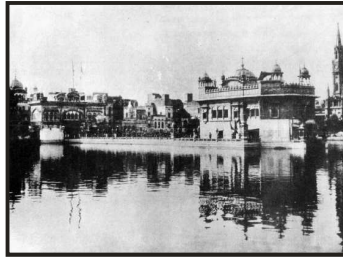


# **SIKH SHRINES FROM SIKH HISTORICAL LITERATURE**

**(Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries)**



**A**

**THESIS**

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE**

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF**

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

**IN**

**THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

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**2012**

## **CERTIFICATE**

The work included in the thesis entitled **Sikh Shrines from Sikh Historical Literature (Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries)** submitted to the **Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences**, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, for the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, was carried out by **Daljit Kaur Gill** at the **Department of History, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar**, under my supervision. This is an original work and has not been submitted in part or full for any other degree/diploma at this or any other University/Institution. This thesis is fit to be considered for the award of degree for Ph.D.

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It is certified that the thesis entitled **Sikh Shrines from Sikh Historical Literature (Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries)** is entirely my own work and all the ideas and references have been duly acknowledged.

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## PREFACE

Institutionalization of Sikhism, first of all, evolved with the experience of the life and mission of Guru Nanak himself. With the practical manifestations of the institution of the *gurbani* and the *kirtan* (singing the praises of Almighty in the company of the like-minded through the medium of the *shabad*, the Word as the Guru) were laid the foundations of institutions of fundamental importance such as the *dharamsal* or the *gurdwara* and the *sangat* (congregation) and the *pangat* (langar), representing the idea of social equality through the practice of dinning together. What needs to be underlined is that these institutions have played crucial role in shaping the socio-religious and cultural life of the Sikhs over the five centuries. For example, the institution of the Gurdwara alone has played considerable role in shaping the history of the Sikhs from its very inception, hence the study of the Sikh Shrines in proper literary and historical perspective.

During the Singh Sabha period, the Udasis were targeted by the Tat Khalsa, as they were very close to Hinduism. The Akali reformers launched their struggle against the Udasi Mahants for reforms in the Sikh Shrines. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Akali-Udasi conflict and the Gurdwara litigation and legislation, not only gave birth to the polemical literature but also affected the management and functioning of the institution of the Gurdwara, hence its politicization.

Significantly, the period of Singh Sabhas and the Gurdwara Reform Movement witnessed the emergence of a new form of Sikh historical literature concerning the Sikhs. Thus, a few important works which were written exclusively on Sikh shrines by some eminent Sikh scholars during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are Pandit Tara Singh Narotam's *Sri Guru Tirath Sangrah* (1884 AD); Giani Gian Singh's *Gurdham Sangrah* (1921 AD); and Giani Thakar Singh's *Gurduare Darshan* (1923 AD). Also, Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's *Gur Shabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (1930 AD) is an important literary source on Sikh shrines. Unfortunately, so far, these works have not attracted the serious attention of the modern scholars and historians of the Sikhs and their literature. Hence, the proposed work has been undertaken to analyse these works for enhancing our understanding of the evolution of the institution of the Gurdwara and the various types of the Sikh shrines as well as other sacred sites of historical importance. In a way, this is an attempt to reconstruct

the history of Sikh shrines from Sikh historical writings as well as to bring out their historical value for re-writing the Sikh past. On the whole, thus, the works taken for historical analysis contain information of considerable historical value regarding the history of Sikh shrines as well as their role in the history and politics of the Sikhs during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## I

The study has been divided into six chapters. Each chapter contains the profile of the author and a critical analysis of the work. Various lists of the historical Sikh Shrines of the Sikh Gurus, their consorts and descendants as well as the prominent Sikhs showing the details of their sources of their income and administration, have been prepared and given in Appendix, Glossary, Maps and comprehensive Bibliography are an integral part of the work. In the first chapter, evolution of the institution of the Gurdwara and its socio-cultural significance has been dealt with. The issue of its control and management before and after the annexation of the Punjab, too, has been taken up. The second part of the introductory chapter deals with the critical review of the existing literature on the Sikh shrines, written before and after 1947. The second chapter brings to light the historical significance of Pandit Tara Singh Narotam's *Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh*. The first part deals with his life and works and the second part contains very useful information provided by the author on various types of the Sikh Shrines and their administration as well as the relics or antiques of the Sikh Gurus. In the third chapter, analysis of Giani Gian Singh's rare work *Gurdham Sangreh* has been taken up. Analysis of Giani Thakar Singh's work *Gurduare Darshan* has been taken up in the fourth chapter. Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's *Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (1930) is, infact, an Encyclopaedia of Sikh Literature, and not an exclusive work on the Sikh Shrines like that of the works of his contemporary Sikh scholars of Sikh Shrines. Analysis of this work forms the subject matter of fifth chapter. The last chapter sums up the upshot of the whole analysis of the extant Sikh historical literature on the Sikh Shrines. As an important category of the Sikh literature, its historical significance is unique and distinct. Each work has historical value of its own kind.

## II

For the present work, I am really indebted to my supervisor, Prof. Sulakhan Singh, for his constant guidance and valuable suggestions, who inspired me to undertake this

challenging task to analyse the extant Sikh literature on the Sikh Shrines. I thankfully acknowledge the kind co-operation of Prof. Sukhdev Singh Sohal, Chairperson, as well as other staff members of the Deptt. of History, both teaching and non-teaching. Mrs. Davinder Mann and Ratnakar, deserve my special thanks for their support, moral and otherwise. I am also grateful to Dr. Harinder Singh Chopra, Chief Librarian, Bhai Gurdas Library, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, for providing me the opportunity to consult the rare source materials relating to my work. My thanks are also due to the library staff of the Department of History, Guru Nanak Dev University; Sikh Reference Library, Golden Temple; and the Sikh History Research Department, Khalsa College, Amritsar as well as the library staff of several other Public Institutions. My special thanks are also due to my friends forever, especially Amrit Kaur and Mrs. Rupali Sharma, for their unstinted support and the grace they have shown to me at all stages of my work.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank my parents, my father S. Mohinder Singh and my brother S. Narinderpal Singh who always supported me at tough times, both morally and financially, for the execution of this work.

**Daljit Kaur Gill**

## CHAPTER-I

### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Sikhism as a new dispensation was born out of Guru Nanak's intense religious experience as well as his sharp response to his contemporary socio-religious and political milieu. Its theological concepts, doctrine and philosophy as well as its institutions fundamentally represent *miri* (temporal) and *piri* (spiritual) and empirical human life. Moreover, institutionalization of Sikhism practically evolved with the experiences of the life and mission of Guru Nanak himself. In consequent to the practical manifestations of the institution of the *gurbani* and the kirtan (singing the word (*sabad*) as the Guru), the foundations of some other allied institutions of fundamental importance were laid such as the *dharamsal(s)* or the gurdwara and the *sangat* (congregation) and the *pangat* (langar), the practice of dining together. What needs to be underlined is that these institutions have played considerable role in shaping the socio-religious and cultural life of the Sikh Community.

#### I

The Sikh shrine is called a *gurdwara* or the house of the Guru, where the Guru himself resides. A Sikh can perform his prayer to God anytime and anywhere he likes. A *gurdwara* is built for congregation. The building of the gurdwara may be big or small, even as simple as a temporary shack, depending on the resources of the devotees. Sikh shrines, popularly known as the Gurdwaras or the Dharamsalas, have played a vital role in shaping the past history of the Sikhs.<sup>1</sup> The Gurdwaras have traditionally been the centres of religious, social, cultural and political life of the Sikhs. The history of their origin and development is as old as that of the Sikh faith itself. Generally, the shrines or Gurdwaras initially came up at places, sanctioned by the Sikh Gurus. With the passage of time, the Sikh sacred sites emerged different places in different historical contexts. Thus, the number and types of Sikh shrines increased considerably in different phases of Sikh and Punjab history.

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<sup>1</sup> The word Gurdwara is a compound of the two Punjabi words, *Guru* and *Dwara*, literary meaning the Guru's gate. The word Dharamsal literary means a free lodge in the present contacts it means a place of religion where, a part from being given free board and lodging the followers go to earn religious merit. Kahn Singh Nabha's *Mahankosh*, p. 496.

Guru Nanak paid special attention to the establishment of the twin institutions of Sangat and Pangat to translate his teachings into practice.<sup>2</sup> He left behind him a Sangat wherever he went with the injunction to build a Dharamsala for the purpose of meeting in a common forum.<sup>3</sup> These two institutions, thus, became Nanak's laboratories for both the demonstration and the practice of his teachings.<sup>4</sup> Therein, the Guru's Sikhs<sup>5</sup> met daily in the mornings.

Historically speaking, the Gurdwara succeeded *dharamsal*. Guru Arjan had compiled the Adi Granth of holy hymns in 1604. In addition to his own work, he included the compositions of his four spiritual predecessors and some of the Indian Saints and Sufis. This first copy of the Granth was installed in the *Harimandar* at Amritsar. Copies of Granth began to be devotedly transcribed. The devotees carried them for installation in their respective *dharamsals*. Respectfully, the scripture was called the Granth Sahib and was treated as a sacred personification of the Guru's revealed utterances.

A Gurdwara, usually, has four major sections (i) The main congregation hall, (ii) A langar hall and a kitchen, (iii) A *seran* (a boarding and lodging place for the Sikhs visiting the Gurdwara from distant places); and (iv)<sup>6</sup> an office and a library in most of the Gurdwaras (particularly in foreign countries), a school for teaching Punjabi Language and Gurmukhi script is usually a part of Gurdwara. On the top the building and for the compound of a Gurdwara, a Nishan Sahib is fixed. Nowadays, colour of most of the flags, used by the Sikhs is *Kesari* (saffron) and the colour of the cloth for wrapping the flagpole is usually light blue. At the time of Guru Gobind Singh, the colour of the flag

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<sup>2</sup> Sangat means congregation of followers. Pangat literary meaning one row or line required followers to sit in one line while partaking in the free-kitchen, *Mahankosh*, p. 179. Fauja Singh, "Development of Sikhism under the Guru's" Sikhism (Guru Nanak quincenary celebration series), Punjabi University, Patiala, p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> From the *Puran Janamsakhi* we learn the first Dharamsal was created at Tulamba (near Multan in Pakistan) and Sajjan was put in charge of it to propagate Sikh faith that area, *Puratan Janam Sakhi*, by Bhai Vir Singh (ed.), 5th Edition, p. 74.

<sup>4</sup> Ganda Singh, "Guru Nanak's impact on History" in *Guru Nanak* published by the publications division, Ministry of information and broadcasting, p. 90.

<sup>5</sup> The word Sikh is derived from the *Sanskrit Shishya* meaning disciple or a devoted followers : *Mahankosh* defines Sikh as a follower of Guru Nanak who has occupied his faith and who recognizes the Guru Granth Sahib as his religion book (p. 144). Thus, those who followed Guru Nanak's religion came to be known as his Sikhs or disciples.

<sup>6</sup> Jagjit Singh, *Dynamics of the Philosophy*, Institute of Sikh Studies, 959, sec. 95, S.A.S. Nagar, 1999, p. 95.

was blue. Saffron/yellow colour had been introduced by the *Udasi* managers of the Gurdwaras during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign. There is no fixed length of the flag but it is usually taller than the building of the Gurdwara. An insignia (khanda) is mounted on the top of the flag. This *khanda* represents the concept of the oneness of *miri* (temporal) and *piri* (transcendental) in the Sikh ideology.<sup>7</sup>

By the time of Guru Hargobind (1595-1644), the number of Sikhs had increased considerably, and some of them had also got copies of the *pothi* (the Adi Granth) compiled by Guru Arjan Dev, which they kept in their respective *dharamsals*. The *dharamsal* where these *pothies* were placed, therefore, began to be considered and called the Guru's dwelling, the Gurdwara. The designation became universal after the guruship was passed to the holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib.

Construction, maintenance and running the *dharamsala* had always been the duty of the Sikh *Sangat*. The Sikh Gurus had directed their Sikhs to earn their livelihood honestly and share it with others. *Dan* (charity) in the form of voluntary contribution by the Sikh *sangat* was the major financial source of the *dharamsala*.<sup>8</sup> In fact, *dharamsalas* were guidance centre wherein the persons attending the *sangats* were taught the teachings of Sikh Gurus and the Sikh way of life. They had also arrangement to impart teachings in Gurmukhi, Sikh music and the scripture. For this purpose, *dharamsala* served to be the most continuous reliable centre of education for the students of Sikhism.<sup>9</sup>

The *dharamsalas* also became meeting places for the discussion of general problems concerning the welfare of the Sikhs. Gradually they developed into centres of education and higher learning, shelters for the poor, the needy and the orphans and as resting places for travellers. Mohsin Fani, the author of *Dabistan-i-Mazahib*, had seen the Sikh religion in practice at Kiratpur under the direct guidance of the sixth and the seventh Gurus, Hargobind and Har Rai in the forties of the seventeenth century.<sup>10</sup> According to him the Sikhs ignored the monopoly of the Brahmins in social and religious matters and men from all the four *varnas* freely entered the Sikh *dharamsals* and partook of the

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<sup>7</sup> Harjinder Singh Dilgeer, *Who Are the Sikhs*, The Sikh University Press, 2007.

<sup>8</sup> Balwant Singh Dhillon, "The Dharamsala : An Early Sikh Religious Centre", *Understanding Sikhism*, The Research Journal, January-June 2002, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 13-17.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 16.

<sup>10</sup> Till recently the above work was attributed to Mohsin Fani, The book is now attributed to Zulfikar Ardistani also called Maubid. See, Ganda Singh, 'Nanak Panthis' in the *Punjab Past and Present*, vol. I, p.47.



sacred *prasad* and free meal served in the *guru-ka-langar*. During the Guru period, the most important *dharamsala* was that of the Guru, while the others were looked after by the *masands* or the local Sikhs. The Guru besides leading the Sikhs in the daily morning and evening prayers, used to oversee all religious services like *kirtan* and recitation of Gurbani. As the *langar* was an essential part of *dharamsala*, preparation of other arrangements was an important duty which was always assigned to a most respectful and resourceful Sikh. Towards, the end of 17th century, the traditional Sikh sources refer to the office of Diwan at main *dharamsala*, who perhaps assisted the Guru to manage the finances.<sup>11</sup> Guru Nanak took practical steps to break the vicious hold of caste by starting free community kitchens or *guru ka langar* in all centres and persuading his followers irrespective of their castes, to eat together.<sup>12</sup>

## II

The institution of *langar* was started with the dual purpose of feeding the poor and eliminating the caste and status prejudices and distinctions. Finally, the important religious centre of Darbar Sahib and the town of Amritsar were founded and developed for periodical meetings of the Sikh society and visits of the Sikhs to the Guru. The object of this was to establish a separate historical identity of the Sikhs and to wear them away free and traditional society, its centres of pilgrimages and its religious practices rituals. Kahan Singh was of the opinion that the word *langar* is from Sanskrit, meaning 'the cooking place'. *Langar*, in short, helps in teaching service, spread equality, removing untouchability and such other evils and prejudices as spring social and racial distinction. The institution of *langar* is as old as Sikhism.<sup>13</sup>

The twin institutions of *sangat* and *pangat* were continued by successors of Guru Nanak. The third Guru, Amar Das (1479-1574), further extended the work of propagation by setting up twenty-two *Manjis*<sup>14</sup> in different areas. The Guru appointed his representatives as a leader of each *sangat*. Bhai Lallo was preaching in the North and Sheikh Sajjan in the South-West of the Punjab; Gopal Das was in Benares; Jhanda in

<sup>11</sup> Khuswant Singh, *A History of the Sikhs*, vol. I : 1469-1839, Second edition, Oxford University Press, 2004, p. 50.

<sup>12</sup> Hardeep Singh, *Vismid Panee water, the living nectar*, www.gurdwara.net, 2008.

<sup>13</sup> Daljeet Singh, *Essentials of Sikhism*, Singh Brothers, Bazar Mai Sewan, Amritsar, 1994, p. 104.

<sup>14</sup> In the present context *Manji* means centre for the propagation of the Sikh faith *Mahankosh*, p. 750, Fauja Singh, op.cit., p. 8.

Bushair; Budhan Shah in Kiratpur; Mali in Malisar; Kaljug priest's son in Jaganath; Devlet in Lushai (Tibet); Salis Bai in Patna and Bihar; Baja Shivrath in Ceylon and a host of other workers were scattered over the whole territory visited by Guru Nanak. These representatives use to visit the Guru regularly. Manji literally means a couch. It was customary for the Gurus to receive visitors while sitting on their Manji and Guru representatives did likewise preaching to the people while sitting on *manji* or cot.<sup>15</sup> Those placed in charge of various Manjis were also required to collect the contribution offered by the devotees and to pass them on to the Guru's headquarters.

In order to carry out the work on the holy tanks and the development of the new town of Amritsar, the fourth Guru Ram Dass, established a new order of Sikh preachers called Masands.<sup>16</sup> The Masands were full time religious preachers. They were also required regularly to collect the subscriptions from the devotees in their respective areas. At the end of the year, on the Baisakhi day, they visited Amritsar to render an account of the propagation work. The fifth Guru, Arjan Dev, further elaborated and reorganized this new order of Masands. He also ordered that in future every Sikh was to set aside *dasvandh* (one-tenth) of his income for the Guru's fund and to remit it through an accredited Masand who, along with the Sangat of his area, was to visit and present the collection to the Guru in person on the Baisakhi day.<sup>17</sup> These measures, apart from ensuring a regular flow of offerings for the construction of the city and the temple at Amritsar, also resulted in the emergence of larger number of new *sangats* in the country. From Bhai Gurdas, a contemporary of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Gurus, we learn that the number of the Sikhs had been steadily increasing and during the days of Guru Arjan Dev, they became a powerful force with a distinct social and moral code.<sup>18</sup>

The Masands, formed the pivot of the Sikhs organisation creditably for quite some time. They were chosen for their piety, integrity and high position and were honorary officers. But during the days of the seventh Guru, Har Rai (1630-61), due to his absence from the main centres of Sikh activity and also due to the hospitality of the disappointed claimants to the *gurgaddi*, the masand system decayed. During the brief

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<sup>15</sup> Khuswant Singh, *A History of The Sikhs*, Vol. I : 1469-1839, Oxford University Press, 2004, pp. 50.

<sup>16</sup> Masand, Corrupted from the Persian Masand, means agent or deputy in the present context.

<sup>17</sup> Teja Singh and Ganda Singh, *Short History of the Sikhs*, p. 27.

<sup>18</sup> *Varan Bhai Gurdas*, XIII (19).

pontificate of the child Guru Harkishan (1656-64), the Masands came out in open support of Ram Rai and other pretenders to the *gaddi*. By the time of Guru Tegh Bahadur's succession, the Masands had become so audacious as to deny the Guru entry into the Hari Mandir at Amritsar.<sup>19</sup> The Masands began to beat and plunder poor Sikhs and threatened with the Guru's curse all who resented their conduct. They became proud and rebellious.<sup>20</sup> Thus, when the tenth Guru, Gobind Singh, found that the Masands, instead of propagating the Sikh faith and forwarding the collections to the Guru, the purpose for which they were created, were misusing the offerings and had become forces of disruption in the Sikh community, he abolished their Order.<sup>21</sup> The Guru even commanded his followers not to have any kind of associations with the *Masands* and ordered henceforth the Sikhs should themselves present their offerings, and that the employment of the Masands for the purpose shall cease.<sup>22</sup>

In accordance with the Sikh traditions in the earlier days the priests or other persons placed in charge of various *sangats* or *dharamsals*, following the advice of Guru Nanak, did not look upon the offerings as their personal property. Instead, they utilized them for the welfare of the community.<sup>23</sup> Even later traditions highlight purpose of running free kitchens and other similar work for the welfare of community. Some of the priests such as Bhai Lakha Singh, Bhagat Singh and Suba Singh had refused personal *Jagirs* offered to these by various Sikh chiefs.<sup>24</sup>

The struggle and persecution of the Sikhs was the severest during the mid 18th century.<sup>25</sup> The history of Sikhism from the fall of Banda to the permanent occupation of Lahore by the Sikhs in 1768 A.D. is a record of the struggle between the declining power of the Mughals and the rising state of the Khalsa.<sup>26</sup> After the arrest and the subsequent execution of Banda Singh Bahadur in 1716, and till the rise of Sikh *Misls* later in the

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<sup>19</sup> For detailed account, see Giani Gian Singh *Sri Guru Panth Parkash*, pp. 160-1; *Short History of the Sikhs*, p. 52.

<sup>20</sup> Macauliffe, *The Sikh Religion*, Vol. IV, pp. 316-7.

<sup>21</sup> Kesar Singh Chhibber, *Gurbilas Patshahi Das*, p. 132.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, verse 351-4, Macauliffe, op.cit., vols. V, VI, p. 86, no. 18, p. 248-9.

<sup>23</sup> 'O' Mardana, take not the food given as an offering as, like poison, it is indigestible, *Gurmat Martand*, vol. II, p. 687.

<sup>24</sup> Quoted in Teja Singh, *Gurdwara Reform Movement and Sikhs Awakening*, p. 16.

<sup>25</sup> Khuswant Singh, *A History of The Sikhs*, Vol. II : 1839-2004, Second edition, Oxford University Press, 2004.

<sup>26</sup> Gurdarshan Singh Dhillon, *Singh Sabha Movement - A Revival in* Jasbir Singh Mann, Harbans Singh Saron, Ed. *Advanced Studies in Sikhism*, Institute of Sikh Studies Chandigarh, 199, pp. 234-262.

century, there occurred large-scale persecution of the Sikhs at the hands of Emperors Bahadur Shah and Farukh Siyyar and their governors in the Punjab, Abdus Samad Khan, Zakaria Khan and Mir Mannu, and later at the hands of the Ahmed Shah Abdali from 1748 to 1767.<sup>27</sup>

During the early eighteenth century as large number of Sikhs were forced into exile, the Sikh shrines passed into the control of the Udasis<sup>28</sup> or those who professed Sikhism but did not strictly conform to its outward symbols and could, thus, escape persecution. The Udasis in charge of various Gurdwaras at this time rendered an important service to the Sikh religion as men of high moral character and integrity. They were also well-versed in the Sikh scriptures and devoted themselves chiefly to reciting and expounding the teaching of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>29</sup>

There were, however, some who established institutions, admitted *chelas* or followers and became heads of their *deras*, *akharas* and Gurdwaras and came to be known as Mahants (Udasi or Nirmale).<sup>30</sup> In the earlier stages, these Mahants enjoyed the confidence and reverence of *sangats* of their areas and followed the advice and warning of Guru Nanak not to covet the Offerings. They also warned their *chelas* at the time of admission into their order to avoid two deadly temptations - gold and women.<sup>31</sup> These Mahants also nominated their successors to the *gaddis*. Their nominees were accepted by the Sangats as both the Mahants and their *chelas* enjoyed popular esteem and confidence. But this tradition of purity and austerity seems to have deteriorated as a result of the increases in their income derived from revenue-free jagirs bestowed on most of the historic shrines by Maharaja Ranjit Singh and other Sikh Misaldars.

The rise of the powerful Sikh Misaldars in the late eighteenth century and the subsequent coming into political power of Ranjit Singh in 1799 A.D., led to rich tax-free

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<sup>27</sup> Ruchi Ram Sahni, *The Gurdwara Reform Movement and the Sikh Awakening*, The Desh Sewak Book Agency, Jullundur City, 1992, p. 6.

<sup>28</sup> The word *udasi* is derived from the Sanskrit word *udas* meaning grief, dejection. The sect owes its origin to Baba Sri Chand, eldest son of Guru Nanak who adopted a peculiar type of dress and formed a new class of Sikh preachers, *Mahankosh*, p. 7, see for details Sher Singh, *Itihas Baba Sri Chand ate Udasin Sampardai*, sources on the life of Guru Nanak special number of the Punjab Past and Present, pp. 116-9, 190-1 and 211023, Gurmat Mantand, Vol. 6, p. 61.

<sup>29</sup> John Campbell Oman, *The Order of Udasis in the Panjabi/Past and Present*, September 1969, pp. 190-1.

<sup>30</sup> Mahant means head of a Dera, Akhara or a set or the chief Sadhu, *Mahankosh*, p. 700.

<sup>31</sup> John Campbell Oman, *op.cit.*, p. 191.

jagirs by the Sikhs, Misaldars and later by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. With the sudden increase in the income of the Mahants of some important Gurdwaras, there came a change in the style of living of some of them still, as long as the income from the jagirs was small, the Mahants consulted the Sikh sangats of the area in the management of the shrines and the endowments attached to them. But with the opening of a network of canals in the Punjab during the second half of the nineteenth century, there was an enormous increase in the value of the *jagirs*. As a result, the Mahants and their growing flocks began to convert the trust property of the Gurdwaras into their personal possessions. This was in utter disregard to the injunctions laid down by the Sikh Gurus and Sikh scriptures.<sup>32</sup> Gradually, the Mahants and their *chelas* began to live a life of luxury and dissipations verging on depravity.

### III

After the annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire in 1849, most of the Sikh shrines had passed into the control of the hereditary Mahants and the Government-nominated managers and custodians. The religious leaders of the Sikh community had fallen prey to a number of social evils, no organized movement of reform could be launched against them for want of a general awakening among the Sikhs. The Akali struggle for reform in the early twentieth century arose from such purely provincial movements as the Nirankari, the Namdhari and the Singh Sabha in conjunction with all-India movements such as the Brahmo Samaj, the Dev Samaj and the Arya Samaj. The increasing political consciousness and response to nationalist upsurge throughout the country also created the desire among the Sikhs to reform their shrines. European officials viewed the growing popularity of Baba Ram Singh's mission with serious concern.<sup>33</sup>

Though Baba Ram Singh's mission was specially marked by teachings of righteousness, toleration and mercy yet some of his followers got out of control and in a fit of religious frenzy committed certain excesses which resulted in a clash with the

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<sup>32</sup> In the Sikh Social and Morla Codes, called Rehatharas, it is laid down that the income from the Gurdwaras is meant for works of Public Welfare Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh warned the Priest against using the trust income to meet their personal needs. *Mahankosh*, pp. 312, 496 and 698.

<sup>33</sup> Home-Judicial Proceedings, 273-84, August 1872, Quoted in Fauja Singh Kuka Movement, p. 20.

Government.<sup>34</sup> Some of his more fanatic followers who became excited over the killing of cows, murdered the butchers at Amritsar, Raikot and Malerkotla and were, as a punishment, blown off from the cannon's mouth.<sup>35</sup> Though, there is a difference of opinion among the scholars as to whether the movement was religious or political, there is no denying the fact that the official action against the Kukas created great hatred for British rule in the minds of the people in the Punjab which helped prepare the ground for the subsequent religio-political struggle of the Akalis in the early twentieth century.<sup>36</sup>

The year following the persecution of the Kukas and the suppression of their movement saw the birth of the Singh Sabha (1873 A.D.). The Singh Sabha movement and its activities had a much wider appeal to the Sikh masses and, consequently, made a far greater impact. The promoters of the Singh Sabha movement, most of whom belonged to the educated class, were connected with other socio-religious movements in the Punjab and were aware of similar movements in the country. They ascribed the corruption in the Sikh religio-social life to the lack of education among the Sikhs. They believed that religious reformation could be brought about only ; when the masses were made aware of their cultural heritage. The movement gained quick support from the Sikh elite and such prominent Sikh scholars of the time as Bhai Vir Singh, Bhai Kahan Singh, Bhai Ditt Singh and Professor Gurmukh Singh joined the ranks of the Singh Sabha.<sup>37</sup>

Though the Singh Sabha aimed mainly at religious reform through the spread of education and consciously refrained from discussing political questions or in any way incurring the displeasure of the British rulers, the religious propaganda of some of its preachers had marked political overtones. For instance, religious life and indirectly inculcated in them a desire for reform. The growing political unrest in the Panjab in the early twentieth century; the influence of the nationalist press and above all the growing forces of nationalism in the country further added to the growing unrest among the masses and prepared the ground for the coming Akali struggle directed against the

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<sup>34</sup> Ganda Singh 'Kuka Lehar', in the Punjab vol. II, no. 28, pp. 96-7.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> Following verses which became current in those days explain the People's hatred for the British rule in India : London se Melelchhchar ?? Inhan re ghar ghar buchar khane Pae : Guran de inhayht Karee; Sanu Hun Sir dene aae, (The unclean have come from).

<sup>37</sup> See for details the Singh Sabha Number of the *Panjab Past and Present*, April 1973, G.S. Dhillons, Ph.D. Dissertation, Character and Impact of the Singh Sabha Movement, Punjabi University, Patiala.

Mahants and other vested interests in Sikh shrines on the one hand and against the British imperialism in Panjab on the other.

#### IV

The Sikhs and their literature have grown together through different phases of their history during the part over five centuries. Each phase of Sikh history from its very inception has given birth to some special or distinct form(s) of Sikh literature which include the *bani* (hymns) or the Sikh scriptures, the Janamsakhis or the hagiographic accounts of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism; the Gurbilas or biographical accounts of the Sikh Gurus; the Rahitnamas or the code of the Khalsa Sikhs during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.<sup>38</sup>

Significantly, the period of Singh Sabhas and the Gurdwara Reform Movement witnessed the emergence of a new form of Sikh historical literature concerning the Sikhs. Thus, a few important works which were written exclusively on Sikh shrines by some eminent Sikh scholars during the late 19th and early 20th centuries are Pandit Tara Singh Narotam's *Sri Guru Tirath Sangrah* (1884 AD)<sup>39</sup>; Giani Gian Singh's *Gurdham Sangrah* (1919 AD)<sup>40</sup>; and Giani Thakar Singh's *Gurduare Darshan* (1923 AD)<sup>41</sup>. Also, Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's *Gur Shabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (1930 AD) is an important literary source on Sikh shrines.<sup>42</sup> Significantly, what needs to be underlined in this regard is that, so far, these works have not attracted the serious attention of the modern scholars and historians of the Sikhs and their literature. Hence, the proposed work has been undertaken to analyse these works for enhancing our understanding of the evolution of the institution of the Gurdwara and to bring out the historical value of the various accounts of the Sikh shrines of historical importance. Moreover, this is an attempt to reconstruct history of Sikh shrines from Sikh historical writings. On the whole, these works contain information of considerable historical value regarding the history of Sikh shrines, their role in the history and politics of the Sikhs during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

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<sup>38</sup> Surjit Singh Hans, *A Reconstruction of Sikh History from Literature*, Jalandhar, 1988.

<sup>39</sup> Pandit Tara Singh Narotam's *Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh*, Kankhal, 1884.

<sup>40</sup> Giani Gian Singh's *Gurdham Sangreh*, Bhupinder, State Press, Patiala.

<sup>41</sup> Giani Thakar Singh's *Gurduare Darshan*, Amritsar, 1923.

<sup>42</sup> Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's *Gur Shabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*, Patiala, 1930.

These works would be analysed and put to rigorous examination in order to know what made the authors of these works to take up serious interest in the history of the historical Sikh shrines? How far their works were influenced by the ideology of the Singh Sabhas and Akali's struggle for reforms in the Sikh shrines? What were the major concerns of these scholars? What type of issues they have raised in their writings in regard to the history of the Sikh shrines and their control and management ? On the whole, thus, these scholarly works are intended to yield some useful information regarding the history of Sikh Shrines, their revenue-free land-grants which continued from the period of Sikh rule, their state of affairs before the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee (1920) came into being, the Akali-Udasi conflict over some Sikh Gurdwara of historical importance, and finally the formation of the Gurdwara and Shrines Act of 1925.

## V

In the post-independence period some historical literature on the Sikh Shrines has been published by individuals and the Government agencies of both west and east Punjab. Significantly, it was in 1962 that Khan Muhammad Khan Waliullah, made an extensive survey of the Sikh Shrines in Pakistan which was published by the government of that country as *Sikh Shrines in West Pakistan*.<sup>43</sup> The government of Pakistan made special efforts to preserve the Sikh Shrines in West Pakistan immediately after partition in 1947 and produced a very valuable compilation which is titled, "Memoirs of Department of Archeology in Pakistan (No.1), *Sikh Shrines in Pakistan*, 1962." In this memoir an attempt has been made to describe briefly the important Sikh Shrines and their types in West Pakistan. Each category of the Shrines has been arranged district wise in alphabetical order. Brief life sketches of the Gurus are given before the description of Shrines associated with them. A consolidated list of all the Shrines has also been given at the end. Similarly, Hari Singh has edited a book under the name of *Sikh Heritage, Gurdwaras and Memorials*.<sup>44</sup> In this book, he has reproduced the work of Mohammad Waliullah Khan, that is *Sikh Shrines in Pakistan* (1962). Recently, Iqbal Qaiser wrote

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<sup>43</sup> Khan, Waliullah, *Sikh Shrines in West Pakistan*, Govt. of Pakistan, Lahore, 1962.

<sup>44</sup> Hari Singh (ed.), *Sikh Heritage (Gurdwaras and Memorials) in Pakistan*, Guru Nanak Study Circle, Asia Publication Service, New Delhi, 1994.



*Historical Sikh Shrines in Pakistan*<sup>45</sup> and Shamsheer Singh Ashok, an eminent Sikh scholar of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, wrote his *Dharamshala Te Gurdwara* (Punjabi) in 1970.<sup>46</sup> After this, many general accounts of the Sikh Shrines have come up during the past thirty years. Notable among these are Mehar Singh's *Sikh Shrines in India* (1975),<sup>47</sup> Surinder Singh Johar's *The Sikh Gurus and Their Shrines* (1976),<sup>48</sup> Joginder Singh Sahi's *Sikh Shrines in India and abroad* (1978),<sup>49</sup> Patwant Singh's *Gurdwaras in India and Around the World* (1982);<sup>50</sup> and Gurmukh Singh's *Historical Sikh Shrines* (1995). This brief survey of historical literature on Sikh Shrines clearly shows that not even a single serious scholarly work has been done, so far, either by the professional historians of the east and the west Punjab as well as from outside. Nevertheless, the information available in these works would definitely help us in analysing and understanding the Sikh historiography of the Sikh Shrines of late 19th and early 20th centuries.

## VI

It may significantly be noted that towards the close of the 19th and early decades of the 20th centuries, some newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets were published from Lahore and Amritsar in Punjabi, Urdu and English languages. As regards the Sikh vernacular literature in Gurmukhi, Bhai Gurmukh Singh published Gurmukhi Samachar (1880), The Khalsa (1885) and the Khalsa Gasette (1886).

Major publications of Chief Khalsa Diwan include *Khalsa Advocate*, *Khalsa Samachar* and *Khalsa Sewak*. The *Khalsa Samachar* and *Khalsa Advocate* were pro-Akalis, whereas the *Sant Samachar*, *Satyug* and *Dharamveer*, all publications of Sardar Narankar Singh, were opposed to the Akali Movement. Among the various newspapers published in Urdu and English, the noteworthy are the *Akali* (Urdu) and the *Tribune*. As this vernacular press, especially the Sikh Publications, could have influenced the Public opinion in general and the Sikhs in particular, their evidence has also been used to corroborate the information available in the Sikh historical literature on Sikh Shrines under review.

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<sup>45</sup> Qaisar, Jabal, *Historical Sikh Shrines in Pakistan*, Punjab History Board, Lahore, 1998.

<sup>46</sup> Ashok Shamsheer Singh, *Dharamshala Te Gurdwara*, Amritsar, 1970.

<sup>47</sup> Mehar Singh, *Sikh Shrines in India*, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1975.

<sup>48</sup> Khan, Waliullah, *Sikh Shrines in West Pakistan*, Govt. of Pakistan, Lahore, 1969.

<sup>49</sup> Sahi, J.S. *Sikh Shrines in India and Abroad*, Faridabad, Commonworld, New Delhi, 1978.

<sup>50</sup> Patwant Singh, *Sikh Gurdwaras in India and Around the world*, New Delhi, 1992.

## CHAPTER-II

### SRI GUR TIRATH SANGREH (1884 AD) :

### PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM

Pandit Tara Singh Narotam is perhaps the first Sikh scholar, who has given a detailed account of the historical Sikh Shrines.<sup>1</sup> He was born in 1822 AD. at Kahlwan village near Qadian in Gurdaspur district of the Punjab. In his twenties, he joined the Dera of Gulab Singh Nirmala at Patiala. There, he gained some knowledge of the Sikh literature from Gulab Singh.<sup>2</sup> He got education in Sanskrit and Vedic literature from Amritsar and Banaras. It is important to note that for his literary attainments, he had received patronage from the rulers of the Patiala state. Significantly, he himself had established a Nirmala Dera at Patiala known as Dharm Dhuja. He stayed at this place for a very long period. In 1875 AD., he became 'Sri Mahant' of the Nirmal Panchayati Akhara at Haridwar after the death of his predecessor Mahant Kuberia.

#### I

Pandit Tara Singh Narotam is well known for his contribution to the Sikh literature. Some of his notable works are *Wahiguru Sabdarth* (1862), *Teeka Bhagat Bani Ka* (1872), *Gurmat Nirnay Sagar* (1877), *Teeka Guru Bhai Dipika* (1879) and *Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh* (1884). His other literary works include *Sabad Sur Kosh* (1866), *Akal Murati Pradarsan* (1878), *Guru Vars Taru Darpan* (1878) and *Teeka Sri Raja* (1885). It is said that he also wrote a commentary on the entire Guru Granth Sahib, which is not available.<sup>3</sup>

Tara Singh's literary creations can be divided into four categories: exegetical, lexico-graphical, theological and doctrinal. From his exegetical and doctrinal writings, it seems he belonged to the Nirmala school of thought and his Vedantic interpretation of the Sikh thought becomes very clear. He believed that the Gurmat doctrinally is an amalgam of the doctrines of Shankara and Ramanuja,

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<sup>1</sup> Harjinder Singh Dilgeer, *The Sikh Reference Book*, The Sikh Educational Trust, Canada, 1997, p.632.

<sup>2</sup> Harbans Singh (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Sikhism*, Vol. IV, Punjabi University Patiala, 1998, p.315.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 315.

with the exception that in Gurmat, *bhakti* preponderates over *janan*\* and action. He added that *bhakti* too is based on *janan* only. Interestingly, he is of the view that Guru Nanak was an incarnation of Vishnu and he confirmed to the path of the Vedas and did not deviate that path anywhere except in idol-worship which he rejected firmly. He held that Wahiguru is another name of Vishnu only and it could not refer to the *nirguna* concept of God. *Mukti* in his view was a bodiless state. In his view, *bani* included in the Guru Granth Sahib was a revolution like the Vedas. His expression is highly Sanskritized in the manner of the Nirmala school of thought and philosophy. He was well versed in the *Vedic, Sanskrit and Puranic* lore and hence has quoted from it profusely.<sup>4</sup>

Most of his works were published posthumously, according to *Mahan Kosh* by Kahn Singh Nabha. The *teeka* of *Mokh Panth* was published in 1922; *Gurmat Nirnay Sagar* in 1934; *Akal Murat Rahras, Pardarshan* and *Guru Vansh Tar Darpan* in 1935; *Shri Guru Tirath Sangreh* in 1940; *Teeka of Shri Gatha* in 1942 and *Gur Girarth Kosh* in 1946. All these are some of his famous works.<sup>5</sup> He died in Patiala in 1891.<sup>6</sup>

## II

*Sri Gur Tirath Sangreh* is one of the famous works of Pandit Tara Singh. It is very largely based on the information supplied to him in written form by Giani Gian Singh, his disciple and close associate, who had personally visited several Sikh sacred sites and had collected very valuable information on the Sikh Shrines of historical importance.<sup>7</sup> It is significant that in his *Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh*, Narotam has acknowledged with due regard the help rendered to him by Giani Gian Singh in the completion of his work. It was compiled in 1884 AD.<sup>8</sup> According to Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha, it was published posthumously in 1940.<sup>9</sup> It contains

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<sup>4</sup> Harbans Singh (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Sikhism*, Vol.IV, Punjabi, 1998, p.315.

<sup>5</sup> Kahn Singh Nabha, *Gur Shabd Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*, Patiala, 1998, p.316.

<sup>6</sup> Harbans Singh (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Sikhism*, Vol.IV, Punjabi, 1998, p.316.

<sup>7</sup> Giani Gian Singh, "Introduction," *Gurdham Sangreh*, Kendri Singh Sabha Academy, Chandigarh, 1999.

<sup>8</sup> Harbans Singh (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Sikhism*, Vol.IV, Punjabi, 1998, p.315.

<sup>9</sup> Kahn Singh Nabha, *Gur Shabd Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*, Patiala, p. 316.

considerable information relating to the historical Shrines of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>10</sup> In the completion of this work, Pandit Tara Singh was assisted by his disciple Giani Gian Singh, who is known to have visited many Sikh Gurdwaras to collect information and had also written his account of the Sikh Shrines. Entitled: *Gurdham Sangreh* (1919) Giani Gian Singh's work on the Sikh Shrines has been very largely consulted by Tara Singh Narotam.<sup>11</sup> The latter also read *Suraj Parkash* of Bhai Santokh Singh.<sup>12</sup>

*Sri Gur Tirath Sangreh* contains meaningful information on the location and significance of the Sikh Gurdwaras. Interestingly, he has highlighted the merit of visiting the sacred places associated with the Sikh Gurus. For instance, Tara Singh Narotam writes that by making a visit to the Gurdwaras connected with the marriage of the Sikh Gurus, one could get the reward of getting married. Significantly, in support of this, Narotam has quoted some verses from the *Adi Granth* as well as *Puranas*.

### III

The Sikh Shrines mentioned by Pandit Tara Singh Narotam in his work may be classified into different categories. Very large number of the Gurdwaras and historical places are found associated with the Sikh Gurus,<sup>13</sup> the Sahibzadas<sup>14</sup> or sons and wives of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>15</sup> There are also several references to the Gurdwaras which are associated with the staunch Sikhs of the times of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>16</sup> Narotam's work is important as it also contains brief information

<sup>10</sup> Tara Singh Narotam, *Shri Guru Tirath Sangreh*, Ambala, 1884, f>Vj V.! É

s'dhij m

Fr ajiS w' aidS ri@ aiS b>Z aq hjV m

sl epi sl dsl dsfa Il fe f>wu Vq njV mmÉmm

epi agio l.e+dh lpFe@ IF s[IV a[ Fjv m

dH dFl+gqaepiPagiol.e+h[ ajij hdiVi'aqidya[ m

slq epiagio yVjlq faj ÉÈ@ f>Vj V.! ÉÏÈ!

<sup>11</sup> Surinder Singh Shergill, *Pandit Tara Singh Narotam : Jiven Te Rachna*, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1985, p.65.

<sup>12</sup> Tara Singh Narotam, "*Shri Guru Tirath Sangreh*, Ambala, 1884. a'l[ aoj lPiI f+wjL wg woj l[ fpVj epis:jig v'e' l[ ujVj l' dvtj ujr[ej@ f>Vj V.! Ì!

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 12-282.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 208-236.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 237-270.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 271-284.

regarding the Mughal rulers who were contemporary of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>17</sup> It may be added here that a brief description of the Sikh Misls too, has been given by Pandit Tara Singh Narotam.<sup>18</sup>

Over five hundred Gurdwaras of the Sikh Gurus (501) have been mentioned by Pandit Tara Singh Narotam, of which over five dozen (64) are connected with Guru Nanak Dev alone. Rest of the Shrines of the Sikh Gurus are found distributed in this way: seven are associated with Guru Anged Dev; eleven with Gur Amar Das; nine with Guru Ram Das; thirty- three with Guru Arjan Dev; seventy-nine with Guru Hargobind; twenty -six with Guru Har Rai; five with Guru Harkrishan; hundred with Guru Tegh Bahadur and one hundred sixty- seven with Guru Gobind Singh.<sup>19</sup> It may be noted that the number of Gurdwaras associated with Guru Harkrishan is much less. This is so perhaps due to the fact that eighth Sikh Guru left for heavenly abode quite young. Hence, he did not get the opportunity to serve the Sikh Panth for a long time.

Significantly, Narotam's work contains rare information about the Shrines associated with Guru Gobind Singh. This is perhaps due to the fact that the period of Guru Gobind Singh's life and mission witnessed heyday of the Sikh religion and history. The creation of the Khalsa in 1699 by the tenth Sikh Guru added a new dimension to the separate identity of the Sikh Panth. Moreover, Guru Gobind Singh is well known for multifarious activities and the new shape he gave to the Sikh religion. That's why the number of the Gurdwaras associated with him is perhaps much larger.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 295-302.

<sup>18</sup> Tara Singh Narotam, *GurTirath Sangreh*, Ambala, 1884, pp. 303-309.

<sup>19</sup> The following Table shows the number of Sikh Shrines associated with the ten Sikh Gurus:

1.	Guru Nank (1469-1539)	64
2.	Guru Anged Dev (1504-1552)	7
3.	Guru Amar Das (1479-1574)	11
4.	Guru Ram Das (1534-1581)	9
5.	Guru Arjan Dev (1563-1606)	33
6.	Guru Hargobind (1595-1644)	79
7.	Guru Har Rai (1630-1661)	26
8.	Guru Har Krishan (1656-1664)	5
9.	Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675)	100
10.	Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708)	167
Total		501

<sup>20</sup> Tara Singh Narotam "*Gur Tirath Sangreh*", Ambala, 1884, p.167.

#### IV

Besides the Gurdwaras of the Sikh Gurus, Pandit Tara Singh Narotam has also given information about the birth places of the consorts of the Sikh Gurus. Also, there are references to Gurdwaras connected with the descendants of the Sikh Gurus and the Sikh martyrs; and information about some valuable relics of the Sikh past especially of the Guru period. Pandit Tara Singh Narotam's, *Sri Guru Tirath Sangrah* is not only valuable for the Sikhs but also for the researchers and the historians.<sup>21</sup> It contains all details concerning the sacred sites of of ten Sikh Gurus.<sup>22</sup> For instance the discovery of Hemkunt Sahib by him is praiseworthy.<sup>23</sup> He has not only given information regarding the holy places or the Sikh Gurus but also the minutest details of their lives and their family members.<sup>24</sup> It contains information about all the famous Mughal Emperors contemporary of Sikh Gurus, and the period of their rule. It also contains information on the Sikh Misls, their rise and decline, which is very useful to the historians.<sup>25</sup> In this way, Narotam has done a commendable work for the scholars of Sikh history.<sup>26</sup> Significantly, there is

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<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 2 :

\w| l+g qjV f.dca ajij hdi Vi'aq idya #l+g epi agio l.e+dh\$ e.+o@ duo[ ldaepiJ s[ l+ZjvPbJ@ f+[qgbJ@ epi dIKtJ rjla[ dHw bsFpa fplaw h{ @ Rpo[ t'ugbJ@ dHdahjlwjiJ rjla[ Fg dHh yjVS qgVji h{ m

<sup>22</sup> *Loc.cit* :

dHl fplaw dry sl'G ldaepiJ s[ fdr,a= blojVJ l.WZg d;vj@ adhlgv@ dibjla@ dHvjwj@ w'S@ dsLj@ sPig a[ dVwB s[ f+dIKZ Ldhi@ dBwjS[ bjds sj fPij-fPij faj o'h s,l w[ @ siLV bdFvjtgBj rjWa qhjV lpt{ Vaj wi dsKag h{ mm

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-5 :

h[qwp.B dry lfadl+>e fiWa sg t'u rjla[ u' l+g f.dca ug V[ u.evJ@ fhjCJ@ zjBgbJ RpaijHgbj@ yCjHgbJ@ VsgbJ@ VjdwbJ a[ WixjVg dHvjdwBj sj wnV lxi wiw[ lhg faj dBwjSj dvdtbj ]m Fpv[t{ } dVdria wgaj h{ @ dHh dH,w qhjV e'iraj FifPi Rpsq h{ @ dulsgrdcBjHg dl,t f>o s[ t'ug drsrjV wi ih[ hV mm

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 5 :

l+g f.dca ug V[ w[rv epi loJVj a[ agioJ s[ siLV wiS wijRpS sj hg f+gL+q Vhg wgaj le' hi[w ldaepiJ s[ dfaj dfajqj@ braji dshjC[ uVq blojV dHh dH,w #epi W.ljrvq\$ silj dsKag h{ m dul f>o drsrjVJ V[ ldawji Vjv bfSjdHbj h{ mm

<sup>25</sup> *Loc.Cit.*

duV%J qpev WjsLjhJ sj epiP ljdHwj s[ r[v[ a[u f+ajf dijh@ RpV%J sgbJ ajigtJ bi iju Fje sj lqJ aoj dIKt f.o sgbJ WjiJ dqlvJ sg h'Gs bi bKe[ fi.fij f+Sjvg s[ RpojV a[ faV h'S sg drroloj s,l w[ dHdahjlwjiJ rjla[ drL[L lpeqaj wi dsGKag h{ mm

<sup>26</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

some information about Pandit Tara Singh Narotam's life.<sup>27</sup> He has invoked the ten Sikh Gurus before giving details of their Shrines.<sup>28</sup>

Significantly, Narotam's work contains considerable information on actual events of the lives of the Sikh Gurus including the places of their birth and marriage, as well as the places where they raised *baolis*, tanks and wells in accordance with the need of the Sikh community. For instance, the *baoli* at Goindwal was very famous.<sup>29</sup> Narotam has given the information of making pilgrimage to such holy places.<sup>30</sup>

He has reiterated that one could have some special benefits by making pilgrimage to places like Baoli Sahib at Goindwal<sup>31</sup> and the tank (*sarovar*) at Ramdaspur (Amritsar) whose religious merit has been mentioned by the Sikh Gurus themselves in their *bani* recorded in the *Adi Granth*.<sup>32</sup> He has also given various other reasons for raising the

Rpfi'wa drbjdtbj a[ dWVJ dwZi[ l.t[f BPwJ a[ dwZi[ v.W[ dryji s[ w[ dIKt f>o s[ drsrjVJ } z'i dV.s=j a'G ljrZjV wiS sj u' qhjV IaV wgaj h{ @ dHl s[S } epiP tjvlj f>o ws[ Fg FpKv VhgG lw[ej mm

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, z-N ^

bjf ug sj uVq Vei #wjvqj\$ d;vj episjlfpi dry l.qa ÉĐİÑ dW\*qg drt[ h'dHbj m dHh wjvqj Vei wjsgbJ IB[LV a'G s' qgvJ sg sPig a[ ] m

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-3 :

ÉY ldaepi f+ljdS mm s'dhij  
Fr ajiS w' aidS ri@ aiS b.Z aq hjVm  
sl epi sl dsl dsfa Il@ fe f>wu Vq njV mmÉmm  
wi[ lrjig W{v Vdh@ Ija+j dVlxv h'dH m  
u' V lw[ yv Fea uV@ wi[ lrjig l'dH mmÑmm

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 3-4. :

epiP VjVw ljdHw ug l[ v[wi epiP e'dW.s dl.z ug f+I.a sl epi'G V[ uhJ uhJ uVq Zji[ h{G@ W{n[ h{ @ uhJ uhJ b"i w'Hg dWrjh bjds wgH[ ]G!!! Vjq wPYG w[ epiP w[ wP.H[G ] u{l[ epiP wj e.eli wP.bJm Vjq WjRpvgrpG wj epiP wg WjRpvgrbJ h{ mm u{l[ e'dH.srv sg WjRpvgr@ ue.Vjo wg WjRpvgrmm

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 4-5 :

dHV agio'G wg Ija+j lwjqg fpit'G w' Ziq@ bio@ wjq fsjio s[ag h{m wjqVj hgV'G w[ qpwwag s[ag h{m Ijhg Fjr l[ agio Ija+j debjV wg fdhvg FPqwj whg ] m !!! VjVJ ai%J wg FPqg@ dWA+@ Vsg@ Vjv[ @ fiWa@ fpv s[t dya f+I.V h'aj h{m b{l[ b"i Fg bV[w ai%J w[ vjF h'a[ h{ mm

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 7 :

duV lojV' w[ xv epi' V[ bjf wh[ h{G@ RpV w[ rhg xv h{G u{l[ WjRpvgr ljdHw s[ dHLVjV wj yRpjlg w[ Vjq h'Sj xv h{ mm

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8 :

ijq sjl li'ri Vja[ mm lF Rpai[ fjf wqja[ mm  
l.ahp ijqsjl li'ri Vgwj mm  
u' Vjr{ l' wpvp ajr{ RpZjip h'b'j ] ug wj mm

Sikh Gurdwaras .<sup>33</sup> He has mentioned the exact directions or location of each Sikh Shrine.<sup>34</sup> Narotam's information on the places of the Sikh martyrs is very important.<sup>35</sup>

*Gur Tirath Sangreh* contains the account of the Gurdwaras for the birth of Guru Nanak till the death of 10<sup>th</sup> Guru Gobind Singh.<sup>36</sup> Narotam has mentioned over five dozen (64) shrines of Guru Nanak, of which nearly two dozen depict the various incidences of the life of the Guru, among these, the most significant ones includes on the birth place as Nankana Sahib and various other Shrines located in its surroundings vicinity constructed in the memory of some incidents of Guru Nanak's early life. They are Kiara Sahib, Mal Sahib and Tamboo Sahib<sup>37</sup> at Sultapur, Gurdwara Ber Sahib and Sant Ghat Sahib signifies Guru Nanak's stayed there. Both the sons of Guru Nanak, Baba Shri Chand and Baba Lakshmi Das were born at this place.<sup>38</sup> Gurdwara (Kandh Sahib) is located at Batala, constructed in memory of Guru Nanak's marriage at that place.<sup>39</sup>

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##dVa Rpn quV ijq li wgu{ m\$\$

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, 8-9 :

wjiV Fg episbji[ WSV[ w[ H[w ojV q[G hg WajH[ uja[ h{G mm l.t{f l[ H[w ojV q[ hg dWloji l[ bje[ ujV v[V[ mm l' wjiV whgG epi'G w[ uVq h{ @ u{l[ VVwjSj epiP VjVw ug wj uVq lojV ] m whk vgv%j ] u{l[ VVwjS[ q[G VjVwli dHLVjV vgv%j wj lojV h{ m fBS[ q[ q{Sg l.ea Wjv vgv%j wj lojV h{ mm

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 9 :

u,sdf dul bhja[ q'G episbjij h{@ r'h bhja[ b"i Rpl bhja[ w[ d;v[ q[G adhlgv@ ojVj@ i{v w[ LB[LV bjdsw Fg lpeqaj dvtV[ l'eI h{G a" Fg Whpa wi epiP ojV W.ejv@ f.ujW q' hg h{G mm

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 10-11 :

u' Ziq upZ q[G epiP w[ dlt lPiWgi uPN[ h{G@ daV w[ lqjZ'G w[ ojV #Lhgs e.u\$ Fg dvt[ ujr[Ge[ m rh' Fg u{l[ lPiWgi fJcr' w[ ojV agio whja[ h{G@ r{l[ agio h{G bi u' WpKTj ug u{l[ lqgfg l[rw h{G daV w[ ojV Fg dvt[ ujr[e[G mm

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12 :

dHl epiP agio l.e+dh w[ s[tS[ rjv[ Rpaq v'eV w' fC%V wg lpeqaj h[a bvf f+wji dvt h{ bW bje[ liW episbji'G w[ fiq qPv epiP VjVw ug w[ uVq lojV l[ v[wi epiP slq fjdaLjh ug w[ u'ag u'a lqjrV w[ lojV l+g bdWyv Vei ljdW f+L.a lF dvt[ uja[ h{G mm

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 12-21 :

avr.cg e+jq@ VjVwli@ dwbjij ljdW@ qjv ljdW@ a.WP ljdW@ uvjvWjs@ uPVjeC% deiVji fiWa w[ lqgf ijuZjVg@ Wc'y Ldhi@ fpvgbq w'Bj@ dWsi Ldhi@ VjVw qaj@ WV m

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 15 :

lpvajV fpi 1@ 1.a zjB 2@ Rpsjlg 2 epiP wg w' dWL} FerjV V[ bjfV[ lqgf WpvjdHbj m r{HgG Vsg q[G dHLVjV wiV[ eH[ m yp.Fg qji agli[ dsV uhJ dVwl[ Rpl wj!!!lg+ y.s+ ug wj uVq l.qa ÉÍÉÉ q[ lpvajV fpi idha[ hPbjm v,tqg sjl ug wj uVq ahJ hg l.qa ÉÍÉÉ w[ xjeV q[ fgA[ l[ hPbj m #1.a zjB\$ W[i l[ f,yg f,Aq h{ m}m

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 15 :



Various other Shrines of historical importance, noted by Pandit Tara Singh Narotam, include Gurdwara Nanakmatta in Nanital district of Uttar Pardesh.<sup>40</sup> Nanakpiao Gurdwara in Delhi.<sup>41</sup> Guru Nanak's Gurdwara at Pakhoke, (near Dera Baba Nanak Gurdaspur) where the in-laws of the Guru lived and Ajita Randhawa, a devout Sikh of the Guru, also served Guru's family and his sons.<sup>42</sup> Guru Nanak founded the town of Karatpur Sahib on the banks of Ravi now in Pakistan. It is said that when the place was flooded, Guru Nanak's eldest son, Baba Shri Chand placed the container, (*gagar*) having his father's ash, on the other side at Pakhoke.<sup>43</sup> Near Batala, Achal Batala is a place where Guru Nanak had religious discussions/ debates with the Jogis and composed his composition called Sidh Gosht.<sup>44</sup> The place where Guru Nanak died is called Dera Guru Nanak (Dera Baba Nanak).<sup>45</sup>

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rBjvj Ldhi d;vj episjlfpi É@ dWrjh lojV Ê@ dl,t Ê 1.qa ÉÎÎ q[ epiP ug wj dWrjh hPbj m u[n f+drLB ÊÎq[G m dHl lq[G brloj bnjiJ Wil wg og mÎm

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 21 :

VjVw qaj-d;v%j V{Vgajv 1@ epispbjij VjVw qaj q[vj sgf qjvj 2@ Rpsjlg 3@ fgvgFga Ldhi l[ Wgl w'l Rpai h{ m HghJ epiP ug sg dlKZJ ljo yiyj hPHg m dul fgfv w[ av[ W{n[ o[ r'h bW aw rhJ ve ihj h{ mÎm

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 22 :

fRp \dfbjRp| - dsKvg l[ yji w'l fKAq fjl[ 1@ epispbjij 2@ Rpsjlg 3 - epiP ug V[ Vjq wj Rpfs[L v'e'G w' wgbj m

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 25 :

f,Dt' w[ e+jq - epiP VjVw ug w[ s[hi[ l[ agV w'l ijrg w[ fiv[ agi rjIP w'S É@ epispbjij Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê@ dHl e+jq q[ bjH[ bdua[ i.Zjr[ y"Zig V[ Whpa l[rj wig m ljl lpij Fg HghJ idha[ o[@ RpV w' Rpfs[L wgbj l+g y.s@ vtqg sjl bi RpV wg qjaj w' bjeIj sHg hqji[ fjl ih' mÎm

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* p. 25 :

wiajifpi e+jq b.dq+ali l[ dHwgl w'l@ RpKai ijrg w[ fiv[ agi É@ Ziqljv q[vj W{ljtq@ h'vg Ê@ Rpsjlg 3 epiP ug V[ wiajifpi Vei Wljdhbj!!!uW ijrg V[ wiajifpi WhjdHbj aW l[ epiP ug wg dyaj wg Flq rjvg ejei av[ itg m l+g y.s ug w[ lq[G q[ Rphv[ fji WSj mÎm

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 26 :

byv rBjv[ Ldhi l[ s' w'l stS É@ epispbjij q[vj dLr ija+g wj xjeV q[ Ê@ dViqv[ Ê - byv qhJs[r wj Vjq h{m dHlwj dLrjvj avjW w[ Wgy WSj h{ m avjW fKwj h{ m avjW w[ fKAq fjl[ dl,ZJ ljo yiyj wi epi'G V[ #dlZ e'LB\$ WjSg WSjHg m HghJ l[ yv avr.cg l[ qisjV[ w[ W[B[ w' v[wi epiP ug V[ #wpq\$ fhp.yjdHbj mÎm

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 27-28 :

s[hij epiP VjVw-wiajifpi l[ agV w'l ijrg w[ RpiV[ fji É@ s[hij ljdHw lqjZ epiP VjVw ug Ê@ Rpsjlg 3 1.qa ÉÎÎ bIP rsg ÉÊ Fjr LijZ'G wg slqg w' u'ag u'a lqjH[ m !!!HghJ l[ hg uhJ whJ W[sg ljdHw:js[ x{v[ m dHl s[hi[ w[ lqgf #liug\$ Vjq rjvj wP.bJ h{ m dHl wj uv eiq wi[ dwiq yv fCa[ lpS[ h{ mÎm

Shrines of Guru Angad Dev mentioned by Narotam are only seven, which include the birth place of the Guru at *Nage Ki Sarai* also known as *Mate ki Sarai*,<sup>46</sup> Kartarpur<sup>47</sup> where Guru Angad was nominated by Guru Nanak as his first disciple successor in the age of 35 years, 4 months and 29 days and was re-named as Angad at Khadur Sahib, Guru Angad lived and worked after he had left Kartarpur (Ravi) due to the opposition of Sri Chand.<sup>48</sup> Tapiana Sahib Gurdwara is important because Guru Angad Dev did meditation there.<sup>49</sup> Guru's *smadh* is there, where he died after completing 12 years, 6 months and 2 days of his Guruship.<sup>50</sup>

Nearly a dozen (11) Gurdwaras have been mentioned in the name of Guru Amar Das, of which only six seemed to be relatively more significant. They are at Basrake village in Amritsar<sup>51</sup> where the Guru was born in 1479 to his parents, mother Laxmi and father Tejo. Gurdwara Thara Sahib at Khadur, where Guru Angad nominated Guru Amar Das as his Guru,<sup>52</sup> and Chubara Sahib at Goindwal or the place, where Bibi Bhani daughter of the third Guru meditated and the place

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 30 :

Vje[ sg ljdH e+jq - qpwal l[ lja w'l HgljV q[G É@ eiP b.es uV!q lojV Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê - l.qa ÉÍÊ r{ljt rsg dHwjslg s[ yji zCg ija ihg qja lFijHg@ dfaj x[iP ug w[ zi a[hS wpv q[G epiP b>es ug wj uVq hPbj m dl,tj wj iju hPH[ VJe[ lJZ V[ x[i Wljdhbj aW l[ Vjq #VJe[ wg ljdH\$ iKtj m epiP b>es ug wj uVq lojV e+jq l[ yji l' wsq fPiW q,Da[ wg ljdH w[ o[h f{ h{ mIm

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, 30-31 :

wiajifpi É@ esg wj ojV Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê@ tcPi q[ b.es ug w' epiP VjVw ug wg WjSg lpS siLV wj f+[q hPbj mm l.qa ÉÍÊ@ ÉÍ Wil@ Ì qhgV[@ ÊÑ dsV wg Rpqi q[ epiP VjVw ug V[ epdibjHg w[ ata W{njdH vhSj ug wj \$b.es\$ Vjq it tcPi F[u[m whg l[rj q[ ujsj ÉÍÊ q[ dvtj h{ mIm

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, 31.

tcPi e+jq-aiV ajiV l[ yji w'l fPiW É@ siWji ljdHw q>ug q[vj lJZJ wg y"o wj Ê@ a[hS ljdHw;js[ Ê- epdibjHg v[wi epiP b>es ljdHw tcPi bjs[ zi H[w w'nCg q[G W{n eH[ m epiP VjVw ug w[ u'agu'a lqjrS[ fgA[ Wp,Tj ug V[ bjdH wi f+eB wgH[ m!!!dHl qwjV q[G woj@ wgiaV v.ei ujig ihj m dHlg q[G epiP ug w' hqjIP dqvj m epiP ug w[ lq[G HghJ wigi wj f[c ve ihj ] mIm

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 31-32 :

0!1! adfbjSj ljdHw siWji l[ fjRp \y"oj dhKlj w'l Ê@ a[hS Ê adfbSj ljdHw f{ W{n Rplg lq[G epiP b.es ug i'CJ wj dWlai wi af wia[ ih[!!!adfbjSj li'ri f,wj ]@ dwVji[ f[ epiP b.es ug wg q.ug h{m

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 33 :

tcPi É@ lqjZ tcPi'G fjRp w'l fKAq h{ Ê@ a[hS Ê- l.qa ÉÍÊÑ q[ y[a lpsg y"og w' ÉÊ Wil@ Ì qhgV[@ ÊÑ dsV epdibjHg wi epiP b.es ug u'ag u'a lqjH[ mIm

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 34 :

Wjliw[ e+jq-b.dq+ali l[ agV w'l fKAq É@ uVq lojV epiP bqisj ug Ê@ fpujig dViqv[ Ê l.qa ÉÍÊ W{ljt lpsg ÉÍ@ W{ljt f+drLB[ ÊÊ w' LpKwirji fdhi ija ih[ qjaj vKGAqg@ dfaj a[u' ug w[ zi FKv[ W.l q[G epiP bqisj ug wj uVq hPbj mIm

<sup>52</sup> *Loc. Cit.* :

tcPi É-oC%j ljdHw Ê@ FKv[ Ê - bfV[ siWji w[ lqgf W{njdH epiP b>es ug ÎÊ Wil@ ÉÊ qhgV[@ Ê dsVj wg brloj q[ l.qa ÉÍÊÑ q[G bqisj ug w' eKsg sHg@ Rpl sj Vjq oCj ljdHw h{ mIm

of the birth of Guru Arujan Dev.<sup>53</sup> A place called Kotha Sahib at Basarke village in Amritsar is popular by known as Sann Sahib. Due to the opposition of Datu, son of Guru Anged Dev, Guru Amar Das ji after leaving Goindwal, had come to Basarke village to hide himself there. Baba Buddha had requested the Guru to come out for his followers.<sup>54</sup>

At Goindwal Sahib, Gurdwara Baoli Sahib is very famous for its healing properties and religious merit which was constructed in 1559. Akbar the Mughal Emperor, once visited the Guru at this place after his victory of Chittor and had took *langer* there. For the up keep of the langer, the emperor also granted *jagir* of village Jhabal.<sup>55</sup> Guru Amar Das after leaving Basarke, went to Khadur, where he received guruship from Guru Angad and also breathed his last there.<sup>56</sup>

Narotam has given brief description of nine Gurdwaras of Guru Ram Das. At Goindwal, he was nominated as fourth Sikh Guru at the age of 43 years 10 months and 26 days.<sup>57</sup> In 1563 with the permission of Guru Amar Das he raised a new town called Ramadaspur. He excavated a tank and also raised Guru Ka Bazar. Gurdwara Guru Ka Mehal is also there.<sup>58</sup> *Dukhbhanjni ber* in the precincts of

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<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, 35 :

e'dH.srjv - Ldhi b.dq+ali ug l[ f.s+j w'l fPiW dWbjlj agi[ 1@ ypWjij ljdHw q[vj Fjs'G wg fp.dVbJ w' fdhv[ 1+jZ wj Ê@ FKv[ Wjr[ Ê@ - epdibjHg v[ HghJ fhp.y epiP bqisjl ug ypWji[ q[G lqjdZ vejdh wi W{n eH[ !!! bi dHl ypWji[ ljdHw wg w.Z q[G hg #wgvj ljdHw\$ ] m Whpa WPT[ FH[ epiP ljdHw dHl w' fwC wi af wia[ o[ m

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 35-36 :

Wjliw[ e+jq Ê@ w'nj ljdHw fjRp w'l q[vj drljtg Ê@ dIKt Ê uW tcPi l[ bjdH epiP b>es ug w[ fp,a+ sjaP V[ epiP bqi ug wg s[h q[ v,a qjig bi HghJ l[ dVwl ujr' aW epiP ug e+jq l[ Wjhi epbjv'G w[ w'n[ wj qpt W.s wijdh bi #u' hqijj dl,t h'ej l' qpt Vhk t'v[ej\$ b[l[ sir,Du[ f{ b,ti dvtjdH Fgai W{n eH[ WjWj WpKT[ V[ w'n[ w[ fgA[ 1.V dsrjdH s[t W[Vag wi x[i e'dH.srjv dvbJs[[ m sjaP wg v,a lp,w eHgmIm

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 37 :

e'dH.srjv Ê@ Wjrvj ljdHw Ê@ FKv[ Wjr[ Ê - 1.qa ÊÊÊ qjz f+drLB[ ÊÊ@ q.evrji@ Í zCg dsV yC%[ Wjrvj ug wj bji.F wgbj dHl wj wCj BPBV[ lq[G epiP ug w[ Wi l[ bwWi V[ dya"C wj dwv%j xa[ wgbj vjh"i Rpi uja[ bwWi WjsLjh V[ epiP ug w[ v.ei h[a NpWjv wj a,vwj yC%jdHbj mIm

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, pp 37-38 :

epiP bqisjl ug Wjliw[ ejRp l[ tcPi fhp.y@ epiP b.es ug wg l[rj wi ejsg fjdh@ e'dH.srjv rKl H[w Wji agio Ija=j wi x[i e'dH.srjv q[ hg ih[ b"i lqjH[m dHda l+g qa epiP agio l.e+dh aji hdi Vi'aq idya[ da+agI epiP agio iyVj lqjfa mmEmm

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 39 :

e'dH>srjv Ê@ eKsg lojV hr[vj q[G Ê@ FKv[ Wjr[ Ê - Whpa dsV epiP bqi ug wg l[rj wig l.qa ÊÊÊ q[G ÎÊ Wil@ ÉO qhgV[@ ÊÊ dsV wg Rqi q[G ijg sjl ug V[ epdibjHg wj ata fjdhbj mIm

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, 39-40 :

Golden Temple signifies the healing properties of the tank.<sup>59</sup> Guru Ram Das also excavated another tank at Amritsar called Santokhsar.<sup>60</sup> After constructing tank Guru Ram Das named it as Amritsar and has made a reference in his *bani* to the merit of taking bath in the *sarovar*.<sup>61</sup> At Goindwal, the Guru died in 1581 Bibi Bhani wife of Guru Ram Das also passed away at this place.<sup>62</sup> In the end of the description of the Shrines of Guru Ram Das, Narotam has given in brief ,the profile of the Guru. He was born at Lahore, got Guruship at Goindwal as a reward of his service to Guru Amar Das, raised the township of Amritsar, dug tanks there and spent his last days at Goindwal where he died.<sup>63</sup>

Nearly three dozen Gurdwaras have been mentioned in the name of fifth Guru, Guru Arjan Dev.<sup>64</sup> Most important among these are Gurdwara Chubacha Sahib at Goindwal, where Guru Arjan was born in 1563 to his parents father Ram Das and mother Bibi Bhani.<sup>65</sup> At Guru Ke Mahel, Amritsar Guru Arjan got *gurugaddi* at the age of 28 years 2 months and 11 days. Baba Buddha put a tilak

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b>dq+ali Ldhi-tjl d;v%j É@ epiP w[ qhv@ q[vj sgf qjvj@ W{ljtg Ê@ dViqv[ Ê@ epiP bqi ug wg bjeIj l[ l.qa ÉÎÊÈ q[G l+g b>Ddq+a li'ri wj B,w vejdh o'Cj tVrjdH w[ idhS[ sgbj m x[i l.qa ÉÎÊÈ q[G qjz qhgV[ #ijqsjl fpi\$ aoj #ijqsjl y,w\$ Vjq it Vei Wljdhbj@ qhv WSjH[@ epiP wj W;ji WSrjdHbj@ w,yj lpZjli tpsrjdHbj młm

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 40 :

0@É sptF.uVg W[i Ê dl,t È-uhJ sptF.uVg W[ig h{ HghJ AfCg og@ Rpl q[G dHLVjV wi wpLBg fpit wj wpLB sPi hPbj m dHl vgH[ spt wj F.uS wiS[ rjv[ lojV wg W[ig wj Vjq #sptF.uVg\$ h{ młm

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 40 :

0@É@ l.a'tli Ê@ dlKt È-epiP bqi ug V[ Bjvg w[ dW+A wj faj s[ epiP ijqsjl ug l[ agio WSrjdHbj Vjq #l.a'tli\$ itrjdHbj m HghJ dHVhg w[ lq[G q[G u'eg dVwlj oj młm:

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 40 :

0@É@ b.dq+ali-lpZjli agio Ê@ 0È-l.a'tli l[ fgA[ epiP bqi ug V[ dHl agio w[ WVrjS[ wg epiP ijqsjl ug w' bjeIj s[ Vjq #b.dq+ali\$ itjdHbj m epiP ijqsjl ug V[ #ldaepi wj u' dlt btjr[\$ dHdabjds e+.o ljdHw ug q[G dHl w[ dHLVjV wj qhjaq wdhhj h{ młm

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, 41 :

e'dH>srjv É@ s[hij dWbjlj agi Ê@ F,Dv[ Wjr[ È-Î Wil@ ÉÉ qhgV[ ÉÐ dsV epdibjHg wiw[ l.qa ÉÎÊÈ q[G Fjs'G lpsg agu w' yvjSj wgbjm HghJ hg dHV w[ qhv FjVg ug wj yvjSj hPbj m s[hi[ epiP bqi ug w[ s[hi[ fjl o[ l' lFg epiP hdi e'd.Ws ug w[ WyV l[ dWbjlj ug w[ f+rjh q[G VI hPH[[ młm

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 41 :

epiP ijqsjl ug vjh"i uVq v[@ e'dH.srjv fhp.y@ epiP bqi ug wg Bdhv wi@ eKsg v[@ b.dq+ali Wljdh@ agio iy@ x[i wpA dsV e'dH.srjv dVrjl wi@ fgA[ b.dq+ali dVrjl wia[@ e'dH>srjv uj lqjH[ mm dHda l+g qa epiP agio l.e+dh ajij hdi Vi'aq idya yapio epi agio iyVj lqjfa mmłm

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 42-52 :

e'dH>srjv@ o.F ljdHw@ qRp e+jq@ vjh"i É@ sgrjV tjVj epiP ijqsjl ug wg Ziqljvj Ê@ b.dq+ali É@ epiP w[ qhv ejsg lojV É@ É l.a'tli Bjhvg ljdHw@ wPbj ljdHw \aiV~ajiV[@ wiajifpi@ o.q ljdHw@ e.eli@ e'dH>srjv@ l+g b>Ddq+ali ug@ ijqli@ oC%j lptqVg rjvj@ y,w ijqsjl@ Wjin e+jq@ lh.lij e+jq@ vjh"i Ldhi Wjrvjg ljdHw@ vjv wP.bj@ s[hij ljdHw mm

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 42 :

e'dH.srjv É@ uVq lojV ypW,yj ljdHw Ê@ F,Dv[ Wjr[ Ê@ l.qa ÉÎÊÈ W{ljt rs lKa[G bnjiJ f+drLn[@ q.evrji@ s[ fdhi ija eHg qaj FjVg ug@ dfaj epiP ijqsjl ug w[ zi epiP biuV ug wj uVq hPbj młm

mark on his forehead as per the order of Guru Ram Das. Guru Arjan then uttered the following words<sup>66</sup> :

##Fje h'dHbj epi l.a dqvjdHbj mm\$\$

Due to the opposition of Prithi Chand, eldest brother of Guru Arjan, the latter moved to a village called Sarhali in Amritsar. He had the support of Baba Buddha.<sup>67</sup>

In Amritsar Guru Ki Wadali is the place, where the Guru lived for nine months in order to avoid conflict with Prithi Chand, who was being helped by Sulahi Khan.<sup>68</sup> Chheharta Sahib Gurdwara is famous as the Guru raised a well there with six chains to lift water. That's why, it is known as Chheharta.<sup>69</sup> Darbar Sahib at Tarn Taran is well known for healing the patients suffering from leprosy, that's it is known as Tarn Taran.<sup>70</sup> Manji Sahib is the place where he used to sit and supervise the work of construction of a tank.<sup>71</sup>

Another famous Gurudwara of Guru Arjan is at Kartarpur called Thamm Sahib. The Guru founded this town in 1596 during the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali. The place was desecrated, but was rebuilt with baked bricks.<sup>72</sup> At

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, p.43 :

b>Ddq+ali É@ epiP w[ qhv ejsg lojV Ê@ dIKt Ê-bnjHg Wil@ s' qhgV[ @ IjiJ dsV wg Rpqi q[G epiP ijsjl ug wg bjeIj l[ WjW[ Wp,DT[ V[ epiP biuV ug w' dl>zjlV W{ njdH qlaw f{ davw wgbj m aW epiP ug V[ ##Fje h'dHbj epi l.a dqvjdHbj\$\$ y"og fjRpCg whg mIm

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, 45-46 :

lihjvg É@ episbjij Ê@ dIKt Ê-df+og y.s w[ dri'Z l[ epiP ug wj l.wvf hPbj whgG b"i e+jq q[G rjl wi[ m aW lihjvg q[G fhp.y v'e l[ ojV vgbj m!!! WpKTj ug V[ agV BpWC[ dHw,Dn[ wi q[v[ m l' agV fj[ b,DA[ b"i y"o[ w,vi fCj h{ mIm

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 47 :

rcjvg e+jq - b.dq+ali l[ agV w'l fKAq É@ episbjij Ê@ dl,t Ê@ df+ogbj lpyhg w' dvbjlj m epiP ug b>Ddq+ali A,c e+jq q[G yv[ eH[m rhJ qwjV WSjdHw[ V" qhgV[ ih[ mIm

<sup>69</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

È@É-A[hiBj ljdHw -wP.bJ@ q[vj Wl.a Ê@ dl,t Ê-v'e'G wg wdvbjS h[a H[w wP.bJ vejdhbj@ Rpl q[G Ag hiB y,v lwa[ ]G@ dHl vHg Vjq #A[hiBj ljdHw\$ ] Im

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, 47-48. :

0@É siWji ljdHw Ê dIKt Ê - aiV ajiV ug w[ dwVji[ beV w'S q[G WC%j Fjig qwjV l+g epiP biuV ljdHw ug wj siWji h{ m uhJ lsj FuV wgiaV h'aj h{ m dHl siWji w[ siLV bi agio w[ dHLVjV l[ wPLBgRpG w[ wPLB sPi h'a[ h{ m dHlg vgH[ ##aiV ajiV sPt dVrjiV\$\$ wh[ uja[ h{G mIm

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, 48. :

0@É@ q.ug ljdHw Ê@ dIKt Ê - Wc[ siWji l[ agl wsq RpKai fPiW wg w'S q[ q.ug h{ m HghJ Fg wWg wWg epiP qhjju agio wg wji s[tV[ W{na[ o[ Im

<sup>72</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

wiajifpi-d;vj uv.Zi É@ o.q ljdHw Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê - epiP ug V[ ÉÍÉ q[G Ldhi wg Vgr iKtg m qhv q[G Lagi av[ s[S[ h[a wjhP. s[r ojV wg Bjvg wj o.q q>erjdHbj@ f+>DaP r'h A'Bj dVwlj!!! bdhqs Ljh w[ rwa q[G IrV W[bsWg wiV[ ve[ aW r'h wJLg w[ dWl:[Li wg ai%J v'f h' debj m aW l[ HgB yPV[ wj WSj h{ mIm

Kartarpur, there is a Gurdwara called Gangsar, where the Guru had dug a well called 'Gangsar' having healing power.<sup>73</sup> At Goindwal, is the residence of Baba Mohan, son of Guru Amar Das, from whom Guru Arjan Dev collected the *bani* of his predecessors by uttering a hymn in praise of Baba Mohan<sup>74</sup>:

##q'hV a[i[ RPy[ q>si qhv bfjij mm\$\$

Guru Arjan Dev compiled the *Adi Granth* in 1604 at the place called Ramsar and then installed it in the Harimandar Sahib.<sup>75</sup> In Gurdaspur district there is a Gurudwara at Barth, where Guru Angad went to meet Sri Chand, who lived there. Also, at that place Guru composed *ashtpadis* of his a composition called Sukhmani Sahib.<sup>76</sup>

The shrines of Guru Hargobind in number 79, of which nearly three dozen are mentioned as more important. Guru Ki Wadali is birth place of Guru.<sup>77</sup> Akal Takht, also known as Akal Bunga, is the place where Guru Hargobind wore two swords, *Miri* and *Piri*, after the death of his father Guru Arjan Dev, in Lahore. Significantly, the Guru then ordered his Sikhs to bring horses in offerings for him. Also, in 1607, he started tradition of *Chaunki* with in the precincts of Golden Temple.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, 48-49 :

0@É e.eli Ê@ fpujig l'Tg Ê-wiajifpi q[G Vei w[ fPiW epiP ug V[ l.qa ÉÍÍ q[G e.ej ug u{l[ qhjaqj rjv] #e.eli\$ Vjqj wP.bJ WSrjdHbj m dHlwj Vjq #Lwi-e.e\$ Fg h{ m r{l]tg w[ lqgf H[w dlt e.ej dHLVjV u]Sj yjhaj oj m Rpl w' f>yq epiP ug V[ whJ ##HghJ W{n'@ Vjq uf' b'i dHl wP.H[G q[G dHLVjV wi' m e.ej u{l] qhjaq dqv[ej m !!!#Lwi e.e\$ wj bio L,wi u{l] qgnj@ e.e u{l] f+dr,a+ h{ m fdhv[ qwjV wj Vjq #L,wi e.u\$ oj m]m

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, 49 :

e'dH>srjv É@ q'hV ug w[ ypWji[ lqgf evg q[G oC%j Ê@ F,Dv[ Ê\_##q'hV a[i[ RPy[ q.si qhv bfjij\$\$ b[l[ q'hV ug wg Rplaa wi epi e+.o ug wg iyVj h[a@ epiP VjVw@ b>es@ bqi ug wg WjSg wg f'ogbJ dvbjH[ m

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 49-50 :

l+g b.dq+ali ug É@ ijqeC% @ Ê@ dl,t Ê l.qa ÉÍÍ q[G Fjs'G lpsg H[wq w[ uhJ dVrjl wi e+.o ljdHw ug iy w[ lqjdfa wgH[ bi lqjfa wi Rplg lq[G hdiq>si q[G lojfV wgH[ m]m

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, 50-51 :

Wjin e+jq d;vj episjlfpi s[hi[ l[ RpVg w'l HgljV q[ É@ epiP wj Wje Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê - lptqVg wg l'vJ bLBfsgbJ iy wi epiP biuV ug l+g y.s= w[ siLV w' eH[ m RpVh'G V[ l'vJ bLBfsgbJ lpS w[ whj dw bjn dHl q[G b'i dqvjRp m epiP ug V[ bjn dqvj wi y"rg wig m]m

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, 53 :

rcjvg e+jq É@ uVq lojV q[vj Wl.a f.yqg Ê@ dlKt Ê-dfaj epiP biuV ug@ qjaj e.ej ug w[ zi q[G l.qa ÉÍÍ hjC lpsg agu w[ hdi e'dW.s ug wj uVq hPbj m dul w[ fiojdH epiP biuV ug wj bjlj ije q[G e+.o ug q[G LWs h{ ##ldaepi l]y[ sgbj F[u\$\$ aoj dWvjrv q[G LWs h{ @ #lev bV.s wgbj fiq[li\$ dHdabjds m]m

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, 53-54 :

Among other shrines of Guru Hargobind, Majnu Da Tilla at Delhi is important where Jahangir had called the Guru at investigation of Chandu.<sup>79</sup> Gurudwara Pipli ji at Wadali in Amritsar signifies the fact that once the Guru visited that place and stayed there for sometime. Hence, it is also known as Damdama Sahib.<sup>80</sup>

Gurudwara in the fort of Gawalior in the Gawalior city represents Guru's imprisonment in that fort, where he is also said to have punished Chandu, after he was handed over to the Guru by the emperor. Then Chandu died at Lahore.<sup>81</sup>

In Uttar Pradesh, there is a famous Gurudwara Nanakmatta in Nainital district, where Baba Gurditta ( eldest son of Guru Hargobind) *chela*, Almost udasi (leader of one of the four *dhuans* of the *udasis*) lived to preach the tenets of Guru Nanak. Guru Hargobind also over visited the place to settle the dispute between the *udasis* and the *Jogis*, who claimed the centre as their own.<sup>82</sup> Significantly, Narotam has recorded all those places which are connected with and represent even the minutest incidents of Guru Hargobind's life. He has established a *dera* in Amritsar for her staunch disciple Kaulan, and also raised a tank called Kaulsar after her name.<sup>83</sup> Gurudwara at Manak Chowk at village Chabhal is the place where before the battle of Amritsar, the Guru performed the marriage ceremony of

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b.dq+ali É@ bwjv Wp.ej Ê@ dIKt dVh.e Ê - vjh"i q[G epiP biuV ug wj fiv'w h'S[ fgA[ l.qa ÊÎÊ hjC lpsg slqg@ b{arji@ fp,t VA,a= q[G bwjv Wp.e[ wj bji.F wi WSrjdHbj m ÊÊ Wil@ Ê qhgVj@ ÊÊ dsV wg Rpqi q[G epiP ug dFAvj l[vq B'fg wj r[l A'c qgig fgig wg a[eJ fdhi e.sg W{n[ m Lla= b"i zC[ sg F[Bj wj hpwq sgbj m l.qa ÊÎÎ dViuvj dHwjsLg w' yji zCg ija eH[ f+wiqJ q[ dVaj f+da h[n WCg y"wg yC%jS[ wj bji.F wgbj mÎm

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, 54 :

ds,vq Ldhi É@ quVP dB,vj Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê -uhJegi fjl ypevg wi sgrjV y.sP w[ WpvrjH[ r;gi tjV w[ ljog ds,vq eH[ m epiP ug wj dLwji q[G L[i qjij s[t wi uhJegi Whpa tpL hPbj Îm

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, 55 :

dffvg ug-rcjvg a[ fjRp w'l V{ia w'S q[G É@ sqsqj ljdhW Ê@ dIKt Ê - HghJ epiP ug V[ WjW[ WpKT[ w[ l+jf l[ lPwi u'V q[G fC[ f+[qg wj RpZji wi wpA s[i W{n sq vgbj mÎm

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, 55 :

erjvgbi Ldhi-bjei[ l[ AKag w'l sKtS qih,DB[ dl.ZgbJ wg ijuZjVg É@ dwv[ q[G episbjij h'ej Ê@ Ê@ Ê-yjvg dsV vt[ fgA[ fjdaLjh V[ Whpa F[ tjdH wi WpvrjdH ds,vq q[G bjdH dqv[ m fjaLjh V[ sgrjV w' epiP ug wj tPV wiaj ujS w[ epiP hdie'dW.s ug w[ lfpis wgbj m epiP ug V[ Whpa luj dsrjdH y.sP w' vjh"i q[ dvbj wi qirjdHbj m

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, 61-62 :

VjVw qaj-d;vj V[Vgajv fgvg Fga l[ ÊÊ w'l É@ episbjij VjVwqaj Ê@ Rpsjlg@ Ê-WjWj epidsaj wj y[vj bvqjla agio lja=j wiaj hPbj #VjVw qa[\$ fh.pyj m s[t[ a'G w.V fjB[ u'eg epiP ug w[ fgfv wg Whpa W[bsWg wia[ ]G m!!!epiP ug V[ HghJ fhp.y w[ y.sV wj AgGBj sgbJ bi fgfv hij hPbj m u'egYG w' RPhJ l[ dVwjlg m bu a,w Rpl fgfv sj f,aj y.sV w[ AgGB[ rvj idhaj h{ m

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, 65 :

b.dq+ali É@ w"vjfda wj ojV Ê@ dIKt Ê@ epiP ug V[ w"vj w' b.dq+ali dvbj wi w"vli w[ ojV a.WP verj w"vJ wj c[ij wijdHbj m 0@Ê@ w"vli Ê@ Ê@ Ê-wpA dsV'G fgA[ w"vJ V[ f+jioVj wig ##q[ij Vjq ih[\$\$ lpS wi epiP ug V[G dalw[ Vjq h[n fpKa= wg ue%j ÊÎÎ q[G qjz lpsg f.yqg w' w"v li agio wj bji.F wgbj mÎm

his daughter Bibi Veero. At that time, the Guru sent Kaula to Kartarpur (Jalandhar).<sup>84</sup> She fell ill and died there in 1622, where later on her *samadh* was constructed.<sup>85</sup> Gurudwara Damdama Sahib at Sri Hargobindpur in Gurdaspur, was constructed in the memory of Guru Hargobind's visit to that place while hunting in that area. There the Guru had skirmish with Ratan Chand alongwith Chandu's son who attacked the Guru, but the latter won the battle, the Guru also constructed a Mosque there. Thus the town of Hargobindpur was inhabited.<sup>86</sup>

Gurudwara at Kiratpur is the place where the Guru stayed during the last days of his life. Baba Gurditta, his eldest son also died there in 1638. Dhir Mal (Gurditta's son) refused to give the copy of *Adi Granth* in his possession to his grandfather, Guru Hargobind to perform the last rites of his son Gurditta.<sup>87</sup> Guru Hargobind breathed his last there in 1644 after 37 years, 10 months and 1 day.<sup>88</sup> It is notable that in the last of his description of the Gurudwara of Guru Hargobind, Narotam has, recapitulated in brief, the profile of the Guru from his birth till death, with reference to his succession, four battles and his stay at Kiratpur and nomination of his grandson, Guru Har Rai, as the seventh Guru of the Sikhs.<sup>89</sup>

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, 67-68 :

NWjv e+jq-b.dq+ali l[ A[ w'l sKtS É@ qjSw y"Gw episbjij q[vj u[n f+drLB[ A,Wg w' Ê@ dlKt Ê - u.e l[ fdhv[ WgWg rgi' w[ dWrjh h[a lgiVg WSg m epiP ug w[ f+[qg dl,t bjH[ epiP ug V[ RpV'%G@ rjla[ q>erjHg m Fgai l[ wdH F[u] l[h dWrjh wg lgiVg fijhpS[ tjr[Ge[ m fdhv[ dl,Dr'G w' Vhg sHg ujag lpS wi epiP ug V[ dwhj ##lgiVg apiw tjH[Ge[ m\$S!!!bjdHw[ l.qa ÉÎÎÑ u[n f+drLB[ ÊÎ w' wgbj m dHV hg dsV' q[G w"vJ w' wiaji fpi q[ F[u] m q[vj HghJ l.qa ÉÐÑÉ q[G ujig hPbj mÎm

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, 68 :

wiajifpi-duvj uv.Zi É@ epiP w[ qhv Ê@ l'Tg Ê - w'vJ wiaji fpi q[G fhp.y w[ Wgqji hPHg m lsj epiP ug wj dZbjV w[ m epiP ug V[ siLV sgbj m l.qa ÉÎÎÑ hjC f+drLB[ É w' w"vJ lqifa hPHg m lqjZ wiajifpi h{ mÎm

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, 68-69 :

hdie'dW.sfp l dhi d;vj episjlfpi É@ sqsqj ljdHw q[vj r{ljtg Ê@ dlKt Ê-wiajifpi l[ dLwji t{vS[ eH[ epiP ug V[ dWbjl fji vt w[ c[ij wgbj m Rpl qwjV w[ qjvw FerjV sjl z[iC t,a=g V[ bj wi spiWyV wh[ m epiP ug V[ WyV wgbj #w,v i'; HghJ Vei Wljr[Ge[\$ bev[ dsV qhPia wiV lq[G Rpl V[ dxi r{l[ hg spiWyV wh[ m !!! l.qa ÉÎÎÑ ljrS qhgV[ q[G hdie'dW>s fi Vei WljdBj m HghJ epiP ug V[ H[w qlus lqijHg og@ Rpl wj Fg siLV h'aj h{m episbjij Ldhi l[ bjZ w'l fKAq wg aix h{ mÎm

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, 73 :

wgiafpi É@ hdiq.si ljdHw Ê@ dlKt Ê- l.qa ÉÎÐÑ q[G lF dlKt l.ea lq[a epiP ug V[ wgiafpi fhp.y u'ag u'a lqjR f+I.a HghJ hg rjl wgbj m epidsaj ug l.qa ÉÎÎÑ q[G y"Wg Wil wg Rpqj q[G wgiafpi epi'G w[ ljhqS[ epui[ m e+.o ljdHw epidsKaj ug w[ yvjS[ w[ fjn rjla[ wiaji fpi'G q>erjdHbj m l' Zgiqv f'a[ V[ sgbj VhgG m dHI vgh[ epiP ug V[ epidsKaj ug w[ A'B[ W[B[ hdi ijdH ug w' lF l.ea wg lvjh l[ l.qa ÉÎÎÑ q[G bjrS[ yvjS[ l[ agV Wil fdhv[ ejsg sHg mÎm

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, 73-74 :

0@É@ s[hij fjajv fpig Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê@ - l{Gag Wil@ sl qhgV[@ H[w dsV epdibjHg wi epiP hdi e'dW.s ug bnajvg Wil@ V" qhgV[@ s' dsV wg brloj q[G l.qa ÉÎÊÊ y[a lpsg f.yqg w' lavpu w[ aB u'ag u'a lqjH[ mÎm

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, 74 :

l.dtfaj woj lqe+ brloj wg-



Tara Singh Narotam has located and described over two dozen (26) Gurdwaras of Guru Har Rai. He was born at Kiratpur in 1629 to his parents Baba Gurditta and mother Nihal Kaur. Where the Gurdwara Harimandar was constructed.<sup>90</sup> Gurdwara Manji Sahib there is the place, where the cap of Guru Har Rai has been kept for the devotees.<sup>91</sup> Gurdwara at Kartarpur (Jalandhar) represents Guru Har Rai's long stay there and his intimacy with his disciple Bhai Bhagtu, who passed away there and his *smadh* was constructed there.<sup>92</sup> Guru Har Rai raised a well at Daroli, from where he was coming to Jalandhar, when the grandson of Mughal Khan tried to rob the wives of the Guru. Bhai Bhagtu's son rescued them and he was blessed by the Guru.<sup>93</sup> The Guru died at Kiratpur in 1661, where the Gurdwara Patalpuri was constructed.<sup>94</sup>

Only a few places shown connected with the life of Guru Harkrishan<sup>95</sup> who died very young. Harkrishan was born at Kiratpur in 1656 to his parents Guru Har

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l+g epiP hdi e'dW.s ug rcjvg uVq v[@ bwjv Wp.e[ ejsg W{n@ ds,vg Yi fhp.y@ y.sP L,a+P w' qji w[ qjvr[ fhp.y@ VjVw qa[ lja=j wi@ b>Ddq+ali bjH[ m w"vJ b"i fjaLjhg Wju Wsv[ b>Ddq+ali u.e wi@ wiajifpi fhp.y@ hdi e'dW>s fpj Wljdh@ sPlj u.e wi[@ u.ev fhp.y@ z'dCM h[a aglij u.e wi@ wiaji fpi[ y"oj u.e wi@ wgiafpi rl ih[ f'a[ w' ejsg s[ fiq Zjq fZji[ m dHda l+g qa epi agio l.e+dh ajij hdi Vi'aq idya[ tLBq epiP agio iyVj lqjfa mm

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, 75 :

wgia fpi Ê@ uVq lojV hdiq.si ug Ê@ dlKt Ê@ - qjaj dVhjv w"i@ dfaj epidsKaj ug w[ zi l.qa ÊĪĪ@ qjz lpsg sPu w' hdi ijdH ug V[ uVq vgbj wgia fpi ĩm

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, 75-76 :

Ê@ Ê@ q.ug ljdH Ê@ fpujig Zp,DI[ t,a=g dl,t Ê@- lpSV[ q[G bjdHbj ] iPf w"i epiP hdi ijdH ug wg W[Bg og@ l' epiP ug V[ fliPi w[ rjlg t[q wiV Vjq[ Z,DI[ t,a=g w' dWrjhg m dal w[ zi W[Bj bqi dl>z FdHbj m Rpl wg l.ajV w[ v'eG fjl q>ug ljdH episbjij ] m WVPC lqgf@ dsbjvfpj dHV wg ujeji ] m bVujS v'e dHV w' Fg l'Tg W'va[ ]G f+>DaP ]G l[h Zp,DI[ e'a rjv[ t,a=g m hdi ijdH ug wg q.ug q[G B'fg w[ siLV h[ m B'fg hjo Fi wg v.Wg h[ m epiP VjVw ug w[ f+ajf l[ Wp,TS wg sPZ v[V[ h[a eH[ WjWj w' dqvg l' HghJ ojfv wig hPHg h[ m ĩm

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, 77 :

wiajifpi Ê@ episbjij Ldhi l[ f"Sj w'l sKtS Ê@ l'Tg Ê@ - epiP hdi ijdH ug wiaji fpi q[G Whpa s[i rjl wia[m FjHg FeaP w' wWg wWg hjlg l[ WyV wia[ #FjHg FeaP Ljsg wij v[\$ H[w rji FjHg FeaP V[ qjvr[ l[ wiaji fpi w' bjra[ t[a q[G H[w d;qgsji wg vCwg w[ yji'G Rpi dxi w[ wdhhj a[i ljo q[ij dWrjh hPbj m dq+e@ f>Ag eprjh ] m Rpl vCwg V[ dxi b"i ljo Ljsg VJ wijHg m FeaP ug wiaji fpi fhp.ya[ hg s[r v'w fZji eH[ m FeaP wg lqjZ wiajifpi q[G h[ m ĩm

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, 78 :

ci"vg Ê@ wP.bJ Ê@ dlKt Ê@ -ci"vg q[ fhp.y epiP hdi ijdH ug V[ wP.bJ vejrdHbj ĩm ci"vg l[ bjra[ uv.Zi lqgf fhp.y[@ aW qpev tJ w[ f'a[ V[ epiP ug w[ qhv'G sj lqjV vPBV[ wg dabjig wig m RphJ FjHg FeaP w[ W[B[ e"i[ V[ r'h u.e q[ FejdHbj m epiP ug V[ WC[ f+l.V h' e"i[ w[ W.l q[G iju wj Wi sgbj@ l' w{Gov w[ ijuj hPH[ m

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, 82 :

wgiafpi Ê@ s[hij fjaiv fpig Ê@ l'Tg Ê@ -l.qa ÊĪĪ q[G wjaw rsg V"qg w' A[ zCg dsV yC%[ dHw.ag lju@ s' qhgV[ WjHg i'; epdibjHg wi epiP hdi ijdH ljdH ug fiv'w fZji[ m ĩm

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, 83-85 :

wgiafpi@ episbjij ata ljdH@ f>u'tij e+jq@ dsKvg W.evj ljdH@ dH>s= f+la m

Rai and his mother Krishan Kaur. There Gurdwara was constructed in his memory.<sup>96</sup>

In Delhi, there is Gurdwara Bangla Sahib<sup>97</sup>, where the Guru stayed, when he had been kept as a hostage by the Mughal Emperor, and the Gurdwara Bala Sahib at old Delhi where the Guru died due to smallpox. The *dehra* of the Guru was constructed there.<sup>98</sup>

Narotam has mentioned about hundred places connected with the life and activities of Guru Tegh Bahadur. Guru Ke Mahal in Amritsar is the birth place of the Guru, where he was born in 1621 to his parents Guru Hargobind and his mother Nanaki.<sup>99</sup> Bhora Sahib Gurdwara at village Baba Bakala in district Amritsar is the place, where the Guru meditated for a number of years before his nomination to *gurugaddi* in a very troubled situation. As per the Sikh tradition, Makhan Shah Lubhana played very significant role and proved his faithfulness.<sup>100</sup> Gurudwara Thara Sahib near Akal Bunga within the precincts of Golden Temple at Amritsar signifies Guru's visit to that place to pay his obeisance in the *santum* sanctorum of the Golden Temple alongwith Makhan Shah Lubhana, when the priest

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, 83 :

wgiafpi É@ uVq lojV hdiq>si Ê@ dIKt Ê@ -qjaj dw+LV w"i@ dfaj hdi ijdH ug w[ zi l.qa ÉĪĒĒ q[G ljrV rsg slqg w' fdhi dsV yC%[ epiP hdi dw+LV ug V[ uVq vgbj mĪm

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, 84 :

dsKvg É@ W.evj ljdHw Ê@ dIKt Ê@ -uW dsKvg lqgf epiP ug eH[ fjdaLjh wj F[u] ijuj u{ dl>z lrjHg s' w'l f{ v[V[ bjdHbjm b"i bjfS[ qh,v u{ dl>z fpi[ q[G ujdH Rpaji] m ds,vq q[G RpV dsV'G q[G Wgqjig h{;[ wg Whpa og m u' Wgqji siLV wi[ l' Wy ih[ m I[ Lwag lpS wi fjdaLjh V[ H[w dsV ijq ijdH ug fjl hdid\*LV ug wg dlxa wig m ijq ijdH V[ lpS wi whj ##dwbj h{ @ lgavj wj tjuj h{\$\$ I[hg yiyj ijuj u{ dl>z V[ epiP hdi dw+LV ug fjl wig m RpVh'G V[ l+jf sgbj ##lsj afaj ih[ej@ W[ Rpvjsj ep;i[ej@ ugraj hg uvjdHbj ujr[ej\$\$ mĪm

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*, 84-85 :

dH>s= f+la-fpijSg dsKvg É@ s[hij Wjvj ug Ê@ dIKt Ê@ -epiP ug w' idha[ Whpa dsV ep;i[ aW fjdaLjh V[ u{ dl.z w' hpwq sgbj@ dwl[ lW,W l[ w'Hg epiP wg wijqja s[t' m !!!l.qa ÉĪĒĒ y[a lpsg y"s[G w' uqVj dwVji[ epiP hdi dw+LV ug u'ag u'a lqjH[ m VHg ds,vq l[ yji w'l@ fpijSg l[ c[T w'l@ s,tS fjl[ dHV wj s[hij WVj h{ m Vjq dHlwj Wjvj ug sj s[hij h{ mĪm

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.*, 87 :

b>Ddq+ali É@ uVq lojV epiP w[ qhv Ê@ dViqv[ Ê - qjaj VjVwg ug@ dfaj epiP hdi e'dW.s ljdHw ug w[ zi l.qa ÉĪĒĒ qKzi lpsg sPu w' epiP a[e Whjspi ug V[ uVq vgbj mĪm

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, 87-88 :

Wwvjv e+jq É@ F'ij ljdHw Ê@ dIKt Ê@ Wcg brloj f+L.a I[h bfV[ dfaj epiP hdi e'dW.s ug ljo qjN[ qjvr[ @ spbjv[ dWyia[ ih[m uW wgiafpi q[G epiP hdi e'dW>s ug bfV[ A'B[ f'a[ hdi ijdH w' e,sg s[ wi u'ag u'a lqjH[ aW dHVw' #Wwvjv[\$ idhS[ wg bjeIj wig m q,tS Ljh lpS wi dy,a q[G tpL hPbj@ b"i s' q'hi F[Bj v[wi epiP ug w[ fjl debj m epiP ug V[ ujdSbJ dw bei dHI lq[G dHI w' Vhg wh'e[ aW epiP zi l[ dl,Dt'G w' dWlrj l uaj ih[ej m bi epiP hdi d\*LV ug w[ WyV w' NPnj ujS[e] m I[h lqN w[ bjeIj sHg ##u[ag F[B s[Sg qjVg og l' epiP zi wg lq,e+ F[Bj s[r'\$ m

(the Minas) refused to allow them to enter into Harimandar Sahib.<sup>101</sup> Then the Guru went to a nearby village called Valla, where Gurdwara Kotha Sahib stands erected in the memory of his visit and stay there for sometime.<sup>102</sup> At Talwandi Sabo in the Malwa region is the Gurdwara which was constructed in the memory of Guru's visit to that place.<sup>103</sup> There are the Gurdwaras, which were constructed to mark importance of Guru's missionary tour in Eastern India to places such as Paryag<sup>104</sup> to Kashi<sup>105</sup> and Sahasaram.<sup>106</sup> Gurdwara at Patna Sahib is the birth place of Guru Gobind Singh, where Guru's family had stayed for sometime, when Guru Tegh Bahadur had gone to Dacca in West Bengal for his missionary work.<sup>107</sup>

There are some important Gurdwaras at Anandpur Sahib connected with the life of Guru Tegh Bahadur. Guru Ka Mahal is the place where Guru Tegh Bahadur settled with his family, after coming from Patna Sahib.<sup>108</sup>

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<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, 89 :

b>Ddq+ali É@ oCj ljdW Ê@ dIKt Ê@ -epiP ug w' ljo v[wi Wwvjv[ l[ q,tS Ljh b>Ddq+ali siLV wiV[ h[a debjm fpujigRp V[ dwrjC W.s wi vgH[ m epiP ug fpujigRpG w' #b.si lCgH[\$ l+jf s[ wi b.dq+ali l[ yv[ bJH[ m oC%j ljdW bwjv Wp.e[ w[ lqgf Rpaí fjl[ h{ młm

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, 89 :

r,vj e+jq-b>Ddq+ali l[ agV w'l HgljV q[G É@ w'nj ljdW Ê@ dIKt Ê@ -b>Ddq+ali A'c #r,v[\$ e+jq q[G bJH[ m aW b>Ddq+ali wg qjHgbJ f+Ljds v[ wi siLV w' bJHgbJ m epiP ug V[ RpVw' ri sgj #apqji[ q[G lsj Feag ih[eg\$ młm

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, 98 :

ljW' sg avr.cg-qjHgli tjV[ l[ fJy w'l sKtS É@ q>ug ljdW Ê@ dIKt Ê@ -Wc[ siWji l[ fJy wsq epiP ljdW ug wg q.ug h{ młm

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*, 102-103 :

f+Ije iju É@ episbjij bhgbj fpi qhKv[ q[G Ê@ dViqv Ê@ HghJ epiP ljdW bJH[ b'i da+W[Sg f{ c[ij wgbj m bV[w f+wji w[ b.V@ Wla= eRP@ bl: bjdsw sjV wgH[ m !!! epiP ug V[ whj #lidaepiP apqijg bJLj fPig wi[Ge[\$\$ lpS wi qjaj f+L.V hPHg m

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, 117 :

wJlg ug@ É Wcg l.ea Ê@ dl,t F,v[ Ê@ -fdhv[ f+Ije l[ wJLg fhp.y epiP ug Wjhi W{n[ uhJ epiP wj Wje h{ m fgA[ i[Lq wBC[ qhKv[ q[G Ldhi Fgai eH[ m #lsj a[ig wpv q[G wgiaV wj f+yji ih[ej\$ dHl lojV q[G epiP ug wj y'vj h{ dul wj i.e Wsjqg h{ \$ młm

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 117-118 :

lljq - wJLg l[ agl w'l É@ Wcg l.ea Ê@ beidhig WSgH[ dIKt Ê@ -dHl Vei q[G H[w #yyj xKe'\$ Vjqg epiP ug wj l[rw idhaj ojm RplV[ zi wj sirj; Wcj WSjdHbj m !!! lljq q[G Rplw[ verjH[ b>Ddq+ali ug wg waj w[ q>si@ avjW h{G młm

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, 118 :

fBSj ljdW-tjl d;vj É@ hr[v g Ê@ dIKt Ê@ -fBS[ q[G H[w u{aln Vjq[ hvrjHg epiP wj l[rw bjvq e.u q[G idhaj oj m dalw[ zi q[G Rpaí[m qwjV A'Bj ojm siLV wiV[ bJH[ l[rw W{nS[ V[ a.e h'a[ s[t H[w dlt V[ e.ej agi[ hr[v g bisj l wjHg m

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, 121 :

bjV.sfpi É@ epiP w[ qdhv Ê@ l'Tg Ê@ -HghJ bjdH wi s[tj a' dWi'Z wia[ VJ f+aga hPH[ m aW fBS[ l[ lF firji q>erjdHbj m epiP slq ug wg brloj fBS[ q[ fJy Wil wg h' eHg og m l.qa ÉĖĖĖ q[G epiP a[e Whjsi ug V[ dHV wj dWrjh wgbj młm

Narotam has recorded some important Gurdwaras of Guru Tegh Bahadur located in Delhi. Gurudwara Sis Ganj is the place where the Guru was beheaded and martyred in 1675 as per the orders of Emperor Aurangzeb. One of his disciple Bhai Jeewan Singh took the head of Guru to Anandpur.<sup>109</sup> Rakab Ganj Gurdwara is the place where the body of the Guru was burnt by one of his disciples alongwith his house.<sup>110</sup> At Anandpur Sahib, Guru's head was cremated.<sup>111</sup> In the end of his account of the historic Shrines of Guru Tegh Bahadur, Narotam has given in brief the profile of the Guru, with reference to the major events of his life.<sup>112</sup>

Pandit Tara Singh Narotam has devoted twenty pages to list over five dozen (167) shrines of Guru Gobind Singh.<sup>113</sup> The most important of ones include Gurdwara at Patna Sahib in Bihar the place of birth of the Guru.<sup>114</sup> In the Gurdwara some articles of his childhood days are kept there.<sup>115</sup> The place called

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<sup>109</sup> *Ibid.*, 125 :

ds,vg Ldhi É@ lgl e.u@ dlt Ē-dHl qwjV q[G w'arjvg og@ w'arjvg q[ W{njdH Whpa a.e wiV[ l[ Fg uW epiP ug V[ w{hi uJS wijqja s[Sg Vj qjVg aW b"i.e[ V[ dli RpajiV[ wj hpwq sgbj m !!! l' v[ wi H[w dIKt bJv.sfpi w' yv fCj młm

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, 125.

0@É@ iwjW e.u Ē@ dIKt Ē@ Ldhi q[G m uvjS[ wj hpwq VhgG oj@ dHl vgH[ epiP ug wj ZC v{ wi H[w f+[qg dIKt V[ bfV[ zi w' bje vejHg b"i ZC sjh wgbj m

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*, 125 :

bJv.sfpi É@ s[hij epiP a[e Whjsi ug wj Ē@ dIKt Ē@ -dsKvg l[ bjdHbj epiP ug wj lgl HghJ sjh wgbj młm

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*, 126 :

\_l.dfta woj lqe+ brloj wg\_

epiP a[e Whjsi ug b>Ddq+ali uVq w[ dfaj ljo qjN[ @ spbjW[ @ qjvr[ dWyia[ Wwjv[ f+eB h'@ lja=j wi bJv.sfpi fhp.y b"i.eu[W w[ WpvjH[ ds,vg q[ ujdH lqjH[ m dHda l+g qa epi agio l.e+dh ajij hdi Vi'aq idya[ Vrq epiP agio iyVj lqjfa mmłłĒmm

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, 127-167 :

fBSj ljdHw É@ q[Sg l.ea Ē@ l.ea hJcg rjvg@ A'Bj dqi:jfpi@ bupdZbj@ lPiu wp.c@ vtV"i@ ijS[ qjuj@ lPvi e+jq@ qis' e+jq@ FjS' t[Cg VJs[C Ldhi@ epispbjij W.sj ojV@ hgij zjB@ dLwji zjB@ VegVj zjB@ bWyv Vei ljdHw m

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, 127-129 :

fBSj ljdHw É@ uVq lojV hdiq.si ug Ē@ fpujig f.yjdHa w[ hjo l[ Ē@ -l.qa ÉĒĒ f'h lpsg lKa w' epiP a[e Whjsi@ qjaj epuig ug w[ zi q[G epiP slq ug V[ ##Ziq yvrV@ l.a RWjiV spLB IFV w' qPv RpfjiV\$\$ h[a braji vgbj m

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, 127-129 :

hdiq>si ljdHw q[G epiP slq qhjju ug wg b"i ojV'G l[ bjHg tj[ fBS[ ug q[G WSg lF H[ag yg; h[G l' dvta[ h[G ^ Wjv brloj wj fzP.Cj ljdHw@ epiP ug wj wP.bj@ A'Bj l+g ljdHw@Wcj l+g ljdHw@ u[wi fBS[ ljdHw rjv[ e+.o ljdHw w[ bjslj b>a q[ l.qa ÉĒĒ q[G dvtj ujsj dvtj h'ej aW lhg rhg h'ej Vj h'ej aW bri h{ ih' dWyji m

Maini Sangat depicts Guru's childhood days.<sup>116</sup> *Guru Ka Lahore* is the place near Anandpur Sahib where the Guru was married to Mata Jeeto. Gurdwara Akal Bunga at Anandpur is the place where he performed the last rites of his father Guru Tegh Bahadur.<sup>117</sup> At the place called Anandgarh, the Guru got *gurugaddi* in 1675.<sup>118</sup> The place where the Guru played Holi with his companions is called Holgarh.<sup>119</sup> The Sahibzadas of the Guru were born there, where the Gurdwara Haveli Sahib is found constructed.<sup>120</sup>

Narotam has also made references to the important Shrines of the Guru in the foothills of Himalayas. For instance, Gurdwara at Nahan, the capital of Sirmoor state, signifies his stay at Nahan.<sup>121</sup> From, there the Guru went to Paonta Sahib and stayed there for some time. Guru Gobind Singh is said to have played an important role in bringing the hill chiefs of Nahan state closer to Raja Fateh Shah of Srinagar. Gurdwara at Bhangani represent the Guru's battle with the hill chiefs. Then, he moved towards Anandpur Sahib. The fort of Lohgarh was constructed where Ajit Singh, eldest son of the Guru was born in 1686.<sup>122</sup> Raja Bhim Chand of

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<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, 129 :

q{Sg l.eda - Wjv vgv%j wj ojV Ê@ dViqv[ Ê -HghJ epiP ug Wjvw'G ljo t[va[ o[ m #l.ea\$ fPiW s[l q[G Ziqljv] w' W'va[ h{G m dHl vgH[ dHl wj Vjq #q{Sg l.ea\$ h{ m hdi q>si ug w[ lqgf hg h{ młm

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*, 131-132 :

epiP wj vjh"i - bjV.sfpi l[ lja w'l Rpai@ Wl.aeC% @ l[ H[w w'l Rpai Ê@ dWrjh ojV q[vj Wl.a Ê@ dl,t Ê-uga' ug wj dfaj vjh"i q[G bfSg fpa=g wj dWrjh s[Sj wdhaj oj!!! l.qa ÊĪÊÊ q[G epiP ug apiw'G wg uC%J t'S[ h[a dsKvg Rpi bjH[ młm bjV.sfpi Ê@ bwjv Wp.ej Ê@ dIKt Ê@ -uhJ W{n w[ epiP e'dW>s dl>z ug V[ epiP a[e Whjsi ljdHw wg dwdibj wijHg og@ Vjq Rpl ojV wj bwjv Wp.ej ] m l[h s[hi[ ljdHw w[ lqgf h{ młm

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, 132 :

0@Ê@ bjV.sfpi - bjV.s eC% Ê@ dVh.e Ê@ HghJ l.qa ÊĪÊÊ q[G V" Wil@ IjiJ qhgV[@ bnjiJ dsV wg Rpq[ q[G epiP ug wg dwdibj fgA[ e,sg W{n[ @ bjV.sfpi Ldhi wj aoj dHl episbj[ wj Fg Vjq h{ młm

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, 132-133 :

0@Ê - h'v eT Ê@ - Ê - HghJ epiP qhjju h'vg t[va[ o[ m v'h eT epi lojV l[ h'v eT f"V w'l Rpai h{ młm

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, 133 :

0@Ê hr[vj ljdHw epiP w[ qhv Ê@ l'Tg Ê-ljdHw;js[ dHl qwjV q[G uVq[ m dHq dWyji wi l+g ueVjojmm  
w.yV bjlj idh wi hjoj mm  
ujqj Whp fjvV w' fjH[ mm  
W[lIj s:ji tv'H[ ujH[ mm bjds młm

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, 135 :

VjhS Ldhi - qJS wBW[ l[ bnji%J w'l fPiW Ê@ episbjij Ê@ dIKt Ê - bjV.sfpi ug l[ yv wi wHg dsV q[G epiP ug VjhS lqgf fhp.y[ m !!!VjhS w[ iju w' dliq"i wg ijuZjVg W'va[ h{ młm

<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*, 138-139 :

Kahlur was also pardoned by the Guru at that place.<sup>123</sup> At the place called Nadaun Guru Gobind Singh had defeated Alaf Khan, who then compromised with Bhim Chand of Kahlur state.<sup>124</sup> Narotam wished that there should have been a Gurdwara of the Guru at Naina Devi, near Anandpur Sahib.<sup>125</sup>

The most premier Gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib at Anandpur Sahib is the birth place of the Khalsa of Guru Gobind Singh. He instituted the Khalsa in 1699. He had persuaded the Hill Chiefs to join his Khalsa, but in vain. Arms of Guru Gobind are kept there as relics of the Sikhs and Sikh history.<sup>126</sup> Another important Gurdwara at that place notified by Narotam is Guru Ke Mahal, where the Guru had married to Sahib Devan and motivated many to settle over there.<sup>127</sup> Gurdwara Chamkaur Sahib signifies Guru's battle with the Mughals in which two eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh, Ajit Singh and Jujhar Singh sacrificed their lives, besides nearly three dozen other Sikhs of the Khalsa.<sup>128</sup> Machhiwara near Ludhiana is the

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F.ejSg ljdHw\_fJrB[ l[ A[ w'l fPiW uqVj dwVji[ É@ epispbjij Ê@ dVh.e Ê@ l+g Vei w[ ijuj V[ W[Bg w[ dWrjh wg Fjug F[ug m !!!#xa[ Ljh w'fj aW ijuj mm v'h fi hq dLRpG dWV wjuj mm\$\$ epiP ug bjf u.e hB[ fgA[ l.qa ÉÏÏ q[G bjV.sfpi w' yv sgH[ m \a.W'v dWrjh w[ sh[u wg yg; wj Vjq h[| lm

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*, 139-140 :

bjV.sfpi ug É@ v'h eT ljdHw Ê@ dIKt È@ -fJrB[ Ri l[ bj wi epiP ug V[ dfaj ug w[ WJZ[ qjt'rvj w[ lqgf bjV.sfpi WljdHbj bi ahJ H[w dwv%j WSrjdHbj m Rpl wj Vjq v'heT itj m!!! dHlg lq[G Fgq y.s whvPig V[ epiP ug l[ dfAvj bf+JZ dtqj wijdH w[ q[v wi dvbj mIm

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*, 140-141 :

Vs"S Ldhi Ê@ epispbjij Ê@ dIKt È - VsS q[ fhp.y epiP ug V[ u.e q[G bvx tjV w' xah wgbj m!!! Vs"S q[G epiP qhjiju w[ lojV q[G sl@ ljiJ fgfv h[ @ l' deSag q[G fPi[ Vhg h'a[ @ wWg wq h'a[ ]G@ wWg dubjsj h'a[ h[G mIm

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*, 142-143 :

V{Sj s[rg - bjV.sfpi l[ lja w'l Rpai É@ epiP lojV WSVj yjhgH[ Ê@ dIKt fpujig yjhgH[ Ê@ l.qa ÉÏÏ q[G epiP ljdHw w[ dya q[G l.wvV hPbj apiw a[u f+hji wiaj f>o ljuS[ h[a fPiW uVq wg dHLB Ferag w[ bf+'tL \f+a,t| wijrS[ rjvj w'Hg spiej wj RpfjLw W+jhqS t'uS[ vgH[ Le wi[G m

<sup>126</sup> *Ibid.*, 143-144 :

bjV.sfpi É@ w[leC% Ê@ dIKt È@ epiP ug V{Sj s[rg w[ fiWa l[ Rpai wi bjH[ m aW lF l[ fdhv[ siLV h[a bjH[ fhjCg ijduRpG w' dl.z r[l h[a whj m RpVh'G V[ l[h r[l wiVJ VJ qjVj m aW epiP qhjiju V[ l.qa ÉÏÏ q[G r[ljtj w[ dsV Fvg igda l[ bV[w'G q[G l[ fit wi fJy dfbjdiM w' HghJ b>Ddq+a AwjdHbj b"i bfS[ lq WSjdHbj m

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid.*, 157-158 :

bjV.sfpi É@ epiP w[ qdhv Ê@ l'Tg È@ wvq'B l[ Wsv wi epiP ug V[ bjV.sfpi q[G bjdH w[ Whpa v'e WljH[ m!!! dHV hg dsV'G q[G l.qa ÉÏÏ q[G ljdHw s[rg w[ dfaj wg W[Vag qjV ljdHw s[rg ug l[ epiP ug wj aglij dWrjh hPbj m

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, 163-164 :

yqw"i e+jq-WPi qjuil l[ yji w'l sKtS É@ epispbjij Ê@ dIKt È!!! -s'V'G ljdHw;js[ b"i f{Gag dl>z Fg Lhgs hPH[ m!!! l.a dl>z r[l hg WjS qjiaj ihj m wpA s[i fgA[ Lhgs hPbj mIm

place, where the Guru stayed for sometime after he had left Anandpur to dislodge the imperial forces following him. On inquiry, Nabhi Khan and Ghani Khan had answered that he was “Uch Da Pir.”<sup>129</sup>

Several other places of historical importance constructed in memory of some events of Guru Gobind Singh's life include the Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib at Sarhind, where the two younger sons of the Guru were bricked alive;<sup>130</sup> Gurdwara Burj Mata Gujri, where she had died.<sup>131</sup> Gurdwara Joyti Swaroop is the place where she was cremated.<sup>132</sup> Gurdwara called Shahid Ganj signifies the place where the forty Sikhs (40 Muktas) who once had left the battlefield and were re-united by the Guru. They fought the imperial forces and all lost their lives in the battle of Khidrana, where they all were cremated at one place.<sup>133</sup> Gurudwara Manji Sahib is at Muktsar, where the Guru prayed for *mukti* of the forty Sikhs as well as of these who may visit that place.<sup>134</sup> At Talwandi Sabo, known as Damdama Sahib Guru Ki Kashi, Guru Gobind Singh prepared a recension of Guru Granth including the *bani* of his father Guru Tegh Bahadur.<sup>135</sup> In Delhi, Gurudwara Moti Bagh is the place

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<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, 165 :

qjAgrjCj Ldhi d;vj vpdZhjS[ fpbja l[ yji w'l fKAq Ê@ episbjij Ê@ dlKt Ê -fpbja l[ yv qjAgrjC[ w[ lqgf fhp.y[!!! ypajvg b>l wg da=ajvg y"fHg q[G dvtj ]\_

##h:{ f+l.V Wi s[ra u'r[ mm  
f>o tjl[ qdh ar h'r[ mm]Emm  
apq lq r[t lpFjr dWljvg mm  
Vjq dVh.e bV[w bwjvgmm]Imm\$\$

!!! u' w'Hg fPA[ w"S h[ a' VWg eVg tJ Rpa[ s[r[ #Rpy e+jq w[ fgi\$ h{G m]m

<sup>130</sup> *Ibid.*, 169 :

lih.s Lhi Ê@ wydhig wg ue%j xah eC% ljdW Ê@ dlKt 3- uhJ ljdW;js[ Lhgs hPH[ m]m

<sup>131</sup> *Loc. Cit.*

Ê@ u'ag liPf Ê@ dlKt Ê -uhJ uj wi llwji wgbj m Rpl qwjV wj Vjq u'ag liPf h{ m xaheC l[ bedV w'S q[G qgv Fi h{ m]m

<sup>132</sup> *Loc. Cit.*

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*, 180 :

Ê@ Lhgs e.u Ê@ dlKt uhJ yjvg dl.z dtsijS[ w[ agi f{ Ziq IpKZ q[G Lhgs hPH[ m!!! H[w lojV q[G w,Dn[ wi w[ lF wj sjh wgbj m qjHg Fje' hjo q[ V[:j v[ lsj epiP ug w[ ljo ihg m Lhgs e.u q.ug ljdW w[ fjl h{ m]m

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*, 180-81 :

Ê@ episbjij q>ug ljdW Ê@ dlKt Ê -HghJ W{n w[ epiP ug V[ dtsijS[ q[G Ziq IpKZ q[G yjvg dl>Dz'G wg qpwa hPHg ujS ajvjW wj Vjq qpwal[ wgbj m !!! q>ug ljdW qpwal[ l[ f>s=J wsq f,Aq h{ m]m

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*, 186-187 :

avr.cg ljW' wg e+jq - fKw[ l[ sl w'l fPiW Ê@ sqsqj ljdW epiP wg wjLg Ê@ dlKt Ê - fKw[ Vei l[ yv wi epiP ug dHl e+jq Rpi bjH[ m!!! HghJ epiP ug V[ V" qhgV[ rjl wi epiP a[e Whjsi ug w[ LWs dqvjdh wi aglig WgC e+.o ljdW ug wg dvtrjHg m u' fBS[ ljdW q[G ] m

where Dharm Singh told the Guru about the victory of Bahadur Shah. The Guru planned to meet the emperor at Agra leaving Mata Sundri there.<sup>136</sup> The Guru met the emperor at Agra, near the fort of Agra.<sup>137</sup>

Narotam has mentioned some of the Gurdwaras of the Guru in Maharashtra.<sup>138</sup> On the banks of Godavari is Gurdwara Shikar Ghat, the place known for Guru's hunting activity;<sup>139</sup> Nagina Ghat, known as such due to the fact of presence of small green coloured stones in abundance at that place. At Abachal Nagar the Guru stayed for sometime and died there as to Painda Khan Pathan attacked on the Guru. The deep wound ultimately became the cause of Guru's death.<sup>140</sup>

## V

Narotam is perhaps the first and the only Sikh Nirmala scholar who in his *Gurtirath Sangreh* has devoted twenty eight pages to the sacred places connected with the descendants or Sahibzadas of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>141</sup> The important establishment mentioned in the name of Baba Sri Chand, eldest of the two sons of Guru Nanak include Tahli Sahib,<sup>142</sup> Barath Sahib,<sup>143</sup> Daulatpur<sup>144</sup> and

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<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.*, 195-96 :

ds,vg Ê@ q'agWje Ê@ dIKt Ê -Ziq dl>z debj b"i epiP ug w' WhjsiLjh wg u{ wj f+l.e  
lpSjdHbj m bi whj dw Ljh V[ W[Vag wig h{ m qpN[ bjei[ siLV s[r'!!!qaj lp.sig ug V[ epiP wj  
hbwq v[ bjs[ fjl i,tj m epiP bjei[ Rpi yv sgH[ mIm

<sup>137</sup> *Ibid.*, 196 :

bjeij Ldhi qoij l[ bnjiJ w'l Ê episbjij Wje q[G Ê@ dViqvj Ê@ - bjeij q[G fhp.y wi epiP ug  
Whjsi Ljh l[ l.qa ÊÎÎ w[ W{ljt q[G dqv[ m epiP ug V[ dal wj Wcj l'e wgbj m

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*, 197-198 :

Vjs[C Ldhi - bw'v[ lB[LV l[ ljn w'l s,tS Ê@ l.ea ljdHw Ê@ dIKt Ê - Wlpqa l[ y,v@ epiP ug  
Vjs[C Ldhi q[G uhJ wHg i'u Rpai[ ih[ m Rpl episbjij wj Vjq l.ea ljdHw ] m!!! dW+A dHI q[  
o'C[ dHqvg w[@ Whpa[ wgwi'G w[ ve[ h{G mIm

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, 200 :

0Ê@ dLwji zjB episbjij Ê@ dIKt Ê - e'sjrig w[ lqgf A'Bj lj fiWa h{ m Rpl f{ episbjij ] m  
HghJ epiP ug dLwji t[vS[ uja[ o[ m bWyy Vei l[ yji w'l bedV w'S q[G h{ mIm

<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*, 200 :

Ê@ VegVj zjB episbjij Ê@ dIKt Ê - e'sjrig w[ agi[ A'B[ A'B[ lW; f,oi h{G@ dHI vgh[ dHI wj  
Vjq VegVj zjB ] m bWyy Vei l[ daV l{ wsq V{ia w'S q[G h{ mIm!!!l.qa ÊÎÎ q[G uW #Ziq  
yvjrv@ l.a RpWjiV@ spLB lFV w' qPv RpfjiV m\$ wg fPig Vgr Zig eHg aW s[h v'f wiS[ wj  
l.wvf wi u[l[ x.Zw w[ WjS WhjV[ d\*LV ug V[ s[h dabjeg m

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*, 208-236.

<sup>142</sup> *Ibid.*, 209.

<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.*, 209-213 :

Wjin e+jq - s[hi[ l[ RpKVg w'l HgljS w'S q[G Ê@ l+g y.s ug wj ojV Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê -dHI e+jq  
q[G l+g y.s ug V[ Whpa wjv rjl wgbj m HghJ hg l.qa ÊÎÎ q[G epiP biuV ljdHw lptqVg iyVj



establishment at Chamba City.<sup>145</sup> Sri Chand stayed for a long time at Barath village in Gurdaspur, where Guru Arjan Dev went to meet him. The Guru composed the hymns of his composition called Sukhmani Sahib. Guru Hargobind alongwith his son, Gurditta also visited this place. Significantly, Narotam has given the details the way Udasi Panth continued from Sri Chand to the four Udasi *dhuans* through the intermediacy of Baba Gurditta. Sri Chand is said to have gone to Chamba city in 1612 and disappeared at the age of 118 years.

The younger son of Guru Nanak Dev was Lakhmi Chand who got married at Sultanpur in Samat 1520 (1503). Dharm Chand, grandson of Guru Nanak, was born in his house 1515 AD.<sup>146</sup>

Guru Angad Dev had two sons, Dasu and Datu and two daughters Bibi Amro and Bibi Anokhi. They all were born at Khadur and no Shrine has been mentioned connected with any of them.<sup>147</sup>

Narotam has given the years of birth Bibi Bhani, daughter and Mohan and Mohri, sons of Guru Amar Das. An establishment called Chubara Sahib of Baba Mohan, eldest son of Guru Amar Das, as Goindwal has been mentioned. Bibi Bhani was married to Guru Ram Das. Guru Arjan Dev went to Goindwal collect the compositions of his predecessors for the completion of the Sikh's scripture.<sup>148</sup>

Guru Ram Das had three children, Prithi Chand, Mahadev and Guru Arjan Dev, the years of their birth have been given. Prithi Chand, the eldest son of Guru

wia[ dHVw[ siLV w' eH[ m bi HghJ hg epiP hie'dW>s ug eH[ m Rpl lq[G Wcj W[Bj episjl ug ljo oj m!!!Rpsjlg F[t w[ qpt bjiil l+g y.s ug hPH[ m

<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.*, 213-214 :

s"va fpi e+jq Ê@ l+g y.s ug wj ojV Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê - l[h e+jq Vr[G Ldhi l[ s' w'l@ d;vj uv.Zi q[G h{ mIm

<sup>145</sup> *Ibid.*, 214 :

y.Wj Ldhi Ê@ dlvj l+g y.s ug wg Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê - l.qa ÉÎÎÑ q[G dlvj f{ yC% @ b{ijrag Vsg vt@ l+g y.sg ug y.W[ Ldhi lqgf eH[ m!!! y.Wj Ldhi Wjin l[ yjvg w'l RpKai WixjVg fiWa q[G ijuZjVg h{ mIm

<sup>146</sup> *Ibid.*, 214-216 :

l.qa ÉÎÎÈ w' vtqg y.s ug wj lpvajV fpi dWtrjh hPbj m b"i l.qa ÉÎÎÈ@ q[G dHV w[ zi Ziq y.s ug fpKa= uVq[ m!!!f+>aP VjVwjS[ q[G r[sgRpG wj zi w'Hg Vhg ihj m b"i v'e rla[ h{G m

<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.*, 216 :

l.qa ÉÍÐÉ q[G tcPi e+jq drt[ sjlP ug uVq[ m l.qa ÉÍÐÑ WgWg bqi' uVqg m l.qa ÉÍÑÈ q[G WgWg bS'tg uVqg m l.qa ÉÍÑÌ q[G sjaP ug uVq[ m bri w'Hg dHV wj ojV f+dL, Z Vhk m

<sup>148</sup> *Ibid.*, 216-217 :

l.qa ÉÍÑÈ q[G Wjliw[ e+jq WgWg FjVg ug uVqg m l.qa ÉÍÑÑ q[G epiP ijqsjl ug w' dWtrjh ] m l' ih[ m l.qa ÉÍÑÈ q[G q'hV ug uVq[ m dHVw[ l.ljq fp,a= hPbj m l.qa ÉÎÎÈ q[G epiP biuV ljdhw ug V[ hjo q[G a.WPij lj; fwC dHV w[ ypWji lqga evg q[G W{n ##q'hV a[i[ RPy[ q>si\$\$ dHdabjds dHVwg Rplaa wj LWs Rpyjdibj m aW dHV%'G V[ fPiWv[ epi[G wg WjSg w[ fplaw sgH[ m

Ram Das staked his claim to *gurugaddi* and in protest had sought the support of Mughal officials. It is said Jahangir gifted a piece of land to him in the Malwa region, where he established his centre called Guru Ka Kotha near Muktsar. Prithi Chand's son Meharban also created difficulties for Guru Hargobind.<sup>149</sup>

Guru Hargobind was the only son of Guru Arjan Dev. He had three wives and five sons and a daughter. The details of the wives of the sixth Guru and the years of birth of their sons and a daughter have been given by Narotam.<sup>150</sup> An establishment in the name of Baba Gurditta eldest son of Guru Hargobind, has been mentioned at Kiratpur, the town founded by him. He also died there and his *dehura* (*smadh*) is found established.<sup>151</sup> In the name of second son of Guru Hargobind, Baba Atal Rai, famous establishment called Baba Atal located at Amritsar near the Golden Temple has too been noted by Pandit Tara Singh Narotam.<sup>152</sup> Guru Har Rai had two wives. Ram Rai was born to Mata Kalyani and Har Krishan was born to Mata Krishan Kaur. Gurudwara at Majnu Ka Tilla in the city of Delhi is said to have established in the name of Ram Rai, eldest son of Guru Har Rai.<sup>153</sup> Some other shrines such as Chubara Sahib at Lahore,<sup>154</sup> Gurudwara at village Raiyan<sup>155</sup> and Dera Ram Rai at Dehradun in Garhwal area find

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.*, 218-219 :

epiP wj w'nj e+jq Ê@ ojV df+og y.s Ê@ l'Tg Ê - HghJ hg df+og y.s wj WpvjdHbj epiP biuV ug l[ dWejC wiS[ bjdHbj lpvhg fnjS qij dul w[ fiojdH ##lpvhg a[ VijdHS ijt\$\$ dHda bjds epiP biuV ljdHw ug V[ LWs whj ] Ìm

<sup>150</sup> *Ibid.*, 220-223 :

l.qa ÊÏ0 q[G wjaw f+drLB[ bjn@ b,IP lpsq fPiSqjlg w' u.ev s[l ci"vg e+jq q[G qja] sjq'sig l[ epiP ug w[ Wc[ fp,a= epidsKaj ug uVq[ m l.qa ÊÏÊ q[G WgWg Wgi' wj uVq sjq'sig ug l[ hPbj!!!dHl vgh[ epiP slr[G fjdaLjh ug V[ sqsq[ ljdHw V"r[ epiP wg WjSg q[v bri WgC dvtjHg duV l[ liW s[l'G q[G e+.o ljdHw dvt[ eH[ m ÊÏÊ q[G wgia fpi Vei WjWj epidsKaj ug V[ WljdHbjm l.qa ÊÏÊ l[ v[ ÊÏÊ f+I.a epiP hdie'dW.s ug Fg HghJ rKl[ m

<sup>151</sup> *Ibid.*, 223-24 :

wgiafpi Ê@ s[hij WjWj epidsKaj ug wj Ê@ l'Tg Ê - l.qa ÊÏÊ q[G epids,aj ug wgiafpi q[G lqjH[ m

<sup>152</sup> *Ibid.*, 225-226 :

b>Ddq+ali Ê@ s[hij WjWj bB,v ug wj Ê@ dl,t Ê -bB,v ijdH ug wj fiv'w l.qa ÊÏÊ q[G l+g b>Ddq+ali drt[ hPbj Ìm!!!l.qa ÊÏÊ q[G s' A,aJ iqceCgH[ u'Z dl.z V[ WsrjdHbj b'i IF fgA[ l[ WSj m.

<sup>153</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 227 :

ds,vg Ldhi Ê@ quVP dBKvj@ Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê - quVP dBKv[ idh wi b"i.e Ljh w' Whai wijqjaJ sHgbJ mÌm

<sup>154</sup> *Ibid.*, 227-28 :

vjh"i Ldhi Ê@ ypWyj Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê -ds,vg l[ yv wgia fpi w' bjH[ m aW WjiJ w'l sPig f{ ndhi ijg ijdH ug V[ siLV wg h[a dl,t F[u] m!!!bW qwjV AjsG q[G h{ mÌm

<sup>155</sup> *Ibid.*, 228 :

iHgbJ rjv e+jq Ê@ q>ug Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê -l[h e+jq wfjv q'yS l[ WjiJ w'l fPiW h{ m ijg ijdH ug s[hi[ wg ue%j uja[ HghJ ih[ mÌm

mention<sup>156</sup> in Narotam's work. Ram Rai had four wives. Guru Har Krishan passed away in his childhood age. Guru Tegh Bahadur's son was Guru Gobind Singh.

After giving details of the years or the birth or each of the four sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Narotam has given the maximum of the shrines connected with them. They include Gurdwaras at Anandpur Sahib,<sup>157</sup> Hoshiarpur,<sup>158</sup> Chamkaur Sahib,<sup>159</sup> Fatehgarh Sahib<sup>160</sup> and Joyti Swaroop at Sarhind.<sup>161</sup>

## VI

Sikh Shrines which are known to have come up in the names of the wives of the Sikh Gurus include Mata Sulakhni;<sup>162</sup> the wife of Guru Nanak, who was born at Batala; and Bibi Khivi, wife of Guru Angad Dev, who was born at Khadur.<sup>163</sup> Not much is known about the parentage of Mansa Devi the wife of Guru Amar Das, who was born in 1589.<sup>164</sup> Bibi Bhani, daughter of Guru Amar Das was born at

<sup>156</sup> *Ibid.*, 228-29 :

s[hij ijq ijdH É@ s[hij ljdH W Ê@ Rpsjlg Ê@ -uW ijq ijdH dsKvg F[u[ aW l[ Whv' wj episj l bi WjvP hlvj@ epidsaj ug wj y[vj dHV w[ ljo ih[ m

<sup>157</sup> *Ibid.*, 230 :

bjV.sfpj É@ q>ug ljdH W Ê@ l'Tg Ê - w[l eC% l[ sl wsq ljdH WujdsRpG wg q.ug h{ m HghJ yji' fCa[ o[ młm

<sup>158</sup> *Loc.cit.*

Wcg Wlg - wWj hpdLbjfpi l[ A[ w'l@ bedV w'S q[G É@ 0Ê@ 0Ë -l.qa ÉÍÍ q[G f+>sj Wil wg Rpqj q[G buga dl>z ug epiP ug wg bjeIj qjV HghJ l[ W+jhqS wg vCwg wj la F.e wiS[ rjv[ fnjS w' fwC epiP ug w[ huPi v{ bjH[ młm

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.*, 230-31 :

yqw"i É@ ldH WujdsRpG wj siWji Ê@ dlKt Ê - l.qa ÉÍÎ q[G buga df>c ug RpKVg Wil@ H[w qhgVj@ lajiJ dsV wg Rpqj q[G b"i u'ijri dl>z f+>sJ Wil@ l,a qhgV[@ A,Wg dsV wg Rpqj q[G qzi f+drLB[ lajiJ@ rgirji w' s' zCg dsV yC%[ yqw"i w[ up,Z q[G Lhgs hPH[ m ojV s'V'G wj H[w hg h{ młm

<sup>160</sup> *Ibid.*, 231 :

lih.s Ldhi É@ xa[heC% ljdH W Ê@ dlKt Ê -l.qa ÉÍÎ q[G V" Wil wg brloj q[G upNji dl.z ug b"i lja Wil wg brloj q[G xah dl.z ug lPw[sji r;gi tjV V[ wav wirjH[ m!!!lavpu i'c qpvaV aw i[v q[G dHl wg HgGB fhp.yjHg młm

<sup>161</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

É@ u'ag liPf É@ dlKt Ê - uhJ qjaj epuig ug wj bi dHV ljdH WujdsYG wj llwji wgbj@ Rpl qwjV q[G episPbjij u'ag liPf h{ młm

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.*, 237 :

fdhvg fjaLjhg V[ qhv #lpvKtSg\$ ug wj uVq qPv[ y'S[@ qjaj y.s' w[ zi Ldhi rBjv[ q[G hPbj m ahJ hg ÉÍÎ q[G u[n f+drLB[ ÊÍ w' epiP VjVw ug l[ dWrjh FdHbj m lpvtSg ug wj yvjSj wiaji fpi hPbj mÉm

<sup>163</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

epiP b.es ljdH W ug w[ qhv #tgrg\$ ug wj uVq tcPi ljdH W q[G h'bj m!!!bi tcPi q[G hg l.qa ÉÎÊÑ w' tgrg ug wj yvjSj hPbj mÉm

<sup>164</sup> *Ibid.*, 238 :

epiP bqi sjl ug w[ qhv ijq'G ug wj uVq lojV@ qjaj@ dfaj@ e+'a whk dvt[ s[t[ Vhk m!!!e'dH>srjv q[G dHVwj yvjSj hPbj m

village Baserke in Amritsar district in 1534 AD. She was married to Guru Ram Das.<sup>165</sup> Guru Arjan's wife was born at village Mao.<sup>166</sup> Guru Hargobind had three wives. His first wife Damodri belonged to Dalha village in Kapurthala. She was daughter of Naraian Das.<sup>167</sup> The second wife Nanaki belonged to Baba Bakala in Amritsar district. She was daughter of Hari Chand.<sup>168</sup> Third Mahadevi belonged Mandali d/o Daya Ram.<sup>169</sup> Guru Har Rai has two wives. They were sisters and belonged to Buland city in Uttar Pradesh their name are Kot Kalyani and Krishan Kaur. Their father's name was Daya Ram.<sup>170</sup> Guru Harkrishan died in his early age.<sup>171</sup> Guru Tegh Bahadur's wife Gujri was born at Kartarpur in Jalandhar district.<sup>172</sup> Bibi Jito, the wife of Guru Gobind Singh was born at Lahore.<sup>173</sup> Mata Sundari, another wife of the tenth Guru, was also born at Lahore<sup>174</sup> and Sahib Devi was born at Rohtas.<sup>175</sup> Shrines of Mata Sahib Kaur<sup>176</sup> and Mata Sundri are found located at Delhi.<sup>177</sup>

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<sup>165</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

epiP ijqsjl ug w[ qhv #FjVg\$ ug wj uVq l.qa ÉÎÑÉ q[G Wjliw[ e+jq epiP bqisjl ug w[ zi qjaj  
ijq'G l[ FdHbj m dHl vgH[ dHlg wg f+jioVj l[ epiP ijqsjl ug l[ bje[ l'Tg W.l f{ eKsg ihg mEm

<sup>166</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

epiP biuV ljdW ug w[ qhv #e.ej\$ ug wj uVq d\*LV y.s ZVr.ag w[ zi qRp e+jq q[G hPbj m ahJ  
hg l.qa ÉÎÊÊ q[ dWrjh hPbj m

<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.*, 239.

epiP hdie'dW.s ljdW ug w[ qhv #sjqs'ig\$ ug wj uVq VjijdHS sjl lhPCg@ sdHbj w"i s[ zi \$c,v[\$  
e+jq q[G hPbj m!!! ci"vg q[G hg dHV wj s[hij ] bi WjW[ epidsKaj ug wj uVq ojV WSj h{ m

<sup>168</sup> *Loc.cit.*

sPli[ qhv #VjVwg\$ ug wj uVq hig y.s v.W@ his[Hg qjaj s[ zi b.dq+ali hPbj m!!!s[hij fajv  
fpig Êmm

<sup>169</sup> *Loc.cit.*

agli[ qhv #qhJs[rg\$ ug wj uVq sdHbj ijq qirjh[@ qjaj FjeS w[ zi q>Ddcbjvg e+jq FdHbj!!! l.qa  
ÉÎÑÉ q[G wgiafpi yvjSj hPbj m s[hij fajv fpig Êmm

<sup>170</sup> *Ibid.*, 240-241 :

epiP hdiijdh ljdW ug w[ lF qhv'G wj uVq sdHbj ijq dl,vg wg bV.ag@ uprvj@ e"iJ agV  
dHla=gY l[ e.ej agi[ bVPf Ldhi q[G hPbj m!!!epiP hdi e'dW.s ug bVPf Ldhi fhp.y wi H[w lq[ hg  
d\*LV wg l'vJ lh.l+ ra f'a[ w' dWrjh dvbjH[ mDm

<sup>171</sup> *Ibid.*, 241 :

epiP hdi d\*LV ljdW wj dWrjh VhgG hPbj m bjn Wil wg brloj q[G hg lqjH[ o[ m

<sup>172</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

epiP a[e Whjsi ljdW ug w[ qhv epuig ug wj uVq wiajifpi d;vj uv.Zi q[G hPbj m

<sup>173</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

epiP e'dW>s dl>z ug qhjju w[ qhv #uga'\$ wj uVq vh"i q[G FdHbj dWrjh l.qa ÉÎÊÊ q[G  
bjV.sfpi s[ lqgf epiP w[ vjh"i q[G hPbj m!!!l.qa ÉÎÎÎ q[G bjV.sfpi #uga'\$ qjaj ug wj yvjSj  
hPbj m

<sup>174</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

#l.psig\$ ug wj uVq vjh"i wpqijr e'ag dlKt wg W[Bg m!!!lp.sig ug wj dVrjl ÉÎÎÎ l[ v[ l.qa ÉÐ0Ë  
f+I.a ds,vg q[G ihg mEm

<sup>175</sup> *Ibid.*, 242 :

## VII

Interestingly, there are some places of historical importance associated with the close associates or followers of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>178</sup> First of all, there is a mention of Guru Nanak Dev's two staunch followers Bala<sup>179</sup> and Mardana belong to Talwandi in West Punjab.<sup>180</sup> Baba Buddha, one of the prominent Sikhs of Guru Nanak was born at village Ramdas in Amritsar.<sup>181</sup> Guru Amar Das was staunch follower of Guru Angad Dev. He had 22 prominent followers or missionaries at work.<sup>182</sup> Baba Handal was a follower of Guru Ram Das who had established his centre at village Jandiala, popularly known as Jandiala Guru.<sup>183</sup> Another follower of the Guru was Bhai Salo.<sup>184</sup> Bhai Gurdas was a follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who was born at Goindwal.<sup>185</sup> Bhai Pirana was a follower of Guru Hargobind.<sup>186</sup> The follower of

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#ldhWs[rg\$ ug wj uVq iphajl Ldhi q[G m dWrjh l.qa ÉÍÍÍ q[ bjV.s fpi FdHbj m epiP ug dHl dWrjh l[ fdhv[ W+hqyiu iKtS[ wj V[q wi ypKw[ o[ m dHl vgH[ fp,ai wg ueh dHlwg e's q[G lqe+ tjvlj fjdHbj m

<sup>176</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

ds,vg É@ hr[vq ljdhw Ê@ dIKt È - fpijSg ds,vg w[ lCw f{ Ldhi l[ Wjhi beV w'S q[G ojV h{ mÌm

<sup>177</sup> *Loc.Cit* :

0@É@ s[hi[ lp.sig@ ljdhw s[rg ug w[ Ê@ dIKt È -l.qa ÉÐÈÌ q[G dHV s'V'G wj wjv hPbj m!!!Lla= qjaj ljdhw s[rg ug rjv[ ds,vg q[G bW H[w i'C[ dl,t w[ zi ]G mÌmÈm

<sup>178</sup> *Ibid.*, 271-284 :

<sup>179</sup> *Ibid.*, 271.

epiP VjVw w[ fiq f+[qg #Wjvj\$ ug wj bi #qisjVj\$ wj uVq ojV epiP VjVw ug w[ Vei avr.cg Wjvj qisjVj lja=j q[G epiP ug w[ ljo ih[!!!avr.cg q[ hg l.qa ÉÍÈÈ w[ lqgf dHVwj fiv'w hPbj m uja dHVwg u,B e'a l.ZP oj mÈm

<sup>180</sup> *Ibid.*, 271-72 :

qisjVj qplvqjV w"q wj cP.q oj m epiP ug w' iWjW lpSjdHbj wiaj oj m!!!lqjZ dHl wg wjWv w[ lqgf #wpiq\$ q[G h{ m dul wj Vjq ljtRpg q[G tpiqj dvtj h{ mÈm

<sup>181</sup> *Ibid.*, 272 :

epiP VjVw ug w[ f+[qg l[rw WpKTj ug wj uVq ÉÍÐÌ q[ iqsjl e+jq q[G hPbj m!!! ÉÍÑÈ w[ lqgf l[ epiP VjVw ug wg l[rj q[G bjH[ m!!!epiP hdie'dW>s ljdhw ug wj uVq dHV w[ ri l[ hPbj m b,ti dHVhp. V{ dltjH[m l.qa ÉÍÐÐ q[G l[ iqsjl e+jq q[ hg lqjH[ mm

<sup>182</sup> *Ibid.*, 273-75 :

epiP b>es ljdhw ug w[ Vjqg l[rw epiP bqisjl ug hPH[ m dHVh'G V[ l[rw w' WjHgl q>ugbJ WtLg m

<sup>183</sup> *Ibid.*, 275-76 :

h.sjv sj uVq u.dcbjv[ hPbj m h.sjv V[ v.ei wg l[rj q[G bjB[ l[ dvfB[ hjo fgn fgA[ wi q,oj B[dwbj m !!!u.dcbjv[ hg dh>sjv lqjdHbj m

<sup>184</sup> *Ibid.*, 276 :

FjHg l'v' f+[qg dHVhg epi'G wj l[rw hPbj m

<sup>185</sup> *Ibid.*, 276-77 :

#episjl\$ ug uVq[ e'dH.sjv m l.qa ÉÎÈÎ q[G FjHg episjl@ epiP ijqsjl ug w[ l[rw WS[ m!!!episjl ug wj yvjSj l.qa ÉÎÑÌ Fjs='G lpsg bLBqg w' e'dH>srjv hPbj mmÈmm

Harkrishan was Jai Singh, the ruler of Jaipur.<sup>187</sup> Ghaniya Lal was the follower of Guru Tegh Bahadur.<sup>188</sup> The five beloved (*Panj Piare*) of Guru Gobind Singh were his true followers.<sup>189</sup> Bhai Dharm Singh was born at village Hastnapur;<sup>190</sup> Sahib Singh was born at Bidar;<sup>191</sup> Himmat Singh was born at Puri (Jagannath Puri);<sup>192</sup> Mohkam Singh belonged to Dwarka,<sup>193</sup> and Daya Singh was born at Lahore.<sup>194</sup>

Bhai Nand Lal was the famous scholar of the Persian and one of the court poets of the Guru Gobind Singh. He is the author of *Rahitnamas*.<sup>195</sup> One of the close associates of the Guru was Madho Das, to whom Guru Gobind Singh conferred the title of 'Banda' Singh Bahadur, who fought against the Mughals in defence of Sikhism.<sup>196</sup>

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<sup>186</sup> *Ibid.*, 278-79.

dfijS[ @ u[n[ @ a'a[ @ dav'w[ bjdS l[h Wcg LwagrjV hPH[ m uhJegi w' L[i WS dHVhp. V[ hg F{ sgbj m b>Ddq+ali w[ u.e q[ lqjH[ mĕm

<sup>187</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 279 :

u{ dl>z f+dl,Z u{ fpi w[ ijuj hPH[ m u'eg W'ijeg v'e'G w[ ;'i l[ RpV w[ dltg wj f+yji VhgG hPbj mĕm

<sup>188</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

zVHgbj vjv@ duVh'G V[ bfSj y[vj b,cS Ljh WSjdHbj m dul wj f>o b,cS LjhghH[ ljZ hPH[!!!qghJ ljdhw dHV wj f+dIKZ l[rw hPbj mĕm

<sup>189</sup> *Ibid.*, 279-81

<sup>190</sup> *Ibid.*, 280 :

Ziq dl>z ug wj uVq hlajVfpi ug wj@ braji Z.V[ w[ m epiP ug w[ u'ag u'a lqjrS[ fgA[ WJl Wi[vg w[ lqgf ih[ m RphJ hg dHV wj W.l h{ m

<sup>191</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 280 :

dHV wj uVq dWsi Ldhi wj l{V w[ braji m dHl wj yvjSj bjV.sfpi!!!cw"i Vjo w[ fjl epuija s[l q[G hPbj mĕm

<sup>192</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dHV wj uVq ue.Vjo fpig q[G@ x.Zw w[ braji o[!!!I[h Fg bjV.sfpi w[ u.e q[G yC%[ mĕm

<sup>193</sup> *Ibid.*, 281 :

dHVwj uVq s:jiwj@ Vjqs[r w[ braji m rjlar l[ Vjqs[r wj uVq bWljv Vei lVjaq Wgl w'l Rpi[ b"Gc[ w[ fjl oj m l[h Fg yqw"i u.e q[ yC[% m

<sup>194</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 279-80 :

fJy dfbji[ @ duV q[G sdHbj dl>z l'Tg ta=g wj uVq vjh"i wj@ braji a[ vRP w[ l.qa ÉĭĭÊ w[ f'h q[G sgV[ W{n dhwjIaJ dvt epiP ug V[ dHlg w' s[ wi b"i.ej Wjs F[dubj oj m

<sup>195</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 283 :

l[h Whjsi Ljh w[ fjl idhaj oj m WCj dHvqsji ujs b"i.e:[W V[ qplvqjV wiSJ yjhj m Fje w[ epiP ug w[ fjl bjdHbj m!!!dHl w[ Vjq w[ idhaVjq[ WS[G ]G m bi xjilg q[G e;vJ@ irjHgbJ ] m

<sup>196</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

W.sj W{ijeg\_dHV wj ojV V.s[C@ Vjq qjZ'sjl oj m!!!WVPC w[ lqgf hg lih.s w[ lPW[ r;gi tjV w[ ljo u.e hPbj m dHlwg Wcg spisLjwi qji w[ Ldhi lih.s RpujCj m b{l[ hg bri lF qwjV xah wgH[ m

## VIII

Significantly, Narotam has also given information about various sects of the Sikhs such as the *Nihangs*, the *Nirmalas* and the *Kukas*.<sup>197</sup> The *Nihangs* wore blue cloths used special coded languages.<sup>198</sup> The *Nirmalas* wore white or Saffron coloured cloths and refrained from using intoxicants.<sup>199</sup> The *Kukas* wore white cloths and had a rosary of wool.<sup>200</sup> They chanted the hymns with loud voice or shrieks and hence came to be known as *Kukas*.<sup>201</sup>

## IX

The historical shrines of the prominent Sikh martyrs too have been mentioned in *Gur Tirath Sangreh*. They include Shahid Ganj at Muktsar Sahib,<sup>202</sup> Taragarh (Fatehgarh) at Anandpur Sahib,<sup>203</sup> Shahid Ganj at Amritsar<sup>204</sup> and at Lahore.

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<sup>197</sup> *Ibid.*, 285 :

l+g epiP slq qhijju w[ qjie w[ v'w'G q[G bW yji F[s f+dl,Z ]G ^  
 \É| dl,t \Ê| dVh.e \Ê| dViqv[ \Î| wPw[ m

<sup>198</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

Whpa wi Vgv[ b"i lpiqHg Wla= its[ ]G m!!!H[w wj Vjq lrj vjt@ v.eC[ wj lpyjvj@ wjS[ wj  
 f>u,tj@ b>Z[ wj lPiqj@ e.u[ wj wvej@ dHw Wjh[G wj vt WjhJ dl>z@ b{l[ b{l[ b{fS[ l.w[a q[G  
 lF ygu'G w[ Vjq W'va[ ]G m

<sup>199</sup> *Ibid.*, 286 :

Whpa wi e[iP lJ l.ZPi q[G i.e[ wfC[ fdhVa[ ]G m dsrIj fC%a[ ]G bi driwa idha[ ]G m fp>VI wg  
 rlaP v[a[ ]G m qjl qsij Vhk tja[ fga[ mmËmm

<sup>200</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

lpwv Wla+ b"i RpV wg qjvj ita[ h{ m

<sup>201</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

##w[l' w[l' wPwgb[\$\$ e+.o ug wg apw Whpa rji ejdHbj wia[ o[ m Rpl l[ dHV wj Vjq wPw[ fC  
 debj mËm

<sup>202</sup> *Ibid.*, 286 :

Lhgs e.u qpwali ljdW q.ug ljdW w[ fjl ] m l[h agV Lhgs e.u epiP ljdW w[ lq[G w[ ] m

<sup>203</sup> *Ibid.*, 286-87 :

ajij eC@ xah eC-s' Lhgs e.u bjV.sfpi ljdW q[G m xah eC Ldhi b"i ajijeC Ldhi l[ Wjhi h{ m

<sup>204</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

Lhgs e.u l+g b>Ddq+ali \É| b>Ddq+a li'ri w[ s,tS dwVji[@ Lhgs Wp.ej f+dl,Z ]@ dHl q[G  
 Whpa dl>z Lhgs hPH[ m ijQ li ug l[ o'hCg sPi s,tS fjl[ sgf dl>z Lhgs wj m dulw[ W.l w[ lujs fpi  
 qjuig rjv[ lisji slsq[ ljdW w[ fpujig ]G!!!uqJsji wg hr[vq fjl t'lv[ t,a=gM wg evg q[G epiP hdi  
 e'dW>s ljdW ug wj[ a'a[@ dav'w[@ f{C[@ dfijS[@ u[n[ bjds a[i%J dl,Dt'G wj m!!!Lhgs e.u  
 vjh"i É ds,vq sirj;[ ajij dl>z ug wj m Ê qlag sirj;[ FjHg qVg ug wj m

## X

Pandit Tara Singh Narotam's detail of the sacred relics of the Sikh Gurus is also very important. For example, the *chola* (cloak) of Guru Nanak is there at Dera Baba Nanak in the possession of Bawa Kabal Singh Bedi. One of the *pothis* of Guru Nanak Dev is in the possession of the descendants of Prithi Chand at Guru Har Sahai in Ferozepur district.<sup>205</sup> The cot of Guru Amar Das is in the possession of Gill. Jatt of village Mudhar. The shoes and dress of Guru Arjan Dev is also there.<sup>206</sup> The arms of Guru Har Gobind are found at Akal Bunga in Amritsar.<sup>207</sup> The swords called *miri* and *piri*, of the Guru and his *chola* (cloak) are in possession of a Brahmin. The cloak is made of cotton and is of *badami* colour.<sup>208</sup> One spear of the sixth Guru is in the possession of Mahraja Karam Singh of Patiala.<sup>209</sup> Another spear is in the possession of Surkaniya village of Guraya in Lahore district.<sup>210</sup> The *rabab* and *degcha* and the recension of Guru Granth Sahib known as *Bhai Banno Di Bir* are at Anandpur Sahib.<sup>211</sup>

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<sup>205</sup> *Ibid.*, 288-289 :

dHl q[G wHg f+wji w[ bKti dvt[ h{G m hxl rvjdHa q[G sgV q[G dvbjs[ h[a H[w fjdaLjh V[ epiP ug w' fdhijdBhj oj m l' bW epiP VjVw ug w[ s[hi[ Wjrj wjWvj dl>z r[sg w[ zi q[G ] m q[ldvM q[G IF w' siLV wijdBhj uja[ ] m!!!H[w f'og fdhvg fjdaLjhg wg WjSg wg b"i H[w qjvj ugH[ f'a[ u{l[ qSdwM wg m qpwali w[ lqgf hdi lhjdH Vei q[G df+ogy.s ug w[ l'TgYG fjl ] m dHl wj siLV qjzg b"i r{ljtg w' h'aj h{ m

<sup>206</sup> *Ibid.*, 289 :

H[w fv.z epiP bqisjl ljdHw ug wj q,s= e+jq q[G@ de,v d;qgsji'G w[ zi q[G h{ m!!! epiP biuV ljdHw ug wj bjlj@ u'Cj Fg dHV w[ zi q[G ] m u' An[ epi'G w[ dHwgl V.Wi q[ dvtj debj h{ m

<sup>207</sup> *Loc.cit* :

l+g epiP hdi e'dW>s ljdHw ug w[ b.dq+ali@ bwjv Wp.e[ ljdHw q[G qgig fgig wg avrji Ê@ WiAj Ê@ epiu liWv'h wg Ê@ wBji Ê!

<sup>208</sup> *Ibid.*, 289-90 :

epiP hdie'dW.s ljdHw ug wj y'vj b>Ddq+ali v.W t,a=gYG w[ fi'ha fjl h{ m!!!y'vj lPag ] b"i i.e Wjsjqg h{ m

<sup>209</sup> *Ibid.*, 290 :

epiP hdie'dW>s ljdHw ug l[ l[rj wi lphjS[ dtajW rjv[ qplvqjV' V[ WiAj vgbj m !!!' ÉÐÐÐ q[G fdBbjv[ qhjju wiq dl>z w[ lq[G s[ debj m

<sup>210</sup> *Loc.cit.*

l+g epiP hdie'dW>s ljdHw ug wj WiAj vjh'i'G fi[ epei[ e+jq q[G w'Hg lPi w.VgH[ bv rjv[ v'w rjla[ ] RpV w[ zi q[G H[w WiAj ] m

<sup>211</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

bV.sfpi ljdHw Wcg liwji q[G É iWjW epiP hdie'dW>s ljdHw w[ lq[G wj m Ê s[eyj epiP hdie'dW>s ljdHw ug w[ v.ei wj m Ê e+.o ljdHw FjHg W.V'G wg WgC wj m



One *Panj Granthi* or *Pothi* is in the possession of Bhai Chattar Singh of village Bagarian near Nabha State.<sup>212</sup> Some of the arms of Guru Gobind Singh such as two swords, one Katar are in the possession of Natha Singh Nihang of village Kapur Khurd in the Nabha State.<sup>213</sup> Guru's *Siropa* is also in the house of ruler of Nabha.<sup>214</sup> Five sacred relics of the Guru are in the house of Maharaja Patiala.<sup>215</sup> The sword of the Guru which he had given to Lakhbir or Lakhmir is available at Padore city.<sup>216</sup> In the possession of his daughter, several arrows of the tenth Guru are available in a village Syana.<sup>217</sup> Significantly, some of the *Hukhamnamas* of Guru Gobind Singh, are also found at different places. The Guru had sent one *Hukhamnama* to Budu Shah Sayyed, which is available at village Noorpur.<sup>218</sup> An other *Hukhamnama* was conferred upon Nabhi Khan and Gani Khan brothers. Besides this, three *Hukhamnamas* and a recession of Guru Granth Sahib are available in the Gurdwara at Anandpur Sahib.<sup>219</sup>

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<sup>212</sup> *Ibid.*, 291 :

f>u e+.og f'og s,tS Ija=j w[ lq[G FjHg iPf[ w[ Zi q dl>z fiq dl>z w' slqg fjaLjhg wg WtLg h'Hg FjHg ljdHw WjeCgbJ rjv[ fj l ] m WjeCgbJ e+jq VjF[ w[ lqgf h{ m!!!f>u agi dHl f'og w[ ljo hg WtL[ o[ u' FjHg iPf[ e+jq q[G ya= dl>z w[ fj l h{ m

<sup>213</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

da.V Lla= slq fjdaLjhg w[ Ê avrjiJ@ É wBji@ VjF[ w[ iju q[G wfPi eC% ejRp q[G Vjoj dl>z dVh.e w[ c[i[ q[G h{ G m

<sup>214</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 291 :

H[w uj q epiP e'dW.s dl>z ug qhjiju w[ ev wj VjF[ Ldhi ijuj w[ zi q[G h{ m Rpl wj Vjq dli[fjRp ] m

<sup>215</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

fJy rla l+g epi'G wg qhjiu fdBbjv[ w[ zi ]G m

<sup>216</sup> *Ibid.*, 292 :

epiP ug V[ wBji sgV[ vtqgi w' WtLg l' vtqgi wg f'ag bjfS[ lhpi[ zi Fs"C v[ bjHg m bW Fs"C lisji'G w[ ] m

<sup>217</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

agi'G w[ qpt@ fh'H[ l[ s' w'L f,Aq lljSJ e+jq ] m

<sup>218</sup> *Ibid.*, 293 :

H[w hpwqVjqj epiP slq fjdaLjh ug V[ l.qa ÉÏË q[G IT"i[ rjlg Wp,ZPP Ljh IKIs w' WtdLbj m!!!H[w hpwqVjqj slq fjaLjh ug qhjiju V[ l.qa ÉÏË q[G VPi fpi e+jq w[ l,Is'G w' sgbj m

<sup>219</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 293-94 :

H[w hpwqVjqj epiP qhjiju V[ l.qa ÉÏË q[G VWg tJ eVg tJ fnjS'G w' WtdLbj@ duV%'G V[ qjAg rjC[ l[ qhjiju wg lrjig wj fv.z RpnjdHbj dHV l[ b"i hpwq Vjq[ lqjV bisjl'G w[ ]G m

## XI

Narotam has also given information about the Mughal and Afgan rulers. They include Behlol Lodhi,<sup>220</sup> Sikandar Lodhi,<sup>221</sup> Ibrahim Lodhi,<sup>222</sup> Babur,<sup>223</sup>

Hamayun,<sup>224</sup> Akbar,<sup>225</sup> Jahangir,<sup>226</sup> Shah Jahan,<sup>227</sup> Alamgir,<sup>228</sup> Naurang, Shah Alam Bhadar Shah,<sup>229</sup> Jahandar Shah,<sup>230</sup> Farukhshear,<sup>231</sup> and Mohamad Shah<sup>232</sup>

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<sup>220</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

eKsg VLgVg ÉİĖİ@ f+v'w eqV Éİİİ@ hwPqa ĖĐ Wil wg m

<sup>221</sup> *Ibid.*, 295-96 :

e,sg VLgVg Éİİİ@ f+v'w eqV Éİİİ@ hwPqa ÊÑ Wil wgag m

<sup>222</sup> *Ibid.*, 296 : dHWijhgq v'sg-esg VLgVg Éİİİ@ f+v'w eqV ÉİĖĖ@ hwPqa Ñ Wil wg m

<sup>223</sup> *Ibid.*, 298 : e,sg VLgVg ÉİĖĖ@ f+v'w eqV Éİİİ@ hwPqa İ Wil wg@ u.e lq[G WjWi wg x"u Yi A'c[ fJy h;ji qla hjog epiP ug wg f+[iSj lg dHWijhgq wg x"u Yi dxi[ m

<sup>224</sup> *Ibid.*, 298-99 :

e,sg VLgVg Éİİİ@ f+v'w eqV ÉİĖĖ@ hwPqa Êİ Wil@ f'h q[G ata W[nj dHI hqiP. fjaLjh w[ FjHg IPig tjVsjV'G w[ fnjV'G l[ dqv eH[ o[ m!!! bsvg w[ lq[G hqiP. y[a ljrV q[G W{n fJy qhgV[ fgA[ f'h q[G f+v'w fZjij m

<sup>225</sup> *Ibid.*, 299 :

e,sg VLgVg ÉİĖĖ@ f+v'w eqV ÉİĖĖ@ hwPqa İÑ Wil hqiP. w[ f+v'w h'S[ fgA[ bwWi Ljh ds,vg w' bjdHbj m ÉİĖİ q[G dya"C eC xajh wi@ wLqgi w' uaj hPbj epiP biuV ug w' dqvj m v.ei rjla[ e+jq sgH[ m ÉİĖĖ w[ wjaw q[G ep;ij m

<sup>226</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

e,sg VLgVg ÉİĖĖ@ f+v'w eqV Éİİİ@ hwPqa ÊĖ Wil m q,zi q[G ata W{n m!!!.qa Éİİİ q[G sgrjV y.sP w[ wdHs[ l[ f>s=J Wil wg brloj q[G epiP hdie'dW>s ljdHw ds,vg q>erjH[ m!!! uhJegi Éİİİ w[ wjaw q[G ep;ij m

<sup>227</sup> *Ibid* 300 :

e,sg VLgVg Éİİİ@ f+v'w eqV ÉİÉİ@ hwPqa ĖĖ Wil m f'h q[G Ljh uhJ ata W{n m!!!uhJegi V[ epiP hdi e'dW>s ug w' whj dHI f{ dwifj i,tSg m epiP ug V[ WyV wgbj ##u{lj hqi[ l[ ria[ej@a{lj ih[Ge[\$\$ m

<sup>228</sup> *Ibid.*, 300-01 :

e,sg VLgVg ÉİÉİ@ f+v'w eqV Éİİİ@ hwPqa İÑ Wil m u[n q[G ata W{n m dHlg w[ fJM l[ qpev'G wj iju debj dHlg V[ ÉİÉİ q[G e,sg W{n epiP hdiidH ug WpvjH[ m RpV'G V[ ÉİÉİ q[G ijqi dH F[uj m ÉİĖĐ wg q,zi lpsg V"qg w' ijq ijdH w[ wdHs[ l[ dHlg w[ WpvjH[ epiP hdid\*LV ug ds,vg fhp.y f+v'w fhp.y[ m dHlg w[ WpvjH[ ÉİĖĖ q[G epiP a[e Whjsi ug ds,vg fhp.y w[ f+v'w fZji[ m

<sup>229</sup> *Ibid.*, 301 :

Ljh bjq Whjsi Ljh\_e,sg VLgVg Éİİİ@ f+v'w eqV Éİİİ@ hwPqa Í Wil m hjC q[G ata W{n m!!! epiP ug V[ dHV l[ lih.s sj lPWj b"i wHg bjsqg qJe[ m fjaLjh q[G dWejC fCaj lqN dHI V[ Whpa dsV'G q[G s[S[ qjV[ m dHI vGH[ s,tS s[l fhp.y epiP ug V[ W.sj F[uj m f'h q[G Whjsi Ljh ep;ij m

<sup>230</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

e,sg VLgVg Éİİİ@ f+v'w eqV Éİİİ@ hwPqa É Wil m f'h q[G ep;ij m

<sup>231</sup> *Ibid.*, 301-02 :

e,sg VLgVg Éİİİ@ f+v'w eqV Éİİİ@ hwPqa Î Wil m f'h q[G ata W{n m dHI w[ lq[G q[G W.sj dl,Dr'G l[ dWeC debj m dHI vGH[ W.sj fwC wi Lhgs wgbj m qjz q[G ep;ij m

<sup>232</sup> *Ibid.*, 302 :

e,sg VLgVg Éİİİ@ f+v'w eqV ÉİĖİ@ hwPqa ÊÑ Wil m Fjs='G q[G ata W{n m dHI w[ lq[G Éİİİ w[ xjeV q[G ds,vg fhp.y Vjsi Ljh V[ wadvbjq Fjr lF v'e wav wijH[ m

etc. He has also given information about the Sikh Misls.<sup>233</sup> Then, he has given detail Maharaja Ranjit as Maharaja of the Punjab.<sup>234</sup>

## XX

When Tara Singh Narotam wrote this work, the control and management of several Gurdwaras was in the hands of the Udasis and the Nirmala Mahants as well as some prominent Sikhs. Besides this, some of the Sikh shrines were found to be managed by the Muslims. However, the Udasis and Nirmala Mahants were two main custodians of the Sikh Gurdwaras. The Udasis were the followers of Baba Sri Chand, the eldest son of Guru Nanak Dev. They later on claimed there relationship with the Sikh religion.

So far as the Nirmalas are concerned, Tara Singh Narotam himself belonged to the Nirmala Sikh tradition. He observed that the Nirmalas considerably contributed in the management of the Sikh Shrines ,which later on largely went into the hands of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee. Now many Gurdwaras are under the control of this body, whereas the Gurdwaras in Pakistan are being managed by the Waqf Board. The Pakistan Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee came into existence on 13<sup>th</sup> April 1997. All the Sikh shrines left in the West Punjab (Pakistan) are being managed by this committee.<sup>235</sup>

Although Pandit Tara Singh Narotam has given all the details of each and every Gurdwara, but it may be noted that he has not mentioned the fact of their income and resources. Pandit Tara Singh's disciple, Giani Gian Singh, who helped him to pen down *Shri Gur Tirath Sangreh*, has given considerable information

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<sup>233</sup> *Ibid.*, 303-306 :

<sup>234</sup> *Ibid.*, 306 :

fgA[ wh[ lF dI,Dr'G q[G f+Wv f+ajfg iSuga dl>z hPbj m dHIV[ f>o tjvI[ wj Wcj Vjq WTjdHbj  
m epiP ojV'G wg l[rj wig m bi LijW fgS[@ W[lrj itS[ q[G epiP qhiju w[ qa wg wiCg iga Fg  
dT,vg wig m

<sup>235</sup> *Ajit Magazine*, Jalandhar, 9, December, 2002.

regarding the income of the historical Sikh shrines in his *Gurdham Sangreh* (1919 AD).

In the end, it must be noted significantly that Narotam's *Shri Gur Tirath Sangreh* is perhaps the first and most important source of information on the Sikh shrines. It contains brief history of the historical Gurdwaras and their system of administration. It also contains considerable information on the Sikh relics of historical importance which is the real form of the cultural heritage of the Sikh community. In the light of the work of Pandit Tara Singh Narotam, we can easily understand the importance of the institution of Gurdwara and the development of Sikh religion and Sikh society.

## CHAPTER-III

### ***GURDHAM SANGREH (1921 AD) : GIANI GIAN SINGH***

Giani Gian Singh is one of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Sikh scholars who took keen interest in writing the history of the Sikhs. He has produced over a dozen works including his *Gurdham Sangreh* on Sikh shrines and sacred places of historical importance. For the purpose of better understanding of his perception of Sikh history and religion in general and the history of various Sikh Gurdwaras or Dharamsalas in particular, it is imperative to know about his life and times, which might have influenced his scholarly attainments.

#### I

In his *Panth Parkash*, Giani Gian Singh has made a number of references to his family background. He claims himself to be as one of the descendants of a famous Rajput ruler of Chauhan dynasty, Prithvi Raj (Rai Pithora) and his brother Rai Bhira. He traces his descent from Rai Bhira and also makes a reference to the several villages inhabited by his ancestors in the Malwa region.<sup>1</sup> He writes that his ancestors,

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<sup>1</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Panth Parkash* (MS, Litho Copy: 1889 AD Amritsar); folios 949-50. I have seen this version of the *Panth Parkash* from my supervisor, Prof. Sulakhan Singh:

y" fHg mm ^  
q{ G bW bfVg woj lpV{ h' mm  
e+.o lqjfa wi dst i{h' mm  
qhiju u' ijdH fo"ij mm  
Fe' y"hjV AC+g e"ij mm  
!!! !!! !!!  
ijdH Wgi ajwj vzp FjHg mm  
idha bjei[ qJdh lsjHg mm  
!!! !!! !!!  
dHw dsV ijdH fo"i[ fjI{ mm  
bI' hig q{ uW tjl{ mm  
qhijju hl b{I Rpyij mm  
!!! !!! !!!  
bjI spdhpB Wgi hqij mm  
aW a{ spdhpB ajwj Vjqp mm  
spdhpB a{ s,vB dxi ihI' mm  
v'eV wg uWjV fi WhjI' mm  
qhijju u' ijdH fo"ij mm  
Fe' y"hjV A=Cg e"ij mm  
!!! !!! !!!  
bjI spdhpB Wgi hqij mm  
aW a{ spdhpB ajwj Vjqp mm  
spdhpB a{ s,vB dxi ihI' mm  
v'eV wg uWjV fi WhjI' mm  
!!! !!! !!!  
lja fPa spvB w[ ogH[ mm  
IPi Zji w{ W' WV vgH[ mm

popularly known as Dullats,<sup>2</sup> joined Sikhism during the pontificate of Guru Tegh Bahadur, when he made his missionary tour into the Malwa region. Significantly, several of them later became 'Singhs' and served the Khalsa Panth by joining Guru Gobind Singh's Khalsa army.<sup>3</sup>

Giani Gian Singh was born at a historic village of Longowal (in the present day Sangrur district of the Punjab) in 1822 A.D. in the house of Bhag Singh, whose descent is traced from Nigahia (Nighaha) Singh, brother of a great Sikh martyr, Bhai Mani Singh.<sup>4</sup> Gianiji himself belonged to the fourth generation of the pedigree of Bhai Mani Singh, the grandfather of his father. He was very much influenced by his mother Desan. He learnt Gurmukhi in his village from Bhai Bhola Singh and Sanskrit from Pandit Atma Ram.<sup>5</sup> Gianiji was a widely travelled man. In the middle of his age, he rose to prominence as a Sikh scholar and poet *par excellence* during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He wrote history of the Khalsa Panth both in verse and prose. The period in which he wrote history of the Sikh Gurus or the Khalsa Panth was the period of Singh Sabhas. He remained celibate throughout his life till his death in 1921 A.D.

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v'Ge' iujHg WcIjSg mm

<sup>2</sup> According to Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, the Dullat Sub-caste of the Jats originated from the Rajputs: *Mahan Kosh*, Languages Department Punjab, Patiala 1974, 647. Sukhdial Singh writes that Dulat is the corrupt form of *do-lut* meaning bribe obtained from the two concerned parties : *Historical Analysis of Giani Gian Singh's writings*, UICS(P) Ltd., Jalandhar, 1996, 18n3.

<sup>3</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Panth Parkash*, folio 951:

s[l H[l q{ uW epi w"q[ mm  
dVu uV wpsq{G lptsj l'q[ mm  
Fjia dxi Vsg zBVjHg mm  
spKvB l[rw FH[ awjHg mm  
dxi slq[ fjl ihjH[ mm  
u.ev q{G bVeV bdizjH[ mm

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, folios 951-52 :

bnjiJ l" A[w[ qJh{ mm  
v"e'rv WljI' yjh{ mm  
daV q{G dl.z Vejhgj u' h{ mm  
lP FB Rpsji ai dWsa' h{ mm  
qVg dl.z dul b.e wBjH[ mm  
dalwj Wc[ Wgi oj ljh[ mm113mm  
s'hij mm spiejhj dl.z RpzC dl.z Wiju qijN mm  
FKzj dl.z Ftahig dl.z lpujV dWiju mm  
lja fPa dHh aJdh w[ FH[ lpFB WvrjV mm  
f.o tjvl[ q{ih[ WC[ agV ls ujV mm5mm  
Wta[ dl.z wj Fje lpa mm  
epiP Fedā bda Fz[ u'ij Vpa mm  
ya+ Wla vzP dalwj H[h{ mm  
eIjV dl.z u'e+.o ih{ h{ mm

<sup>5</sup> Harbans Singh (Editor-in-Chief), *The Encyclopedia of Sikhism*, Patiala, 1996, Vol. II, p. 82.

In *Panth Parkash*, Giani Gian Singh makes a clear reference to his religious affiliation with the Nirmala Sikh Tradition. He refers to Pandit Tara Singh Narotam as his literary mentor and Mahant Bir Singh of the Dera Baba Gandha Singh at Barnala as his religious preceptor. The *dera* was then being run by Nihal Singh and Kirpal Singh, Mahant and deputy Mahant respectively.<sup>6</sup> Giani Gian Singh himself was a baptised Sikh. Nevertheless, he had extreme reverence for the Sikh Gurus and the heroic deeds of the Khalsa. His religious identity as a Nirmala probably affected his ethos of the Sikh Panth.

The identity of the person of Giani Gian Singh, who authored *Panth Parkash* is often confused or mixed up with another Giani Gian Singh of his times, who was the secretary of the Amritsar Singh Sabha (1873 A.D.). The latter was the elder son of Giani Bishan Singh, a collateral of the well known house of Amritsar, headed by Giani Sant Singh. He is the author of *Gurpurab Parkash*, history of the lives of the Sikh Gurus. He lived from 1824 to 1884 A.D.<sup>7</sup> Thus, many a scholars and historians, have mixed up the identity of both the Giani Gian Singhs or they have not made an effort to differentiate the two as separate persons.

Giani Gian Singh the author of *Panth Parkash* lived for the period of nearly a century (1822-1921 A.D.) and witnessed a political change and the period of Sikh resurgence, which most likely influenced his ideas and perceptions for writing the history of the Sikhs and their shrines. He was an eye-witness to the rise and fall of the Sikh empire under Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his successors. In this way, he could have a close look at the Sikh historical developments of his times. He wrote both in poetry and prose.<sup>8</sup>

The Sikh historiography remained limited to verse, upto the last decade of the 19th century and took a significant turn when Sikh history began to be written in prose. His predecessors such as Sarup Das Bhalla, Rattan Singh Bhangu, Bhai Santokh Singh wrote mainly in verse in Gurmukhi script. Thus, one can say that, he is

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<sup>6</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Panth Parkash*, folio 954:  
 dl.z dVhjv qh.a bW dal esg fi bjdH mm  
 bv.dw+a lsepV eV{ f+eB f.o lW qJdh mm 9 mm  
 y"fHg mm l' episrjij hqij bjhg mm  
 qjvr s[l WiVjv[ qJdh mm  
 dWsIj epiP qq b'i fpil"aij mm  
 l+g VtKa+ dq+e[l Vi'aq mm  
 dVijqjijq v'u[ aw dWsKIj mm  
 hla i[t lg duV{ f+dlKZlj mm

<sup>7</sup> Harbans Singh (Editor in Chief, *The Encyclopaedia of Sikhism*, Vol. II, pp. 81-82.

<sup>8</sup> Giani Kirpal Singh (ed.), *Shri Guru Path Parkash*, Ajit Nagar, Amritsar, 1977, Vol I, p. 87.

the last to follow this tradition and the first to make the beginnings of writing Sikh history in prose. On the whole, Giani Gian Singh's contribution as the foremost writer of Sikh history in prose can't be ignored. Significantly enough, the modern historians of the Punjab and the Sikhs have invariably used the works of Giani Gian Singh for various purposes.<sup>9</sup>

During his life time, Giani Gian Singh held various positions. His uncle Hari Singh was horse rider in the cavalry of Patiala state. After his death in 1841, Giani Gian Singh got recruitment in the army of Patiala State. He is known to have participated in the battles of Pheru Shehar and Mudaki during the first Anglo-Sikh War in 1845-46. In this service, he lost one of his leg in an attempt to suppress the rebellion raised by the Bangroo tribe.<sup>10</sup>

Giani Gian Singh also did the job of a *granthi* in the service of Maharaja Narinder Singh of Patiala. He emerged as an eminent scholar of Sikhism. The Maharaja was so much pleased that he granted him the grade of rupees three and annas six per month; whereas the scale of other *granthis* was rupees two and annas six.<sup>11</sup>

Giani Gian Singh was very much influenced by the congregations of the Sadhs and the saints. His parents, too, were of religious nature. Gradually, thus, Giani Gian Singh himself became a saint. His mother put him under the condition that he would neither get married nor acquire any landed property.<sup>12</sup> Throughout his life, he remained faithful to the words given to his mother. For most of his life, Giani Gian Singh remained as a celibate. He was influenced by an *Udasi* saint named Masat Ram, who happened to live at Longowal. He undertook tours to the religious places of fame along with him. He proceeded on religious tours to various holy places in India from 1854 A.D. to 1895 A.D.<sup>13</sup> Some of the places visited by him were Benaras, Haridwar, Gangotri, Jamnotari, Garhwal, Sri Nagar, Sat Path, Braham Path, Himala, Kedar Nath, Rishikesh, Dehradun, Bhangani, Paonta Sahib, Kapal Mochan and Kurukshetra.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> J.S. Grewal, *Miscellaneous Articles*, Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar, 1974, p. 153.

<sup>10</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Gurdham Sangreh*, Bhupendera State Press, Patiala, (n.d), p. 6.

<sup>11</sup> Giani Kirpal Singh, *Op.cit.*, p. 44.

<sup>12</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Shri Guru Panth Parkash* (Litho, 2nd edition), Amritsar, 1889 A.D. folio, 1953.

<sup>13</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Gurdham Sangreh*, pp. 6-7.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 8-9.



Giani Gian Singh took *pahul* or the baptism of the double edged sword.<sup>15</sup> However, he had been influenced more by the religious beliefs and practices of the Nirmala Order of the Sikhs. So, he preferred to be a Nirmala Saint.<sup>16</sup> He adopted this Order under the influence of Sant Vir Singh, who was head priest of the Dera Baba Gandga Singh at Barnala.<sup>17</sup>

It is notable fact that Sant Vir Singh and Pandit Tara Singh Narotam considerably influenced the personality of Giani Gian Singh. Pandit Tara Singh Narotam, who was in the service of Maharaja Patiala, is known to have inspired him to write *Sri Guru Panth Parkash* and *Gurdham Sangreh*.<sup>18</sup> He was an eminent Nirmala Scholar. He had written and annotated a number of religious books. Giani Gian Singh is known to have learnt Sanskrit language, meanings and annotation of religious *Granth*s from him. Pandit Tara Singh Narotam, deputed Giani Gian Singh to Amritsar for consulting prominent scholars associated with various religious denominations or Sikh sects. He stayed at Amritsar for some time and dispatched the translation of Gurbani to Pandit Tara Singh Narotam after a detailed discussion with the scholars.<sup>19</sup>

Giani Gian Singh once accompanied Pandit Tara Singh Narotam to the festival of Kumbh at Allahabad in 1869 A.D. After celebrating the festival, Pandit Tara Singh Narotam and his companions proceeded towards Hazoor Sahib at Nander. Incidentally, Giani Gian Singh was separated from the main group. After facing number of difficulties, he reached to Hazoor Sahib in 1870 A.D. Then he proceeded to Patna Sahib, Malda, Dhaka, Dhobri, Kamikhya Devi in Assam, Calcutta, Bardwan, Jagannath Puri, Tikam Sehar, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Janakpur and Agra, visiting from Agra to Brindawan. He went to Delhi and from Delhi he came back to Patiala.<sup>20</sup> Later on, this survey proved to be very useful to him for writing history of the Sikhs.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Gurdham Sangreh*, p. 7.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 7-8.

<sup>17</sup> Giani Kirpal Singh, *Op.cit.*, Vol-I, pp. 49-50.

<sup>18</sup> Giani Kirpal Singh, *Op.cit.*, p. 56.

<sup>19</sup> Surinder Singh Shergil, *Pandit Tara Singh Narotam : Jivan Te Rachna*, Patiala, 1965, pp. 5-7.

<sup>20</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Twarikh Guru Khalsa*, Vol. p. 86.

<sup>21</sup> Gurdarshan Singh, "Origin and Development of Singh Sabha Movement: Constitutional Aspects", *Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VIII, Part I, No. 13, April 1973, pp. 50, 52.

In his *Panth Parkash*, Gian Singh has written about his pilgrimages to different holy places in India from 1854 to 1895.<sup>22</sup> During his first trip, he visited several places of historical importance almost for six years. He started his second journey from Patiala and visited places like Rishikesh, Damdama Sahib and Sri Anandpur Sahib during the next six years.<sup>23</sup>

Maharaja Narendra Singh of Patiala deputed him to assist a prominent Nirmala saint, Pandit Tara Singh Narotam,<sup>24</sup> his patron, who had established a famous *dera* in 1862 A.D. with the financial assistance of the Maharaja. For this, he was paid rupees twenty one per mensem by the Maharaja of Patiala for his literary services. During his visits to important sacred places of the Sikhs, Giani Gian Singh prepared his reports and submitted them to Pandit Tara Singh Narotam at Patiala.<sup>25</sup> It was on the basis of these reports that the latter prepared his famous work, *Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh*.

In his *Twarikh Guru Khalsa*, Gian Singh has made a reference to almost all the prominent writings of his times,<sup>26</sup> which he had consulted for writing his works. Thus, he could establish himself as a Sikh scholar upto the last decade of the nineteenth century.<sup>27</sup> When he fell ill, he surrendered all the claims to the Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar.<sup>28</sup> Unfortunately, the Society neither published any of his writings nor returned the manuscripts to him.<sup>29</sup> In his *Ripudaman Parkash* he has expressed his grievances towards the Society. In the last phase of his life, his relations with the Patiala State became estranged owing to some personal issues.<sup>30</sup> However, Maharaja Ripudaman Singh treated him with great honour and gave him a good house to live in. Gian Singh breathed his last at Nabha on 24th September, 1921.

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<sup>22</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Sri Guru Panth Parkash*, p. 953.

<sup>23</sup> Cf. Kirpal Singh, *Op.cit.*, pp.59-60.

<sup>24</sup> Cf. Surinder Singh Shergil, *Pandit Tara Singh Narotam : Jiwan Te Rachna*, Patiala, 1985; pp.5-7.

<sup>25</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Gurdham Sangreh*, p.7.

<sup>26</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Twarikh Guru Khalsa*, p. 9.

<sup>27</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Ripudaman Parkash*, p. 7.

<sup>28</sup> The society was formed by Doctor Charan Singh, Wazir Singh, Surjan Singh and Trilochan Singh etc. in 1894. It started its printing press at Amritsar for the purpose of publication of the books and tracts on Sikhism and Sikh history; C.f. Gurinder Singh's article "Khalsa Tract Society Di Punjabi Sahit Nun Den", in *Parkh*, Panjab University, Chandigarh, 1968, pp. 9,23 and 24.

<sup>29</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Ripudaman Parkash*, pp. 6-7, and *Gurdham Sangreh*, pp.6-7.

See also Giani Kirpal Singh, *Op.cit.*, pp. 127-37; Sant Inder Singh Chakkarvarti, *Op.cit.*, pp. 59-64.

<sup>30</sup> Singh Sabha Amritsar - Niyam, Amritsar 1880; Gurmat Parkashak, Rawalpindi, September 1885; Parminder Singh, *Singh Sabha Lehar Di Punjabi Sahit Nun Den*, Ludhiana, 1987, p. 102.

## II

Giani Gian Singh invariably makes references, here and there, to the kinds of the sources he has used, the most significant of which are the works of Sikh history written previously by his predecessors during the first half of the 19th century; the oral Sikh tradition or the history by the word of mouth, listened to or collected personally by him from the elderly men and women of his times; the works of Persian chroniclers; and the last, but not the least, is the evidence of his personal observations. He makes a reference to some of these sources in the *Panth Parkash*, while explaining what prompted him to write this work.<sup>31</sup> In view of Sukhdial Singh, Giani Gian Singh's *Gurdham Sangreh* is a survey report of the historical Sikh shrines. He writes that after making extensive tours to the Sikh shrines and the sacred places, which had been established by that time, he has penned their accounts in his *Gurdham Sangreh*.<sup>32</sup> Bhagat Singh's contention is that Gaini wrote his *Gurdham* towards the end of his life at the behest of Maharaja Bhupinder Singh of Patiala and Maharaja Rupindaman Singh of Nabha.<sup>33</sup> Giani Kirpal Singh's view is that the work was written between April 1921 to September 1921.<sup>34</sup>

With a view to its being a rare book and an important source on the historic Sikh Shrines and sacred places, Kendri Singh Sabha, Academy, Chandigarh, re-printed it in 1999 under the ageis of the Dharam Parchar Committee of Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, in connection with the latter's mission to publish three hundred rare books and manuscripts on Sikh history, religion and literature on the eve of the tricentenary celebrations of the Khalsa Panth of Guru Gobind Singh.<sup>35</sup> For the present purpose, I have used the recent version of *Gurdham Sangreh* re-printed by the Kendri Singh Sabha Academy, Chandigarh in 1999. In Giani Gurdit

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<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, Folio 24:

epiP VjVw a[ v{ lF hJv mm  
dvt' bjuv' lFg dWljv mm  
zi bjeWJ wfajV sHg uW mm  
dvt dstijl' iaw dl.z aW mm  
!!!        !!!        !!!  
l' WB"i lJtg RpV tjl{ mm  
Zil' Vjq f.o fiwjl{ mm  
ujdH qig w' e+.o dstjRpI' mm  
dl.z sgw' lVqjV WTjI' mm

<sup>32</sup> Sukhdial Singh, *Historical Analysis of Giani Gina Singh Writings*, Punjabi University Patiala, 1996.

<sup>33</sup> Bhagat Singh, *Giani Gian Singh*, Patiala, 1978, p.

<sup>34</sup> Giani Kirpal Singh, "Jivan Jhalkian Giani Gian Singh", *Gurmat Parkash*, April, 1966, p. 104.

<sup>35</sup> See, note by the Secretary of Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee printed on the back page of the *Gurdham Sangreh*, re-printed by Kendri Singh Sabha Academy, Chandigarh in 1999.

Singh's view, Pandit Tara Singh Narotam and Giani Gian Singh are the two first Sikh scholars who initiated research in the area of Sikh Shrines.<sup>36</sup>

### III

In his *Gurdam Sangreh*, Giani Gian Singh has given an account of the historic Sikh Gurdwaras and places associated with the lives of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>37</sup> He has also emphasized the merit of making pilgrimage to such sacred places.<sup>38</sup> In this context, he has quoted the following lines from the *bani* of Guru Arjan Dev :<sup>39</sup>

Significantly, the maximum number of the Sikh Shrines, over two hundred (213), out of the total (657) mentioned by him are associated with Guru Gobind Singh alone.<sup>40</sup> In contrast to this, there is a mention of only five Gurdwaras, which is a minimum number associated with the fourth Sikh Guru, Guru Ram Das.<sup>41</sup> It is notable that besides the historic shrines associated with the Sikh Gurus, Giani Gian Singh has also given an account of the Gurdwaras and Samadhs associated with the prominent Sikh martyrs.<sup>42</sup>

Nearly a hundred Gurdwaras (98) are mentioned in the name of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh faith alone, of which over three dozen (37) are located in the East Punjab and only three in Afghanistan. Nearly-three dozen Gurdwaras (35) are found situated in the West Punjab (Pakistan) whereas about 60 Gurdwaras have been mentioned as situated in other parts of India.<sup>43</sup> Significantly, Giani Gian Singh has given details of the Nankana Sahib Tragedy, conflict between the Akali Reformers and Mahant Narain Das of the Nankana Sahib Gurdwara, which happened during the last days of his life. He has made a reference to Shromani Akali Dal as a central body of the Sikhs to control and manage their shrines.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>36</sup> See Introduction, *Gurdham Sangreh*, Chandigarh, 1999.

<sup>37</sup> The exact number of the Gurdwaras given is 657.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3 :

vjF Ijaij w[ bW lpSgH[ mm dqvh' WhpuV epSg bepSgH[ mm  
l.a bl.a y'i ne f>ca mm dqva dWWZuV Whp qa q>ca mm

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.* p. 4 :

ijqsjl li'ri Vja[ mm lF Rpai[ fjfp wqja[ mm  
ijqsjl li'ri Vgwj mm RpZji h'bj ] ugwj mm

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 133-174!

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 52.

<sup>42</sup> Loc.cit.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9-45.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 138-139.

In his *Gurdhan Sangreh*, Giani Gian Singh has given an account of the historic Sikh Gurdwaras and other sacred places associated with the Sikh Gurus. He has emphasized the religious merit of making pilgrimage to such places.<sup>45</sup> For him, making a pilgrimage to the Sikh Gurdwaras is must for every Sikh. Moreover, the Sikhs should also spend some money for the upkeep of their sacred shrines. He has also discussed the various advantages one can have by making pilgrimage to the Gurdwaras. By serving in the Gurudwaras, one can get relief from pain.<sup>46</sup> Giani Gian Singh has explained why and how *Gurdham Sangrah* was written.<sup>47</sup> He had joined the army of Patiala State in 1898. In 1902, he had a conflict with his brothers. During the first Anglo-Sikh War, he got a bullet shot in his leg and he was no more able for army. Then after coming back home, he started doing agriculture, but due to physical inability, he could not do that also. At that time, there was no facility of pension from government either. Then, Gianiji got upset and at last he decided to take support the art of writing. By taking his mother's permission, he travelled far and wide, and visited several Gurudwaras. Almost for 33 years he was in a saint's attire and kept on writing about the Gurudwaras.<sup>48</sup> Next, from 1854 AD to 1895, he states, how he made

<sup>45</sup> Giani Gian Singh, *Gurdham Sangreh*, SG.P.C., 1999, p.1 :

l+g epiP VjVw s[r uP slq epiP fiL.a m  
epiP e+.o lpa f>o w' W.sa eLjVg l.a mm  
yiV liV uV fiV u[ uVq qiV daV w[i m  
!!! !!! !!! !!! !!! !!!  
b{[l fjrV epi ZiI' fjrV fe duh njdH m  
fiq fdr,ai uej rdh FHg uVV lptsjdH mm

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 2 :

wiq wiV bdZwji ] duV{ daV{ dHhp wji m  
wiV I'e bjr,L ] uja=j l+g epi s:ji mm  
wiq Fida W+hq eLjV w[ I'e dl,t a={ FJa m  
l,uV q,uV FuV wi wiq wiV W,tIja mm  
epis:jiV sg Ija=j wi[ Iprj aV qjdh m  
I'e RpfjIV h'a ] wiq Vdi,DdAa ujdH mm

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, 5,7.

<sup>48</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

bnjiJ l' bnjVr[G fdBbjv[ dV+f w[i m  
blrji'G q[G V"wig wgVg h'dH sv[i mm  
RpKVg l{ s' q{G FdHY qhJ z'i l.e+jq m  
b>ei['G wg l[r dha fng x'u dV+f bjg mm  
!!! !!! !!! !!!  
fdBbjv[ fda a'G vHg qs,s u.eg FPi m  
u.e uga dV+,fV vI' wgY esi lF sPi mm  
Yl vCjHg q{G v,eg e'vg qq va qjdh m  
!!! !!! !!! !!!  
vja Vwjig h'V a[ ApB eH[ s'V' wjq mm  
!!! !!! !!! !!!  
H[wa bjeIj qja wg fjvV dha dya Zji m  
bl Zi agio ujaij dxi u:jVg vHg Bji mm  
wgV' Fjia riL wj/ lil l{v lF n"i m

Tara Singh Narotam his Guru. The rulers of Patiala gave him financial assistance for publishing his works.<sup>49</sup>

Among the nearly hundred Gurdwaras of Guru Nanak Dev (98), the most venerated by the Sikhs is the Gurdwara at Nanakna Sahib in the Sheikhpura district of Lahore. This is the birth place of the founder of Sikhism. First of all, it was managed by Param Chand Bedi in 1554 and then by Akali Singhs. After that, an Udasi Mahant became its custodian. Due to the mismanagement by the Udasi Mahant, the Akali reformers formed Akali Dal to fight for reforms in Sikh Shrines without creating any violence. After that, the Sikhs formed Committee which was named as Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee on 20 February 1921. About 200 Akalis led their Jatha to Nankana Sahib, where Mahant Narain Das along with his companions gave a tough fight and martyred them. To celebrate the martyrdom day of the Sikhs on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1921, the Sikhs even from America and Africa, joined the mourning of Sikh martyrs. The princely States didn't show any sympathy, except that of the ruler of Nabha, who executed an order.<sup>50</sup> Sardar S.S. Charan, a well known Punjabi poet presented a poem entitled *Shaheedi Khoon di Barish* on the eve of the Shahidi Jod Mela at Nankana organized by the Nabha State.<sup>51</sup>

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aW epis:ji[ l.e+h wi[ sil wi[ e"i m  
 !!!      !!!      !!!      !!!  
 l.a r[l Zi drydiY a[ag Wil bWjZ mm  
<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 7-8 :  
 RpVg l{ debjiJ a'G v{ w[ mm WjrV v" dryil' Zi Z{ w[ mm  
 ui u'iP r uqgV bJfVg mmwig V l.de+h uV lJfVg mm  
 ahJ q'dh dW,sJ epip i{hj mm ajiJ hdi f>ca dW's a[hj mm  
 RpVw[ fjl tjl q{G ndhij mm dxiVlq{G u' l.e+h edhij mm  
 !!!      !!!      !!!      !!!      !!!  
 l+g fBv[L Vi[L Rpsji mm Fpf[Gs= dq+e[Gs= lji mm  
 s{ ZV sjV qhjV dryji mm sH[ Afj dha fiRpfwji mm

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 10-12.  
 Rpf+'wa 200 s[ w+gW bwjvg LhgsJ sg Ijseji qVjRpS vHg f>o rv'G í bf+{v ÉÑÊÉ sj dsV  
 VgIa h'Ij m eiP wi[ dw f.o tJvlj@ dlt dHdahjl bi f.ujWg ljdha sg dsV' dsV RpVag h'r[ m

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 12-16.  
 dxi tJvlj dHdahjl riwj lpit h{ dstvj dihj m  
 dxi \$bjV\$ Rpa[ f>o Wjug dZiJ sg ] vj dihj m  
 dxi tJvl[ sj u'L y"sJ v'w ] o,iJ dihj m  
 dxi ldaepiP dl,tJ } h'vj tPV sj dterj dihj m  
 !!!      !!!      !!!      !!!  
 tps ei:gbJ@ hn@ r{i@ vjvy FKngbJ drKy fj dsRp m  
 dHaxjw dWvdc.e hg Lhgsg Ijseji WSj dsRp m

In the surroundings of Nankana Sahib, other places of historical significance, associated with the activities of Guru Nanak, are Nanak Sar, Manji Sahib, Kiara Sahib, Bal Lila, Mal Sahib, Tambu Sahib, Chuharkana and Khara Sauda. They were constructed to commemorate the actual events of Guru Nanak's childhood days. All these Gurdwaras are now in Pakistan. Whenever the Sikh Jathas visit these Gurudwaras, they are very much delighted.<sup>52</sup>

At Sultanpur, Guru Nanak worked in the Modikhana (store house), when Daulat Khan was governor of the Punjab. There are some sacred places associated with Guru's stay at that place and the Gurdwaras represent his important incidents of his life. Among these places, Kothri Sahib and Sant Ghat are very important.<sup>53</sup> At Batala, there is a historical Gurdwara which commemorates Guru Nanak's marriage ceremony.<sup>54</sup> The people of Dera Chahal Gurudwara believed as if it was the birth place of the Guruji.<sup>55</sup> The Guru hid himself at Kotha Sahib for not getting married. He debated with the Sikhs, showed them the right path and created a Sidh Gosit speech. In district Gurdaspur, there are some important shrines of Guru Nanak Kartarpur on the banks of Ravi is the place, where he passed away. The place was managed by the Udasis and the Bedis for a very long time.<sup>56</sup>

**Gurdwara Mastuana** is located in the Nabha State, where a Sadhu lived, to whom Guru Nanak is said to have given his glimpse. Also, the ninth Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, is said to have visited this place. Bhai Massa Singh and Attar Singh did Meditation here.<sup>57</sup> At this place, there was no educational institute and the ruler of

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<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 16-17.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, 17.

d;v%j uv.Zi wfPiov[ a'G f>s=J w'h@ H[o[ s"va ?J IPW[ spbjWj dWla s[ hjwq s[ q'sgtjV[ sj w.q wgaj m

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 17 :

duvj episjlfpi@ H[o[ l.^ ÉÎÎ dW^ } qPv y.s y'S[ tKa=g sg lfpa=g lpvKtSg ug Vjv WjW[ sj bjV.s WjH h'dHbj@ fi@ fpujig hgV dhIja drKy t' W{nj@ hpS Î0| lKn sqC[ bjqsVg h{ mm

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 18 :

c[hij yjhv epis:jij@ H[o[ s[ v'e ldaepiP VjVw s[r ug sj uVq H[o[ bjfV[ VjVw[ zi h'dHbj q>Vs[ hV@ H[l[ wiw[ ##VjVw\$\$ Vjq f+eB h'dHbj sls[ hV@ H[o[ hpV c[hij yjhv Vjq epis:jij W'dvbj uSj ] m

<sup>56</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

wiajifpi@ ZiqLjvj H[o[ Whpa ri%[ l.ea } Rpfs[L wiw[ bejhJ vHg l+g epiP b.es s[r ug spbji[ epi dl,tg sg vCg wjdHq wi l.! ÉÎÎ dW! b,lP rsg slrk } u'ag u'a lqjH[ @ lqjZ a[ wWi s'V' IjsejiJ l.qa ÉÎÎ } silj ijrg dry Wdh eHgbJ@ Rpo'G s[ lisji WpKZ dl.z sPu[ e'a duqgsji V[ ZiqLjvj f,wg W'Vrjw[ s' hji ÉEEE| sg ujeji v.ei vHg vej ds,ag m

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 27 :

episrjij qLaPbjSj \dibjla lFj[ H[o[ dHKw dNCg h{ @ dul dry dHw qLa lJZ dijh wisj lg m Rpl V[ epiP wg qdhqj lpSw[ RpfjIVj wgag aJ epiP ug V[ siLV s[ w[ dVhvj wgaj m H[o[ V"q[ epiP ug Fg bjH[ IV

Nabha, Maharaja Ripudaman, started Akal College on the eve of the birthday of his son. Bhai Attar Singh donated huge amount of money for the construction of the building of this college.

According to Giani Gian Singh, Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, the secretary of the Chief Khalsa Diwan, did his best for spreading education among the Sikhs. Also, the ruler of Nabha and Patiala States, gave thousands of rupees for the establishment of Kanya Mahavidyala at Ferozpur. But the manager of the Mahavidyala, Takht Singh, along with the secretaries of the Chief Khalsa Diwan, did very little for the development of this institution. But, on the otherhand, the ruler of Patiala, extended a great help for Kanya Mahavidyala Ferozpur as well as for establishing Khalsa High School at Moga. The ruler of Nabha also gave a huge money for Khalsa High School at Ludhiana, Akal College Mastuanna and Kanya Mahavidyala Ferozpur.<sup>58</sup> Thus, the rulers of Nabha and Patiala always contributed towards the growth of the Sikh faith. The ruler of Nabha started High School and a missionary college. An Arts College as well as Engineering College was started by the ruler of Patiala State. The Principal of the College, S. Teja Singh, M.A., wrote a letter to the rulers of Patiala and Nabha.<sup>59</sup>

The place called Chola (Cloak) Sahib is located at Dera Baba Nanak where the cloak of Guru Nanak has been kept. It is asserted that the Chola (cloak) was made by the Queen of Baghdad by herself, and was gifted to Guru Nanak on the eve of the birth of her son. The Guru gifted this Chola to one of his disciples Shah Fakir, who further gifted it to Bedi Kabli Mal. Giani Gian Singh found the Chola in the possession of the successors of Kabli Mal Bedi, who earned money displaying it for

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m q,lj dl>z V[ Whpa FuV uf af wgaj m VqjSg a[ Wljtg } Fji[ q[v[ ves[ hVm yC%a sg bjqsVg Whpa h{ m WCj l'hSj v.ei yvsj h{ m

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, 27-28 :

qjvr[ s[ l s[ dIKtJ dry drKdsbj sj bag zjBj s[t w[ l+g É0Ð huPi qhjijuj dZiju qhjijuj difpsqV dl.z ljdHw qvjr[Gs= Whjspi rjvgH[ VjFj V[ bjfS[ Ipriju dB,wj fiajf dl>z ljdHw s[ uVq sg tPlg dry É rljt l.qa ÉNĪ } H[ l oJ bwjv wjvu sj bji.F wirjLj@ l+g fdBbjvj fag ug V[ q'ej d;vj xgi';fpi dry tjvlj hjHg lwPv WSjRpS vHg dHw v,t a'G rZgw ip,flj WtdLbj a[ ÉÉ h;ji ip,flj Vws dl,t w.VIJ qhJ drsIjvI xgi';fpi } fisjV wgaj bi l+g VjFj fag ug V[ vpdZbjS[ dr,y tjvlj hjHg lwPv ujig wiV vHg Ī h;ji ip,flj a[ dl,t w.VIJ qhJ drsIjvI dxi';fpi s[ q{V[ui sj f>ujh ip,flj bi dr,sIj F>cji f>y t>c } h'i lh{aj a'G ApB s' l' ip,flj qjhrji f,wg lh{aj@ a'G Ap,B s' l' ipflj f,wg lh{aj@ ba[ bwjv wjvu qLaPbjSj } v,tJ ipf{ f+sjV wiw[ Rplsg bji.Fw ilq rg bjfSgG h,ok bsj wgag m

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 33-35 :

H[ l dVqjS[ sj l } wsg l+g h;Pi ug s[ siLVJ sj lpFje f+jfa VhgG h'Ij fo ##a[ij zi l' q[ij zi\$\$ s[ rjw bVplji l+g h;Pi ug s[ zi } epiP VjVw epiP e'dW>s dl>z ug sj zi lqN w[ ##uV VjVw zi w[ e'v[\$\$ s[ qhJ rjw bVplji@ H[hVj s'hJ f>o dfbji[ qhjijdubJ sg dh>qa Vjv IPVgridlBg iPfg dWiA WSw[ bsp,ag drsIw xvJ Vjv qjvr[ bi lji[ f.o } qhJ vjF fpyjr[ej m



glimpse, to the devotees on certain historical occasions.<sup>60</sup> He found the Bedis of this centre rich by Rs. 3000/- cash and the considerable income from 40 *ghumaon* of land.<sup>61</sup>

Giani Gain Singh has given information of over half a dozen (7) Gurdwaras associated with Guru Angad Dev. Khadur Sahib is very famous in Amritsar. There was a shop of Bhai Pheru, which was continued by Bhai Lehna who having the glimpse of Guru Nanak Dev became his disciple. Here, Bhai Lehna meditated for several years on the bed of stones.<sup>62</sup> After his nomination as a Guru at Kartarpur (Ravi) by Guru Nanak himself, Guru Angad went to Khadur Sahib.<sup>63</sup> Similarly, there is a place called Tharra Sahib three miles away from Khadur, which was visited by both Guru Angad and Guru Amar Das.<sup>64</sup>

There are about fourteen Gurudwaras listed in the name of Guru Amar Das.<sup>65</sup> Gurdwara Sann Sahib at Basarke is of extreme historical importance. First of all, there was a small single room structure. As per the Sikh tradition, the Guru left Goindwal, due to the opposition of the sons of Guru Angad Dev, and hid himself in a room. On the intervention of some disciples, Baba Buddha made an attempt to pursue the Guru to come out and to be available to the devotees. Since then, the place is known as Sann Sahib, because the Sikhs could access the Guru only after making a hole in the wall.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 45 :

W[sgbJ V[ bJfSg eiu a[ v'F H[l y'v[ ] epiP VjVw s[r ug sj f=eB wiw[ @ blv e,v H[h ] dw Wesjs rjv[ WjsLjh sg W[eq V[ l+g epiP ug s[ ri vjv fpa= u.q[ sg tpLg dry dHh y'vj bJfS[ h,ok epip ug s[ yiVJ fi F[Bj wgaj lg m epiP ug V[ Rplsg LiZj sg F[Bj ] q'CVj I'e Vj lqdNbJ fi fdhivj Fg fl.s VJ wiw[ l[rV Ljh xwgi } u' dw epiP wj l,yj l[rw WS debj lg WtL ds,aj m dul} dHw q>si dry dBWj itIj h{ m

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 45 :

daV h;ji sg bjqsVg a'G rKtig yjvg zpqJ ;qgV sg bjqsVg Fg tj ih[ hV m

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, 47 :

H[o[ i'CJ s[ dWla= fi wHg l;v uf af wgaj m

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 48 :

dHo[ ÉÍÑÍ dW! } f{Gagl Wil yji qhgV[ RpKVag dsV sg brloj dr,y epiIjHg f+jfa wgag2 epiIjHg fj w[ t>cPi df>c qjHg dxijHg s[ zi w'nCg dry bj lqjZg vj w[ W{n ih[ m

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 49-51 :

t>DcPi'G da>V w'h@ us l+g epiP bqi s[r ug e'dH>srjv uj WI[ IV@ aJ sPli[ epiP a[ l+g epiP bqi s[r ug H[o[ u.ev s[ dry hg q>ev wis[ ba[ bjaqw rgyji wis[ IV m

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 49-51 :

Wjliw[ df>c b>dq+ali@ Wjliw[ 1.V% ljdHw@ WgC ljdHw@ sqsqj ljdHw@ oCj ljdHw@ sqsqj ldhW e.cg df>c@ liljsj df>c \b>Wjv[ w.Vtv lhjiVfpi@ Wdhv' df>c \vjh"i[@ e'dH.srjv ljdHw \b>dq+ali@ e'dH>srjv ljdHw@ WjRpvg ljdHw@ e'dH>srjv siWji ljdHw@ w'nCg ojV[li Ldhi m

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, 49 :

Wjliw[ 1.V% ljdHw u.ev dr,y dHh w'nj lg@ wjqioq uea ugrJ s[ lajH[ h'H[ e'dH.srjv a'G ija'-ija bj w[ H[l w'n[ dry lqjZg vj W{n[ ba[ WPhj W.s wiw[ dvt ds,aj u' w'Hg dHl WPh[ ] t'v[ej Rplsg r.l VJ ihP m us l.eaJ siLVJ sgbJ bag bdFvjtsJ h'HgbJ aJ FjHg Wp,Tj ug V[ w'n[ s[ sPu[ fjdlM w.Z F>V w[ siLV wga[ wijH[ m q[vj lijZJ sg fp.dVbJ sj Whpa hp.sj h{ m v.ei bjH[ eH[ ] dqvsj h{ m

Another place called *Baoli Sahib* was completed by Guru Amar Dass in 1564, who has also emphasized its religious merit. Even the Guru, made a prophecy about Akbar's victory at the fort of Chittorgarh in 1567 A.D.<sup>67</sup> So, Gurdwara Goindwal Darbar Sahib is very famous, due to Baoli Sahib. At this place, Guru Amar Das preached the tenets of Sikhism. Income from the offerings Rs. 400/- was spent for the upkeep of the langar.

Gaini Gian Singh has mentioned only five places of historical importance in the name of Guru Ram Das in districts of Lahore and Amritsar, including Manji Sahib at Goindwal in Amritsar, where the Guru was nominated to gurgaddi in 1574 AD, in the age of 41 years. Income of this Gurdwara was only from the offerings.<sup>68</sup> At Goindwal, Guru Ram Das also dug a well.<sup>69</sup> In 1570, he established a township (Ramdasapur) with the permission of Guru Amar Das, where the most venerated Gurdwara Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) at Amritsar is found located. In his *Bani*, Guru Arjan Dev himself has made reference to the sanctity of the Harmandir Sahib, the *sarovar* (Tank) and the city of Ramdasapur.<sup>70</sup> Guru Ram Das passed away at Goindwal in 1581 AD, where the Shrine called Dehra Sahib of Guru Ram Das is found located.<sup>71</sup>

In *Gurdham Sangreh*, three dozen shrines and places of historical importance have been mentioned in the name of Guru Arjan Dev in Bari and Bist-Jalandhar Doab.<sup>72</sup> These places are very famous and much revered by the Sikhs. Gurdwara

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, 50 :

WjRpyg ljdhw y"ijlg vKt uPV wKBS rjla[ y"ijlg fC%gbj sg Wjrv g f>^ ÉÎÉÎ dW^ a'G bji.F wijw[ l.^ ÉÎÉÉ dW^ dr,y dabji wijHg ba[ Rplg dsV bwWi WjsLjh V[ ya"CeC% sj dwvj xa[ wgaj@ dwMdw epiP ljdhw V[ Rplsg W[Vag wiV[ fi xpiqjlj lg dw us ljcg WjRpyg ljdhw sj wC BpB[ej Rplg dsV dwvj ya"C xa[ h'r[ej@ dlKtJ s[ iju r[v[ q>si f,Dw[ WS[ IV m bjqsVg f>u h:ji fdhvj rjla[ lg@ hpS da.V h:ji sg h{ m

<sup>68</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

q>ug ljdhw e'dH.srvj \b>dq+ali| l.^ ÉÎÉÉ dW^ } H[o[ ÎÉ Wil ÊÊ dsV sg brloj dr,y epdibjHg sg eKsg a[ W{n[m bjqsVg yC%J sg h{ mm

<sup>69</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

wPbj e'dH.srvj H[h wPbj l+g epiP ijqsjl ug V[ verjIj lg@ dHlsj uv WCj lxx a[ dVi'e h{ mm

<sup>70</sup> *Loc.Cit.*,

hdiq>si ljdhw l+g b>dq+ali l+g epiP ijqsjl ug V[ agu[ epiP ug sg bjdebj bVplji l.^ ÉÎÉÎ dW^ } Vei WljIj m H[l fdra= blojV li'ri a[ Ldhi sg LjV ba[ Rpfqj dr,y tps ldaepiP biuV s[r ug sj rjw h{ ^  
##dcn[ IF[ ojr Vhg apZp u'dhbj mm WZ'hp fpidt dWZja{ aJ aP l'dhbj mm  
rlsg lzV bfji bVPf ijqsjl fpi mm hdiHj VjVw wlqdv ujdH VjdHb{ ijqsjl ldi mm\$\$

<sup>71</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

s[hij ljdhw e'dH.srvj l+g epiP ijqsjl ljdhw ug H[o[ l.^ ÉÎÉÉ dW^ } u'ag u'a lqjH[m s[hpij siIj V[ bfV[ drGKy vgV wi dvbj m

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, 53-68 :

Chubacha Sahib at Goindwal in Amritsar is the place where Bibi Bhani, the wife of Guru Ram Das, gave birth to Guru Arjan Dev in 1563 AD.<sup>73</sup> This shrine had considerable income. Another important place of Guru Arjan in Amritsar is *Guru ke Mahel*, where the Guru lived with his family.<sup>74</sup> Tharra Sahib in the precincts of Harimandir Sahib is the place from where the Guru supervised the construction work of the tank (*sarover*).<sup>75</sup> Land grant worth Rs. 200/- is attached to this place. Other places

connected with Guru Arjan Dev's activities found located there are Lachi Ber,<sup>76</sup> and Har Ki Pauri.<sup>77</sup> The ruler of Faridkot state, Maharaja Bikram Singh made arrangements for the light and maintenance of well.

Among the other sacred spaces of Guru Arjan Dev, Guru ki wadali in Amritsar is very important. Due to the strong opposition of his elder brother, Prithi Chand, who staked his claim to the gurgaddi, Guru Arjan preferred to stay for sometime at this place. Also, Guru Hargobind was born at this place.<sup>78</sup> Gurdwara Pipli Sahib is situated in Amritsar, where Prithi Chand in connivance with the Masands, was collecting *daswandh* and offerings from the Sikhs. Bhai Buddha, Bhai Behlo and Bhai Bhagtu overpowered him and started collecting offerings themselves from the devotees.<sup>79</sup>

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yW,yj ljdHw e'dH>srjv \b>dq+ali|@ o.q ljdHw e'dH.srjv@ sgrjVtjVj vjh"i@ siWji ljdHw l+g b>dq+ali q>ug ljdHw ldhlij df>c \b>dq+ali|@ q>ug ljdHw qRP df>c \uv.Zi| \ÉË| q>ug ljdHw q>s= df>c \vjh"i| m

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, 53 :

yWKyj ljdHw e'dH.srjv \b>dq+ali| H[o[ drljt rsg l,aqg l.^ ÉËÊ0 dW^ } epiP ijg sjl ug s[ e+dh drt[ qjaJ FjVg ug sg e's dry epiP biuV ljdHw ug f+eB h'H[ m bjqsVg y'tg h{ mm

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, 54 :

b>dq+ali epiP w[ qdhv H[o[ ldaepiP firji lS[ dVrjl wis[ IV m lrj l" sg bjqsVg m qwjV fKw[ hV mm

<sup>75</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

oC%j ljdHw b>dq+ali bn ln agio spt F>uVg ljdHw ug s[ fjlp H[o[ W{n w[ agio sg wji wTjLj wis[ IV@ tjL l[rw rugi tJ bqgi sj uv'Zi sj i'e H[o[ hg hBjdHbj s' l" sg uegi h{ mm

<sup>76</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

vjyg W[i \b>dq+ali| H[o[ W{nw[ l.eaJ } quPig \v'w f+v'w sgbJ dVbjqaj sg WtLl| dsbj wis[ lg m

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, 54-55 :

hdi wg f"Cg \b>dq+ali| H[o[ drL } s[raj a[ v,AqgG bV[w s[rdabJ lq[a qjVtp aV Zjiw[ ajv sg wji wKts[ s[t[ aJ epiP ljdHw V[ dHh Lws Rpyjdibj \.aJ s[ wjiu bjf tv'bj hdi w.q wijrV bjdHbj ijg| m

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, 56 :

epiP q>s= rcjvg b>dq+ali'G Ê w'h m df+og y.s s[ lajH[ h'H[ H[o[ uj ih[ m A[r[G ldaepiJ sj lpF uVq H[o[ hg h'Tj@ Ag hiBJ rjvj tPhj dul ] dAh,Bj ljdHw wdh>Ds[ hV H[o[ hg dabji wijdHbj m epiP ug V[ b>dq+ali bj w[ ljdHw;js[ } Fg dHh dvt F[dubj@ Ioj \apq zi bjrhp q[i[ qgam apqi[ s'tg f+FP dVrjl[ bfsj FHg Waga mm| H[l blojV sg rKcg qjVaj h{ m

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, 56 :

Gurdwara and the city of Taran Tarn was founded by Guru Arjan Dev in 1590 AD. The place is known as such because of its healing properties, especially for those afflicted with leprosy.<sup>80</sup> In this context, special reference has been made to the properties of the water of a well called *Guru Ka Khuh*.<sup>81</sup> All the details including the income, the names of the prominent devotees, who served the Gurdwara and the salary of the servants at the sacred space of Taran-Tarn are also available.<sup>82</sup> Significantly, Giani Gian Singh has given details of the measurement of the tank (*sarovar*) and its stairs of Gurdwara Tarn Taran. Budh Singh could not complete the work of its construction.<sup>83</sup> First of all, there was only a single room structure, which was extended and beautified in 1724 A.D. The shrine at Tarn Taran was gold plated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Bhai Kahan Singh constructed the Darshani Deorhi (main entrance) in 1835 A.D. by spending Rs.12,000.<sup>84</sup>

Giani Gian Singh writes that the place called Tarn Taran was firstly a small helmet raised by Guru Arjun Dev gradually developed into a well populated town.<sup>85</sup> He has also made a reference to the Bungas (hospices) located in the precincts of the

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dffvg ljdhw \b>dq+ali| us f>ur[G epiP ug e,sg W{n df+og y.s V[ ql.sJ } f+[i w[ wji F[Bj slr.Z sg qjIj aJ bJf itSg LpiP wi ds,ag m H[l bu'e w.q } i'wS vHg FjHg episj|@ FjHg Wp,Tj ug a[ FjHg Wdhv'@ FjHg FeaP bjdsw lIjS[ dIKtJ V[ H[o[ Ljhg lCw Rpa[ H[l dffvg h[n W{nw[ epiP wg wji F[B v{Sg bi.Fg lg m aJ v.ei yvS v,ej m H[l wiw[ H[h blojV fPuVgw h{ m Wl.a f>yqg } q[vj vesj h{ m bjqsVg o'CG h{ mm

<sup>80</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

epi q>si aiV ajiV ljdhw H[h q>si@ agio a[ L{hi l+g epiP biuV s[r ug V[ l.^ ÉÎÎ dW^ } iyjH[ @ H[o[ epiP w[ WyV s:jij bV[w upujqg ijug h'S wiw[ Vjq aiV ajiV spt dVrjiV h'Ij mm

<sup>81</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

wPbj ljdhw aiV ajiV H[h wPbj dabji wijw[ ri dsaj H[l sj uv wpLB bjdsw i'e t'H[ejm

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, 57-60 :

l+g aiV ajiV Zjq sg woj l.^ ÉÎÎ dW^ } us bV[w dlswg dIKtJ sg f+jioVj q>Vw[ l+g epiP biuV s[r ug H[l s[l sj s"ij wis[ h'H[ tji[ df>c sg uPh dr,y fp,u[ aJ H[l ti[ lphjrV[ lpFje u.ev dry dHw ljx uv sj B'Fj Fdibj h'dHbj lg m epiP ug V[ xiqjIj FjHg dI,Dt' ) H[o[ dHw r,cg Fjig i"Sw rjvj Veig Wl[eg m ljigbJ tijWgbJ sj hpS lpZji h' debj h{ a[ woj wgiaV rtiVjVj sj WCj hg bV.s WdSbj i{Ghsj h{ m

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, 60 :

H[l ajv sg v.WjHg s' l" WjiJ eu y"CjHg s' l" bn eu cP,zjHg WjiJ eu f"CgbJ RpVg rghrJ f"C f+\*qJ dHw qgv s' l" WjHg eu H[h agio y"ijlg dWz[ dry ] l.! ÉÑÉÎ dW! } uW tjvl[ V[ H[l s[l a[ wW;j wgaj as'G lisji WpKZ dl.z V[ H[l sg yVjHg Whpa ljig wijHg fi dli[ V yCjHg mm

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, 62 :

f+l.e i"Sw epiZjq sg l+g aiV ajiV ljdhw s[ epi q>si Rpa[ Fjr[G bZw l'dHVj aJ L[i f>ujW rv'G hg v,ej } fi h'i rg Whpa lji[ dl,tJ l+sjjI V[ NCjdHbj ] m u{[ dw l'vJ h:ji sj l'dHVj wiq dl>z e>T ta+g V[ aJ WjiJ h:ji sj l'dHVj H[l[ s[ FjHg wjhV V[ WjiJ h:ji ipdfbJ tiy w[ l.^ ÉÐÑÊ Hg^ dry siLVg dcRpTg WSjHg lg m

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, 62-63 :

fdhv[ H[h df>c dV,wj u[hj l+g epiP biuV s[r ug qhjju V[ rldHbj lg u' hpS y.eg i"Sw rjvj wIwJ h' debj h{ m l.^ ÉÐÎ Hg^ } fdhv[ l+wjig adhlgv WVg x[i l.^ ÉÐÎ Hg^ } ojV wjlq h'Ij x[i ÉÐÎ Hg^ m ÉÑÊ dW^ } us Fjig FPyjv Vjv h'i l{GwC[ qwjV dc,De[ lV H[l lgGt sg rg dHw q>uv dei eHg lg u' x[i l.^ ÉÑÊ dW^ } siWji ljdhw rv'G dabji h'Hg m

Darbar Sahib at Taran Tarn. These Bungas were constructed by the Sikh Sardars according to their area or caste. For instance, Jhanda Bunga was built by Kunwar Nau Nihal Singh in 1831 AD. The Bungas built by Mehtab Singh and Pashaura Singh once flourished but were found in a state of dilapidation by Giani Gian Singh.<sup>86</sup> Various other Shrines or places of importance of Guru Arjan Dev include Darbar Sahib at Chola village,<sup>87</sup> Thumb Sahib at Katarpur,<sup>88</sup> and Manji Sahib at Village Mau.<sup>89</sup>

Giani Gian Singh has given an account of 119 Gurdwaras of Guru Hargobind, of which nearly two dozen are of extreme historical importance.<sup>90</sup> *Gurdwara Wadali Sahib* in Amritsar is the place where the Guru was born to his parents, Guru Arjan Dev and Mata Ganga, with the blessings of Baba Buddha.<sup>91</sup> The *Akal Takhat Sahib* at Amritsar is the place, where Guru Hargobind was nominated to Gurgaddi in 1606 AD. In 1610 AD., he raised a flag at (Nishan Sahib) at this place and in 1612 AD. constructed a well there.<sup>92</sup> Another famous place named after Guru Hargobind's

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, 63-64 :

f+l.e Wp.deb[ sj u' agio sg f+wiqj dr,y hV N.cj Wp.e w"i V" dVhvjv dl>z V[ 1.^ ÉÐÐÐ dW^ w' WVrjw[ dVLjV ljdHw lq[a WVw[ 1.^ ÉÐÑÉ dW! w' Rpls[ dei ujV[ wiw[ x[i qhjiju[ L[i dl>z V[ bdeC deljdW qwjV ljdHw qwjV lq[a dabji wirjdHbj ] m qajW dl.z Wiwa sj dqLij dl>z ijeg sj H[h Wp.e[ i"Sw rjv[ lV hpS t'v[ fH[ hV mm

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, 64 :

y'vj df>c siWji ldhW fdhvJ dHl df>c sj VjRp F{ Vg lg y"Z+g sjV[ l.ZP sg dHla=g lptJ lr[i[ hg yig wB w[ epiP ljdHw rjla[ v{ bjHg epiP ljdHw W'v[ qjHg H[h y'vj v[ bjHg h'G@ WyV h'Ij dw dHl df>c sj Vjq hg y'vj V[wg sg dy,ng vjB ljdHw a'G dsrj wi siWjig WSj dsaj dul wiw[ hpS Fg H[o' sj qh>a l>asjl siWjig h{ m

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, 65 :

1.^ ÉÏÏÉ dW! } H[h wLWj epiP biuV ljdHw ug V[ WljdBhj@ fpujig Rpsjlg ujeji c[T hji sg v.ei rjla[ ] ba[ f[Gajvg hjig sg ujeji l'Tg ljdHWJ } yC%a ] m

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, 68 :

q>ug ljdHw qRP df>c \uv.Zi[ xv"i a'G f>u w'h wwhjC 1.^ ÉÏÏÉ dW^ } f>ur[G epiP ljdHw sg fdhvg lrjSg s[ yvjSj wi ujs df,DA'G sPug Ljsg wiV vHg H[o[ Tp,Dw[ ba[ Rpl xwgi sg wWi } v'e q>Vs[ fPus[ hV q[vj Fisj h{ bjqsVg yC%a sg h{ mm

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, 69-79 :

epiq>si Wcjpg \b>dq+ali|@ sqsqj ljdHw@ bwjv ata ljdHw@ \b>dq+ali|@ N.cj WP.ej@ dwvj v'heC%@ ypilag bBjig qCg df>c@ q>ug ljdHw@ W,vj w'B@ wPbJ ljdHw \hpdLbjifpi|@ wgiafpi mm

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, 69 :

epiq>si Wcjpg \b>dq+ali| H[o[ A[r[ fjaLjh l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw qgig fgig s[ qjvw sj braji hjC lpsg agu q>^ ÉÏÏÉ dW^ } h'dHbj dHV%J s[ uVq sg WjWa epiP biuV ljdHw V[ bjlj ije dry ##ldaepi ly[ sgbJ F[u m dyi Rpfubj l.u'e\$\$ bZw woj epi dWvj dry h{ u' 1.^ ÉÏÏÉ dW^ w' FjHg qVg dl.z V[ u' bjtS[ yjBC[ Fea dl.z a'G WVrjdHbj h{ m

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, 69-70 :

bwjv ata ljdHw \b>dq+ali| 1.^ ÉÏÏÉ dW^ hjC lpsg É0 } H[o[ epiP e,sg fi W{n[ davw r[v[ us wsgqg irj; bVplji fdhV rjla[ #y'vj@ l[v@ aju@ qjvj@ y.VS uqjV[ s[ T.e } s[t w[ A[r[G epiP ljdHw s[ Lla= fdhV a[ davw sg ilq bwjv ata ljdHw h'Hg m H[o[ epiP V[ 1.^ ÉÏÏÉ dW^ } a'ig 1.^ ÉÏÏÉ } N.cj tCj wgaj 1.^ ÉÏÏÉ } wPbj verjdHbj mm

disciple Kaulan is called Kaulsar and the tank was renovated by the Guru himself.<sup>93</sup> Shrine of Guru Arjan Dev at Kartarpur (Jalandhar-Doab) signifies the battle of Guru Hargobind with Painda Khan<sup>94</sup> Pathan, who was killed. The Guru was victorious. Income of this Gurdwara as recorded by Giani Gian Singh at one time was Rs 32,000.<sup>95</sup>

*Damdama Sahib* at Sri Hargobindpur in Gurdaspur is the place where the Guru had a fight with Bhagwan Das and Tappa Khatri, who was killed. The sons of Diwan Chandu and Bhagwan Das could not do anything and were also defeated. The wives of Guru Hargobind resided quite near to this place, which is also important. Earlier, this place enjoyed considerable revenue-free land grants, which were subsequently reduced and towards the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it enjoyed grants worth Rs 300/- only.<sup>96</sup>

The place called Nanakmatta in Nainital district of Pilibhit in Uttar Pardesh also signifies Guru Hargobind's visit to that place which was earlier known as Gorkhmatta, where Guru Nanak had discussions or discourses with the Jogis and had overpowered them spiritually. During Hargobind's times, the Jogis had regained the control of the shrine by ousting a famous Udasi Sadh named Almast, one of the earliest known Udasi followers of Baba Sri Chand. A pipal tree stands as a testimony to Guru Hargobind's visit to that place.<sup>97</sup>

The Shrine of *Manji Sahib* at Gwalior in Madhya Pardesh is famous as Guru Hargobind was imprisoned in a Gwalior fort for nearly three months as per the orders

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, 70 :

ajij dl.z Vi'aq@ #l+g epiagio l.e+dh\$@ wVtv@ 1884! 280 y"o[ qhv w"vj wj uVq vh"i q[ hPbj l.qa  
ÉÏÏ q[G wiajifpi lqjHg m dHl wg lqjs wiajifpi[ q[G h{ młm

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.* :

f{Gs[ tjV xdah eV'sj fnjS sj fpKai lg m dHlsg qJ epiP hdie'dW.s ljdHw sg fjvSj fLSj f>ujW sj  
dHdahjl \epiP-wjv ^ 1469-1708 duvs f>urgG@ f>ujWg IPVgridlBg@ fdBbjvj 2006| m

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, 72 :

wiajifpi epi blojV H[o[ dVqw hijq f{Gs[ tJ Ljhg l{Vj yCj dvbjlj b>a } Rh' qjdibj debj xa[ epiP wg  
hHg bjqsVg WKag h:ji sg h{ m r{ljtg s[ q[v[ fi dlKtg l[rwg l[rj wisg h{ mm

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, 75 :

H[o[ Z[iC e'a[ FerjV[ ta=g af[ sji V[ epiP ljdHw Vjv vCjHg wgag b>a } qjdibj debj x[i Rpls[ a[ y.sP  
sgrjV sj fpa= Ljhg x"u yCj w[ v{ bjH[ b>a } qP>Dh' qP>h tjw[ hji[ @ iphgvj Vjq df.c lg u' WjsLjh  
V[ RpujC w[ epiP s[ bifv wi ds,aj l.^ ÉÏÏ dW^ } x[i epiP ug V[ WjsLjh ] d;qksji v{ W[ Wlj wi dHw  
lijdH qlga WvVrjHg@ duo[ epiP w[ qdhv idhb[ wis[ lV rph lojV fPuVgw ] mm

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, 75 :

VjVwqaj \fgvgFga[ Ldhi fgvgFga d:v[ V{Vgajv fdhvJ dHl} e'it qaj bjtjb wis[ lV epiP VjVw s[r ug  
V[ e'itJ } du,a w[ VjVw qaj VjY itlj x[i wV xB[ u'egbJ V[ Rpsjlg ljZJ } Rpo'G wT w[ wW;j wi vga  
lg@ bvqla qh.a l+g epiP hdie'dW>s ug } yCj w[ v{ debj m dHVJ fpu w[ Yo'G s[ iju[ Wju Whjsi }  
bjfSj l[rw WVj u'egbJ } H[o'G w,T w[ dffv } y.VS s[ dA,BD[ s[ w[ hijFij wgaj m dyKB[ dVLjVJ  
rjv[ dVwvs[ hV ljZP dvbjRps[ dstjRpGs[ hV ign[ qgn[ lq[a mm

of the emperor Jahangir. Thus, the Guru came to be known as *Bandi Chhor*, because the prisoners of that fort were released along with the Guru.<sup>98</sup>

The place of Kiratpur 5 miles away from Anandpur Sahib, was firstly in possession of Raja Kirat Singh and was later captured by Tara Singh Bilaspuria, who gifted this place to Guru Hargobind as he had been freed by the Guru from the fort of Gwalior. In 1615, the Guru handed over this place to his elder son, Baba Gurditta, who spent the last days of his life there and passed away, after completing years of his life.<sup>99</sup>

There are 30 Gurdwaras relating to the seventh Sikh Guru, Guru Har Rai of which only six are historically important.<sup>100</sup> Harmandir Sahib at Kiratpur is a place where Guru Har Rai was born in 1630 to his parents Baba Gruditta and his wife Mata Nihal Kaur, also known as "Karambhari".<sup>101</sup> Giani Gian Singh writes that the Guru also got married there with four girls at a time. But his literary mentor, Pandit Tara Singh Narotam in his *Gurtirath Sangreh* has given four different dates of Guru's marriages with all the four girls.<sup>102</sup> Guru Har Rai spent the last days of his life at Kiratpur and passed away.<sup>103</sup> Significantly, Giani Gian Singh has also listed five Gurdwaras in the name Ram Rai, eldest son of Guru Har Rai.<sup>104</sup>

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*, 75-76 :

q>ug ljdHw erjvghi dwv%[ dr,y H[o[ da.V qhgV[ WjsLjh uhJegi V[ H[l dwv%[ dr,y V;iW.s it[@ duaV[ w{sg epiP fgi ug sj f,vj xC w[ wv[ a'G Wjdhi bj ujS l' A,c[ ujS epiP ljdHw Wru.uj wvgbJ sj y'vj fhdibj wis[ dalsg dHw-dHw wvg xCw[ Wr.uj s[ Wr.uj iju[ u' Rpo[ w{s o[ lF Wjhi bj w[ ApB eH[ H[l wiw[ H[h epiP W.sg A'C Rpz[ h' eH[ mm

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.*, 89 :

wgiafpi bV.sfpi a'G f>u w'h fdhv[ H[h Veig iju[ wgia dl.z sg lg us ajij y.s dWVjlfpigH[ s[ wW;[ dry bjHg@ aJ epiP ug V[ l.^ ÉÎÐÊ dW^ } WjW[ epids,Da[ s[ h.ok Vr[G dli[ Wlj w[ i"Sw WtLg lerJ dVrjl Fg H[o[ wis[ h'H[ y[a lpsg f>yqg l.^ ÉÎÊÊ dW^ } ÊÐ WiV ÊÊ qhgV[ epilJHg wiw[ ÎÐ Wil sg brloj dr,y lyt>c dVrjlg h'H[ mm fajvfpig dr,y WSjrw[ yji h;ji f>ujh sqC[ sg qj`g v.ei rjla[ vej dsKag dul dr,y'G hpS ebjiJ l" sg hq[L rjla[ h{ i'Sw wpN VhgG mm

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, 90-93 :

wgiafpi hdiq>s= ljdHw@ lgl qdhv@ ata ljdHw@ q>ug ljdHw@ sqsqj ljdHw@ Wcg vgv g df>c@ v.W[ df>c@ f'hbj@ zCPH[ df>c@ q>ug ljdHw spvyg qjui[@ cJWi@ wgiafpi mm

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, 90 :

wgiafpi hdiq>s= ljdHw H[o[ lKar[G epiP hdi ijdH ljdHw ug WjW[ epidsa[ ug s[ zi qjaj dVhvj w"i a'G dul[ wiq Fig Fg bjts[ l[ l.^ ÉÎÐÎ dW^ qjz lsg Ê } f+eB[@ bjqsV y'tg h{ mm

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, 90 :

lgl qdhv H[o[ bVPf L{hi s[ ta=g sgbJ yji ZgbJ sj epiP hdi ejdH ljdHw ug Vjv duVJ l.e yji BdhvSJ bjHgB bjV.s@ dWrjh h'dHbj mm

<sup>103</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

wgiafpi H[o[ l.^ ÉÎÊÐ dW^ w,aw sg V"qg } lyt.c fZji[ s[hpij fajvfpig@ bjqsVg b,Ag h{ mm

<sup>104</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

Among the Gurdwaras mentioned in the name of Guru Harkrishan, only four are considered to be more important<sup>105</sup> Gurdwara at Kiratpur Sahib is the birth place of Guru Har Krishan, where he was born in 1656 in the house of Guru Har Rai and his mother, Mata Kishan kaur.<sup>106</sup> Gurdwara Bangla Sahib in Delhi signifies the place where Guru Harkrishan stayed in the palace of Raja Jai Singh. At that time, Delhi was infected with cholera. The Guru was affected by the disease and he breathed his last there.<sup>107</sup> Dehra Bala Sahib is the place where the eighth Guru was cremated in 1664 AD.<sup>108</sup>

Giani Gian Singh has listed 133<sup>109</sup> Gurdwaras in the name of Guru Teg Bahadur, of which about a dozen are, relatively speaking more significant. Mahal Guru Ke in Amritsar is the place where Guru Tegh Bahadur was born in 1618 (1621) in the house of Guru Hargobind and his wife, Mata Nanaki.<sup>110</sup> The famous shrine at village Bakala in Amritsar called Bhora Sahib signifies Guru Tegh Bahadur's stay, where he spent most of his life in meditation.<sup>111</sup>

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q>ug ljdHw ijqfpi duv[ b>Wjv[ @ ds,vg qu} sj dB,Dv[ WjsLjh V[ WVjH[ @ yr,uj ljdHw vjh"i qgbJ qgi@ ejHgbJ@ rjv[ df>c f+eS[ wfjv q'yV@ c[hij sPvg eC%rjv@ H[o[ ijqijdH ug s[ qdhvJ sgbJ lqjZJ Fg hV a[ h'i lF WFPag ijdubJ u{lg ] mm

<sup>105</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

hdiq>s=@ wgiapfi@ ata ljdHw@ f>u' ti[ q>ug ljdHw@ oV[l+@ dsvg W.evj ljdHw@ s[hpij Wjvj ug m

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, 95 :

hdiq>s= wgiapfi uVq blojV H[o[ l+g epiP hi ijdH ljdHw ug s[ zi qjaj dwLV w"i ug V[ l.^ ÉÏÉÉ dW^ lJRpS Wsg ÉË } epiP hdi d\*LV ug f+eB[ bjqsVg epuijV u'eg ] mm

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, 95-96 :

dsKvg W.evj ljdHw H[o[ ijuj u{ dl.z fpigH[ Wje W.ev[ dr,y Rpa=[ @ Rpl r[v[ dsKvg h{u[ sg dWqjig bsw lg m as bV[w dl,tJ V[ epiP ug s[ yiVJ-dq+a fJv a'G l[ha fJHg@ x[i aj v'eJ sj Whgi f{ debj@ qjaj ug V[ y=Vjdaq+a sj dHw yryj hg Fij dsaj u' iljdHV WV debj ljjj L{hi dry epiP wg wgiag x{v eHg dulVP lpS w[ ijq ijdH V[ hls sg b,e dry Fpu w[ bjtL dw dwbj h'Ij u[ Lwag dstjw[ L{hi dyaj dvbj YCw F,t aJ lgavj sj hg ] hpS H[o[ tjlg i"Sw ] yji wp l" sg bjqsVg xPv w[ ijdubJ rv'G h{ qwjV fKw[ WS[ h'H[ hV mm

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, 96 :

s[hpij Wjvj ug H[o[ lgavj Vjv Ac[ h'H[ y{v[ sj l.^ ÉÏÉÉ dW^ y[a y"s[G } sjh wgaj debj lg H[h dav'wCg WjiJ fpvJ Fg H[o'G V[C[ hg h' H[o[ s'hJ qjHgbJ s[ s[hpi[ epW.uJ a[ WiJdcbJ rjv[ hV Wjvj ug s[ b>s= l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug sj f+wjL hp.sj ] m

<sup>109</sup> uVq blojV qdhv epiP w[ b>dq+ali@ vtS qjue ÉËÑ@ i'haw Ldhi ÉË0@ bjeij Ldhi ÉËÉ@ dsKvg lgle.u ÉËÉ@ iwjW e.u ÉËÉ@ s[hij ljdHw mm

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, 97 :

uVq blojV qdhv epiP w[ b>Ddq+ali H[h laepiP a[e Whjsi ljdHw ug qjaj VjVwg ug a[ dfaj epiP hie'dW>s ljdHw ug s[ zi l.^ ÉÏÏÏ dW^ qzi lpsg sPu } f+eB[ s' l" sg bjqsVg ] mm

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*, 97 :

F'ij ljdHw Wwvjv[ df>C bJfS[ VjVw[ zi qjHg lq[a Agq[G epiP s[ hpwq bVplji uj ih[ IV x[i bnq[G epiP s[ hpwq Vjv H[o[ epiJHg fJHg l.eaJ ba[ WjHg q>ugbJ rjv[ epdibJHg sj davw s[S vHg w,Dn[ h'H[ l[ duVJ } dWVJ dryji[ l'Tg dvdtbj ] Rph l'Tg Vhk l' WjHg q>ugbJ rjv[ IV@ Vjv[ Rpl lq[G aw



Harmandar Sahib at Patna in Bihar is the place once visited by Guru Nanak, where the Mahants Sham Das and Gulab Rai served Guru Teg Bahadur during his missionary tour to that place. The Guru blessed both of them as the Masands of that area. Mata Gujari stayed for sometime at Jeto Seth's haweli, but then Baisakhi Ram Khatri donated his large haweli to the Guru on bank of Ganga.<sup>112</sup>

Significantly, in Delhi alone, there are several Gurdwaras of Guru Tegh Bahadur, which are of extreme historical importance. They are connected with actual events of his life. Gurdwara Sis Ganj signifies the place where Guru Tegh Bahadur was martyred in 1675 AD. It had a considerable income from offerings.<sup>113</sup> Gurdwara called Rakab Ganj is the place where a Lubana Sikh kept the beheaded body of the Guru in his house and disposed it of by setting his house on fire. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala constructed the Gurdwara with baked bricks and granted a land grant of a village worth Rs 1000/ per annum. It may be added here that Sardar Bhaghel Singh is said to have constructed Gurdwaras at Delhi in 1799, after getting permission from the ruler of Delhi.<sup>114</sup> Gurdwara Majnu Da Tilla and Nanak Piyao are connected with Guru Nanak.

Gurdwara Damdama Sahib represents Guru Gobind Singh's stay near Humayun's Tomb. Similarly, the Shrine of Moti Bagh signifies his visit to that place.<sup>115</sup> Gurdwara Sis Ganj is a memorial of Guru Tegh Bahadur's martyrdom.<sup>116</sup>

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aJ epiP ijqsjl sg l.ajV dr,y w[rv V"G bjsqg l'Tg IV duVJ dry'G dHw Zgiqv hg debj lg h'i w'Hg l'Tg Vhk debj bjqsVg y'tg ] mm

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*, 117-19 :

fBVj L{hi hdiq>si ljdHw H[o[ fdhvJ epi VjVw ljdHw ljl ijdH u"hiq s[ V"wi b,Ziw[ bi'C[ ]@ H[o'G@ sg l.ea sj qh.a wi eH[ IV Yl[ sg l.ajV dlbjq sjl a[ epvjW ijdH V[ epiP sg y.eg l[rj wgag@ Yl[ ljl ijdH sg l.ajV dry'G u{a' l[n sg hr[vq dry u' bjvq e.u Wl' sg lg qjaj ug V[ dVrjl i,tlj m H[Zi qjaj epuig ug s[ FjHg dw+fjv y.s a[ dW+Z qjaj VjVwg ug s[ h,o dry wji drhji dijh@ H[V%J ejdH zjB rjvg hr[vq dr,y dVrjl iKdtbj bjqsVg yC%a sg h{ mm

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, 129 :

dsKvg Lgle.u H[o[ qKzi lsg f>yqg } l.^ ÉËË dW^ Vp. dh>sP Ziq sg iKdtbj rjla[ bjfSj lgl wpiWjV blojV f,wj i"Sw hi f+wji y.eg h{ bjqsVg da.V h:ji s[ ve Fe h{ mm

<sup>114</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

iWjW e.u ilgV[ sg fhjCg fjL Ldhi a'G da.V qgv h{ H[o[ dHw vWjS[ dl,t V[ epiP ug sj ZC dwl[ dhwqa Vjv bjfS[ zi df>c iWjW e.u dry v{ ujwi dfA'G w'arjv bjRpSj lpS w[ zi lq[G y.cg sg F[Bj wi ds,aj dHh epilojV qhjju[ wiq dl>z fdBbjv[ V[ f,wj WSrj wi ujegi dHw h:ji ljl sg sj df>c Wcg Wcvg v.ei rjla[ s[ itlj ] sPuj df>c duqgsji sj qvwgba sj h{ Wjwg yC%a h{ mm

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, 130 :

In *Gurdham Sangreh*, the Gurdwaras related to Guru Gobind Singh are relatively largest in number as compared to the Shrines of other Sikh Gurus. Moreover, Giani Gian Singh has given very detailed account of most of these Gurdwaras.<sup>117</sup> Gurdwara Harmandir Sahib at Patna is situated on the banks of river Ganga. In 1666 AD, Guru Gobind Singh was born at this place.<sup>118</sup> *Bagh Guru Ka* at Patna is a place, where Guru Gobind Singh spent his childhood days. It was gifted to the Guru by Nawab Karim Bakhsh and Rahim Bakhsh.<sup>119</sup>

*Gurdwara Guru Ki Lahore* is about seven miles away from Anandpur Sahib, where the first marriage of the Guru took place.<sup>120</sup> *Anandgarh* is the fort which was built by the Guru in 1675.<sup>121</sup> Similarly, there are several other Gurdwaras which represent one or another activity of Guru Gobind Singh. They include Gurdwara

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sqsqj ljdHw slq[l ug dhqjIP. s[ qwWi[ w'v ndhi[ Whjsi Ljh V[ hjog ba[ hiVJ s[ F[C stjH[ epiP ug V[ dHw w,DB[ } oJfg s[ w[ hjog } b{lg Bwi verjHg Rph ygwJ qjiw[ F,u debj@\_x[i lPW[ lidh.s } luj s[Sj bjdsw W.s[ Whjs= a'G wirj vgaj u' dw LqL[i tjvl[ dr,y drlaji fPiWw siu h{ mm

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, 131-32 :

lgle.u yJsVg y"w dry w'arjvg fjL H[o[ V"q[G epiP a[e Whjsi ljdHw ug } Fjia FPqg s[ Ziq sg idtbj rjla[ ;jvq qplvqjV WjsLjhJ sg uC% fpBS rjla[ qzi lpsg f>yqg l.^ ÉÏÊÊ dW^ } bjfSj lgl wpiWjV wgaj lg m

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*, 131-181 :

fBVj Ldhi@ fBVj q{Sg l.ea@ l.ea hJcg rjvg@ l.ea ejdH zjB@ Wje epiP wj@ wjLg ug@ dqiuJfpi@ bupZlJ@ vtVRP@ Wlqa Ldhi@ Vs[C Ldhi@ W.s[zjB@ hgij zjB@ VegVJ zjB@ dLwji zjB@ Ldhi rjvg l.ea@ bWyy Vei mm

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, 133 :

hdiq>s= e.ejagi[ @ fdhvJ H[o[ l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug Fg idh eH[ l[ x[i epiP a[e Whjs= ljdHw ug agio uja=j } uJs[ h'H[ ih[ H[o[ hg slq[G fjaLjh l+g epiP e'dW>s dl>z ug sj braji f'h lpsg lark l.^ ÉÏÊÊ dW^ } h'Ij H[V%J sg Wjv vgvj a[ buqaJ buqj w[ v'e ]ijV a[ dWlqjs h' ih[ q Fjr[G u'a l[n u[h[ aJ fdhv[ hg V"q[G epiP ug s[ dlsWG dl,t WS yp,Dw[ lV m

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, 134-136 :

Wje epiP wj VtrjW wigq W?L a[ ihgq W?L V[ bisjl wiLj lg ws[ ws[ H[o[ dHqsg dW+A h[n W{nw[ l.ea Vp. ljig spVgbj Hgl:i sj Wje ba[ bwjv } qjvg iPf riVV wi lpSJ w[ dVhvj wgaj wis[ lV f>u Wil slq[l ug V[ fBV[ L{hi dry Wjv vgvj dstj w[ Rpo'G s[ dVrjlg dHla=g fpit lF s[ qV b{ll f+[q f+l.V wga[ H[l fi WyV h'Ij ljcg l[rj vHg Rpl l[n V[ dulsG bjdebj } w'Hg LdhV Ljh Fg VhgG q'C lwsj bKe[ hg dyKng F[u iKtg h{ mm

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, 140 :

epiP wg vh"i bV.sfpi'G lKa w'h ÉÍ u[n l.^ ÉÏÊÊ dW^ } slq[ fjaLjh sj bjV.s dWrrh fdhvJ H[o[ hg h'Ij H[o[ hg wifj WjRpvg ] dulsj dq,nj fjSg slq[l ug V[ W+A j qji w[ wTlj lg sPug wB'ij WjRpvg ] duo'G z'C s[ lp.q qjiV[ wi tjij uv dVwdvbj lg H[h da.V[ blojV epiP w[ bjWjs hV mm

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, 180 :

bV.seC% H[h bBpKB dwvj WSrjw[ l.^ ÉÏÊÊ } esg W{n iju wju s[ lqju uqJ wijH[ H[h bV.seC% dlwj yyjVj loj \dlwdh us hi s' bjvq x;v lKy[ fjaLjh bla e'dW>s dl>z tps LdhVLjh a[ij VjVw rjdh Wla[ dHw hji sg ujegi h{ mm

*Bhatha Sahib* at Ropar.<sup>122</sup> Gurdwara at Nahan is the place, where the Guru went to help Raja Medni Parkash. Shrine at Paunta Sahib, where the Guru built a fort in twelve days; and Dera Ram Rai, where the Guru went at the behest of Punjab Kaur, the wife of Ram Rai, who was misbehaved by the Masands.<sup>123</sup> *Gurdwara Manji Sahib* at Bhangani signifies Guru Gobind Singh's victory in the battle of Bhangani fought in 1685 (1688) against the hill chiefs.<sup>124</sup>

Gurdwara Shaheed Ganj at Sarhind is the place where the two younger Sahibjadas of Guru Gobind Singh, Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh were bricked alive.<sup>125</sup> At the place called Jyotisar, the last rites of Mata Gujari, the mother of Guru Gobind Singh were performed.<sup>126</sup>

Talwandi Sabo Ki in the Malwa region is a place, where Guru Gobind Singh prepared the new recension (*bir*) of the Guru Granth Sahib, that includes the *bani* of his father, Guru Tegh Bahadur. A Sikh disciple named Fateh Singh established a Damdama Sahib Shrine and the place became very famous. Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha State was donating Rs 1200 per annum for the upkeep of the Langar.<sup>127</sup>

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<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*, 141-142 :

F,nj ljdHw Ldhi i'fC a' Wjhi H[o[ dHKw FKnj dHBJ sj Ft dihj lg fjl qp>Dc[ t[c ih[ IV m epiP ug V[ fpdAbj w'Hg ndhiV sj oJ sl[ dHw qp>Dc[ V[ FKn[ r.Vg ho wiw[ bjdtlj H[l F,Dn[ fi W{n ujRp epiP ug N,B z'C[ lq[a F,Dn[ RpKDa[ yC% eH[ F,nj n.cj lga h' debj!!!!ljdHw FjHg ugRpS dl>z fi Rpfwjig V[ f,wj q;WPa WSrj dsaj h{ mm

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*, 143 :

VjhV Lhi BWi[ a'G 16 w'h iju[ V[ y.eg l[rj wig H[o[ ijuj q[sVg f+wjL epiP ug } bfVg lhdHaj vHg v{ debj lg@ bjqsVg w[rv ÉÍ[ ipfH[ ijuj rv'G lvjVj h{ h'i l.ea l[rj wisg ] mm

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*, 144 :

F>ejSg q>ug ljdHw fjRpGB[ a' Ĩ w'h fPiW uqVJ agi[ H[o[ l.^ ÉÏÊ dW^ } fhjCg ijduBJ Vjv WCj Fjig u.e wi xa[ fjHg H[l u.e sj riVV bjf epiP ljdHw ug V[ Wdy,a= VjBw dry wgaj ] H[o'G fjMB[ bj w[ bjV.sfpi ljdHw fp,Du[ uqgV sg bjqsVg l' dWz[ ] h'i yC%a wpN VhgG IT"i[ N.cj@ WPCgH[@ vjhC H[Vg ojHg N.c[ NPvs[ hV mm

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*, 151-152 :

Lhgs e.u duo[ A'B[ ljdHw ujs[ ljdHw u'ijri dl.z a[ ljdHw xa[ dl.z ug bjfSj Ziq Vj AKc qplvqjVj sl qjdHwg vjvy dry Vj xl w[ bjfS[ bjf } w.ZJ dry ypSj Lhgs h'Hg dHl blojV sj VjM xa[eC% ljdHw ] sl h'ji sg bjqsVg ] mm

<sup>126</sup> *Ibid.*, 152 :

u'ag li \u'ag liPf[ l+h.s m H[o[ s'hJ ljdHw ujdSbJ a[ qjaj ug sj llwji wgaj debj lg m

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid.*, 167-168 :

avr.cg ljW'wg fKw' a'G sl w'l@ H[o[ ijdH c,vj dqdvbJ sl qhgV[ ih[@ VrgV e+.o ljdHw Rpyjdibj dul dry V"q[ ldaepiP ug sg WjSg dqvjHg eHg h{ @ xa[ dl>z V[ sqsqj WSj w[ blojV f+dl,Z wgaj m ata

Heera Ghat is the place where Guru Gobind Singh is said to have thrown away the diamond ring gifted to him by emperor Bahadar Shah.<sup>128</sup> Similarly, there is a place called Nagina Ghat, where a rich Sikh trader gave a precious stone to the Guru to impress upon him, but all in vain.<sup>129</sup> Shikar Ghat represents the way, Guru Gobind used for hunting.<sup>130</sup>

It is important to note that Giani Gian Singh has given a very detailed account of Guru Gobind Singh's stay at Abchalnagar, on the outskirts of Nander Sahib. Mughal emperor, Bahadar Shah also visited the Guru at this place. On the request of Bhai Mani Singh, the Guru used to recite *bani* to his followers. At this place, two pathans Gul Khan and Ata-Ulah Khan made an attempt to kill the Guru, who was seriously wounded. Bahadur Shah tried to console the Guru. The Guru never stopped the use of bow and arrow. One day, when, he tried the same, the wound started bleeding which ultimately became the cause of his death. The place is important because the Guru spent the last days of his life and breathed his last there, in the age of 41 years 9 months and 18 days.<sup>131</sup>

#### IV

*Gurdham Sangreh* also contains very detailed information about the prominent Sikhs who lived at Abhichalnagar with the Guru. The names of Sadda Singh and Bhai Dharam Singh have been mentioned especially as they managed the Gurdwara at Abchalnagar. Santokh Singh and Hardit Singh were the priests of the Gurdwara almost for six years. Importantly, all the preists were men, except one named Mai Bhago, who served, for about eight years<sup>132</sup>

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ljdhW w[rv FjHg w[li dl.z bisjlgH[ } V" zpqJ uqgV LhgsJ rv'G h{ @ ba[ ÉÊÈÈÈ| WjiI l" l'v sj qhjijuj  
hgiJ dlz VjF[ rjv[ rv'G v.ei yvsj h{ @ H[o[ f>u A[ qwjV h'i hV mm

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, 174 ^

hgiJ zjB H[o[ e.ej uv dry dHLVjV wiw[ epiP ug W{n[ o[ Whjsi Ljh WjsLjh V[ Acg blrjig s=LV vHg  
epiP ug fjl bj w[ dH,w hgiJ WcqpKvj V;i wgaj bjfV[ e.ej dr,y x{Gw ds,aj@ WjsLjh } dHl ev'G i.u  
h'Ij dHh s[t w[ duaV[ f,o+ fH[ IV epiP ug V[ lF hgi[ dstjH[@ RV yiV xC vga[ mm

<sup>129</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

VegVJ zjB H[o[ Fg dHKw dlKt lpsjei V[ bVq'vw@ VegVJ bifV wgaj lg@ Rpl} Fg i.u h'Ij s[t w[  
epiP ug V[ VegV[ re[i[ W[b>a iaV uv dr,y dstjH[ dlsW ds=C%jIj mm

<sup>130</sup> *Loc.Cit.* :

dLwji zjB H[l ila[ e.ej fji h' w[ dLwji t[vS uJs[ l[ mm

<sup>131</sup> *Ibid.*, 174-181 :

bWyy Vei H[o[ e.ej e'sjrig wVji[ #V.s[C Ldhi\$ a'G Wjhi ujwi wpN dyi dVrjl wgaj@ WjsLjh Whjsi  
Ljh Fg dqvIj@ l[rj wisj dihj@ FjHg qVg dl.z bjdsw dl.zJ sg W[Vag q>Vw[ l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug  
sg WjSg s[ bio wiw[ lpSjRpGs[ ih[ w,ai lpsg f>yqg l.^ ÉÍÍÍ dW^ w' lÉ Wil Ñ qhgV[ ÉÐ dsV brloj  
F'e w[ duRp uv q{ uv^ a'I u'a q'G u'da l+g epiP slq[l ug lqjH[ m blojV sj Vjq bWyy Vei qLhPi ] m  
dlt Lla=J sj uJ epiWjSg s[ fp>u l+g epiP e+.o ug sj s=LV wi qV' wjqVJ fjMs[ hV mm

<sup>132</sup> *Ibid.*, 181-84 :

l+g ldaepiP slq[l ug s[ v'f h'dHbj df,DA'G h'i dl>z aJ H[Zi YZi dt>c eH[ w[rv l.a't dl>z hidsa dl>z  
bjdsw f>u dl>z Ag Wil l[rj wis[ ih[@ YV%J dfA'G uVrji Ldhi a'G bjw[ #qjHg Fje\$ V[ b,n Wil l[rj  
wgagm

Giani Gian Singh *Gurdham Sangreh* also contains very useful information about two dozen Bungas (hospices),<sup>133</sup> situated in the precincts of the Darbar Sahib at Abchalnagar. Moreover, his references to the Sikh relics located there are very significant from the historian's point of view as well. They include Kamarbands, arms, precious stones, clothes and necklaces. These were gifted or donated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh as well as the rulers of Phulkian States, especially the Maharajas Nabha and Patiala. The total cost of all the relics found there has been recorded in deed (*patta*) as one crore forty five lacs and forty two thousands (14542000 Rs.) in 1840.<sup>134</sup>

Interestingly, Giani Gian Singh has also given information of all those priests of the Gurdwara who tried to misappropriate or misuse its moveable and immovable properties. Ganda Singh once tried to do so but was unsuccessful. In 1783, there broke out a severe drought which resulted into the death of several humans and animals. Then, Chandu Lal at the behest of the king, made some arrangements for the Langar. Also, a number of businessmen contributed towards the upkeep of the Langar. Later on in 1792, the Nawab endowed twenty five hundred *ghumaons* of land for the maintenance of the Gurdwara. By the time of the completion of *Gurdham Sangreh*, thousands of Sikhs were getting about Rs. 22,800 salary per month.<sup>135</sup>

In the end of the *Gurdham Sangreh*, Gian Singh has given detailed account of the income and expenditure of the Gurdwara Abchalangar. This includes a land grant (*Jagir*) worth Rs 15000/- and income from several villages amounting to Rs 1,26,000/-. In all, the income of the Gurdwara remained about one and a half lac almost for sixty to seventy years.<sup>136</sup> Not only this, Giani Gian Singh has also given the

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*, 184-185 :  
 \Ê| VoJ dl.z Lhgs dlbjvw'B rjv[ sj \Ê| l+sji ulj dl.z ijqeC%gH[ sj \Ê| lKsj dl.z a[ hgiJ dl.z VwHg H[VJ  
 lji[ Wp.debJ dr,y l+g epiP e+.o ljdHwJ sj f+wjL hp.sj ]@ dHV%J lFVJ } s' sqC[ qhgVj W+aji[  
 v.ei'G dqvs[ hV@ fi hpS W+aji[ W.s wiw[ Vwsg wi dsKag eHg h{ mm.

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*, 185-188 :

H[l episrji[ bWyv Vei ljdHw u' dIKt iju[ l+sji@ hdojji@ Wla+@ qjvj q'ag@ bjdsw F[us[ ih[ RpV%J  
 sg xis ba[ wgqa mm l.^ÉÑl dW^ } qh.a Vj} dl.z s[ yjBC[ t[q dl.z V[ epiP ljdHw s[ w.n[ dr,y'G wpN  
 a[Hg vCgbJ s[ s' l" y"sJ q'ag a[ f>s=j l" ipfJ Vws ypijIj lg Rph lF wpN wTjw[ s=Wji ljdHw s[ ?ujV[  
 dr,y uqj wi ds,aj@ H[l FJa H[V%J l+sji V[ h'i Fg bV[w y'igbJ wTjw[ Whpa fsjio s=Wji ljdHw s[  
 tujV[ dr,y uqJ wi ds,aj dul a'G x[i ?ujVj wjdHq h' debj m

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*, 189-190 :

us l.^ ÉÐl dW^ } bdZw qhJwv wCdwj W[Lpqji Vi Vjig FpKt s[ spKt Vjv q"a sj dLwji h'H[ F,tj  
 F,t sj wHg dryji Vj wgaj l{GwC[ Wjvw a[ fIP q[i] qji[ h'H[ tJZ[ eH[ @ ijuj y.sP vjv V[ dHh hja s[t  
 lpS w[ WjsLjh ]s=jWjs } f+[i w[ W[Lpqji v.e+ s,tS dr,y ujig wirj ds@[!!!Rpl[ wiw[ Rph ujeji a[ u'  
 huji dl.z hpS ajHk wjdHq h{ @ duV%J sg aVtjh hi qhgV[ 22800 WjHg huji bKn l" i'fI[ dl>zj s[ c[i]  
 bj uJs[ hV u' bfS[ 2 dhKl[ bVplji r.c v{s[ hV mm

<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.*, 190-192 :

15000 f>s+j huji sg ujeji u' epiP w[ F'e vHg hq[Lg h{ @ 126007 WjiJ huji A[ l" a'G bdZw df>cj sg u'  
 vjvj VjVw y.s a[ ijQ W?L V[G verjH[ lV m u.e Whjsi apb,vw[ sji bjdsw h'H[ hV hpS l+sji Ziq dl.z  
 ug iljvsji Rpl[ f+wji epi spbji[ sg dW+Zg bfji sg ai%J l' wi ih[ hV mm

details of the salary of the Granthis (The scripture readers) and the Ragis (the musicians) of the Gurdwara at Abchalngar.

V

On the whole, *Gurdham Sangreh*, is perhaps the only work by a Sikh scholar, which contains very comprehensive account of the Sikh Gurdwaras and places of historical importance, which are connected with the activities of the Sikh Gurus, besides the places of their birth and death. His information regarding the sources of income of the historically important Sikh Shrines both from the revenue free land grants and the offerings of the devotees is extremely important. References, here and there, concerning the control and management of the Gurdwaras are also very useful. In addition to the information on Sikh Shrines of the Sikh Gurus, Giani Gian Singh's, information on the various *bungas* located on the precincts of Golden Temple at Amritsar and Gurdwara at (Abchalnagar, at Nander in Maharashtra is of extreme historical value.

In the last of the *Gurdham Sangreh*, Giani Gian Singh has given very valuable information regarding the Sikh relics then available in some historic Sikh Gurdwaras. For instance, he has made a special reference to the precious (gifts) relics donated or gifted to Guru Gobind Singh by the rulers of princely states of Nabha, Patiala and Jind at different times. Gian Singh saw these relics (*Kamarkase*), arms and precious stones, at the historic Gurdwara, Abchalnagar or Sri Hazur Sahib, at Nander in Maharashtra. Significantly, Giani Gian Singh writes that many of the relics had been lost due to the changing historical situation and the carelessness of the Sikh leadership.<sup>137</sup> In this way, *Gurdham Sangreh* is an important source of information on the centres of Sikh cultural heritage. Thus, he has given information, both in the text as well as in footnotes, about the Sikh relics, which he himself could see during his visits to the important Sikh Gurdwaras in and outside the Punjab.

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<sup>137</sup> *Gurdham Sangreh*, pp. 185-188.

## CHAPTER-IV

### ***GURDUARE DARSHAN (1923 AD) :***

### **GIANI THAKAR SINGH**

Giani Thakar Singh was a well known historical figure, whose father, Bhai Mahan Singh was soldier in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army. He was born on 10<sup>th</sup> November, 1838 at the Village of Jandiala in Hoshiarpur District of the Punjab.<sup>1</sup> He had his early lessons in the Sikh scriptures from Bhai Maharaj Singh of Naurangabad, a close associate of his father, Mahan Singh. He also received the Sikh rites from Bhai Maharaj Singh, who was arrested by the British in 1849. In order to escape or evade arrest, Mahan Singh from place to place alongwith his son young Thakar Singh they had been forced to visit the Sikh Shrines of historical importance. It is important to note that during that period, Thakar Singh collected detailed notes, on the basis of which, later on he could write a book on the sacred sites of the Sikhs entitled. *Sri Gurdwara Darshan*, published in 1923, in prose.<sup>2</sup> He wrote a number of other works in verse, which include his *Pothi Gurmat Itihas* (1903), *Shahid Bilas Baba Deep Singh* (1904) *Sidq Jiwan : Mani Singh Shahid da Jivan Britant* (1907), *Vadda Shahid Bilas* (1913) and *Kunjian di Dard Bhari Katha* (1922).<sup>3</sup>

Thakar Singh was well versed in Sikh sacred texts, which he expounded with exceptional interest. For gaining advanced knowledge in Sikh lose and religion, he had joined the Seminary at Damdama Sahib, Talwandi Sabo, after refusing to his home when peace and order was established in the Punjab. He also required proficiency in Braj, Urdu and Persian. He did a lot for initiating neophytes into the Khalsa fold.<sup>4</sup> He also actively participated in the activities of the Khalsa Diwan, Lahore, Thus, he enjoyed the respect of Sikh aristocracy as well as of the Sikh

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<sup>1</sup> Harbans Singh (ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Sikhism*, Vol-IV, Punjabi University, Patiala , 1998, p. 346

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 347: See, also Ratta Singh Jaggi, *Sikh Ponth Vishovkosh*, Punjabi University, Patiala, 2005, p. 878.

<sup>3</sup> Thakar Singh was a poet of some merit, this oother small creations include *Sidq Sikhi — Parsang Bhai Jodho Dhesi*; *Shahid Bilas Sri Guru Gobind singh Sahib Ji de, Mata Gujari jl Ate Chare Sahibzadian di Sahidi Katha* (nd), Baramaha; and *Guru Gobind Singh A* (1901). Also see, N.G. Barrier, *The Sikhs and their Literature Delhi*, 1970.

<sup>4</sup> Harbans Singh (ed), *Op. Cit*, p. 346. In 1888, he started the annual for meta or religion fair at Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib, near Sarhind to commemorate the anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh's mother, Mata Gujri, and his sons, Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh : *Ibid.*, p. 347.

masses.<sup>5</sup> He was a founding member of the Chief Khalsa Diwan established in 1902. He was also a member of the Committee which drafted the Diwan's constitution for sometime, he delivered lectures on Sikhism at Khalsa college Amritsar.<sup>6</sup> He was also supporter of the Gurdwara Reform Movement launched in 1920. He is known to have established Bhai Mani Singh Giani Granthi Ate Shahid Ashram at Amritsar for importing training to preachers and scripture readers.<sup>7</sup> Thus, Giani Thakar Singh's contribution in the of Sikh religion listing and is commendable. He expired at Amritsar on 5<sup>th</sup> January 1943 at the age of 104 years.

Giani Thakar Singh starts his *Sri Gurdware Darshan*<sup>8</sup> with an invocation to God, the Ten Sikh Gurus and the Sikh scripture, Guru Granth Sahib. He had the strong conviction that God himself showed the way (*dan*) to the Gursikh who prayed for the *darshan* of a Gurdwara with folded hands.<sup>9</sup> Significantly, he has devoted over 250 pages to the Gurdwaras of the Sikh Gurus alone.<sup>10</sup> He has given information about the places of birth of the wives of the Sikh Gurus<sup>11</sup> and there direct descendants in separate pages<sup>12</sup>, devoting almost equal space to both of them. In more than 70 pages, he has given an account of the prominent Sikhs (disciples) of the Sikh Gurus.<sup>13</sup> His information about the Sikh relics, especially the arms of the Sikh Gurus, is very important, though brief. Interestingly, he has also given brief description of the life sketches of the Afghan and the Mugal rulers, who had been either for or against the Sikh Gurus and the Sikhs from 1469 to

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<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 347.

<sup>6</sup> Balwant Singh Dhillon, *Sri Guru Amar Das Abinandan Granth*, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. 1985.

<sup>7</sup> Harbans Singh *Op. Cit.*, p. 347.

<sup>8</sup> Giani Thakar Singh, *Sri Gurdware Darshan*, Bhai Chattar Singh Jiwan Singh, p 7 :

L+g epiP VjVw bjVw dWVp uVw qVw lpt s{V@  
Fr W.sV x.sV wB{G iB{G Vjqp h'dH y{V ½mmÉmm  
!!  
lea lww liPf epi e+.o qhjju m  
e+.o f.o Wf ldaepiP lev uea dliaju mmÉÉmm

<sup>9</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

\s'dhij |  
lsj wia wi u'C wi epi dIKt us bisjl m  
sjV sil episbjij w' s[Y ldaepiP tj] mm

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 12-273.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 275-289.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 291-309.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 311-383.



1747 AD.<sup>14</sup> Not only this, Giani Thakar Singh has also given brief history of the Twelve Sikh Misl<sup>15</sup> and the territories of the rulers of Faridkot and the Kalsia (Chhroli) states. He has traced the line of descendants of Chaudhari Kapura, contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh. Maharaja Pahara Singh established the state of Faridkot at a time of the decline of the Sikh Power. Maharaja Wazir Singh was very devoted to the Sikh religion. During his rule, Maharaja Bikram Singh, had extended patronage for the maintenance or upkeep of the Gurdwaras. Also he had prepared an exegesis (*teeka*) of the Guru Granth Sahib with the help of Udasi and Nirmala scholars, who were well versed in Sanskrit language, spending approximately one lakh rupees.<sup>16</sup> Maharaja of the Kalsia state was also contemporary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Thakar Singh makes reference to a Gurdwara Akal Bunga near the Ambala city.<sup>17</sup>

# I

*Sri Gurdware Darshan* contain the account of more than 500 Gurdwaras,<sup>18</sup> of which the maximum number (166) has been shown in the name of tenth Guru

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 385-411.

l.qa ÉÍÊÎ u' l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sj f+eB h'S sj h{ ba[ ÉÐÈÌ qjaj ljdHw s[rJ ug sj u'ag u'a sj l.qa h{ @ Fjr ÉÍÊÎ a'G v{ w[ ÉÐÈÌ aw sj qZI lq[G s[ ÉÏÐ Wil s[ WjsLjhJ sj l.t[f ugrV u' ldaepiJ Vjv f+[q uJ LaiP s'V'G hg Fjr wis[ ih[ m

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 412-420 :

dqlv F.egbJ f-ÏÊË@ dqlv LpwiYKwgbj-Í f-ÏÊÌ-ÏÊÎ f-ÏÊË@ ijqeCgbJ Ì@ f-ÏÊË - ÏÊÌ@ dqlv dVLjVygBJ rjvg f-ÏÊÍ@ Ð-dqlv LhgsJ rjvg f-ÏÊÍ-ÏÊÎ@ Ñ-dqlv wi'CgbJ f-ÏÊÍ-ÏÊÎ@ ÉÈ-dqlv dl.zfpigbJ f-ÏÊÍ-ÏÊÐ@ ÉÉ-dqlv bjhvPrjvgbj ÍÉÐ-ÏÊÑ@ ÉÊ-dqlv xPvdwbJ ÌÊÑ-ÏÊË!

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 421 :

y"Zig wfPi sg W.l-b.l u' y"Zig wfPij l+g slq epiP ug s[ lq[G h' epudibJ h{ m dHl dibjla } qhjijuj fhjCj dl.z ug V[ vjh"i s[ dl.t iju ujs s[ lq[G WSjdHbj ba[ dHl dibjla s[ qhjijuj r;gi dl.z ug epiP zi s[ f+[qg@ WjSg s[ dVaV[qg@ y.e[ Ziqg ijuj h' ep;i[ hV ba[ qhjijuj ljdHw Whjsi dWwiq dl.z ug V[ bjfS[ iju-f+ajf s[ lq[G episbjdibJ sg y.eg l[rj wgag m!!!f+>aP f.o s[ s' ZC[ h'S s[ wjiV qhjijuj } f+[q wiw[ Fg l[rj sj lqJ Vj dqdvbj ba[ l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug sg Bgwj Fg w'Hg v,t ipfH[ sj tiy wiw[ fpijaV debjVgbJ a[ l.ldw+a dsbJ RpsjlgBJ dViqdvbj lJZPbJ } wHg Wil ijuZjVg xigswB dry iKt w[ dabji wij Afj dsKaj m

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 421-422 :

dHh Wjbtadabji dibjla AAi'vg lJ wvlgbJ s[ Vjq a'G f+dIKZ qpvw q{V spbjW d;v%[ b>Wjv[ dry Ldhi uejZig a'G f>u w'h AJe[ bWjs h{ m qpvw da.V v,t wHg h;ji sj ] m dHh qhjijuj df.c wvlgbJ d;v%[ vjh"i s[ idhs rjv[ hV ba[ dHh Fg qhjijuj L[i[ f>ujW liwji iSuga dl>z ug s[ lq[G dry hg qjN[ a'G y,v@ q{V spbjW qpvw sWj@ bjfSg ijuZjVg WSj iju wi ih[ hV m dHl dibjla r,v'G Ldhi a'G Whpa V[C%[ episbjij bwjv Wp.ej ljdHw ug WdSbj h'dHbj h{ m H[o[ l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug sj hi i'; f+wjL@ fPuV@ Zpf sgf@ fJy b.dq+a ba[ epifpiW qVjH[ uJs[ hV m

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12-265, Total Gurdwaras, p. 537.

Gobind Singh.<sup>19</sup> Next to him, in a descending order 104 Gurdwaras are recorded in the name of Guru Teghh Bahadur,<sup>20</sup> followed by Guru Hargobind<sup>21</sup> and Guru Nanak,<sup>22</sup> registering 81 Gurdwaras respectively. The lowest number of the Gurdwaras are recorded in the name of Guru Harkrishan,<sup>23</sup> who had the shortest span of Guruship as he died young. Guru Angad Dev,<sup>24</sup> Guru Amar Das,<sup>25</sup> Guru Ram Das<sup>26</sup> Guru Arjan Dev<sup>27</sup> and Guru Har Rai,<sup>28</sup> had 8, 12, 10, 86 and 28 sacred sites and Gurdwaras mentioned against their names respectively.

The Shrines of Guru Nanak numbering 81 in total include his birth place at Nankana Sahib (Rai Bhoi Di Talwandi), the most premier Gurdwara of the Sikhs,<sup>29</sup> Famous Gurwaras at Sultanpur,<sup>30</sup> known as Gurdwara Hat Sahib<sup>31</sup> and Gurdwara Sant Ghat<sup>32</sup>, the places where he did service in the *modikhana* (store house) during his stay there with his sister Babe Nanaki and the place where one day he got enlightenment while having bath in the *vaeen* stream respectively and Gurdwara Vivah Asthan at Batala, where Guru Nanak was married to the daughter of Mul Chand Khatri, Bibi Sulakhani in 1487 (1488). In 1923, this Gurdwara was under the control and management of Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee.<sup>33</sup> Some other Gurdwaras of historical importance

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<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 196-273 :

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 163-195 :

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 103-145 :

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 12-50 :

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 159-162 :

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 52-56 :

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 57-66 :

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 67-74 :

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 76-144 :

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 146-158 :

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12 :

s[l Wji ijdH F'dH F,Bg uja ijufPa qplvqjV r,ls[ IV m Vei sj Vjq ijdH F'H[ F,BgbJ sg avr.cg@ duo[ qdahj wjvP ug fBrjig sj w.q wis[@ bioja dHl df>c s[ fBrjig IV!!!qdahj wjvP ug s[ zi da=faj ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa 1526 w,aw dsV 13 rgirji fPiVqjLg sg daog } lrj fdhi ija idh>sg lg epiP VjVw s[r ug V[ braji Zjdibj m

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 18 :

H[o[ uea epiP l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug qhjiju ug sg fiq dfbjig F{S W[W[VjVwg ug sj drbjh h'dHbj h{m

<sup>31</sup> Loc.cit. :

H[o[ qhjiju ug sg h,Bg s[ r,DB[ bjdsw fiq fPu siLV I'e rlaPbJ hV@ duV%J } uea~epiP ug s[ fiq~fdr,a= h,o v,De[ ba[ du,Do[ ldaepiP ug s[ h,Bg dry yiV fH[ siLV s[ I'e blojV ] m

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20 :

dH,w FjHg vjv' } Vjv v{ w[ W[Hg Vsg s[ dwVji[ uj w[ Wlai Rpaji w[ Wjv[ s[ fj1 xCj w[ bjf Vsg dry dHLVjV WhjV[ f+r[L wi eH[ bjds dHl episbjji[ sj Vjq #l.a zjB\$ h{ m

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 20-21 :

qPv y.s fBrjig uja y'S[ sg lfpa+g s[ drrjh l.W.Z s[ wjiV ba[ dHLVjV wij w[ l+g epiP ug a'G y,fSg uJ APhSgbJ FVjRpS RpKa[ dWWjs h'dHbj m ba[ y'S[ ypS qji[@W+jhqS RpuC[@ijrv Wl[ m

connected with important incident of Guru Nanak's life are Gurdwara Panja Sahib<sup>34</sup> at Hasan Abdal and Gurdwara at Kartarpur (Ravi) in Sialkot district<sup>35</sup> (now both in Pakistan); and Gurdwara at Dera Baba Nanak, where the chola (cloak) of Guru has been preserved by the Bedis.<sup>36</sup>

Among the Gurdwaras of the second Guru, Guru Angad Dev, the most important noted by Giani Thakar Singh include the Gurdwara at Khadur Sahib, where the Guru got married and lived there in the house of his in-laws,<sup>37</sup> and Gurdwara *Jyotijot Sahib*, where Guru Angad died in 1552 AD. The control of this Gurdwara was taken over by the Shromani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee in 1922 from the Trehan descendents of Guru Angad Dev.<sup>38</sup>

Thakar Singh given the description of a dozen Gurdwaras connected with the important incidents of the life of Guru Amar Das. Gurdwara Kotha Sahib, popularly penown as *Gurdwara Sann Sahib*<sup>39</sup> at Village Basarke in Amritsar, Gurdwara Baoli Sahib at Goindwal<sup>40</sup> and Gurdwara Kothri Sahib at Goindwal are some notable Gurdwaras of Guru Amar Das.<sup>41</sup>

Goindwal is the place where Guru Amar Das nominated Guru Ram Das (his son-in-law) as his disciple-successor, where the *Gurdwara Gurai Asthan* was

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 28-29 :

us'G ldaepiP ug w.Zji fhp.y[ aJ RpKo[ qplvqjVJ s[ f+dl,Z fgi rvg qph.qs V[ l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug Vjv Whpa qjixa s[ f+LV wga[ RpZi rvg w.Zjig V[ s[dtbj u' uv sj yLqj tjvg ]@ WC[ \*'Z dr,y bjdHbj ba[ fhjC ;'i Vjv rejdHbj m epiP WjW[ ug V[ f>uj b,De'G drtj w[ i'w dvbj môdHl wjiV dHl sj f+dl,Z Vjq f>uj ljdHw h{ m

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 49 :

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 50 :

l.qa ÉÎÑÐ dr,y ijrg Vsg sj uv Whpa ydC%bj@ dwRpGdw Rpl lju Whpa hg ritj h'Hg lg m wiajifpi'G l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug s[ b>Ddaq blojV a'G WjW[ vtqg y.s V[ yiVZPC dvbj m dHo[ Vei Wljdhbj a[ Vjq c[hij WjWj VjVw i,dtbj m

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, pp 52-53 :

H[o[ l+g epiP b.es s[r ug sj drrjh h'dHbj lg m dxi ldaepiP ug lhpi[ zi hg bj ih[ IV ba[ ljdHw Wp,Tj ug bjdsW Fg epiq,t dl,t epiP VjVw ljdHw ug qhjiju ug sg bjdebj bVplji!!!ÉÊ Wil ejei T'b w[ epdibjHg fjHg m

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 55-56 :

Vei tcPi ljdHw dry dVrjl ba[ epiP VjVw s[r ug s[ siLV!!!!.qa ÉÎÊÑ y[a qhgV[ Ì dsV Wga[ u'ag u'a lqjH[ m

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 49 : H[o[ qVq,ag v'wJ s[ f+[i] h'H[ Hgitj s[ wjiV l+g epiP b.es s[r ug s[ fp,ai sjaP ug V[ yiV fwC dHh WyV wga[ m #hq'i aV ba bjh wn'i m dtqj wi' epi lpa WvrjVj m\$ l.eaJ V[ WdhWv h'dH WjW[ Wp,DT[ ug fj[ W[Vag wgag a[ bjdHbj u' sjaP ug V[ qhJ bl'e bfijZ wga[ ]!!!e.Zvj q>ejdH w.Z deijdH siLV fjdH W[Vag wgag@ eigW dVrju ug ) l.eaj } siLV dsRp ba[ dVhjv wi' m qhjiju Wjhi bjH[ ba[ da>V H[o[ dVrjl wga[ m

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 63-65 :

dH>V%J hg dsVJ dry bwWi WjsLjh sj u.e dwv%[ dya"C s[ ijufPaJ Vjv lg u' aWil dihj dul rwa WRpvg sj wC Bp,Bj Rplg zCg dya"CeC% xadh h'dHbj m dHh lpS WjsLjh V[ bdhvwi ljo v{ qhjiju ug s[ h;Pi hj;i h' h,o u'C W[Vag wgag!!!qp,t i,t w[ bV[w hg qjHg-FjHg dWZg bVplji fjn wis[ hV m Z.V uVq h{ RpV%J sj m

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 66 :

constructed.<sup>42</sup> Other notable Gurdwara and place of Guru Ram Das are Santokhsar tank<sup>43</sup> and Harimandar Sahib at Amritsar, founded by him in 1575 AD.<sup>44</sup>

Thakar Singh has given description of over three dozen (38) Gurdwaras of Guru Arjan Dev of which nearly a dozen are very famous. Excavation or digging of sarovar the sacred tank at Amritsar was started by Guru Ram Das and was completed by Guru Arjan Dev in 1588 AD with baked (Pacca) bricks. He got constructed the Harimandar Sahib in the mid of the *sarovar* and installed the Guru Granth Sahib in the *sanctum sanctorum*. The practice of *kirtan*, singing the hymns in praise of the God accompanied by music, was started by the Guru five times a day and *Asa Di Var* began to be recited daily early in the morning. The Sikh sangat (congregation) recited the bani of the Gurus the Kirtan Sohila in the evening. Significantly, Thakar Singh mentions that the practice of burning a lamp (Jot) with *ghee* at night is continuing from the days of Guru Arjan.<sup>45</sup>

Other places of importance in the precincts of Golden Temple are *Gurdwara Athsath Tirath – Tharra Sahib* and *Har Ki Pauri*. Tharra Sahib is the place from where Guru Ram Das started and supervised the construction work of the sarovar, sacred tank; Guru Arjan Dev brought the Goindwal Pothis to this place and after the completion of the Adi Granth (Guru Granth Sahib) at Ramsar, it was brought and first kept at this place for more than a month. Also, the Guru

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l.qa ÉÊËË Fjsi'G lpsg fPiVqjLg } l+g epiP bqisjl ljdHw ug qhjju dHl w'nCg dry u'ag u'a lqjH[ m dHh blojV Fg ypWjij ljdHw ug rjvg hr[v g dr,y h{ m

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 67-68 :

L+g e'dH.srvj ljdHw ug drt[ epiP bqisjl ljdHw ug zp.eSgbJ r[ys[ qjaj-dfaj WhgV tpbjlfpi qjlg fjl dVrjl i,tS lq[G WgWg ug s[ ri h[a zi s[tS rjla[ dH,w Fvj fpiL debj!!!epdibjHg lq[G epiP ijqsj ug sg Rpqj IË Whl ÉË qhgV[ ÉË dsV sg lg m H[o[ l[rjsji Fv[ ljdHw;js[ hV m

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 69-72 :

l.qa ÉÊËË qhgV[ x,eS dsV Ĩ rgirji Ĩ zCg dsV yC%[ bji.F wgaj m Vjq l.a'tli ug i,Ddtbj m

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 73 :

dHl blojV sg woj dHl ai%J h{-us qhjju epiP ijqsj ljdHw ug l.a'tli ug sg wji l[rj wirj ih[ lV!!!L+g hdiq>si ljdHw ug sj oCj u' b.dq+a s[ drywji hg lsj idh.sj h{ ba[ fpv sj oC%j siLVg sirjuj dH,w q>uvj dabji wgaj!!!dF>V-dF>V ujaJ rjv[ rljH[ lV m

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 73 :

lpZjli l+g hdiq>si ljdHw ug u' epiP ijqsj ljdHw ug V[ bi.F wgaj@ dul} ÉËË qjz É } epiP biuV ljdHw ug V[ f,wj WSrjdHbj@ l+g hdiq>si WSrjdH b>si epipP e+.o ljdHw ug blojV wi ba[ f+jawjv dVa bjlg ug sg rji@ ljij dsV wgiaV Ĩ rwa Vgla wga[ m

É[ bjlj ug sg rji b.dq+a r[v[ dsV yC%[ Vjv lqjfg m ôôôôôôôô

Ĩ[ LWs Rpyji ba[ wgiaV l'hv[ sj fjn RpyjiV wi epipP e+.o ljdHw ug tjlg l[rji LWs RpyjiV l.eaJ wisgbJ mô!!!ija lq[G dzRp sg u'a qhjju ug s[ lq[G a'G hg uesg h{ m

resided at this place to construct Kotha Sahib where ultimately Guru Granth Sahib was installed. Thakar Singh writes that this place called Tharra Sahib is the earliest place, where the *Sarovar* tank and the town (nagar) of Amritsar is located.<sup>46</sup> Similarly, *Har Ki Pauri* is situated near the sanctum - sactorum, in front of the door of the Golden Temple. This is the place from where Guru Ram Das himself first took *amrit* (water) and then the Sangat (congregation) including Baba Buddha and Bhai Gurdas. Guru Arjan Dev named this place as *Har Ki Pauri* and has highlighted its importance.<sup>47</sup>

Among the other Gurdwaras of Guru Arjan Dev, the most notable are the Gurdwara Chohla Sahib and Gurdwara Guru Ki Wadali in Amritsar District. It is said that once the Guru moved on foot from Chapri village to village Bhaini; where he stayed for a night. The chaudhari of that village and the residents were very much impressed by the Gurus. An old lady prepared a cholan (rice dish) for the Guru and hence the name of this village as Chohla Sahib.<sup>48</sup> In order to avoid confrontation with his eldest brother, Prithi Chand, who staked his claim for *Guruship* and had collaborated with Sulahi Khan palthan, Guru Arjan Dev left Sri Amritsar and moved to the surrounding of a Village Wadali. He lived there for over nine months and constructed a Gurdwara, which in early 1920 was being managed by the Bedis.<sup>49</sup> Guru Hargobind was born at Village Wadali in 1595 AD.

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<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 80 :

f+dl,Z oC%j ljdHw ug u' fdhv[ epiP ijqsjl ljdHw ug V[ l[rj dHl[ blojV RpKfi W{n lpZjli ug sg bji.F wgag m dHl[ blojV a[ W{n bV[w y'; wga[ m l+g epiWjSg sgbJ f'ogbJ e'dH.srvj ljdHw a'G H[o[ hg blojVfV wgagbJ m WgC epiP e+.o ljdHw ug sg W.V%jdH lrj qhgV[ H[o[ epiP e+.o ljdHw ug ijqli ug ok dvbj w[ blojVfV wga[ m dHo[ hg ldaepiP ug dVrjl wi epiP e+.o ljdHw ug rjla[ w'nj ljdHw WSrjdH epiP e+.o ljdHw ug blojVfV wga[ m!!! dHh b.dq+ali li'ri ba[ Vei sj bjds blojV h{ m

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 81-82 :

l+g hdiq>si ljdHw ug sg f+wiqj dry dul sirju[ s[ ljhqS[ epiP l+g e+.o ljdHw ug f+wjL hp.s[ hV@ Yl sirj[ du,o[ WCg lp.si f+wiqj dry A,a lpFjdHqjV h{ @ H[o'G fdhvJ b.dq+a sj f+rjh y,dvbj ba[ l+g epiP ijqsjl ug V[ b.dq+a H[o'G bjf dvbj m Rpf+>a lF l.ea WjW[ Wp,T[ ba[ FjHg episjl bjdsW V[ fjV wga[ m dHl blojV sj Vjq hdi wg f"Cg i,t epiP f>yq fjaLjh ug V[ bag qdhqj wgag m

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 84-85 :

Ajfig a'G Bpi w[ ldaepiP ug df>c F{Sg bjH[ m H[o'G s[ y"Zig V[ Whpa l[rj wgag ba[ dH,w dsV@ dH,w ija qhjju ug dH,o[ dVrjl h'H[ ba[ ija } ldaVjq sj f+yji h'dHbj m lpS wi Vei dVrjlq fiq f+l.V h'H[ m b.dq+a r[v[ ljdHw wqiW,lj wiV v,e[ aJ dH,w qjHg V[ e,v f,vj fjH[ h,o u'C yiVJ fi lgl i,t W[Vag wgag ug l,y[ fjaLjh ) q{G dVqjSg sg W[Vag lpS'@ b,u sj dsV ih'G@ q{G y'v dabji wiw[ dvbjrJeg m

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 85-86 :

dH,o[ qhjju l+g epiP biuV s[r ug V[ bjfS[ r,c[ FjHg df+og y.s Vp. sptg s[t l+g b.dq+ali ug a'G H[o[ bj dVrjl wga[ m df+og y.s V[ lpvhg tjV@ lpvWg tjV fnjV yC%j dvbJs[ ba[ qhjju ug dHl df>c dry N qhgV[ I dsV ih[ ba[ bjfSj blojV WSj w[ lpL'Fa hp.s[ ih[ m fpujig Wjr[ W[sg hV m

On the request of the residents of that village, Guru Arjan Dev constructed a well with six chains, signifying six quarters (Pattis) of the village, and hence the Gurdwara at that place became famous and is known as Gurdwara Chheharta Sahib.<sup>50</sup>

Excavation of the tank (sarovar) at Tarn Taran, not very far from Amritsar is another important work of Guru Arjan Dev, who is also the founder of the town ship of Tarn Taran. Thakar Singh writes that Nurdin (a Mughal official) on the instigation of Prithi Chand, disrupted the work of construction and used the material, the baked bricks, for raising a Sarai and the palaces. The Guru is said to have purchased eighty bighas of land from Nurdin and for the welfare of the people at large and especially the residents of Tarn Taran.

Guru Arjan Dev, in the presence of Baba Buddha, who performed the *Ardas* (Prayer), himself started the digging of a big tank (Talab, Sarovar) in 1590 . It was completed in five years and five months in 1596, the tank began to be made with *pucca* (baked) bricks. In 1818, Maharaja Ranjit Singh is said to have demolished the sarai and palaces (of Nurdin) and the rubble or the material was re-used for the construction of the tank and the Gurdwara at that place.<sup>51</sup> In 1597, Guru Arjan Dev laid the foundation of the Gurdwara Darbar Tarn Taran Sahib.<sup>52</sup>

Thakar Singh has mentioned 86 gurdwaras and places of historical significance in the name of Guru Hargobind of which he has given the description of nearly a dozen in more detail. At Guru ki Wadali in Amritsar Guru Hargobind was born to his parents Guru Arjan Dev and mother Ganga in 1595 AD. The Guru

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<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 86 :

l.qa ÉÍÎÉ hjC Ê } uVq epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw ug sj rcjvg dry h'dHbj m H[o'G s[ v'wJ V[ qhjiju ug fjl W[Vag wgag dw qhjiju ug) tPh vej dsRp m !!! qhjiju l+g epiP biuV s[r ug V[ Í f,agbJ Vei sgbJ ujS wi dH,w' tPh A[ hiBj s[ reS I'e WSj ds,aj ba[ dHLVjV sj xv #bV[w sp,tJ sj Vjl\$ ri ds,aj ba[ bnijh sg dWqjig u' W,DdybJ } hp.sg ] dHo[ dHLVjV wiV Vjv hB uJsg ] m

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 86-87 :

VPisgV qpev a'G b,lg dWz[ ;qgV qp,v tigs wi uea s[ RpZji dha l+g aiV ajiV liW sp,tJ s[ dVrjiV wjiV Whpa r,cj avjW l.qa ÉÍÎÉ qhgVj Fjsi'G dsV ÊÊ bq,dlbj sg daog } bji.F wgaj bi wjirjHg bi.F lq[G WjW[ Wp,T[ ug a'G bisjl wij w[ bjf bjfS[ fdrai wi-wrvJ Vjv dHl li'ri sj Bp,wj vejdBhj m b.dq+ali ug a'G ÊÊ qgv s' xjlv[ RpKa[ l+g aiV ajiV ljdHw ug qhjiju dH,BJ s[ bjr[ Whpa lp.si f,w[ yC%jH[ u[ wpA o'C%[ hg tiy wga[ lV@ u' df+og y.s sg f+[iVj Vjv VPisgV ypwj w[ v{ debj ba[ epiP ug V[ WyV wgaj u' w'Hg lqJ fj wi dHh dH,BJ qpC dHl li'ri sg l[rj dry v,eSegbJ m dH.V%J dH,BJ sg VPisgV V[ WCg Fjig liJ WSjHg ba[ qdhv WSrjH[ m

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 88 :

l.qa ÉÍÎÉ qhgV[ qjz É rjv[ dsV l'qrji } epiP biuV s[r ug qhjiju V[ dHl epi-q>si sg VgGh i,tg m

lived there for nine months on the birth of his son. Guru Arjan uttered the following words (hymn).<sup>53</sup>

ldaepi l̥jy{ sgbj F[du mm  
dyip ugrV Rpf̥dubj l̥.u'de mm  
\\epiP e+.o l̥jdhW@ f>Vj 396|

Gurdwara Sri Takhat Akal Bunga signifies the place in front of the Darshani Deorhi of Sri Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple), where Guru Hargobind assumed Guruship and wore two swords miri (temporal) and piri (spiritual), instead of *Seli* (cord) and *topi* (cap) after the martyrdom of Guru Arjan. Then in 1606, he laid the foundation of Sri Akal Takhat.<sup>54</sup>

Among the other important Gurdwaras of the sixth Guru, the notable are Majnu da Tilla in Delhi on the banks of river Yamuna, where the Guru was called by emperor Jahangir on the instigation of Diwan Chandu Shahi.<sup>55</sup> Gurdwara Pipli Sahib in Amritsar, where the Guru met the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, who wished so because he had been astonished to know that the Guru had built Akal Bunga and had ordered his followers to bring arms and horses in offerings.<sup>56</sup>

Gurdwara Sahib at Qila Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, where the Guru had been imprisoned by the Mughal emperor for forty days and then, after Guru intervention, the other 52 prisoners the Rajas (rulers) too, were released along with him and sent to Delhi, while the Guru went to Lahore,<sup>57</sup> and Gurdwara Satlani

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 103 :

ldaepiP l+g epipP hie'dW.s l̥jdhW ug A[r[G f̥jaLjh ug V[ qhjiju dfaj l+g epipP biuV l̥jdhW@ q̥jaj l+g e.ej ug s[ zi l̥.V ÊĪĪÊ hjC dsV Ī l̥psg agu lrj fdhi ija idh.sg epipP wg rcjvg braji Z̥jdibj bi Ñ qhgV[ H[o[ hg dVr̥jl wgaj m

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 104 :

l+g b.dq+ali l+g siW̥ji l̥jdhW ug s[ siLVg sirj;[ s[ l̥jhqS[ l+g epipP biuV s[r l̥jdhW qhjiju s[ u'ag u'a l̥qjRpS s[ df,A'G ep̥dibjHg s[ ata RpKa[ l̥pF̥jH[q̥jV h' wi dH,w q̥gig sg@ sPug fgig sg L̥qL[i luj l̥[v%g-B'fg } q>ug RpKa[ lujdH l̥.qa ÊĪĪÊ qhgV[ hjC dsV b{arji s' zCgbJ dsV yC%[ l+g ata bwjv Wp.e[ l̥jdhW ug sg VgGh i,tg m

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 104-105 :

fpijSg ds,v̥g a'G du,Do[ hpS VrgG ds,v̥g bjW̥js h{ @ yji q̥gv sg dr,o RpKDa[ h{ m H[o[ uqVj sdibj s[ dwV̥ji[ quVP V̥jq[ dH,w xwgi idh.sj lg m Rpl rwa W̥jsL̥jh uhJegi lg m y.sP sgr̥jV V[ W̥jsL̥jh f̥jl ypevg wiw[ ldaepiP ug } W̥pvjdHbj m

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 108 :

L̥jhuhJ us'G ep̥qB̥jv[ s[ u.evJ dry dLw̥ji s[ Wh̥jV[ l+g epipP hie'dW.s l̥jdhW ug qhjiju sj f+ajf l̥pS loj-ata l+g bwjv ata Wp.ej l̥jdhW ug iyV̥j ba[ dl,tJ } hpwq s[S̥j@ u' L̥la+ z'Cj v{ w[ bjRp@ b̥jf s' L̥qL[ij Z̥jiV wiVgbJ m dHV%J w̥jiVJ wiw[ W̥jsL̥jh V[ qhjiju r,v f+r̥jV̥j dvtSj dw b̥jf siLV dsRp m !!! W̥jsL̥jh sj dHl dl,t sj f+[q s[t ba[ epipP ug sj dl,t V̥jv df̥bji s[t d̥rlq̥js h'Sj b̥dsw epipP ug s[ b̥lyiu y'u s[tS[ @ wHg dsV L̥jhuhJ sj H[o[ idhSj m

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 106-107 :

yjvg dsV us f̥pi[ h' eH[ aJ qhjiju ug } W̥pvjdHbj m W̥jsL̥jh } Wh̥pa F[ h'dHbj ba[ l̥js b̥jdHbj u' l+g epipP hie'dW.s l̥jdhW ug Vhg W̥pvjH[ @ yjv%g dsV a'G RpK̥fi ÊĒ dsV h' eH[ hV m ldaepiP ug V[ dHV%J sg sp,t Fig hjva s[t W̥jsL̥jh r,v dvt F[dubj@ bl̥gG aJ W̥jhi bjRpGs[ hJ u[ ĪÊ iju[

Sahib.<sup>58</sup> At Amritsar, Guru Hargobind started the excavation of the tank for his staunch devotee, Kaulan, in 1611 which came to be known as Gurdwara Sarovar Kaulan Sahib.<sup>59</sup> Gurdwara Sahib at Baba Bakala in Amritsar district also signifies Guru Hargobind's visit and stay at that place for over two months alongwith his wife Nanaki whose parents belonged to Bakala Village.<sup>60</sup> The Guru is also said to have supervised the construction work of the sarovar (tank) and construction of the Bungas adjacent to the Golden Temple, for more than three years by sitting at the place called Gurdwara Ath Sath Tirath Sahib on the precincts of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar.<sup>61</sup>

Significantly, Guru Hargobind also visited the place where Guru Nanak had once met a Muslim, saint Pir Buddhan Shah near the Satluj river and stayed there for three months alongwith his son Gurditta. The Guru thus raised a town there and named it as Kiratpur, Where later on Gurdwara was constructed, known as Gurdwara Kirtapur Sahib.<sup>62</sup>

The Gurdwaras and places of historical importance connected with the life of Guru Har Rai are more than two dozen (28), of which the most prominent one is Gurdwara Sri Manji Sahib near Kiratpur from where the Guru used to address the Sangat both in the morning and evening. Guru's daughter Bibi Sarup Kaur and her

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Fg A,c dsRp m epiP lqi,o ug V[ Wr.uj wvgbJ rjvj y'vj WVjdH@ vC fwCjdH@ Wjhi v{ bjH[ ba[ ijduBJ } ijuZjVgbJ dry fpyjdH bjf vjh"i bjH[ m

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 125-126 :  
 FCjS[ a'G Bpi w[ qhjiju H[l Vei dry bjH[ ba[ u.ev s[t@ qhjiju Rpai[ ba[ É dsV ija dVrjl wgaj m l+g b.dq+ali ug vjh"i vjHgV a[ i[vr[ lB[LV lavjSg ljdHw h{ m lB[LV' É qgv episbjij h{ m

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 129-130 :  
 dH,w dsV w'vJ V[ qhjiju ug s[ h;Pi W[Vag wgag dw l,y[ fjaLjh fdaa fjrV@ epiP eigW dVrj; ug ) q[ij dHh bjfSj bjf wpN Vhg ba[ dHh ligi uuig h{ & dHl V[ dH,w dsV xp,B ujSj h{ @ l' dHl vHg q[ij bjf ug sg l[rj dry dHh' hg hi r[v[ W[Vag h{ dw q[ij qV bjf ug dsbJ yiVJ dry lsj ih[!!!Rpfi.a ldaepiP ug V[ w'vJ sg W[Vag f+rjV wiw[ l.qa ÉÏÏ qjz qhgV[ dsV Í q>evrji } w'vli li'ri sj bji.F wgaj m

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 130-131 :  
 dH,o[ hg qjaj ug V[ l.qa ÉÏÏ qhgV[ u[n dsV ÉÑ l'qrji yji zCg ija idh.sg b.dq+a r[v[ bjlj ug sg rji s[ ÉÍ lv'w lpS ba[ bjfS[ lfp,a+ l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw ug } WyV wi dw ljcj f>y FPaw ligi dWbjl drt[ f+rjh wiVj@ u[l[ aphjc[ dfaj ug ijrg dry f+rjh h'H[ lV m

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 132 :  
 dHh episbjij l+g b.dq+ali ug sg f+wiqj dry h{ @ du,o[ ldaepiP ijqsjl ug V[ ba[ l+g epiP biuV ljdHw ug V[ W{n l+g b.dq+a li'ri hdiq>si ljdHw ug sg VgGh i,tg ba[ l[rj wgag a[ l.ea a'G wijHg m H[o[ hg W{n l+g epiP A[r[G fjaLjh ug V[ É Wil Í dsV dry Rpav f'Cg ba[ Wp.debj s[ hja[ WSjH[ a[ f+wiqj WSrjdH l[rj l.fPiV wgag m li'ri sg wji l[rj wgag a[ l.eaJ a'G wijHg m

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 139-140 :  
 dH,o[ fdhv[ l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sj fgi Wp,TS Ljh qplvqjV Vjv dqvjf h'dHbj m Rph W,wigbJ sj sp,Z v{ w[ hj;i h'dHbj m ldaepiP ug V[ wdHbj@ ug A[r[G ujql dry sp,Z bjf fj'l'G vrJe[ @ dHh bqjVa i,t A,c' m lHgG ug V[ sp,Z dB.c dry fj i,t A,dcj m dHl wjiV bjds epiP ug sj WyV fPij wiV rjla[ qhjiju ug H[o[ bjH[ ba[ qhjiju ug s[ r,c[ ljdHw;js[ WjWj epids,aj ljdHw ug u' qhjiju ug s[ Vjv lV m s' Wil É qhgV[ qhjiju ug H[o[ ih[ ba[ Vei bjWjs wgaj ba[ Vjq wgiafpi i,dtbj m



descendants lived nearby and the Gurdwara being managed by the progeny of the son of Bibi Sarup Kaur and Amar Chand. It enjoyed the grant of a village Dialpura near Banur.<sup>63</sup> Gurdwara Damdama Sahib near Kiratpur is the place where Dara Shikoh, son of Aurangzeb was cured of illness and was blessed by the Guru. Dara Shikoh stayed there with the Guru for 21 days.<sup>64</sup> Similarly, Gurdwara Harian Vellan signifies, Guru's visit to that village dominated by the Muslims.<sup>65</sup> The Guru stayed at Kartarpur for a very longtime, where the Gurdwara was raised, known as Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib.<sup>66</sup> Gurdwara Palahi Sahib commemorates Guru Hargobind's visit to that village Palahi in Kapurthala near Phagwara, where the Guru stayed for three days on his way to Kartarpur.<sup>67</sup>

The Place of residence of Guru Har Rai at Kiratpur, where during his last days, he nominated his son Harkrishan as the eighth Guru, is known as Gurdwara Shish Mahal.<sup>68</sup>

Since the Guru Harkrishan died young and had the shortest span of his pontificate, only a few Gurdwaras have been noted in his name by Giani Thakar

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<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 146-147 :

dHl fdr,ai blojV RpKa[ qhjiju b.dq+a r[v[ ba[ l.ZIj lq[G sgrjV vejdh@ woj wgiaV ba[ l.ea } RpfS[L s[ dVhjv wis[ m WgWg liPf w"i ljdHw ug sg l.ajV wgiafpi ldaepiP ug s[ fjl hg ihg ba[ WgWg ug sj dVrjl Fg H[o[ hg dijh m WgWg ug sj W[Bj bqi y.s h'dHbj m RpV%J sg l.ajV dHl episbjji[ sg l[rj wisg h{ m Vei WVPC s[ fjl dsbjvfpij Vjq[ df>c dH.V%J sg ujeji h{ m WgWg ug sg b.l s[ Zpl[ t,aig Fg l'Tg hg whjRpGs[ hV m

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 147-148 :

ljHgG liqs Ljh xwgi bjfS[ qpigs sjij dLw'h dul } L[i sgbJ qp,AJ s[ rjv yjrvJ s[ fpvjRp dry fjH[ b"i.e;[W V[ tpvjH[ lV@ dul wiw[ sjij dLw'h Whpa Wgqji h' debj m u' fgCJ wiw[ ija- dsV fpwji wisj f[B hg xpv debj m qhJ sp,tg s[t lJHg ug qhjiju fjl ug dvbjH[ ba[ epiP ug sg dqhi Vjv sjij dLw'h ijug h' debj ba[ ÊÊ dsV qhjiju fjl dijh m

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 148-149 :

vjrvG a'G Bpi ldaepiP ug dH,o[ bjH[ m Vei aJ qplvqjVJ ijufPaJ sj h{ m \$\$\$ dHl blojV sj Vjq higgJ r[vJ h{ @ dul sg l[rj b,uw,v% Whpa l.eaJ V[ wgag h{ ba[ wi ihgbJ hV m

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 149 :

l+g epiP hdi ijdH ljdHw ug qhjiju wiajifpi Whpa s[i a,w ih[ m H[o[ hg FjHg FeaP ug } du>V%J sg brloj 95 Wil sg lg@ ws[~ws[ y'ug fjaLjh bdZw f+l.V h' WyV wis[@ FjHg FeaP ug ) drrjh wi' m dHV%J sg lJseji lqjZ wiajifpi dr,y ] m

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 152 :

dHh df>c iju wfPiov[ dry h{ ba[ xerjC[ a'G s' w'h sg dr,o a[ h{ mÔ!!!! qhjiju ug V[ Ê dsV H[o[ dVrjl wi@ l.ea } dVhjv wgaj m

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 157 :

RpKfi dvtg Ijaij wi@ bV[w dl,t l.eaJ } dVhjv wiw[ qhjiju qpC bjfS[ dVu blojV wgiafpi bjS dVrjl wgaj ba[ bjfS[ lfp,ai epiP hdidw+LV ljdHw ug } epdibjHg s[S sg dabjig wgag m

Singh. Gurdwara Bangla Sahib in New Delhi commemorates Guru Harkrishan's visit to the palace, when he was called and kept as a hostage by Aurangzeb at Village swai Jaipur of Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur. There the Guru is said to have raised a Chubhacha or a hauj; with its healing properties.<sup>69</sup> Gurdwara Bala Sahib in Delhi near the river Yamuna, is the place where the Guru died of cholera and was cremated there.<sup>70</sup>

Over a hundred (104) Gurdwaas are found around associated with the life and activities of Guru Tegh Bahadur. Gurdwara Bhora Sahib at Village Baba Bakala in Amritsar district, is the place where the Guru had been meditating for a longtime. As per the Sikh tradition, before his death, Guru Harkrishan had uttered the words "Baba Bakale" thus, indicating that his successor Guru was at Bakala. Makhan Shah Lubana found Guru Tegh Bahadur, who then assumed Guruship as the Ninth Sikh Guru thwarting the nefarious designs of the Sodhi claimants to the *Gurgaddi* of Guru Nanak.<sup>71</sup> Another place of importance is Gurdwara Kotha Sahib, not very far from Gurdwara Damdama Sahib.<sup>72</sup>

Gurdwara Dhamdhan Sahib in the Malwa region is the place where Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed for sometime during his missionary tour. One of his staunch Sikhs earned Guru's respect, due to his selfless service and was blessed by the Guru of this place with an honorific 'Mihan Sahib', who thereafter headed one of

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 161-162 : ds,vg b,uw,v% q"uPsj Ldhi s[ Wjhi yji qgv sg dr,o Rp<a[ dHh epi blojV Whpa lp.si siLVg h{ m H[o[ qhjiju ug WjsLjh b"i.e;[W s[ WpvjH[ bJH[@ ba[ ijuj u{ dl>z lrjHg u{fpi ijuZjVg rjvj u' WjsLjh sj f[Lwji lg@ RplV[ WjsLjhg hpwq bVplji qhjiju ug } bJfS[ Vei u{ dl>z fpi[ dry bJS Rpajdibj m !!! RpV%J dsV%J dry ds,vg h{;[ sg Wgqjig Whpa lg ba[ l{GwC[ v'w qis[ IV m WjsLjh sj W[Bj ajij bj;q lta Wgqji h"dHbj m u{ dl>z qhjiju ug s[ h;Pi fp,uj ba[ yiV Z' yiVjdq+a v{ debj m ajij bj;q sg W[h'Lg Rplg rwa hB eHg ba[ b,tgbJ t'v% W'dvbj@ q{ ij;g hJ m\$\$\$ qhjiju ug V[ dH,w ypW,yj uJ h"u fpBrjdH fJSg frjdH@ dw+fj wi Rpl dry yiV AhjdH wi WyV wgaj@ H[o'G yiVjdq+a v{ ujRp m f+W.Z ds,vg s[ far.a[ dl,tJ sg wq[Bg s[ h,o h{ m

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 157 :

dHh episbjij ljdHw dH.s+f+la bioja fJcrJ sg ds,vg ba[ dwv%[ s[ V[C%[ h{ m ldaepiP ug wpN dsV dWqji h'@ u'ag u'a lqjH[ ba[ f>y-FPaw s[h sj dHl ue%J llwji h'dHbj m H[h blojV :qVj sdibj s[ V[C[ h{ ba[ b,uw,v% ds,vg yJsVg y"Gw a'G ÊÊ qgv Wje fpv s[ fjl h{ m

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 163-65 :

dHh Vei WjWj Wwvjv l+g b.dq+ali ug a'G ÊÊ qgv sg dr,o Rp<a[ h{ m !!! us'G l+g epipP hdidw+LV ljdHw ug qhjiju ds,vg FjSj riaJS v,e[@ aJ WyV wgaj dw WjWj Wwvjv[ m !!! dHh lpS qp,tS Ljh yiVg dfbj ba[ Wjhi dVwv@ w'n[ yC% @ f,vj x[i dwhj@ ##epiP vjZ' i[@ epiP vjZ' i[(\$\$) dHh s[t l'Tg lF ixP y,wi h'H[ m dHl lpF blojV sj Vjq F'ij ljdHw ug h{ m f+W.Z WjW[ Wwvjv[ sg wq[Bg s[ h,o h{ m

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 167-168 :

episbjij sqsqj ljdHw ug ogG lF lea qjHg-FjHg lq[a qhjiju df>c r,v[ fhp.y[ m !!! aJ WyV h'dHbj ##u' qjz sg fPiVqjLg } w'n[ ljdHw ug bJS wi siLV wi[ej@ Rpl} b.si lCV Fjr Hgitj Vj h'r[eg@ u' Vj hj;i h'r[ej RplsJ dhisj ija dsV lCsJ hg ih[ej m\$\$

the Six bounties (bakhshishes) of the Udasis. The renunciants<sup>73</sup> Gurdwara Waddi Sangat at Kashi (Barnaras) signifies Guru's visit to that place where the Guru blessed Gurbakhsh Singh with missionary work.<sup>74</sup>

In Delhi, there are Gurdwaras of Guru Teghh Bahadur, which are historically more important. For instance, Gurdwara Sis Ganj commemorates Guru Teghh Bahadur's martyrdom in 1675 AD.<sup>75</sup> and Gurdwara Rakab Ganj is the place where Lubana Sikh of the Guru set his own house on fire in order to dispose of the beheaded body that he had brought from Chandni Chowk where the Guru was martyred.<sup>76</sup>

Gurdwara Dehura Sahib at Anandpur is the place where the head of Guru Teghh Bahadur, brought to that place by one Jeewan Rangretta was shown to Mata Gujari and then cremated.<sup>77</sup>

Thakar Singh like his contemporary Sikh scholars, has recorded maximum number (166) of the shrines and other places of historical importance in the name of Guru Gobind Singh. Among these, the most notable are the Gurdwara Harimandar Sahib at Patna, where the Guru was born in 1666 AD, to his parents,

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<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 179-180 :

qw'iC df>c a'G l,a w'h dHh Vei h{ m H[o[ qhjiju lp.si ue%j s[t c[ij wgaj m FjHg qghJ ug sg l[rj s[t u' qhjiju ug s[ dHLVjV ba[ v.ei dry uv bap,B dvbjRpGs[ ba[ ÉÉ Wil dli RpKa[ t{ } Vhg vjdhbj@ !!! ldaepiP ug V[ Veji@ dVLjV ba[ FjHg qghJ ljdHw fsrg s[@ Rpsjlg F[tsj qh.a WSjdHbj m

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 183 :

f+jeiju a'G Bpi qhjiju ug H[o[ bjH[ m wjLg Ldhi a'G Wjhi W{n[ m H[o'G wjLg dVrjlg epiWtL dl>z Vjqg f+[qg qhjiju ug } i[Lq wBC[ dry v{ bjH[ ba[ dVrjl wij@ f+Ljs bjdsW l[rj f+[q Vjv wig m !!! qhjiju lpS w[ Whpa hg f+l.V h'H[ m ri ds,aj dw a[ig wpv dry wgiaV sj f+yji ih[ej a[ bjfSj y'vj Fg WtdLbj m

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 194 :

bjei[ a'G api@ qhjiju Ldhi ds,vg Wj;ji yJsVg y"Gw dry w'arjvg dry bjH[ ba[ Whpa dsV qhjiju ug } awvgxJ ds,agbJ m epiP ug a'G fjaLjh wijqja q>esj lg m qhjiju ug V[ WyV wgaj@ wijqja wdhi h{ m YCw hpwq ds,aj@ wav wi' m Rpfi.a avrji yvrjdH@ dli a[ ZC upsj wi@ FjSj WiajdH epifpi fZji[ m l.qa ÉÉÉÉ qhgVj q,zi dsV Ĩ dao f>yqg rgirji } s' fdhi s' zCgbJ bioja Ĩ ru[ s[ veFe u'ag u'a lqjH[ m

<sup>76</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dHh epispbjij ljdHw lgl e.u ljdHw epispbji[ a'G Ñ qgv h{ m H[o[ qhjiju ug sj ZC vpWjS[ dl,t V[ lgl e.u a'G dvbj bjfS[ zi dry i,t llwji wgaj m !!! f+W.Z wq[Bg sj h{ m

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 157 :

dHh eppispbjij bV.sfpi ljdHw ug h{ m H[o[ qhjiju ug sj lgl ugrpS i.zi[B[ V[ dvbJsj a[ slq epiP ug V[ llwji wgaj m lgl s[ siLV wi WyV wgaj m  
l+g qprrjw fjaLjh ÉÉ ½  
##ngwdi x'di dsvgdI dldi f+F fpi wgIj dfbjV ½  
a[e Whjsi lg dw+bj wig Vj dwVhP. bjV ½  
a[e Whjsi w[ yva FI' uea w' l'w ½  
h{ h{ h{ lF ue FI' u{ u{ u{ lpi v'w ½\$\$  
dHh WyV wi@ qaj epuig ug } siLV lgl sj wijdH@ llwji wgaj m

Guru Teghh Bahadur and Mata Gujri,<sup>78</sup> Gurdwara Paonta Sahib near Nadaun where the Guru constructed a fort with the help of the hill chief, Medni Parkash. Guru Gobind Singh also wrote his compositions, Krishan Avtar and Sashtar Nam Mala, at this place, which are included in his Dasam Granth.<sup>79</sup> Gurdwara at Nadaun signifies the Guru's stay there for a week and then he returned to Anandpur Sahib, because he was not happy with Bhim Chand's behavior.<sup>80</sup>

Gurdwara Kesgarh Sahib at Anand Pur commemorates the birth place of the Khalsa Panth instituted by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699 AD.<sup>81</sup> At Chamkaur Sahib, the Gurdwara symbolizes the battle fought between Guru Gobind Singh and Mughals.<sup>82</sup> Guru Gobind Singh's stay at Machhiwara for sometime is represented by the Gurdwara established at that place. Bhai Man Singh, Dharam Singh, Nabhi Khan, Gani Khan and Bhai Daya Singh helped the Guru to escape from that place by carrying him in a palanquin (Palang) as *Uch Ka Pir*, to dodge the imperial forces.<sup>83</sup> Another place of much historical significance is the Gurdwara Shahid Ganj at Mukatsar, where the forty Singhs of the Guru led by Bhai Mahan Singh

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 196-197 :

fPiW s[l Ldhi fBVj uVq blojV l+g hdi.qsi ljdHw ug dfaj l+g epiP a[e Whjsi qjaj epuig ljdHw ug a'G l..qa ÉËËË f'h ÊÊ dao laqg } b{arji ÊÊ ru[ fdhvg ija qhjiju l+g epiP e'dW.s dl>z ljdHw ug V[ uea RpZjiV@ Ziq yvjrV@ f>o lujrV@ #spLB IFV w' qPv tfjrV\$ bioja braji Zjdibj m

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 206 :

dHh lojV VjhV og ÊÍ w'h yC% s[ fl[ ;qVj s[ dwVji[ h{ m!!!qhjiju ug dHh ue%J s[t f+l.V h'H[ m H[o[ dwv%j WSjRpS sg bjdebj wig m ijuj V[ hpwq q>V@ ÊÊ dsVJ dry dwv%j WSrj ds,aj m dH,o[ qhjiju Î qhgV[ ih[ ba[ dw+LV braji a[ Lla+ Vjq qjvj u' slq-e+.o ug dry dvtg h{ @ H[o[ hg iy[ m

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 209-210 :

lvPig Vei a'G Bpi@ qhjiju Vs"S fp,u[ m b,n dsV H[o[ dVrjl wi@ IPWj bvx tjV Fjdh@ xa[ wi qhjiju fhjC sg l{v wis[ ih[ ba[ Fgq y.s V[ epipP ug s[ fp,A[ dWV%J bvx tjV Vjv lph wi vHg m qhjiju ug H[h lpS Fgq y.s } wfBg uJ qpC l+g bV.sfpi ug } bjH[ m ila[ dry bjlPV Vjq[ dH,w df>c dr,y ndhi[ m

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 213-216 :

L+g bV.sfpi ljdHw dry dHh episbjij ljdHw f+dl,Z blojV h{ m H[o[ qhjiju ug V[ dh.sPbJ sg ljig Wp,Zg Wv s[t tjvl f>o iyS sg dabjig wig m l.qa ÉËË fdhvg r{ljtg rjv[ dsV WCj Fjig sgrjV lujdH ba[ qhJWgi il rjvj u'Zj liPf WSjdH m

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 223 :

WPi qjuil' a'G Bpi w[ qhjiju H[o[ fhp.y[ ba[ fjaLjhg vLwi dB,cg sv sg ai%J bj fp,uj m fdhv[ qhjiju Wjhi Wje dry Rpai[ ba[ sv W[lpqji up,Z rjla[ bjdHbj s[t Vei dry dwv%j uj i'dwbj ba[ yji'G aix dl>z ljrZjV wga[ m!!!f>uJ dl>zJ V[ h,o u'C W[Vag wgag@ qhjiju) bjf f>o sj qPv wjiV h' m bjf dHl ue%J og Bpi ujRp m FjHg l.a dl>z } bjfSg fpLjw fhjdH@ wveg due%j lujdH@ e,sg W{njdH qhjiju dwv%[ dry'G Bpi fh[ m

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 224 :

dH,o[ ldaepiP fpbja a'G Bpi@ V.e[ yiVg fhp.s[ m !!!! df,A'G da.V dl,t FjHg qjV dl>z@ FjHg sdHbj dl>z a[ FjHg Ziq dl>z yqw"i ljdHw a'G lpS w[ qhjiju ug sg W[Vag q>V@ ija-ija Bpis[ eH[ lV@ v,Fs[ H[o[ fhp.y[ m b,e[ s[tS aJ qhjiju WjhS dry yjsiJ ajS Wiju ih[ hV m !!! fv.z v{ yji[ fjdrbJ Rp<a[ q'i t.F WSjdH FjHg qjV dl>z@ FjHg Ziq dl>z VWg tjV eVg tjV } liqHg fpLjw lujdH bjfS[ w[l df,A[ NpvjdH dl>zJ sj F[l Fg b[lj hg WSjdH fv.z y'hJ s[ q'dTbj Rp<a[ ypwjdH FjHg slj dl>z ug s[ h,o q'i t.F sj AC xCjdH@ qhjiju #Rpy wj fgi\$ whjdH Bpi[ m

died while fighting. The place also signifies the fact that the Guru had pardoned those Sikhs who had once left the battle field. Mai Bhago a brave Sikh Woman, from the Majha region had also reached there in support of the Guru. Due to all these facts, the place is known as Mukatsar Sahib.<sup>84</sup>

Among the shrines of Guru Gobind Singh in the Malwa region, Gurdwara Damdama Sahib at Talwandi Sabo or Sabo Ki Talwandi is of utmost historical importance. On the request of Bhai Dalla, one of the Guru's devout Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh stayed there for more than nine months. At this place the Guru dictated the bani of his father Guru Tegh Bahadur, to Bhai Mani Singh, who included it in the Adi Granth and completed the blank pages which had been left by Guru Arjan for the said purpose. This version of the Adi Granth came to be known as *Damdame wali Bir*, located at Patna Sahib. It was completed in 1704 AD.<sup>85</sup> Another place of historical importance visited by the Guru near Bathinda is called Gurdwara Lakhi Jungle at village Mahima where he uttered a few words about his Khalsa in a very choked voice or in an emotional way.<sup>86</sup>

lpS w[ l,s qjhg sj q[hk@ fjSg zjhp qp,Da' V[ m  
 dwl[ Vjv Vj idvbj wjHg& w'Hg up L'Gw fl' V[ m  
 edHbj dxijwP dqdvbj dq,a qjhg& aJ hg Lp\* dwa' dV m  
 v,tg u.edv tjdvlj& bjds sgsjip ds,Da' dV mm  
 (Guru Gobind Singh Ji)

Outside the Punjab, very famous Gurdwaras of Guru Gobind Singh are located at Nanded in Maharashtra. Gurdwara Sangat Sahib commenorates

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 239-240 :

H[o[ yjvg dl>z FjHg qhJ dl>z ug sj uoj qhjV ZiQ up,Z wi Lhgs h'dH ba[ apiw uv a'G sptg h' ba[ Whpa lji[ fnjS dljhg qi uJS s[ wjiV ija } hg Fe'C[ h' eH[ m !!!! qhJ dl>z ug h,o u'C WyV wgaj@ ug l,y[ fjaLjh Wtl.s ldaepiP dWsjrj fjC dsRp a[ \Bp,Bg ejTVhji e'fjv| ug dHI WyV sg dw+fj wi' Bp,Bg q[v( ldaepiP ug lpS@ u[W dry'G W[sjr[ sj wje; w,T fjC ds,aj ba[ qjHg Fje' a'G ljiq lqjyji qjN[ a'G bjRpS sj lpS f+1.V h'H[ a[ dwhj W,ygH[ ) ljc[ ljo hg idhSj m f+dl,Z Vjq l+g qpwali ljdHw ug h{ m

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 246-248 :

dHI Vei sj Vjq ljW' wg avr.cg h{ m !!! ldaepiP ug FjHg c,v[ sg W[Vag f+rjV wgag ba[ V" qhgV[ ÉÉ dsV H[o[ ih[ m bjdebj wi@ bjf WjSg Rpyji FjHg qVg dl>z ug dvts[ ba[ V"r[G fjaLjh ug s[ LwS u' f>urgG fjaLjh V[ tjvg f,ai[ bjds l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug dry i,t[@ Rph Fg l.fPiV wga[ m Rpl WgC sj Vjq sqsq rjvg WgC h{ u' fBV[ ljdHw ug h{ m l.qa ÉÉÉÉ dry dvtg eHg f'h dry bji.F ba[ Fjs+'G sg É } l.fPiV WgC aJji h' eHg m

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 251-252 :

qdhqj df>c Wdn.c[ a'G f>u w'h Rp<a+ s[ fjll[ h{ m H[o[ hg qhjju ug V[ r{ije Fdibj Rpfs[L ds,aj m

Guru's conflict with the ruler/ officials/ and the way he asserted his claim for that land, which was ultimately granted to him by the emperor Bahadur Shah.<sup>87</sup>

On the banks of Godavari is a place known as Banda Ghat, where Lachhman Das or Madho Das Bajragi of Kashmir had an encounter with Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru assessed the power of Madho Das (Guru's Banda) and handed over to him five arrows and eleven commandments to follow in his struggle against the Mughals.<sup>88</sup> Gurdwara Hira Ghat on the river Godavari signifies Bahadur Shah's visit to that place where he is said to have offered a diamond to the Guru, who threw it away in the Godavari river claiming that as his treasury for *toshakhana*.<sup>89</sup> Gurdwara Shikar Ghat denotes the Guru's hunting activity at that place occasionally.<sup>90</sup> Similarly, Gurdwara Nagina Ghat is another famous place of the Guru on the banks of Godavari, near Hazur Sahib. This name was given to this place by the Guru himself as its water (*Jal*) was used for ablutions at the Gurdwara Hazur Sahib.<sup>91</sup>

Gurdwara Sachkhand Sri Hazur Sahib Abchalnagar signifies the place where the Guru breathed his last at the age of 42 years, 9 months and 28 days. Before his death, the Guru had sent his wives Mata Sundari and Sahib Devi to Delhi and reversal of his Sikhs to the Punjab under the leadership of Bhai Ram

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<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 260-261 :

wHg dsV H[o] dVrjl wga j m !!! hjwq V[ b]fSj b]dhvwji F[dubj a[ dwhj dw Vejij Vj WujRp ba[ s,l' dwaV[ dsV ih'e[!!!! l]dhW ug V[ Rp<ai ds,aj@ Vejij W,u[ej m!!!dHh NeCj fjaLjh Whjsi Ljh a,w fp,uj ba[ ba[ qhjiju ug V[ b]fS[ dVLjV ÊÊ e; ;qgV fBrj w,T dstjH[ m FlqjIV@ qjvj@ fRPH[@ wiq>cv@ agi dHh s[t lF blyi; h'H[ m dHh dVLjV fjaLjh V[ b]f s[t dHl ;qgV sj fBj dvt ds,aj u' b,Z w'h y'C%g ba[ dHw w'h v.qg h{ m

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 261-263 : epsjrig dwVji[ vAqV sjl f+dIKZ y[Bwg qjZ' sjl u' wLqgi s[L fpSA s[ dHvjw[ be'hg Vei s[ idhS rjvj ijufPa uja c'eij ba[ W{ ijeg izpPVjo sjl sj y[vj WS agio uja+j wisj-wisj H[o] b]S dihj m !!! us'G fv.z s[ fjl bj hKoJ Vjv fv.z } ypKwS vKej aJ hKo upC[ s[ upC[ hg idh eH[ wpsiag qpLwJ WKN eHgbJ m !!! bKe' lpS w[ qjZ' sjl dwhj@ a+jh-a+jh dtqj dtqj dtqj wi') qhjiju ug V[ df.c[ Rp<a[ ldaVjq wdh ojfcj vjdHbj ba[ qpLwJ tpKv% eHgbJm qjZ' sjl } f.u agi WtL[ a[ debji%J WyV q.VjH[ m

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 264 : dH,w dsV H[o] Whjsi Ljh bjIj ba[ dHw b]fS[ r,v'G WCg wgqa sj hgij qhjiju ug sg V;i wga j mqhjiju ug V[ Vsg dry lp,B ds,aj m !!! qhjiju ug V[ WyV wga j@ blgG H[o] hg uq%J wis[ hJ@ ljcj a'Lj tjVj dHh' h{ m !!!! s[t[ aJ W[b.a hgi[ f>V[ fptiju Vgvq ujwPa bjds w bq'vw fjH[ hV m !!! hgij zjB h;Pi l]dhW ug a'G Ê w'h fPiW s[ fjl[ h{ m sdibj epsjrig s[ dwVji[ h{ m fpujig dl,t hV m

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 264 :

epsjrig dwVji[ h;Pi l]dhW ug a'G yji w'h A'Bg fhjCg RpKa[ h{ @ dH,o[ qhjiju ws[-ws[ dLwji t[vS uJs[ m fpujig dl,t hV m

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 265 :

l+g h;Pi l]dhW ug a'G da.V l" wsq epsjrig s[ w.T[ h{ m !!! l,y-t.c h;Pi l]dhW ug s[ bLVjV rjla[ uv H[o]G hg hi i'; uJs[ h{ m dHl blojV sj Vjq qhjiju ug V[ b]fS[ qpt'G VegVj zjB dwhj h{ m

Kaur Sahib (Gurbakhsh Singh).<sup>92</sup> Significantly, Giani Thakar Singh has expressed his serious concern for two places, Rori Sahib<sup>93</sup> and Banda Ghat,<sup>94</sup> where he felt the need of the Gurdwara to be constructed there.

## II

Interestingly, Giani Thakar Singh has given, though in brief, the profiles of the wives of the Sikh Gurus, their direct descendants as well as some of their prominent Sikhs, but not the description of the Gurdwaras, if any, associated with them all. Firstly, he has made a reference to the places of birth, marriage and death of Mata Sulakhani, wife of Guru Nanak. She was born at Batala in 1476 to his parents, father Mula Khatri (Chona) and mother Chando. She was married to Guru Nanak in 1489 AD. at the age of thirteen years.<sup>95</sup>

The wife of Guru Angad Dev, Bibi Khivi was born to her parents Bhagwan Das and Mata Karam Devi, in 1506 AD. at Village Khadur of the Khehra community of the Sikhs.<sup>96</sup> Bibi Ramo, wife of Guru Amar Das, was born in 1485 AD, in the house of Behla Khatri, Gopal Das (also known as Devi Das) and Mata Jaswanti as Khemkaran in Majha region.<sup>97</sup> The wife of Guru Ram Das was Bibi

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 265-273 :

H[o] qhjju l.qa ÉÍÍÍ qhgV[ r{ljt dsV ÉÉ b{arji bjH[ ba[ Whpa l.eaJ } dVhjv wi tjvlj f>o sg l.fPiVaj wi ;pvq iju sg VgGh Rpt[C@ wqiwlj f>u FPaw loPv liPf } buvg dVIq bVplji v'f wiVj yjdhbj aJ fdhv[ qdhv qjaj lp.sig ljdW s[rg ug } ds,vg a'dibj ba[ FjHg ijq w'i ljdW bjdsw Whpa ljdibJ dl,tJ } f>ujW dry F[u ds,aj ba[ wHg f+[qg ldaepiP ug s[ Wi.Wji ujY sg bjdebj widsbJ Fg h;Pi hg ih[ m

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 55 :

tcPi ldhW og yC% s[ fjl[ dHw w'h sg dr,o RpKa[ df>c Vje'dwbJ sg ;qgV dry dHh blojV h{ m epiP ug V[ WyV wgaj- ##zS[ r,l'e[\$\$ m dH,o[ episbjij WSVj yjhgH[ m

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 263 :

W.sj zjB episbjij[ h;Pi ljdW ug a'G ÍÈÈ wsq f,A'G s[ fjl[ h{ m H[o] epiP ug s[ yiV fjH[ hV m episbjij WSVj yjhgH[ h{ m

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 275-277 :

fdhvg fjaLjhg ldaepiP epiP VjVw s[r ljdW ug s[ lpFje qdhv l+g qag qjaj lpv,tSg ug sj uVq l.qa ÉÍÈÈ qhgV[ wa,w dsV ÉÍrgirji qPv[ t,aig uja y'S[ qjaj y.s' ug sg wp,t a[ Ldhi WBjv[ y,wig qh,v[ dry h'dHbj ba[ l+gepipP VjVw s[r ug Vjv drrjh ÉÍÍÍ qhgV[ u[n dsV ÈÌ Wp,Zrji h'dHbj m

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 277 :

dfaj vjvj FerV sjl qjaj wiq s[Hg ug sg wp,t a'G qjaj tgrg sj uVq l.qa ÉÍÈÈ qhgV[ qjz dsV ÉÉ rgirji t{dibj s[ tcPi Vjq[ df>c dry h'dHbj ba[ l.qa ÉÍÍÍ qjz@ dsV ÉÍ LdVyrji } l+g epiP b.es ljdW ug Vjv drrjh h'dHbj ba[ l.qa ÉÍÈÈ qhgV[ r{ljt dsV Ì WpZrji u'ag u'a tcPi ljdW ug lqjH[ hV m

<sup>97</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dfaj e'fjv sjl Whvj t,aig@ dH.V%J sj sPuj Vjq s[rg sjl rg h{ @ qjaj ulr.ag ug sg wp,t a'G WgWg ijq' ug l.qa ÉÍÈÈ qhgV[ y[a dsV Lp,wirji t[qwiV a'G qjN[ dry uVq h'dHbj ba[ l+g epiP bqisjl ug

Bhani, daughter of Guru Amar Das and mother Ramo. She was born in 1534 at Village Basarke in Amritsar.<sup>98</sup> Guru Arjan's wife Mata Ganga, wash born in 1556 AD. at Villlage Mau, near Phagwara in the house of Kishan Chand and Mata Dhanwanti.<sup>99</sup> Notably, Guru Hargobind had three wives, Bibi Daya Kaur, Mata Nanaki and Mata Marwahi. Daya Kaur, Guru's first wife, was born in 1605 at Village Dalla in the Malwa region. She spent her last days at village Daroli, which came to be known as Guru Ki Daroli.<sup>100</sup> Guru Hargobind's second wife, Mata Nanaki, was born in 1606AD. To her parents, Hari Bandh of Lamba Khatri caste and Mata Hardei, at Amritsar.<sup>101</sup>

Mata Marwahi was the third wife of Guru Hargobind. She was born in 1605 AD. In the house of Daya Ram of Marwaha Khatri sub caste and Mata Bhagwanti, at Village Mandiala in District Lahore in the Majha area.<sup>102</sup> It may be added here that Thakar Singh has included the name of Mata Kaulan, Guru Hargobind's disciple as her wife. He wirtes that she is known as the daughter of a Qazi of village Mujangah near Lahore, but actually she was the daughter of a Brahman.<sup>103</sup> Not only this, he has also mentioned that Guru Har Rai, Seventh Sikh Guru had seven wives. The Guru was married to all them on the sameday. They were the daughters of Daya Ram Khatri, who had three wives,

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Vjv drrjh l.qa ÉÍÍÍ qhgV[ q,zi dsV Ĩ b{arji } ba[ l.qa ÉÎÊÐ qhgV[ f'h dsV ÉĪ l'qrji } l+g qjaj ij'q' ug sj yvjSj u'ag u'a e'dH.srv ljdHw ug drt[ h'dHbj m

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 278 :

dfaj l+g epiP bqisjl ljdHw ug l+g qjaj ij'q' ug sg wp,t a'G lq>a ÉÎÑÉ qhgV[ u[n dsV ÉÊ b{arji df>c Wjliw[ uVq blojV ba[ l+g epiP ijqsjl ug Vjv drrjh l.qa ÉÎÊÊ qhgV[ q,zi Í rgirji } e'dH.srv ljdHw ug ba[ l.qa ÉÍÍÍ qhgV[ y[a dsV ÊÊ WgWg FjVg ljdHw ug sj yvjSj m

<sup>99</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dfaj dwLV y.s qjaj ZVr.ag ug sg wp,t a'G qjaj e.ej ug sj uVq qRpG df>c u' xerjC[ s[ V[C%[ h{ l.qa ÉÎÊÊ qhgVj x,eS } h'dHbj m

<sup>100</sup> *Loc.cit.* : vjvj Vi{S sjl lPhCg dfaj qjaj sIj w"i ug sj uVq l.qa ÉÎÊÊ qhgVj w,aw dsV Ð Lpwirji df>c c,vj s[l qjvr[ dry ba[ l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw ug Vjv drrjh l.qa ÉÎÊÊ qhgVj r{ljt dsV girji } h'dHbj m bi s[l qjvr[ dry Vei ci"vg uj ih[ m H[o[ hg l.qa ÉÎÊÐ qhgV[ u[n dsV ÉĪ b{arji } u'ag u'a lqjH[ m

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 279 :

FjHg hig W.s v.F t,a=g ba[ qjaj his[Hg sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÎÊÊ qhgVj q,zi dsV Ĩ LdVyirji } uVq v.Fj sg evg dry l+g b.dq+ali ug h'dHbj ba[ l.qa ÉÍÍÍ qhgVj qjz dsV ÊÊ Wp,Zrji l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw ug Vjv drrjh h'dHbj m l.qa ÉÎÊÍ qhgVj x,eS dsV ÉÊ b{arji Vp. l+g wgiafpi ljdHw l+g bV.sfpj ljdHw ug a'G Í w'h dr,o RpKa[ yvjSj u'ag u'a lqjH[ m

<sup>102</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

FjHg sIj ij'q uja qirjh[ t,a+g ba[ qjaj Fjer.ag ug sg wp,t a'G WgWg qhJ s[rg ug l.qa ÉÎÊÊ qhgVj y[a dsV ÉĪ Lp,wirji Vei q>cIjvj d;v%j vjh"i s[l qjN[ dry uVq h'dHbj m

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 279-281 :

dHh vjh"i s[ V[C[ df>c qpu.eJ dry dH,w wj;g sg vCwg f+dl,Z h'Hg m blv dry dHh w.dVbj dh.sP tjVsjsV Ldhi V[LBj s[ idhS rjv[ W+jhqS q'ag ij'q sg lg m



Ananti, Juala Deva and Gauran.<sup>104</sup> The seven wives of Guru Har Rai were Bibi Tokhi,<sup>105</sup> Chand Kaur,<sup>106</sup> Ladhki,<sup>107</sup> Prem Kaur,<sup>108</sup> Ram Kaur,<sup>109</sup> Ram Kaur and Anokhi,<sup>110</sup> who died respectively in the years 1719, 1721, 1728, 1733, 1739 and 1742; and Bibi Krishan Kaur, due to the opposition of Ram Rai moved to Delhi along with Guru Har Rai and returned to Kiratpur and died in 1664 AD. at the place called Shish Mahal Sahib.<sup>111</sup>

Guru Harkrishan had died in his early childhood. Guru Tegh Bahadur's wife Gujar, was born in 1633 to his parents Lal Chand Khatri of Subhikhi sub-caste. She was also married at Kartarpur.<sup>112</sup> Like his grandfather, Guru Hargobind the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh also had three wives. Mata Jito the first wife, was the daughter of Harjas Rai Khatri and Bishan Dei, her mother. She was married to the Guru on 1678 AD. at Guru Ka Lahore, near Anand Pur Sahib in the Bilaspur state.<sup>113</sup> Guru's second wife Mata Sundari was the daughter of Anant

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 281 :

dfaj sIj ijQ dlvg t,a=g@ dHV%J s[ zi da.V lpbjSgbJ du.V%J s[ Vjq bV.ag@ upbjvj s[Hg ba[ e"iJ lg@ dH.V%J da.V%J a'G dHh lda vCwgbJ uVqgbJ m

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 282 :

l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgV[ w,aw dsV ÉÈ q>evrji wgiafpi lqjH[ m b>aq blojV wgiafpi fajvfpig ldavpu sdibj s[ dwVji[ h{ m

<sup>106</sup> *Loc.cit.* : l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgV[ f'h dsV ÉĪ Wp,Zrji wgiafpi b>aq blojV fajvfpig ljdHw sdibj ldavpu s[ dwVji[ h{ m

<sup>107</sup> *Loc.cit.* : l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgV[ y[a dsV Í Wp,Zrji wgiafpi ljdHw ug b>aq blojV fajvfpig ljdHw sdibj ldavpu s[ dwVji[ h{ m

<sup>108</sup> *Loc.cit.* : l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgV[ x,eS dsV ÉÉ rgirji wgiafpi b.daq blojV fajvfpig sdibj ldavpu s[ dwVji[ h{ m

<sup>109</sup> *Loc.cit.* : l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgV[ qjz dsV É b{arji m wgiafpi b.daq blojV fajvfpig sdibj ldavpu s[ dwVji[ h{ m

<sup>110</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgV[ b,lP dsV ÉĪ Lp,wirji wgiafpi blojV LgL qdhv b.aq blojV fajvfpig sdibj ldavpu s[ dwVji[ h{ m

<sup>111</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgV[ r{ljt dsV ÉĪ b{arji l+g epiP hdidw+LV ljdHw ug Vjv ijQ ijdH s[ dri'Z wjiV ds,vg ujdH@ qpC wgiafpi bjdH LgL qdhv ljdHw ug lqjdH m

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 283-284 :

FjHg vjvj y.s uja lpdF,tg t,a=g dfaj ba[ iaV s[Hg qjaj sg wp,t a'G WgWg epuig ug sj uVq l..qa ÉĪĪ qhgVj w,aw dsV Í Wp,Zrji uVq wiajifpi d;v%j uv.Zi dry h'Ij ba[ drrij l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgVj hjC% dsV ÉĪ rgirji wiajifpi h'dHbj a[ u'ag u'a yvjSj dHV%J sj bjfS[ dfbj[ ljdHw;jdsbJ A'dBbJ f'da=bJ Vjv Ldhi li%.s Wpiu li%.s u[hv dry l..qa ÉĪĪ qhgVj f'h dsV ÉĪ b{arji s' fdhi dsV yC%[ ljdHw;jdsbJ sj FjSj lpS lqjH[ m b.daq blojV li%.s u'ag lipPf epispbjij h{ m

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 284 :

Ram Khatri and Mata Shiv Dei of Bajwara city. She was born in 1668. She was married to the Guru in 1686 at Anandpur Sahib.<sup>114</sup> The third wife of the Guru was Mata Sahib Kaur. She was born at Rohtas in district Jehlum in 1681 AD. to her

parents, Bhai Harbhagwan Khatri and Mata Jas Dei.<sup>115</sup>

Giani Thakar Singh's information about the direct descendants of the Sikh Gurus is also very important. Guru Nanak had two sons, Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das – Sri Chand, the eldest one, was born in 1494 AD.<sup>116</sup> As a protest to Guru Nanak's decision to nominate Bhai Lehna (Guru Angad) instead of Sri Chand, the later left Kartarpur and sat under a Tahli tree. The place thereafter came to be known as Tahli Sahib. Another place associated with Sri Chand is at Village Barth, near Pathankot, where he stayed almost for eleven years. This is the place, where Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Hargobind along with his eldest son Gurditta went to meet Sri Chand. The latter blessed Gurditta, who carried on the work of the sect of the Udasis of Baba Sri Chand.<sup>117</sup> The second son of Guru Nanak, Lakhmi Das was born in 1496 AD. at Sultanpur Lodhi in Kapurthala state

dfaj hiul ijdH uja t,a+g@ qjaj dWLV s[Hg ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ waw ÉÊ l'qrji Ldhi vjh"i dry uVq[ ba[ l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ b,IP ÉĪ q>evrji l+g epiP e'dW.s dl>z ljdHw ug Vjv drrjh h'dHbj m drrjh lojV epiP wj vjh"i u' l+g bV.sfpi ljdHw ug a'G ÉÊ w'h iju dWvjlfpi dry h{ m

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 286 :

dfaj bV.a ijQ wpqijr t,a=g@ qjaj dLr s[Hg ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ f'h dsV Ñ Wp,Zrji qjaj lp.s+g ug sj uVq Ldhi WpurjC[ ba[ drrjh l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ r{ljt dsV ÉĪ b{arji } l+g bV.sfpi ljdHw bV.seC% h'Ij m

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 287-289 :

dfaj FjHg hiFerjV@ uja t,a=g qjaj uls[Hg ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ w,aw dsV ÉĪ Wp,Zrji Ldhi iphajl d;v%j duhvq dry uVq[ !!! l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgVj r{ljt dsV r{ljt s[ dsV l+g epiP qhjiju ug V[ Whpa r,cj sgrjV vej dl,tJ sg f+gdtbj wiw[ l+g ljdHw ug sj yqawjij dstjdH h;jiJ l.eaJ dry'G f>u dl>z bjeIj s[ fja+ dVwv[ m !!! b.dq+a dabji wiV[ rwa l+g qjaj ljdHw w"i ug V[ fajl[ fjdH ba[ H[l rwa hg qhjiju ug V[ tjvlj fp,a+ l+g qjaj ljdHw w"i ug sg e's fjdHbj@ u' b,u a,w b.dq+a Awj w[ H[h WyV dwhj uJsJ h{ m uoj-dfaj l+g epiP e'dW.s dl>z ljdHw ug a[ qjaj ljdHw w'i ug f>o tjvl[ ug sg h{ m

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 291 :

l+g epiP VjVw ljdHw ug s[ ljdHw;js[ WjWj l+g y.s ljdHw ug l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ ljrS dsV b{arji lrj fdhi ija eHg l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug dfaj ba[ qjaj lp,vtSg ug f+dl,Z VjRpG y'Sg ug sg wp,t a'G uVq[ m

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 291-294 :

us'G l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ b,IP ÉÊ dsV Wga[ ldaepiP ug V[ fp,aiJ ba[ dl,tJ sg fitVj wgag aJ lJe s[ f,w[ Fi'l[ rjv[ vdhSj ug a+[hS t,aig dVwv[ m dH.V%J } ldaepiP epiP VjVw s[r ug V[ epdibjHg sg fsrg WtLg m as a'G hg WjWj l+g y.s ug Rpsjl h' w[ bioja dfaj uea epiP ldaepiP VjVw s[r ug Vjv ep,l[ h' w[ bioja wiajifpi'G Rpiji l,a w'h u.ev dry dli uBJ qpWB@ aV dWFPa vej@ Bjhvg s[ si,ta h[n bJS dWiju[ m dHh blojV Bjhvg ljdHw ug s[ Vjq a'G f+dl,Z h{ m H[o[ api w[ Wjin df>c u' fnjVw'B a'G V[C[ h{ @ H[o[ WjWj ug debji%J Wil ih[ m !!! l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ x,eS@ dsV ÉĪ l'qrji l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw ug qhjiju WjWj l+g y.s fjl Wjin Vei dry bjH[ ba[ WjWj l+g y.s ug

in the Doaba area. The son of Lakhmi Das was Dharam Chand.<sup>118</sup>

Guru Angad Dev had two sons, Dasu and Datu and two daughters, Bibi Amro and Bibi Anokhi. Their mother was Bibi Khivi. Dasu, the eldest one was born in 1524; Bibi Amro in 1532; Bibi Anokhi in 1535 ; and Datu in 1537.<sup>119</sup> Giani Thakar Singh writes that information about the years of death of Dasu and Datu is not available. Guru Amar Das had three children, Bibi Bhani, Baba Mohan and Baba Mohri, who were born at village Basarke in the Majha area respectively in the years 1534, 1536 and 1539.<sup>120</sup> Bibi Bhani wife of Guru Ram Das, gave birth to Prithi Chand, Mahadev and Guru Arjan Dev at Goindwal Sahib in the year 1547, 1551 and 1553 respectively Prithi Chand had strongly protested against his father, Guru Ram Das's decision to nominate his youngest son, Guru Arjan Dev as his disciple successor.<sup>121</sup> The only son of Guru Arjan was Guru Hargobind, who was born to Mata Ganga at Village Wadali (Amritsar) in 1595 AD.<sup>122</sup>

Guru Hargobind had five sons and one daughter eldest of them was Baba Gurditta, who was born to his mother Damodari in 1613 AD. at Village Daroli in Malwa region,<sup>123</sup> Bibi Veero was born to Damodari in 1615 AD. at Guru Ke Mahel

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fiq f+l.Vaj Vjv ba[ ldawji ldha ljdHwJ } dqv[ m !!! dHl uja+j dry WjWj epids,aj ljdHw ug ba[ dWZg y.s bjdsw WjHg u'Z[ dl,t Vjv lV !!! WjWj l+g y.s ug V[ Rpl[ rwa B'fg l[v%g WtLg ba[ f+l.V h'@ Rpsjlg sj F[t s[ WyV wgaj@ WjWj epids,aj@ sgV spVg sj dB,wj!!! l.qa ÉÍĚ a'G WjWj epids,aj ug H[o[ hg ih[ m b,e[ WjWj epids,aj ug s[ yji y[v[ fpVj l[rw ^ xPv ljdHw@ WjvP hlVj ljdHw ba[ bvqla ug h'H[ hV m!!!xPv ljdHw ug hpdLbjifpi s[ Vjv dqvsj Ldhi Whjfspifpi spbjW[ lqjH[ m

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 294 :

l+g epiP VjVw ljdHw ug s[ ljdHw:js[ WjWj vtqg sjl ug qjaj lp,vtSg ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ x,eS ÉÑ dsV l'qrji Ldhi lpvajVfpi v'Zg@ iju wfPiovj@ s[l spbjW[ dry uVq[ m

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 296 :

l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ hjC@ dsV ÉĚ Wp,Zrji l+g epiP b.es ljdHw ug s[ zi qjaj tgrg ug sg wp,t a'G sjlP ug sj uVq l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ Fjsi'G dsV Ě Lp,wirji WgWg bqi' ug sj uVq h'dHbj m x[i l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ q,zi@ Í dsV l'qrji WgWg bV'tg ug uVq[ ba[ l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ f'h dsV ÉÍ LVgrji sjaP ug V[ uVq dvbj m dHV%J s[ b>aq blojV ba[ l.qa dwl[ fplaw dr,Dy'G Vhk dqv[ m

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 297 :

l+g epiP bqisjl ug s[ zi qjaj ijq' ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ qjz@ dsV Ě b{arji WgWg FjVg ug sj uVq a[ l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ r{ljt dsV Ě Wp,Zrji WjWj q'hV ug sj uVq Wjliw[ df>c s[l qjN[ dry h'dHbj m x[i l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ ljrV dsV Ě l'qrji WjWj q'hig ug uVq[ m

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 298 :

l+g epiP ijq sjl ug s[ zi qjaj FjVg ug sg wp,t l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ b,lP dsV Ě Lp,wirji df+og y..s ug a[ WjWj qhJ s[r ug l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ hjC% dsV Ě LdVvirji } e'dH.srvj ljdHw ug dry uVq[ m x[i uea-RpZjiV l+g epiP biuV ljdHw ug qhjiju V[ l.qa ÉÍĚ qhgV[ r{ljt dsV ÉĚ q>evrji s' fdhi ija Wga[ e'dH.srvj ljdHw ug uVq Zjdibj m

<sup>122</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g epiP biuV ljdHw ug s[ zi l+g qjaj e.ej ug sg wp,t a'G l..a ÉÍĚ@ qhgV[ hjC@ dsV Ě b{arji df>c rcjvg l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw ug braji Zjdibj m

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 299 :

in Amritsar;<sup>124</sup> Suraj Mal was born to Mata Marwahi in 1617 at Guru Ke Mahel in Amritsar.<sup>125</sup>

Ani Rai was born to Mata Marwahi in 1618 at Amritsar.<sup>126</sup> Baba Atal Rai was born to Mata Nanaki in 1620 at Amritsar,<sup>127</sup> and Guru Tegh Bahadur was born to Mata Nanki in 1621 AD. at Amritsar.<sup>128</sup>

Guru Har Rai had two sons and a daughter. Ram Rai was the eldest, who was born to Mata Koh Kalyani in 1646 at Kiratpur Sahib.<sup>129</sup> Har Krishan was born to his mother Krishan Kaur in 1656 at Kiratpur.<sup>130</sup> Bibi Rup Kaur Guru's daughter was born to her mother Krishan Kaur in 1658 at Kiratpur.<sup>131</sup> Guru Tegh Bahadur had his only son, Guru Gobind Singh, who was born to his mother Mata Gujar in 1666 AD. at Patna.<sup>132</sup>

Guru Gobind Singh had four sons, Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh.<sup>133</sup> Baba Ajit Singh was born to his mother Mata Jeeto in 1688;<sup>134</sup>

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l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdW ug s[ zi l+g qjaj sq'sig ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏÈ@ qhgV[ w,aw@ dsV Ð@ rgirji fp.dVbj daog } WjWj epids,aj ug s[l qjvr[ Vei ci"vg uVq Zjdibj m

<sup>124</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l.qa ÉÏÈ qhgV[ qjz dsV Ê LVgrji qjaj sq'sig ug sg wp,t a'G WgWg ug sj uVq l+g b.dq+ali ug epiP w[ qdhv uVq lojV fiq fdra+ episbj[ h'dHbj m

<sup>125</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

lPiu q.v sj uVq l+g qjaj qirjhg ljdWJ ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏÈ@ qhgV[ b,lP dsV@ Ì q>evrji ePi w[ qdhv uVq lojV l+g b.dq+ali ug drt[ h'dHbj m

<sup>126</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 299 :

l+g qjaj qirjhg ljdW ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏÈ@ qhgVj Fjs+'G@ dsV ÉÏ b{arji WjWj bSg ijdH ljdW ug uVq blojV epiP w[ qdhv ljdW l+g b.dq+ali ug h'H[ m

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 300 :

l+g WjWj bBv ijdH ljdW ug l+g qjaj VjVwg ljdW ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏÈ qhgV[ qjz dsV fdhv l'qrji lojV epiP w[ qdhv l+g b.dq+ali ug dry uVq Zjdibj m!!!! f+v'w eqV l.qa ÉÏÈ qhgV[ b,lP dsV ÉÏ } l+g b.dq+ali ug drt[ h'dHbj m

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 301 :

l+g qjaj VjVwg ljdW ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏÈ qhgV[ w,aw dsV Í b{arji epiP w[ qdhv fiq fPu bjds blojV episrji l+g b.dq+ali ug drt[ braji Zjdibj m

<sup>129</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g qjaj w'B wvIjSg ljdW ug sg wp,t a'G WjWj ijq ijdH ug l.qa ÉÏÈ qhgV[ x,eS ÉÏ rgirji wgiafpi ljdW uVq blojV lgl qdhv ljdW ug drt[ h'dHbj m

<sup>130</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 301 :

l+g qjaj dw+LV w"i ljdW ug sg wp,t a'G l+g epiP hdidw+LV ljdW ug qhjju l.qa ÉÏÈ@ qhgV[ ljrV@ ÉÏ@ l'qrji uVq lojV lgl qdhv wgiafpi ljdW ug drt[ braji Zjdibj m

<sup>131</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 302 :

l.qa ÉÏÈ@ qhgV[ Fjs+'G dsV Í@ b{arji dfaj l+g epiP hdi ijdH ljdW ug s[ zi qjaj dw+LV w"i ug sg wp,t a'G l+g wgiafpi ljdW LgL qdhv drt[ uVq Zjdibj m

<sup>132</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g qjaj epuig ljdW ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏÈ@ qhgV[ f'h@ dsV ÊÊ@ b{arji dao İrgG } fPiW s[l Vsg e..ej dwVji[ Ldhi fBV[ drt[ uVq Zjdibj m

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 302-303.

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 302 :

l+g qjaj uga' ljdW ug sg wp,t a' l.qa ÉÏÈ@ qhgV[ r{ljt ÊÊ@ Wp,Zrji } ljdW buga dl>z ug uVq[ m

Baba Jujhar Singh was born to his mother Mata Jito in 1691;<sup>135</sup> Zorawar Singh was born to Mata Sundari in 1695.<sup>136</sup> Fateh Singh was born to Mata Sundari in 1687 AD.<sup>137</sup> It is notable that Giani Thakar Singh has mentioned the Singh Khalsa Panth as the Fifth son of Guru Gobind Singh and Mata Sahib Devan his wife, born on 1699 AD.<sup>138</sup>

Sri Gurdwara Darshan also contains important information about the famous disciples or close associates of the Sikhs Gurus. Among the prominent Sikhs of Guru Nanak, Thakar Singh has mentioned the names of Bala Sandhu Jat, who was born to his parents, Tej Bhan and mother Anokhi, in 1462 at Village Talwandi,<sup>139</sup> Mardana a rababi (a rebeck player), who remained in the service of the Guru throughout his life, was born to his mother Mai Lakho in 1459 at the Village Talwandi Rai Bhoe of the Bhattis.<sup>140</sup> Rai Bular, a Rajput son of Rai Bhoe Bhatti, was the ruler of twelve villages known by the common name Talwandi.<sup>141</sup>

Bhai Lalo, who was born in the house of Jagat Ram and Mai Khemo, in 1452 AD. at Eminabad in Gujranwala district;<sup>142</sup> Baba Buddha, a Randhawa Jat, born to his parents, Bhai Sugha and mother Gauran in 1506 AD. at Village Kathunangal in Amritsar district,<sup>143</sup> Bhai Lehna, a Trehan Khatri, was a worshipper of Goddess, who lived at Khadur in the house of his in laws;<sup>144</sup> Jita

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 303 : l+g qjaj uga' ljdHw ug sg wp,t a'G l+g WjWj upNji dl>z ljdHw ug l.qa ÉĪĪĐ qhgV[ b,IP ÉĪ dsV Lp,wirji uVq[ m

<sup>136</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g qjaj lp.sig ljdHw ug sg wp,t a'G l+g WjWj ;'ijri dl>z ljdHw ug l.qa ÉĪĪÊ@ qhgV[ ljrS ÉÊ dsV b{arji uVq[ m

<sup>137</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g qjaj lp.sig ljdHw ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉĪĪ@ qhgVj hjC É@ dsV rgirji uVq[ m

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 303-304 :

f>urJ fp,ai dl>z f>o tjvlj ug@ dfaj l+g epiP e'dW.s dl>z ljdHw ug ba[ qjaj l+g ljdHw s[rJ ug sj lfp,ai l.qa ÉĪĪ@ qhgV[ r{ljt É@ dsV b{arji uVq Zjdibj m

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 311 :

dfaj a[u FjV@ qjaj bV'tg ug sg wp,t a'G FjHg Wjv[ ug sj uVq l.qa ÉĪÉÑ@ qhgV[ y[a ÉĪ@ dsV rgirji Vei avr.cg dry h'dHbj m

<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 312 :

dfaj WjsgbJ y'GWC uja dqijlg qjHg v,t' sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉĪÉĪ qhgV[ x,eS avr.cg ijdH-F'dH F,BgbJ sg uVdqbj m

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 313 :

dHh ijdH-F'dH F,Bg s[ zi uVdqbj ba[ ÉÊ avr.cgbJ sj hjwq lg a[ qdhaj wjvP y.s dHl sj wjiWisjig lg m

<sup>142</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 313-314 :

dfaj uea ijq qjHg t[q' ug sg wp,t a'G FjHg ljdHw ug l.qaÉĪÉÑ@ qhgV[ b,IP ÉĪ dsV q>evrji Ldhi H[qVjWjs \epuiJrv[ s[ d;v%[ dry| uVq[ m

<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 315-318 :

uja i.Zjr[ FjHg lp,zj dfaj qjaj e"iJ ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉĪĪÊ@ qhgV[ w,aw Ī Lp,wirji df>c w,oPV.ev u' b.dq+ali ug a'G ÉÊ w'h sg dr,o RpKa[ rlsj h{ m

<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 318-319 :

(Ajita) Randhawa Jat of Village Pakhoke on the banks of river Ravi where Guru often used to stay after returning from his missionary tours (Udasis),<sup>145</sup> and lastly Bhai Sadharan, a Ramgarhia, who was with the Guru when he breathed his last at Kartarpur.<sup>146</sup>

Among the disciples of Guru Angad Dev, the first name mentioned by Thakar Singh is that of Amar Das, who joined him in his old age and got guruship as a reward of twelve years selfless service to him.<sup>147</sup> Bhai Phirna Khehra and Jodha of Khadur are the other famous Sikhs of the Guru.<sup>148</sup> Bhai Pairra Khatri of Dalla Village had joined the Guru and remained with him for a long time. He collected Guru Nanak's composition called *Japuji*, for Guru Angad, who is said to have converted it from 'Landa' to Gurmukhi script.<sup>149</sup>

Significantly, Thakar Singh has mentioned the heads of the Manjis (the missionary centers) or the Manjidars as the true disciples of Guru Amar Das. He has given the names of these twenty two leading Sikhs, who did their best for the propagation of the tenets of Sikhism. They were: Gangu Shah Khatri, resident of Village Dao in Ambala district;<sup>150</sup> Bhai Sawan Mal, nephew of Guru Amar Das,<sup>151</sup> Bhai Manak Chand;<sup>152</sup> Bhai Lalo, a Sabharwal Khatri Sikh from Village Dalla.<sup>153</sup>

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dHh Vei tcPi dry bjfS[ lhpi[ zi idh.s[ ba[ spwjV wis[ a[ s[rg s[ Fea IV m

<sup>145</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 320-321 :  
dHh qhjiju ldaepiP VjVw s[r ug sj fiq f+[qg h'dHbj h{ ba[ dHl epiqp,t dl,t Vjv qhjiju ug sj WyV lg u' dfAvg brloj b.aq y'u a[i[ Vei dry bjw[ wiJe[ m dHh f,t'w[ Vei u' ijrg Vsg s[ dwVji[ b,uwv% episjlfpi s[ d;v%[ dry r,lsj h{ m dHh dl,t fiq f+[qg uja ijqeC%gbJ@ df>c lqtai[ sj qhjiju ug sg h;Pig ba[ l+g wiaji fpi u'ag u'a lqjRS r[v[ ldaepiP ug sg l[rj dry dihj m

<sup>146</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 321 :  
dHh dl,t Ziq f+[qg uja ijqeC%gbJ df>c lqtai[ sj qhjiju ug sg h;Pig ba[ l+g wiajifpi u'ag u'a lqjRS r[v[ ldaepiP ug sg l[rj dr,y dihj m

<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 322 :  
l+g epiP bqisjl ug qhjiju ldaepiP ug s[ LiV dW+Z brloj dry bjH[ ba[ Wji%J Wil f+[q fpiLjio l[rj wi epiLjHg sj ata f+jfa wgaj m

<sup>148</sup> *Loc.cit.* : dHh tcPi ljdHw s[ idhS[ rjvj fiq f+[qg dl,t h'dHbj h{ m

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 322 : dHh uja s[ t,a+g c,v[ df>c s[ idhS rjv[ ldaepiP sg LiV bjH[ bi Whpa lqJ qhjiju ug dsbJ yiVJ dry ih[ m dH.V%J V[ hg l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sg Rpyig h'Hg WjSg upf VgljS bioja l+g upfug ljdHw ug v.dcbJ b,tiJ dry lpvajVfpi qhjiju l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug s[ qptjidW.s a'G dvtg ba[ ldaepiP b.es ljdHw ug fjl dvbjH[ m

<sup>150</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 324 :  
FjHg e.eP Ljh ug W,lg t,a+g df>c sjRP d;v%[ b.Wjv[ s[ idhS rjvj ldaepiP sj dl,t h'dHbj m

<sup>151</sup> *Loc.cit.* :  
FjHg lJRps q,v ug dHh uja wiw[ l+g epiP bqisjl ug s[ Fagu[ ba[ bdfqjV a'G idha epiP ug s[ fPiV dl,t h'H[ hV m

<sup>152</sup> *Ibid.*, pp 324-325 :  
dHh ldaepiP bqisjl ug s[ dlswg dl,t Vjq s[ ilgH[ ba[ epiP-LWs s[ bdfbjlg a[ epiP ug s[ hpwqg W.s[ h'H[ hV m

<sup>153</sup> *Loc.cit.* :  
dHh uja s[ t,a+g l,Firjv c,v[ df>c s[ idhS rjv[ IV m

Bhai Paro Paramhans, an atheist and very much under the influence of vedantic philosophy,<sup>154</sup>

Bhai Rang Das, inclined towards the Bairagis,<sup>155</sup> Bhai Murari, an affluent Khatri of Village Khaee in district Lahore,<sup>156</sup> Bhai Darbari, a resident of Village Majitha in Amritsar ;<sup>157</sup> Bhai Phera Khatri, a resident of Mirpur from Jammu a worshipper of a saint Sakhi Sarwar;<sup>158</sup> Bhai Mahesha Dheer Khatri, a resident of sultanpur; a follower of the Bairags;<sup>159</sup> Bhai Chuha, a Trehan Khatri, worshipper of Sakhi Sarwar,<sup>160</sup> Bhai Kedari, loomba Khatri of Batala, fond of drinking,<sup>161</sup> Bhai Sukhan Khatri, resident of village Dhamyal,<sup>162</sup> Bhai Allah Yar Khan, a Pathan resident of Village Dalla as a debauch,<sup>163</sup> Bhai Sudharan, an iron smith of Goindwal.<sup>164</sup> Bhai Raja Ram, a Brahman well versed in Hindu scriptures.<sup>165</sup> Bhai Rang Shah of Arora sub caste, belonged to village Malupota in district Jalandhar,<sup>166</sup> Bhai Mai Das Brahman, a resident of Village Daroli in district Lahore of Majha area,<sup>167</sup> Bhai Handal, a Jat of village (Jandiala) near Amritsar,<sup>168</sup> Bhai Kheda, a resident of village Khemkaran in District Lahore of

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<sup>154</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 326 :

dHh r[sJagbJ s[ ldal.eg s[ l[rw IV ba[ wpA Vjldaw q,a i,ts[ IV m

<sup>155</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dHh W{ijegbJ s[ l[rw IV ba[ Whpa hg APa-Aja rjv[ lpFjRp i,ts[ IV m

<sup>156</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 326-327 :

dHh uja s[ t,a+g@ y.e[ ZVg fpiL @ df>c tJHg d;v%j vjh"i s[ idhS rjv[ IV m

<sup>157</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 327:

FjHg siWjig ug Vei qugn[ d;v%j l+g b.dq+ali ug s[ idhS[ rjv[ IV m

<sup>158</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 327:

ltg liri sj RpfjLw ba[ u'egbJ sj l[rw lg a[ u.a+-q>a+ bjdsW sj wiaji a'G Fp,v rjv[ wiaW wisj m

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 328:

lpvajVfpi s[ idhS rjv[ bi W{ijegbJ sj l[rw lg m

<sup>160</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dHh ltg liri sj l[rw lg ba[ ldaepiP ug sj siLV wi dl,t WS ldaVjq sj ujf dibjCwg d;v%j episjlfpi dry wi w[ f+yji wis[ ih[ ba[ wjsgbJ dry lqjH[ m

<sup>161</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

Ldhi rBjv[ s[ idhS rjv[ y.ej ZVg fpiL lg ba[ ija-dsV LijW bjdsW bV[w drwji wisj m

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 327 :

idhS[ rjv[ ZqLjv sj m ijrVdf>cg s[ V[C[ dHh Vei rlsj h{ m

<sup>163</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 329 :

dHh fnjS df>c c,v[ sj idhS rjv[ Whpa drwjig spijyjig dVisIj lg m

<sup>164</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dHh e'dH.srjv ljdHw ug s[ idhS[ rjv[ ba[ lpvajV sj l[rw lg m

<sup>165</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 330 :

dHh ljilpa uJag s[ W+jhqS ba[ r[s rwaj@ tB Ljla+ debjaj@ fpijSw woj s[ Whpa f+[qg y.e[ NjeCP aiwWjsg IV m

<sup>166</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 331 :

df>c q,vP f'aj d;v%j uv.Zi dry r,lsj h{ m dHh dH,o"G s[ idhS rjv[ y.e[ ZVg fpiL IV m

<sup>167</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

df>c ci"vg s[ l qjNj d;v%j vjh"i dry r,lsj h{ m dHl df>c s[ idhS rjv[ dHh W+jhqS epiP ug sg LiV bjH[ m

<sup>168</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 331-34. :

Majha area.<sup>169</sup> Bhai Sachnisach a resident of district Lahore,<sup>170</sup> and Bhai Beni Madho of Tehsil Chunian, District Lahore of Majha area.<sup>171</sup>

It is important to note that Thakar Singh's information about these Manjidars or the leading Sikhs of Guru Amar Das is based on Santokh Singh's *Suraj Parkash*, Pandit Tara Singh Narotam, too, has given information about these twenty two Sikhs in his *Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh* (1884), written almost four decades earlier than Thakar Singh's work (1923).

Prominent among the Sikhs of Guru Ram Das, were Bhai Salo, a Jat resident of Village Majitha in Amritsar.<sup>172</sup> Bhai Gurdas, Bhalla was born in 1555 at Village Basarke, (the birth place of Guru Amar Das), to his parents, Datar Chand and Mata Sukhdei,<sup>173</sup> and Bahi Handal, a resident of Jandiala.<sup>174</sup> Bhai Gurdas is the author of 39 vars (odes) and 552 Kabits (couplets).<sup>175</sup>

Apart from Bhai Gurdas, the other notable Sikhs of Guru Arjan were Bhai Bano, Bhai Bahlo, Bhai Bhagtu and Bhai Soma. Bhai Bano Bhatia was a most trusted Sikh of the Guru, who was born at village Mangat Khara is district Gujrat. In 1600 AD. he came to the Majha area for trade, when he got an opportunity to see the Guru. One of the versions of Adi Granth prepared by him is known as Bhai Bano wali Bir.<sup>176</sup> Bhai Bahlo, was a resident of Malwa region and had been

---

dHh df>c l+g b.dq+ali ug a'G ÉÈ qgv RpKa[ r,ls[ hV m  
<sup>169</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 334 :  
df>c t[qwiV s[l qjN[ d;v%[ vjh"i dry r,lsj h{ m FjHg t[cj ug uja s[ W+jhqS ba[ y..e[ drsrjV a[  
Whpa h.wjig lV m  
<sup>170</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 335 :  
df>c qsiwj d;v%j vjh"i tjl qjN[ sj q,ZI blojV h{ m dH,o'G s[ idhS rjvj dHh uja sj W+jhqS ba[  
y.ej hpwqg lg m  
<sup>171</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 335-336 :  
dHh uja sj W+jhqS Ldhi yPVgbJ d;v%[ vjh"i qjN[ s[ idhS rjvj dr,dsbj ba[ ujaq sj qhJ bdfqjVg  
lg m  
<sup>172</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 337 :  
df>c qugnj a'G u' l+g b.dq+ali ug a'G ÉÉ qgv sg dr,o RpKa[ r,lsj h{@ dH,o[ s[ idhS rjvj  
d;qqGsji h'H[ hV m  
<sup>173</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 338 :  
dHh FjHg ljdHw ug F,v[ r.L dry'G df>c Wjliw[ u' l+g bqisjl ug sj uVq lojV Vei h{@ H[o[ l.qa  
ÉÍÉÉ qhgV[ w,aw É l'qrji dfaj sjaji y.s qjaj lpts[rg ug sg wp,t a'G uVq[ m  
<sup>174</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 339 :  
dHh FjHg ljdHw l+g epiP ijqsjl ljdHw sg h;Pig dry ih[ m  
<sup>175</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 338 :  
dHV%J V[ RpVajvg rjiJ ba[ 552 Rpyji[ u' epiqda epidl,tJ s[ f+yji s[ blyiu Rpfs[IJ Vjv fPia hVm  
<sup>176</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 342-344 :  
dHh FjBgbj ujaq s[ d;v%[ epuija df>c qJeBtjij Vjq[ df>c dry uVq[ ba[ l+g epiP biuV ljdHw ug  
sg l[tr] dry l.qa ÉÍÍÍ qhgV[ qjz dsV ÉÍ } qjN[ s[L dry epC-L,wi sj rfji wiV bjH[ ba[ l+g epiP  
biuV ljdHw ug sg qdhqj lpS Fje uje[ a[ l+g b.dq+ali ug siLV } bjH[ m !!! l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw  
ug sgbJ s' WgCJ s[t WyV wgaj FjHg W.V' ug) dH,w l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug v{ eH[ ba[ s' dabji



impressed by the Guru at Amritsar.<sup>177</sup> Bhai Bhagtu also hailed from the Malwa area.<sup>178</sup> Bhai Soma was a well known trader of Arora sub-caste in the area of Bannu.<sup>179</sup>

The most famous Sikhs or close associates of Guru Hargobind were Bhai Bidhi Chand and Bahi Roop Chand. Bhai Bidhi Chand was a Sheena Jat, resident of Village Sur Singh near Tarn Taran in Majha area. In his memory Gurdwara has been constructed there.<sup>180</sup> Roop Chand was the son of Bahi Sudhu of the Malwa region.<sup>181</sup>

Among the prominent Sikhs of Guru Har Rai. Thakar has mentioned the names of Bhai Gaura, Bhai Jeewan Singh, Bhai Kala and Suthre Shah The first two were the sons of Bhai Bhagtu. Bhai Kala was very brave and Suthre Shah was the resident of Sialkot.<sup>182</sup> Raja of Jaipur state, Swai Jai Singh has been mentioned as the only well known Sikh of Guru Har Krishan,<sup>183</sup> Bhai Mati Das has been mentioned as the only Sikh of Guru Tegh Bahadur, who was martyred along with the Guru.<sup>184</sup>

Five beloveds (Panj Piaras) of Guru Gobind Singh are treated by Giani Thakar Singh as his most trusted and most prominent Sikhs among all. Bhai Daya Singh's ancestor were very close to the Sikh Gurus. For instance, Bhai Paro, Julka

wij v{ bJH[ h'(!!! qhjiju ug V[ l+g qpt' WyV wgaj ba[ dHh WgC FjHg W.V' ug sg WgC s[ Vjq a'G l.ea W'dvbj wi[ m

<sup>177</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 344-45 :

l+g b.dq+ali ljdHw ug sg wji l[rj dry bJH[ ba[ FPa dr,dsbj s[ f+dl,Z ejiCP IV m

<sup>178</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 345 :

FjHg FeaP ug s[l qjvr[ dry uVq[ ba[ epiP sg LiV bJH[ m!!!! RpfS[L ds+C wi epiP ug sg bjdebj s[ fja= h'H[ ba[ li'ri l+g b.dq+ali ug sg l[rj lq[G bjf V[ bag f+[q wi l[rj wgag m

<sup>179</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 345-347 :

dHh epidl,t apiw blojV W.} s[ dHvjw[ v,wg s[ idhS rjv[ uja bi'C[ WC[ Fji[ lpsjei IV u' Wfji s[ wjiV f>ujW bjds s[lJ dry bJRpGs[ ba[ RpZi'G Wjsjq-lJRpeg bjds w{ bJRpGs[ ba[ H[Zi'G epC-L,wi@ t.c@ dqLig v{ uJs[ m

<sup>180</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 348 :

dHh uja s[ u,B AgV[@ lpi dl>z df>c Vjq[ qjN[ dry u' l+g aiV ajiV ljdHw ug a'G I' w'h h{ @ FjHg dWZg y.s ug H[l Vei s[ idhS rjv[ IV m

<sup>181</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 349 :

dHh epiqp,t dl,t qjvr[ s[l s[ idhS rjv[ IV@ d;.V%J s[ dfaj sj Vjq FjHPg lpZP ug h{ @ dHh ldaepiP ug s[ fiq f+[qg dl,t h'H[ hV m

<sup>182</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 351 :

FjHg e"ij ba[ FjHg ugrS ug@ FjHg FeaP ug s[ lfp,ai IV m FjHg wjvj ug r,c[ Whjsi h'H[ hV@ lpoi[ Ljh dlbjvw'B sj idhS rjv[ lg m

<sup>183</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 352-353 :

dHh ijuj ijufPa dibjla u{ fpi sj rjvg h'dHbj h{ ba[ us'G ijg ijdH ug l+g epiP hdi ijdH ljdHw ug s[ F[u[ h'H[ b"i.e;[W s[ WpvjRpS a'G ds,vg dry eH[ hV m

<sup>184</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 354-355 :

dHh s,a uag s[ W+jhqS f'n'hji u[hvq s[ idhS rjv[ l+g epiP a[e Whjsi ug sg LiV bJH[ ba[ ldaepiP ug s[ ds,vg ujS lq[G ljo ih[ m

Khatri was close to Guru Amar Das. Bhai Daya Singh's father, Bhai Sudha was a lineal descendant of Bahi Paro, and was very close to Guru Tegh Bahadur. Bhai Daya Singh was born in 1661 to his parents, Bhai Sudha and Mai Diali,<sup>185</sup>

Thakar Singh writes that Dharam Singh's birth place was Jatwara in district Saharanpur, though in the old records, his birth place has been mentioned as Hastinapur. He died in 1705 while fighting at Chamkaur along with the two sons of Guru Gobind Singh,<sup>186</sup> Bhai Sahib Singh hailed from Bidar.<sup>187</sup> Bhai Himat Singh belonged to Jagan nath in Orissa.<sup>188</sup>

Bahi Mohkam Singh belonged to Dwarka according to those who have written the history of the Sikh Gurus. But Giani Thakar Singh claims that as per the new research, Mohkam Singh hailed from Guriya in district Ambala, the birth place of Bhai Santokh Singh the author of *Suraj Parkash*, and according to Thakar Singh, one of the lineal descendants of Bahi Mohkam Singh.<sup>189</sup>

Among the other close Sikhs of Guru Gobind Singh, Bhai Ram SKaur was very prominent. He was one of the descendants of Baba Buddha 7<sup>th</sup> in pedigree. He was born at Ramdas in 1672 AD. His parents were Bhai Gurditta and Mata Sabrai. He had been baptized by Guru Gobind Singh at Anand Pur and renamed as Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh. He remained in service to the Guru at Damdama Sahib and Abichal nagar. He died at Kot Naina in district Gurdaspur.<sup>190</sup>

<sup>185</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 356 :

dHh FjHg fji' ug upvw[ u' l+g epiP bqisjl ug s[ dVwBriag bioja h;Pig dl,t h'H[ hV@ RpV%J sg W.l dry FjHg lpZ[ s[ zi qjHg dsbjvg ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏËÐ dry uVq[G m

<sup>186</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 357-358 :

Fjr[G fpiaV dvtaJ dry dH.V%J sj hlaVjfpj sj uVq h{ fi t'; wiV a'G faj v,esj h{ u' bjf sj uVq d;v%[ lhjiVfpi uBrjC[ sj h{ m!!! FjHg Zi q dl>z ug sj uVq l.qa ÉÏËÐ qhgV[ w,aw@ dsV Ì@ q>evrji dfaj l.a ij q ba[ qjaj u,lq l'j' sg wp,t a'G h'dHbj ba[ ldaepiP wvegZi ug s[ h;Pi l.qa ÉÏËÐ qhgV[ x,eS l+g bjV.sfpi ug h'v[-qh,v[ s[ q[v[ RpKa[ bjH[ ba[ siLV wi H[o[ hg ih[ m

<sup>187</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 358 :

dH.V%J sj uVq epiP-zi s[ dHdahjl dvtS rjv[ drsi Ldhi sj dvts[ hV m!!!dH.V%J sj uVq apvlg ij q uj yqV ij q VjHg s[ zi qjaj dWLV s[Hg ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏËÐ qhgV[ hjC@ dsV Ì l'qrji } h'dHbj ba[ l+g epiP slq fajLjh ug s[ h;pi l.qa ÉÏËÐ } l+g bV.sfpi ljdhw ug bjH[ ba[ h;Pig dry hg ih[ m

<sup>188</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 359 :

dH.V%J sj uVq ueV Vjo qpvw RpCglj sj epiP-zi s[ dHdahjl dvtS rjv[ drsrjV dvts[ bjH[ hV ba[ x.Zw sj braji dvdtbj h{ m t'u wiV a'G faj v,esj h{ dw u' bjf sj uVq df>c leafpij iju fdBbjv[ dry FjHg u'ag ij q Ngri qjHg ij q'G ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏËÐ qhgV[ qjz Í dsV@ l'qrji } h'dHbj m

<sup>189</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 359-360 :

dH.V%J sj uVq blojV spbjw w,A s[l dry epiP zi s[ dHdahjl dvtS rjv[ dvts[ hV@!!!dH.V%J sg hg b>l dry'G FjHg l.a't dl>z ug debjVg wiaj lPiu f+wjL bjds epiP-zi s[ dHdahjlwji ug sj uVq WPCgH[ d;v%j b.Wjvj dry h'dHbj m

<sup>190</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 360 :

FjHg ljdhw FjHg ij q w'i ug FjHg Wp,Tj ljdhw ug a'G larg ue%J FjHg epids,aj ug s[ zi qjaj lFijHg ug wp,t a'G l.qa ÉÏËÐ qhgV[ u[n@ dsV ÉÏ df>c ijqsjl drt[ uVq[ m!!!bjf V[ Fg ldaepiP ug

Bhai Nand Lal, well versed in Arabic and Persian, was firstly in the service of emperor Aurangzeb, who later on joined the Guru as he was very much impressed by his personality.<sup>191</sup>

Significantly, Giani Thakar Singh has given a very detailed profile of Banda Bahadur as a most venerated Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a Rajput, born to his parents, Ram Dev And Mata Surati, in 1670 AD. at Village Rajauri in Kashmir.<sup>192</sup> He was the disciple of Janaki Das Bairagi, and his name was Madho Das. He happened to establish his Dera on the banks of Godavari (in Maharashtra). He had been showing his might to the people by performing miracles. Guru Gobind Singh met Madho Das at his place, and the latter was so much impressed that he joined the mission of Guru Gobind Singh as his 'Banda' (slave). The Guru before his death sent Banda to Punjab to fulfill his mission and gave him five arrows and ten commandments. Banda waged a war against the Mughals and conquered several territories to assert his position as a Banda Patshah. His followers are known as Bandais; who tried to project their separate identity. The conflict between the Bandais and the Khalsa of Guru Gobind Singh was somehow resolved with the intervention of Mata Sundari, Guru's wife, who had ordered Bhai Mani Singh to do so. This is important to note that Thakar Singh's description of this incident and Bhai Mani Singh's role in the given situation seems to have been based on Rattan Singh Bhangu's Panth Parkash. Banda was captured from Gurdas Nangal in Gurdaspur district and was executed along with his followers, in 1716 AD.

Bhai Mani Singh was another staunch Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh. His ancestors had joined Sikhism during the pontificate of Guru Hargobind. He was born in 1652 in Ambala. His parents were Kalu and Daya Kaur, who stayed in Anandpur Sahib. He is known to have translated Guru Granth Sahib and the title

---

a'G t.c[ sj b.dq+a Adwbj ba[ qhjju ug V[ dH.V%J sj Vjq l+g qpt' WjWj epiWtL ug i,dtbj m b[  
sqsq[ ljdHw ba[ bWYv ei ljdHw ldaepiP ug sg l[rj dr,y ih[ m

<sup>191</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 361-362 :

dHh FjHg ljdHw fjaLjh b"i.e;[W fjl idh.s[ ba[ biWg xjilg drdsbj s[ RpKy[ bjqv wpijV s[  
bdZb{ V ba[ Ziq drdsbj ba[ Wp.Zg@ RpKy h'S s[ wjiV wjug RpvqjRp q"vrg bjdsW dh.sP ujS  
Hgitj wis[ IV m!!!dwbl wgaj uSj h{ dw b"i.e;[W ba[ wj;gbJ@ q"vrgbJ@ qpvjdSbJ br,A hg  
yjdHb h'r[ej dw b{l[ drsrjV } dHlvjq Ziq b.si dvbJsJ ujSj yjhgH[ dul wiw[ FjHg V.s vjv ug  
bA'fv[ hg epiP siWji sg LiV\$y Ziq taij ujS wi bjH[ IV m

<sup>192</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 363-66 :

qpvw wLqgi dibjla fpSA a'G ÊÊ w'h f>Z RpKa[ iju"ig df>c dry dfaj ijqs[r uja ijufPa qjaj sj Vjq  
lPiag ug sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÊÊÊ @ qhgV[ hjC Í@ Wp,Zrji @ dao da+b'slg } uVq[ m

of Giani from the Guru. He was martyred as allegedly he could not pay the dues or the stipulated tax on account of the celebration of Diwali.<sup>193</sup>

Baba Deep Singh was born in 1682 at Village Pahuwind in Majha area to his parents, Bhai Bhagta Sandhu Jat, and Mata Jeeoni. He took baptism from the Guru, along with his parents. He stayed with the Guru for sometime to serve him. Before leaving for Nander, the Guru ordered Deep Singh to stay at Damdama Sahib, where he prepared four copies of Dasam Granth for Four Takhts. In order to thwart the designs of Nadir Shah, he along with Sukha Singh Ramgarhia established a camp at Tarn Taran. A memorial constructed at this place is very much venerated among the Sikhs. A battle near the village Chabba was fought in which Bhai Naudh Singh along with his 21 companions were martyred. Gurdwara to commemorate this incident has been constructed there which is much venerated among the Sikh. On the precincts of Golden Temple, stands erected "Shahidi Bunga" of Baba Deep Singh.<sup>194</sup>

It is important to note that Thakar Singh has devoted considerable space to the relics of the Sikhs Gurus in a separate section of his *Sri Gurduare Darshan*. This information is very useful for understanding the Sikh cultural heritage. The relics of Guru Nanak include his Chola (Cloak) in possession of the Bedis of Dera Baba Nanak, which is claimed to have been given to Guru Nanak by the King of Bagdad,<sup>195</sup> Pothi Sri Japuji Sahib;<sup>196</sup> rosary (mala) in possession of the Sodhis;<sup>197</sup>

<sup>193</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 370 :

dH.V%J s[ r,c[ rc[i[ l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw ug s[ siLV wi@ lpvajV sg l[rj A,c epidl,t h'H[ ba[ FjHg qVg dl>z sj uVq dfaj wjvP a[ qjaj sLj w"i sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉĪĒ@ qhgV[ qjz@ dsV ÊĪ q>evrji @ d;v%[ b.Wjv[ dry h'dHbj h{ m!!!ÉĪĪ qhgV[ r{ljtj r{ljtj a'G df,DA[ fp>DdVbj rjv[ dsV us'G dw ÉĪĒ dl>zJ } qhjju ug V[ b>Ddq+a AwjdHbj Rpl dsV FjHg ug V[ Fg bD>dq+a Adwbj m!!!bji.F l.qa ÉĪĪ qhgV[ lJRpS sl dsV Wga[ b{arji Whpa r,cj sgrjV lpFjH[qjV wi w[ l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug s[ bio dq+ujsj yvjHg ba[ lqjfg fi FjHg dl>z ug } ldaepiP ug V[ \debjVg[ ug sg fsrg W?Lg m!!!b>Ddq+ali ug sgfqjvj sj q[vj wiw[ da>V h;ji ipdfbj u[ugbj Vj FiV s[ WhjV[ vjh"i l.qV Wpiu s[ fjl l.qa ÉĪĒ@ qhgV[ q,zi@ ÊĒ dsV@ b{arji!!!dstj Lhgs h'H[ m

<sup>194</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 379 :

qjN[ s[L dry f+dl,Z Vei fhPdr.c FjHg Feaj l.ZP d;qgGsji ba[ qjaj duRPSg sg wp,t a'G l.qa ÉĪĒ@ qhgVj qjz@ dsV ÊĪ l'qrji lrj fdhi ija idh.sg uVq Zjdibj m us'G y.eg lpia l.Fjvg aJ dHV%J s[ qjaj~dfaj ldaepiP ug s[ siLV rjla[ l+g bV.sfp ljdHw fp,Du[ ba[ Ê qhgV[ ÉĒ dsV ldaepiP ug s[ h;Pi idh siLV wgaj ba[ ba[ qjaj~dfaj lq[a b>Ddq+a Aw@ idha ZjiV wiw[ uVq lxxj wgaj m !!!Rps'G WjW[ sgf dl>z ug } l+g sqsq[ ljdHw epiP wg wJLg idhS sg bjdebj ds,ag m WjWj ug Ê Wil@ Ī qhgV[@ ÉĒ dsV l+g sqsq[ ljdHw ug ih[ m dHl lq[G dry WjWj ug V[ yji slq e+.o ug dvt[ u' yrJ ataJ dr,y F[u[ ba[ slq fjaLjh ug sg WjSg sj f+yji wgaj m!!!dHh lpS WjWj sgf dl>z ug ba[ lisji lp,tj dl>z ug bisjlj l'Z@ WjW[ V"Z dl>z bjdsW ÉĒ dl>zJ Vjv u' qjN[ dr,y'G iv[ lV@ wqi wlj wi yC% fH[ ba[ e'vrjC v.z@ y,DW[ df>c s[ WijWi'G h;jiJ sg deSag dry devu[ bvg bvg wi dl>zJ RpKDa[ Bp,B fH[!!!zqljV Ip,Z h'dHbj a[ WjWj V"Z dl>z ug dH,wgbJ dl>zJ lq[a dHo[ uPN eH[ duV%J sg Lhgsg blojV bD>dq+ali ug a'G f,wg lCw l+g aiV-ajiV ljdHw ug rjvg s[ drywji siLV s[ l'e ] m

<sup>195</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 385 :

Topi of the Guru at Kiratpur Sahib in Sheesh Mahel;<sup>198</sup> and Seli at Kiratpur;<sup>199</sup> and the weights and measures which the Guru used in the modikhana eleven in number, at Sultanpur in Gurdwara Hat Sahib.<sup>200</sup>

The stick of Guru Angad Dev, which he had given to Bhai Jagat Ram Arora, resident of Kabul is the only relic of the Guru mentioned by Thakar Singh.<sup>201</sup> The relics of Guru Amar Das include two *pothis* at Goindwal one in the possession of Baba Mohan, and another in the possession of the descendants of Bhai Gurdas at Ahyirpur in Hoshiarpur district.<sup>202</sup> Guru Ram Das's only relic is a "Ghan Pothe" in the custody of the descendants of Baba Handal.<sup>203</sup> The relics of Guru Arjan Dev include his Jorra (pair of dress) at Village Madhar in Lahore district.<sup>204</sup> and a musical instrument, *Tamboora*, the Guru himself played in the *sanctum sanctorum*, at Peshawar.<sup>205</sup>

The most important historical relic of the Sikhs is Adi Sri Guru Granth Sahib compiled by Guru Arjan at Ramsar and installed in the Darbar Sahib.<sup>206</sup> Original Version of the Adi Granth, brought to Kartarpur by Guru Hargobind, is in

---

y'vj ljdHw dul RpKa[ biWg s[ b,ti dvt[ h'H[ hV m dHh y'vj É eu v.Wj ba[ bei aVgbj h{ m i.e  
Wsjqg w.fCj Whpa Wjigw h{ m Wesjs s[ WjsLjh lv[q V[ WjWj ug } Wa"i V;i F[Bj s[ fdhijdBj  
lg u' c[ij WjWj VjVw W[sg wjWvj dl>z ug s[ zi h{ m

<sup>196</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 385-386 :

f'og l+g upfug ljdHw bjdsW WjSg sg dul dry bjds fjaLjh ug sg WjSg h{ m

<sup>197</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 386 :

qjvj bn'aig l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sg Fg dH.V%J l'TgbJ ljdHwJ s[ hg fjl h{ dul dsbJ qSdwbJ sj  
faj Vhg v,esj u' dwl yg; s[ hV ba[ ugY f'dabJ rie[ qSw[ hV m

<sup>198</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

B'fg l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sg l+g wgiafpi ljdHw LgL qdhv drt[ h{ m

<sup>199</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l[vG Fg wgiafpi ljdHw LgL qdhv episbjij l+g epiP hdi ijdH ljdHw ug drt[ h{ m

<sup>200</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

lpvajVfpi h,B ljdHw ug dry ÉÉ r,B[ qhjiju ug s[ h,oJ s[ du.V%J Vjv WjWj ug V[ spwjV wgag  
lg m

<sup>201</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 386 :

l'Bg u' qhjiju ug V[ fiq f+l.V h' w[ wjWv dVrjlG FjHg uea ijQ@ uja bi'C[ } WtLg m

<sup>202</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 387 :

l+g e'dH.srvj ljdHw ug ypWji[ WjW[ q'hV ug drt[ u' s' f'ogbJ du.V%J sj f+dl,Z Vjq l{ygbJ hV u'  
ldaepiP ug V[ dvtjHgbJ m

<sup>203</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dHw f'og u' zV bjiag s[ Vjq a'G f+dl,Z h{ m

<sup>204</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 387 :

dH,w u'Cj u' q[y f>siJ f,wj h{ ba[ Wsjqg i.e sj h{ a[ h;gij rvj[ i'egbJ s[ ev AphjdHbJ i'e sPi hp.sj  
h{ m

<sup>205</sup> *Loc.cit.* : ldaepiP ug s[ lq[G sj a.WPij lju Wvr.c la[ s[ f+ojdH ldaepiP ug V[ bjf a.WPij fwC wi  
wgiaV l+g hdiq>si ljdHw ug b.si l+g b.dq+ali ljdHw ug drt[ wdaj u' dfljri dry h{ m

<sup>206</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 388 :

bjds l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug qhjiju slJ fajLjhgbJ s[ f+a,t liPf u' ldaepiP ug V[ l+g ijqli ljdHw ug  
episbjij[ drt[ lFVJ ldaepiJ ug sg WjSg dH,wai wi ba[ bjfSg WjSg RpyjiV wi FjHg episj ljdHw  
ug a'G dvtjrdH m

the possession of the Sodhis.<sup>207</sup> Some relics of Guru Arjan, dress, topi and kurta are available in village Bilga in Jalandhar district.<sup>208</sup> The important relics of Guru Hargobind, mentioned by Thakar Singh, include *Sri Sahib* (Sword) at Kartarpur,<sup>209</sup> Five arms, including Miri and Piri wore by the Guru, at Akal Bunga in Amritsar.<sup>210</sup> One barsha (spear);<sup>211</sup> One Gurj;<sup>212</sup> One Katar<sup>213</sup> and One Chola (cloak);<sup>214</sup> One Barsha (Spear) at Patiala;<sup>215</sup> Jamdaren district Lahore;<sup>216</sup> rabab;<sup>217</sup> and degbar for Langar.<sup>218</sup>

Some other relics of Guru Hargobind are *Bhai Bano di bir* (recension), version of Guru Granth Sahib,<sup>219</sup> a big spoon (karchha) for preparing langar, handed over to Bhai Rupa by the Guru,<sup>220</sup> and a Loh (Cauldron).<sup>221</sup> Relics of Guru Har Rai in the possession of the Sodhis of Kartarpur are Khanda dudhara (duble edged sword) and a stick.<sup>222</sup> one *gutka* (smell copy of bani) which the Guru gave to Suthre Shah, also further handed over it to his disciple Rujal Shah,<sup>223</sup> and stick of the Guru in the possession of the ruler of Jaipur.<sup>224</sup>

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<sup>207</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 389 :

epBwj u' l+g epiP biuV ljdHw ug qhjju ug sj c[T dH.yg y'Cj ba[ TjHg dH.y v.WjHg dvta FjHg episjl ug sg u' l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug Vjv dqvsg h{ m

<sup>208</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

df>c dWvej d;v%[ uv.Zi dry@ ujQJ B'fg a[ wpCaj h{ m

<sup>209</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g ljdHw ug a'v Í l[i f,wj ba[ y'CjHg Ĩ dH.yg@ bi b,Z'G b,e[ y'CjHg dffv[ a,w Í dH.yg h{ m

<sup>210</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g ljdHw \avrji| qgig sj m

<sup>211</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g ljdHw \avrji| fgig sj m

<sup>212</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 390 : WiAj m

<sup>213</sup> *Loc.cit.* : epiu@ wBji m

<sup>214</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

y'vj qhjju ug s[ b.e sj v.F t,a+gbJ s[ fi'ha fjl l+g b.dq+ali ug drt[ h{ m

<sup>215</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

WiAj u' l+g ldaepiP ug s[ l[rj wi lphjS[ rjv[ l,IsJ V[ ldaepiP ug s[ fjl'G dvbj lg ba[ ldaepiP ug s[ rlaP uJ s w[ lisji VjVP dl>z ug WPCgH[ rjv[ V[ u.e wi bjfSg dibjla dry lojfv wgaj m

<sup>216</sup> *Loc.cit.* : uqsjC d;v%[ vjh"i epei[ df>c dry u' adhlgv Liwfpi dry h{ m

<sup>217</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 391 : iWjW l+g epiP hdie'dW.s ljdHw ug sj m

<sup>218</sup> *Loc.cit.* : s[eWi ldaepiP ug s[ v..ei sj m

<sup>219</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug FjHg W.V' ug sg WgC sj dul RpKa[ l.qa ÉĪĒĒ dry siLV wiw[ l+g epiP a[e Whjspi ljdHw ug V[ l+g ufpug ljdHw ug sj fjn bji.F O a'G v{ w[ epif+ljds a,w qPv q>ai dvdtbj ba[ fjn #bup.Vg l{F>\$ sg ue%J #buPVg l.Fr\$ dvdtbj h{ m

<sup>220</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

wCAj u' ldaepiP ug V[ FjHg iPfj ug } WtdLbj ba[ WyV wgaj v..ei bap,B yvjRp u' lsj hpS a,w riasj h{ m

<sup>221</sup> *Loc.cit.* : v'h u' ljdHWJ V[ WtLg m

<sup>222</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 391-392 :

t>cj spZjij dul RpKfi ##l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug lhjdH\$\$ dvdtbj h'dHbj h{ ba[ b,e[ l+g epiP hdi ijdH ljdHw ug sj Vjq dvdtbj h'dHbj m

<sup>223</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 392-393 :

Important relics of Guru Tegh Bahadur include a simrana, a woolen rosary consisting of 28 beads, which was offered to the Guru by a Bairagi Sadhu, Janaki Das, Sarhand, had gone to Anandpur for the Guru's darshan, the Guru is said to have gifted it to Bhai Mihan.<sup>225</sup>

Significantly, the historical relics of Guru Gobind Singh mentioned by Thakar Singh in his *Sri Gurdware Darshan* are largest in number and given in more detailed manner. The name of each place where these relics have been displayed for the public viewing too, has been mentioned by the author. Important relics include five arrows in the custody of Bhai Chattar Singh of Village Rupe in the Malwa,<sup>226</sup> two swords (Shree Sahib) in the custody of Natha Singh Nihang of Village Kapurgarh in Nabha state,<sup>227</sup> One katari in the house of the ruler of Nabha;<sup>228</sup> comb (kanga) with hair, half turban (dastar), long *kirpan* in the house of the ruler of Nabha.<sup>229</sup>

One barchha (spear),<sup>230</sup> a quiver with five arrows,<sup>231</sup> *hukamnama* with the Guru's signatures,<sup>232</sup> a Shree Sahib (sword) with words, "darshan krega, nihai hohega"<sup>233</sup> a copy of Guru Granth Sahib with Guru's signatures,<sup>234</sup> a Katar that the

dH,w epBwj lpoi[ Ljh } l+g epiP hdi ijdH ljdHw ug V[ WtdLbj l' Rpl V[ bjfS[ y[v[ ipujv Ljh }  
ds,aj u' iujv Ljhg lpodibj s[ fjl h{ m  
<sup>224</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 393-394 :  
dH,w dlt dsrvjvg qhjiju ug } Wjvw liPf ujS t[vS rjla[ s[ debj lg m Rph ABg h,o v{ w[ qhjiju  
W.ev[ ljdHw ug a'G dH,wv[ hg api fH[ ba[ iju qdhv dry bjf yiV fH[ @ dHh ldaepiP ug sg fdr,ai  
l'Bg qhjiju u{ fpi s[ zi ijuZjVg Ldhi u{ fpi ijuFpajV[ dry h{ ba[ lB[LV tj l i[v sj u{ fpi h{ m  
<sup>225</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 394 :  
dH.V%J ldaepiP V[ bjfS[ h,o sj dlqiVj u' bnjHgbJ qSdwbJ sj WdSbj h'dHbj ldaepiP ug } W{ ijeg  
ljZP ujVwg sj l lih.s dVrjljg l+g bV.sfpi ug drt[ siLV wiV debj F[GBj s[ bjdHbj m  
<sup>226</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 395 :  
f>u agi Fg qhjiju ug V[ WtL[ u' FjHg iPf[ Vei s[l qjvr[ dry FjHg yai dl>z ug s[ zi hV m  
<sup>227</sup> *Loc.cit.* :  
s' avrjiJ \L+g ljdHw| iju VjF[ dry df>c wfPieC% FjHg V,oj dl>z ug c[i] hV m  
<sup>228</sup> *Loc.cit.* :  
dH,w wBjig Fg dH.V%J s[ hg c[i] h{ m qhjiju VjFj s[ zi drt[ m  
<sup>229</sup> *Loc.cit.* :  
w.zj dH,w w[lj lq[a& b,Zg slaji i.e Wsjqg@ dw+fjV v.Wg da.V dH.yg@ qhjiju VjFj ug s[ zi  
h{ m  
<sup>230</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 395 :  
WiAj ldaepiP ug s[ h,o sj m  
<sup>231</sup> *Loc.cit.* :  
F,oj agiJ sj dul dry c[T l' u"hi h{ m  
<sup>232</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 396 :  
##a[ij zi l' q[ij zi @ q[ij zi l' a[ij zi \$\$ dHh hpwqVjqj ljdHwJ sj sltag h{ m  
<sup>233</sup> *Loc.cit.* :  
l+g ljdHw \avrji| dul RpKfi dvdtbj h{ @ u' siLV wi[ej @ l' dVhvj h'r[ej m  
<sup>234</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 395 :  
l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug bjds du.V%J sj bjwji duvs sj dwajWg ai%J sj h{ @ dH.V%J s[ fdhv[ f,a[  
l+g epiP slq fjaLjh ug f>o s[ rjvg ug s[ slata hV m

Guru had given to Bhai Lakhmir,<sup>235</sup> 11 arrows at village Siana,<sup>236</sup> a *khandā*, dagger;<sup>237</sup> *nagani* or *nagdaun*;<sup>238</sup> a *bandook* or *Ramjangan*, gifted to the Guru by Kabuli Singh of Sabo ki Talwandi in the Malwa region,<sup>239</sup> Bhala (spear),<sup>240</sup> *saif sarohi*;<sup>241</sup> and *katar*, *bhishua*, *jamdarr*, *bhia*, *jamdhar*, which the Guru has mentioned in *sastar nam mala* in detail.<sup>242</sup>

Some of the important relics are the *hukamnamas*, which Guru Gobind Singh gave to some of his close associates. For instance, there is a *hukamnama*, he had given to Sayyid Budhu Shah of Sadhaura in 1685;<sup>243</sup> a *hukamnama* given to Sayyid Ali Shah of Nurpur, in 1705,<sup>244</sup> and a *hukamnama*, given to Nabhi Khan and Ghani Khan.<sup>245</sup> Besides these, there are thirteen more *hukamanamas* in the possession of Brahmans.<sup>246</sup> Most probably all these Sikh relics of considerable historical value including the *hukamnamas* of Guru Gobind Singh, might have been seen by Thakar Singh during his visits to these Gurdwaras, but many of these relics as articles of faith may not be available now.

Like his other contemporary Sikh Scholars of Sikh Shrines, Giani Thakar Singh has mentioned about the head priest or the custodian of each Gurdwara or a

<sup>235</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

wBji ldaepiP ug V[ sgV[ df>c s[ rjlg FjHg vtqgi ug } WtdLbj m

<sup>236</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 396-397 :

dh.sPbJ s[ f+dl,Z agio fh'H[ a'G s' w'h f,A'G s[ fjl[ r,v df>c dl.bjS[ epispbji[ drt[ y.e[ a'vsji debji%J agiJ s[ qp,t hV ba[ l,a qp,tJ a'G dWVj apw[ hV m

<sup>237</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 397 :

t.cj dul sg v.WjHg da.V xp,B ljT[ yji dH.yg h{ m

<sup>238</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dHl sj VjRpG VjeSg uJ Vjes"S h{ m

<sup>239</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 397-398 :

W.sPw \uJ ijqu.ej u' v.Wj 4½ xp,B ] m dHh qpvw qjvr[ ljW' wg avr.cg dr,y FjHg wjWvg dl>z V[ ldaepiP ug sg F[Bj wgaj m

<sup>240</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 398 :

Fjvj dHl} WiAj Fg wdh.s[ @ dHl sg v.WjHg b,n xp,B b,Z dH.yg h{ ba[ slaj v,wCg sj h{ m

<sup>241</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

uJli'hg dHl sj VjRpG h{ ba[ v.WjHg yji xp,B@ ljT[ da.V dH.y h{ m

<sup>242</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 398-399 :

dHl s[ VjRpG wBji@ dWAPbj@ uqsjC@ FgbJ@ uqZi@ bjds ldaepiP ug V[ Lla+ Vjq qjvj l+g slq e+.o ug dry dWloji Vjv dvt[ hV m

<sup>243</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 399 :

dH,w hpwqjVjqj ldaepiP ug V[ l.qa ÉÏË@ qhgV[ y[a dsV ÉÏ Wp,Zrji lr[i r[v[ l,Is Wp,ZP Ljh } WtdLbj m

<sup>244</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

dH,w hpwqVjqj ldaepiP ug V[ l.qa ÉÏË qhgV[ qjz dsV ÉÏ l'qrji l,Is bvg Ljh VPifpi rjv[ } WtdLbj m

<sup>245</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 400 :

dH,w hpwqVjqj qhjiju l,y[ fjaLjh ug V[ l.qa ÉÏË@ qhgV[ qjz ÉÏ dsV@ b{arji ijdH fv.z lrjig A,c VWg tjV eVg tjV qv[i rjdvbJ } dli'fjRp s[ WyV wi aphjcj Vejij Wu[ej m

<sup>246</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

a[i%J hpwqjVq[ qhjiju ug s[ dH.V%J a'G r,ti[ hV m!!!!dH.V%J dry'G Whpa lji[ hpwqjVq[ W+jhqSJ fj l hV m



religious place of the Sikhs. A very large part of this information that he had collected during his visits to the sacred places of the Sikhs is based on oral evidence and his own observation or perception. The chart or table prepared and given in Appendix, shows the fact of control and management of each recorded place or Gurdwara by author. Significantly, by the time Thakar Singh published his *Sri Gurdwara Darshan* in 1923, maximum number of the Gurdwaras or the sacred sites of the Sikhs (54) were still under the control of the udasis or Udasi Mahants, who traced their spiritual and historical descent from Sri Chand, eldest of the two sons of Guru Nanak.<sup>247</sup> Quite contrary to this, Shromani Gurdwara (Parbandhak Committee had come into being in 1920 especially) for the purpose of control and management of the Sikh Shrines. By then, it had under its control only twenty two (22) Gurdwaras. This was so, partly perhaps due to the fact that many of the Udasi Mahants were reluctant to handover the control or custody of the Sikh Shrines to the Akali reforms, rather they were ready to face the litigation and they did so.<sup>248</sup>

Another important fact is that out of more than fifty (54) historical sites or shrines recorded by Giani Thakar Singh under the control of the Udasis, maximum number of the Gurdwaras (17), nearly one third, are associated with Guru Nanak alone. This is partly perhaps due to the fact that they were connected with Sri Chand who happened to be the eldest son of Guru Nanak and partly due to their extreme sense of reverence for Guru Nanak as the founder of Sikhism. Moreover, during the period of Sikh rule, the Udasis had made attempts to prove their affiliation with the early Sikh tradition in order to fetch more patronage from the ruling classes.<sup>249</sup> The number of the Shrines of other Sikh Gurus, whose custodians were also the Udasis, is shown distributed in the names of Guru Angad and Guru Amar Das, one each; four, two, eight, twelve and eight in the names of Guru Arjan, Guru Hargobind, Gur Har Rai, Guru Teghh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh respectively.<sup>250</sup>

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<sup>247</sup> See, Appendix XII, for detailed account of the Udassi, especially during the period of Sikh rule, see Sulakhan Sikh, *in the Sikh Tradition*, ABS Publishers, Jalandhar, 1999.

<sup>248</sup> See, Kiranjit Sandhu, *The Udasis in the colonial Punjab* (1849 AD – 1947 AD.), Ph.D. Thesis, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar 2011.

<sup>249</sup> For details, see, Sulakhan Sikh, *Heterodoxy in th Sikh tradition*.

<sup>250</sup> See, Appendix XII.

Next to the Udasis, are the Nirmala Sikhs or Nirmala Mahants, who managed over two dozen (26) Sikh shrines by 1923. It is important to note that the maximum number of these (7) nearly one fourth, are connected with Guru Gobind Singh alone, obviously the reason being that the Nirmala sikh tradition is said to have been started by the tenth sikh Guru himself. This is also in tune with the fact that ever the maximum number of the Sikh Shrines, recorded by Thakar Singh as well as by other scholars, are shown the name of Guru Gobind Singh, instead of Guru Nanak, who was perhaps the widely travelled Guru among all. This was partly perhaps due to the Sikh Scholar's prejudice for the Khalsa mode of Sikh identity as the main identity or concern of the Sikhs during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>251</sup> The number of Shrines of other Sikh Gurus under the control of Nirmala Sikhs was not very large.<sup>252</sup>

In terms of numbers, next to the Udasis and the Nirmala Mahants, about a score (19) of the Gurdwaras were being managed by the Nihangs, of which the majority (7) are again shown connected with Guru Gobind Singh alone. The rest of the shrines under the Nihangs are shown in the names of Guru Nanak (1), Guru Arjan (1), Guru Hargobind (5), Guru Har Rai (2) and Guru Tegh Bahadur (3).<sup>253</sup>

Besides the Udasis, Nirmalas and the Nihangs, Giani Thakar Singh found that a very large number of the Sikh Shrines were still being managed by those who simply registered themselves as 'Sikh'. The total number of such Gurdwaras or places of historical importance was about 240, of which the maximum (110) are shown connected with Guru Gobind Singh alone, followed by Guru Tegh Bahadur (61), Guru Hargobind (28) and Guru Nanak (15) in a descending order. Among others, who managed the Sikh Gurdwaras, only a few recorded themselves as the Khatri Sikhs of Bhalla (10) and Sodhi (8) Sub Caste; the Lubana Sikh (1); the Namdhari Sikhs (2); the Ramgarhia Sikhs (2); The Suthreshahis (4); the Diwane Sikhs (2); The Dadupanthis (1); The Fakirs (2) and the Brahmans (2). It may be noted here that only one Gurdwara has been shown under the management of an Akali Sikh, perhaps due to the Akali's struggle partly against the Udasi Mahants and partly against the British.

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<sup>251</sup> Gurdarshan Singh Dhillon, *Character and impact of the Singh Sabha Movement*, Punjab University, Patiala, 1973. Of Harjot Oberoi

<sup>252</sup> See, Appendix XII.

<sup>253</sup> See, Appendix XII.

Giani Thakar Singh's Sri Gurduare Darshan is also significant from the point of view that it contains adequate references to the income of some prominent or main Sikh Shrines both from the offerings, a regular source, and the Jagir lands dharmarth and other properties attached to them. Out the total of more than five hundred sacred shrines and sites (537) of the Sikhs, recorded by him, the income of just 1/10<sup>th</sup> of them (54) has been shown both from moveable and immovable sources. For instance with the Shrines of Guru Nanak at Nankana Sahib,<sup>254</sup> Mal Sahib<sup>255</sup> and *Gurusar Sahib*<sup>256</sup> were found attached eleven *murabas* (unit of measurement of land) of land as revenue free, besides *huge* income from the offerings. Other notable Gurdwaras which enjoyed huge landed properties include the Gurdwara Sahib Blochistan<sup>257</sup> Gurdwara Chheherta Sahib,<sup>258</sup> Chola Sahib,<sup>259</sup> Sarovar Sri Tarn Taran Sahib,<sup>260</sup> Gurdwara Thamm Sahib,<sup>261</sup> and Gurdwara Chabacha Sahib.<sup>262</sup>

Maharaja Ranjit Singh had granted huge land to the Gurdwara Baoli Sahib, besides its regular income from offering and rent of the shops attached to it.<sup>263</sup> Shrines which enjoyed grants of land of small value was very large. Of these most notable are Gurdwara Nanak Matta Sahib,<sup>264</sup> Gurdwara Dalla Sahib,<sup>265</sup> and Gurdwara Satlani Sahib,<sup>266</sup> Gurdwara Paunta Sahib,<sup>267</sup> Gurdwara Kapal Mochan

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<sup>254</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 14 :  
b,uw,v% bjqsV dHl bjds epispbji[ ljdHw ug sg dH,w v,t WjHg h;ji s[ veFe h{ m

<sup>255</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 16 :  
dHl epi blojV Vjv Whpa ljig ;qgV bjqsV h{ m

<sup>256</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 46 :  
dHl epispbji[ Vjv ÉÉ qpi,W[ ;qgV rg h{ m

<sup>257</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 45 :  
u' hpS a,w ujeji h{ ba[ Whpa r,cj blojV h{ m

<sup>258</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 86 :  
;qgV y'tg h{ ba[ fPuj Fg bV.a bJRpGsg h{ m

<sup>259</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 84 :  
ujeji ;qgV y'tg h{ m

<sup>260</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 87 :  
uegi-;qgV y'tg h{ m

<sup>261</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 91 :  
;qgV ujeji rg h{ m

<sup>262</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 97 :  
;qgV epispbji[ s[ Vjv ÐÈ dWz[ h{ m

<sup>263</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 100-101 :  
Whpa spwjVJ ba[ qwjV fptaj epiP wg WjRpvg ljdHw ug s[ Vjq hV m

<sup>264</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 122 :  
Whpa ljij u.ev ba[ ;qgV epispbji[ s[ Vjv h{ m

<sup>265</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 125 :  
;qgV Fg h{ m

<sup>266</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 126 :

Sahib;<sup>268</sup> and Gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib.<sup>269</sup> Gurdwara Hazoor Sahib at Nanded in contrast to these shrines, enjoyed huge landed properties in the five villages, besides the income from offerings and special collections on the eve of some historic occasion. It may be added here that the landed properties shown by Thakar Singh in case of the prominent and other Sikh shrines was recorded by him, based very largely on oral information supplied to him, apart from a few cases of the Gurdwara, for which the custodians of these shrines had documentary evidence in the forms of deeds (pattas) of the *dharmarth* or revenue-free land grants continuing from the earlier period.

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dH,o[ lpt dVZjV sg W[b.a s[e h{ dHl episbji[ s[ Vjv Whpa ;qgVJ ba[ ĚĚ ZiqLjvj episbji[ hV m

<sup>267</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 206 :

;qgV rg h{ ba[ dibjlaJ xpvdwBJ r,v'G Fg lvjVj h{ m

<sup>268</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 260 :

;qgV h{ m

<sup>269</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 213-16 :

ujegi-;qgV h{ m

## CHAPTER – V

### ***GURSHABAD RATANKAR MAHANKOSH (1930) :***

#### **BHAI KAHN SINGH NABHA**

Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha (1861-1938) was a renowned scholar of Sikh history and literature, a lexicographer and an encyclopaedist. In Principal Teja Singh's view, his knowledge of the Sikh scripture and Sikh history is most profound and unrivalled.<sup>1</sup> His most seminal or influential work *Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahankosh* (1930), sub-titled as *Encyclopedia of Sikh Literature* is quite well known to the historians and researchers of Sikh history, religion, language and literature as a reference work. It has certainly inspired the generations of scholars after him. Its significance also lies in the fact that it contains very valuable information regarding the historical Gurdwaras and other sacred sites and memorials of the Sikhs. Some of his other notable works include *Gurmat Parbhakar* (1998), glossary of Sikh terminology and his *Gurmat Sudhakar* (1899), an anthology of important Sikh texts, both scriptural and historical. Significantly, it was through his literary attainments that Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha subtly moulded the course of Sikh awakening during the Singh Sabha period.

## I

Unfortunately, not much has been written in English on the life and works of a legendary scholar of the Sikhs; *The Encyclopaedia of Sikhism* edited by Harbans contains a brief life-sketch of Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha written by Satyindra Singh AVSM (Retd.)<sup>2</sup> However, some works written in Punjabi in the post-independence period on the life and literary creations of Bhai Khan Singh, are available. A renowned Sikh scholar, Shamsheer Singh Ashok, wrote his *Prasidh Vidhvan Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha* in 1966 nearly three decades after Nabha's death on November 24, 1938.<sup>3</sup> He has been followed by Sukhjot

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<sup>1</sup> Teja Singh (forward Khalsa College Amritsar, 18<sup>th</sup> Jan 1930), *Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahankosh*, National Book Shop, New Delhi; 1990, n.p.

<sup>2</sup> Harbans Singh (ed), *The Encyclopaedia of Sikhism*, Vol. II Punjabi University, Patiala, 2001 (First edition in 1996), pp. 409-410.

<sup>3</sup> Shamsheer Singh Ashok, *Prasidh Vidhvan Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha*, Amritsar, 1966.

Kaur<sup>4</sup>, Amarjit Singh (edited work)<sup>5</sup>, and Devinder Singh Vidiarthi<sup>6</sup>, a well known scholar of the Sikhs and their literature. Some articles too, have been written on the life and individual works of Kahn Singh Nabha. For instance, Joginder Singh's analysis of Nabha's *Hum Hindu Nahin* (published around 1887) is noteworthy. On the basis of information available in the introduction of Nabha's *Mahankosh*, as well as in the works cited above, it is almost essential to know his credentials for better understanding and analysis of his *Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahankosh*.

As of now what we know about his life-sketch is that Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha was born on August 30, 1861, to his parents, Narain Singh and Har Kaur, in a Dhillon Jat Sikh family at the Village of Sabaz Banera, located in what was then Patiala State. His father, Narain Singh succeeded to the charge of Gurdwara Dera Baba Ajaypal Singh at Nabha, after the death of his grandfather Sarup Singh in 1861. Kahn Singh was the eldest of three brothers<sup>7</sup> and one sister, Kahn Kaur.

Nabha did not attend any school or college for formal education, but studied several branches of learning on his own. By the age of 10, he was able to quote freely from the Guru Granth Sahib and Dasam Granth. In Nabha, he studied Sanskrit classics with local pandits and studied under the famous musicologist, Mahant Gajja Singh. In Delhi, he studied Persian with Maulawis. In 1883, he continued his study of Persian for another two years and assisted Bhai Gurmukh Singh, a leading figure in the Singh Sabha Movement, in the publication of his *Sudhararak*. In 1887, he was appointed the tutor to Ripudaman Singh, heir apparent to Nabha State. He continued to serve Nabha State in several capacities, from the personal secretary of Maharaja Hira Singh to judge of the High Court. From 1915-1917, He also served the neighbouring state of Patiala. In 1885, he had a chance meeting with Max Arthur Macauliffe which led to a lifelong friendship as well as scholarly collaboration between the two. When Max Arthur Macauliffe was doing his six volume work entitled, *The Sikh Religion*, Kahn Singh helped Macauliffe in

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<sup>4</sup> Sukhjot Kaur, *Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha Te Unan Dian Rachnavan*, Patiala, 1973.

<sup>5</sup> Amarjit Singh (ed), *Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha : Ik Adhian*, Patiala 1982.

<sup>6</sup> Devinder Singh Vidiarthi, *Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha : Jivan Te Rachna*, Patiala 1987.

<sup>7</sup> The other two were Meehan Singh and Bishan Singh.

his study of Sikh Scriptures and the history of early Sikhism. When it was published by the Clarendon Press, Kahn Singh was assigned the copyright of the work.<sup>8</sup>

As a man of aristocratic being, he had the interests of an aesthete and loved art, flowers and music. In several spheres, he was the arbiter of taste. He practiced what he preached. He advocated inter-caste marriages and his son's marriage was such. His niece, a widow, was remarried, in accordance with his wishes. He would retire to the hills of Solan and Simla in summers, and was also known as a good Tennis player. He contributed financially and otherwise to the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and presided over the Sikh Educational Conference in 1931, a singular honour. In 1932, the British Government gave him the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1933, he was presented a sword by King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan, where he had gone for research.

His keen interest in religious issues touched the life of many and earned the wrath of certain Hindu elements. He was furious and wanted that the Sikh religion and its dictates be taken seriously and depicted correctly. "*Hum Hindu Nahin*" was published to prove the point. He was responsible for the removal of all kinds of idols from the Parkarma of Harmandir Sahib, condemning it as idol worship. He always protected truth and fought injustice in all spheres of life. His social and political programs were always directed to fulfill his literary and religious agenda.

From among Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's works, *Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahankosh* is his *magnum opus*, which he accomplished in 1926 after putting in fifteen years hard and incessant labour in research and finally getting it published in 1930 with the help of the princely state of Patiala.<sup>9</sup> In Harbans Singh's view Nabha's *Mahankosh* "will remain a permanent monument to his unmatched industry and erudition"<sup>10</sup> It is primarily because of its historical significance, though not an exclusive account of the Sikh Gurdwaras like that of the works of Pandit Tara Singh Narotam and Giani Gian Singh, that it has been included in the present analysis of the Sikh historical literature on the Sikh shrines.

Several other notable literary and historical works of Kahn Singh Nabha, include his maiden work *Raj Dharam* (1884), written at the behest of Maharaja Hira Singh of

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<sup>8</sup> [www.sikhiwiki.org/index.php/Bhai\\_kahn\\_singh\\_nabha\\_website/Nabha](http://www.sikhiwiki.org/index.php/Bhai_kahn_singh_nabha_website/Nabha)

<sup>9</sup> The state spent Rs. 51,000/- on its publication and it was priced at Rs. 110.

<sup>10</sup> Harbans Singh (ed), *The Encyclopedia of Sikhism*, Vol.-II, 9. 410.

Nabha;<sup>11</sup> *Natak Bhavarth Dipika* (1888), an exegesis of extracts from Hanuman Natak; *Hum Hindu Nahin* (1898), which set forth forcefully the Singh Sabha viewpoint or perception of Sikh identity;<sup>12</sup> *The Gurmat Parbhakar* (1898), a glossary of Sikh terminology, concepts and institutions;<sup>13</sup> *Gurmat Sudhakar* (1899) an anthology of important Sikh texts, scriptural and historical;<sup>14</sup> *Gur Chhand Divakar* (1924); *Gurshabad Alankar* (1925); and his teekas or exegeses of *Jaimani Ashvamedh* (1896), *Vishnu Purana* (1903), *Sadu* and *Chandi di var* (1935). His works which were published posthumously include *Gurmat Martand* (2 volumes) published in 1960, which contains much more explanatory material than his earlier work *Gurmat Prabhakar*; and a travelogue published in 1984. Thus, in this way, though he lived in seclusion, totally immersed in his scholarly pursuits, yet he continued to enrich the contemporary Sikh way of life in its diverse aspects throughout his life of more than seventy years. He died at Nabha on November 24, 1938 leaving behind a rich legacy. Thus, Nabha's contribution to the history of the Sikhs and their literature is commendable and everlasting.

### III

*Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahankosh* by Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha was, for the first time, published by the Princely state of Patiala in 1930.<sup>15</sup> Thereafter, it has been published by languages Department, Punjab in 1974<sup>16</sup> and an abridged form by the National Book shop, New Delhi, in 1990.<sup>17</sup> It may be noted here that Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has recently, published an account of the Gurdwaras called *Gurdham Didar arthat Gurdham Darpan* in 2009, which contains information on the Sikh Shrines based primarily and entirely on Nabha's *Mahankosh*<sup>18</sup> Significantly, in his Introduction to this

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<sup>11</sup> This book was published and distributed on Government expense.

<sup>12</sup> This was Nabha's third book, wherein he was stressed upon the unique identity of the Sikhs, separate from the Hindu religion. Initially in Hindi, it was later translated into Punjabi language.

<sup>13</sup> Studded with beautiful examples from Sri Guru Granth Sahib, this book condemns the superstitions prevailing in the India sourly.

<sup>14</sup> This book contain evidences from the Sikh literature, historical and semi-historical, in support of the various beliefs and practices of Sikhism.

<sup>15</sup> The copy of this rare work is not easily available.

<sup>16</sup> *Mahankosh*, Languages Deptt., Punjab, Patiala, 1974.

<sup>17</sup> *Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahankosh*, National Book shop, New Delhi, 1990.

<sup>18</sup> *Gurdham Didar arthat Gurdham Darpan* (Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha Rachit *Mahankosh de Adhar te*), Dharam Parchar Committee, Shromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee, Sri Amritsar, 2009.



book written in May 2000, Giani Gurdit Singh, on the very first page writes, that Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha had taken the help of some persons, among whom, Bhai Parduman Singh Baddon of district Hoshiarpur was one, who never disclosed his identity during his service to Kahn Singh Nabha. Moreover, he tried his level best to visit almost all those places and Gurdwaras which had been sanctified by the Sikh Gurus by their presence in one way or the other. What is perhaps more important to note is that Nabha has used all the information, supplied to him in a written form by Parduman Singh Baddon, in a modified version in his *Mahankosh* at appropriate places.<sup>19</sup>

At another place, Giani Gurdit Singh writes that the researcher (Parduman Singh Badden), with the permission of Kahn Singh Nabha had later on, published a book entitled *Gurdham Darpan*, which is now, a rare book and is hardly available, though worth publishing.<sup>20</sup> On the whole, Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's *Mahankosh* still serves as one of the most reliable reference works for research on Sikh history and religion. It is a clear, succinct and wonderful exposition of the history, religion, culture and literature of the Punjab and the Sikhs.<sup>21</sup>

Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's information on the shrines of the Sikh Gurus and the Sikh martyrs, given in an alphabetical order in his *Mahankosh* is very important. Out of the total of 585 Gurdwaras and other sacred sites of the Sikhs, Nabha, very like his contemporary Sikh chroniclers of Sikh Shrines, has recorded the maximum number in the name of Guru Gobind Singh (183), followed by, Guru Tegh Bahadur (117), Guru Hargobind (130), and Guru Nanak (91), in a descending order. As it is expected *a priori*, the minimum number of the Gurwaras are found connected with Guru Harkirshan.

Out of nearly a hundred shrines of Guru Nanak (91), more than a dozen find very detailed description, as they are relatively speaking, considered to be more important or premier institutions of the Sikhs. Among these, first and the foremost, is Nankiana (Nankana) or Guru Nanak's home (ਯਾਤਨ). It is the birthplace of Guru Nanak in district Shekhupura (now in Pakistan) at distance of forty-eight miles to the West of Lahore,

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<sup>19</sup> Gurdham Didar "Introduction: Gurdit Sing Giani", May 31, 2000, np.

<sup>20</sup> Giani Gurdit Singh, "Intoduction: December 15, 1997, *Gurdham Sangreh* by Giani Gian Singh, Kendri Singh Sabha Academy. Chandigarh, 1999, np. "

<sup>21</sup> [www.sikhiwiki.org/index.php/Bhai-kahn-singh-nabha](http://www.sikhiwiki.org/index.php/Bhai-kahn-singh-nabha). Website : Nabha.

which was earlier known as Raipur; but later it came to be known as Talwandi Rai Bhoi. Now Nankiana is a station on North Western railway. Guru Nanak Dev was born in this holy village in Sammat 1526 i.e. 1469 AD. An elegant shrine known as 'Janam Asthan' stands at this place. There are beautiful residential houses beside the shrine. Land measuring eighteen thousand acres is the property of the shrine and a fief amounting to rupees nine thousand, eight hundred ninety-two per annum has been granted to the shrine. The annual income from the offerings is nearly twenty thousand rupees. Earlier the priests of this holy place were members of Udasi sect. Since 1921, religious affairs of the shrine were managed by the Sikhs themselves. Religious fairs are held on the day of full moon in Kattak and on Nimani.<sup>22</sup>

Besides Janam Asthan, there are several other shrines in its surroundings, such as, Kiara Sahib, a place where the Guru turned the crop into a flourishing<sup>23</sup> one after it was grazed by his cattle. The shrine owns forty-five squares of land.; Gurdwara Tambu Sahib,<sup>24</sup> the place visited by the Guru along with Bala during his quest for Sacha Sauda; Gurdwara Patti Sahib,<sup>25</sup> the site where Guru Nanak in his childhood attempted to learn from Panda (teacher) and later composed his Patti in Rag Asa; Gurdwara Bal Lila,<sup>26</sup> a site where the Guru in his childhood used to play and Rai Bular raised a tank in his memory;

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<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 693 :

VVdwjVj@ s[r sj bIV \zi|@ vh"i'G 48 qgv f,Aq d;v%j L[tfpij dry epiP VjVw l:jqg s[ uVq sj Vei@ dul sj fdhvj VjRpG ijdHfpi x[i avr.cg ijdH F'dH sg h'dHbj mō dHl fdra+ Vei dry l.qa 1526 dry l+g epiP VjVw s[r V[ braji Zjdibj h{ m dHl oJ hpS epispbjij ##uVq blojV\$\$ bjvgLjV WdSbj h'dHbj h{ @ fjl idhS vHg lp.si qwjV hV@ epiZjq Vjv bnjiJ h;ji H[wC ;qgV ba[ V" h;ji b,n l" WjVr[ ipfH[ sg ujeji h{ m wiWg rgh h;ji lvjVj fPuj sg bjqsVg h{ m fdhvJ fPujig Rpsjlg lg@ lV 1921 a'G dl>z l[rj wis[ hV m q[vj w,aw fPiVqjLg ba[ dVqjSg } hp.sj h{ m

<sup>23</sup> *Loc.cit* :

dwbjij ljdHw Vei a'G fPir r,v lqgf hg epiP ljdHw sj Rph lojV@ du,o[ epiP ug V[ fLPbJ sg tjZg f{vg hig wgag m dHl epis:ji[ Vjv 45 qpi,W[ ;qgV h{ m

<sup>24</sup> *Loc.cit* :

a.WP ljdHw wIW[ a'G RpKai r,v l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sd Rph epis:jiij h{ @ du,o[ yPhCwjS[ a'G l,yj l"s'j wiw[ FjHg Wjvj ug lq[a dH,w rS s[ dWiA h[n bjw[ driju[ epis:jiij ep.Wusji lp.si WS dihj h{ m dHl sg l[rj dH,w f+[qg lisji r,v'G h' ihg h{ m

<sup>25</sup> *Loc.cit* :

f,Bg ljdHw wIW[ s[ dry hg epis:jiij Wjv vgv%j fjl l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sj epis:jiij h{ m epiP ug V[ dH,o[ fjZ[ fjl fC%V W{dnbj Rpl } Rpfs[L s[ w[ bjfSj dl,t WSjdHbj lg m bjlj f,Bg WjSg dH,o[ hg Rpyig h{ m fpujig dl>z hV m

<sup>26</sup> *Loc.cit* : Wjv vgv%j VjVdwjVj ljdHw sg bjWjsg dry l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sj epis:jiij h{ m du,o[ A'Bg Rpqj dry t[cs[ lV m epis:ji[ a'G fPir r,v dH,w avjW h{ @ u' epiP ljdHw s[ Vjq fpi ijdH Wpvji V[ tpsrjdHbj lg m epis:jiij lp.si WdSbj h'dHbj h{ m fpujig dl>z h{ m dHl epis:ji[ Vjv 120 qpi,W[ ;qgV ba[ 31 ipfH[ lvjVj ujeji h{ m

Gurdwara Malji Sahib,<sup>27</sup> the place where the Guru grazed cattle; and Gurdwara Sacha Sauda, the place where the Guru fed the needy *sadhs* by spending all the money his father had given to him for a profitable trade.<sup>28</sup> Among the other famous shrines connected with Guru Nanak is Gurdwara Panja Sahib (Palm print of Guru Nanak upon a rock) at Hasan Abdal, a memorial to the Guru's visit to that place on first of Sawan and a Sikh behalf that his palm-print was affixed on the same day. This Gurdwara enjoyed the land-grants of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, worth rupees five hundred. There is also some income to the Gurdwara from the water-mills. In 1920, it was being managed by a committee of devotee Sikhs.<sup>29</sup> Gurdwara Kandh Sahib (kachi) (at Batala) represents the place where the marriage party of Guru Nanak was directed to rest.<sup>30</sup> Gurdwara Dera Sahib marks the significance of the place where the Guru actually got married. This Gurdwara enjoyed 35 bighas of land as a Jagir at Bhattiwal village.<sup>31</sup>

There are some historical Gurdwaras of Guru Nanak at Sultanpur Lodhi, which reflect or symbolise some of the actual events of his life during his stay at that place. Gurdwara Sant Ghat signifies the place on the bank of sacred Vein, where Guru Nanak disappeared after a dip and on reappearing after three days took to long travels (*Udasian*). Five *ghumaons* of land has been donated to this Gurdwara by the princely states.<sup>32</sup> At Hat Sahib, the Guru managed the royal provision store, which benefitted many people. At this

<sup>27</sup> *Loc.cit* :

qjv ug ljdHw VjVdwbjVj ljdHw s[ dry l+g epiP ug sj Rph blojV@ du,o[ ejHgbJ ba[ q,NgBJ yjis[ hp.s[ lV@ bi qjv dWiA sg AjdHbj lPiu s[ TvS a'G Fg epiP ljdHw s[ qp,t'G Vhg Bvg lgô 180 qpi,W[ ;qgV ba[ 50 ipfH[ Vws lvjVj ujeji h{ m Rph rS \qjv sj dWiA@ dul av[ epiP ug driju[ lV@ q'uPs h{ m

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 474 :

d;v%j@ algv@ ojSj L[tPfpjij sj df>c@ dul sgbJ s' bjWjsgbJ s[ drywji ##tij l"sjs\$ epis:jij h{ m dHl ue%J epiP VjVw s[r ug V[ dfaj sg bjeLj bVplji ô dw vjF rjvj rfji wiVj- Fp,t[ drs:jV lJPbJ } f+ljs AwjS vHg fP.ug tiy wgag lg mô Vjv 250 drz[ ;qgV h{ r{ljt@ qjz lpsg 1 ba[ w,aw-fpVlj } q[vj v,esj h{ m

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 792 :

l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug sj hlv bWsjv e+jq fj1 dH,w dlvj fpi v,debj h'dHbj h,o sj dy.V%@ du,o[ f+dl,Z epis:jij h{ mô epiP VjVw s[r ug dH,o[ 1 ljrS } fZji[ hV ba[ dHl[ dsV f>uJ v,ej h{ mô epis:ji[ } qhjijuj iSuga dl>z sg bifg f>u l" ipfLj lvjVj ujeji h{ wpN ;qgV epis:ji[ Vjv h{ @ fV y,wgbJ sg Fg bjqsV h{ @ hpS epidl,tj sg wq[Bg epis:ji[ sj RpKaq f+W.Z wi ihg h{ m

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 834 :

w,yg w..Z dHh Rph blojV h{ @ du,o[ epiP VjVw s[r ug sg Wija sj c[ij lg! Rpl lq[G sg fpjSg w..Z w,yg q'uPs h{ m ypijh[ Wj;ji dry oC%j WdSbj h'dHbj h{ m Fjs'G lpsg l,a } q[vj hp.sj h{ m fpujig dl>z h{ m  
<sup>31</sup> *Loc.cit.* : c[hij ljdHw@ dHh Rph blojV h{ m du,o[ epiP VjVw l:jg sj drbjh h'dHbj m Fjs'G lpsg 7 } q[vj hp.sj h{ @ fpujig dl>z h{ m epis:ji[ Vjv 35 zpqjRpG ;qgV@ df>c F,Bg rjv ba[ 8 zpqjRpG dH,o[ h{ m

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 221 :

ldazjB@ W[Hg sj Rph zjB@ du,o[ l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug Bp,Wg qji w[ v'f h' eH[ lV@ bi agu[ dsV dVwv w[ Rpsjlg F[l ZjiV wgaj m dibjla r,v'G f>u zpqjRpG uqgV dHl epis:ji[ VjRpG h{ m

place, there are eleven small and big weights of stone owned by the employer of Guru Nanak. Twenty *ghumaons* of land and Rs. 81/- in cash were donated to this Gurdwara by the Kapurthala state.<sup>33</sup> The place where the Nawab's clerks checked the accounts of the Guru is called Kothri Sahib.<sup>34</sup> This Gurdwara also enjoyed three *ghumaons* of land given to it by the princely state. Guru Ka Bagh Gurdwara there represents the home of Bibi Nanaki (Guru's sister) and the residence of Guru Nanak. Also, both the sons of the Guru, Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das, were born there. There is a hermitage of Baba Sri Chand.<sup>35</sup> Lastly, Ber Sahib Gurdwara marks the place, where the Guru used to go daily to take bath in the sacred "Vein" A *ber* tree of Guru's time still stands there. The Kapurthala state sanctioned Rs. 1360/- as an annual *Jagir* to the Gurdwara and Rs. 125/- and Rs. 51/- respectively were sanctioned by the Paitala and Nabha states. Significantly, indeed, this Gurdwara enjoyed thirty *ghumaons* of land in the villages, Manik and Machijoya.<sup>36</sup> The Gurdwaras of Guru Nanak at Kartarpur (Ravi) and Dera Baba Nanak (known earlier as Kartarpur) are historically very prominent as they represent Guru's stay there during the last phase of his life. As per Bhai Gurdas's testimony, the Guru, after travelling far and wide, settled at Kartarpur (a town founded by him in 1504) in Tehsil Shankargarh of district Gurdaspur;

dxdi WjWj bjdHbj wiajifpdi F[t Rpsjlg lev Rpajij mm  
fdhi l.ljig wfC[ q>ug W{dn wgbj brajij mm

Bhai Doda and Duni Chand (Karori Mal) did their level best to raise the town as well as a *dharmshala* there. The Guru breathed his last at Kartarpur in 1539, which was later submerged by river Ravi. The memorial of the Guru was reconstructed. This Gurdwara

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<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 221:

h,B ljdHw@ dHl oJ l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug V[ liwjig q'sg tjV[ sg spwjV t'vg h'Hg lg@ dH,o[ l+g epiP VjVw s[r ug l:jqg s[ 11 r,B[ f,oi s[ r,c[ A'B[ hV m

<sup>34</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

w'nCg ljdHw@ dHh Rph oJ h{ du,o[ VrjW s[ qpVLgbJ V[ epiP ljdHw a'G v[tj dvbj lg m dibjla r,v'G da.V zpqjRpG ;qgV dHl episbjij s[ VjRpG h{ m

<sup>35</sup> *Loc. Cit.* :

epiP wj Wje dHh blojV WgWg VjVwg ug sj zi ba[ epiP VjVw s[r ug sj ihjdHLg qwjV lg m dHl[ oJ WjWj l+g y.s ba[ vtqg sjl uVq[ hV m dHl epis:ji[ s[ VjRpG a[i%J zpqjRpG ;qgV wfPiov[ r,v'G h{ m dHl oJ WjWj l+g y.s ug sg dH,w W{ijeS h{ m

<sup>36</sup> *Loc. Cit.* :

W[i ljdHw@ Ldhi a'G f,Aq widW b,Z qgv Rpl blojV@ du,o[ W[Hg dry dV,a dHLVjV wiV epiP ljdHw ujdHbj wis[ lV m epiP ljdHw s[ r[v[ sg W[ig hpS q"uPs h{ m dHl epiZjq } a[iJ l" l,n ipfi[ lrvjVj ujeji dibjla r,v'G@ lrvj l" ipdfij dibjla fdBbjv[ a'G agl zpqjRpG uqgV epis:ji[ s[ VjRpG df>c qjSw ba[ df>c qjAgu'dHbj dry h{ m

enjoyed an annual donation of rupees 375 from village Kohlian and a jagir of 70 *ghumaons* of land from various other villages. Dharam Chand, son of Lakhmi Das named the newly founded town as Dehra (Dera) Baba Nanak and raised shrine in the memory of Guru Nanak. This shrine was built and subsequently developed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sardar Sudh Singh. This Gurdwara enjoyed revenue-free land grants of several villages, such as Quilla Natha Singh, worth Rs. 14,000/- ; village Kamalpur, worth Rs. 825/- and Villages Taalpur and Gadran in district Amritsar.

Kahn Singh Nabha has recorded only six Gurdwaras in the name of Guru Angad Dev of which the most notable and venerated among the Sikhs are the Gurdwara Tapiana Sahib,<sup>37</sup> the place where the Guru used to perform religious auterities; the Gurdwara Mal Akhara,<sup>38</sup> the place where the Guru used to sit and instruct the children in the art of wrestling, and the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib at Khadur.<sup>39</sup>

Out of nearly a dozen (10) Gurdwaras mentioned in the name of Guru Amar Das, the most important ones include his birth place at Basarke Gillan;<sup>40</sup> Gurdwara Sann Sahib<sup>41</sup> and Gurdwara Baohli Sahib at Goindwal. At this place, a well with eighty four steps was dug by the Guru in 1559 AD. which the devotees believed had considerable religious merit. This Gurdwara enjoyed an estate worth Rs. 1155/- from the Mughal times in villages Goindwal, Todewal, Duggalwala and Fateh Chack. Annuities worth Rs. 335 and Rs. 54 were also given to this institution by the rulers of princely states of Kapurthala and Nabha. The Gurdwara also had considerable landed property in the villages of

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<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 366 :

l+g epiP b.es s[r ug sj Vgrjl lojV@ u' aiV ajiV i[vr[ lB[LV a'G 10 qgv sPi h{ m dHl Vei dry epiP b.es s[r ug sj c[ij h{ mō adfbjVj ljdHw@ bjWjsg a'G dH,w xivJe RpKai fPir epiP b.es s[r ug s[ af sj blojV dHl fj] dH,w ajv h{ @ duls[ dwVji[ FjHg Wjv[ sg lqjZ h{ m

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 366 :

q,v btjCj@ bjWjsg s[ w'v hg f,Aq r,v epiP b.es bjWjsg s[ w'v hg f,Aq r,v epiP b.es s[r ug sj Rph lojV@ du,o[ W{n w[ df>c s[ Wjvwj } q,v Ip,Z sg dldtbj dsbj wis[ lV m

<sup>39</sup> Loc. Cit :

tcPi ljdHw c[ij epiP b.es s[r ug sj rg h{ m

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 847 :

d;v%j b.dq+ali@ algv aiV ajiV ojSj zdi.cj sj dH,w df>c u' i[vr[ lB[LV dAhiBj a'G da.V qgv s,tS f,Aq h{ @ Ldhi b.dq+ali a'G da.V w'h f,Aq h{ m dHh epiP bqisjl ug sj uVq blojV h{ m

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 847 :

d;v%j b.dq+ali@ algv aiV ajiV ojSj zdi.cj sj dH,w df>c dHl e+jq a'G dH,w xivJe fPir epiP !!! ug sj epis:jjj ##l.V ljdHw\$\$ h{ m dHl w'n[ dry W{n w[ ldaepiP lqjdZ ldoa h'H[ lV bi sirju[ fi dHh hpwq dvtrj ds,aj lg dw u' sirjuj t'v%[ej Rph dl,t Vhg m WjWj Wp,Tj ug V[ w'n[ df,A[ l.V% \fjC[ s[ w[ l.eda lq[a siLV wgaj m

Goindwal, Khadur Sahib, Kawan, Akbarpura, Miani khakh, Jhander, Vairawal and Dhunda. Numerous houses of the Gurdwara were also located in the villages of Goindwal, Fatehabad, Ferozpur city, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Sri Hargobindpur.<sup>42</sup>

The shrines of Guru Ram Das mentioned by Bhai Khan Singh Nabha are seven in number. Important among these are the Gurdwara at Chuni Mandi in Lahore,<sup>43</sup> the birthplace of the Guru; Tharra Sahib,<sup>44</sup> (in the precincts of Golden Temple) from where firstly Guru Ram Das and then Guru Arjan supervised the construction work of the *sarovar*, sacred tank; and the Gurdwara Haweli Sahib at Goindwal, the place where Guruship was bestowed upon Guru Ram Das. A visual of this ceremony is shown in a golden coloured picture. Also very close to this Gurdwara is the place, where both Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das breathed their last.<sup>45</sup>

Total number of the shrines of Guru Arjan found in *Mahankosh* is about forty, of which the most important and much venerated among the Sikhs and others are the Gurdwara Haweli Sahib, where, quite near to the birth place of Guru Arjan Dev, are the places of birth of Prithi Cahnd and Mahadev (all sons of Guru Ram Das);<sup>46</sup> Gurdwara Guru Ke Mahel, residential quarters of the Guru, first got built by Guru Ram Das and completed by Guru Arjan Dev. Guru Hargobind lived at this place and Guru Tegh

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<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 427 :  
Wjrvlg ljdHw y"ijlg f'C%gbJ sg Whpa lp.si rjfg@ u' l+g epiP biuV ug V[ l.qa 1676 dry verjHg m u'  
Whpa f+[qgbJ sj lja+j blojV h{ @ wHg L+ZjvP hi[w f'Cg a[ ufpujg ljdHw sj dH,w dH,w fjn y"ijlg  
lVjV wiw[ wiS a'G y"ijlg v,t I'dV a'G ApBwjij q>Vs[ hV m qpev WjsLjh s[ r[v[ sg ujeji 1155 ipfH[  
e'dH.srjv@ B'c[rjv@ sp.ev-rjv ba[ xa[y,w dry h{ m dibjla wfPiov[ rv'G 3347 dibjla VjW[ a'G 547  
ipfH[ hV@ epis:ji[ Vjv e'dH.srjv@ tcPi ljdHw@ wjrJ@ bwWifpij@ dqbjSg t,t@ N.c[i@ r{i'rjv@ Zp.sj  
bjdsw df>cJ dry Whpa ljig uqgV h{ ba[ epis:ji[ s[ qwjV e'dH.srjv@ xa[bjWjs@ dxi';fpi Ldhi@  
b.dq+ali@ episjlfpi ba[ hie'dW.sfpi dry hV m

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1054 :  
yP.Vgq>cg dry l+g epiP ijqsjl ug sj uVq blojV h{ m siWji lp.si WdSbj h'dHbj h{ m Vjv b,n spwjVJ  
hV m fpujig dl>z h{ m

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 77 :  
oC%j ljdHw l+g epiP ijq sjl dH,o[ W{n w[ w,y[ li'ri sg wji l[rj wirjdHbj wis[ lV ba[ l+g epiP biuV s[r  
ug Fg li'ri sg wji l[rj h'S lq[G dH,o[ W{ns[ hp.s[ lV m

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 427 :  
WiJc[ dry hg l+g epiP ijq sjl ug sj epdibjHg blojV h{ m lpVdhig alrgi dry epdibjHg s[ lq[G sj Njwj  
dstjdHbj debj h{ @ dHls[ fjl hg l+g epiP bqisjl ug ba[ l+g epiP ijqsjl ug s[ u'ag u'da lqjRpS sj blojV  
h{ m

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 427 :  
hr[vlg ljdHw fjl hg w'nCg dry l+g epiP biuV s[r ug s[ braji ZjiV s[ blojV fjl WjWj df+og y.s ba[ qhJs[r  
ug s[ f+eB h'S sj blojV h{ m

Bahadur was also born there. Later, this Gurdwara was also known as Manji Sahib.<sup>47</sup> Gurdwara Thara Sahib(platform) is on the circumambulatory passage (*parkarma*) of Darbar Sahib, closed to Dukh bhajani Beri, from where Guru Amar Das and Guru Arjan Dev supervised the digging work of the tank.<sup>48</sup> Lachi Ber is the place from where Bhai Salo used to perform the *Karseva* and Guru Arjan Dev also used to sit under this *beri*, bearing fruit like the *laxis*.<sup>49</sup> Har Ki Pauri, behind the Harimandar Sahib, is the site with stairs, from where Guru Arjan Dev started the excavation of the tank by taking the first palmful of its water from here.<sup>50</sup>

Among the other prominent shrines of Guru Arjan Dev, Gurdwara Tarn Taran in Amritsar district is notable. Guru Arjan Dev is said to have purchased land belonging to villages Khara and Palasur for rupees one lakh and fifty seven thousand and got a tank dug in 1590 AD. The town was founded in 1596 AD. and brick kilns were set up to supply bricks for strengthening the tank and building the temple. Amiruddin, son of Nuruddin, forcibly took away the bricks and used them for the construction of an inn and his own houses. In 1766 AD. Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia demolished these buildings and got built two sides of the tank. The other two sides were got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh through Mota Ram. Kanwar Nau Nihal Singh paved concrete on the flooring in the circumambulation and also got built the minaret (tower). An elegant Gurdwara stands on the bank of this holy tank. Also, there is a home for lepers established by Guru Arjan Dev. That is why Tarn Taran is also named as “dukhnivaran”, eradicator of sufferings. A fief (estate) worth Rs. 4664 per annum had been allotted to this holy place.<sup>51</sup> Dera Sri

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, p.77 :

epiP w[ qhv@ epiP w[ Wj:ji fjl@ epiP ug s[ dihdHL qwjV@ u' epiP ijqsjl ug V[ dabji wirjH[ ô x[i epiP biuV s[r ug V[ dH.V%J } qpww.vg wga[ a[ l+g epiP hie'dW.s ug rg dH.V%J dry dVrj[ wis[ ih[ m epiP a[e Whjsi ug sj dH,o[ uVq h'dHbj m b.si q>ug ljdHw WdSbj h'dHbj h{ a[ l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug sj dV,a f+wjL hp.sj h{ m

<sup>48</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

oCj ljdHw@ l+g siWji ljdHw sg fdiw+qj dry epispbjij spt F.uVg s[ Vjv l+g epiP bqisjl ug s[ Vjv l+g epiP biuV s[r ug sj epispbjij h{ m

<sup>49</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

vjyg W[ig@ siLVg sirj;[ s[ fjl FjHg l'v' ug sg W[ig h{ dHl } vjygbJ u[h[ W[i v,es[ hV@ dHl a'G dHl sj VjRpG vjyg W[ig h' debj h{ @ FjHg l'v' ug dH,o[ W{n w[ wji l[rj wirjdHbj wis[ IV m

<sup>50</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

hdi wg fJRpCg@ dHh hdiq>si ljdHw s[ dfAv[ fjl[ fJRpCgbJ rjv[ zjB sj VjRpG h{ @ hdiq>si dabji h'S lq[G IF a'G fdhvJ l+g epiP biuV s[r ug V[ dH,o'G b.dq+a vga[ ba[ li'ri sg wji l[rj bjs[ fdra+ wi wqvJ Vjv dH,o'G hg wji l[rj bji.F wga[ lg m

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 578 :

Guru Arjan Dev is the place in front of a fort where Guru Arjan Dev breathed his last in 1606 AD. Maharaja Ranjit Singh granted revenue-free land measuring 589 *bighas* in a village Nandipur in tehsil Daska of district Sialkot. An annuity of Rs. 50/- was also enjoyed by this Gurdwara from a village Kutba in tehsil Kasur and Rs. 90/- had also been granted by the princely state of Nabha.<sup>52</sup>

Sacred sites and shrines connected with the life of Guru Hargobind as mentioned in *Mahankosh* are about 130; Among these, the most prominent include Gurdwara Guru Ki Wadali, the place of birth of the Guru born in 1595 AD;<sup>53</sup> Akal Bunga Sahib, in front of the Harimandar Sahib, where the Guru raised a high throne in 1608 AD. and named it 'Akal Bunga', the throne of the immortal. Every morning and evening, the Guru held congregations there. The Akal Bunga is the Takhat (throne) of the Sikhs. From the very beginning, the Panth has been organizing *gurmata*s (decisions of the Guru). This Gurdwara is the first Takhat of the Sikhs.<sup>54</sup> Gurdwara Patalpuri at Kiratpur is the place where Guru Hargobind breathed his last. Sardar Bhup Singh of Ropar had constructed the building of this Gurdwara.<sup>55</sup>

More than two dozen (28) Shrines or sacred places of Guru Har Rai are found recorded by Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha in his *Mahankosh*. Among these, Gurdwara Shish Mahal, where Guru Har Rai was born in 1529 AD. to his parents, Baba Gurditta and

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b.dq+ali Ldhi a'G 14 qgv RpKai dH,w epiZjq i[vr[ lB[LV tjl aiV ajiV h{ mō epiP biuV ljdHw V[ df>c  
tjij ba[ fvjlpi sg ;qgV dH,w v,t lar.uj h;ji } tigs w[ aiV ajiV avjW 17 drljt l.qa 1647 } tpsrjdHbj m 1653  
dry Vei bjWjs wgaj ba[ avjW } f,wj wiV ba[ Zi q>dsi iyS vHg bjr[ verjH[ m H[o[ rg epiP ljdHw s[  
drijuS sg oJ q>.ug ljdHw h{ epiP rv'G qjaj ug s[ VJ a[ vrjdHbj ##WgWg FjVg rjvj tPh\$\$ rg fdr,ai lojV  
h{ m

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1054 :

dww[ s[ ljhqS[ l+g epiP biuV s[r ug sj cljij h{ m du,o[ u[n lpsg 5 l.qa 1663 Hg^ } u'ag u'a lqjH[ m siWji  
lp.si WdSbj h'dHbj h{ m qhjijuj iSuga dl>z sg vjHg ujeji df>c V.sgfp d;v%j dlbjvw'B algv clwj dry  
h{ m dulsj iwWj 586 drz[ h{ ba[ 50 ipfI[ lvjVj df>c wpaWj algv wlpI a'G dqvs[ hV m 60 ipfI[ dibjla  
VjF[ r,v'G hV m u[n lpsg 4 } q[vj hp.sj h{ m

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 27 : l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw } l.qa 1665 dry l+g b.dq+ali hdiq>si ljdHw s[ ljhqS[ dH,w  
RpKyj iju dl>zjlV dabji wirjw[ RplsJ VJ bwjv Wp.ej i,dtbj m dul oJ lri[ l.N } sgrjV v,esj@ l.ea }  
dVhjv wis[ lV m bwjv Wp.ej f>ow uo[W.sg sj w[Gs+ h{ m f>o dHl oJ qp,T a'G epipqa l'Zsj bjdHbj  
h{ m dHh epispbjij dl,tJ sj fdhvj ata h{ m

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 108 :

bBjig ljdHw borj uVq blojV l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw ug@ dHh df>c sg bWjsg dry epispbjij h{ m  
dHo[ Agr[G ldaepiP 21 hjC l.qa 1652 Hg^ dry uVq[ hV m siWji lpVdhig wvL rjvj lp.si WdSbj h'dHbj  
h{ m fjl ijhdHLg qwjV h{ fpujig dl>z h{ m

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 320 :

wgiafpi s[ fjl sdibj s[ dwVji[ epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw s[ u'ag u'a lqjRpS sj lojV m lisji FpF dl>z i'fC rjv[ V[  
dHl sg dHqjia WSrjHg h{ m



Mata Nihal, is notable.<sup>56</sup> Gurdwara Takhat Sahib at Kiratpur is also well known, It was built to commemorate the anointing of Har Rai and Harkrishan as Gurus. Nabha records that the Gurdwara was not being looked after by any attendant.<sup>57</sup> It may added here that Gurdwara Shish Mahal and Takhat Sahib, mentioned above, are also the place of birth of Guru Harkrishan and site where he was installed as the eighth Guru, respectively. Also, It is notable that only a few sacred sites are connected with the short span of life of Guru Harkrishan. Bangla Sahib Gurdwara marks his stay at the place where Raja Jai Singh constructed a residence for the Guru.<sup>58</sup> Bala Sahib Gurdwara at Delhi, near Humayun's Tomb, is the place where Guru Harkrishan was cremated.<sup>59</sup>

Significantly, more than a hundred (117) Shrines and other sacred sites are found associated with Guru Tegh Bahadur in Nabha's *Mahankosh*. Guru Ke Mahal is the birth place of Guru Tegh Bahadur.<sup>60</sup> Anandpur Sahib is the site, near Naina Devi mountain, where the Guru raised a town in 1666 by purchasing a land of a village. It is well known as a place of residence of the Khalsa.<sup>61</sup> Gurdwara at Baba Bakala in Amritsar is very famous. It marks Guru Tegh Bahadur's long stay there along with his mother Mata Nanaki. The place where the Guru resided is known as 'Bhora Sahib'. Makhan Shah found the Guru from this place. Sardar Basakha Singh is well known for his liberal

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 332 : dHl a[ l+g epiP hdi ijdH ug V[ uVq dvbj m l+g epiP hdi ijdH ug sj uVq 1529 Hg^ dry WjWj epids,aj a[ dVhvj sg wp,t a'G h'dHbj m

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 249 :  
ata ljdHw@ wgiafpi sg bjWjsg dry hg l+g epiP hdi ijdH ljdHw ba[ l+g epiP hdiw+LV ug qhjiu }  
epdibjHg s[ davw h'S sg ljeji dry epispbjij h{ m epispbjij lJZjiS hjva dry h{ @ w'Hg l[rjsji Vhg h{ m

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 635 :  
W.evj ljdHw@ uI dl>z fpi[ dry epiP hdiw+LV ljdHw l.qa 1720 dry driju[ lV@ Rpl lq[G epiP ljdHw  
s[ dVrjl vHg b.Wifag dqiuu uI dl>z V[ W.evj WSrjdHbj lg m dHh epispbjij ul dl>z i'c ba[ w{BVq{GB  
i'c s[ q,Z h{ m dHl epis:ji[ } df>c s' lJN sj dh,lj 169@ VjF[ a'G 41@ ugGs a'G 62@ fdBbjv[ a'G 140@  
epispbjij sg wpv :qgV u' liwji V[ VrgG bWjsg vHg h{ @ Rpl sg iwq sj lvjVj lPs 220 h{ m fpuijg FjHg  
hjuq dl>z ug hV m

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 643 :  
Wjvw iPf dry epiP hdiw+LV ljdHw b,nr[G ldaepiP hdiw+LV ljdHw sj ds,vg dry c[ij m dHh ds,vg  
sirju[ a'G Wjhi hqiP. s[ qwWi[ a'G Vjv' s[ fji ba[ lgl e.; a'G yji qgv sg sPig a[ h{ m dH,o[ epiP  
hdiw+LV ljdHw sj llwji h'dHbj h{ m qjaj ljdHw w'i ba[ qjaj lp.sig ug s[ b.egn[ rg dHl[ oJ hV m

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 77 :  
epiP w[ qhv@ epiP w[ Wjji fjl epiP ug s[ dhijdHLg qwjV@ u' epiP ijqsjl ug V[ dabji wirjH[ m l+g  
epiP a[e Whjsi ug sj dH,o[ uVq h'dHbj m b.si q>ug ljdHw WdSbj h'dHbj h{ a[ l+g epiP e+.o ljdHw ug  
sj dV,a f+wjL hp.sj h{ m

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 75 : l+g epiP a[e Whjsi ug V[ lavpu s[ dwVji[ V{SJ s[rg s[ fhjC w'v df>c sg Ziag tigs w[ l.qa  
1723 dry dHh Vei bWjs wgaj @ u' hpS d;v%j hpdLbjifpi sg RpVJ adhlgv dry h{ @ sLq[L V[ dHl] } r,cg  
i"Sw ds,ag m dHh lojV tjvl[ sg rjlg wiw[ f+dl,Z h{ m

patronage to this Gurdwara.<sup>62</sup> Gurdwara Rakab Ganj signifies the site where the Lubana Sikhs cremated the body of Guru Tegh Bahadur. In 1707, Guru Gobind Singh visited this place and constructed a building called Manji Sahib.<sup>63</sup> The most venerated Gurdwara of Guru Tegh Bahadur at Delhi is Sis Ganj at Chandni Chowk, where the Guru sacrificed his life in 1675 AD. for the sake of his religion and country. The Gurdwara was built by Sardar Baghel Singh in 1790 AD. Afterwards, the Muslims constructed a Mosque in its vicinity. Later on Raja Sarup Singh of Jind State, raised the Gurdwara and donated an estate to it, towards the end of the Revolt of 1857.<sup>64</sup> At Anandpur Sahib too is the place called 'Sis Ganj', where the head of the Guru was cremated.<sup>65</sup>

As stated before, Kahn Singh Nabha very like his contemporary Sikh scholars of Sikh shrines, has recorded the maximum number of the Gurdwaras (153) or sacred palces in the name of Guru Gobind Singh. Important among these, include the birth place of the Guru at Patna Sahib, which is the second Takhat of the Khalsa.<sup>66</sup> The building of the Gurdwara Harimandar there was constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Sabo Ki Talwandi, the place sanctified by the presence of Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh;<sup>67</sup> Gurdwara Guru Ka Lahore, near Anandpur, where Jito ji's marriage with Guru Gobind Singh was solemnized. In order to please Jito's father, the Guru constructed a spectacular town for the occasion. About 18 *ghumaons* of free hold land has been found

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 829 :

b.dq+ali s[ d;v%[ dWbjl lB[IV a'G TjHg qgv RpKai dH,w df>c@ dul dry epiP a[e Whjspi ljdHw bjfSg qjaJ VjVwg ug lq[a wjxg s[i ih[ hV m q,tS Ljh V[ dH,o'G hg epiP ljdHw } f+eB wgaj lg m du,o[ epiP ljdHw dVrj[ wis[ lV@ Rpl sj VJ #F'ij ljdHw\$ wiw[ f+dl,Z h{ m lisji Wljtj dl>z sjVg V[ r,cg Rpsjiaj Vjv dHl epiZjq sg l[rj wiw[ ZV lxx wgaj h{ m

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1016 :

iwjW e.; df>c s[ fjl l+g epiP a[e Whjspi ug sj episbjij h{ m du,o[ vpWjS[ dl,tJ V[ epiP ljdHw s[ ZC sj llwji wgaj m l.qa 1764 dry us'G sLq[L ds,vg fZji[ @ aJ dHl oJ q>ug ljdHw WSjdHbj m

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 475 :

lgl e.u@ dHh yJsVg y"Gw dry h{ m dH,o[ 12 q,zi l.qa 1732 } epiP a[e Whjspi ljdHw V[ s[L ba[ ZiQ sg tj dai lgl wpiWjV wgaj m dHh episbjij fdhvJ lisji Wz[v dl>z ug V[ WSrjdHbj lg m x[i qplvqjVJ V[ episbjij Tjh w[ qlga Rplji ds,ag m l.V 1857 s[ esi s[ b.a ijuj liPf dl>z ljdHw ug ugGs fda V[ lgl e.u episbjij sg dHqjia WSrjHg ba[ hpS f+[qg epidl,tJ s[ RpKsq Vjv f,Zi sg bjvgLjV dHqjia WS ihg h{ m

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 76 :

l+g bV.sfpi ljdHw s[ b.si hg l+g epiP a[W Whjspi ug sj episbjij h{ @ dH,o[ ldaepiP ug s[ ds,vg a'G bjH[ lgl sj llwji wgaj debj m

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 734 :

hdiq>si l+g epipP e'dW.s dl>z ljdHw ug sj uVq blojV h{ m dHh tjvl[ sj sPuj ata h{ m dHlsg dHqjia qhjijuj iSuga dl>z ljdHw V[ WSrjHg h{ m x[i bV[w f+[qg dl,tJ V[ l.eqiqi wirjdHbj h{ bi hpS verj ih[ hV m

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 421 :

dHl lojV a[ dH,w avjW h{ m dHh V"r[G ldaepiP ba[ slr[G fjaLjh s[ yiVJ Vjv fdr,ai h'dHbj h{ m

attached to the Gurdwara from the times of the Sikh rule in the Punjab;<sup>68</sup> Gurdwara Chamkaur Sahib, signifies the site where the Guru along with his two elder sons and forty Sikhs, fought the Mughal<sup>69</sup> army from inside the fortress of Chamkaur in 1704 AD; and Gurdwara Mukatsar Sahib,<sup>70</sup> Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib,<sup>71</sup> and Gurdwara Shahid Ganj are some others.<sup>72</sup> Significantly, some historical Gurdwaras of Guru Gobind Singh are located outside the Punjab, in the State of Hyderabad. Nabha has given description of each of these shrines. Important among these are : Gurdwara Abichal Nagar at Nander, also called Hazur Sahib, the place where the Guru breathed his last in 1708 AD;<sup>73</sup> Gurdwara Shikar Ghat;<sup>74</sup> Naghina Ghat,<sup>75</sup> Hira Ghat,<sup>76</sup> Sangat Sahib,<sup>77</sup> and Banda Ghat, the place sanctified by the Guru with his visit and here the Guru baptized Banda as a Sikh.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 422 :

bV.sfpi a'G l,a w'h RpKai@ du,o[ l+g uga' ug sj sLq[L ug Vjv drbjh h'dHbj h{ m qjaj ug sj dfaj vjh"i dry Ljsg wiVj yjhp.sj lg m wvegZi V[ Rplsg f+l.Vaj vHg dl,tJ } hpwq s[ w[ Rpl lq[G rjla[ bsFpa Ldhi iy ds,aj m!!!18 zpqiRpG ;qgV dl,t iju lq[G a[ qpbjx h{ m

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 341 :

d;v%j b.Wjvj@ adhlgv i'fC@ ojsj q'di.ej dry dH,w df>c h{ m bV.sfpi A,cS a'G df,A'G 7 f'h l.qa 1761 } yjvg dl>z ba[ Ljh;jsj buga dl>z ba[ upNji dl>z ug ldha dHl eC%g dry f+r[L wiw[ l+g epiP e'dW.s ljdHw V[ WjsLjhg l{ Vj sj Bjwij wgaj m

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 980 :

d;v%j dxi'fpi dry f+dl,Z Vei dul dry dl,tJ sj fdr,ai qpwal i'ri H[ m dHl ajv sj Vjq fdhvJ dtsijSj lg r{ljt l.qa 1762 dry lidh.s sj lPwJ rugi tJ us l+g epiP e'dW.s dl>z ô WtLw[ ajv sj Vjq #qpwal i\$,dtbjbi bjs[ h,og LhgsJ s[ s[h llwji[ m

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 620 :

dB,Wg ljdHw df>c a'G b,Z qgv RpKai l+g sLq[L ug sj Rph blojV @ du,o[ h'vj qh,vj t[dcbj lg m dHls[ fjl s[ li'ri sj VjRpG qh,vli h{ m

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 980 :

dH,o[ wvegZi ug V[ yjv%g qpwa[ a[ h'i dl>z LhgsJ sj bjs[ h,og llwji wgaj m

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 70 :

h{sjWjs s,tS s[ iju dry V.s[C Ldhi u' dw e'sjrig Vsg s[ w' h{ sLq[L sj fdr,ai Ziq h{ dul oJ 5 l.qa 1765 } epiP ug u'ag-u'a lqjH[ m bWyy Vei sj sPuj VJ u' dw tjvdlbJ V[ ds,aj h{ h;Pi ljdHw h{ m dHh dl,tJ sj a?a h{ m

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 70 :

dLwji zjB a'G s,tS fjl[ e'sjrig s[ dwVji[ @ dul oJ dLwji t[cw[ ldaepiP drl+jq wis[ lV m

<sup>75</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

VegVj zjB@ dHl oJ ldaepiP V[ dl,tJ sj bidfbj VegSj Vsg dry dl,dBbj lg m dHo[ yqwgV[ f,oiJ s[ i[; Fg Vsg s[ dwVji[ s[t[ uJs[ hV m dHh blojV Vs[GC a'G f,Aq r,v h{ m

<sup>76</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

hgij zjB dul oJ epiP ljdHw V[ Whjspi Ljh sj bifS wgaj hgij e'sjrig dry dl,B ds,aj lg dHh ue%J V.s[C a'G s,tS r,v h{ m

<sup>77</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

lea ljdHw@ dul oJ VJs[C fhyps lji sLq[L driju[ ba[ leaJ } Rpfs[LV ds.s[ ih[ @ dHh blojV Ldhi dry h{ m

<sup>78</sup> *Loc. Cit.* :

#### IV

Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's *Mahankosh* also contains references to the memorials or the sacred sites of the wives of the Sikh Gurus. For instance, Bibi Bhani Da Khuh at Tarn Taran is the site where Guru Arjan Dev dug a well in the memory of his mother Bibi Bhani, wife of Guru Ram Das.<sup>79</sup> Mata Ganga breathed her last at Kiratpur. Nabha writes that no wonder the Sodhis of Kartarpur might have brought the ashes and erected her memorial at Nankiana. People believed that it was Mata Ganga's *smadhi* (grave/memorial).<sup>80</sup> Haveli of Mata Sundari, outside the Turkman Gate, not very far from Chandni Chowk, marks the place where both Mata Sahib Kaur (who died before Mata Sundari) and Mata Sundari, wives of Guru Gobind Singh stayed there till death.<sup>81</sup> Dera Mata Jeeto, Guru Gobind Singh's another wife, is the memorial of her cremation at that place near Anandpur Sahib.<sup>82</sup> Similarly, one can find more such references here and there, which signify the importance of the place(s) connected with the consorts of the Sikh Gurus.

Significantly, Nabha's *Mahankosh* also contains considerable information concerning the sacred sites or shrines of the direct descendants of the Sikh Gurus. Guru Nanak's sons, Lakhmi Das and Baba Sri Chand were born in the house of his sister, Nanaki (at Sultanpur Lodhi), and that place is known as Guru Ka Bagh.<sup>83</sup> Dera Baba Nanak or Dera Nanak was rehabilitated by the sons of Guru Nanak, Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das, because Kartarpur, as the place was known earlier, had been submerged by

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W.sj ojV dHl ue%J qjZ' sjl W{ijeg sg wpBgbj lg m sLq[L ug V[ dHl oJ } yiVJ Vjv fdra+ wgaj ba[ qjZ' sjl } dl,t WSjdHbj m

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 913 :

l+g epiP biuV s[r ug s[ qjaj ug sg Ijseji dry aiV ajiV verjdHbj tPh@ u' bwjvg xPvj dl>z ug s[ FjHg l.a dl>z sg b"vjs lisji dWLV dl>z ba[ ulr.a dl>z s[ wW;[ dry h{ m

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 226 :

VjVdwbjSj Ldhi a'G s,tS b,Z qgv uiV{vg lCw s[ dwVji[ qjaj ug sj lojV v'w bjts[ hV dw dHh qjaj ug sg lqjZg h{ @ fi.aP qjaj ug sj s[hJa wgiafpi h'dHbj@ w'Hg h{ijVg rjvg e,v Vhg dw wiajifpi s[ l'Tg ljdHwjV V[ Rpl lojV a[ Flq dvbj w[ lqjZg WSjHg h'Hg h{ m

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 635 :

qjaj lp.sig ug sg hr[v@ u' apiwqjV sirj;[ a'G Wjhi yJsVg y"Gw a'G c[T qgv h{ @ dHo[ qjaj lp.sig ug ba[ qjaj ljdHw w"i ug s[hJa agw dVrjl wis[ ih[ m

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 43 :

c[ij qjaj uga' ug sj l.qa 1757 dry b.eqfpi sg ;qgV dry qjaj ug sj l.lwji h'dHbj lg m dH,o[ dHw fpjSj df,fv ba[ s[hij drslqjV lg m dHh ue%J bV.sfpi a'G f,Aq r,v wigW c[T qgv% h{ m

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 221 :

epiP wj Wje@ dHh blojV WgWg VjVwg ug sj zi ba[ epiP VjVw s[r ug sj dihdHlg lg@ dHl[ oJ l+g y.s ba[ vtqg sjl ug uVq[ lV m

the river Ravi.<sup>84</sup> Mehar Chand, grandson of Lakhmi Das, also built a *dehra* at village Pakhoke.<sup>85</sup> Baba Mohan was the eldest son of Guru Amar Das. He lived in a upper storey, called Baba Mohan's *Chubara*. This is the place where Guru Arjan praised him in order to get scriptures containing Guru's *bani* back from him.<sup>86</sup> Other descendants of the Sikh Gurus, whose memorials or Shrines or their birth places find mention in *Mahankosh*, include Baba Atal Rai, son of Guru Hargobind, whose memorial at Amritsar is a nine storey building corresponding to his death at the age of nine in 1628 AD;<sup>87</sup> Dera Baba Gurditta near Kiratpur the place of his cremation;<sup>88</sup> Dera Ram Rai in Uttar Pradesh a shrine raised over the cremation site of Ram Rai;<sup>89</sup> and Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib, where the younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh were martyred<sup>90</sup> and Gurdwara Jyoti Saroop , the place where the Sahibzadas and their grandmother (Mata Gujari) were cremated.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 302 :  
wiajifpi } dyiw"Sj ijrg V[ bjfS[ dry vgV wi dvb h{ m hpS u' e+jq \s[hij WjWj VjVw| borj \c[ij VjVw| s[dtbj uSj h{ @ dHh WjWj l+g y.s ba[ vtqg sjl ug V[ rljdHbj h{ m epiP VjVw lrjqg sg lqjdZ \s[hij] Fg VrJ WSjdHbj debj h{ m

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 649 :  
f,t' df>c fjl dH,w s[hij WjWj vtqg sjl ug s[ fa[ q[hi y.s V[ fg WSjdHbj h{@ dul } sgrjV y.s vjv h{sjWjsg s[ yjy[ VjVw y.s V[ Whpa ZV vj w[ lp.si idybj@ bi x[i L[i f>ujW qhjijuj iSuga dl>z V[ Whpa ZV tiy wgaj m

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 427: q'hV ug sj y'Wjij l+g epiP bqisjl ug s[ r,c[ lfp,a+ WjWj q'hV ug dHl dry dVrjl wgaj wis[ lV m Wjji s[ Vjv hg hr[vj ljdHw s[ hja[ Vjv v.esj ljZjiV duhj blojV h{ m l+g f>yq fjaLjh ug V[ dHl[ y'Wji[ fjl tv'w[ ##q'hV a[i[ Rpyl q>si bfji\$\$ lv'w fsJ dry WjWj q'hV ug sg Rpldada wgag lg ba[ epiWjSg sgbJ f'ogbJ vHgbJ lV m hpS dHh qwjV s' q>d;vJ Vhg h{ m

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 49 :  
l+g epiP hie'dW.s ljdHw s[ lfp,ai u' dw qjaj qhJs[rg \lPiu f+wjL bVplji qjaj VjVwg ug[ sg wp,t'G l.qa 1676 dry b.dq+ali uVq[ ba[ l.qa 1685 } u'ag-u'a lqjH[ m dH.V%J sg lqjZg Rpfj V'-A,a q>dsi WdSbj h'dHbj h{ m dHl sg VgGh dl,tJ V[ l.qa 1835 dry i,tg m dxi lisji u'Z dl>z ijqeCgH[ V[ 1741 dry wpN q>d;vJ WSjHgbJ m

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 249 :  
c[ij WjWj epids,aj ug@ wgiafpi a'G s,tS r,v b,Z[ qgv s[ wigW dHh bjvgLjV dHqjia h{ m dHl lojV a[ WjWj epids,aj ug sj llwji h'dHbj m q[vj h'v[ a[ hp.sj h{ m

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 486 :  
IP!fg! dry hdispbji a'G 40 qgv s[ xjlv[ a[ fhjcg sPV dry ijqiJDH ug sg lqjZg@ dul sg dHqjia lV 1699 dry WSg h{ m dul s[ wjiS dHvjw[ ba[ Vei sj Vjq s[hij sPV h' debj h{ m

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 606 :  
Rph fdr,ai epiZjq@ du,o[ l+g epiP e'dW.s dl>z ljdHw ug s[ A'B[ WjWj ;'jri dl>z ba[ xa[h dl>z ug l.qa 1761 dry Lhgs h'H[ W.s[ Whjsi V[ l.qa 1767 dry lidh.s xa[ wiw[ dHo[ epispbjij WSjdHbj dul Vjq xa[eC% i,dtbj m

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 123 :  
u'ag liPf dH,o[ ljdHw;js[ ba[ qjaj ug sj llwji h'dHbj m

Information relating to the sacred shrines or sites connected with the prominent Sikhs of the Sikh Gurus is also available in *Mahankosh*. They include Baba Buddha,<sup>92</sup> Bhai Gurdas,<sup>93</sup> Bidhi Chand,<sup>94</sup> Bhai Taru Singh,<sup>95</sup> and Bhai Mani Singh.<sup>96</sup> Significantly, there are some other Sikhs, whose memorials signifying their martyrdom are found erected at different place. They include Bhai Gurbakash Singh<sup>97</sup> and Baba Deep Singh.<sup>98</sup> Not only this, Nabha has also given information about the brave Sikh woman and memorials connected with them. More prominent among them, are Mai Bhago<sup>99</sup> and a memorial near the Shahid Ganj of Bhai Taru Singh, of those women, who sacrificed the lives of their children for the sake of their religion.<sup>100</sup>

## V

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<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1023:

dH,o[ WjWj Wp,Tj ug sg lqjZ Whpa rZgbj WsG h'Hg h{ m idhS vHg qwjV WS[ h'H[ hV m veFe 34  
df>cJ dry lqjZ sg ;qgV h{ m

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 226 :

dH,o[ FjHg episj ug drijdubj wis[ lV@ dH,wv[ W{n w[ wjr iyVj wis[ hp.s[ lg m

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6521 : d;v%j vjh"i s[ lpi dl>z df>c sj rIVgw AgV[ e'a sj u[n@ u' ds,tg sj faj ba[ r,lS sj fp,ai  
lg m dHl } y'i ZjCrgbJ sg l.eda a'G y'ig ba[ cjw[ sg WjS f{ eHg@ fi ldaepiP s[ epiqp,t dl,t FjHg bsvg  
ug sg wiw[ l+g epiP biuV s[r ug sj dl,t WdSbj ba[ wiSg rjv[ dl,tJ dry dHlsg deSag h'Hg m dWZg y.s sj  
s[hJa 3 l.qa 1695 } s[Rp Vei h'dHbj m FjHg dWZg y..s s[ FjHg fp,ai vjv y.s V[ s[Rp Vei a'G et dvbj w[  
dH,w lpi dl>z dry WSjHg m

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1055:

v.cj Wj;ji dry ajiP dl>z ug sj Lhg e.u h{ m dHl Vjv wHg BpwC[ ;qgV s[ wigW Ag wVjv Ldhi dry  
hV m

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, p. :

Ldhi s[ RpKai s[ dwv[ s[ fj] FjHg qVg dl>z ug sj Lhgs e.u h{ m dHo[ Rph tPh rg h{ u' ujdqv hjwqJ V[  
dl,tJ sj dliJ Vjv Firj ds,aj lg m

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 104 :

bwjv Wp.e[ s[ w'v epiWtL dl>z sj m

<sup>98</sup> *Loc. Cit.* :

ijqli s[ w'v WjWj sgf dl>z ug sj m

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 912 :

dT,v'G e'a sg Rpy bjiyi rjvg dHlaig df>c NWjv d;v%j b.dq+ali sg rIVgw@ u' l+g epiP biuV s[r ug s[  
dl,t FjHg v.ejh s[ Fij f[i'Li sg b"vjs dry'G lg m ô us'G Whpa dl,t bV.sfpi s[ u.e dry W[sjrj dvt w[ zig  
bjH[ @ aJ dHlV[ RpV%J } dZwjdbj ba[ bjf z'C[ a[ lrji h' w[ dl>z F[l Zji w[ bduh[ aiV a[ rjw wh[ m  
du.V%J s[ bli Vjv Whpa dl,t ldaepiP sg l[rj dry hjd; i h'S vHg dabji h' eH[ m!!!.qa 1762 dry Fje' qjHg  
dl>zJ Vjv Ljdqv h' w[ qpwa s[ u.e dry r,cg Whjsig Vjv vCg ba[ Whpa zjdHv h'Hg m sLq[L ug V[  
dHlsj dHvj; wirjw[ ijug wgaj ba[ b.dq+a Awj w[ Fje w'i WSjHg m dHh qisrJ F[l Zji w[ ldaepiP sg lsj  
bCsv dry idh.sg lg m us'G wvegZi bdWyv Vei b.ai dZbjV h' eH[ aJ@ dHh Rpsj h' w[ dWsi yvg eHg  
eHg ba[ Rpl[ oJ s[h dabjeg m dHls[ Vjq sj bdWyv Vei dry dH,w Wp.ej h{ m

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1055 :

FjHg ajiP dl>z ug s[ Lhgs e.; s[ V[C[ hg dl>zSgbJ V[ bV[w sp,t lhji[ m bjfS[ W,y[ B'B[ wirj w[ N'vg  
frjH[ @ fi dfbjij Ziq Vhg dabjdebj m

Bhai Khan Singh Nabha's *Mahankosh* contains very useful information about the historical relics of the Sikh Gurus and the Sikh martyrs, which is more detailed than the account of the Sikh Shrines by his contemporary Sikh chroniclers. Sikh relics consist of the arms of the Sikh Gurus and martyrs as well as several other articles which they had used or were associated with them in any sphere of their lives. Some relics are connected with the wives of the Sikh Gurus and the prominent Sikhs, contemporary and others. The Gurdwaras or other places of historical importance where these relics were available by 1930 (year of publication of *Mahankosh*), include Akal Bunga<sup>101</sup> (Amritsar); Qila Bhangian<sup>102</sup> (Amritsar); Gurdwara Keshgarh (Anandpur Sahib);<sup>103</sup> Gurdwara Sis Mahal Kartarpur;<sup>104</sup> Dhamyal (Rawalpindi);<sup>105</sup> Gurdwara Siropa Sahib;<sup>106</sup> Village Nangal (Distt. Faridkot)<sup>107</sup> and Harimandar Sahib at Patna.<sup>108</sup> The details of the Sikh historical relics located in the private possessions has been given in Appendix. Now, what is the status of these relics is difficult to say.

## VI

Nabha's information regarding the administration or management of the Sikh Shrines is also noteworthy. Out of the total of 585 Gurdwaras or sacred sites of the Sikhs mentioned in *Mahankosh*, he has made references to the custodians of more than two hundred (212) shrines as their managers by the close of the third decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It is significant to note that even though, Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee had been formed by the time *Mahankosh* was published (1930), yet the number of Gurdwaras under its management was only two.<sup>109</sup> In contrast to this, nearly ¼<sup>th</sup> (that is about 50) of the total of 212 (whose custodians have been recorded), were being managed by the Udasi and Nirmala Mahants, connected with Sri Chand, eldest son of Guru Nanak and

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<sup>101</sup> *Mahankosh*, p. 36.

In the Gurdwaras at Patna and at other places; too there are *Bungao* bearing this name.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 77

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 101

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 302

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 661

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 996

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 734

<sup>108</sup> *Loc.cit.*

<sup>109</sup> See, Appendix XIII.

Guru Gobind Singh respectively.<sup>110</sup> Next to them, the Akali and Nihang Singhs, both connected with the tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, managed the maximum number of the sacred sites of the Sikhs. It is notable that some shrines are shown to have been managed by the rulers of the princely states of Nabha and Paitala. Among the rest of the custodians of the Sikh shrines, maximum in terms of numbers were the 'Sikh', whereas a few of them preferred to record them as Bedi, Sodhi, Ram Rai, Sadh and Brahman. What is important to note is that several Gurdwaras or religious places were also being managed by the local committees of the Sikhs.<sup>111</sup>

## VII

Nabha's information concerning the sources of income of the Gurdwaras both from landed properties attached to them as well as the offerings/gifts by the devotees, is very meaningful for having some idea of their size and status among the people. The more the income the bigger the size and status. Moreover, this information provided by him in *Mahankosh* is more detailed than the information given in this respect by Pandit Tara Singh Narotam, Giani Gian Singh and Giani Thakar Singh.<sup>112</sup>

Importantly, it may be noted that the fact of income of each sacred place or institution mentioned in *Mahankosh* has not been recorded by Kahn Singh Nabha. Moreover, the number of such institutions or places is much more in comparison to those whose income, more or less, has been mentioned. Obviously, the revenue free land grants (*dharmarth* or *muafi jagirs*) given by the Sikh rulers, including the princely states, both in kind and cash, as well as the offerings by the devotees, were meant for the upkeep of those establishments or the shrines with which they were found attached to or the maintenance of the institution of the langar (common-kitchen). The number of shrines which had landed properties, less or more, in certain villages as well as fixed annual amounts in cash, besides regular offerings (*bhent*), was about two hundred. The details of the land attached to each of the shrines has been recorded in terms of prevalent units of measurement of land such as the square (*muraba*), acre (*ghumaon*) and *bigha*, sometimes with its value or worth in rupees as well as the amount of cash attached to it.

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<sup>110</sup> *Loc. Cit.*

<sup>111</sup> See, Appendix XIII.

<sup>112</sup> See Appendix VII.



Most important among the shrines, which enjoyed land and cash grants by the ruling classes as well as the offerings of the devotees, include the Gurdwara at Sirsa;<sup>113</sup> Gurdwara Rori Sahib (West Punjab);<sup>114</sup> Ber Sahib;<sup>115</sup> Gurdwara at Kartarpur (Ravi);<sup>116</sup> Gurdwara Kamalpur;<sup>117</sup> Gurdwara Kiara Sahib;<sup>118</sup> Gurdwara Kerr Sahib;<sup>119</sup> Gurdwara Sann(hole) Sahib;<sup>120</sup> Gurdwara Kartarpur (Guru Arjan Dev);<sup>121</sup> Gurdwara Hothian (Guru Arjan Dev);<sup>122</sup> Gurdwara Sis Ganj (Guru Tegh Bahadur );<sup>123</sup> Gurdwara Damdama Sahib (Guru Tegh Bahadur);<sup>124</sup> Gurdwara at Dhilwan (Guru Tegh Bahadur);<sup>125</sup> Gurdwara Rakab Ganj (Guru Tegh Bahadur);<sup>126</sup> Gurdwara Ramsar (Nabha);<sup>127</sup> and

<sup>113</sup> See Appendix VII.

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 163 : epispbjil } 325/- ipfll fdBbjv[ ba[ 26/- ipfll VjF[ a'G lvjVj dqvs[ hV m wHg df>cJ dry f+[qgbJ sg bifV wgag WjeVg ;qgV Fg h{ m

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 221 : dHl epiZjq } a[i%J l" l,n ipfll lvjVj ujeji@ dibjla wfPiov[ r,v'G lrv l" ipfll dibj; fdBbjvj a'G dH,wr.:j ipfll VjF[ r,v h{@ agl zpqiRpG ;qgV epis:ji[ s[ VjRpG h{ df>c qjSw ba[ df>c qjAgu'dHbj dry h{ m

<sup>116</sup> *Loc.cit.* :

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 300 : epispbjil sg ll[rj qhjijuj wiq dl>z ug V[ wirjHg h{ m 75 drt[ uqgV qpbjxg ba[ 75 dr,z[ sjqg liwji fdBbjvj r,v'G h{ m

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 348 : qhjijuj iSuga dl>z V[ 40 qpi,W[ ;qgV ba[ f>u h:ji ipfll lvjVj ujeji dHl epis:ji[ Vjv vjHg m

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 841 : dHl epilov Vjv 125 drz[ ;qgV dHl df>c r,v'G h{@ 38 ipfll lvjVj qpbjxg h{ m 84 zpqiRpG uqgV Vdhq[ m

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 302 : bwWi s[ ;qjV[ Ljhujsj lvgq \uhJegi[ V[ dHl sg qpbjxg sj f,Bj ZiqLjvj s[ VjRpG l..qa 1655 dry ds,aj@ dHl dry iwWj 8946 zpqiRpG@ 7 wVjv@ 15 qiv[ si; h{ m

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1054 : qhjijuj iSuga dl>z sg vjHd ujeji df>c V.sgfpj d;v%j dlbjvw'B algv clwj dry h{@ dul sj iwWj 586 drz[ h{ ba[ 50 ipfll lvjVj df>c wpaWj algv wPi a'G dqvs[ hV@ 20 ipfll dibjla r,v'G hV m

<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 635 : dV,a sg yC%a \F[B fPuj[ a'G Ap,B@ \dul sj b.s:ji da.V h:ji ipfll lvj h{@ dHl epis:ji[ } h[n dvtg lvjVj f,wg bjqsV h{^ qhjijuj iSuga dl>z ug sj ds,vg s[ epis:jdibJ } ds,aj df>c #splJN\$ \algv VrJ Ldhi@ d;v%j uv.Zi dry[ h{@ Rplsj dh,lj 2007@ dibjla ugGs a'G 62@ dibjla VjF[ a'G 215@ dibjla fdBbjv[ a'G 380 @ ugVaqdhv s[ dwijH[ dry'G s' l" yjvg ba[ fPuj s[ d,w l" yjvg lvjVj dqvs[ hV m edHlgVj df>c@ u' dibjla ugGs V[ tigs w[ epis:ji lgl e.u ba[ iwjWe.u } F[Bj wgaj lg@ Rph VrgG ds,vg dry bjdebj@ eiiVq[GB V[ Rpl sg wgqa u'i ds,ag Rpls[ f+jdqlig V'B tigs[ eH[@ epis:ji lgl e.u sg iwq W,ag h:ji sj lPs 1152 h{@ dHl a'G Ap,B 15 qpi,W[ ;qgV eriVq{GB V[ ds,ag m

<sup>123</sup> See, Appendix VII.

<sup>124</sup> *Loc.cit.*

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 635 : dHl epiZjq } lvjVj bjqsV s' lJN df>c dh,l[ dry'G 332/-@ dibjla fdBbjv[ a'G bjvj dl>z sg rcjvg ba[ dh.sPfpj s' df>c ujeji @ du.V%J sg lvjVj iwq 1390/- h{@ ijdhIVj df>c sg iwq s[ tigs[ f+jdqlig V'BJ sj lPs 1328/- qhjijuj fdBbjvj r,v'G fPuj 1407/- dwijdHbj w'nCgbJ 250/- b,n H[wC sj epis:ji[ Vjv Wje@ dul sg lvjVj bjqsV 250/- h{@ f>siJ qpi,W[ ;qgV eriVq[GB r,v'G@ u' n[wfpj yC%jHg uJsg h{ m

<sup>126</sup> See, Appendix VII.

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 100 :

shrines and torts connected with Guru Gobind Singh at Anandpur Sahib, such as Qila Anandgarh<sup>128</sup>, Gurdwaras Shish Ganj<sup>129</sup> and Keshgarh Sahib.<sup>130</sup>

It is important to note that Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha's *Gurshabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (1930) is, infact, an Encyclopedia of Sikh Literature, and not an exclusive work on the Sikh Shrines like that of the works of his contemporary Sikh scholars of Sikh Shrines. Analysis of this work forms the subject matter of fifth chapter. It may be noted that, Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has recently published *Gurdham Didar* arthat *Gurdham Darpan* in 2009 that contains information on the Sikh Shrines based entirely on Nabha's work, *Mahankosh*. Nevertheless, Nabha's work is very comprehensive and more varied in terms of information.

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1600 ipfll[ s[ wigW lvjVj ujeji df>c y.sfpi@ Wpiu@ ygwS@ q{GsCg ojSj bV.sfpi dry h{ m 371/- ipfll[ lvjVj ujeji dibjla wvlgbJ r,v'G h{ m 125 zpqiRpG ;qgV dH,o[ epis:ji[ Vjv h{ m

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, p.p. 100-101 :

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<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 101 :

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<sup>130</sup> See, Appendix VII.

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU RAMDAS JI**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
i)	Chubacha Sahib	Lahore	Sikh
ii)	Janam Asthan Dharamshala	Lahore	Sikh
iii)	Goindwal Gaddi Asthan	Goindwal	Bhalle Bawe
iv)	Guru Ramdas Ji do Khuh	Goindwal	Bhalle Bawe
v)	Guru ke Mahal	Amritsar	Nirmale
vi)	Dukhbhanjani Ber Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
vii)	Santokh Sar	Amrtisar	Sikh
viii)	Sudhasar Jirath	Amrtisar	Sikh
ix)	Goindwal Dehra Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle Bawe

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU NANAK DEV JI**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1	Nankana Sahib	Talwandi Gram	Udasi
2	Nanak sar	-	Sikh
3	Kiaro Sahib	-	-
4	Mal sahib	-	Udasi
5	Tambu Sahin	-	Nihang
6	Chuhadkana Gram	-	Sikh
7	Hatt Sahib	Sultanpur	Sikh
8	Ber Sahib	-	Udasi
9	Koota Sahib	Udo Ki gram	Sikh
10	Btala Shehar	Gurdaspur	Sikh
11	Sant Ghat	Sultanpur	Udasi
12	Roddi Sahib	Emanbad Shehar	Udasi
13	Barsha sahib	Dhaka Shahr	-
14	Charan paadka	-	Udasi
15	Kiratpur	Hoshiarpur	Udasi
16	Takiya Buddan Shah	Hoshiarpur	Musalman fakir
17	Panjaur	Patiala	Udasi

18	Johad sahib	Panjore	Khatri sikh
19	Shri Nagar	Poddi	Udasi
20	Jawehar Mall ke Chuhattte	Lahore Shehar	Sikh
21	Thansear Shehar	Ambala	Sikh
22	Karnal Shehar	Karnal	Udasi
23	Nizamavad Shehar	Ajamgadd	Sikh
24	Rajgiri	Patna	Guru ke Sant
25	Jagan Nath Puri	Katak	Udasi
26	Silt Shehar	Silat Shehar	-
27	Kasba Panja Sahibg	Rawal Pindi	Sikh
28	Jlalabad	Kabul	Bhalle Bawe
29	Junagarh	Charan Paduka	Suthre
30	Bodoch Shehar	Gujrat	Udasi
31	Puliyam Kota	Tilgangi Sahib	-
32	Bidar shehar	Nanak Jhera	Muslman Fakir
33	Nanak Matta	Nanital	Udasi
34	Reetha Sahib	-	Udasi
35	Charan Paadka	Pordi	Udasi
36	Thada sahib	Delhi	Udasi
37	Gurdwara Piaav	Delhi	Udasi

38	Guru Thaan	Sarsa	Saifakir
39	Nankana Sahib	Sayroor	Sikh
40	Chubara Sahib	Manseorpur	Purwasi
41	Gurdwara Takhtupura	Ludhiana	Sikh
42	Naye Ki Sarai	Mukatsar	Udasi
43	Gurdwara Khalda	Lahore	Sikh
44	Lahoode Sahib	Ghawindi	-
45	Gurdwara Dehra	Chahal	Sikh
46	Chhota Nankana Mela Besakhi	Manger (Lahore)	Nirmele
47	Chhota Nankana Sahib	Alpa	Sikh
48	Kangunpur Gurudwara	Lahore	Sikh
49	Gurudwara Bheela	Kanganpur	Sikh
50	Gurdwara Satghara	Satghera	Sikh
51	Rodi Sahib	Emnabad	Sikh
52	Dera Baba Gram	Pakho Ke gram	Udasi
53	Gurdwara Kartarpur	Kartarpur	Udasi
54	Ber Sahib	Sialkot	Sikh
55	Sahowal	Sialkot	Udasi
56	Uch Gram	Multan	Udasi
57	Gurdwara Pakpaton	Mitgumri	Sikh

58	Achal Vioale	Achal Vatala	Nirmala
59	Multan Shehar	Multane	Mujawer
60	Tilla Bal Gudai	Jehlem	Nath
61	Choha Sahib	Rohtas Kasba	Sikh
62	Ker Sahib	Mangat	Udasi
63	Baawli Sahib	Sialkot	Sikh
64	Dehra Sahib	Kartarpur	Udasi

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU ANGAD DEV JI**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
i)	Nage ke sarai	Muktsar	Udasi
ii)	Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur	Udasi
iii)	Khadoor Sahib	Tarn Taran	Tehan Sahibjada
iv)	Tapiyana Sahib	Tarn Taran	Tehan
v)	Khan Rjada	Khadoor Sahib	Tehan
vi)	Goindwal Sahib	-	-
vii)	Khadoor Sahib Samaadh	-	Tehan



**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU AMARDAS JI**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
i)	Baasarke Janam Sthan	Amritsar	Nirmale
ii)	Thada Sahib	Khadoor sahib	Bhalle
iii)	Gurudwara Damdama	Pindia Gram	Bhalle Sahibjade
iv)	Goindwal Sahib (Chubara Sahib)	Amritsar	-
v)	Vadda Darbar	-	Bhalle Sahibjada
vi)	Kotha sahib	Basarke	Sikh
vii)	Gurudwara Nabhi Tirath	Thaneser	Sikh
viii)	Gurudwara Kankhal	Kankhal	Nirmal
ix)	Goindwal Bawli sahib Bowily Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle
x)	Gurdwara Bhai Behlal	-	Udasi
xi)	Koindi Joti Jot	Chubara Sahib	

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU AMARDAS JI**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
i)	Kiratpur Harmandar sahib	Kiratpur	Sikh
ii)	Takhat Sahib	-	Soddi
iii)	Gurudwara Sahib Panjokhar	Ambala	Sikh
iv)	Bangla sahib	Delhi	Sikh
v)	Dehra Bala	Purani Delhi	Sikh

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU HAR RAI JI**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1	Harmandar Sahib	Kiratpur	Sikh
2	Sheesh Mahal	-	-
3	Jokhat sahib	-	Soddi
4	Manji sahib	-	Dhusse Khatri
5	Duji Manji Damdama	-	Sikh
6	Gurdwara Sahib Badi Lahli	Hoshiarpur	Sikh
7	Gurudwara Sahib Hariyan Welan	-	-
8	Gurudwara Sahib Bhugrani	Phagwar	-
9	Gurudwara Bambeli Sahib	Jalandhar	Udasi
10	Kartarpur sahib	Jalandhar	Soddi
11	Noor Mahal	Kartarpur	Suthre
12	Gurdwara Sahib Puadhre	Noor Maha	Udasi
13	Gurudwara Sahib Gahal	Kartarpur	Sikh

14	Kuan Darauli Sahib	Darauli	Sikh
15	Gurudwara Sahib Pallahi	Kartarpur	Nirmale
16	Guru Palaah	Phagwara	Udasi
17	Gurudwara sahib Frala Sadhvan	Phagwara	Udasi
18	Gurudwara Sahib Dosanjh Masandan	Phagwara	Sikh
19	Nanaksar	Muandpur	Nihang
20	Gurudwara Sahib Chandpur	Anandpur	Sikh
21	Gurdwara Sahib Daubwal	Anandpur	Nihang
22	Gurdwara sahib Bunga	Kiratpur	Sikh
23	Gurudwara Kakru ke Amb	Lambe Gram	Nihang
24	Gurdwara sahib Pahoa	-	Udasi
25	Gurudwara Sahib Thanesar	Thanesar	Sikh
26	Dehra Patalpuri	Kiratpur	Soddi
28	Jlalabad	Kabul	Bhalle Bawe

29	Junagarh	Charan Paduka	Suthre
30	Bodoch Shehar	Gujrat	Udasi
31	Puliyam Kota	Tilgangi Sahib	-
32	Bidar shehar	Nanak Jhera	Muslman Fakir
33	Nanak Matta	Nanital	Udasi
34	Reetha Sahib	-	Udasi
35	Charan Paadka	Pordi	Udasi
36	Thada sahib	Delhi	Udasi
37	Gurdwara Piaav	Delhi	Udasi

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU ARJAN DEV**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1	Goindwal Chubacha Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle Bawe
2	Thamb Sahib	-	-
3	Mao Gram	Jalandhar	Nihang
4	Diwan Khana Lahore	Lahore	Sikh
5	Guru Ke Mahal Gaddi Sthan	Amrisar	Sikh
6	Jahli Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
7	Amritsar Sudhasar (Gurdwara)	Amritsar	-
8	Thada Sahib	Amrtisar	-
9	Thada sahib Guru Ke Bagh	-	-
10	Laichi Ber	-	Sikh
11	Harmimandar Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
12	Gurdwara Jambar Gram	Lahore	Sikh
13	Gurdwara Sarhali	Sarhalli	Sikh
14	Gurdwara Shapri Gram	Sarhali	Sikh

15	Gurdwara Chola Gram	Chakri	-
16	Gurdwara wadali sahib	Amritsar	-
17	Chhehrata Sahib	-	-
18	Taran Taaran sahib	Tarn Taran sahib	-
19	Darbar Sahib	-	-
20	Manji sahib	-	-
21	Kua Sahib	-	Sikh
22	Thamm Sahib	Jalandhar	Udasi
23	Gangsar	Kartarpur	Soddi
24	Goindwal Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle
25	Ram Garh Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
26	Ramsar Sahib	-	-
27	Thoda Sukhmani Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
28	Chakk Ramdas Gurdwara	-	Udasi
29	Barth sahib	Gurdaspur	-
30	Guru Ka Bagh Rod sahib	-	-
31	Lal Kua Sahib	Amritsar	Nirmale
32	Dehra Sahib	-	Sikh
35	Charan Paadka	Pordi	Udasi
36	Thada sahib	Delhi	Udasi
37	Gurdwara Piaav	Delhi	Udasi

**APPENDIX-IV**  
**GURU-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SIKH SHRINES**

**Total Number of Gurdwaras**

<b>Name of Sikh Guru</b>	<b>Total</b>
Guru Nanak Dev	64
Angad Dev	7
Amar Das	11
Ram Das	9
Arjan Dev	33
Hargobind	79
Har rai	26
Har Krishan	5
Tegh Bhadur	100
Gobind Singh	167
Wives	2
Shahibjadas	24
Total	527



**Sri Gur Tirath Sangrad  
Pandit Tara Singh Narotam**

**Administration**

Gurus	Udasi	Sikh	Nihang	Muja-wars	Nath	Mus-lims	Khatri	Bave/Bhalle	Sutheras	Nirm-alas	Tahan	Soddi	Kukas	Miane	Dewane	Brah-eman	Masand	Wan-jaras	Dadu Panthi
Nanak Dev Ji	22	25	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2									
Angad ji	2										3								
Amar Das ji	1	2						6		2									
Ramdas ji		4						2		1									
Arjan Dev ji	4	21	1					2		1		2							
Hargobind ji	6	47	8							6		2	1	1					
Har rai ji	4	12	3				1		1	1		3							
Har krishan ji		4										1							
Tegh bhadur ji	9	65+3	1					2		8		2			1	1			
Guru Gobind Ji	7	116	10					2		7		5				1		1	1
Sahibjade	10	4						1				4							
Wives		2																	

**Sri Gur Tirath Sangreh**  
**Pandit Tara Singh Narotam**

**Guru Har Gobind Ji**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Janam Sthan Wadaali Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
2.	Vivah Thon Dalla Gram	Sultanpur	Sikh
3.	Baawli Sahib	-	Sikh
4.	Amritsar Akaal Banga	Amritsar	Nihang
5.	Majnu Tilla	Delhi	Udasi
6.	Mathra Shehar	Mathra	Chobe
7.	Agra Shehar	-	Nirmale
8.	Gwalior Shehar	Gwalior	-
9.	Pipli Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
10.	Gurdwara Sangrana Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
11.	Gaggo Buha Gurdwara Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
12.	Glotion gram	Wazirabad	Sikh
13.	Gurusar Gudwara	Sialkot	Nirmala
14.	Kashmir Des	Sri Nagar	Nirmala

15.	Mujjafrabad Krishan Ganga	Kashmir	Nirmala
16.	Gurdwara Sahib Gujarat	Wajirabad	Sikh
17.	Kotha Sahib	Gujrat	Sikh
18.	Gurdwara Sahib Hajzabad	Wazirabad	Sikh
19.	Bhai Ke Mattu Gurdwara	Hapjabad	Sikh
20.	Nankana Sahib	Nankana	Sikh
21.	Gurdwara Maddar Gram	Nankana	Sikh
22.	Gurdwra Sahib Maanga	-	Nirmala
23.	Gurdwara Akaalsar	Kashmir	Nirmala
24.	Guru Ke Mahal	Ferozpur	Sikh
25.	Gurdwara Broli Gram	Ferozpur	Sikh
26.	Gurdwara Sahib Maddo Ke	Daroli	Sikh
27.	Gurdwara Sahib Loppo Ke	-	Sikh
28.	Dehra Sahib	-	Sikh Damdamia
29.	Gurdwara Sidhar	-	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Gujjar Waal	Ludhiana	Sikh

31.	Gurdwara Raado Sahib	Patiala	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Ghudani Sahib	-	Soddi Aanandpuria
33.	Gurdwara Sahib Jandali	-	Nihang
34.	Gurdwara Sahib Sauntti	-	Nihang
35.	Gurdwara Sahib Nihang	Sangroor	Nihang
36.	Gurdwara Sahib Khurani	Sangroor	Sikh
37.	Gurdwara Sahib Ghnaud	Khurani	Sikh
38.	Gurdwara Sahib Komalpur	Ghanoud	Udassi, Nirmale
39.	Gurdwara Sahib Karaa	Pahoea	Sikh
40.	Gurdwara Sahib Thanesar	Senate	Sikh
41.	Gurdwara Nanakmata	Nanital	Udasi
42.	Gurdwara Sahib Vadda Ghar	Daroali	Sikh
43.	Jand Sahib	Bathinda	Nirmal
44.	Chautra Sahib	-	Nihang
45.	Manji Sahib	Dialpur	Sikh

46.	Gurudwara Sahib Kaangad	-	Miane
47.	Gurudwara Sahib Mandeyali	Mandiali	Sikh
48.	Gurudwara Sahib Dalla	-	Sikh
49.	Gurudwara Sahib Bhadana	Lahore	Sikh
50.	Gurudwara Sahib Satlani	Lahore	Nirmala
51.	Gurudwara Miyanj	Lahore	Sikh
52.	Gudwara Bhoti Darwaze	Lahore	Sikh
53.	Gurdwara Guru Mangatt	Lahore	Sikh
54.	Gurdwara Sahib Jhalli	Lahore	Sikh
55.	Gurdwara Sahib Hudeyara	Hadyara	Sikh
56.	Kolapati Ka Than	Amritsar	Sikh
57.	Kaulsar	-	Sikh
58.	Mata Ganga Ki Smadh	Bias	Sikh
59.	Bibeksar	Amritsar	Nihang
60.	Churasti Atari	-	Sikh
61.	Lohgarh Gurudwara	Amritsar	Sikh

62.	Morak Chowk Gurdwara	Amritsar	Sikh
63.	Guru Ke Mahal	Kartarpur	Soddi
64.	Manji Sahib	-	Nirmale
65.	Garne Sahib	Hoshiarpur	Sikh
66.	Damdama Sahib	Gurdaspur	Sikh
67.	Guru Ke Mahal	Kartarpur	Sikh
68.	Kiratpur Sahib	Anandpur	Soddi
69.	Gurdwara Sahib Kaangad	Daroali	Kangad
70.	Guru Sar	Bathinda	Sikh
71.	Gurdwara Dumeli	Jalandhar	Udasi
72.	Charan Kamal	Jindwal	Udasi
73.	Guru Palaah	-	Sikh
74.	Gurudwara Sahib Durgapur	Nava Sheher	Kuke
75.	Gurudwara Sahib Payel	Anandpur	Sikh
76.	Kuan Sahib	Anandpur	Nihang
77.	Harimandar Sahib	Kiratpur	Sikh
78.	Dehra Ptaal Puri	-	Īdasi

**Sri Gur Tirath Sangreh**  
**Pandit Tara Singh Narotam**

**Shri Guru Gobind Ji**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Patna Sahib (Harimandar Sahib	Patna	-
2.	Maeni Sangat	-	Nirmaley
3.	Sangat Handi Wali	-	Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Sahib Chotta Mirza	Kanshi	Bhalle
5.	Gurudwara Sahib Ayudheya	Ayudheya	Nihang
6.	Gurdwara Sahib Suraj Kund	-	-
7.	Gurdwara Sahib Lakhanaur	Ambale	Bhalle
8.	Gurdwara Sahib Rane Majra	Lakhnaur	Nihang
9.	Gurdwara Sahib Sular	Lakhnaur	Sikh
10.	Gurdwara Sahib Mardo	Lakhnaur	Nihang
11.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhano	-	Sikh

	Khedi		
12.	Gurdwara Sahib Ambala	Ambala	Nihang
13.	Guru Ke Mahal	Anandpur	Sodhi
14.	Manji Sahib	Anandpur	Sikh
15.	Guru Ka Lahare	Anandpur	Sikh
16.	Baowli Sahib	-	-
17.	Akaal Bunga Anandpur Sahib	Anandpur	Sikh
18.	Anandgarh Sahib	Anandpur	Nihang
19.	Hall Gargh	-	-
20.	Haweli Sahib	-	Sodhi
21.	Gurdwara Sahib	Kiratpur	Sikh
22.	Gurdwara Sahib Kotla	Ropar	Sikh
23.	Gurdwara Sahib Nabha	Nabha	Sikh
24.	Baowli Sahib	Nabha	Udaasi
25.	Naade Manji Sahib	Dhakauli	Banjaare
26.	Manji Sahib	Nadde	Sikh
27.	Rani Ke Raipur	Rani Ki Raipur	Sikh
28.	Gurdwara Sahib Mann Katbara	Naahan	Sikh
29.	Patna Sahib	Naahan	Sikh



30.	Manji Sahib	-	Udaasi
31.	Kapaal Mochan	Jagaadhri	Sikh
32.	Bhangani Sahib	Paonta	Nihang
33.	Gurdwara Sahib Tokka	Naahan	Sikh
34.	Rai Ka Raipur	Ambala	Sikh
35.	Gurdwara Khidra Bad	Khidra Baad	Sikh
36.	Lohgarh Sahib	Anandpur	Sikh
37.	Damdama Sahib	-	Sodhi
38.	Gurdwara Sahib Saloori	Anandpur	Sikh
39.	Gurdwara Sahib Nedaun	Nadaun	Sikh
40.	Gurdwara Sahib Jandvedi	Anandpur	Sikh
41.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhalaan	Jandvadi	Sikh
42.	Gurdwara Sahib Naina Devi	Anandpur	Sikh Pujari
43.	Anandpur Kesgarh Sahib	Anandpur	Sikh
44.	Gurdwara Sahib Nirmoh Garh	Kiratpur	Sikh
45.	Gurdwara Sahib Besali	Anandpur	Sikh

	Gram		
46.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhabor Gram	Anandpur	Sikh
47.	Gurdwara Sahib Guru Palaah Gram	Anandpur	Sikh
48.	Gurdwara Sahib Kalmott Gram	Kalmott	Sikh
49.	Gurdwara Sahib Gadiyal	Kalmott	Sikh
50.	Guru Ke Mahal	Anandpur	Sikh
51.	Gurdwara Sahib Rawaal Sar Tirath	Mandi	Sikh
52.	Gurdwara Mandi Sehar	Kaangda	Udasi
53.	Guru Ji Ke Mahal	-	-
54.	Agampur Samaadh	Anandpur	Sikh
55.	Gurdwara Sahib Ropar Sehar	Ropar	Sikh
56.	Gurdwara Sahib Sanghol	Ropar	Sikh
57.	Karaa Sahib	-	Sikh
58.	Gurdwara Sahib Seyona	Seyana	Sikh
59.	Gurdwara Pahaa Tirath	-	Sikh

60.	Gurdwara Jotisar	Jhanesar	Nirmaley
61.	Gurdwara Sahib Karan Ka Theh	Jhanesar	Sikh
62.	Gurdwara Sahib Jhanesar	Jhanesar	Sikh
63.	Gurdwara Jhanesar	-	-
64.	Gurdwara Boor Majra Gram	Ropar	Sikh
65.	Gurdwara Sahib Chamkaur	Boor Majra	Sikh
66.	Jand Sahib	Chamkaur	Sikh
67.	Jhaad Sahib	Behold Pur	Sikh
68.	Gurdwara Sahib Mashi Vada	Ludhiana	Sikh
69.	Gurdwara Guru Sar	Mashivada	Sikh
70.	Gurdwara Sahib Kotaani	-	Sikh
71.	Gurdwara Sahib Kanech	-	Sikh
72.	Manji Sahib	Puaat	Sikh
73.	Gurdwara Sahib Alam Gir Gram	Ludhiana	Sikh
74.	Gurdwara Sahib Jodh	Aalamgir	Sikh

	Gram		
75.	Gurdwara Sahib Mahi	-	Sikh
76.	Gurdwara Sahib Seeloyani	-	Sikh
77.	Fatehgarh Sahib	Sarhand	Sikh
78.	Burj Mata Gujri	Sarhand	Sikh
79.	Jotti Saroop	Sarhand	Sikh
80.	Gurdwara Mehar Gram	Mehar	Udaasi
81.	Gurdwara Lamme Jatt Purey	Mehar	Sikh
82.	Gurdwara Chakkar	Chakkar	Sikh
83.	Gurdwara Chakkar	Chakkar	Sikh
84.	Gurdwara Jakhatpur	Chakkar	Sikh
85.	Gurdwara Lohgarh	Deeney Ke	Sikh
86.	Gurdwara Manan Da Burj	Nabha	Sikh
87.	Pakka Sahib	Madhey	Sikh
88.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhadawal Kaska	Bhadore	Sikh
89.	Gurdwara Charan Das Ki Samaadh	-	Sikh

90.	Gurdwara Sahib Deyal pura	Deena Ka	Nihang
91.	Gurdwara Sahib Pato	-	Sikh
92.	Gurdwara Sahib Jalal	Jalal	Sikh
93.	Gurdwara Sahib Dod Gram	Jalal	Nihang Singh
94.	Gurdwara Sahib Bandar	Bander	Sikh
95.	Gurdwara Bargaadi	Faridkot	Sikh
96.	Gurdwara Behbal Gram	Faridkot	Under estate of Faridkot
97.	Guru Sar	Behbal	Nihang
98.	Guru Sar	Jeto	Sikh
99.	Jibbi Sahib	-	Sikh
100.	Gurdwara Sahib Kotha Malooka	Jeto	Sikh
101.	Gurdwara Sahib Lambh Wali	-	Sikh
102.	Gurdwara Sahib Kot Kapura	Kot Kapur	Sikh
103.	Gurdwara Sahib Dhillar	Dillan	Sodhi
104.	Gurdwara Sahib	Dilvan	Nirmale

	Rameyana		
105.	Jibbi Sahib	Mukatsar	Sikh
106.	Tambu Sahib	Mukatsar	Sikh
107.	Shaheed Ganj	Mukatsar	Sikh
108.	Manji Sahib	Khidrana	Sikh
109.	Gurdwara Sahib Sarai	Mukatsar	Sikh
110.	Gurdwara Sahib Tallion	Ferozpur	Sikh
	Fattu Sammu		
111.	Gurdwara Sahib Wajeed pur	Ferozpur	Udasi
112.	Gurdwara Sahib Rupana	Mukatsar	Sikh
113.	Guru sar	Rupana	Sikh
114.	Gurdwara Sahib Thehdi	-	Sikh
115.	Gurdwara Sahib Hari Pura	Sarsa	Udasi
116.	Gurdwara Sahib Kal Jhrani	Thedi	Sikh
117.	Gurdwara Sahib Bambeena	Kal Jharani	Sikh
118.	Gurdwara Sahib Rohla	Rohla	Sikh
119.	Gurdwara Sahib Jangi	Rohla	Sikh

	Rana		
120.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhai Ka Kot	Faridkot	Sikh
121.	Gurdwara Sahib Sahib Chand	Faridkot	Sikh
122.	Gurdwara Sahib Chhatte Ana	-	Sikh
123.	Gurdwara Sahib Baajak Gram	Bajak	Sikh
124.	Gurdwara Jassi Gram	Bajak	Sikh
125.	Gurdwara Sahib Pakka Gram	Paka	Sikh
126.	Tahondi Sabo Ki grma	Pakka	Sikh
127.	Takhat Sahib	-	Sikh
128.	Vadda Darbar Maji Sahib	-	Sikh
129.	Guru Sar	-	Sikh
130.	Likhan Sar	-	Sikh
131.	Jand Sar	-	Sikh
132.	Hal Garh	-	Sikh
133.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhagi	Bhagi Bandar	Sikh

134.	Bandar Gram Gurdwara Sahib Sameer Ka Kot	Bhagi Bandar	Dewane
135.	Gurdwara Chakke Bhai Ke	-	Sikh
136.	Gurdwara Ram Singh Nagar	-	Nirmale
137.	Gurdwara Bathinda Shehar	Bathinda	Sikh
138.	Gurdwara Bathinda Shehar	-	Sikh
139.	Gurdwara Lakkhi Jungle	Bathinda	Sikh
140.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhokhdi	Mahima	Sikh
141.	Talla Sahib	Talla Sahib	Sikh
142.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhagu	-	Sikh
143.	Gurdwara Sahib Kewal Gram	Kawal	Sikh
144.	Gurdwara Sahib Jharad Gram	Jhorad	Sikh
145.	Gurdwara Sahib Jhanda	Jhorad	Sikh



	Gram		
146.	Gurdwara Sahib Sarsa Shehar	Sarsa	Sikh
147.	Gurdwara Sahib Khudal gram	Sarsa	Sikh
148.	Gurdwara Nahur Shehar	Sarsa	Sikh
149.	Gurdwara Bhadra	Nahpur	Sikh
150.	Gurdwara Sahib Suhewa	Bhadra	Sikh
151.	Gurdwara Madhu Singhana	Suhewa	Sikh
152.	Gurdwara Pushkar	Madhu Sighana	Sikh
153.	Gurdwara Sahib Naraina	-	Daddu Panthi
154.	Lali Gram	Narayana	-
155.	Gurdwara Ghomrada	-	-
156.	Gurdwara Kulayat	-	-
157.	Gurdwara Bhagor	-	-
158.	Gurdwara Moti Bagh	Dehli	Sikh
159.	Gurdwara Mathra	Dehli	-
160.	Gurdwara Agra	Mathra	Nirmale
161.	Gurdwara Barhan Pur Shehar	-	Sikh

162.	Sangat Sahib	Nanded	Sikh
163.	Gurdwara Banda Than	-	-
164.	Gurdwara Heera Ghat	Godawari	Sikh
165.	Gurdwara Shikar Ghat	Godawari	Sikh
166.	Gurdwara Nagina Ghat	Godawari	Sikh
167.	Abdhal Nagar Sahib	-	Nihang

### **GURDWARAS OF SAHIBZADAS**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Taali Sahib	-	Udaasi
2.	Dehra Sahib	-	Udaasi
3.	Barth gram	Barth Gram	Udaasi
4.	Gurdwara Daulatpur	Daulatpur	Udaasi
5.	Chamba Shehar Gurdwara	-	Udaasi
6.	Goindwal Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle

### **GURU RAMDAS JI KE SAHIBZADEON KE THAN**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Guru Ka Kotha	-	Sodhi
2.	Dehra Talaab	Mehar	Sodhi

### **Guru Hargobind Sahib Ke Sahibzadeon Ke Than**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Dehra Baba Attal Ji	Amritsar	Sikh

### **Guru Har Rai Sahib Ji Ke Sahibzadeon Ke Janam Than**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
2.	Manji Sahib	Rampur	Udaasi
3.	Majnu Jilla	Delli	Udaasi

4.	Chubara Sahib	Lahore	Udaasi
5.	Manji Sahib	Raiyaeon Wala	Udaasi
6.	Dhera Sahib	-	Udaasi

### **Guru Gobind Singh Ji Ke Sahibzadeon Ke Than**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Manji Sahib	Anandpur	Sodhi
2.	Gurdwara Badi Basi	Hoshiarpur	Sodhi
3.	Gurdwara Chamkaur Sahib	Chamkaur	Sikh
4.	Fateh Garh Sahib	Sarhand	Sikh
5.	Gurdwara Joti Swaroop	Sarhand	Sikh
6.	Dehra Ajit Singh Ka	Dilli	Sikh
7.	Manji Zorawar Singh Ki	Ropar	-
8.	Dusra Manji Sahib	-	-
9.	Manji Zorawar Singh	Dadhedi	Sikh

**Pandit Tara Singh Narotam**

**Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh**

**Guru Tegh Bhadur Ji**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Guru Ke Mahal	Amritsar	Nirmale
2.	Bhora Sahib	Bkala gram (Amritsar)	Sikh
3.	Darbar Sahib	Bkala gram (Amritsar)	Sikh
4.	Darwaja Sahib	-	Sikh
5.	Thada Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
6.	Vallah Gram	Amritsar	Sikh
7.	Gur Rlah Sarola Gram	Phagwara	Udaasi
8.	Guru Ke Mahal	Makhowal	Soddi
9.	Anandpur Sahibg	Anandpur (Kalod Gram(	Sikh
10.	Dadu Mazra	Kalod	Sikh
11.	Ugana Sarai	Kalod	Sikh
12.	Gurdwara No Lakha	No Lakha Gram	Udaasi
13.	Gurdwara Tehal Pura	Patiala	Nirmale

14.	Lang gram	Patiala	Sikh
15.	Sibhrogram	Patiala	Sikh
16.	Rohta gram	-	Sikh
17.	Goni Ke gram	Nabha	Sikh
18.	Rajo Majra	Nabha	Sikh
19.	Gurdwara Malowal	-	Sikh
20.	Sekha	Malowal	Soddi
21.	-	-	Sikh
22.	Gurdwara Katu	-	Nirmale
23.	Pherwali Sahib	Rharwahi	Sikh
24.	Gurdwara Hadaya	Hadaya	Sikh
25.	Gurdwara Dilwan	Hadaya	Sikh
26.	Gurdwara Bandhare	Bandhare	Nihang
27.	Gurdwara Ali Sher Singh	Bandhare	Nihang
28.	Gurdwara Ghadam	Budhpur	Sikh
29.	Gurdwara Bibipur	Ghudam	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Dhadhan	-	Sikh
31.	Gurdwara Kharak	Dhamdhan	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Khatkad	Kharak	Sikh
33.	Gurdwara Jeend	-	Sikh
34.	Gurdwara Lakhan Majra	Jeend	Sikh

35.	Gurdwara Rohtak	Rohtak	Udaasi
36.	Gurdwara Bag	Agra	Sikh
37.	Gurdwara Sisganj	Delhi City	Sikh
38.	Gurdwara Rakab Ganj	Delhi City	Sikh
39.	Gurdwara Dehra	Anandpur	Sikh
40.	Gurdwara Makarpur	Makarpur	Masand
41.	Gurdwara Kabulpur	Hasanpur	Masand
42.	Gurdwara Nanhadi	Ambada	Sikh
43.	Gurdwara Bhadughar	Patiala	Sikh
44.	Gurdwara	-	Sikh
45.	Gurdwara Motibagh	Patiala	Sarkari Sikh
46.	Gurdwara Gaddi	-	Sikh
47.	Gurdwara Karhali	Smana	Sikh
48.	Gurdwara Cheepa	Karhali	Sikh
49.	Gurdwara Kra	Cheepa	Masand
50.	Gurdwara Mangar	Mangar City	Dewane
51.	Gurdwara Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Udaasi
52.	Kahal Gaon	Bhagalpur	Udaasi
53.	Gurdwara Kant Nagar	Kahal Gaon	Sikh
54.	Gurdwara Mukhsudabad	Makhsudabad	Udaasi
55.	Gurdwara Makhsudabad	Malda City	Udaasi

56.	Charan Padka	Daka City	Sikh
57.	Damdama Sahib	Dhobri Gram	Sikh
58.	Harmandir Sahib	Patna Sahib	Sikh
59.	Sangat Mirdang Wali	Jawanpur City	Sikh
60.	Gurdwara Azudya	Audhya	Brahmin
61.	Guru Ka Mahal	Anandpur	Soddi
62.	Gurdwara Makorode	Munek	Sikh
63.	Damdhan	Makrode	Sikh
64.	Gurdwara Behar jakh	Makrode	Sikh
65.	Gurdwara Kathel	Kathel	Sikh
66.	Gurdwara Banna Gram	Kathal	Sikh
67.	Gurdwara Thanesar	Thanesar	Sikh
68.	Gurdwara Bani Badar Pur	Thanesar	Nirmale
69.	Gurdwara Kdamanakpur	Kdamanp pur	Nirmale
70.	Gurdwara mathra	Mathra City	Nirmale
71.	Gurdwara (mai than)	Agra City	Nirmale
72.	Sabo Ki Talwandi Manji Sahib	Sabo Ki Talwandi	Sikh
73.	Manji Guru Sar Pe	-	-
74.	Dharma Ka Kot Damdma	Dharmu da	Sikh



	Sahib	Kot	
75.	Gurdwara Bra gram	Dharmu da Kot	Sikh
76.	Gurdwara Gobindpura	Gobindpura	Nirmale
77.	Gobindpura	Sangadi gram	Sikh
78.	Gurdwara Gaya gram	Sangadi	Sikh
79.	Gurdwara Lal gram	Sangadi	Sikh
80.	Gurdwara Munek	Munake	Sikh
81.	Gurdwara Jogga Gram	-	-
82.	Gurdwara Bhopal	Bhopal Gram	Sikh
83.	Gurdwara Kheewa Gram	Bhopal	Sikh
84.	Gurdwara Samya	Samya	-
85.	Gurdwara Bikhi	Samya	-
86.	Gurdwara Gurne	Bikhi	-
87.	Gurdwara Khyala	Khyala	Sikh
88.	Gurdwara Dikh	Kyyala	Sikh
89.	Mord Sabo Ke	Dikh	Sikh
90.	Myaser Khana	Dikh	Sikh
91.	Gurdwara Itya	Itya City	Udasi
92.	Gurdwara Ahyiapur	Paryagraj	Nirmale
93.	Gurdwara Badi Sangat	Kanshi Ji	Sikh Bhalle

94.	Gurdwara Badi Sangat	Sansram Kashi ji	Sikh
95.	Gaya Ji	-	-
96.	Patna Sahib	Distt. Hawali	Sikh
97.	Sayat Hermandir Sahib	-	-
98.	Guru Ka Bagh	Patna	Sikh
99.	Gurdwara Bad Kasha	Patna	Udasi

## APPENDIX VIII

### Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh/Tara Singh Narotam

#### Policies

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Chola Sahib(Clots) of Guru Nanak	Dehra Sahib Kartarpur	Dehra Sahib
2.	Pothi Mala of Guru Nanak	Muktsar	Gur Sahai Naga
3.	Plang, Assa, Jodda of Sri Guru Amardas Ji	Maddar Gram	
4.	Shaster of Guru Hargobind ji	Amritsar	Golden Temple
5.	Miri Piri Ki Talwar Barsha Gurj Sarbleh Ki Katar	Amritsar	Golden Temple
6.	Chola of Guru Hargobind Barsha	Patiala	-
7.	Barsha	Guru Gram (Lahore)	-
8.	Rakab Degcha Bhai Bano Di Beerd		
9.	First Rodi of Japji Sahib of	Anandpur	Anandpur

	Guru Tegh Bahdar Ji	Sahib	Sahib
10.	Panj Granthi of Guru Gobind Singh	Bagrian Gram	
11.	Pant Teer	Bhai Ke Rupa Ke gram	
12.	Shaster-2 Sword 1 Katar	Kapurgarh	
13.	Jama	Nabha	
14.	Chola	Nabha	
15.	Panj Vasta in Guru Hargobind Ka Barsha Chard	Patiala House Patiala	
16.	Guru Gobind Singh ↓ Hukumnama		
17.	Sri Sahib		
18.	Adi Granth with Signature of Guru Gobind Singh Ji Sri Sahib		
19.	Katar	Baddor	-
20.	Heads of Arows	Syana Gram	-
21.	Gutka	-	-

22.	Hukamnamas	Noorpur gram	-
23.	Granth Sahib	Anandpur	Anandpur Sahib

**APPENDIX V**  
**Guru-wise distribution of Sikh Shrines**  
**Giani Gian Singh / Gurdham Sangreh**  
**(1921)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Guru</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Important</b>	<b>Relics</b>	<b>Income</b>
1.	Sri Guru Nanak Dev	98			
2.	Sri Guru Angad Dev	7			
3.	Sri Guru Amardas	14			
4.	Sri Guru Ramdas	5			
5.	Sri Guru Arjan Dev	36			
6.	Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib	119			
7.	Sri Guru Har Rai	30			
8.	Sri Guru Harkrishan	6			
9.	Sri Guru Teg Bahadur	130			
10.	Sri Guru Gobind Singh	213			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>			

## Giani Gian Singh Gurdham Sangreh Guru Nanak Dev

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
1.	Sri Nankana Sahib	BS. 1611 (1554 AD.)	Sekhpura (Distt. Lahore)	18,000 Ghumaons Land
2.	Nanaksar Man Sahib			200 Ghumaons land offerings on the eve of fairs
3.	Kiara Sahib			300 Ghumaons land
4.	Bal Lila			
5.(A)	Maal Sahib			
(B)	Maal Sahib			200 Bighas Land
6.	Tambu Sahib			Land five Hundred Ghumaons
7.	Chuhadkana Khra Sauda			Land Five Hundred Ghumaons
8.	Sultanpur Hatti Sahib		Distt. Jalandhar (15 Koh from Kapurthala)	50 Rupees annual income from the estate of Kapurthala
9.	Kothrhi Sahib			50 Rupees, annual income
10.	Sant Ghat			--
11.	Ber Sahib			Land Grant, with of 400/-
12.	Batala Thada Sahib	BS. 1887 (1830 AD) By Kanwar Nau Nihal Singh	Distt. Gurdaspur	Land Grant, Worth of 4000 but had lost by Priest, Now income is 60 Damrhas.
13.	Dehra Chahal Gurdwara		Village Chahal, Near Hehar Village, Distt. Lahore	100 Ghumaons Land
14.	Kotha Sahib	--	Village Udoke 5 Koh from Batala	150 Bighas Land
15.	Achal Batala Thada Sahib	--	Batala	--
16.	Pakho Ke Darbar Sahib	--	--	200 Rs, Income
17.	Kartarpur, Dharamshala	--	Kartarpur	Land Grant Worth of 2000 by S. Budh Singh (Landlord)
18.	Dehra Baba Nanak	BS. 1776 (1719 AD.)	--	Land Grant, Worth of 5000 (Under Sikh Rule) offerings on the eve of fairs
19.	Ram Tirath, Man Sahib	--	--	--
20.	Jaman , Pind Gurmander Pargna Lahore	--	Lahore	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
21.	Gur Asthan Lahore	--	Lahore	--
22.	Emanabad Rorhi Sahib	--	Saidpura, 21 Koh from Lahore (Distt. Gujranwala)	Land Grant, Worth of 400 offerings on the eve of fairs
23.	Chutala Pind	--	Emanabad (Jehlam)	Land Grant worth of 200 and 100 Ghumaons land free
24.	Ker Bhagdi	--	4 Koh From Mangat	Land Grant worth of 2200 (By Maharaja Rant Singh)
25.	Ruhtas Choa Sahib	--	--	200 Rs. Income
26.	Tilla Bal Gundai Thada Sahib	--	12 Koh from Jehlam	--
27.(A)	Sialkot Ber Baba Nanak	--	--	Ten Murrabas
(B)	Sialkot Baoli Sahib	--	--	800/- Rs. Land Free
28.	Sahoke Pind Nanak Sar Tirath	--	--	--
29.	Mithon De Kotde Thada Sahib	--	--	400 Rs. Income
30.	Panja Sahib	--	18 Koh from Rawalpindi (Hasan Abdal)	--
31.	Kabal Chakki Sahib	--	--	--
32.	Ghduka, Pahar Tibbi Sahib	--	15 Koh from Kabal	Limited Land
33.	Kotha Sahib Aska Pind	--	--	--
34.	Choa Sahib	--	4 Koh from Sultanpur	--
35.	Ablees	--	14 Koh from Kabal	--
36.	Man Sahib Khalde Pind	--	--	--
37.	Chahal Dehra Thada Sahib	--	--	100 Ghumanons Land Free
38.	Ghawindi Pind Rahurha Sahib, Doaba.	--	Jalandhar	200 Rs. Income near about
39.	Nange Di Sarai Man Sahib (Ferozpur)	--	7 Koh from Mukatsar	7000 Rs. Income
40.	Takhtupura Man Sahib (Ludhiana)	--	4 Koh from Bhadorh	100 Rs. Income, offering on the eve of fair.
41.	Sangroor Nankana	--	--	--
42.	Gurdwara Mastuana	--	Riasat Nabha	Offerings on the eve of fairs
43.	Satghra Dharamshala	--	Lahore	200 Rs. Income
44.	Dipalpur Man Sahib	--	9 Koh from Chuhanian	500 Rs. Income
45.	Bheelee Pind Gurmandar	--	--	--
46.	Kanganpur Man Sahib	--	4 Koh from Bheelee	200 Rs. Income
47.	Pakpatan Thada Sahib	--	--	--



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
48.	Shanga Manga Chota Nanakana	--	7 Koh from Chuhanian	1100 Bighas Land
49.	Apail Pind Man Sahib	--	--	--
50.	Ludhiana Thada Sahib	--	Ludhiana	--
51.	Kiratpur Charan Kamal	--	5 Koh from Anand Pur	--
52.	Chaoli Mussa Khel	--	Multan	--
53.	Panjor Dhara Tirath Charan Paadka	--	Patiala	--
54.	Pind Ghumanke	--	--	--
55.	Joharhsar Charan Paadka	--	Patiala	--
56.	Sri Nagar Charan Paadka	--	Distt. Pauri	--
57.	Badri Nath Gur Asthan	--	--	700 Rs. Income Near about
58.	Thannesar Sidh Batti	--	Karnal	--
59.	Karnal Man Sahib	--	Karnal	400 Rs. Income
60.	Delhi Manju Da Tilla Thada Sahib	--	Delhi	--
61.	Mathrapuri Gur Asthan	--	Mathura	--
62.	Atave Gur Asthan	--	Bank of Atava River	--
63.	Nazamabad Man Sahib	--	Aazamgarh Distt.	--
64.	Kanshi Dharamshala	--	--	--
65.	Raj Giri Man Sahib	--	12 Koh from Gaya	--
66.	Gaya Shehar Gur Asthan	--	On the bank of Phalgu River	--
67.	Baijnath	--	--	--
68.	(Makhsudabad) Nalhatti	--	--	--
69.	Maldeo Gur Asthan	--	8 Koh from Makhsudabad	--
70.	Makhsudabad Dharamshala	--	Makhsudabad	--
71.	Dhaka Shehar Gur Asthan	--	Dhaka	--
72.	Kalar Pind Man Sahib	--	Kalar Village	--
73.	Balwa Kund Man Sahib	--	--	--
74.	Nanak Mata	--	15 Koh from Distt. Pili Bheet	--
75.	Pippal Thada Sahib	--	7 Koh from Nanakmata	--
76.	Pind Kot Dwar Reetha Sahib	--	Distt. Paudi	--
77.	Kanaud Gur Asthan	--	Patiala	-
78.	Hisar Man Sahib	--	--	400 Rs. Income
79.	Sarsa Shehar Man Sahib	--	Hisar	2000 Rs. Income from land
80.	Rohtak Gur Asthan	--	Rohtak	--

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
81.	Sunam Shehar Gur Asthan	--	Patiala	--
82.	Mansoorpur Chaubara Sahib	--	Mansoorpur	--
83.	Pauoo Pind Gur Mandar	--	4 Koh from Delhi	--
84.	Mednipur	--	Bangal	--
85.	Jagan Nath Puri Mangumath Man Sahib	--	Urissa	--
86.	Baoli Sahib	--	1½ Koh from Jaganath	--
87.	Sakhar Gur Asthan	--	Sindh	--
88.	Kathiavarh Dwarka Gur Asthan	--	--	--
89.	Junagarh Charan Paadka	--	Junagarh	--
90.	Parbhas Chetra	--	Near Somnath Temple	--
91.	Sudamapuri	--	Por Bander	--
92.	Jorhian Charan Paadka	--	13 Koh from Junagarh	--
93.	Bhadoch Shehar	--	--	--
94.	Tilgan Gur Ashtan	--	Near Puliam and Kota City	--
95.	Nanak Jhera	--	Hyderabad (Bider City)	--
96.	Multan Gur Asthan	--	Multan	--
97.	Uch Pind Thada Sahib	--	Uch Village	--
98.	Chola Sahib Dehura Baba Nanak	--	Dehura Baba Nanak	300 Rs. Income, 40 Ghumaons Land

**Giani Gian Singh**  
**Gurdham Sangreh**  
**Guru Angad Dev**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
1.	Nange Di Sarai	1857 BS. (1800 AD.)	District Ferozpur (Pargana Mukatsar)	--
2.	Khandoor Darbar Sahib	--	Amritsar	400 Rs. Income
3.	Kartarpur Gaddi Asthan	--	Lahore	--
4.	Khandoor Tapyana Sahib	--	Amritsar	--
5.	Pind Khan Razade Gur Asthan	--	Five Koh away from Khandoor Sahib	(a) 25 Ghumaons land (b) Some Other Sources
6.	Dehura Sahib Khadoor	--	Amritsar	(a) Land grant worth of 3000 (b) Some other sources
7.	Goindwal Thada Sahib	--	3 Koh away from Khandoor	--

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Amardas**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
1.	Basarke Pind	--	Amritsar	--
2.	Basarke Sunh Sahib	--	--.	(a) 500 Bighas Land (b) Some other sources of income
3.	Beer Sahib	--	--	400 Rs. Income
4.	Damdama Sahib	--	2 Koh from Khandoor	
5.	Thada Sahib	--	--	--
6.	Damdama Sahib Gandhi Pind	--	2 Koh away from Khandoor Sahib	--
7.	Goindwal Sahib	--	--	400 Rs. Income
8.	Baoli Sahib	1616 to 1621 BS. (1559 to 1564)	--	3000 Rs. Income
9.	Goindwal Darbar Sahib	--	--	400 Rs. Income
10.	Thansesar Shehar	--	Karnal	--
11.	Sarsawa Pind	--	8 Koh away from Saharanpur (Ambala)	--
12.	Kankhal Saharanpur	--	Saharanpur	Land Grant worth of 4000/-
13.	Behlo Pind (Lahore)	--	3 Koh away from Shehar Kasoor	--
14.	Goindwal Kothri Sahib	--	Amritsar	--

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Ram Das**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
1.	Chubacha Sahib	--	Lahore Chuni Mandi	Income comes from rent of shops and houses
2.	Man Sahib Goindwal	--	Amritsar	--
3.	Kuan Goindwal	--	Goindwal	--
4.	Harimandar Sahib Shri Amritsar	--	Amritsar	Huge income from devotees
5.	Dehura Sahib Goindwal	--	--	--

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Arjun Dev**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
1.	Chubacha Sahib Goindwal	--	Amritsar	--
2.	Thamm Sahib Goindwal	--	--	--
3.	Diwankhana Lahore	--	Lahore	--
4.	Darbar Sahib Sri Amritsar	--	Amritsar	--
5.	Baoli Sahib Lahore	--	Dabbi Bazar (Lahore)	5000 Rs. Income form the rent of shops
6.	Lahore Lal Khuha	--	Lahore	--
7.	Dehura Sahib Lahore	--	Lahore	More than 2000 Rs. Income
8.	Amritsr Guru Ke Mahel	--	Amritsar	125 Rs. Income
9.	Thada Sahib	--	Amritsar	Land grant worth of 200 Rs.
10.	Lachi Ber	--	Amritsar	--
11.	Har Ki Paudi	--	Amritsar	--
12.	Harimandar Sahib	--	Amritsar	--
13.	Man Sahib	--	Amritsar	--
14.	Tahli Sahib Man Sahib	1645 BS. 1527 AD.	Amritsar	--
15.	Gur Mandar Wadali	--	3 Koh from Amritsar	--
16.	Pipli Sahib	--	Amritsar	--
17.	Ramsar Sahib	--	Amritsar	--
18.	Gurmandar Tarn Taran Sahib	1590 AD.	Tarn Taran	--
19.	Man Sahib Tarn Taran	--	Tarn Taran	--
20.	Kuan Sahib Tarn Taran	--	Tarn Taran	--
21.	Dukh Nivaran	--	Near Khara Village (Tarn Taran)	--
22.	Sarhali Pind Gurdwara	--	Sarhali Pind	--
23.	Chola Pind Darbar Sahib	--	Chola Pind	--
24.	Chapri Pind	--	Chapri Pind	One Kuan (well) free
25.	Kartar Pur Thamm Sahib	1813 BS. 1757 AD. Reconstructed	--	Land grant worth of Rs. 1500 and Land Grant worth of 45000 to Sodhis
26.	Gangsar Kuan Sahib	BS. 1656 (1599 AD.)	Jalandhar	200 Rs. Income
27.	Chubacha Sahib	--	Kartarpur	--
28.	Kotha Sahib Chubhal Pind Amritsar	--	Amritsar	--

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
29.	Man Sahib Barath Pind	--	Barath Pind	--
30.	Man Sahib Chakk Ramdas	--	Ramdas	--
31.	Manak Chonwk Jambar pind Lahore	--	Lahore	200 Ghumaons land
32.	Jatri Pind	--	--	50 Ghumaons Land
33.	Beharhwal Man Sahib	1553 BS. (1496 AD.)	Beharhwal	Land Grant
34.	Man Sahib Sehansara Pind	--	8 Koh from Amritsar	Land Grant
35.	Man Sahib Maopind (Jalandhar)	--	5 Koh from Phillor	--
36.	Man Sahib Mandar Pind	--	Lahore	--

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Hargobind Sahib**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
1.	Gurmandar Badali	--	Amritsar	--
2.	Dam Dama Sahib	--	--	Land grant worth of 6000/-
3.	Akal Takhat Sahib	--	Amritsar	--
4.	Jhanda Bunga	1671 BS. 1514 AD.	--	Land Grant worth of Two Thousand
5.	Qilla Lohgarh	--	--	--
6.	Churasti Atari	--	--	200 Rs. Income
7.	Kaulsar	1677 BS. 1620 AD.	--	--
8.	Bibek Sar	--	--	Land Grant worth of Rs. 4000
9.	Sangrana Sahib	--	3 Koh from Amritsar	--
10.	Chabbe Pind Darbar Sahib	--	--	--
11.	Gaggo Buhe Man Sahib	--	--	200 Rs. Income
12.	Marhi Pind	--	--	--
13.	Jhubal Manak chownk	--	7 Koh from Amritsar	--
14.	Kartarpur Gur Asthan	--	Kartarpur	--
15.	Kartarpur Man Sahib	--	Kartarpur	--
16.	Bakala Darbar Sahib	--	Bakala	--
17.	Dameli Thamm Sahib	--	Hoshiarpur	Land grant worth of Rs. 500
18.	Jahan Garh Garna Sahib	--	--	Land grant worth of Rs. 500
19.	Harian Velan Pind Man Sahib	--	Harian Velan Pind	--
20.	Jaddowal Pind Charan Paadka	--	Jaddowal Pind	500 Rs. Income
21.	Gur Palaah, Man Sahib	--	Kapurthala	Land Grant worth of Rs. 300
22.	Durgapur Man Sahib	--	Jalandhar	100 Rs. Income
23.	Payal, Charan Paadka	--	2 Koh from Anandpur	200 Rs. Income
24.	Man Sahib Dalla Pind	--	Kapurthala, 3 Koh from Sultanpur	--
25.	Dalle Baoli Sahib	--	--	200 Rs. Income
26.	Hargobindpura Damdama Sahib	--	Gurdaspur	Land grant worth of Rs. 300
27.	Man Sahib (Lahore Bhati Darwaje)	--	Lahore	150 Rs. Income
28.	Mujang	--	Mujang Pind	200 Rs. Income
29.	Gur Mangat	--	4 Koh from Lahore	150 Rs. Income



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
30.	Jhali Pind	--	2 Koh from Mangat	Land grant worth of Rs. 125
31.	Hudeara	--	2 Koh from Jhali	--
32.	Rampur Man Sahib	--	--	20 Ghumanons land free
33.	Gheala (Amritsar)	--	4 Koh from Rampura	--
34.	Madoke Pind Man Sahib	--	--	--
35.	Kuhali	--	--	300 Rs. Income
36.	Shanga Manga Man Sahib	--	Lahore	Land grant worth of Rs. 1000
37.	Barhana	--	Lahore	300 Rs. Income
38.	Dalla	--	On the Bank of Ravi	135 Rs. Income
39.	Satlani	--	Amritsar	--
40.	Darauli Darbar Sahib	--	Distt. Ferozpur	--
41.	Vadda Ghar Darauli	--	5 Koh from Darauli	--
42.	Man Sahib Saner Pind	--	2 Koh from Zira	--
43.	Darbar Sahib Bhai Roopa	--	Nabha	Half Village free to the Gurdwara
44.	Jandsar Dial Pura (Nabha)	--	4 Koh from Bhai Rupa	400 Bighas land free
45.	Jhande Aana	--	3 Koh from Darauli	--
46.	Chautra Sahib Mal Pind (Nabha)	--	3 Koh from Dialpura	100 Bighas land
47.	Man Sahib Bhagte Pind (Ferozpur)	--	4 Koh from Dialpura	Two Hall Land
48.	Kangarh Gur Asthan (Do Han Pakke)	--	Nabha	--
49.	Man Sahib Nathane	--	Ferozpur	Offering on the eve of fair
50.	Guru Sar Pind Lehre	1716 BS. 1659 AD.	Ferozpur	--
51.	Man Sahib Maje Vich Chavinde Pind	--	Amritsar	Two Hal land
52.	Chakra (Ludhiana)	--	Near Jagraon	50 Bighas land free
53.	Khadoor	--	4 Koh from chakra	--
54.	Kaounke	--	Jagraon	One Hal Free land
55.	Badde Ghar Pind	--	--	--
56.	Daodher	--	Ferozpur	--
57.	Madhe Man Sahib	--	Ludhiana	--
58.	Lamme Jatt Pure	--	--	--
59.	Lopo	--	--	80 Ghumaons Land Free
60.	Man Sahib Rakba	--	--	--
61.	Sidhwan Pind	--	--	Two Hall land
62.	Sidhar	--	--	Two Hundred Bighas land
63.	Pind Eali	--	Ludhiana	--
64.	Gujar wal	--	--	Land is too much
65.	Gujarwal Duja Gurdham	--	--	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
66.	Phalle Wal	--	--	--
67.	Saunti Pind Man Sahib	--	Nabha	160 Rs. Cash from Nabha, Two Hundred Bighas land
68.	Kapurgarh	--	--	Thousand of land from Nabha rulers
69.	Rauni	--	Ludhiana	--
70.	Jabbo Majra	--	2 Koh from Rauni	--
71.	Chaunde (Chaunda Pind) (Patiala)	--	2 Koh from Jabbo Majra	--
72.	Lasoi	--	4 Koh from Chaunda	--
73.	Saliana Tobba	--	Lasoi Pind	Fifteen Bighas land
74.	Shaheedganj Sekha	--	--	--
75.	Julajan Pind	--	3 Koh from Sekha	--
76.	Nasrali	--	1 Koh from Shaheedganj	--
77.	Aloone	--	--	--
78.	Mali Pur	--	--	--
79.	Jandali	--	5 Koh from Malipur	--
80.	Najam Pur	--	1 Koh from Jandali	--
81.	Sehorha Pind	--	1 Koh from Nazampur	Hundred Bighas Land
82.	Ukasi Pind	--	--	20 Bighas land
83.	Malaud	--	2 Koh from Ukasi	--
84.	Siarh	--	3 Koh from Malaud	--
85.	Eesdu	--	Patiala	--
86.	Rarah, Phillor, Kurarh, Chapa Jargarhi, Jandali, Nasrali Esesdu, Gajewala, Ghurani	--	--	--
87.	Jandali	--	3 Koh from Ghurani	--
88.	Rareh Pind	--	--	400 Rs. Income and 150 Ghumaons land free
89.	Giddri Pind	--	3 Koh from Rareh	--
90.	Ghurani	--	--	Two Hundred Bighas land
91.	Dhamot Man Sahib	--	--	--
92.	Akoi	--	2 Koh from Sangroor	200 Rs. Income
93.	Khurani	--	4 Koh from Akai	Two Hundred Ghumaons land
94.	Ghanaur	--	7 Koh from Khurani	Two Hundred Bighas land
95.	Kamal pur	--	--	One Thousand Income from land near about
96.	Kara Pind	--	5 Koh from Pahoa	Two Hal land free
97.	Pahoa Man Sahib	--	--	--
98.	Thanesar Man Sahib	--	Distt. Karnal	--

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
99.	Nanak Mata	--	Pilibheet	--
100.	Majnu De Tille pur	--	--	--
101.	Man Sahib	--	Mathra Shehar	--
102.	Man Sahib Aagre	--	Agra	200 Rs. From Patiala
103.	Man Sahib Gwalior Qille Vich	--	Gwalior	--
104.	Talwandi Rai Bhoe Di	--	Lahore	Income from free land
105.	Chutala Sahib Mandyali	--	Bank of Ravi	--
106.	Bhai Ke Mattu Pind	--	--	Hundred Bighas Land
107.	Man Sahib	--	Gujrat	Five Hundred Bighas land, Other income by devotees, above 1000/-
108.	Kotha Sahib	--	Wazirabad	400 Rs. Income
109.	Thada Sahib Hafzabad	--	Gujran wala	--
110.	Barsha Sahib	--	Sialkot	--
111.	Galoti Pind	--	Gujrat	Hundred Bighas land
112.	Mujaffrabad	--	Kashmir	500 Rs. Income
113.	Sri Nagar	--	Kashmir	--
114.	Sri Nagar	--	--	Three Khalwar from the Riasat of Jammu
115.	Garhi Pind	--	3 Koh from Mujaffrabad	--
116.	Man Sahib	--	Sher Garhi	--
117.	Man Sahib Balla kot	--	--	--
118.	Kuan Sahib (Hoshiarpur)	--	3 Koh from Kiratpur	--
119.	Kiratpur	--	5 Koh from Anandpur Sahib	1100 Rs. Income

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Har Rai**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
1.	Kiratpur Harmandar Sahib	--	Kiratpur	--
2.	Shish Mahel	--	--	--
3.	Takhat Sahib	--	--	--
4.	Man Sahib	--	--	--
5.	Damdama Sahib	--	--	--
6.	Baddi Lehli Pind	--	5 Koh from Hoshiarpur	400 Bighas land
7.	Harian Velan	--	4 Koh from Hoshiarpur	400 Rs. Income
8.	Bhungrani Pind	--	8 Koh from Phagwara	--
9.	Chautra Sahib Bambeli Pind	--	9 Koh from Jalandhar	100 Bighas land free
10.	Palaah Sahib Man	--	Phagwara	--
11.	Man Sahib Kartarpur	--	Kartarpur	--
12.	Noor Mahel	--	--	Land grant worth of 150 Bighas
13.	Padhre Pind Man Sahib	--	3 Koh from Noor Mahel	--
14.	Gahel Pind	--	--	100 Bighas land
15.	Marajh Pind	--	--	--
16.	Darbar Sahib Daroli	--	--	--
17.	Palahi Pind	--	2 Koh from Phagwara	Land grant worth of 200 Rs.
18.	Phrala Pind	--	Near Phagwara	400 Rs. Income
19.	Sidhvan Pind	--	5 Koh from Phagwara	--
20.	Man Sahib Dasanjha Pind	--	4 Koh from Phagwara	--
21.	Nanaksar Tirath	--	--	Income 500 Rs.
22.	Chand pur Pind	--	3 Koh from Anand Pur	100 Bighas land

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
23.	Cholowal	--	2 Koh from Anand Pur	200 Rs. Income
24.	Man Sahib Bunga Pind	--	4 Koh frm Kiratpur	500 Rs. Income
25.	Lambe Pind	--	--	--
26.	Pahoa	--	--	100 Rs. Income
27.	Ghadue Pind	--	--	--
28.	Man Sahib Dulchi Majre	--	7 Koh from Ropar	--
29.	Dambar Pind	--	4 Koh from Kasauli	--
30.	Kiratpur	--	--	--

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Har Krishan**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
1.	Harmandar Kirat Pur	--	Kiratpur	--
2.	Takhat Sahib	--	--	--
3.	Panjokhre Man Sahib	--	3 Koh from Ambala	(a) 200 Bhigas land (b) Some other sources of income form devotees.
4.	Thanesar	--	--	--
5.	Delhi Bangla Sahib	--	Delhi	400 Rs. Income from Rajas of phool
6.	Dehura Bala	--	--	800 Rs. Income from Raja of nd

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Teg Bahadur**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
1.	Janam Asthan Mahel Guru Ke	--	Amritsar	200 Rs. Income
2.	Bhora Sahib Bakala Pind	--	Bakala Pind	--
3.	Darbar Sahib Bakale	--	Bakala Pind	--
4.	Darbaza Sahib	--	--	--
5.	Thada Sahib Amritsar	--	Amritsar	Land grant worth of 300/- Rs.
6.	Kotha Sahib Walle Pind	--	Amritsar	Land grant worth of 150/- Rs.
7.	Man Sahib Sarala Pind	--	Sarala Pind	200/- Rs. Income
8.	Kiratpur	--	--	--
9.	Makhowal	--	--	Land grant worth of 500/- Rs.
10.	Rehli Pind	--	3 Koh frm Bassi, Patiala	--
11.	Anandpur Kalaurh Man Sahib	--	3 Koh from Dera Bassi	61 Rs. Income, 85 Bighas Land
12.	Dadu Majra	--	--	Land Three Hal
13.	Agani Pind	--	--	--
14.	Harpal Pur	--	--	--
15.	Khutha Kherhi	--	--	--
16.	Ugana	--	5 Koh frm Dadu Majra	--
17.	Nau Lakha	--	6 Koh from Ugana	--
18.	Tehal Pura	--	7 Koh from Patiala	200/- Rs. Income
19.	Aakad	--	7 Koh from Patiala	1200 Rs. free land (One Village)
20.	Lung	--	5 Koh from Patiala	(Two Wells ) 250/- Rs. Income
21.	Seebhron	--	7 Koh from Patiala	200/- Rs. Income
22.	Rohta	--	5 Koh from Seebhron	200/- Rs. Income
23.	Gunike	--	--	--

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
24.	Baoraha (Bauran)	--	Near Nabha	300 Bighas land from Nabha
25.	Rajomajra	--	11 Koh from Gunike	--
26.(a)	Mulowal	--	4 Koh from Rajo Majra	--
(b)	Mulowal	--	--	Land two hal free
27.(a)	Sekha Pind	--	5 Koh from Mulowal	Land two hal free
(b)	Sekha	--	--	Land Seven hal free
28.	Kattu Pind	--	3 Koh from Sekha	--
29.	Pharwahi	--	3 Koh from Kattu	20 Bighas land
30.	Handiaya	--	3 Koh from Pharwahi	Land of five hals
31.	Dhaura Pind	--	--	--
32.	Morh Pind	--	--	--
33.	Dhillon Pind	--	--	60 Ghumaons, 200 Ghumaons Dami (1905 AD.) by Hira Singh Nabhesver
34.	Alisher	--	--	--
35.	Bhanderh Pind	--	--	--
36.	Joga Pind	--	--	Income from land
37.	Bhopal Pind	--	--	--
38.	Khiva Pind	--	5 Koh from Bhopal	Land of two hals
39.	Samao Pind	--	--	100 Bighas land by Raja of Patiala
40.	Kasba Bhikhi	--	--	Land of five hal
41.	Gandu Pind	--	--	--
42.	Daleo Pind	--	--	--
43.	Khayala Pind	--	--	Land of five hal
44.	Bhaini Baghe Di	--	--	12 Bighas land
45.	Ghuman Pind	--	--	Limited land
46.	Saboke Morh Man Sahib	--	--	Limited land
47.	Dikh Pind Darbar Sahib Paka	--	6 Koh away from Khayala	--
48.	Khana Mai Titar sar	--	--	--
49.	Tala Sahib	--	--	--
50.	Talwandi Sabo Ki	--	--	--
51.	Gurusar	--	--	--
52.	Talha Sahib	--	--	--
53.	Dharmi Da Kot sulī sar Man Sahib	--	--	Land of seven hal
54.	Bare Pind	--	--	--
55.	Bashoana Pind	--	--	--



<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
56.	Gobindpura Man Sahib	--	--	Income from land
57.	Sangrerhi, Man Sahib	--	--	--
58.	Gaga Pind	--	--	Five Hal land and one Thousand Bighas land
59.	Gurune	--	--	40/- Rs. Monthly income
60.	Lelh Pind	--	--	--
61.	Munnk Pind	--	--	Four Hal land free
62.	Makrorh Man Sahib	--	--	land of two hal free
63.	Dhamtan Sahib	--	3 Koh from Makrorh	--
64.	Behar Jakh	--	--	Limited Land
65.	Kaithal Kasba	--	--	14 lakh Rs. Income
66.	Barna Pind	--	--	18 Bighas land
67.	Thanesar	--	6 Koh from Barna	--
68.	Jheorheri	--	6 Koh from Thanesar	--
69.	Bani Badar Pur	--	11 Koh from Thanesar	500/- Rs. Annually Income, Three hal land from Patiala
70.	Karnal --	--	--	
71.	Kara Manak Pur	--	--	--
72.	Kanpur	--	Bank of Ganga River	--
73.	Prag Raj	--	--	--
74.	Kanshi Baddi Sangat	--	--	Income from one village with offering
75.	Susram Kasba	--	--	--
76.	Gaya Shehar	--	Gaya	--
77.	Rajgiri	--	8 Koh from Gaya	--
78.	Patna Shehar	--	--	Income from offering
79.	Guru Ka Bagh	--	--	Income from offering
80.	Pind Barh	--	--	--
81.	Munger	--	--	Land grant worth of 600/- Rs.
82.	Bhagal Pur	--	--	Income of two thousand
83.	Kahal Gaon	--	--	900/- Rs. Income
84.	Kuntal Nagar	--	--	Income of four hundred
85.	Nal Hatti	--	11 Koh from Kuntal Nagar	--
86.	Makhsuda bad	--	10 Koh from Nal Hatti	Income of Two Hundred
87.	Malde	--	--	--
88.	Rangpur	--	--	300/- Rs. Income
89.	Manyari Ghat	--	--	--
90.	Rana Ghat	--	--	--
91.	Dhaka	--	--	--
92.	Gohati	--	--	--
93.	Guwaal Paraha	--	--	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
94.	Damdama Sahib	--	--	--
95.	Rangpur Shehar	--	--	--
96.	Lashmi Pur	--	--	--
97.	Goda Ghat Par	--	--	--
98.	Kankhal	--	--	--
99.	Santal Sar	--	1 Koh from Kankhal	--
100.	Raja Ghat	--	--	--
101.	Daraj Pur	--	4 Koh from Jagadhri	--
102.	Channane Pind	--	--	Income from offering
103.	Sodhal Sudhail	--	--	Income from offering
104.	Tande wal	--	Near Beeta Pind	--
105.	Lakhnaur Sahib	--	--	--
106.	Kirat pur	--	--	--
107.	Ropar	--	Ropar	--
108.	Makaranpur	--	Makaranpur	Income from offering and limited land
109.	Kabulpur	--	5 Koh from Rajpura	Income of offering
110.	Nanherhi, Man Sahib	--	5 Koh from Ambala	Land of Seven hals
111.	Bhadur Garh	--	4 Koh from Patiala	--
112.	Patiala Man Sahib	1840 to 1849 AD.	Patiala	Income from offering
113.	Garhi Pind	--	1 Koh from Samana	Income of 400/- Rs.
114.	Karhari (Karchali Man Sahib)	--	Karhali	Four hal land income from offering
115.	Chike Pind	--	4 Koh from Karhari	Rwo hal Land and income from offering
116.	Budh Pur	--	4 Koh from Ghuram	--
117.	Sayana, Man Sahib	--	7 Koh frm Budh Pur	Free land grant worth of 400/- Rs.
118.	Kara Pind	--	4 Koh from Pahoa	200 Ghumaons Land
119.	Bibi Pur	--	--	Income of 200/- Rs. From Patiala
120.	Pahoa	--	--	Offerings on the eve of fair
121.	Damdhan Sahib	--	--	--
122.	Kharak Pind	--	12 Koh from Damdhan	Income from Land and offering
123.	Hatkarh	--	6 Koh from Kharak	--
124.	nd Kasba	--	6 Koh from Hatkarh	--
125.	Lakhan Majra, Man Sahib	--	12 Koh from nd	--
126.	Rohtak Shehar	--	Rohtak	Income of 400/- Rs.
127.	Agra Shehar	--	Agra	--
128.	Delhi Sisganj	--	Delhi	Income of 3000/- Rs.
129.	Rakab Ganj	--	--	Land grant worth of 1000/-

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
				Rs.
130.	Dehra Sahib	--	--	Income of Three Hundred

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Gobind Singh**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
1.	Patna Shehar Harimandar	--	On the Bank of River Ganga	--
2.	Patna Maini Sangat	--	--	--
3.	Sangat Handi wali	--	--	--
4.	Sangat Gai Ghat	--	--	--
5.	Bag Guru Ka	--	--	--
6.	Kanshi , Man Sahib	--	--	--
7.	Mirzapur	--	--	--
8.	Ayudheya	--	--	--
9.	Lucknow	--	--	500 Rs. Income
10.	Du Sangat Guru Narian Wali	--	--	Land grant worth of Rs. 3000, Now worth of 135000
11.	Mathra	--	--	Rs. 50 Annual Income
12.	Haridwar Kankhal, Man Sahib	--	--	Income from offering
13.	Isopur , Man Sahib	--	--	Income from offering
14.	Suraj kund	--	--	Income from offering
15.	Raj Ghat	--	--	Income from offering
16.	Daraj Pur	--	--	Income from offering
17.	Channane Pass	--	--	Income from offering
18.	Tedewal	--	--	Income from offering
19.	Thada Sahib	--	--	Income from offering
20.	Man Sahib, Morhe Pind	--	4 Koh From Ambala	Income from offering
21.	Lakhnaur Sahib	1824 BS. 1767 AD.	--	Land and income (700 Rs.) from Patiala
22.	Rane Majra	--	--	100 Bighas Land
23.	Sular	--	6 Koh from Lakhnaur	50 Bighas land
24.	Mardon Man Sahib	--	--	Land of four hal
25.	Bhano Kherhi	--	--	30 Bighas land
26.	Nanherhi	--	4 Koh from Ambala	22 Bighas land
27.	Nasibali	--	3 Koh from Ambala	Land of two hal
28.	Kabulpur	--	--	Land of one hal from Patiala
29.	Rapal Pur	--	--	--
30.	Khutha Kherhi	--	--	Ten Ghumaons land Free
31.	Anand pur	--	--	--
32.	Basant Garh	--	--	--
33.	Guru Ki Lahore	--	7 Koh from Anand Pur	--
34.	Akal Bunga	--	Anand Pur	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
35.	Anand Garh	--	--	Land grant worth of Rs. 1000
36.	Holgarh	--	--	--
37.	Lohgarh	--	--	--
38.	Haveli Sahib	--	--	--
39.	Kiratpur	--	5 Koh from Anand Pur	--
40.	Ghanaula	--	9 Koh from Kiratpur	200 Rs. Income
41.	Ropar	--	Ropar Shehar	--
42.	Bhattha Sahib	--	Ropar	--
43.	Kotla Nihang Khan Da	--	Ropar	--
44.	Nabha Pind	--	6 Koh from Bhanur Pind (Nabha)	Rs. 200/- Income from land
45.	Dhakauli	--	3 Koh from Nabha	Rs. 500/- Income from land
46.	Toda	--	5 Koh from Nabha	--
47.	Manak Tabra	--	--	400/- Rs. Income
48.	Toka Sahib	--	--	200 Bighas land
49.	Burwal Pind	--	--	--
50.	Rani Da Rai pur	--	--	--
51.	Nahan Shehar	--	16 koh from Tabra	Income only 15 Rs. From the King of Nahan
52.	Paunta Sahib	--	20 Koh from Nahan	Income from Nabha and Paitala, 100 Bighas land from Nahan
53.	Dehra Ram Rai	--	--	20,000/- Rs. Income
54.	Kapal Mochan	--	5 Koh from Chachroli	Land grant worth of 700/- Rs.
55.	Bhangani Man Sahib	--	7 Koh from Paunta	100 Bighas land
56.	Toka Sahib	--	--	100 Bighas land from Patiala
57.	Tota Pind	--	7 Koh from Nahan	85/- Rs. Annual , 100 Bighas land from Patiala,
58.	Khidrabad	--	--	1000/- Rs. Income near about
59.	Anand Pur	--	Near Makhawal	--
60.	Baluri Pind	--	--	--
61.	Nadaun Shehar	--	--	100/- Rs. Income from the King Bilaspur
62.	Aal soon	--	--	--
63.	dvaddi Pind	--	5 Koh from Anand Pur	50 Bighas land
64.	Bhalan Pind	--	2 Koh from dvaddi	100/- Rs, Income
65.	Naina Devi	--	7 Koh From Anand Pur on hill top	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
66.	Anand Pur Kesgarh	--	--	Huge Income
67.	Nirmoh Garh	--	1 ½ Koh From Kiratpur	--
68.	Bisali Pind	--	9 Koh From Anand Pur	--
69.	Bhambor Pind	--	12 Koh from Anand Pur	--
70.	Gurpalah Pind	--	--	252/- Rs. Income
71.	Kalmota	--	3 Koh from Palah	100 Rs. Income from land
72.	Rawalsar Tirath	--	5 Koh from Mandi	--
73.	Mandi Zila Kangrha	--	Distt. Kangrha	--
74.	Kotha Sahib	--	11 Koh From Mandi	--
75.	Kamlah Garh Da Qilla	--	--	Land grant worth of 15000/- Rs.
76.	Chambe Shehar	--	--	--
77.	Jawala Mukhi	--	--	--
78.	Ropar	--	Ropar	--
79.	Kotla Nihang Khan	--	--	--
80.	Sangholu (Sanghol)	--	--	Free land of 300 Bighas
81.	Kara Pind	--	4 Koh from Pahoa	Land of Five Hal
82.	Siana Pind	--	3 Koh from Kara	--
83.	Pahoa Tirath Gur Asthan Pakka	--	--	60/- Rs. Income from Patiala
84.	Jyotisar Tirath	--	3 Koh from Thanesar	--
85.	Thohar	--	--	Income is too much
86.	Thanesar	--	--	--
87.	Damdama Sahib	--	Out of pind Chamkaur Sahib	--
88.	Darbar Sahib Vadda	--	--	Land grant worth of 4000/- Rs.
89.	Shaheed Ganj	--	--	--
90.	Buraj Jeon Singh	--	--	--
91.	Behlol Pur	--	--	--
92.	Jharh Sahib	--	--	100 Bighas land
93.	Jandsar	--	--	1000 Ghumaons land
94.	Puat Pind	--	10 Koh from Jharh Sahib	--
95.	Machiwarha	--	4 Koh from Puat	200/- Rs. Income
96.	Lal Pind	--	--	--
97.	Katani Man Sahib	--	3 Koh From Lal	--
98.	Alam Gir Pind	--	7 Koh from Ludhiana	--
99.	Jodh Pind (Jodhan)	--	4 Koh from Alam Gir	100/- Rs. Income
100.	Mohi Pind	--	4 Koh From Jodh	200/- Rs. Income

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
101.	Seloanni	--	4 Koh from Mohi Pind	--
102.	Shaheed Ganj	--	Fatehgarh Sahib	10000/- Rs. Income
103.	Burj Mata	--	Sarhind	--
104.	Jyoti Sar (Jyoti Sarup)	--	Sarhind	--
105.	Hehar Pind	--	5 Koh from Mohi	500/- Rs. Income
106.	Chakar Pind	--	--	15 Ghumaons land free
107.	Madheh Pind	--	--	100/- Rs. Income
108.	Lamme Jatpur	--	5 Koh from Hehar	100/- Rs. Income
109.	Lopo	--	--	80 Ghumaons land free
110.	Takhtupura	--	6 Koh from Chakar	100 Bighas land, offering from the eve of fair.
111.	Dine Ke Pind	--	4 Koh From Thakhtupura	2000/- Rs. Near about
112.	Kangarh Man Sahib	--	Kangarh Pind	--
113.	Jand Sahib	--	2 Koh From Kangarh	200 Ghumaons land free
114.	Mana Da Burj	--	2 Koh From Dina	200/- Rs. Income
115.	Bhagta Pind	--	--	--
116.	Bhadaurh	--	Bhadaurh	300 Ghumaons land free, 500/- Rs. Income
117.	Bhadaurh Pind	--	Bhadaurh	300 Ghumaons land free, 200/- Rs. Income
118.	Dayal Pura Bhai Ka	--	3 Koh from Dina	200/- Rs. Income
119.	Patto Pind	--	7 Koh From Dina	150 Ghumaons land free
120.	Jalal	--	7 Koh From Dina	400/- Rs. Income
121.	Dod Pind	--	7 Koh from Jalal	100/- Rs. Income
122.	Vandar Pind	--	2 Koh from Dod Pind	10 Ghumaons land
123.	Barangarhi	--	2 Koh from Vandar Pind	17 Ghumaons land
124.	Behbal Gur Sar	--	3 Koh from Barangarhi	31 Ghumaons land
125.	Kotakpura	--	5 Koh from Guru Sar	--
126.	Dhillon Sodhian	--	2 Koh from Kotton	--
127.	Behbal Tibbi Sahib	1910 BS. 1853 AD.	--	7 ½ Ghumaons land
128.	Siriye wala	--	--	--
129.	Lambowali	--	--	--
130.	Kotha Guru	--	6 Koh from Lambowali	--
131.	Malla Pind	--	--	--
132.	Jaito Adhik Ganga	--	--	60 Ghumaons land, 360/- Rs. Annual Income
133.	Jaito Tibbi Sahib	--	Jaito	--
134.	Matta t Gill Pind	--	3 Koh from Jaito	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
135.	Ramuana	--	--	--
136.	Mukatsar Talab Sahib	Renovation 1887 BS. (1830 AD.)	Mukatsar	--
137.	Darbar Sahib Mukatsar	Renovation 1865 BS (1808AD.), 1873 BS. (1816 AD.)	Mukatsar	4346/- Rs. Annual Income
138.	Mukatsar Tambu Sahib	--	Mukatsar	--
139.	Mukatsar Tibbi Sahib	--	Mukatsar	--
140.	Mukatsar Sheheed Ganj	1907 BS. 1850 AD.	Mukatsar	--
141.	Nange Di Sarai	--	Mukatsar	--
142.	Talian Pind	--	15 Koh from Mukatsar	150/- Rs. Income
143.	Wajeedpur	--	5 Koh From Ferozpur	100/- Rs. Income
144.	Rupana Pind Man Sahib	--	3 Koh From Mukatsar	--
145.	Rupana Pind	--	--	--
146.	Guru Sar	--	--	Income from land and offering
147.	Therhi Pind	--	4 Koh from Gurusar	--
148.	Haripur Tirath	1933 BS. 1876 AD.	14 Koh from Therhi	--
149.	Kalajh Rani	--	7 Koh from Therhi	--
150.	Bambiha Pind	-	2 Koh from Kalajh Rani	61 Bighas land
151.	Rohla Pind	--	1½ Koh from Bambiha	100 Bighas land
152.	Sahib Chand	--	--	--
153.	Cheteana	--	3 Koh from Sahib Chand	-
154.	Bajak	--	--	76 Bighas land free from Patiala
155.	Guru Sar	--	--	--
156.	Jassi Bagsar	--	5 Koh from Bajak	43 Bighas land free, 125/- Rs. Annually from Patiala



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
157.	Pakka	--	2 Koh from Jassi	25 Rs. Annually Income from Patiala
158.	Pathrala	--	--	348 Bighas land
159.	Talwandi Saboki	--	10 Koh from Pakka	Nine Ghumaons land
160.	Badda Darbar	--	--	--
161.	Gurusar Mani Karan ka	--	--	--
162.	Likhan sar	--	--	20 Ghumaons land
163.	Jandsar	--	--	4 Ghumaons land
164.	Bunga Chet Singh	--	--	--
165.	Bunga Kattuwalla	--	--	45/- Rs. Income monthly from Patiala
166.	Madrassa Bunga	--	--	85 Ghumaons land
167.	Hethla Bunga	--	--	12 Ghumaons land
168.	Ucha Bunga	--	--	Land worth of 2600/-
169.	Malwai Bunga	--	--	84 Bighas free land from Riasat Patiala
170.	Bunga Majbian	--	--	--
171.	Bhagi Bandar	--	3 Koh from Damdama	--
172.	Kot Sambhir (Kot Shmir)	--	--	70 Ghumaons land free from Government
173.	Bathinda	--	--	333 Bighas land free from Governement
174.	Ratan Ha	--	--	--
175.	Bhagu	--	--	100 Ghumaons land free
176.	Bhai Ke Chakk	--	--	Three Hal land, 100 Rs. Cash from Patiala
177.	Laveri wala Tibba (Kahan Singh wala)	--	1½ Koh from chakk	55 Ghumaons land
178.	Lakhi Jangal (Mehman)	--	5 Koh from Bathinda	55 Ghumaons land
179.	Ablu	--	5 Koh from Lakhi Jangal	--
180.	Bhokhri	--	--	--
181.	Chand Bhan	--	--	--
182.	Talha Sahib	--	735 Bighas land	735 Bighas land, 108 from Govt. of Patiala
183.	Kewal	--	7 Koh from Damdma	Five Hal land
184.	Jhorerh	--	5 Koh from Kewal	--
185.	Jhanda Pind	--	6 Koh from Jhorerh	250 Bighas land
186.	Sarsa Shehar	Renovate (1932 BS. 1875 AD.)	4 Koh from Jhanda	300 Bighas land, 1500 income
187.	Khural Pind	--	--	--
188.	Nauher Shehar	--	20 Koh from Sarsa	--

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
189.	Bhandre	--	18 Koh from Nauher	--
190.	Suhewa Sahib	--	7 Koh from Bhandre	200/- Rs. Income
191.	Pushkar Raj Tirath	--	Ajmer	--
192.	Rampur Churu	--	--	--
193.	Naraina Shehar Man Sahib	--	Naraina Shehar	--
194.	Lali Pind	--	10 Koh from Naraina	--
195.	Ghumroda	--	--	--
196.	Kulait	--	4 Koh from Ghumroda	--
197.	Baghaur Shehar	--	--	--
198.	Delhi (Moti Bagh)	--	Delhi	Income only Rs. 25/- from Patiala
199.	Rann de Chautre	--	--	--
200.	Chataurgarh	--	--	--
201.	Baranpur (Burhanpur)	--	--	200/- Rs. Income from Govt. offering on the eve of fairs
202.	Daulatabad	--	--	--
203.	Mathra	--	Mathra	--
204.	Agra	--	Agra	--
205.	Balapur Akole	--	--	--
206.	Basmat Shehar	--	21 Koh from Akole	--
207.	Nanded Shehar	--	Nanded	--
208.	Bandeghat	--	Nanded	--
209.	Heera Ghat	--	Nanded	--
210.	Nagina Ghat	--	Nanded	--
211.	Shikar Ghat	--	Nanded	--
212.	Shehar Wali Sangat	--	Nanded	--
213.	Abchal Nagar	--	Nanded	--

# Giani Gian Singh Gurdham Sangreh Description About Bungas

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
1.	Natha Singh Shaheed Sial kot wale Da			
2.	Sardar Jassa Singh Ram Garhia Da			
3.	Sadda Singh te Heera Singh Nakai Sardaran da			
4.	Bhai Aaeya Singh Sadkiye da			
5.	Labane Singhan da			
6.	Ran Singh Nihang da			
7.	Bhup Singh Nihang da jo bada ugha hai			
8.	Natha Singh Ram Garhia Da, s vich hun Jeon Singh mahant hai			
9.	Malwai Bunga jo Bishan Singh Kahan Singh, Bakhta Singh aadik de hathon Baneya.			
10.	Atma Singh da s vich Narain Singh Rasaldar riha krda			
11.	Sher Singh da Ganga tatt Nagina ghat ithe Pardesi Singh Theherede han.			
12.	Maai Bhago wala jo Pujari Charat Singh de sewak Nazam ne (45000 Rs. Kharch ke banvaya)			
13.	Do Akal bunge Gahu Singh ne Banvaye han.			
14.	Shaheed Bunga Hyderabad de Naukran ne banvaya.			

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
15.	Bota Ram wala Sangat ne banvaya, eh doven Bunge udassi Santan de han, Pehlan ehna naal panj 2 hazaar di jagir si, phir ik ik pind maafi dohan de naam raheya. Pashchat Badchalan hone kar oh vi janda reha			
16.	Bunga Nirmale santan da jo Gulab Singh kalaal ne Sarkar Lahore de rupai naal Banvaya.			
17.	Baaj Singh Jamandar Wala			
18.	Variyam Singh da, jo Tara Singh Pujari da chela si.			
19.	Charagian da, jo Jagat Singh ne ugrahi karke banvaya.			
20.	Tind Bunga Mahant Gahu Singh wala			
21.	Parssin Singh wala			
22.	Lakha Singh Tasmai wale da			
23.	Ramdasiye Amar Singh Tasmai wale da, ehna sare bungia vich Sri Guru Granth Sahiban da Parkash hunda hai, ehna sabna nu 2 damreh mahina te bartare langeron milde han, par hun bartare band karke nakdi kar ditti gayi hai.			

## APPENDIX IX

### Giani Gian Singh Gurdham Sangreh Relics

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Guru	Relics	Location
1.	Dehra Baba Nanak	Guru Nanak Dev	Chola of Guru	3 Koh from Kartarpur
2.	Nange Di Sarai	Guru Angad Dev	Tree	Muktsar
3.	Gangsar	Mata Ganga (Mahel of Guru Arjan Dev )	Gangsar Kuan (Well)	Jalandhar
4.	Kotha Sahib	Guru Arjan Dev	Peerha (Mata Ganga )	Amritsar (Chabal)
5.	Man Sahib (Lahore)	Guru Arjan Dev	Jorha (Shoes)	Mandar Pind (Lahore)
6.	Kangarh	Guru Hargobind Sahib	Five Weapons, Sawa Hath Lammi Katar, in the house of Gurdit Singh Myana	Nabha
7.	Gurdwara Badde Ghar Pind	Guru Hargobind Sahib	Tambe da Patta, “Akal Sahai Hargobind” Eh Ukreya hoya hai	Bade Ghar Pind
8.	Gujarwal Gurdwara	Guru Hargobind Sahib	Baz Ate Dastar Bakhshi	Gujarwal
9.	Gujarwal Duja Gurdham	Guru Hargobind Sahib	Khanda	Gujarwal
10.	Phallewal	Guru Hargobind Sahib	Kaman, 360 Tiran da Bhatha, Horse, Dastar, Katar.	Phallewal
11.	Kanshi Badi Sangat	Guru Teg Bahadur	Mirdang and Badami Rang da chola	Baddi Sangat (Kanshi)
12.	Moti Bagh	Guru Gobind Singh	Two Swords, Two Kirpans, Two Katars (Length 2 feet) of Mata Sahib Kaur and Mata Sundari.	Delhi
13.	Sangat Handi Wali	Guru Gobind Singh	Handi (Mitti Di)	Patna
14.	Kotla Nihang Khan Da	Guru Gobind Singh	Katar , Dhal	Near Ropar

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Guru</b>	<b>Relics</b>	<b>Location</b>
15.	Paunta Sahib	Guru Gobind Singh	Dastar, Kangha te Hukamnama	20 Koh from Nahan
16.	Gurpalah	Guru Gobind Singh	Nagara and five Arrows	12 Koh from Anand Pur
17.	Qilla of Kamlah Garh	Guru Gobind Singh	One Sword, One Khanda	Kamlah Garh .

**APPENDIX VI**  
**GURU-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SIKH SHRINES**  
**GIANI THAKAR SINGH (1838-1945)**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN (1923)**

Sri Guru Nanak Dev ji	81
Sri Guru Angad Dev ji	8
Sri Guru Amardas ji	12
Sri Guru Ramdas ji	10
Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji	38
Sri Guru Hargobind ji	86
Sri Guru Har Rai ji	28
Sri Guru Harkrishan ji	5
Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur	103
Sri Guru Gobind Singh ji	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH (1838-1945)****SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN (1923)****SRI GURU NANAK DEV JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Sri Nankana Sahib Ji	West Punjab (Rai Bhoi Bhattian Di Talwandi)	1,22000 Near about	1978 BS. Akali Singh
2.	Gurdwara Nanaksar Sahib ji	-	-	Sikh
3.	Gurdwara Kiara Sahib ji	West Punjab	-	Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Maal Sahib ji	West Punjab	-	P.S.G.P.C
5.	Gurdwara Tambu Sahib ji	West Punjab	-	Nihang Singh
6.	Gurdwara Khara Sauda chuhadkana	West Punjab	-	P.S.G.P.C
7.	Gurdwara Hatt Sahib ji Sultanpur	Sultanpur	-	
8.	Gurdwara Ber Sahib	"	Jagir From Kapurthala	Sikh
9.	Sultanpur Sant Ghat	"	-	-
10.	Gurdwara Kothrhi Sahib ji	"	-	-
11.	Gurdwara Bibi Nanki ji Di Dharamsal	"	-	-
12.	Batala Gurudwara vivah Asthan	Batala	-	S.G.P.C.
13.	Gurdwara Kotha Sahib Uddoke Pind	Uddoke Pind (Batala)	-	Sikh
14.	Gurdwara Rorhi Sahib Emnabad	Emnabad	-	-
15.	Gurdwara Charan kawal Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-
16.	Takia Budhann Shah Kiratpur	Kiratpur	-	-
17.	Gurdwara Panjaurh Sahib	Patiala	-	Udasi
18.	Gurdwara Joharh Sahib	Panjaurh	-	Basi Khatri
19.	Gurdwara Charan Padka	Distt. Pauri	-	Udasi
20.	Gurdwara Barsha Sahib	-	-	-



Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
21.	Bangal vich Gurudwara Charan Padka Sahib	Bangal	-	-
22.	Lahore Shehar Gurudwara Jawahar Mall de Chuhatte vich hai	Lahore	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Sidh Batti	Distt. Ambala	-	udasi
24.	Gurdwara Sahib Karnal	Karnal	-	
25.	Gurdwara Tamsa Sahib	Nazamabad, Distt. Aazamgarh	-	udasi
26.	Gurdwara Sital kund	Rajgiri (Distt. Patna)	-	-
27.	Gurdwara Baoli Sahib	Distt. Kattak (Urisa)	-	udasi
28.	Gurdwara Sahib Silt Shehar	Dhaka	-	-
29.	Gurdwara Panja Sahib	Hasan Abdal (Distt. Kamalpur)	-	S.G.P.C.
30.	Gurdwara Choa Sahib ji	Jalalabad	-	Bawe Bhalle
31.	Gurdwara Charan Padka	Yunagarh	-	Suthre
32.	Gurdwara Guruthan Sahib	Gujrat	-	-
33.	Gurdwara Till Ganji Sahib ji	Puliam Kota (Singladeep)	-	Udasi
34.	Gurdwara Nanak Jhera Sahib	Hydrabad	-	-
35.	Gurdwara Nanak Mata Sahib	Distt. Nainital	Too much land	Udasi
36.	Gurdwara Ban Sahib	Nainital	-	-
37.	Gurdwara Charan Padka Sahib	Distt. Pauri	-	-
38.	Gurdwara Thada Sahib	Delhi	-	-
39.	Gurdwara Pau Sahib	Delhi	-	Udasi
40.	Gurdwara Guru Than Sahib	Sarsa	-	Sai Fakir
41.	Gurdwara Nankana Sahib ji	Songroor	Land Grant from Riast Phool	-
42.	Gurdwara Chubara Sahib	Manshrpur (Capital Nabha)	-	-

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
43.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Takhtupura	Ludhiana	-	Sikh
44.	Pind Nange di Sarai	Ferozpur	-	udasi
45.	Gurdwara Pind Khalrha Sahib	Lahore	-	-
46.	Gurdwara Lahurha Sahib	Ghawind	-	Sikh
47.	Gurdwara Sahib chahal Pind	Lahore	-	Sikh
48.	Gurdwara Nankana Sahib	Lahore	-	Nirmale
49.	Gurdwara Sahib Alpa Pind	Alpa	-	udasi
50.	Gurdwara Guru Thaan Sahib ji	Kanganpur	-	Sikh
51.	Gurdwara Sahib Bheela Pind	Kanganpur	-	Sikh
52.	Gurdwara Shehar Satghara	West punjab	-	Sikh
53.	Gurdwara Rorhi sahib	Emnabad	-	-
54.	Gurdwara Sahib pakho ke pind	Dehra Baba Nanak	-	-
55.	Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
56.	Gurdwara Babe di Ber Sahib	Kartarpur	-	S.G.P.C.
57.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Sahowal	Sialkot	-	Udasi
58.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Uch	Multan	-	-
59.	Gurdwara Sahib Multan Shehar	Multan	-	Mujawar
60.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Pakpatan (Zila Mintgumri)	Pakpatan	-	-
61.	Gurdwara Sahib Achal Pind	Batala	-	Nirmale
62.	Gurdwara Sahib Karhyana Pahar	Sargodha on hill top	-	-
63.	Gurdwara Gurusar Sahib	Chak No. 127 Jhang Branch	11 Murabba land Associated	Sikh
64.	Gurdwara Tilla bal Gudai Sidh	Jehlum	-	Jogis
65.	Gurdwara Choa Sahib	Ruhtas	-	Sikh
66.	Gurdwara Ker Sahib	Mangat, Distt. Jehlam	-	udasi

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
67.	Gurdwara Dhav Sahib	Sialkot	-	Sikh
68.	Gurdwara Sahib Baghdad	Baghdad	-	Musalman
69.	Gurdwara Sahib Kalat Baluchistan	Baluchistan	Jagir Associated	Udasi
70.	Gurdwara Sahib Koita	-	-	-
71.	Gurdwara Sahib Shikarpur Sindh	Shikarpur (Sindh)	Jagir Associated	Udasi
72.	Gurdwara Sadh Bela Sahib	Sakhar	-	Udasi
73.	Gurdwara Sahib Multan	Multan	-	-
74.	Gurdwara Nanaksar Sahib Pind Harrapa	Distt. Mintgumri	-	Bhaiane Sikh
75.	Gurdwara Sahib Dipalpur	Dipalpur	-	Bawe Bhalle
76.	Gurdwara Pathewind Sahib	Distt. Amritsar	-	-
77.	Gurdwara Tapiana Sahib	Khadoor	-	-
78.	Gurdwara Dhab Kaulan wali	Dhab Kaulan	-	-
79.	Gurdwara Nanksar Sahib Pind Verka	Verka	-	S.G.P.C.
80.	Gurdwara Sri Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur (Distt. Sialkot)	-	udasi
81.	Gurdwara Dehra Baba Nanak Sahib	Kartarpur	-	Bedis

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU ANGAD DEV JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Sahib Nange di Sarai	Malwa 11 Koh from Mukatsar	-	Udasis
2.	Gurdwara Khadoor Sahib	Khadoor Sahib	-	S.P.G.C.
3.	Gurdwara Sahib pind Bharowal	Bharowal	-	-
4.	Gurdwara Khan Rajada	Near Khadoor Sahib	-	-
5.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Khadoor Sahib	-	Ramgarhie Sikh
6.	Gurdwara Rorhi Sahib	-	-	-
7.	Gurdwara Mall Akharah	Khadoor Sahib	-	-
8.	Gurdwara Joti Jot Sahib	Khadoor Sahib	-	S.P.G.C.

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU AMARDAS JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Sahib Basarke Pind	Amritsar	Huge Land	Nirmle Saints
2.	Gurdwara Thada Sahib ji	Khadoor Sahib	-	-
3.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	-	-	Ramgarhie Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Chubara Sahib	-	-	Bawe Bhalle
5.	Gurdwara Bada Darbar Sabha Thaan	-	-	-
6.	Gurdwara Kotha Sahib	Basarke	-	Nirmale
7.	Gurdwara Sahib Thanesar Shehar	Thanesar	-	Sikh
8.	Gurdwara Sahib Kurukshetra	Thanesar Karukshetra		Nrmale Saint
9.	Gurdwara Sahib ji Kankhal	Kankhal	-	Nirmale Sadhus
10.	Gurdwara Sri Baoli Sahib ji	Goindwal	-	Bawe Bhalle
11.	Gurdwara Sahib pind Bhai Behlol (Zila Lahore)	Lahore	-	Udasi
12.	Gurdwara Kothrhi Sahib Goindwal Sahib	-	-	Bhalle

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU RAMDAS JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Janam Asthan chuni Mandi Lahore Shehar	Lahore (Chuni Mandi)	-	Sikh
2.	Gurdwara Dharamshala Sri Guru Ramdas Sahib ji	Lahore	-	Sikh
3.	Gurdwara Sahib Gurai Asthan Goindwal Sahib	Goindwal	-	Bhalle
4.	Gurdwara Sahib Khuh de Darshan	Goindwal	-	-
5.	Gurdwara Guru ke Mahel	Amritsar	-	Sikh
6.	Gurdwara Santokhsar ji	Amritsar	-	Sikh
7.	Gurdwara Sri Athsath Tirath	Amritsar	-	-
8.	Gurdwara Harimandar Sahib ji Sri Amritsar	1575/ 1577 AD.	-	-
9.	Gurdwara Dukhbhanjani Sahib ji	Amritsar	-	-
10.	Gurdwara Dehura Sahib	Amritsar	-	-

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SHRI GURU ARJAN DEV JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Janam Asthan Chubacha Sahib	Goindwal	-	Bhalle
2.	Gurdawra Thamb Sahib	-	-	Bhalle
3.	Gurdawra Pind Mau	Mau		Nihang Singh
4.	Gurdawra Diwankhana	Lahore		Sikh
5.	Gurdawra Guru ke Mahel Gurae Asthan	Amritsar		"
6.	Gurdawra Santokhsar Tahli Sahib	"		Sikh
7.	Gurdawra Darbar Sahib Sachkhand Sri Amritsar	Amritsar (1588 AD.)	-	-
8.	Gurdawra Athsath Tirath Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
9.	Gurdawra Manji Sahib	"	-	-
10.	Gurdawra Laichi Ber	"	-	-
11.	Gurdawra Hari ki Pauri Sahib	"	-	-
12.	Gurdawra Sahib Jambar Pind	Jambar Pind (Distt. Lahore)	-	Sikh
13.	Gurdawra Sahib Pind Madar	Madar	-	-
14.	Gurdawra Sahib Waddi Sarhaali	Sarhali	-	Sikh
15.	Gurdawra Chapri Sahib	Sarhali	-	Sikh
16.	Gurdawra Chola Sahib	Bhaini	Huge land	S.G.P.C
17.	Gurdawra Sahib Guru ki wadali Pind	Amritsar	-	Bawe Bedi
18.	Gurdawra Chehehrta Sahib	Chehehrta	Huge land	S.G.P.C

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
19.	Gurdawra Sarovar Sri Tarn Taran Sahib ji	Taran Taran 1590/1596 AD.	Huge Jagir and land	S.G.P.C
20.	Gurdawra Darbar Tarn Taran Sahib	Tarn Taran (1597AD.)	-	S.G.P.C
21.	Gurdawra Manji Sahib	"	-	-
22.	Gurdawra Guru Ka Khuh Sahib	"	-	-
23.	Gurdawra Korhgarh Sahib	Tarn Taran	land associated (M. Ranjit Singh)	-
24.	Gurdawra Thamm Sahib	Near Jalandhar	Huge land and jagir	udassi
25.	Gurdawra Gangsar Sahib	-	-	-
26.	Gurdawra Thada Sahib	Goindwal	-	-
27.	Gurdawra Sri Ramsar sarovar Sahib ji	Amritsar	-	Sikh
28.	Gurdawra Sri Ramsar Sahib Ji	"	-	"
29.	Gurdawra Thada Sukhmani Sahib	"	-	-
30.	Gurdawra Sidaksar Sahib Sultanwind	"	-	-
31.	Gurdawra Burj Sahib	Distt. Gurdaspur	-	-
32.	Gurdawra Chubacha Sahib ji	Amrtisar	80 Bighas land associated	Local Administration
33.	Gurdawra Pind Ramdas	Distt. Gujrawala	-	Udasi
34.	Gurdawra Barath Pind larhi	Distt. Gurdaspur	-	"
35.	Gurdawra Guru Ka Bagh Sahib ji	Raja Sansi (Amritsar)	-	S.G.P.C.
36.	Gurdawra Baoli Sahib	Lahore (1828 A.D.)	Land Grant with of 5,000	Sodhi



<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
37.	Gurdawra Laal Khuh Sahib lahore	Lahore	-	Nirmale
38.	Gurdawra Dehra Sahib Lahore	"	-	-

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU HARGOBIND SAHIB JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Gruu Ki Wadali Sahib	Wadali (Amritsar)	-	Bawe Bedi
2.	Gurdwara Dalla Sahib	Sultanpur	-	-
3.	Gurdwara Baoli Sahib	Kapurthala	-	Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Sri Takhat Akal Bunga Sahib	Amritsar	-	S.G.P.C
5.	Gurdwara Sahib Ji Majnu da Tilla	New Delhi	-	-
6.	Gurdwara Mathra Shehar	Mathra	-	-
7.	Gurdwara Agra Shehar Maithan	Agra	-	Nirmale
8.	Gurdwara Sahib Qilla Gwalior	Gwalior	-	-
9.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Wadali	-	Sikh
10.	Gurdwara Pippli Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
11.	Gurdwara Sangrana Sahib	Tarn Taran	-	S.G.P.C.
12.	Gurdwara Gaggobuha Sahib	Gaggobuha	-	-
13.	Gurdwara Galotian	Distt. Sialkot	-	Sikh
14.	Gurdwara Guru Sar Sahib Pind Ranjit Garh	Sialkot	-	Sikh
15.	Gurdwara Hari Parbat	Sri Nagar	-	Nirmale
16.	Gurdwara Sahib Mujaffrabad	Mujaferabad	-	-
17.	Gurudwara Gujarat Punjab	Gujrat	-	Sikh
18.	Gurdwara Guru da Kotha Sahib	Wajirabad	-	Sikh
19.	Gurudwara Sahib Hafzabad	Hafzabad (Distt. Gujranwala)	land associated	Sikh
20.	Gurudwara Sahib Bhai ke Mattu	Hafzabad (Distt. Gujranwala)	-	Sikh
21.	Gurdwara Sri Nankana Sahib	Nankana (West Punjab)	-	Nihang Singh Budha Dal

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
22.	Gurudwara Sahib Madar Pind	Madar (West Punjab)	-	-
23.	Gurudwara Manga Pind	(West Punjab)	(1669 BC.) 1612 AD.	-
24.	Gurdwara Akal Sar Khuh Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
25.	Gurudwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
26.	Gurudwara Darauli Sahib	Ferozpur	-	-
27.	Gurudwara Maddo ke Nagar	Ferozpur	-	Sikh
28.	Gurudwara Ilopo ke Pind	Ludhiana	-	Sikh
29.	Gurdwara Sidham Sahib Dahe wale	-	-	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Sidhar Pind	-	-	Sikh
31.	Gurudwara Sahib Gujarwaal	Raipur (Gujarwal)	-	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Rahrha Sahib	Patiala	land Associated	Sikh
33.	Gurdwara Ghurhani Sahib	-	-	-
34.	Gurdwara Jandali Sahib	Jandali	-	Nihang Singh
35.	Gurdwara Saunti Sahib	Saunti	-	Nihang Singh
36.	Gurdwara Akoi Sahib	Sangroor	-	Nihang Singh
37.	Gurdwara Khurani Sahib	Sangroor	-	Sikh
38.	Gurdwara Ghanaurh Sahib	Sangroor	-	Sikh
39.	Gurdwara Kamalpur Sahib	Sangroor	-	Nirmale
40.	Gurdwara Karg Sahib	Karg (Kamalpur)	-	Sikh
41.	Gurudwara Sanet Tirath de Paas	Ambala	-	-
42.	Gurudwara Nanak Mata Sahib	Nanital	Jungle and land is associated	udasi
43.	Gurudwara Wadda Ghar Sahib	Distt. Ferozpur	-	Sikh
44.	Gurdwara Jand Sahib	Daroli	-	Nirmale
45.	Gurdwara Chautra Sahib	Dialpura	-	Nihang Singh

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
46.	Gurdwara Manji Sahib	Dialpura (Pind Bhagta)	Land associated	Sikh
47.	Gurdwara Kangra Sahib	Kangra	-	Bhai Bhagte Di Bans
48.	Gurdwara Mandeyali Sahib	Mandeyali (Lahore)	-	-
49.	Gurdwara Dailla Sahib	Lahore	Land Associated	Sikh
50.	Gurdwara Bhadana Sahib	Lahore	-	-
51.	Gurdwara Satlanni Sahib	(Nagar Bhadana) In between Lahore & Amritsar	Huge land and 360 Dharamshals, Gurudwaras	-
52.	Gurudwara Sahib ji Mujang Pind	Lahore	-	-
53.	Gurudwara Bhati Darwaza Sahib	Lahore	-	(1978 S.G.P.C)
54.	Gurudwara Guru Ke Mangat Sahib	Mangat (lahore)	-	Sikh
55.	Gurdwara Jhalli Sahib	Lahore	-	Sikh
56.	Gurdwara Hudyara Sahib	Lahore	-	Sikh
57.	Gurdwara Rampura Sahib	Rampur	-	Sikh
58.	Gurudwara Madoke Bairarh Sahib	Bairarh (Asr.)	-	Sikh
59.	Gurudwara Kaulan Thaan Sri Amritsar ji	Amritsar	-	-
60.	Gurudwara Sarovar Kaulsar Sahib	Amritsar 1611 A.D	-	-
61.	Gurudwara Baba Bkala Sahib	Amritsar	-	Nihang singh (Budha Dal wale)
62.	Gurudwara Sarovar Bibeksar Sahib	Amritsar	(1679 BC.) 1622 AD.	-
63.	Gurdwara Sri Bibeksar Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
64.	Gurudwara Churasti Atari Sahib	1622 A.D.	-	S.G.P.C
65.	Gurdwara Athsath Tirath Sahib	Amritsar	-	S.G.P.C
66.	Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib	Amritsar	-	Sikh

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
67.	Gurdwara Manak Chowk Sahib	Amritsar (Chabal)	-	Sikh
68.	Gurudwara Thamm Sahib Sri Kartarpur Sahib	Jalandhar (Kartarpur)	-	Sodhis
69.	Gurudwara Manji Sahib ji Kartarpur	Kartarpur	-	Nirmale
70.	Gurdwara Garna Sahib	Pind Badol	Some land Associated	-
71.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Rohila Pind	-	Sikh
72.	Gurudwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Sri Hargobindpura	-	-
73.	Gurdwara Zahra Zahur Sahib	Hoshiarpur	-	-
74.	Gurdwara Tahli Sahib	Hoshiarpur	-	-
75.	Gurdwara Pind Butala	Batala	-	Bans of Bhai Pala Ji
76.	Gurudwara Sahib Sathila pind	Sathiala	-	-
77.	Gurdwara Sri Kiratpur Sahib	Kiratpur	-	Sodhis of Anandpur
78.	Gurdwara Kangraha Sahib	-	-	-
79.	Gurdwara Thamm Sahib	Jalandhar (Dameli Pind)	land associated	udasi
80.	Gurdwara Charan kawal Sahib	Distt. Jalandhar	land associated	Udasi
81.	Gurudwara Guru Palah Sahib Pind Gosal	Distt. Jalandhar	-	-
82.	Gurdwara Durgapur Sahib	Nawan Sheher (Distt. Jalandhar)	-	Namdharie Sikh
83.	Gurdwara Payal Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh
84.	Gurdwara Khuha Sahib	Between Anandpur & Kiratpur	-	Nihang Singh
85.	Gurdwara Harmandar Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-
86.	Gurdwara Dehra Patalpuri Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-



**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU HAR RAI JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurudwara Janam Asthan Sri Harmandar Sahib ji	Kiratpur	-	Sikh
2.	Gurdwara Shish Mahel Sahib	-	-	Sikh
3.	Gurdwara Sri Akal Takhat Sahib	Amritsar	-	Sodhis (Anandpur)
4.	Gurdwara Sri Manji Sahib	Kiratpur Sahib	-	-
5.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	-	-	Sikh
6.	Gurdwara Sewak Nihal Sahib	Hoshiarpur	-	Sikh
7.	Gurdwara Harian Velan Sahib	Hoshiarpur	-	Sikh
8.	Gurdwara Bhungrani Sahib	Kapurthala	-	sikh
9.	Gurdwara Chautra Sahib	Kapurthala	Too much land	Udasi
10.	Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur	Land Associated	Udasi Sadh
11.	Gurdwara Bag Sahib	Jalandhar	-	Suthre
12.	Gurdwara Puadhreh Sahib	Puadhreh	-	Udasi Sadhus
13.	Gurdwara Gehal Pind Sahib	Badhore	-	Sikh
14.	Gurdwara Khuh Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
15.	Gurdwara Palahi Sahib	Ambala	-	Nirmale Sant
16.	Gurdwara Takiabad Sahib	Phagwara (Kapurthala)	-	Udasi
17.	Gurdwara Phagwara Shehar	Phagwara	-	-
18.	Gurdwara Palah Sahib	Phagwara	-	Udasi Sadhus
19.	Gurudwara Sahib Pharala Pind	Phagwara	-	Udasi Sadhus
20.	Gurudwara Sahib Dusjamsanda	Phagwara	-	Sikh

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
21.	Nanaksar Gurudwara Sahib Hakimpura	Distt. Jalandhar	-	Nihang Singh
22.	Gurdwara Daulewal Sahib	Daulewal (Anandpur)	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Bunga Sahib	Kiratpur	-	Sikh
24.	Gurudwara Kakru ka Amb Sahib	Distt. Ambala	-	Nihang singh
25.	Gurdwara Pahoa Sahib	Distt. Ambala	-	Udasi Sadhus
26.	Gurdwara Thanesar Shehar	Ambala	-	Sikh
27.	Gurudwara Gurgadi Asthan Shish Mahel	Kiratpur	-	Sikh
28.	Gurdwara Patal puri Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-



**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU HARKRISHAN JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurudwara Janam Asthan Shir Harmandar Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-
2.	Gurdwara Takhat Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-
3.	Gurdwara Panjokhra Sahib	Panjokhra	-	-
4.	Gurdwara Bangla Sahib	Delhi	-	Sikhs of Delhi
5.	Gurdwara Bala Sahib	Delhi	Land associated	Sikh

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU TEG BAHADUR JI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurudwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
2.	Gurudwara Bhora Sahib	Baba Bkala (Amritsar)	-	Local Committiee
3.	Gurudwara Sri Darbar Sahib	Baba Bakala	-	-
4.	Gurudwara Sri Thada Sahib	Amritsar	-	S.G.P.C
5.	Gurudwara Damdama Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
6.	Gurudwara Kotha Sahib	-	Land	S.G.P.C
7.	Gurudwara Guru Palah Sahib (Guru Ka Chakk)	Phagwara (Sarala Pind)	Too much land	Udasi Sadhus
8.	Gurudwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Kehloor	-	-
9.	Gurudwara Anandpur Kalaurh	Anandpur	-	Sikh
10.	Gurudwara Dadu	Majra Sahib (Anandpur)	-	Sikh
11.	Gurudwara Ugana Sarai Sahib	Ugana	-	Sikh
12.	Gurudwara Naulakha Sahib	Ugana	-	Sikh
13.	Gurudwara Tehalpur Sahib	patiala		Nirmale
14.	Gurudwara Aakarh Pind Sahib	Patiala	-	Nirmale
15.	Gurudwara Lung Pind Sahib	Patiala	-	Sikh
16.	Gurudwara Sahib pind Sembhrhu	Patiala	-	Sikh
17.	Gurudwara Rohta Sahib	Sembhrhu	-	Sikh
18.	Gurudwara Sahib Gunike pind	Rohta	-	Sikh
19.	Gurudwara Sahib Rajo Majra	Nabha	-	Sikh
20.	Gurudwara Guru Ka Khuh Sahib	Mulo Majra	-	-
21.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Sekh	Pind Sekh (Mulewal)	land associated	Sodhi Sahib
22.	Gurudwara Sekha Sahib	-	7, hal, 2 hal	Sikh
23.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Kattu	Kattu	land associated	Nirmale

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
24.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Pharwahi	Pharwahi	Some land associated	Sikh
25.	Gurudwara Sahib pind hadeaya	Pharwahi	-	Sikh
26.	Gurudwara Sahib Morh Dhilwan	Dhilwan	land associated	Sikh
27.	Gurudwara Sahib Bhader	Bhader	land associated	Nihang Singh
28.	Gurudwara Sahib Ali Sher	Nabha	-	Sikh
29.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Joga	Joga	-	Sikh
30.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Bhupal	Bhupal	-	Sikh
31.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Kheewa	Bhupal (Kheewa)	Jagir Associated	Sikh
32.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Samai	Samai	-	Sikh
33.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Bhikhi	Bhikhi	Land	Sikh
34.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Gurne	Bhikhi	land Assoicated	Sikh
35.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Khayala	Gurne (Khayala)		Sikh
36.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Dikh	Dikh	-	Sikh
37.	Gurudwara Sahib Sabo Ke Morh	Sabo Ke Morh	land associated	Sikh
38.	Gurudwara Sahib Mai Sarkhana	Mai Sarkhana	-	Sikh
39.	Gurudwara Sahib Titar	-	land associated	Sikh
40.	Gurudwara Manji Sahib Sabo ki Talwandi	Sabo Ki Talwandi	-	Sikh
41.	Gurudwara Manji Sahib Guru Sar	Sabo ki Tawandi	-	Sikh
42.	Gurudwara Suli Sar Sahib Pind Dharmu ka kot	Dharmu Ka Kot	land associated	"
43.	Gurudwara Sahib pind Bre	Bre	"	"
44.	Gurudwara Gobindpur Sahib	-	"	Nirmale sant
45.	Gurudwara Sangerhi Sahib	Gobind pur	-	Sikh

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
46.	Gurudwara Gaga Sahib	Sangerhi	land associated	Sikh
47.	Gurudwara Lel Sahib	Gaga	-	Sikh
48.	Gurudwara Munak Sahib	lel	land associated	Sikh
49.	Gurudwara Makorah Sahib	Munak (Makorah)	-	Sikh
50.	Gurudwara Dhamdhan Sahib	Dhamdhan	land asociated	Sikh
51.	Gurudwara Baharjakh Sahib	Karukshetra on the bank River Sarswati	On the bank of River Sarswati	Sikh
52.	Gurudwara Kanthal Sahib	Kanthal	-	Sikh
53.	Gurudwara Barna Sahib	Kanthal (Barna)	-	Sikh
54.	Gurudwara Thanesar Sahib	Thanesar	-	Sikh
55.	Gurudwara Bani Badarpur Sahib	Bani Badarpur	-	Nirmale Sant
56.	Gurudwara Kara Manakpur Sahib	Manakpur	-	Udasi
57.	Gurudwara Sahib ji Mathra Shehar	Mathra	-	Sikh
58.	Gurudwara Sahib Shehar Agra	Agra	-	Nirmale Sant
59.	Gurudwara Sahib Shehar Etaya	Etaya (On the bank of river Jamuna)	-	Udasi Sadhu
60.	Gurudwara Sahib Pragraj	Pragraj	-	Nirmale
61.	Gurudwara Sahib Waddi Sangat Kashi Ji	Kashi	-	Bhalle Bawe
62.	Gurudwara Sahib Waddi Sangat Shehar Sasram	Sasram	-	-
63.	Gurudwara sahib Gaya	Gaya	-	Udasi
64.	Gurudwara Haweli Sahib	Patna	-	Sikh
65.	Gurudwara Sahib Gai Ghat Ganga Kinare	-	-	"
66.	Gurudwara Sahib Guru Ka Bagh	-	-	"
67.	Gurudwara Sahib Badh Shehar	Patna	-	Udasi
68.	Gurudwara Sahib Manger Shehar	Manger	-	"

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
69.	Gurudwara Sahib Bhagalpur Shehar	Bhagalpur	-	Diwane Sadh
70.	Gurudwara Sahib Kehal Gaon	-	-	Udasi
71.	Gurudwara Sahib Kant Nagar	Kant Nagar	-	Sikh
72.	Gurudwara Sahib Makhsudabad Shehar	Makhsudabad (Bengal)	-	Udasi
73.	Gurudwara Sahib Malda Shehar	Malda Shehar	-	Udasi
74.	Gurudwara Sahib Rangpur	Rangpur	-	"
75.	Gurudwara Sahib Dhaka Shehar	Rangpur (Dhaka)	-	Sikh
76.	Gurudwara Dhobdi Sahib (Des Assam)	Assam	-	-
77.	Gurdwara Harmindar Sahib	Patna	-	-
78.	Gurudwar Mirdang Wali Sangat	Yavanpur	-	Sikh
79.	Gurudwara Sahib Ajudhyapuri	Ajudhyapuri	-	Sikh
80.	Gurdwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sodhis
81.	Gurudwara Kiratpur Sahib	Kiratpur-	-	-
82.	Gurudwara Makararpur Sahib	Makararpur	-	Masand
83.	Gurudwara Kabulpur Sahib	Kabulpur		Nihang Singh
84.	Gurudwara Nanherhi Sahib	Ambala (Nanherhi)	Too much land associated	Nihang Singh
85.	Gurudwara Bahadurgarh Sahib	Nanherhi (Bahadurgarh)	-	Under Government (Sikh)
86.	Gurudwara Sahib Ji Qille De Ander	-	-	Under Patiala Government (Sikh)
87.	Gurudwara Moti Bagh Sahib	-	-	under Government (Sikh)
88.	Gurudwara Sahib Garhi	Garhi	-	Sikh
89.	Gurudwara Karhali Sahib	Samana (Karhali)	-	"
90.	Gurudwara Cheeka Sahib	Cheeka Pind	-	-

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
91.	Gurudwara Sahib karara pind	Karra (Karara)	-	Sikh
92.	Gurudwara Budh pur Sahib	Near Ghuram	-	-
93.	Gurudwara Bibipur Sahib	Ghuram (Bibipur)	-	Sikh
94.	Gurudwara Dhamdhan Sahib	Dhamdhan	-	"
95.	Gurudwara Khark Sahib	Khark	-	"
96.	Gurudwara Khatkarh Sahib	Khatkarh	-	"
97.	Gruu Sahib jind	Jind	-	Sikh (Under jind Government)
98.	Gurudwara Lakhan Majra Sahib	Lakhan Mazra	-	Sikh
99.	Gurudwara Sahib shehar Rohtak	Rohtak	-	Udassi
100.	Gurudwara Guru ka Bagh Sahib	Agra	-	Sikh
101.	Gurudwara Sisganj Sahib	Delhi	Jagir from Sikh rulers.	Sikh
102.	Gurudwara Rakabganj Sahib	Delhi	Free land of five hals	Under committee
103.	Gurudwara Dehura Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh and sodhis

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDWARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU GOBIND SINGH JI**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Harimandar Sahib	Patna	-	Nihang Singh
2.	Gurdwara Mani Sangat Bal Lila Sahib	Patna	-	Nirmale
3.	Gurdwara Sahib Sangat Handi Wali	Patna	-	Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Sahib Chota Mirjapur	Chota Mirzapur	-	Sikh
5.	Gurdwara Guru ka Bagh Kashi	Kashi	-	Sikh
6.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Ayudheya	Ayudheya	-	Nihang Singh
7.	Gurdwara Sahib Suraj Kund Ajudheya	Ayudheya	-	-
8.	Lakhnaur Sahib	Lakhnaur	-	Sikh
9.	Gurdwara Sahib Rane Majra	Rane Majra	-	Nihang Singh
10.	Gurdwara Sahib Sular Pind	Sular	-	Nihang Singh
11.	Gurdwara Sahib Mardo Pind	Mardo Pind	-	Nihang Singh
12.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhanno Kherhi	Bhanno Kherhi	-	Sikh
13.	Gurdwara Ambala Shehar	Ambala	-	Nihang Singh
14.	Gurdwara Guru Ke Mahel	Anandpur	-	Sodhis
15.	Gurdwara Manji Sahib Basantgarh	Anandpur	-	-
16.	Gurdwara Guru Ke Lahore Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh
17.	Gurdwara Baolian Sahib	Guru Ka Lahore	-	-
18.	Gurdwara Sri Akal Bunga Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh
19.	Gurdwara Sri Anandgarh Sahib	Anandpur	-	-
20.	Gurdwara Haulgarh Sahib	-	-	Sikh
21.	Gurdwara Haweli Sahib	-	-	-

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
22.	Gurdwara Chobdar Sahib Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	-	Guru Singh Sabha Hoshiarpur
23.	Gurdwara Ghanaula Sahib	-	-	Sikh
24.	Gurdwara Kotla Sahib	Ropar	-	-
25.	Gurdwara Bhattha Sahib	Ropar	-	Sikh
26.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Nabha	Distt. Rajpura	-	Sikh
27.	Gurdwara Baoli Sahib	Nabha	-	Udasi
28.	Gurdwara Manji Sahib	Dakoli	-	Banjareer Lubane Sikh
29.	Gurdwara Manji Sahib	-	-	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Sahib Manak Tabra	Rani Da Raipur (Tabra)	-	Sikh
31.	Gurdwara Sahib Nahan Sirmour	Nahan Sirmour	-	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Paunta Sahib	Nahan	Land Associated & Annual income from phulkia states	Sikh
33.	Gurdwara Manji Sahib	Doon	-	Udasi
34.	Gurdwara Kapal Mochan Sahib	Jagadri	Land Associated	Sikh
35.	Gurdwara Sahib Riyasat Burhia Main Doab Zila Ambala	Burhia (Distt. Ambala)	-	-
36.	Gurdwara Toka Sahib	Nahan	-	-
37.	Gurdwara Rani De Raipur Sahib	Distt. Ambala	Few Land associated	Sikh
38.	Gurdwara Khidrabad Sahib	Khidrabad	-	Sikh
39.	Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib	Anadpur	-	Sikh
40.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh
41.	Gurdwara Saluri Sahib	Saluri	Land Associated	Sikh
42.	Gurdwara Nadaun Sahib	Nadoun	-	Sikh



<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
43.	Gurdwara Jindwarhi Sahib	Jindwarhi	-	Sikh
44.	Gurdwara Bhalrhi Bhlann Sahib	Jindwarhi	-	Sikh
45.	Gurdwara Sahib Naina Devi Name (Pahar Utte)	Near Anandpur	-	Sikh
46.	Gurdwara Sri Kesgarh Sahib	Anandpur	Land Jagir Associated	S.G.P.C
47.	Gurdwara Sahib Nirmohgarh	Kiratpur	-	Sikh
48.	Gurdwara Sahib Basali	Anandpur	-	Sikh
49.	Gurdwara Sahit Babhor	Babhor	-	Sikh
50.	Gurdwara Gur Palah Sahib	Palah	-	Sikh
51.	Gurdwara Kherha Kalmot Sahib	Kalmot	-	Sikh
52.	Gurdwara Sahib Gaddiyal	Gaddiyal	-	Sikh
53.	Gurdwara Sri Anandpur Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sodhis
54.	Gurdwara Rual Sar Sahib	Mandi	-	Brahman
55.	Gurdwara Sahib Mandi Rajdhani	Distt. Kangra	-	Udasi
56.	Raj Mahelan Vich Gurdwara Sahib	Mandi	-	Brahman
57.	Gurdwara Kamlahgarh Sahib	-	-	-
58.	Gurdwara Agampur Sahib	Agampur (Anandpur)	-	Sikh
59.	Gurdwara Sahib Ropar Shehar	Ropar	-	Sikh
60.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Sanghol	Sanghol	-	Sikh
61.	Gurdwara Kara Sahib	Sangol	-	Sikh
62.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Siana	Siana	-	Sikh
63.	Gurdwara Sahib Dusra	-	-	Ram Di Bans De Lok
64.	Gurdwara Sahib Pahoa	Pahoa	-	Sikh
65.	Gurdwara Jyoti Sar Sahib Ji	Thaneser	-	Nirmale
66.	Gurdwara Sahib Raja Karan De Theh Utte	Thaneser	-	Sikh
67.	Gurdwara Thanesar Sahib	Thanesar	-	Sikh
68.	Gurdwara Thanesar Shehar	Thanesar	-	Brahman

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
69.	Gurdwara Sahib Boor Majra	Boor Majra	-	Sikh
70.	Gurdwara Sahib Chamkaur	Chamkaur	-	Nihang Singh (Budha Dal)
71.	Gurdwara Sahib Jand	Jand (Chamkaur)	-	Sikh
72.	Gurdwara Jharh Sahib Ji Bahlolpur	Bhalolpur	-	Sikh
73.	Gurdwara Manji Sahib Puat Nagar	Puat Nagar	-	-
74.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Mashiwarha	Machiwarha	-	Sikh
75.	Gurdwara Guru Sar Sahib	Machiwarha	-	Sikh
76.	Gurdwara Sahib Katanni Pind	-	-	Sikh
77.	Gurdwara Sahib Kanech Pind	Near Sahnewal	-	Sikh
78.	Gurdwara Sahib Aalamgeer	Aalamgir	-	Sikh
79.	Gurdwara Sahib Jodh Pind	Jodh	-	Sikh
80.	Gurdwara Sahib Mohi Pind	Mohi Pind	-	-
81.	Gurdwara Sahib Siloani	Mohi (Siloani)	-	Sikh
82.	Gurdwara Sahib Hehar Pind	Hehar Pind	Huge Land Associated	Udasi
83.	Gurdwara Sahib Lamme Jattpure	Lamme Jattpur	-	Sikh
84.	Gurdwara Sahib Chakar Pind	Chakar Pind	-	Sikh
85.	Gurdwara Sahib Takhtupura Pind	Takhtupura Pind	-	Sikh
86.	Gurdwara Sahib Madhey Pind	Madhey Pind	-	Sikh
87.	Gurdwara Dine Ke Pind	Dine Ke Pind	-	Nirmale
88.	Gurdwara Sahib Manan Da Burj	-	-	Sikh
89.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhadaur	Bhadaur	-	Sikh
90.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhai da Dialpura	Dialpura	-	Nihang Singh
91.	Gurdwara Sahib Patto Pind	Patto Pind		Sikh
92.	Gurdwara Sahib Jalal Pind	Jalal Pind	-	Sikh

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
93.	Gurdwara Sahib Dod Pind	Dod Pind	-	Sikh
94.	Gurdwara Sahib Bandar Pind	BandarPind	-	Sikh
95.	Gurdwara Sahib Bargarhi Pind	Bargarhi Pind	-	Sikh
96.	Gurdwara Sahib Behbal Pind	Behbal Pind	-	Sikh
97.	Gurdwara Gurusar Sahib Ji	(Sarav) Faridkot	-	Nirmale
98.	Gurdwara Gangsar Sahib ji	Jaito	-	Singh
99.	Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib Sahib Ji	Maluk Das Pind (Jaito)	-	Sikh
100.	Gurdwara Sahib Lambh Wali	Faridkot	-	Sikh
101.	Gurdwara Sahib Kotkapura	Kotkapura	-	Sikh
102.	Gurdwara Sahib Dhillwan Sodhian	Sodhian (Faridkot)	-	Sodhi
103.	Gurdwara Sahib Rameana	Rameana	-	-
104.	Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib Ji	Khidrana	-	Sikh
105.	Gurdwara Tambu Sahib Ji	Mukatsar	-	Sikh
106.	Gurdwara Shaheed Ganj Sahib Ji	Mukatsar	-	S.G.P.C.
107.	Gurdwara Manji Sahib Ji	Mukatsar	-	Sikh
108.	Gurdwara Sahib Sarai Pind	Sarai Pind	-	Sikh
109.	Gurdwara Sahib Tahlia Fatlu Sammu Pind	Mukatsar	-	Sikh
110.	Gurdwara Sahib Wazeed Pur	Wazeed Pur (Ferozpur)	-	Udasi
111.	Gurdwara Sahib Rupana	-	-	Sikh
112.	Gurdwara Gurusar Sahib Ji	Rupana	-	Sikh
113.	Gurdwara Sahib Thehrhi Pind	Thehrhi Pind	-	Sikh
114.	Gurdwara Bad Tirath Sahib	(Haripura Village Distt. Sarsa)	-	Namdharie Kuke Singh
115.	Gurdwara Sahib Kaal Jhlani	Kaal Jhlani	-	Sikh
116.	Gurdwara Sahib Bambeeha	Bambeeha	-	Sikh

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
		(Kaal Jhalani)		
117.	Gurdwara Ruhela Sahib	Ruhela	-	Sikh
118.	Gurdwara Jangi Rana Sahib	Rana	-	Sikh
119.	Gurdwara Bhai Da Kot Sahib	Bhai Da Kot	-	Sikh
120.	Gurdwara Sahib Chand	Chand	-	Sikh
121.	Gurdwara Sahib Chatteana	Chatteana	-	Sikh
122.	Gurdwara Sahib Bajak Pind	Bajak Pind	-	Sikh
123.	Gurdwara Bagsar Sahib	Jassi PInd	-	Sikh
124.	Gurdwara Sahib Pakka Pind	Pakka Pind	-	Sikh
125.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib Ji	Sabbo Ki Talwandi	-	Sikh
126.	Gurdwara Takhat Sahib Ji	”	-	Sikh
127.	Gurdwara Bdda Darbar Manji Sahib	”	-	Sikh
128.	Gurdwara Gurusar Sahib Ji	”	-	Sikh
129.	Gurdwara Likhansar Sahib	”	-	Sikh
130.	Gurdwara Jandsar Sahib Ji	-	-	Sikh
131.	Gurdwara Haulgarh Sahib Ji	-	-	Sikh
132.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhagi Bandar	Bhagi Bandar	-	Sikh
133.	Gurdwara Sahib Shameer Da Kot	-	-	Dewane Sadhu
134.	Gudwara Sahib Chakk Bhai Ke	Chakk Bhaike	-	Sikh
135.	Gurdwara Sahib Chakk Bhaike	-	-	Nirmale
136.	Gurdwara Manji Sahib	-	-	Sikh
137.	Gurdwara Sahib Bathinda	Bathinda	-	Sikh
138.	Gurdwara Sahib Bathinde Qille Vich	Bathinda	-	Sikh
139.	Gurdwara Lakhi Jungle Sahib Ji	Lakhi Jungle (Mehma Pind)	-	Sikh
140.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhokhri Pind	Bhokhri	-	Sikh
141.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Tala	Tala Pind	-	Sikh
142.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Bhaggu	Bhaggu	-	Sikh

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
143.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Kewal	-	-	Sikh
144.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Jhorarh	Jhorarh	-	Sikh
145.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Jhanda	Jhanda	-	Udasi
146.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Sarsa	Sarsa	-	-
147.	Gudwara Sahib Pind Khural	Khural (Sarsa)	-	Sikh
148.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Nahur	Nahur	-	Sikh
149.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhadra	Bhadra	-	-
150.	Gurdwara Sahib Suhewa	Suhewa	-	Sikh
151.	Gurdwara Sahib Madhu Sighana	Madhu Sighana	-	Udasi
152.	Gurdwara Sahib Gobind Ghat	Pushkar	-	-
153.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Naraina	Naraina	-	Dadu Panthi Sadhu
154.	Pind Kulat	Kulat Gram	-	-
155.	Gurdwara Sahib Ghamroda	Ghamroda Pind	-	-
156.	Gurdwara Sahib Moti Bagh	Delhi	-	Sikhs of Delhi
157.	Gurdwara Sahib Suraj Kund Mathra	Mathra	-	Udasi
158.	Gurdwara Sahib Agra	Agra	-	Nirmale
159.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Burhanpur (Deccan)	Burhanpur	-	-
160.	Gurdwara Sangat Sahib Naded Shehar Des Daccan	Nanded	Land Associated	-
161.	Gurdwara Sahib Bande Ghat	Nanded	-	-
162.	Gurdwara Heera Ghat Sahib	Nanded	-	Sikh
163.	Gurdwara Shikar Ghat Sahib	Nanded	-	Sikh
164.	Gurdwara Sahib Nagina Ghat	Nanded	-	Sikh
165.	Gurdwara Sahib Sachkhand Sri Hazur Abchal Nagar Sahib Ji.	Nanded	Land grant worth of 22000 from Nizam Hyderabad	Nizam Hyderabad



**Sri Gurdware Darshan**  
**Giani Thakat Singh**

Name of Gurus	Akali Singhs	Bawe Bhalle	Bassi Khatri	Brahmins	Budha Dal	Dewane Sadhu	Dadu Panthis	Fakirs	Urbane	Mujawers	Namdhari	Nirmala	Nihang	Satlni Saints	Ramgharia	Sodhis	Shuras	Pandit	Udasi	Yogis
Guru Nanak	1	2	1					3		1		2	1						17	1
Guru Angad		-										-	-		1				1	
Guru Amardas		3										4	-		1				1	
Guru Ramdas		1										-	-						-	
Guru Arjun		3										1	1						4	
Guru Hargobind		-			2						1	5	5	1		2			2	
Guru Har Rai		-										1	2			1			8	
Guru Harkrishan ji		-										-	-						-	
Guru Tegh Bhadur		1				1				1		3	3			2	3		12	
Guru Gobind Singh		-		2		1	1		1		1	7	-			3		1	8	

## GURU GOBIND SINGH

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of The Gurdwara</b>	<b>Places/ Tear</b>	<b>Administration</b>	<b>Pa Tronage</b>
1.	Ugana Sarai	Patiala	Singh	20 Bigha land
2.	Holgarh	-	Singh	-
3.	Ajit Raj	Bandara Village	Sant Sampuran Singh	14 Ghuman
4.	-	Suhava	Singh	30 Bigha land
5.	Sammi	Bathinda	-	-
6.	Khanpur	-	Singh	100 Bigha
7.	Gurpalah	Jalandhar	-	-
8.	Gobindpura	Patiala	-	-
9.	Guru ka Lahore	Anandpur	Singh	18 Ghumao lang
10.	Jassi	Patiala	-	-
11.	Jotisar	Karnal	Singh	-
12.	Nagali De Dere	Punchs/ Kashmir	Bahi Mangal Singh	-
13.	Bajok	Patiala	Singh	-



14.	Nadon	Kangra	Singh	-
15.	Bhatha Sahib	Amball	Singh	-
16.	Kalmano (Khurkalamt)	Hoshiarpur	-	-
17.	Bhatinda	Barnala	Singh	50 GH/ 25 Ghu.
18.	Palah	Hoshiarpur	Singh	-
19.	Bhanokhari	Ambala	Singh	-
20.	Bhokari	Faridkot	Singh	-
21.	Maluka	Jagrahon	-	-
22.	Manaktabra	Ambala	Singh	-
23.	Ranva	Patiala	Singh	300 Bigha
24.	Rajgarh	Nabha (Burj Manawala)	Singh	4 Ghumoan
25.	Rajoana	Ludhiana	Singh	6 Bigha
26.	Rameana	Faridkot	Singh	35 Ghumoan
27.	Ropana	Ferozpur	Singh	10 Ghumoan
28.	Manji Sahib	Faridkot	-	-
29.	Anandgarh Killa	Anandpur	-	1600 Rupee Jagir

30.	Akal Bunga	Anandpur	-	
31.	Lohgarh Killa	Anadpur	-	3 Ghuman
32.	Salon	-	-	-
33.	Sahibchand	Ferozpur	-	-
34.	Haripur	Hazir	-	-
35.	Santokh pura	-	-	-
36.	Dhera	-	-	100 Bigha
37.	Katana	-	-	-
38.	Kanch	-	-	-
39.	Kapal Mochan	-	-	250 Bigha
40.	Kash	-	-	-
41.	Khudhal Akbarnali	-	-	50 Ghuman
42.	Gadimal	-	-	-
43.	Guptasar	-	-	-
44.	-	Machimara	-	-
45.	-	Faridkot	-	40 Ghumoan
46.	-	Ferozpur	-	25 Ghumoan
47.	Chakkar	Ludhiana	-	-

48.	Tsimbali Swariyandi	Patiala	-	-
49.	Behbal	Faridkot	-	-
50.	Bajidpur	Ferozpur	-	51 Ruper Perjeer 1300/- Pajeer (Samet 1979-80)
51.	Mehma Sarawala	Faridkot	-	-
52.	Rajkot	Ludhiana	-	-
53.	Deena	Ferozpur	-	200 Ghumoan
54.	Fatehgarh Killa	Anandpur	-	-
55.	Dam Dana Sahib	Anandpur	-	17 Ghumoan
56.	Ambala	-	-	
57.	Sarna	Hissar	-	-
58.	Seesganj	-	-	35 Ghouma
59.	Chamkor Sahib	Ambala	-	25 Rupees year
60.	Kesgarh	-	-	-
61.	Keyal	-	-	40 Bighaland

62.	Chak Fateh Singh Wala	-	Nirmala Singh	4 Ghuman
63.	Basantgarh	Anandpur	-	-
64.	Kot Samir	-	-	63 Gharma
65.	Kot	Kot Kapura	-	-
66.	Ghanola	-	-	-
67.	Jatio (Gangsar)	Gangsar	-	70 Ghumoan 432 Rupees Per year Jagir
68.	Pakka Sahib	Ferozpur	Sant Rodo Ram Udasi	16-17 Ghumoan
69.	Padal Sahib	Mandi	Mahat Harkandass Udasi	85 Per year jafir
70.	Pushkar	Ajmer	-	-
71.	Damdama Sahib	Chandni Chowk	Bhai Raguvir Singh	38 Bigha
72.	Bangarh	Hoshiarpur	Udasi	14 Kanal Land
73.	Bahlolpur	Chamkor Sahib	-	-
74.	Manji Sahib	Bilaspur	Brahmans	-
75.	Bhagi Bandar	Patiala	Udasi Saint	20

				Ghamon
76.	Bhokari	Farid Kot	Singh	18 Ghamon
77.	Tibhi Sahib	-	-	-
78.	Wadda Darbar	-	-	-
79.	Tambu Sahib	-	-	-
80.	Rawal Sar	Mandi	-	-
81.	Rani Ka Raipur	Amabala	-	-
82.	Lakhmor	Patiala	Committee	60 Bigha
83.	Langehi	Hoshiarpur (Una)	-	-
84.	Lakhor	-	-	-
85.	Ugani	Patiala	Singh	20 Bigha
86.	Agampura	Ambala	Akali Singh	50-60 Bigha
87.	Manji Sahib	Ambala	Pujari Akali Singh	Piece of Land
88.	Kaonke	Ludhiana	Nihang	-
89.	Kot Bhai	-	Akali Singh	-
90.	Guruana	Hoshiarpur	Akali	-
91.	Dhkoli	Kal Siya	Akali Singh	40 Bigha
92.	Jagadhari	Ambala	Akali Singh	-

93.	Nanhera	Ambala	Sewa Singh	-
94.	Nalan	Ambala	Singh	15 Rs per year
95.	Dam Dawa Sahib	Patiala	Sahjadpur	100 Rupee per month
96.	Bisali	Hoshiarpur	Singh	Raho
97.	Beri Sahib	Ludhiana	Akali Singh	8 Bigha
98.	Patto	Ferozpur	Akali Singh	-
99.	Puaat	Ludhiana	-	-
100.	Baloli Sahib	Anandpur	-	-
101.	Burumajra	Amabala	Nihang	-
102.	Bandoj	Patiala	Pujar Akali Singh	110 Ghumao
103.	Bhagu	Patiala	-	-
104.	Bhadra	Bekaner	-	-
105.	Bhangani	-	Pujar Akali	150 Bigha
106.	Macchiwara	Ludhiana	Nihang	-
107.	Mardon	Ambala	Akali Singh	-
108.	Maluka	Patiala	-	-
109.	Sheedganj	Ludhiana	Nihang	-
110.	Rawalsar	Mandi	-	-

111.	Morinda	Ambala	-	-
112.	Roro Sahib	Patiala	-	-
113.	Abchal Nagar	Hyderabad	-	-
114.	Keshgarh Sahib	Anandpur	-	-
115.	Siyana	-	-	-
116.	Dana Dana Sahib	-	-	-
117.	Nabha	Nabha	-	-
118.	Gobind Ghat	Pushkar	-	-
119.	Ghallan	Ludhiana	-	-
120.	Chakar	-	-	-
121.	Manji Sahib	-	-	-
122.	Thanesar	-	-	30 Rs. Per year
123.	DamDama Sahib	Anandpur	-	-
124.	Chota Sahib	Nabha	-	-
125.	Nabha	Patiala	-	-
126.	Jand Sahib	Ambala	-	-
127.	Jand Sahib	Faridkot	-	-
128.	Kal Sahib	Ludhiana	-	-
129.	Jand Sar	-	-	450

130.	Harimandir Sahib	-	Gopal Mahant	-
131.	Gobind Ghat	-	-	-
132.	Dhilwan Killa	Farid Kot	-	-
133.	Taragarh	Anandpur	-	4 Ghumoan
134.	Ramgrah	Patiala	-	-
135.	Nirmohgarh	Ambala	-	-
136.	Tahla Sahib	Patiala	-	-
137.	Takka Sahib	Ambala	Akali Singh	-
138.	Dhalla	-	-	-
139.	Likansar	-	-	-
140.	Dyal pur	Nabha	-	-
141.	Jandsar	-	-	-
142.	Raro Sahib	Patiala	-	20 Bighe
143.	Rahda Sahib	Bathinda	-	
144.	Lakhi Jayal	-	-	-
145.	Malmgir	Ludhiana	Singh	70 Bigha
146.	Nanaksar	Kangra	Singh	30 Bighar
147.	Chooa Sahib	Patiala	Singh	51 Bigha
148.	Moti Bagh	Chandi Chowk	Bhai Dewa Singh	25 Rup per year



149.	Pakka	-	Singh	100 Ghumoan
150.	Bivohr	Hoshiarpur	Singh	17 Ghumoan
151.	Lamme	Ludihana	Singh	40 Ghumoan
152.	Bargari	Farid kot	Singh	17 Ghumoan
153.	Lambvali	Faird Kot	Singh	22 Ghumoan
154.	Lall	Patiala	Singh	30 Bigha

## SHRI GURU RAM DAS

<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Guru Ka Mahal	Amritsar	-	-
Hewali Sahib	Goindwal	-	-
Hewali Sahib-II	Goindwal	-	-
Thada Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
Tahli Sahib	Amritsar	Some Shops are concerned	Akali Singh
Gurdwara Chunimandi	Lahore	-	Singh
Gurdwara Kahoo Sahib	Amritsar	-	-

## SHRI GURU AMAR DAS JI

<b>Gurudwara</b>	<b>Years/Places</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Gurdwara Kankhal	Haridwar	-	-
Tahda Sahib	-	-	-
Baoli Sahib	Amritsar	Land from Mughals	S.G.P.C
Hawali Sahib	Goindwal	-	S.G.P.C
Jyotisar	Karnal	-	-
Gurudwara Thanesar	Thaneser	-	-
Damdma Sahib	-	-	-
Jharhi Sahib	Lahore	-	-
Sann Sahib	Amritsar	125 Bhigas From Villages 84 Rs, Land, 38 Rs Annual	Nirmale

**APPENDIX VII**  
**GURU WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SIKH SHRINES**  
**MAHAN KOSH**  
**BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA (1861-1938)**

<b>S. NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF GURUS</b>	
1.	Guru Nanak Dev	91
2.	Guru Angad Dev Ji	6
3.	Guru Amardas ji	9
4.	Guru Ram Das ji	7
5.	Guru Arjun Dev Ji	39
6.	Guru Har Gobind Ji	193
7.	Guru Har Rai Ji	28
8.	Guru HarKrishan Ji	6
9.	Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji	117
10.	Guru Gobind Singh	59
11.	Wives of Gurus	10
12.	And Daughters of Gurus	14
13.	Gurdwaras of Prominent Sikh	20
14.	Gurdwaras of Prominent Sikh Women	03

## SHRI GURU HARKRISHAN JI

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Year/Places</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Adminsitration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Ambala	Amblaa	10 Bighas Land	Singh
2.	Patal puri	Patal puri	607 Annual income	-
3.	Panjkhora (Ambala)	Ambala	200 Bighas land	Singh
4.	Bala Sahib	Delhi	-	-
5.	Bangla Sahib	Delhi	Land from Rulars	Local com.

## MAHAN KOSH

### Total

### Gurdwaras of Wives, Shibjadas and Prominent Sikhs

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwaras of Wives</b>	<b>Place/Time</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Adminis- tration</b>
1.	Smadh of Mata Kaulan	Ramgarhian de Mauhalla	-	-
2.	Bibi Bhani da Khuh	Tarantaran	-	-
3.	Mata Sahib Kaur Ka Asthan	Near Heerapur	-	-
4.	Haweli Sahib of Mata Sundari	Delhi	-	-
5.	Dera of Mata Jeeto Ji	Agam pur	12 Ghuman land	Singh
	<b>Gurdwaras of Sahibzadas</b>			
6.	Baba Sri Chand Son of Guru Nanak	Sultanpur	13 Ghuman land	-
7.	Guru Ka Bagh	-	-	-
8.	Gurdwara Mamoon	Gurdaspur	12 Ghuman Land	-

9.	Janam Asthon Lakhmidas	Sultanpur	13 Ghuman land	-
10.	Son of Shri Guru Amardas Baba MAHAN ji da Chubara	Goindwal	-	-
11.	Son of Guru Hargobind Ji	Amritsar	-	-
12.	Baba Atal Rai Ji			
13.	Baba Gurditta ji	Hoshiarpur	25 Ghuman land	Akali Singh
14.	Dera Baba Gurditta Ji	Kiratpur	500 Jhuman land	-
15.	Son of Har Rai ji; Ram Rai ji	Dehradun	Jagir from Mughals	Udaasi
16.	Son of Guru Gobind ji; Sahibzada Ajit Singh Shaheed Gang	Hoshiarpur	10 Ghuman land	-

17.	Katal garh	Chamkaur Sahib	100 Bighe land	-
18.	Sahibzada Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh			
19.	Fatehgarh	Sarhand	4000 jagir from Patiala	-
20.	Vimongarh	Sarhand	-	-
21.	Gurdwara Sahedi	Ambala	-	-
22.	Manji Sahib	Anandpur	70 Rs, from Ranjit Singh 17, Rs. Another sources	-
23.	Gurdwaras of Prominent Sikh			
24.	Bhai Lalo ji da Asthan	-	42 Ghuman land	-
25.	Beed of Baba Budha ji	Amritsar	-	-
26.	Ber Baba Budha ji	Amritsar	-	-
27.	Baba Budha ji da	Ramdas	Land	Local



	Samadh		granted from 34 villages	committee
28.	Khuh Malliyan	-	-	-
29.	Shaheed Ganj	-	From Some sources	Local Committee
30.	Baba Beer Singh Da Asthan	Rattoki	83 Ghuman land	Singh
31.	Gurdwara Sahibchand	-	7 Ghuman land	Akali Singh
32.	Shaheedganj Tarn Singh	Lahore	-	-
33.	Gurdwara Bhai Jeru	Lahore	110 Marobbe land	
34.	Samadh Salo Bhai	-	-	-
35.	Bidhi Chand Bhai Samadh	Lahore	-	-
36.	Gurdwara Bhagta	Fareedkot	77 Ghuman land	Singh
37.	Shaheed Ganj	-	-	-

38.	Shahbaz Mastgarh	-	-	-
39.	Beer Singh	Naurangabad	-	-
40.	Landa Bazar Bhai Jaro Singh ji	-	100 Rs. Annually	Singh
41.	Salo Bhai di Dharamshala	-	-	-
42.	Gurdwaras of Prominent Sikh Women			
43.	MAHAN Mai	-	-	-
44.	Shaheed Ganj Bhongoni	-	-	Akali Singh
45.	Bhagbhari	Shri Nagar	-	-
46.	Bhago Mai	Abchal Nagar	-	-
47.	Shaheed Ganj Singhaniyan	-	-	-

## Mahan Kosh

### Administration

Name of Gurus	Akali Singh	Brahmins	Bedi	Local Community	Mahants	Muslims	Nirmale	Namdharies	Nihang	Ram-raia	Sandhu	Sodhi	Singh	Singhania	SGP C	Udasi
Guru Nanak Dev Ji	1	1	1	2		1	1	1		1	1		11		1	10
Guru Angad Dev Ji																
Guru Amardas																
Guru Ramdass																
Guru Arjan Dev				1			1					1	13			9
Guru Hargobind	6	1		4	2		1	2	1				25			4

Guru Har rai	3															
Guru Harkrish n Ji																
Guru Tegh Bhadar ji	4			4	1		2		3				33	1	1	5
Guru Gobind Singh Ji	11	1	1	1	2		1		1					35		10



**Mahan Kosh**  
**Sri Guru Tegh Bahardur**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Agole	Nabha	10 Bighas Land	-
2.	Anandpur Sahib	1657/Hoshiarpur	-	-
3.	Bhora Sahib	Anandpur	-	-
4.	Manjit Sahib	Anandpur	-	-
5.	Guru Da Mahal	Anandpur	-	-
6.	Sis Ganj	Anandpur	900 Annual, 371 Kalsia, 70 from Patiala, From Nabha Annual	-
7.	Tharra Sahib	Anandpur	5 Shops, 21 Knal Lands	S.G.P.C.
8.	Damdma Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
9.	Guru Ka Mahal	Amritsar	-	-
10.	Aloharakh	From Gunika	125 Bighas Land from Patiala	Singh
11.	Ambala	-	-	-
12.	Smaya	40 Ghumaun Land From Patiala	-	-
13.	Shahpur	Patiala	50 Bighas Land	Singh
14.	Sibhrdo	Patiala	40 Ghumaon Land	-
15.	Sehwan	Hyderabad	-	-
16.	Saloori	-	125 Ghumaons Free Land	-
17.	Vivah Asthan	Kartarpur		-
18.	Sekha	Patiala	4 Hall Land	-
19.	Sohiwal	Sohiwal	-	-
20.	Gurdwara Sanghedi	Sanghedi	4 Ghumaon Land	Singh
21.	Vimanghar	Keeratpur	-	-
22.	Hoshiarpur	Patiala	-	Akali Singh
23.	Hadaya	Patiala	250 Ghumaon Land	-
24.	Gurdwara Harpalpur	Harpalpur	-	-
25.	Gurdwara Khyala	Patiala	-	-
26.	Khemkaran	Khemkaran	-	-

	Gurusar			
27.	Kehal Gaon	Bihar	-	Mahant
28.	Gurdwara Kanakwal Kalan	Kanak Kalan	-	-
29.	Kathu	Nabha	2 Hall Land from Nabha	-
30.	Gurdwara Kanshi	Kanshi/1911	Income from Patiala	Nihang
31.	Gurdwara Gurre Kalan	Patiala	300 Annual Income From Patial 10 Bighas Land	Singh
32.	Gurdwara Choti Sangat	Jagat Ganj	-	-
33.	Choti Sangat	Kanshi	-	-
34.	Kot Bhai	-	50 Ghuman	Akali Singh
35.	Ghukewali	Amritsar	-	-
36.	Kanthal	Kanthal	10 higas Land 100 Bhigas land 100 rs from Patiala, 47rs from Jand	-
37.	Gurdwara Khatkan	Jeend	250 Bighas land rs 75 cash	Singh
38.	Kharak Bhura	-	150 Bhigas land, 25 Annual from Patiala and Jagir	Singh
39.	Gurdwara Kheeva Kalan	-	150 Ghumaon Free land	Singh
40.	Gurdwara gaga	-	750 Bighas land from Patiala	Singh
41.	Gurdwara Gunike	-	87 Rs. Annual	-
42.	Gurdwara Gurpartap	-	15 Ghumaon Land	-
43.	Gobindpura	Patiala	-	-
44.	Gurdwara Travedi	Karnal	10 Bhigas land	-
45.	Gandana	Ganadna	150 Bhigas land from Patiala	-
46.	Ghnour Jattan	-	-	Singh
47.	Chachafaggo	-	-	-

48.	Thenasar	Thenasar	50 Bhigas land	-
49.	Damdma Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
50.	Cheeka	Karnal	-	-
51.	Danapur	Bihar	-	Udasi
52.	Sis Ganj	Delhi	Income From Various Sources	Local Com
53.	Doiwa	Patiala	-	Singh
54.	Gurdwara Gaddi Nazir	-	100 Bhigas Land 200 Rs. Annual from Jeend	-
55.	Dodra	Jeend	-	-
56.	Gurdwara Dhamdhan	Sunam	3200 Rs. Annual Jagir From Patiala 2200, Bhigas, 114 Rs. Annual From Nabha	-
57.	Dhelyo	Patiala	120 Rs. Annual from Patiala 1824 A.D.	Singh
58.	Dhola	Nabha	Two Hall, 70 Ghumaon from Nabha	Singh
59.	Nanhadi	Patiala	10 Bhigas	Singh
60.	Nathana	Patiala	100 Bhigas land from Patiala	Singh
61.	Gurdwara Najra	Patiala	-	-
62.	Gurdwara Jogga	Patiala	23 Ghumaon land	Singh
63.	Gurdwara Jonpur	Bnaras	-	-
64.	Gurdwara Pohoya	Karnal	-	-
65.	Gurdwara Pohoya	Saraswati Tirath	100 Jagir From Nabha	-
66.	Tehalpura	Patiala	-	-
67.	Tahla Sahib	Patiala	-	-
68.	Gurdwara Dikh	Patiala	-	-
69.	Daodi	Karnal	-	-
70.	Dhaka	-	-	-
71.	Manji Sahib	Dilwan	-	-
72.	Gurdwara Dilwan	-	35 Ghumaon land from	-



			Nabha, 15 Ghumaon land, and 10 Ghumaon from Village	
73.	Gurdwara Tapaa	Patiala	-	Singh
74.	Fajowal	Patiala	-	-
75.	Gurdwara Farwahi	Patiala	35 Ghumaon Land, 85 RS. From Land	Singh
76.	Gurdwara behad	Patiala	50 Bhigas	Singh
77.	Manji Sahib	-	-	-
78.	Gurusar	-	-	-
79.	Gurdwara Bashoyana	Hissar	60 Ghumaon Land	Singh
80.	Brah	Patiala	210 Ghumaon Land from Patiala	Singh
81.	Rakab Ganj	-	332 from Dosinjh Village, Jagir from Patiala, Rent from houses, 15 murrabbas from Government	Local Com.
82.	Gurdwara Barna	Karnal	10 Bhigas Land	Akali Singh
83.	Gurdwara Dugri	Ambala	-	Singh
84.	Gurdwara Gauyhat	-	-	-
85.	Gurdwara Badd Kasba	-	-	Udasi
86.	Bakala	Amritsar	-	Local Com.
87.	Banibadarpur	Karnal	250 Bhigas Land	Nirmale
88.	Dubhri	Assam	-	-
89.	Gurdwara Najra	Patiala	-	-
90.	Gurdwara Nabha	Patiala	-	Singh
91.	Gurdwara Patka	Patna	-	-
92.	Kotha Sahib	Walla	7 Ghumaon Land, Khoo, 41 Rs. From Sikh Raj	Singh

93.	Gurdwara Bahadurgarh	Safabad	-	-
94.	Gurdwara Budpur	Karnal	-	-
95.	Gurdwara Budian	Jagadhari	-	-
96.	Gurdwara Bhajdana	Patiala	250 Bhigas Land	Singhaniyan
97.	Bhwani garh	Patiala	-	Akali Singh
98.	Gurdwara Bhikhi	Patiala	140 Ghumaon 80 Rs. Annual from Patiala	Singh
99.	Gurdwara Bhupal	Patiala	50 Ghumaon Land	Singh
100.	Beedar	Barnala	81 Bhigas Land	Singh
101.	Gurdwara Makaranpur	Patiala	-	Singh
102.	Gurdwara Mardon	Ambala	600 Bhigas land from Patiala	Akali
103.	Gurdwara Maisarkhana	Patiala	-	Udasi
104.	Gurdwara Munak	Patiala	-	Singh
105.	Gurdwara Mulowal	Patiala	-	Singh
106.	Gurdwara Mord	Nabha	-	Singh
107.	Gurdwara Modwadi	Barnala	-	-
108.	Rakabsar	Barnala	24 Bhigas	Nihang
109.	Ratanpura	Ambala	-	Udasi
110.	Rajomajra	Patiala	20 Bhigas land	Singh
111.	Gurdwara Ramghar	Nabha	Two Hall 70 Ghumaon land and 60 Annual	Singh
112.	Gurdwara Rohta	Nabha	Two Hall land	-
113.	Gurdwara Rohtak	Rohtak	-	Local Com.
114.	Gurdwara Lakhan Majra	Rohtak	1044 Bhigas	Singh
115.	Gurdwara Lal Kalan	Patiala	-	Singh
116.	Vallah Sahib	Valla	20 Bhigas land	Nirmala
117.	Gurdwara Lang	Patiala	-	Nihang



**Mahan Kosh**  
**Guru Arjan Dev**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Place Time	Income	Adminstration
1.	Darshani Deohrhi	Amritsar	-	Singh
2.	Gurdwara Santoksar	Amritsar		-
3.	Har ki Pauri	Amritsar	-	-
4.	Gurdwara Ramsar	Amritsar	-	-
5.	Gurdwara Dharama shala	-	12 Ghumaons land	-
6.	Thamm, Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
7.	Gangsar Khuh	Kartarpur	-	-
8.	Gurdwara Kartarpur	Karatrpur	7946 Ghumaons Land , 7 Kanal, 15 Marley	Sodhi
9.	Damdama Sahib	-	-	-
10.	Gurdwara Kang Mai	Hoshiarpur	Some land	-
11.	Man Sahib	Tarn Taran	10 Bighas land	
12.	Hothiyan	-	93 Ghumaons, 88 5 Ghumaons, land	-

13.	Dukh Nivaran	-	500 Rs, 40 Bighas land	-
14.	Booli sahib	-	15 Ghumaons land	-
15.	Haweli Sahib	-	-	-
16.	Dharma Shala	-	12 Ghumaons land	-
17.	Guru Ka Bagh	Amritsar	100 Ghumaons land	-
18.	Tut Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
19.	Chakk Ramdas	Gujronwala	-	-
20.	Chubacha Sahib	Amritsar	25 Ghumaons land	Udaasi
21.	Tahli Sahib	Amritsar		-
22.	Tarn Taran Sahib	Tarn Taran	Annual Income	-
23.	Buchoke	Shekhupura	-	Nirmale
24.	Burj Sahib	Gurdaspur	-	-
25.	Bohadwal	Lahore	39 Ghumaons land	Singh
26.	Gurdwara Sahib	-	13	Singh

			Ghumaons land	
27.	Nanakiana	Nanakiana	13 Ghumaons land	Singh
28.	Mau	-	-	Singh
29.	Gurdwara Lahore	Lahore	21Kanal, 14 Marley	Singh
30.	Dehra Sahib	-	589 bighas, Land 50Rs, 90Rs	Singh
31.	Baoli Sahib	-	112 shops	-
32.	Man Sahib	-	-	Local committee
33.	Chheharta Sahib	Chhheharta	140 Bighas land	Local committee
34.	Diwan khana	Lahore	-	-

## **Mahan Kosh**

### **Guru Har Rai**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Place Time	Income	Adminstration
1.	Gurdwara Lambey	Ambala	40 Bighe land	Aklai Singh
2.	Gurdwara Palaahi	Kapurthala	14 Ghumaons land	Akali singh
3.	Gurdwara Patto	Ferozpur	10 Ghumaons land	Akali Singh
4.	Gurdwara Nanaksar	Jalandhar	4 Ghumaons land	Pujari singh
5.	Gurudwar Tahli Sahib	Karatarpur	-	-
6.	Chubacha Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
7.	Damdama Sahib	Keeratpur	-	-
8.	Gurdwara harian Velan	-	71 Ghumaons land	-
9.	Sheesh Mahal	Keeratpur	-	Sikh
10.	Takhat Sahib	“	-	-
11.	Gohal Sahib	Patiala	50 Bighe land	sikhs
12.	Galotiyen Khurd	-	13 ghuman	-

			land	
13.	Dagroo Sahib	Ferozpur	2 Ghumaons land	Udaasi
14.	Chonte	Kapurthala	100 Ghumaons land	-
15.	Daulat garh	Hushiarpur	1 Ghumaons land	Locla committee
16.	Jaspal Bhaia	Dandari Kalan	Looo land	-
17.	Lahli Klawa	Hoshiarpur	27 land	-
18.	Tahli Sahib	Gurdaspur	50 Bighe land	-
19.	Thand Sahib	Phagwara	-	-
20.	Sukh chainayana	Suk chaiayna	3 Ghumaons land	-
21.	Gurdwara Phagwara	Phagwara	-	Udaasi
22.	Gurdwara Fatehpur Singh	Ambla	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Faralal Sahib	Jalandhar	3-4 Ghumaons land	-
24.	Gurdwara Bassi	Hoshiarpur	-	Nihang



25.	Barota Sahib	Hoshiarpur	180 Rs.	Singh
26.	Gurdwara Dosangjh Kalaan	Jalandhar	18 Ghumaons land	Udaasi
27.	Gurdwara Dosanjh	Jalandhar	-	-
28.	Gurdwara Makhdoompur	Makhdoompur	20 Bhighe land	-
29.	Pahoa	Karnal	-	-
30.	Gurdwara Phagwara	Phagwara	-	-
31.	Gurdwara Phagwara	Phagwara	3 Ghuman land	-
32.	Gurdwara Bhungarni	Hoshiarpur	-	-

**Mahan Kosh**  
**Bhai kahan Singh Nabha**  
**Gurudwaras of Guru Nanak**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Place/Time	Income	Administration
1.	Achal Batala	Gurdaspur	150 Ghumanon land 50 Annual Jagir	Singh
2.	Amishah Gurdwara	Lahore/1921/A .D.	25 Bhigas Land	Udasi (Saunder Das)
3.	Gurudwara Satghra	Ukara mintgumri	-	-
4.	Gurdwara Sarsssa	Hisar	325 Rs from Patiala 26 Rs from Nabha Annual	-
5.	Gurdwara Khuh bhai Lalo	-	-	-
6.	Chakki Sahib	Emnabad	14 Ghumaons	-

7.	Rorhi Sahib	Emnabad	9 Murrabas land 1000 rs Annual From M. Rant Singh	-
8.	Guru Ka Bagh	Sultanpur	13 Ghumaon land from Kapurthala	-
9.	Gurdwara Santghat	Sultanpur	Five Ghumaon land	-
10.	Hatt Sahib	Sultanpur	20 Ghumaon land 71Rs cash from Kapurthala	-
11.	Kothdi Sahib	Sultanpur	3 Ghumaons land	-
12.	Ber Sahib	Sultanpur	1,360 Annual Land Grant 125 rs Patiala 51 Rs from Nabha 30 Ghumaons land	-
13.	Silhat Gurdwara	Assam	-	-

14.	Gurdwara Sahib Kashmir	Kashmir	-	-
15.	Gurdwara Sahib Sri Nagar (Kashmir)	Sri Nagar	-	-
16.	Gurdwara Sahib Sunam	Patiala, 1919 A.D	-	-
17.	Gurdwara Sahib	Sunam	-	-
18.	Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur	375Rs Annual Jagir, 70 Ghumaon land	-
19.	Chola Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
20.	Dehra Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
21.	Charan Kamal	Keeratpur	600 rs Annual	Udasi
22.	Gurdwara Sahib Sri Nagar	Sri Nagar (Garhwal)	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Katas Sahib	Katas (Jehlam)	-	-
24.	Gurdwara Kamalpur	Kamalpur	75 bighas land Free, 75 Bighas	Udasi

			Land From Patiala	
25.	Gurdwara Karnal	Ambala (karnal)	-	-
26.	Gurdwara kara Sahib	-	425 Rs From Patiala 55Rs, from nd 15 Rs, from Nabha	-
27.	Gurudwara Kashi (Laksa Mahel)	Laksa Mahel	-	-
28.	Guru ka bagh	Laksha mahal	-	-
29.	Gurdwara kasha	“	-	-
30.	Gurdwara Lahore	Lahore	-	-
31.	Kiara sahib	Near Nankana Sahib	-	-
32.	Ker Sahib	Gujarat	40 Murrabas, Five Thousand Annual	Udasi
33.	Gurdwara Kotdwar	Garehwal	-	-

34.	Kotha Sahib	Batala	-	-
35.	Gurdwara Sahib Kanganpur	Lahore (Kanganpur)	-	Namadhari
36.	Gurdwara Sahib Kharoahat	Mangumri	-	Udasi
37.	Dehra Sahib	Amritsar	-	Singh
38.	Gobind garh	-	-	Akali Singh
39.	Gurdwara Sidhbatti	Lahore	20 Bighas	-
40.	Gurdwara Sahib chaahal	Chahal	30 Bighas	Singh
41.	Gurdwara Deeka	-	-	-
42.	Gurdwara Chuhadkana	Shakhupura	250 Bighas	-
43.	Gurdwara Sahib Ghawindi (Lahore)	Lahore	-	Mahant
44.	Gurdwara Sahib Nanaksar	Amritsar	5 Bighas land	Local committee
45.	Gurdwara Sahib Nanaksar	-	-	-
46.	Gurdwara Sahib	Gujarat	7 Kanal land	Udasi

	Nanaksar			
47.	Jorh Sahib	Patiala	-	Ramgarhia
48.	Jwala Devi Sahib Gurdwara	Kangra	-	-
49.	Gurdwara Sahib Dhaka (charan Paduka)-	Dhaka	-	-
50.	Gurdwara Sahib Pakpatan	Mintgumri	8 Ghumaons Land	Singh
51.	Panja Sahib	Hasan Abdal	-	P.S.G.P.C
52.	Gurdwara Sahib Panjaur	Patiala	77 bighas, 51 rs land cash from Patiala	Udasi
53.	Gurdwara Sahib Fatteh Bhinder	Sialkot	One Ghumaon land	Singh
54.	Thambh Sahib	Amritsar	100 bighas	-
55.	Dehra Sahib	-	35 Ghumaon 18 Ghumoon	Singh
56.	Gurdwara Kachi Kandh	Batala	-	Singh

57.	Gurdwara Babe di Ber	Gurdaspur	50 Bighas Land	Singh
58.	Gurdwara Tilla Bal Gundai	Jehlum	15 Ghumaon Land	Sadhu
59.	Gurdwara Bala Kot	Hajara	-	-
60.	Ber Sahib	Sialkot	8,000, jagir 8 Ghumaon, 10 Murrabas	Local Committee
61.	Gurdwara Sahib Nanaksar	Kangarh	-	-
62.	Patti Sahib	Nanakiana Sahib	-	Singh
63.	Tambu Sahib	Nanakiana Sahib	-	-
64.	Gurdwara Sahib Bal Lila	Nankiana	120 Murrabas, 31 Rs. Annual jagir	Singh
65.	Gurdwara Maal Sahib	Nanakiana Sahib	180 Murrabas 50 Rs Annual jagir	-
66.	Gurdwara Sahib Sangroor	Sangroor	16 Rs From nd 12½ From Nabha	Singh



67.	Gurdwara Sahib Nanakmata	Nainital	5,000 Jagir Cash	Udasi
68.	Gurdwara Sahib Mehmoodpur	Mint Gumri	12 Ghumaons Land	Udasi
69.	Gurdwara Sahib Makhdoompur	Multan	-	-
70.	Gurdwara Matan	Kashmir	50 Rs Annual	-
71.	Gurdwara Sahib Matte di Sarai	Ferozpur	-	-
72.	Gurdwara Sahib Nizamabad	Azamgarh	-	-
73.	Gurdwara Passoor	Sialkot	-	-
74.	Gurdwara Sahib Pahoa	-	-	-
75.	Gurdwara Vairka	Amritsar	-	-
76.	Gurdwara Bhairoana	Kapurthala	3 Ghumaons Land	-
77.	Magheana kalan (Datan Sahib)	Lahore	-	-
78.	Gurdwara Sahib	Nabha	-	-

	Mansoorpur	(Mansoorpur)		
79.	Gurdwara Sahib Multan	Multan	-	Musalman
80.	Gurdwara Sahib Rajgreh	Patna	-	Nirmale
81.	Reetha sahib	Nainital	-	Udasi
82.	Gurdwara Sahib Lahore	Lahore	-	Singh

# Mahan kosh

## Shri Guru Hargobind

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Place Time	Income	Adminstration
1.	Damdma Sahib	Una	6 Ghumaon land	Bedi
2.	Akal bunga	Amritsar	-	-
3.	Gurdwara Akoai	Sangroor	125 bighas, Land  100 Rs cash from land	Mahant
4.	Amar sidhu	Lahore	-	-
5.	Chursti Attari	Amritsar	-	-
6.	Kaulsar	1617/Amrtisar  A.D	-	-
7.	Bibeksar	1628/Amritsar  A.D	-	-
8.	Lohgarh	Amritsar	-	-
9.	Pipli Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
10.	Gurdwara Alam Pur	Hoshiarpur	75 Ghumaons	Nirmale

			lands	
11.	Talli Kalan	Ludhiana	-	Udasi
12.	Smodh Bhai Rupa	Ferozpur	-	-
13.	Gurdwara Ikulaha	Ludhiana	50 Bighas land	-
14.	Sidhar Grusar	Sidhar	20 Bighas land	-
15.	Gurdwara Saner	Saner	-	Udasi
16.	Sangrana Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
17.	Gurdwara Sarina	Sarina	8½ Ghumaons land, 15 Ghumaons land	Udasi
18.	Gurdwara Siaharha	Dahlo	Two Ghumaons Land	-
19.	Gurdwara Sidawa `	Sidawa	-	Singh
20.	Gurdwara Domail	Kashmir	-	Local committee
21.	Kothi Darwaja	Sri Nagar	-	-
22.	Thada Sahib	-	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Saunti	Saunti	280 Bighas land and 48 Rs. Cash	-
24.	Damdama Sahib	Karatarpur	-	-

25.	Sheesh Mahal	Karatpur	-	-
26.	Teer Man	Karatpur	-	-
27.	Guru Ka Khuh	Karatpur	-	-
28.	Harmandir Sahib	Karatpur	5 Ghumaon land	-
29.	Takhat sahib	Karatpur	-	-
30.	Patal Puri	Kiratpur	60 Rs Annual, income from offering	-
31.	Gurdwara Hadiabad	-	7 Ghumaons land	Udasi
32.	Khara Sahib	Gujranwala	-	-
33.	Hafizabad	-	40 Ghumaons land  20 Ghumaons land	-
34.	Hudiara Sahib	Hudiara	100 Ghumaons land	-
35.	Haheran	-	-	-
36.	Gurdwara Khemkaran	Lahore	-	-
37.	Gaggobuha	Amritsar	-	-

38.	Garna Sahib	Hoshiarpur	13 Ghumaons land 10 Local land	-
39.	Kaonke	-	13 Ghumaonsland	Nighang singh
40.	Guru Ka kotha	Wazirabad	36 Ghumaons 77 Ghumaons Land	-
41.	Gurdwara Satlani sahib	Amritsar	Jagir and land associated, 20,000 Annual income	-
42.	Kalle	-	-	-
43.	Galotian Khurad		13 Ghumaons land	-
44.	Khosa kotla	-	28 Ghumaons land	Akali singh
45.	Khurna sahib	-	3 Bighas land 18 rs from nd	-
46.	Kalapbrish	-	6 Bighas land	-

47.	Khadoor Sahib	-	10-15 Bighas land	Udassi
48.	Kotli Bagha	Nabha	16 Ghumaons land	Namdhari Singh
49.	Khanjar	Patiala	-	-
50.	Gurdwara Ghudani	-	10 Bighas	-
51.	Ghodewaha	Gurudaspur	6 Bhigas land	-
52.	Charankol	Jalandhar	-	-
53.	Channoli Sahib	Hoshiarpur	35 Ghumaon land	Udasi
54.	Jhida Sahib	Hoshiar sahib	-	-
55.	Gill Kalan	-	70 Ghumaon land	Singh
56.	Gurdwara Gujarwal	-	30 Bighas land	Singh
57.	Dalla Sahib	Kapurthala	-	
58.	Gurdwara Ferozpur	Ferozpur	-	-
59.	Barar Madoke	Amritsar	18 kanal land	-
60.	Dehelon	Ludhiana	-	-
61.	Guru ki Tahlian	Mahalpur	-	-

62.	Gobind ghar	Do-Didar	-	-
63.	Gurdwara Nabha	Najamat	-	-
64.	Gurdwara Ghalkalan	Fereozepur	-	-
65.	Thaneser	Snet	-	-
66.	Damdama Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
67.	Chotra Sahib	-	-	-
68.	Dhamot Sahib	Patiala	-	Akali Singh
69.	Nadali	Rawal pindi		-
70.	Jahara jahoor	Hoshiarpur	-	Local committee
71.	Gurdwara Sahib	-	-	-
72.	Jandali	Patiala	-	-
73.	Jeowala	-	-	-
74.	Jand Sahib	Nabha	-	-
75.	Jhabal	Amritsar	-	-
76.	Jhand Sahib	Lahore	-	-
77.	Jhida Sahib	Patiala	-	-
78.	Jhadeana	-	-	-
79.	Tahli Sahib	-	-	-
80.	Padana Sahib	Lahore	From offering	Local Com.



81.	Thatha	Fereozepur	-	-
82.	Darol Sahib	-	-	-
83.	Tahli Sahib	-	-	-
84.	Dilwan	Lahore	8 Ghumaon	-
85.	Plah Sahib	-	-	-
86.	Dand	Amritsar	10 Rs Annual 5½	-
87.	Patal Puri	Keerat pur	Land	-
88.	Domali	Phgwara	25 Ghumaons Land	-
89.	Thani Sahib	Kapurthala	-	--
90.	Damdama Sahib	Hargobind Pura	-	-
91.	Dayal pura	Kayr	-	-
92.	Buche	Gujaranwala	40 Murrabas	Mahant Udassi
93.	Bjurg wal	-	300 Annual Income	Singh
94.	Manju Da Tilla	-	-	Mahant
95.	Barth Sahib	Gurdaspur	50 Ghumaons	Udassi
96.	Baramula	-	6 Ghumaon Land	-

97.	Durga pur	Jalandhar	79 Annual	-
98.	Baoli Sahib	Amritsar	10 Bhigas	Singh
99.	Durga Pur	Jalandhar	-	-
100	Beri Sahib	Lahore	-	Singh
101	Jammu	Mujafrabad	-	Singh
102	Gurdwara Sahib	Sangroor	-	-
103	Mahron	Ferozepur		Akali Singh
104	Nithana Sahib			
105	Nasta	Amritsar		
106	Shukhchana	Phagawara	3 Ghumaons land	-
107	Vada ghar	Ferozpur	8 Ghumaon land	Singh
108	Damdama Sahib	-	20 Bighas land	Singh
109	Attari Sahib	-	-	Singh
110	Virak	Ludhiana	-	Akali Singh
111	Bkala Sahib	-	-	-
112	Ballo	Nabha	-	-
113	Barth Sahib	-	-	Udasi
114	Bhai Rupa	-	-	-
115	Bhajbhani	-	-	-

116	Bhudar	Ludhiana	Jagir associated	-
117	Madoke	Ferozpur	-	Akali Singh
118	Manhala	Lahore	-	Singh
119	Gurusar	-	-	-
120	Kund Sahib	-	-	Brahmin
121	Tahli Sahib	-	3 Ghumaon land	Singh
122	Rakba	Ludhiana	-	Nihang Singh
123	Rampura	Lahore	15 Ghumaon land	Udasi
124	Garda	Patiala	80 Bhigas	Akali Singh
125	Mujang	Mujang	9 Shops	-
126	Bhati Darwaj	-	81 Ghumaon land	Local Committees
127	Littar	Ludhiana	-	Udasi
128	Lono	Ferozepur	-	-
129	Tahli Sahib	-	-	Singh
130	Durga pur	-	10 Ghumaon land	Namdhari

**TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SIKH GURDWARAS/SACRED SITES IN ALL  
THE FOUR WORKS ANALYSED**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurus</b>	<b>Teerath Sangreh</b>	<b>Gurdham Sangreh</b>	<b>Shri Gurdware Darshan</b>	<b>Gur Ratnakar Mahankosh</b>
1.	Guru Nanak Dev	64	98	81	91
2.	Guru Angad Dev	07	07	08	06
3.	Guru Amardas	11	14	12	10
4.	Guru Ramdas	09	05	10	07
5.	Guru Arjan Dev	33	36	38	39
6.	Guru Hargobind	79	119	86	130
7.	Guru Har Rai	26	30	28	28
8.	Guru Har Krishan	05	06	05	06
9.	Guru Teg Bhadur	100	133	104	117
10.	Guru Gobind Singh	167	213	168	153

11.	Sons of Gurus		661	538	
12.	Guru Nanak Dev Sri Chand	05	-	-	04
13.	Lakhmi Das	-	-	-	01
14.	Guru Amar Das		-	-	01
15.	Sri Mohan Ramdas	01	--	-	01
16.	Pirithi chand	02	-	-	01
17.	Gur Hargobind		-	-	
18.	Baba Gurdita	01	-	-	02
19.	Baba Attal	01	-	-	01
20.	Har Rai		-	-	
21.	Ram Rai	05	-	-	01
22.	Guru Gobind Singh			-	
23.	At Singh	08	-	-	02

24.	Zorawar Singh	07	-	-	04
25.	Jujar Singh	02	-	-	04
26.	Fateh singh	02	-	-	02
27.	Wives of Guru	-	-	-	
28.	Arjan Dev	-	-	-	01
29.	Mata Ganga	-	-	-	
30.	Wife of Guru	-	-	-	
31.	Wife of Guru Tegh Bhadur	-	-	-	06
32.	Wives of Guru				
33.	Guru Gobind Singh				
34.	Mata jeeto				
35.	Mata Sundri	01			01
36.	Mata Sahib Devi	01			01
37.	Gurdwaras of Sikh	537			01

	Women				
38.	Smadh Bibi Amro				01
39.	Bibi Bhani Da khuh				01
40.	Mohan mai				01
41.	Mai Bago				01
42.	Sheedganj, Singhaniyan				01
43.	Gurdwaras and places of prominent Sikhs				
44.	Baba budha				02
45.	Bhai Saalo				02
46.	Qilla Bhangian				01
47.	Shaheed Ganj Sahib Singh				01

48.	Lal singh				01
49.	Bhai Gurdas				02
50.	Bhai Gurditta				02
51.	Buddan Shah				01
52.	Smodh Bhai manjh				01
53.	Bunga Jeevan Singh				01
54.	Ratan Bedi				01
55.	Baba Beer Singh				02
56.	Shaheed Ganj Sarajadi				01
57.	Smadh Baba Bandha Bhadur				01
58.	Mani Singh				01
59.					657



**APPENDIX IX**  
**MAHAN KOSH**  
**RELICS**

<b>Name of Gururs</b>	<b>Name of Relics</b>	<b>Places</b>	<b>Gurdwaras.</b>
Guru Nanak Dev	11 Wight of stons	Sultanpur	Hatt Sahib
	Chola (clock)	Dera Sahib	Chola Sahib
Sri guru Amar Das	Jorda	Maddar and Dhuni	
Sri Guru Arjan Dev	Adi Granth	Kartarpur	
	Gutka	Maddar	
	Assa (Sota)		
Sri Guru Har Rai	Assa	Amritsar	Akal Bunga
Guru Hargobind	Sword of	Amritsar	Akal Banghai
	Miri Piri		
	Korpan Kartar.		
Guru Tegh Bhadur	Khadawa (of Chandan)	Patna	Harminder Sahib
	Do-Dhara Khanda	Patiala	Baba Ala singh
	Gurj		Da Bur

[illegible]

	Katar		
Mata Sahib kaur and Guru Gobind Singh	Jorda	Patiala	Dhamyal
	Chola		Nagal
	Jodda		
	Bata		
	Hukamnama		Baba Ala Singh
	Talwar		Da Burj
	Sri Sahib		
	Two Fanka teer		
	Barsha		
	Safa Ganj		
	Gutka		
	Shikargah		
	Golden		
	Katar		
	Hukamnama	Ludhiana	Machiwara
	(Nabi Khan, Gani Khan wal)		
	One sword		
	Chhota Khanda	Patna	Harmandir Sahib

	Four Teer One Choti Talwar One Chota Khanda One Chota Katar Kanga of Chandan Kharawan of Hathidand		
Relics of Prominent Sikh		Amrisar	Akal Bunga
Baba Buda	Sri Sahib	“	“
Baba Karam Singh Sheheed	Sri Sahib	“	“
Bhai Uday Singh	Sri Sahib	“	“
Bhai Bidi Chand	Sri Sahib	“	“
Gurbaksh Singh	Do-Dhara Khanda Pistol	“	“
Baba Deep Singh	Do-Dharra Khanda Posh kabaj	“	“

	Pistol  Khanda two swords  Two chote khande  Chakar  Chakar		
Baba nodh Sigh  Bhai Vichitar  Singh	Do Dhara Khanda		
Bhai Vichitar  Singh	Khadag		
Relics of Guru  Gobind's Sons			
Baba At Singh	Kartar		
Baba Jhujhar Singh	Kartar		
Bhai Uday Singh	Sri Sahib		
Bhai Bidi Chand	Sri Sahib		
Gurbaksh Singh	Do-Dhara Khanda		

	Pistol		
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*Quami Dard*  
*Ranjit*  
*Sant Samachar*  
*Satyug*  
*The Gurmukhi Akhbar*  
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### **III. S.G.P.C. PAPERS:**

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### **IV. SUNDER SINGH MAJITHIA PAPERS:**

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## GLOSSARY

Achal Nagar – Eternal abode of residence that remains constantly permanent in one place, without shifting, like the Pole Star.

Adi – First, original.

Ajapa-jap – Breath-by-breath meditation, Svas-svas meditation.

Akal – Timeless.

Akal Purukh – The timeless being. God. Also Akal Purakh.

Akali – Literally, a worshipper of the Eternal God. Presently the term denotes a member of the Shiromani Akali Dal, the major Sikh political party whose headquarters are in Amritsar.

Akash – Ether.

Akhand – Absolute, whole.

Akhand Path – A continuous recitation that takes 48 hours of the entire Guru Granth Sahib.

Amar – Immortal, Eternal, Forever.

Amrit – Literally, the elixir of life. Nectar of immortality.

Amrit Sarowar – The reservoir around the Harmandir Sahib.

Anand – Bliss, joy.

Angad – Anay : limb, ad : First, First 'men' created out of limb, Guru Angadji.

Ardas – Prayer.

Arti – Worship using oil lamps.

Asa di war – A section of the Adi Granth.

Asan – Posture, mode of sitting.

Asha – Desire, hope, yearning.

Avatar – Incarnation, manifestation of God-Head.

Baba – A learned person; term also used for the aged and in respect, savant.

Baisakhi – The harvest season, observed on April 13 each year. It is also the day on which Guru Gobind Singh baptised the Sikhs as the Khalsa.

Bani – The original scriptural; Satguru's Anahad Roop.

Bedi – The clan to which Guru Nanak belonged.

Ber – Fruit of the jujube tree.

Bhai – Brother; in popular usage it also applies to those who perform religious services.

Bhai Maharaj Singh – A Sikh of Baba Bir Singh (Norangabad), real name Nihal Singh.

Bhai Maha Singh – Father of Thakur Singh.

Brahm – The Cosmos.

Bunga – Rest house, a place of dwelling.

Chakra – A circular steel weapon; one of the symbols of Sikhism.

Charan – Feet.

Dal Khalsa – Army of the Sikhs.

Darbar Sahib – Used as a synonym for the Golden Temple.

Daswandh – Voluntary donation of one-tenth of one's income.

Deg – A large pot, usually the Langar, daily bread.

Deg-teg-fateh – A slogan used for positive-attitude of life meaning : a well-nourished body can hold and use the mighty sword to destroy evil and bring victory.

Desh – Nation, country.

Dev – God, demi-god, Devte.

Dharam – Faith.

Dharam-sala – Temple, Church, place of worship.

Diwan – Sikh religious assembly.

Fateh – Victory.

Gaddi – Throne or seat of the Gurus.

Granth – A compilation of the sacred scriptures.

Granthi – Priest.

Gurbani – The scriptures compiled by the Gurus.

Gurdwara – A Sikh Temple, abode of the Guru.

Gurmata – The intension, resolution or will of the Guru expressed in a formal decision.

Gurmukhi – Alphabets come out of Gurus Mukh (mouth). Sikh Alphabets.

Gurpurb – A Sikh festival connected with any one of the Gurus.

Guru – Literally a teacher; O spiritual teacher and guide made by a representative assembly of Sikhs.

Guru Granth – The sacred scriptures of the Sikhs, originally compiled and edited by Guru Arjan Dev in 1604 AD.

Harimandir – Literally, 'the house of God'; the central Sikh shrine in Amritsar.

Hazra Hazur – Always present, Omni-present.

Hukam – Order, will.

Hukamname – An edict of the Guru.

Janamsakhi – A traditional biography, especially of Guru Nanak.

Jathedar – Leader of a jatha.

Jhoot – Lies, falsehood.

Kacch – Short breeches; one of the five K's.

Kanga – Comb, one of the five K's.

Kara – A loose steel wristband; one of the five K's.

Karah-Prasad – A sacramental food offered to God, then distributed to all present at Sikh religious gatherings.

Karam – Karma, actions, deeds, our daily doings.

Kar-sewa – The voluntary operation of cleansing and desilting the holy pool at the Golden Temple.

Kesh – Unshorn hairs, one of the five K's.

Khalsa – Baptised Sikh. Khal-Shah, originally cloned out of the Khalsa.

Khalsa Panth – The Sikh community.

Khanda – A double edged straight sword.

Kirpan – Sword. Sword worn by the Khalsa as one of the five K's.

Kirtan – Singing of holy hymns, songs of Bani.

Krodh – Anger, wrath.

Kudrat – Entire created manifestation.

Lalach – Greed, desires and longings.

Langar – Community Kitchen.

Mahal – House, abode of residence.

Maharaja – Literally, "the great king" or 'Supreme sovereign".

Manji – Ecclesiastical district; 22 manjis were established by Guru Amar Das.

Manji Sahib – The low seat, somewhat similar to a cot, on which the Guru Granth Sahib is placed in a gurdwara.

Marg – Path.

Maryada – Constitution, Rehatnama.

Mata – Mother.

Maya – Illusion, materialism.

Meeri – Temporal authority in the Sikh religion.

Mela – A fair or festival.

Misl – Misl A Sikh confederacy in the eighteenth century.

Modikhana – Store, a general shop.

Moh-mamta – Material attachment.

Nam – Name, The True World, Simran-Meditation the Name (Mantra).

Nath – Ascetic, a sect of yogis.

Nigara – A large drum.

Nihang – Historically, a soldier-devotee and protector of gurdwara.

Nirankar – Formless. God.

Nirgun – Formless, a description of God.

Nishan – Emblem.

Nishan Sahib – Flag. The National Flag of Khalsa.

Nit-nem – Daily at a set and fixed time.

Palki – A palanquin derived from the 'path' taken by the followers of the faith.

Pandit – Priest.

Panja – Palm.

Panjab – Land of five rivers (in North India) : Vitsata (Jhelum), Chandra-bhaga (Chenab), Airravti (Ravi), Vipas (Beas) and Satdraya (Sutlej) also called Sat-ludar : from Sevan Peaks.

Panth – Literally, Path, today widely used to describe the Sikh community.

Parkarma – A circumambulatory walkway around a holy shrine.

Parsad – Grace, divine regenerating and inspiring influence. Also on offering.

Patshah – King.

Patshahi – Reign, kingdom, realm.

Peeri – Spiritual authority in the Sikh religion.

Puja – Worship.

Pyas – Thirst

Quila – Fort.

Rabab – Rebeck.

Ragi – A musician who sings the ragas.

Rahras – The evening prayer of the Sikhs

Ram Rauni – Originally, a mud fortress near Amritsar, later strengthened and renamed Ramgarh after the fourth guru Ram Das.

Rehatnama – Constitution, Khalsa code of conduct.

Sach – Truth.

Sacha Pathshah – The True king.

Sacha-sauda – A true bargain.

Sachkhand – Abode of Truth.

Sadh – Sadhu, a holy person.

Sadh Sangat – Congregation of the holy persons.

Sahaj – In spontaneous way, spontaneity. Simple and natural way.

Sahibzada – Prince, son.

Samadhi – Transcendental sleep, trance.

Samvat – Indian era, started 57 B.C.

Sangat – Congregation.

Sant – Saint.

Sanyasi – Ascetic, renouncer of everything.

Sarbat Khalsa – Widely attended gathering of the Sikhs, which accord collective sanction to all major initiatives.

Sardar – A chieftain or headman, presently used as a title for all Sikh men.

Sargun – The temporal realm of human existence.

Sarowar – A pool or lake.

Sarvans-dani – Sacrificer of family lineage.

Sat – Truth.

Sat Sri Akal – Truth Conquers Always, the Universal way of Divine Order.

Satguru – The True Guru.

Sati – Self-immolation of Hindu widows on their husband's funeral pyres.

Satnam – The True Name (Nam)

Sewa – Service (also spelled 'seva').

Sewadar – Caretaker.

Shabad – The word.

Shabad Kirtan – The vocal and musical renditions from the sacred verses of the Adi Granth.

Shaheed – Martyr.

Shastars – Weapons, arms.

Shastras – Holy books, scriptures.

Shiromani – The supreme committee for the admin. of the gurdwaras in Punjab.

Shish Mahal – A palace or building studded with mirrors or glass-work.

Sidhas – Ascetics, yogis.

Sikh – Disciple, one who follows the teachings of the Guru. Guru Nanak's disciples.

Simran – Meditation.

Singh – Lion. Babbar – Lion. Baptised Sikh.

Singh Sabha – A movement comprising several Sikh societies dedicated to religious, social and educational reforms within the Sikh community.

Singhasan – Throne of the Shah Singh, Throne.

Sipahi – Soldier, warriors.

Sri Sahib – The sword.

Sudi – Bright side of the moon, crescendo.

Takhat – The Throne of Authority.

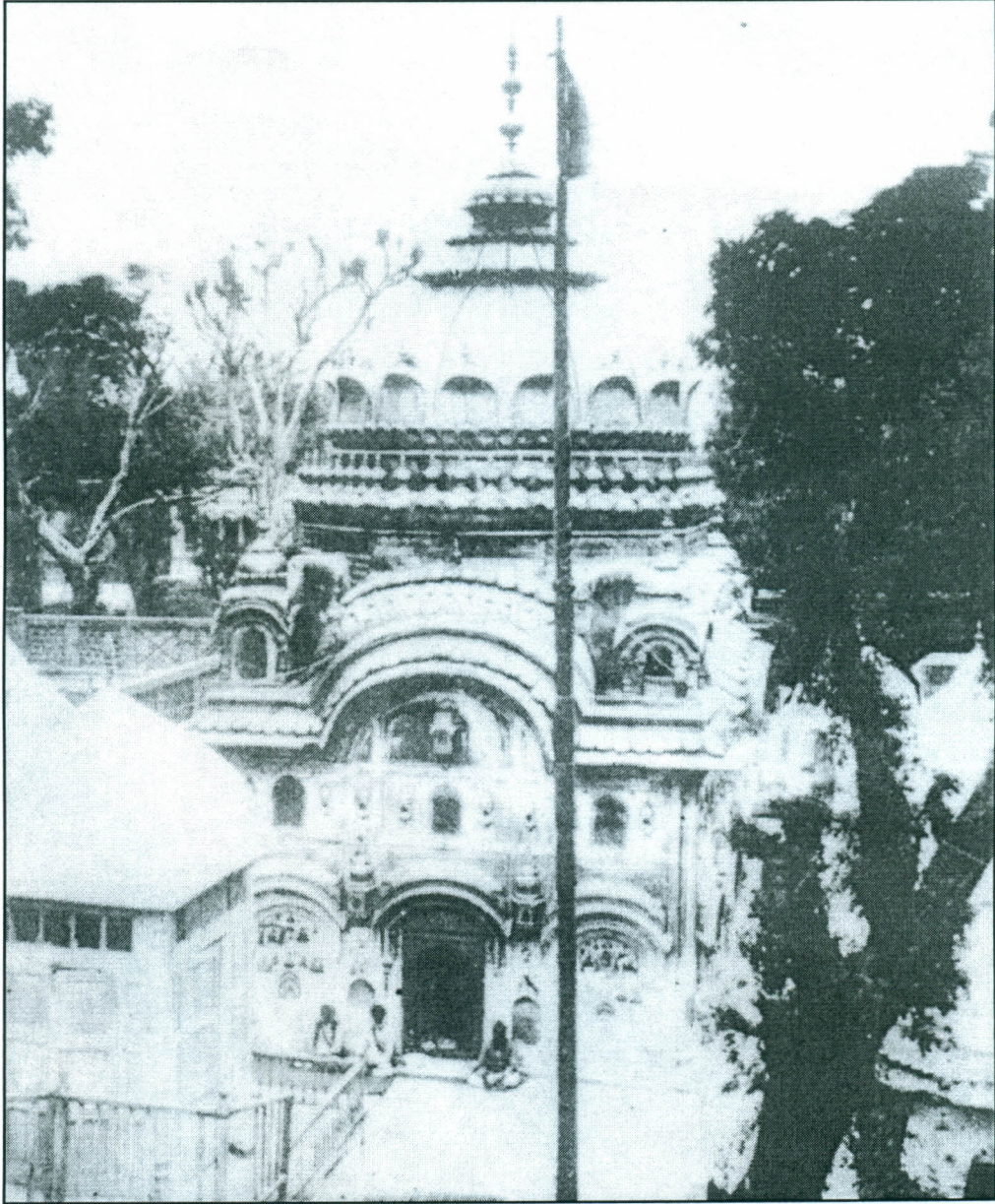
Teg – Sword.

Tilak – Saffron mark put on the forehead.  
Udassi – Odyssey.  
Upasana – Congregation.  
Vairagi – Ascetic, renouncer of everything.  
Vace – The Lord's message.  
Waheguru – Wonderful Lord, God.  
Waqf – Religious properties.  
Yug – Yuga, age, era, period.  
Yajna – Oblation.  
Zamburah – A small gun.  
Zamindar – A land lord.

**APPENDIX I**

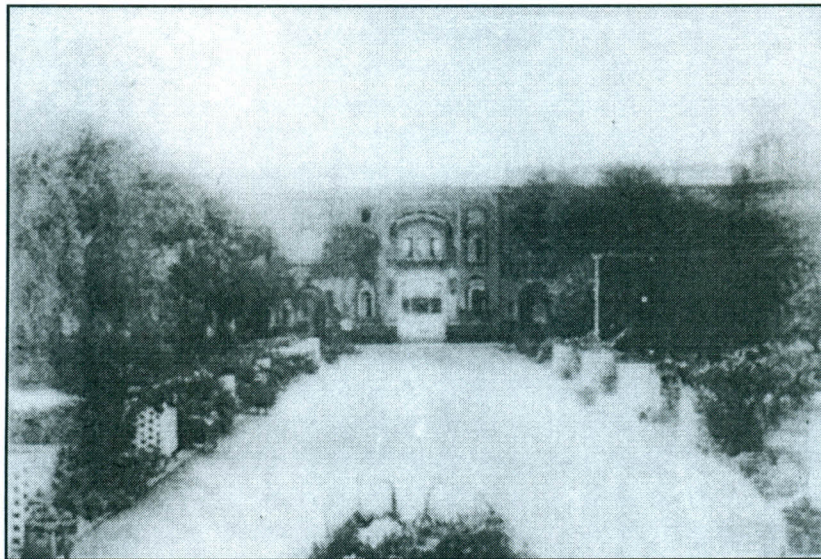
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(Kahn Singh Nabha's *Mahankosh*, 1930)



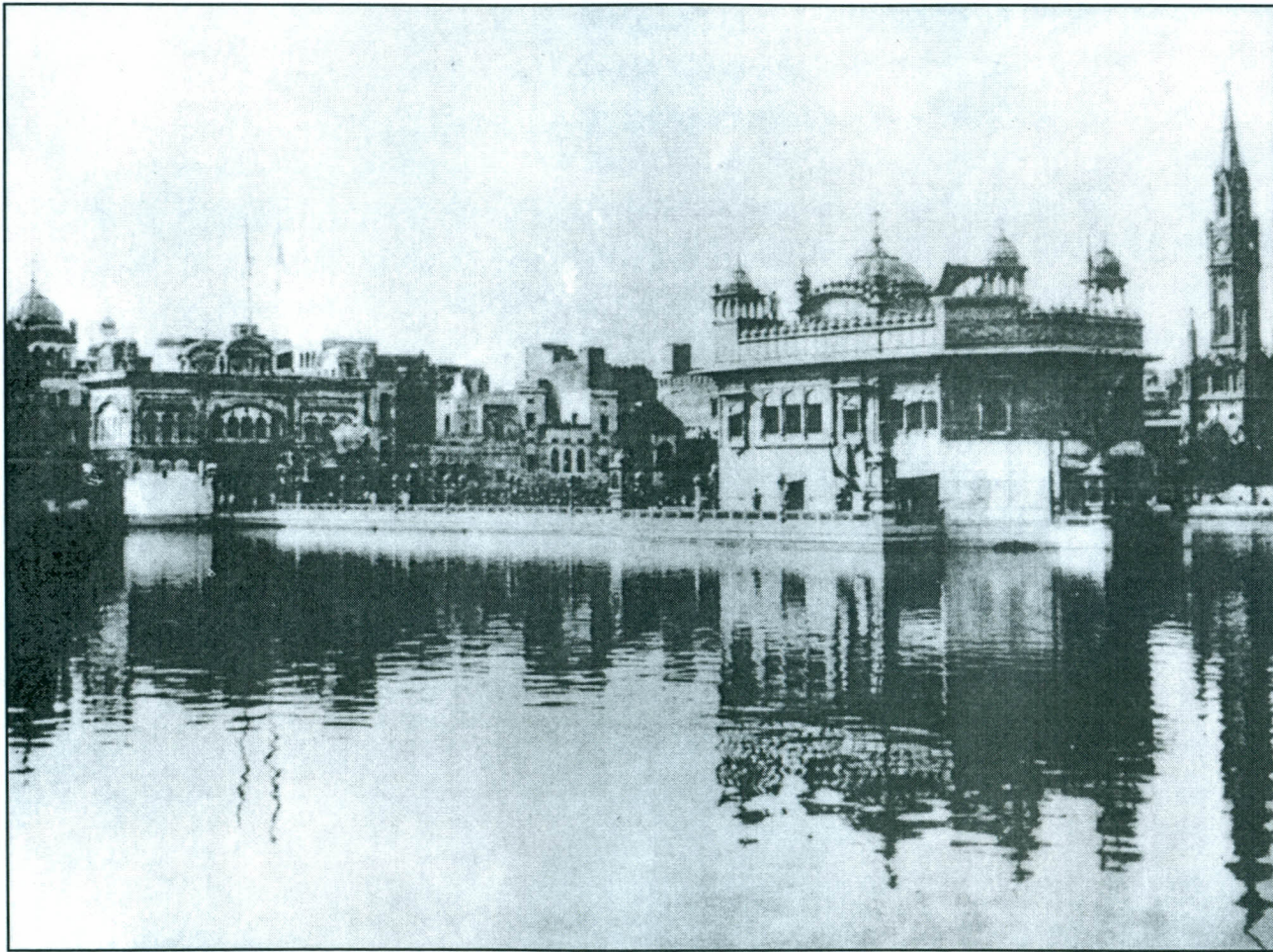
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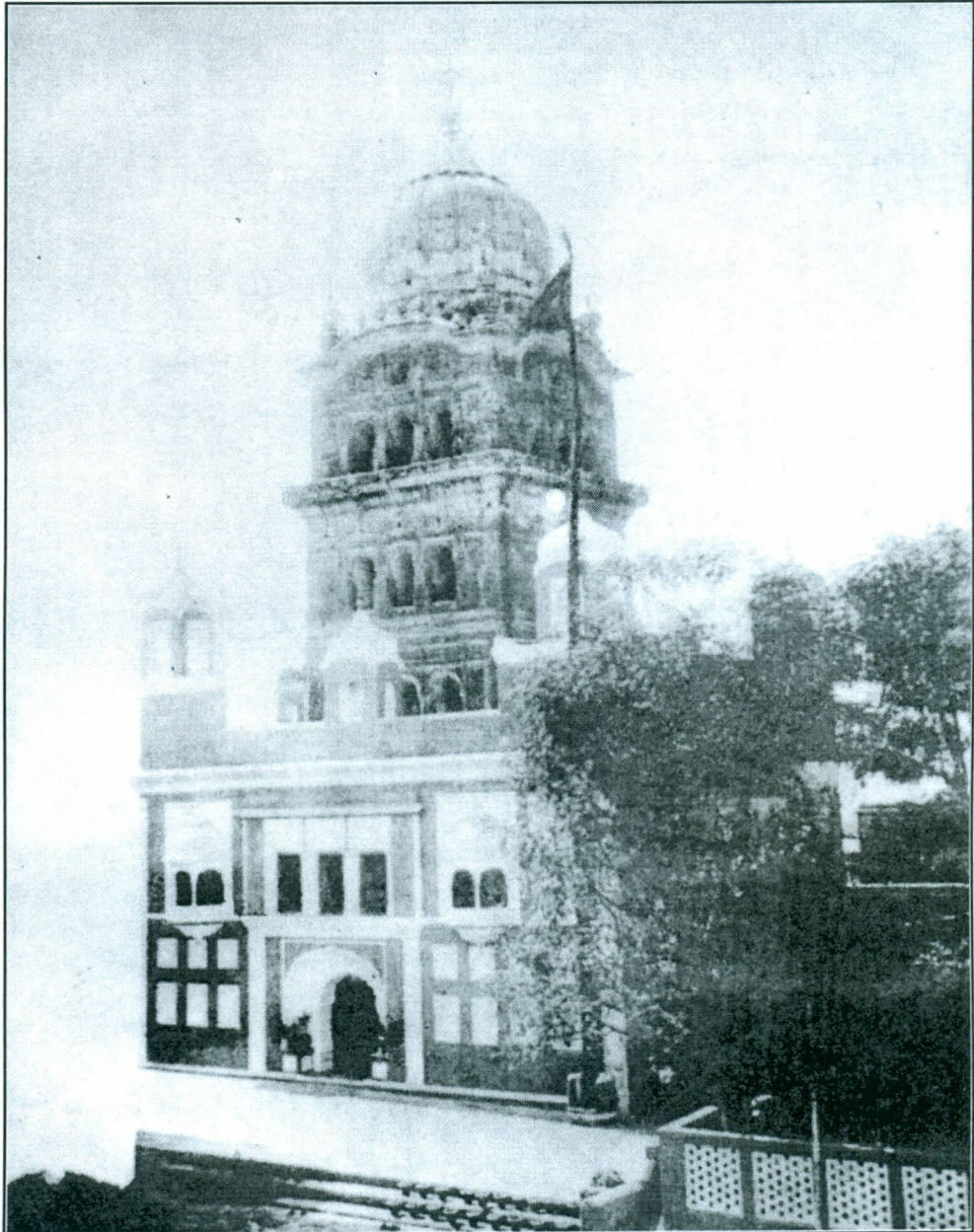
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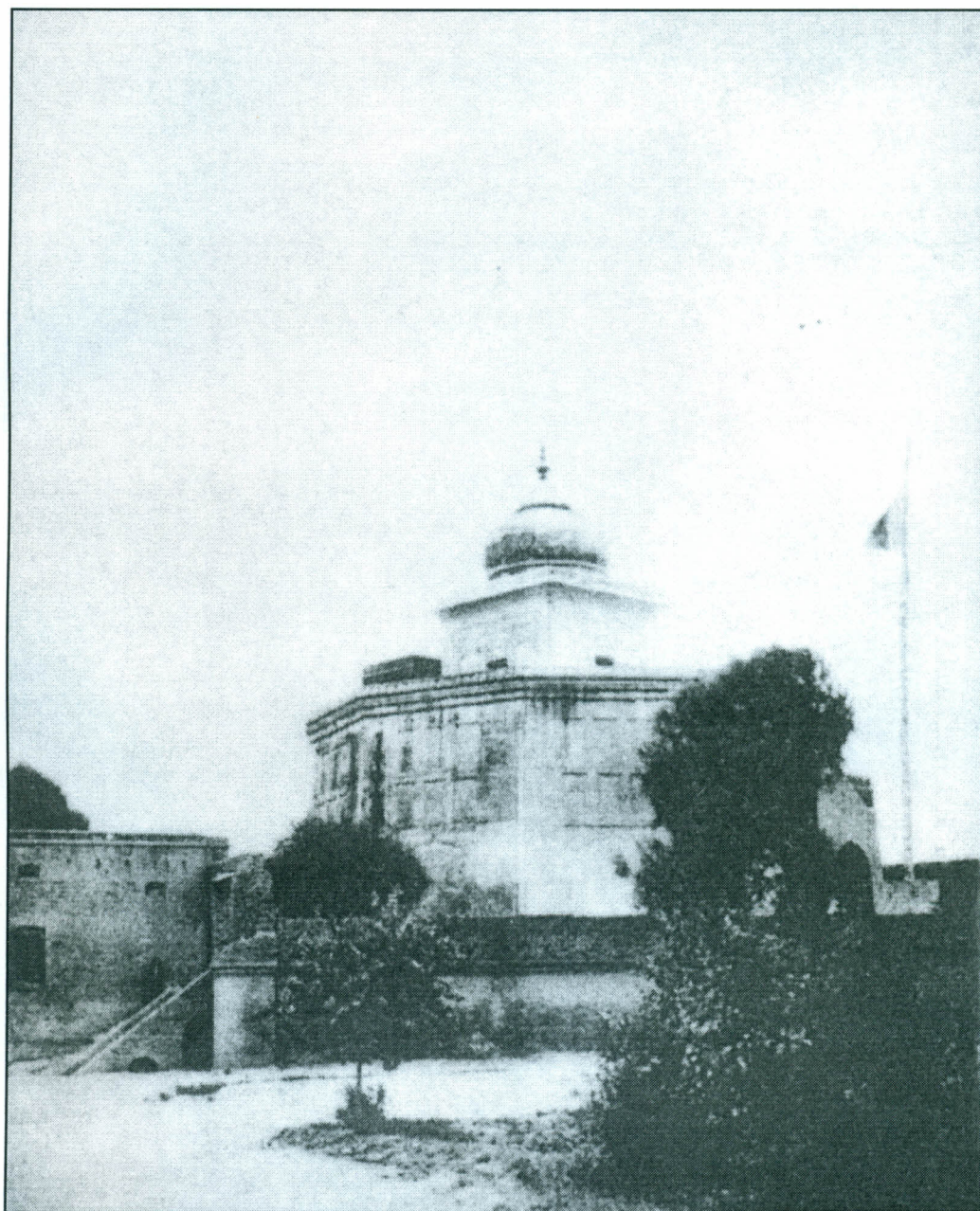
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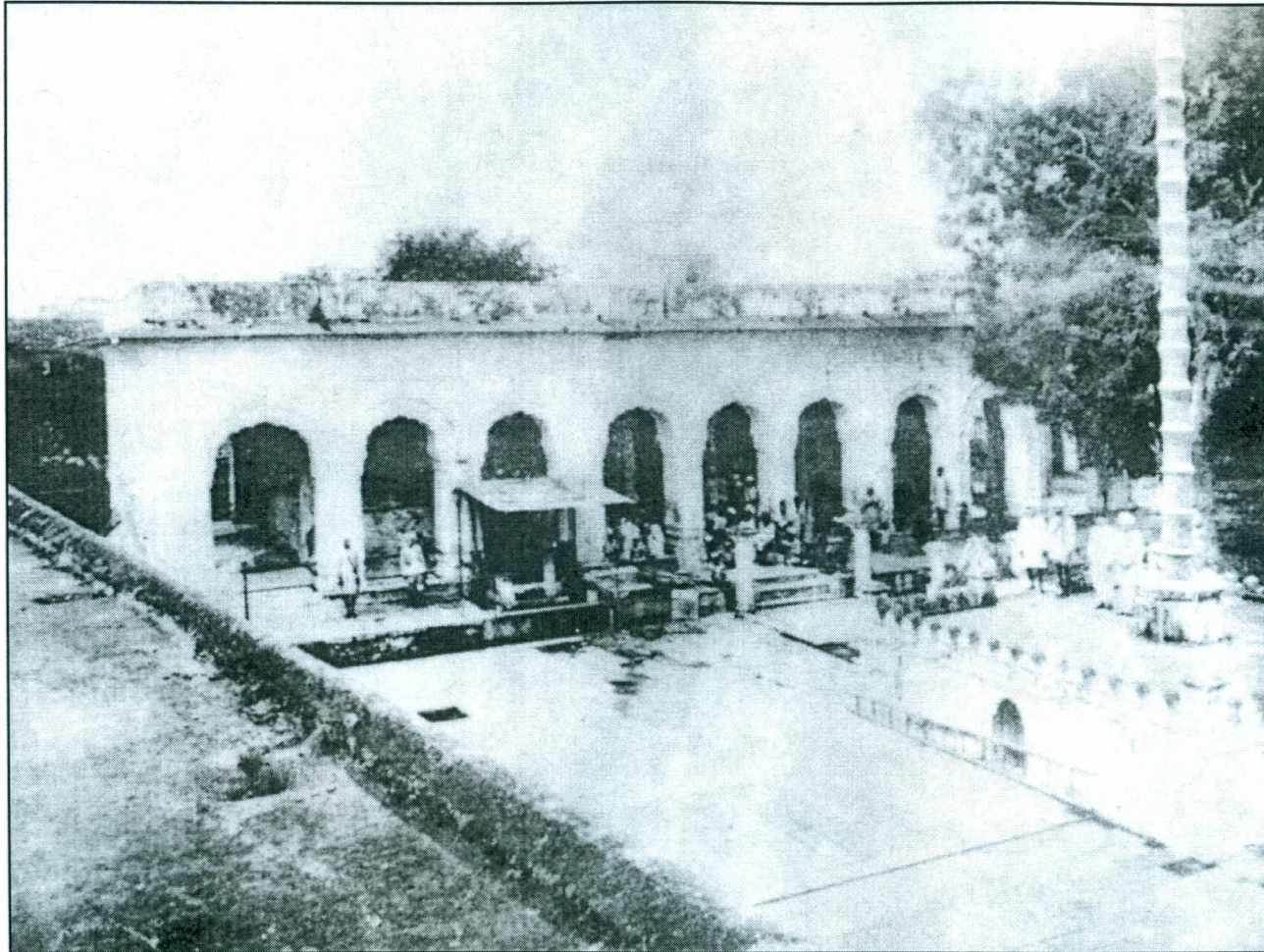
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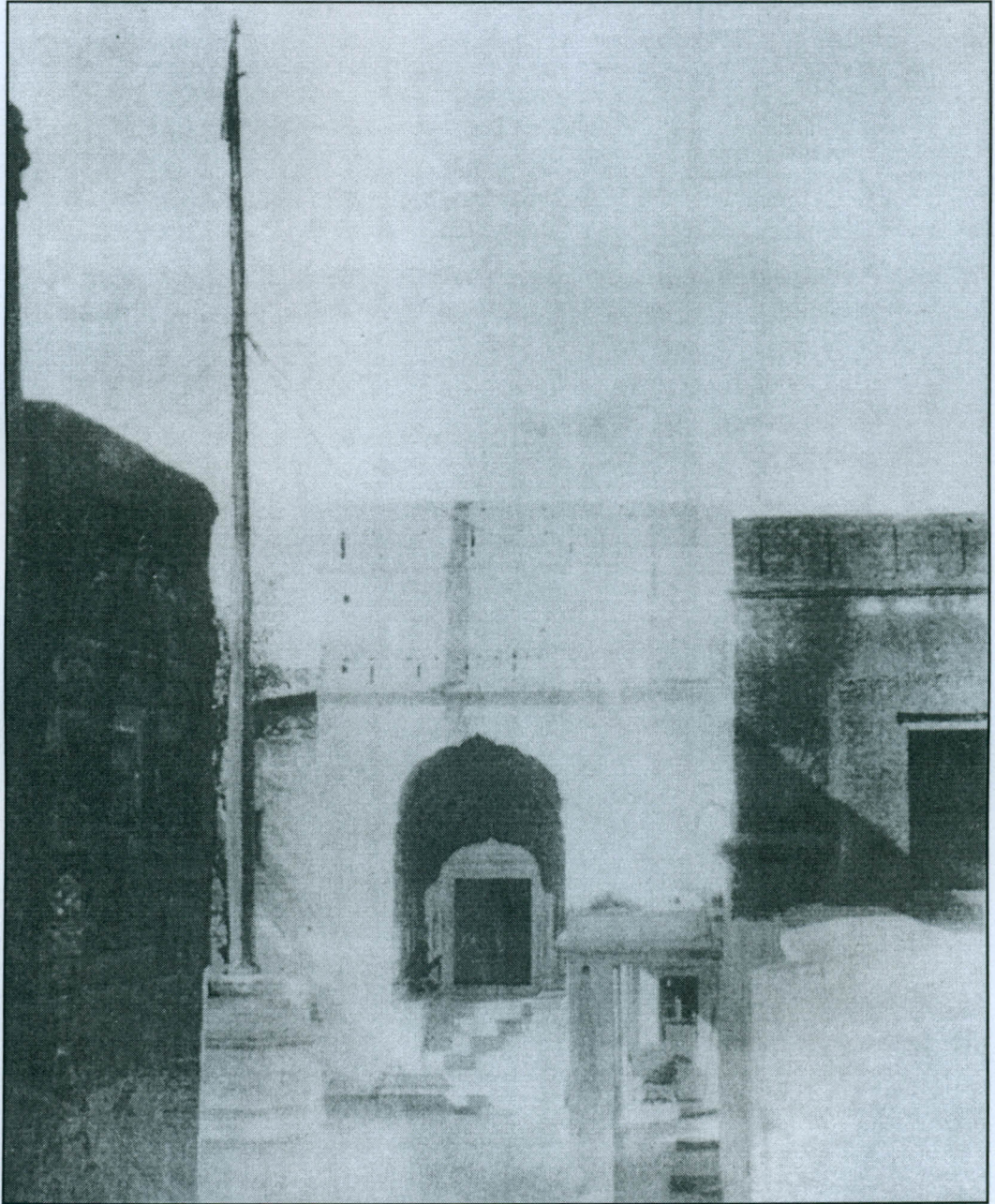
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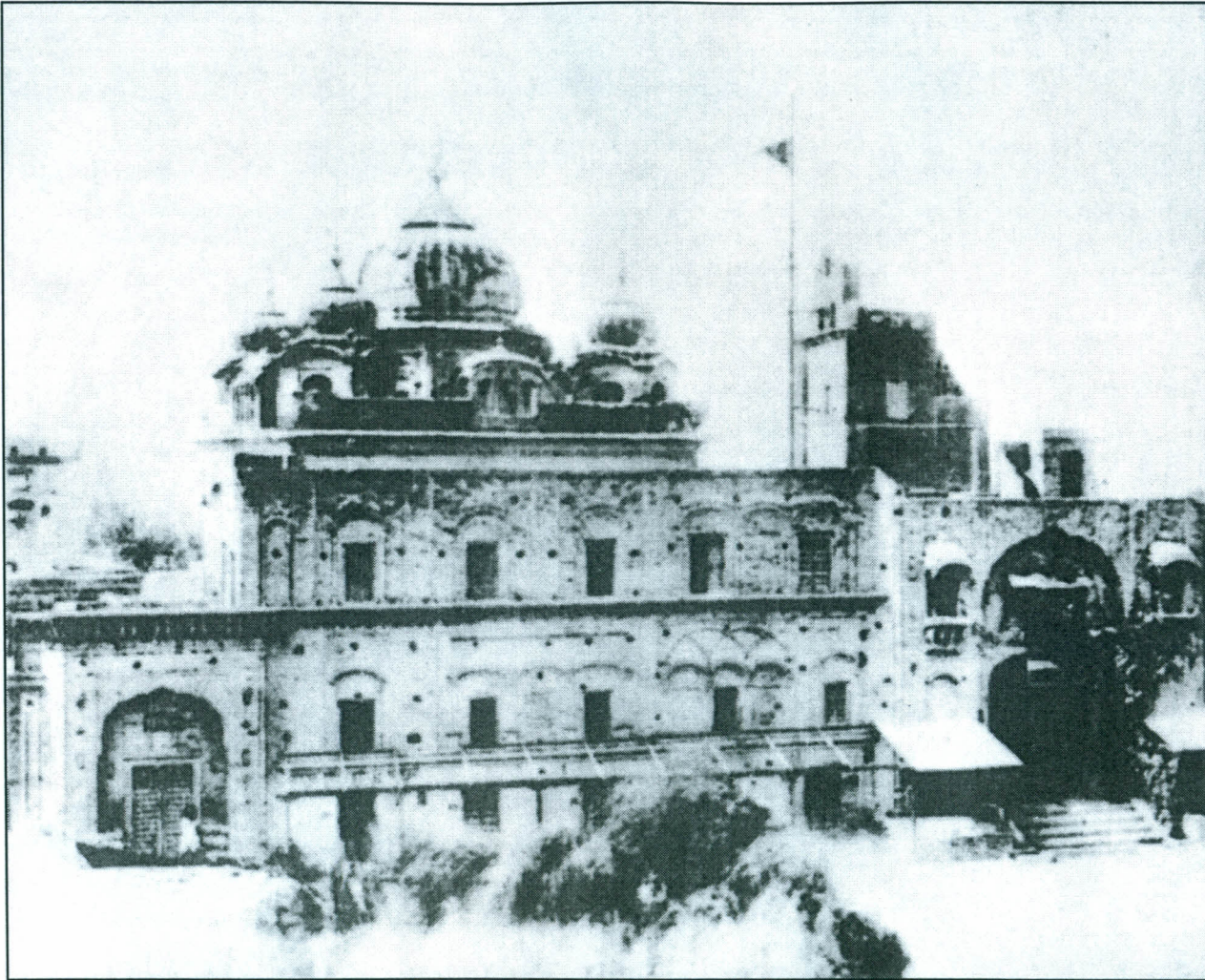
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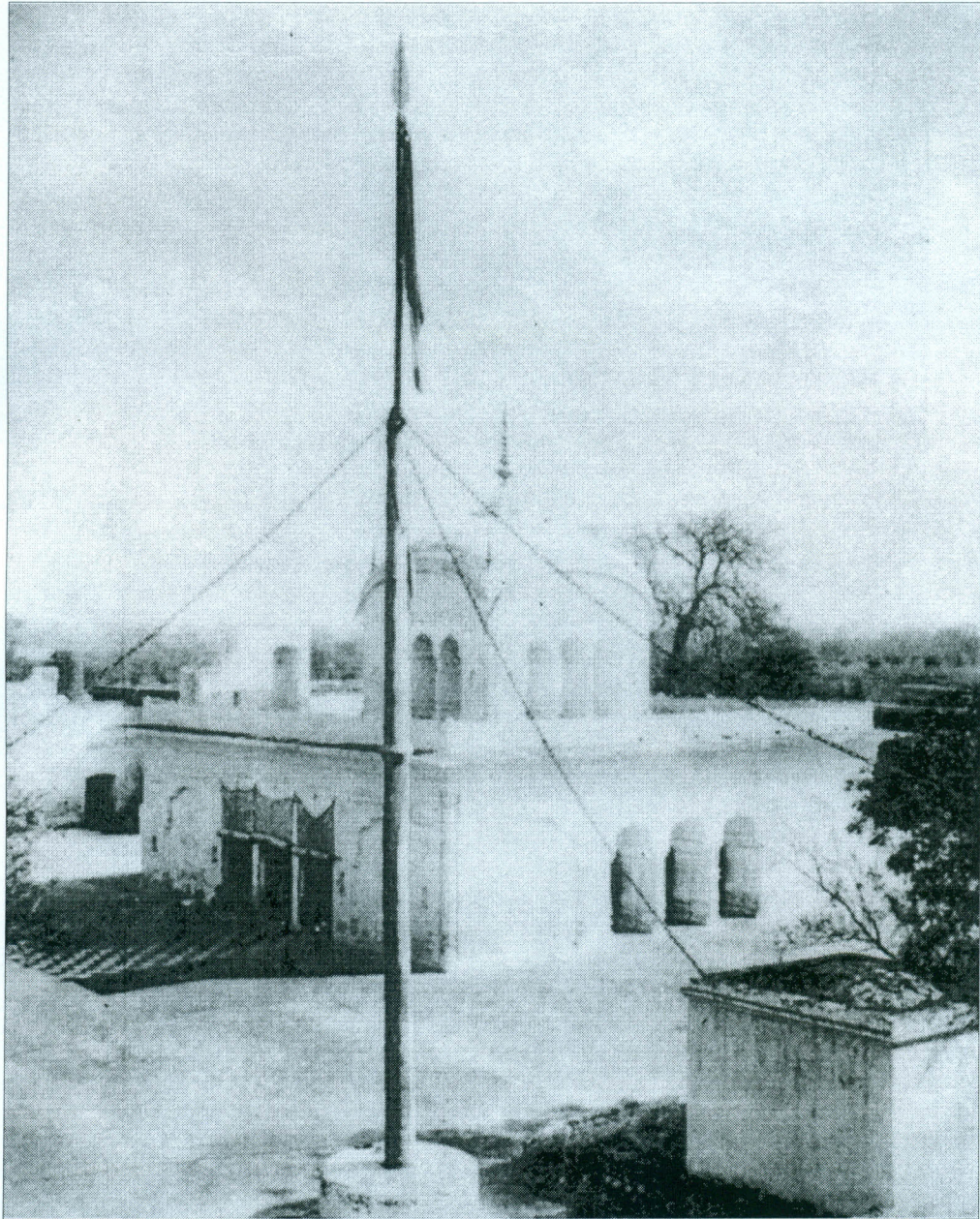
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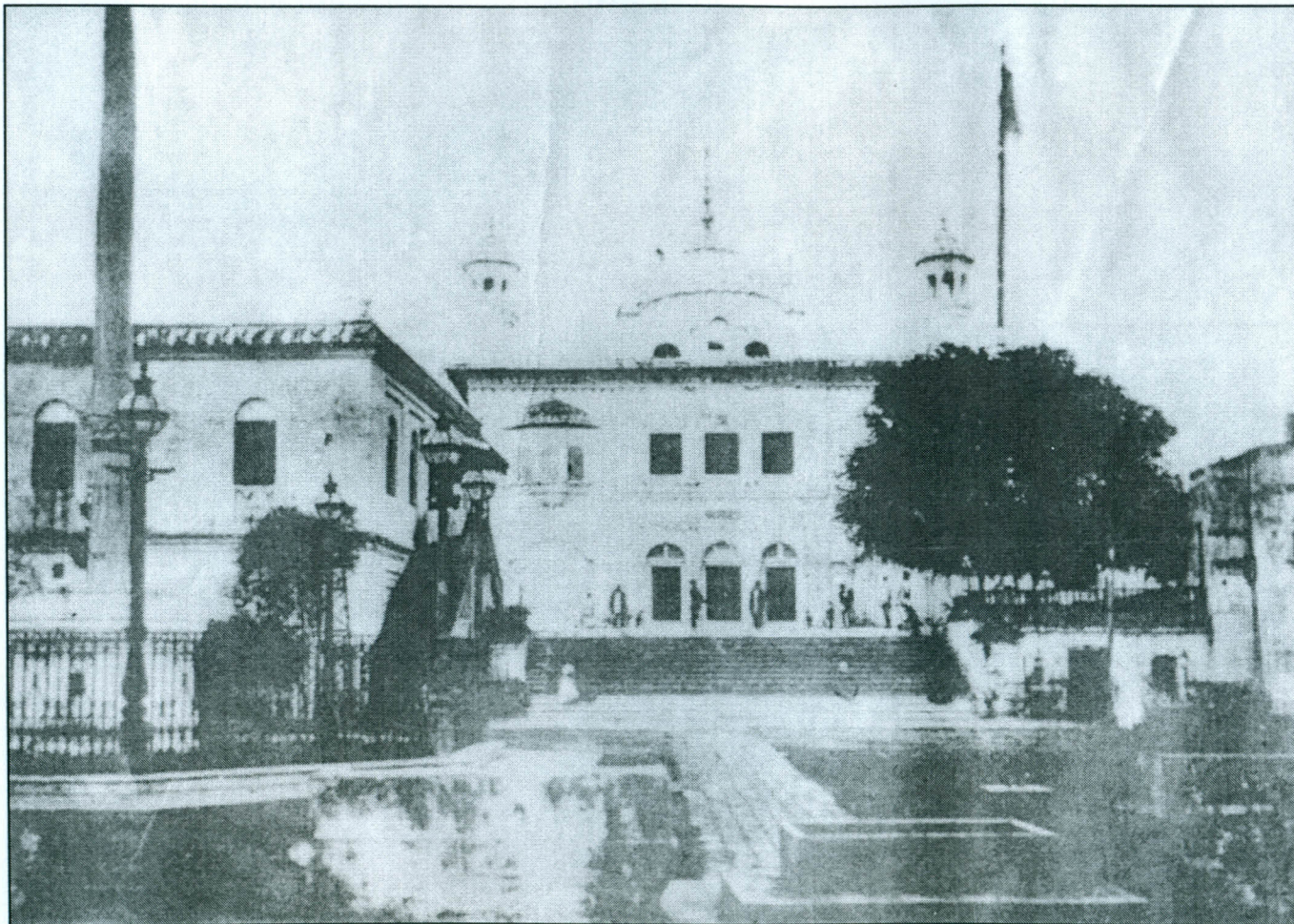
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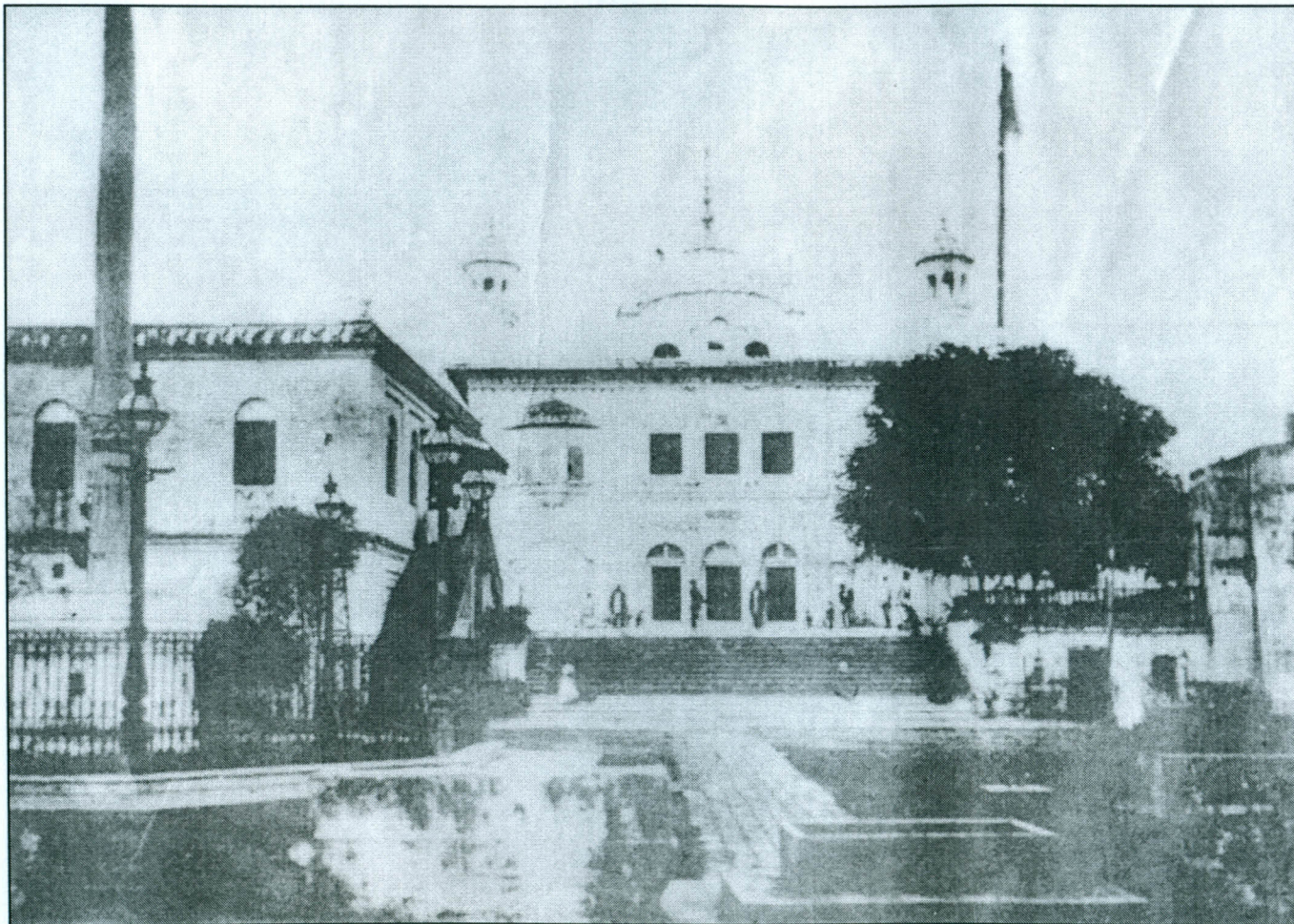
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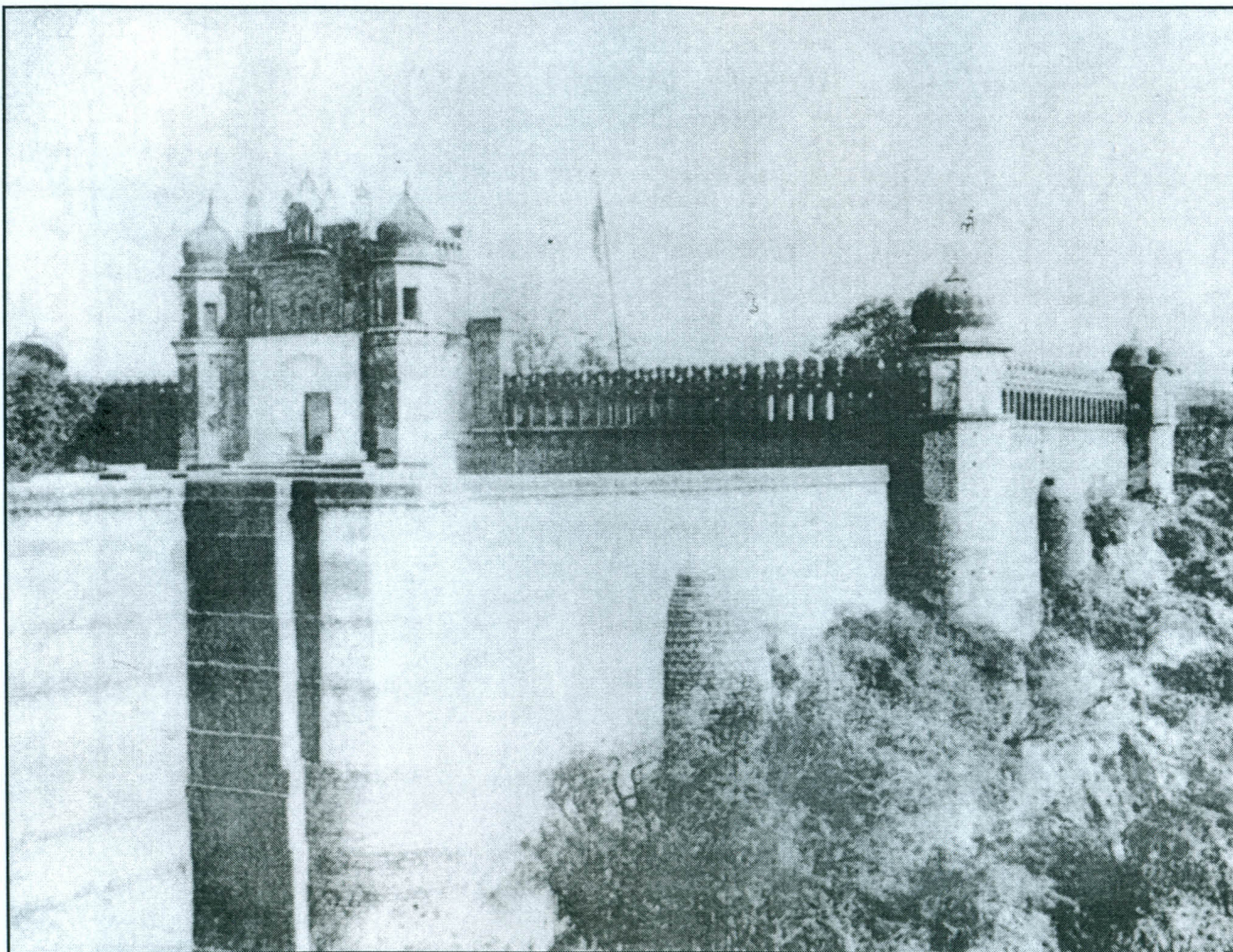
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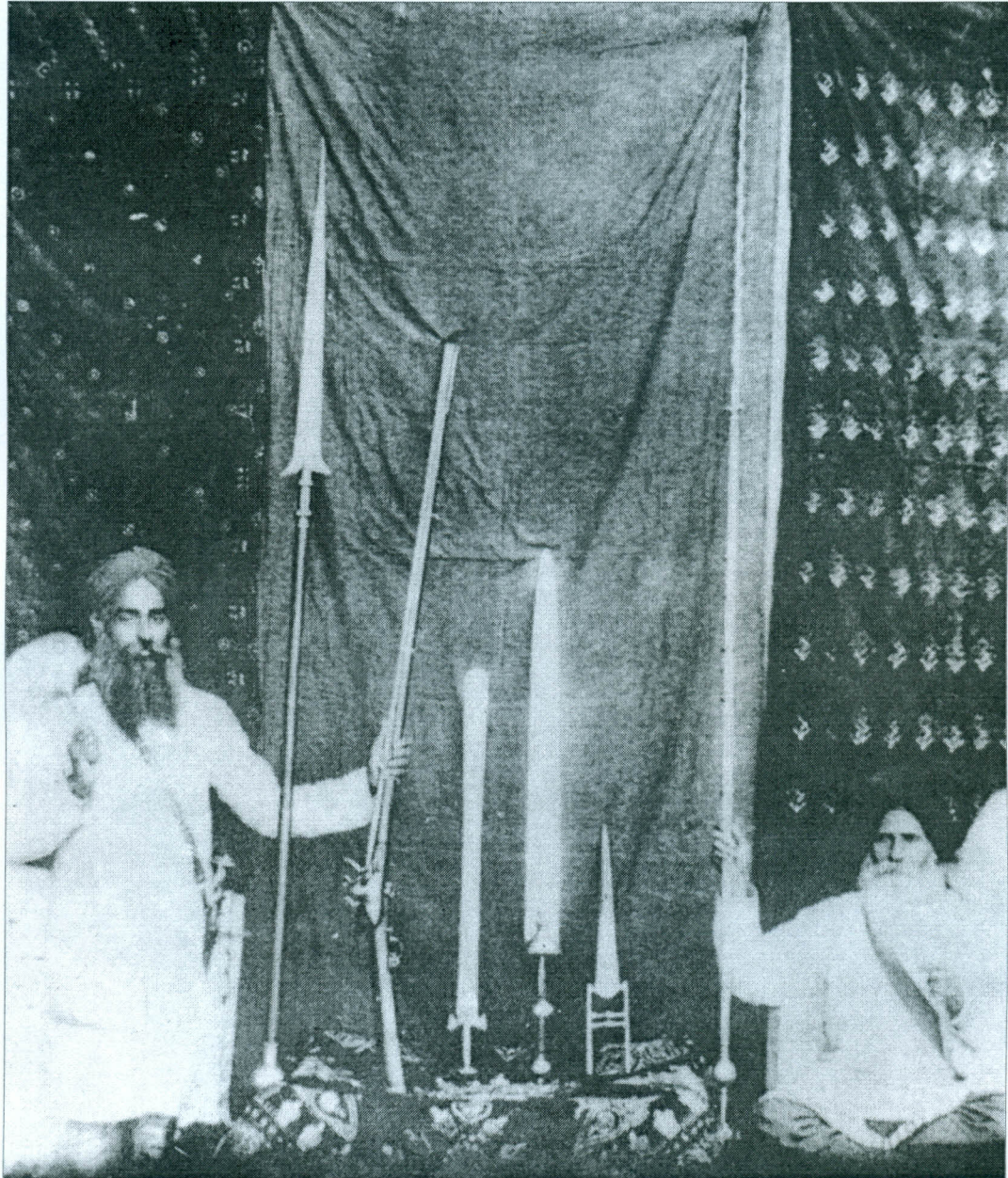
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ਦੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਜੀ - ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ





ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ ਤਖ਼ਤ ਕੇਸਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ

**APPENDIX II**

**MAPS SHOWING THE LOCATION OF  
HISTORICAL SIKH SHRINES**

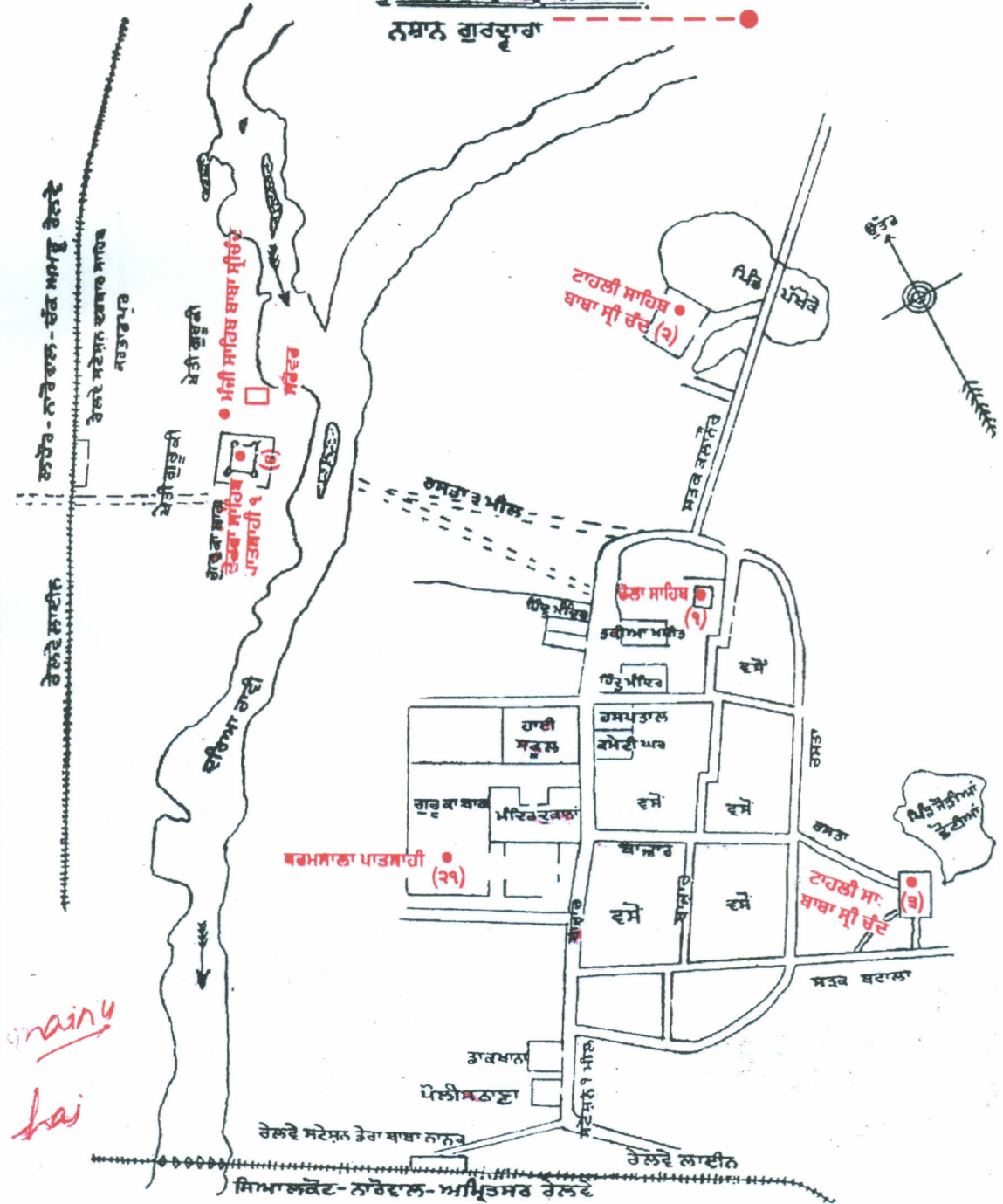
(Kahn Singh Nabha's *Mahankosh*, 1930)



# ਨਕਸ਼ਾ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ

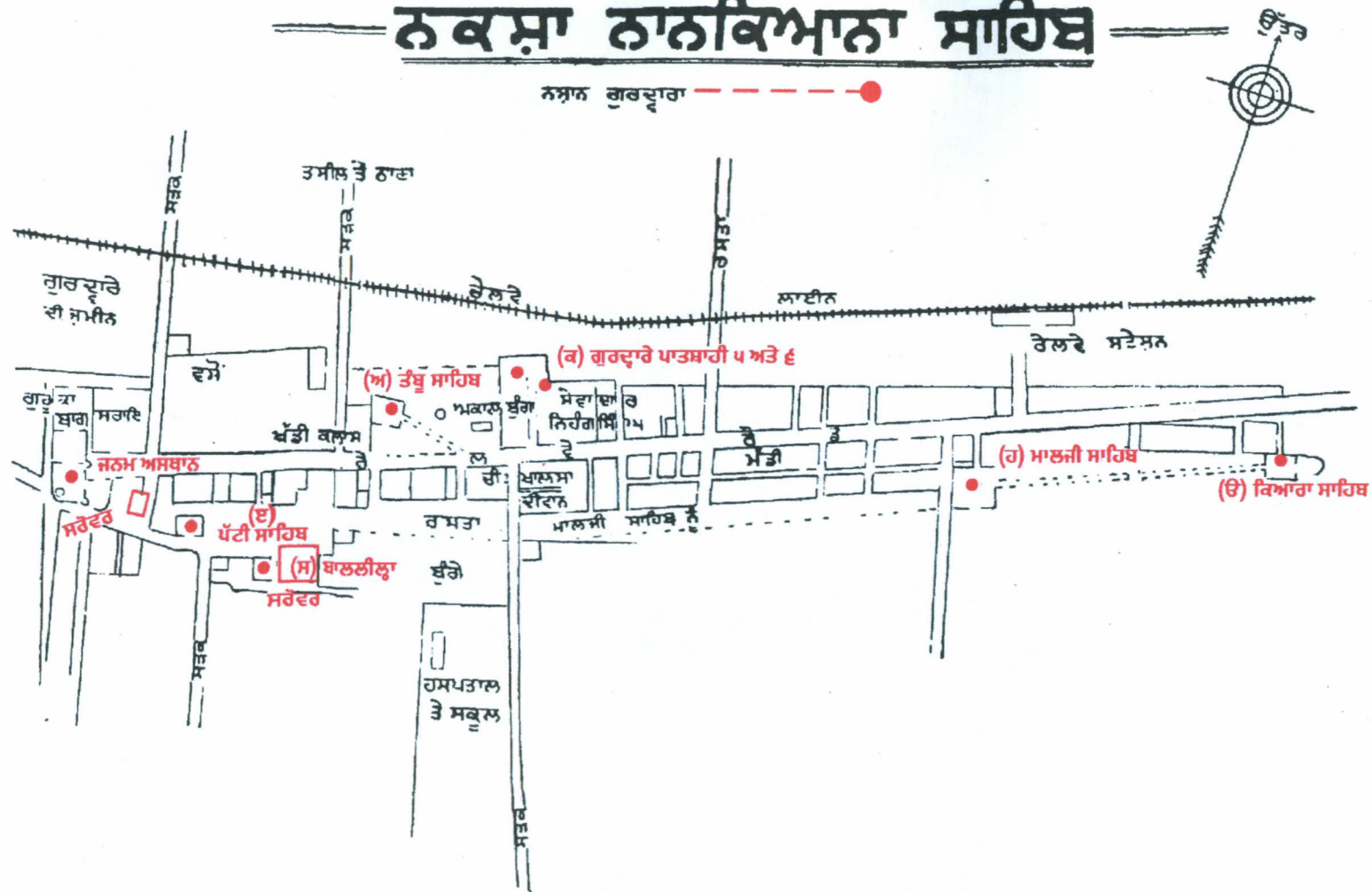
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ਨਸ਼ਾਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ



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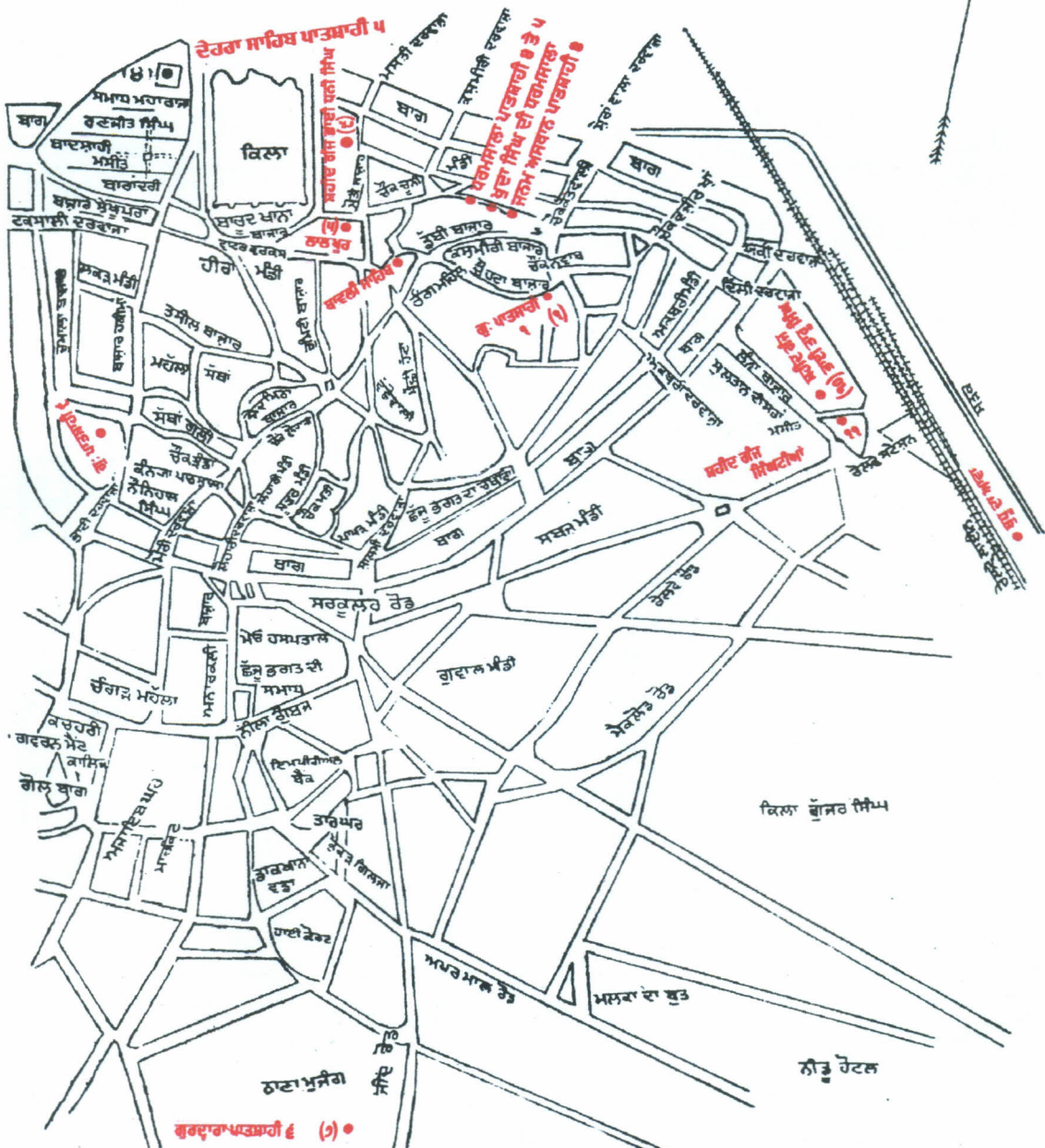
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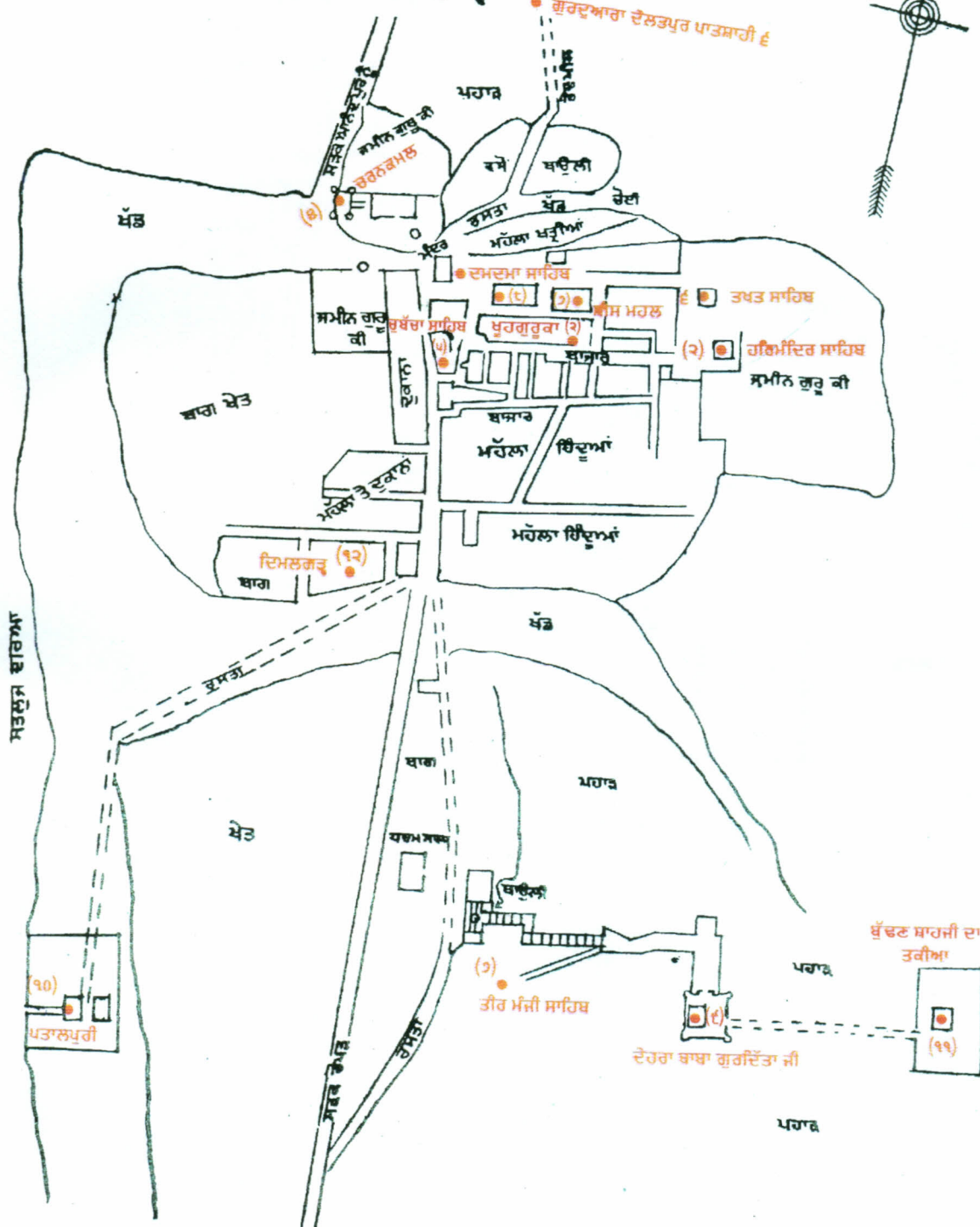
ਨਸ਼ਾਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ



ਖਾਲਸਾ  
ਪਿਪਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ  
ਰੋਲਵੇ ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ  
ਮੁਹੱਲਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ  
ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ



ਨਸ਼ਾਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ



ਨਸ਼ਾਨ ਕੁਰਦੁਸ਼ਾ



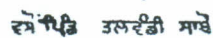
ਨਸ਼ਾਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ





## ਨਸ਼ਾਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ

(ਅ) • ਟਿੱਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ

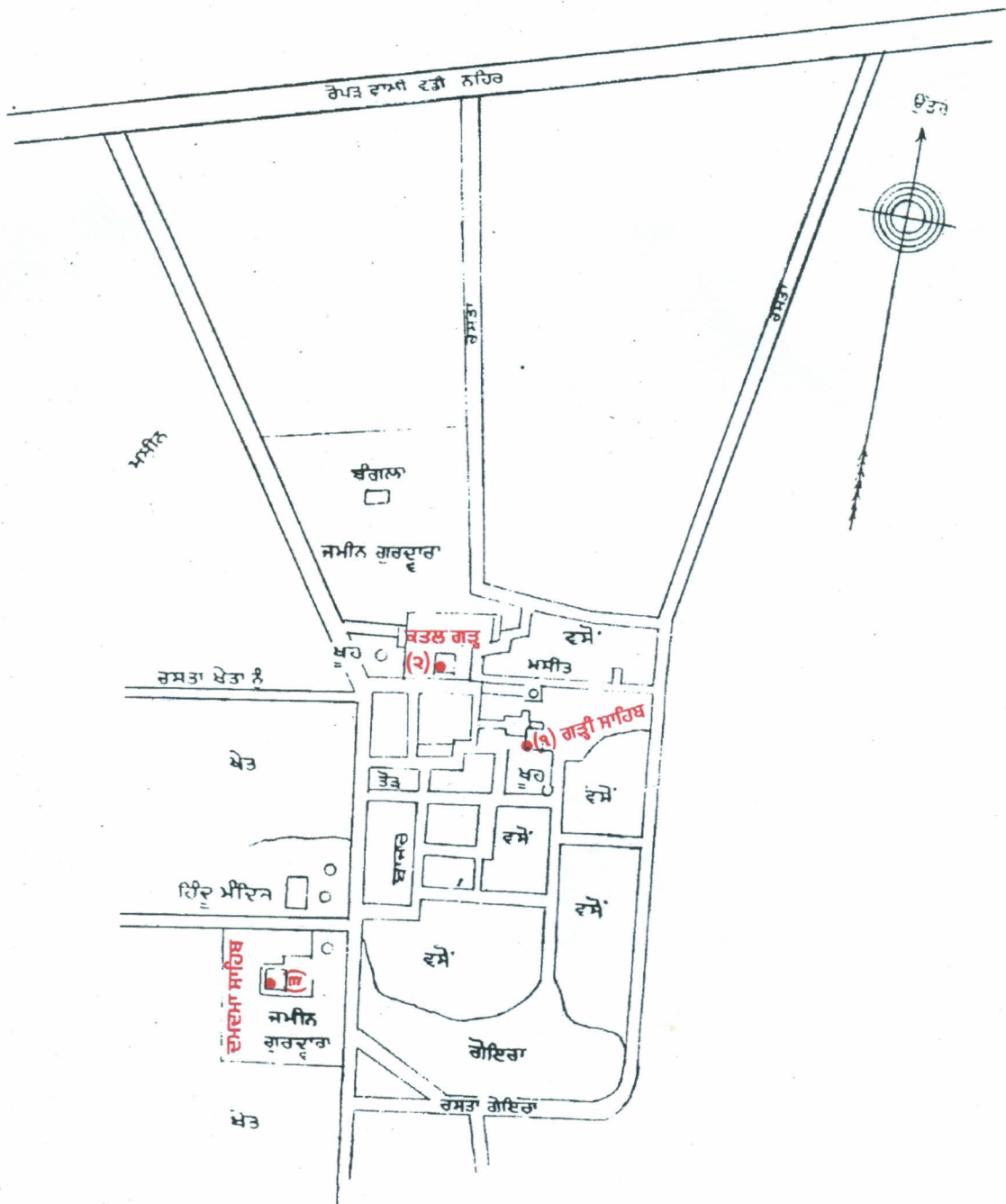


ਨਸ਼ਾਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ - - - ●



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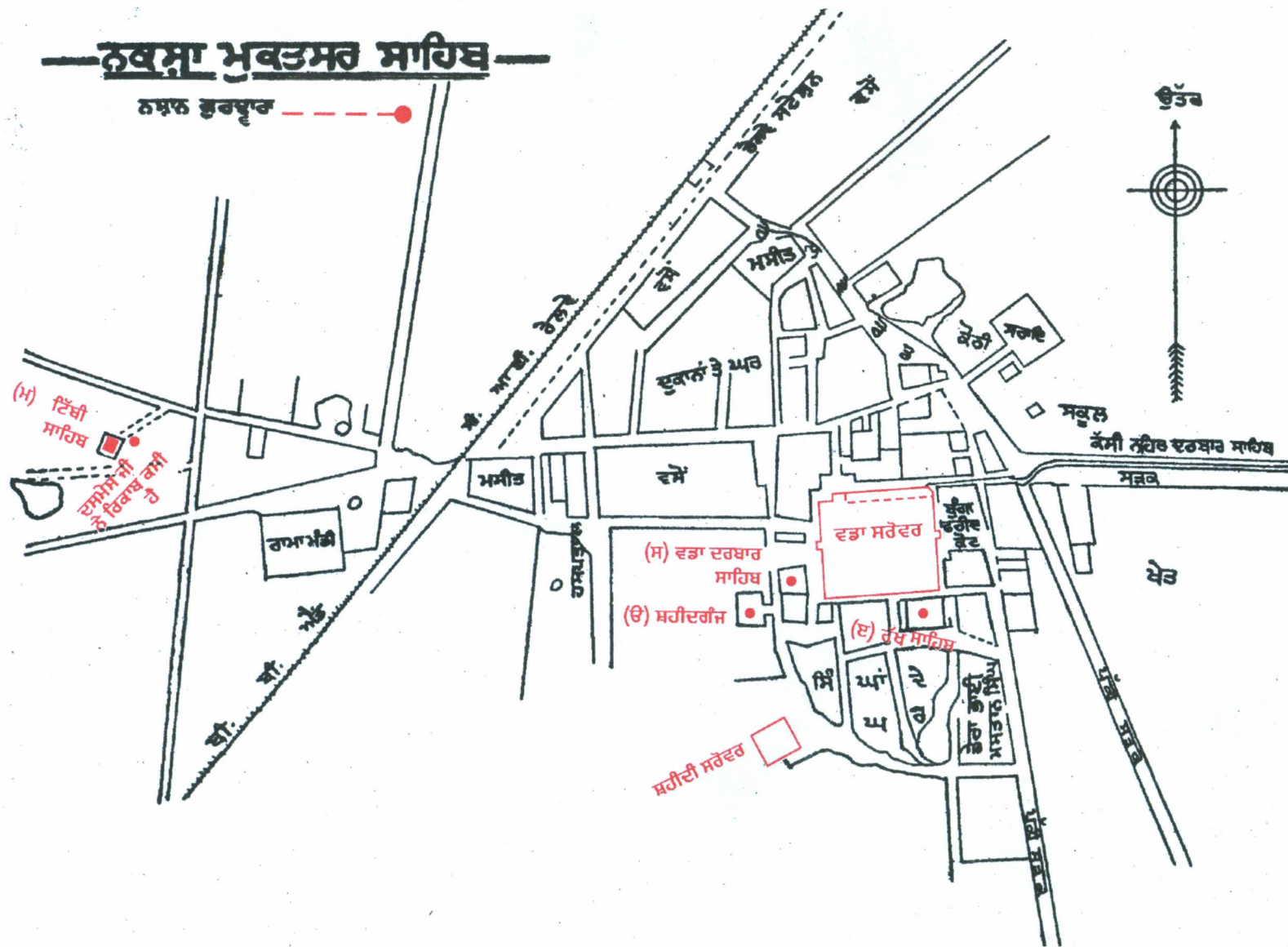
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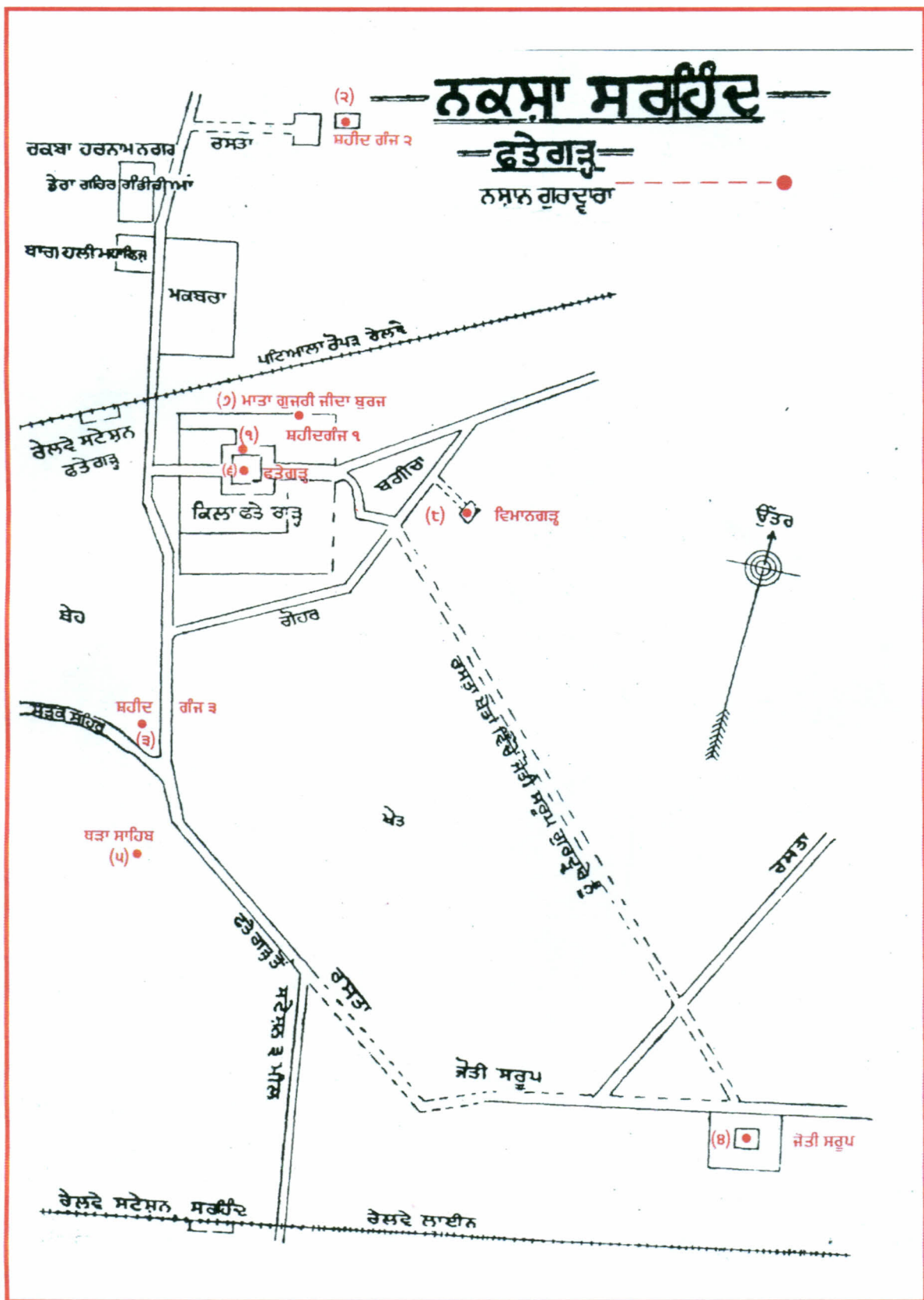




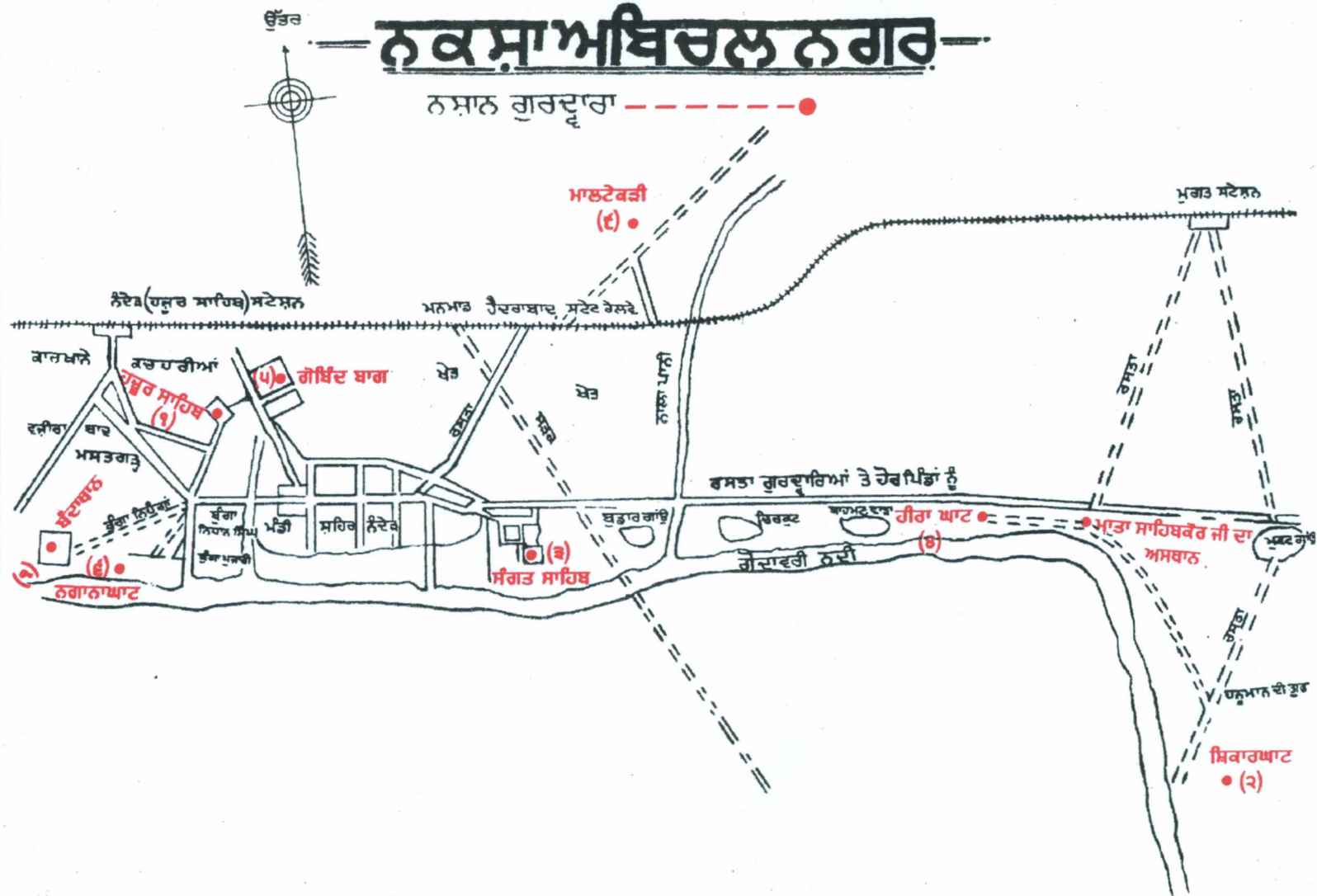
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ਨਵਲ ਭਰਵਾਰ





ਨਸ਼ਾਨ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ



### APPENDIX - III

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SIKH GURDWARAS/SACRED SITES IN ALL THE FOUR WORKS ANALYSED

Sr. No.	Gurus	Teerath Sangreh	Gurdham Sangreh	Shri Gurdware Darshan	Gur Ratnakar Mahankosh
1.	Guru Nanak Dev	64	98	81	91
2.	Guru Angad Dev	07	07	08	06
3.	Guru Amardas	11	14	12	10
4.	Guru Ramdas	09	05	10	07
5.	Guru Arjan Dev	33	36	38	39
6.	Guru Hargobind	79	119	86	130
7.	Guru Har Rai	26	30	28	28
8.	Guru Har Krishan	05	06	05	06
9.	Guru Teg Bhadur	100	133	104	117
10.	Guru Gobind Singh	167	213	168	153



			661	538	
	Sons of Gurus				
11.	Guru Nanak Dev Sri Chand	05	-	-	04
12.	Lakhmi Das	-	-	-	01
13.	Guru Amar Das		-	-	01
14.	Sri Mohan Ramdas	01	--	-	01
15.	Pirithi chand	02	-	-	01
16.	Gur Hargobind		-	-	
17.	Baba Gurdita	01	-	-	02
18.	Baba Attal	01	-	-	01
19.	Har Rai		-	-	
20.	Ram Rai	05	-	-	01
21.	Guru Gobind Singh			-	

22.	Ajit Singh	08	-	-	02
23.	Zorawar Singh	07	-	-	04
24.	Jujar Singh	02	-	-	04
25.	Fateh singh	02	-	-	02
26.	Wives of Guru	-	-	-	
27.	Arjan Dev	-	-	-	01
28.	Mata Ganga	-	-	-	
	Wife of Guru	-	-	-	
29.	Wife of Guru Tegh Bhadur	-	-	-	06
30.	Wives of Guru				
31.	Guru Gobind Singh				
32.	Mata jeeto				
33.	Mata Sundri	01			01
34.	Mata Sahib Devi	01			01

35.	Gurdwaras of Sikh Women	537			01
36.	Smadh Bibi Amro				01
37.	Bibi Bhani Da khuh				01
38.	Mohan mai				01
39.	Mai Bago				01
40.	Sheedganj, Singhaniyan				01
	Gurdwaras and places of prominent Sikhs				
41.	Baba Budha				02
42.	Bhai Saalo				02
43.	Qilla Bhangian				01
44.	Shaheed Ganj Sahib Singh				01

45.	Lal singh				01
46.	Bhai Gurdas				02
47.	Bhai Gurditta				02
48.	Buddan Shah				01
49.	Smodh Bhai manjh				01
50.	Bunga Jeevan Singh				01
51.	Ratan Bedi				01
52.	Baba Beer Singh				02
53.	Shaheed Ganj Sarajadi				01
54.	Smadh Baba Bandha Bhadur				01
55.	Mani Singh				01
56.					657



**APPENDIX-IV**  
**GURU-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SIKH SHRINES**

**Total Number of Gurdwaras**

<b>Name of Sikh Guru</b>	<b>Total</b>
Guru Nanak Dev	64
Angad Dev	7
Amar Das	11
Ram Das	9
Arjan Dev	33
Hargobind	79
Har rai	26
Har Krishan	5
Tegh Bhadur	100
Gobind Singh	167
Wives	2
Shahibjadas	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU NANAK DEV**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1	Nankana Sahib	Talwandi Gram	Udasi
2	Nanak sar	-	Sikh
3	Kiaro Sahib	-	-
4	Mal sahib	-	Udasi
5	Tambu Sahin	-	Nihang
6	Chuhadkana Gram	-	Sikh
7	Hatt Sahib	Sultanpur	Sikh
8	Ber Sahib	-	Udasi
9	Koota Sahib	Udo Ki gram	Sikh
10	Btala Shehar	Gurdaspur	Sikh
11	Sant Ghat	Sultanpur	Udasi
12	Roddi Sahib	Emanbad Shehar	Udasi
13	Barsha sahib	Dhaka Shahr	-
14	Charan paadka	-	Udasi
15	Kiratpur	Hoshiarpur	Udasi
16	Takiya Buddan Shah	Hoshiarpur	Musalman fakir
17	Panjaur	Patiala	Udasi

18	Johad sahib	Panjore	Khatiri sikh
19	Shri Nagar	Poddi	Udasi
20	Jawehar Mall ke Chuhattte	Lahore Shehar	Sikh
21	Thansear Shehar	Ambala	Sikh
22	Karnal Shehar	Karnal	Udasi
23	Nizamavad Shehar	Ajamgadd	Sikh
24	Rajgiri	Patna	Guru ke Sant
25	Jagan Nath Puri	Katak	Udasi
26	Silt Shehar	Silat Shehar	-
27	Kasba Panja Sahibg	Rawal Pindi	Sikh
28	Jlalabad	Kabul	Bhalle Bawe
29	Junagarh	Charan Paduka	Suthre
30	Bodoch Shehar	Gujrat	Udasi
31	Puliyam Kota	Tilgangi Sahib	-
32	Bidar shehar	Nanak Jhera	Muslman Fakir
33	Nanak Matta	Nanital	Udasi
34	Reetha Sahib	-	Udasi
35	Charan Paadka	Pordi	Udasi
36	Thada sahib	Delhi	Udasi
37	Gurdwara Piaav	Delhi	Udasi

38	Guru Thaan	Sarsa	Saifakir
39	Nankana Sahib	Sayroor	Sikh
40	Chubara Sahib	Manseorpur	Purwasi
41	Gurdwara Takhtupura	Ludhiana	Sikh
42	Naye Ki Sarai	Mukatsar	Udasi
43	Gurdwara Khalda	Lahore	Sikh
44	Lahoode Sahib	Ghawindi	-
45	Gurdwara Dehra	Chahal	Sikh
46	Chhota Nankana Mela Besakhi	Manger (Lahore)	Nirmele
47	Chhota Nankana Sahib	Alpa	Sikh
48	Kangunpur Gurudwara	Lahore	Sikh
49	Gurudwara Bheela	Kanganpur	Sikh
50	Gurdwara Satghara	Satghera	Sikh
51	Rodi Sahib	Emnabad	Sikh
52	Dera Baba Gram	Pakho Ke gram	Udasi
53	Gurdwara Kartarpur	Kartarpur	Udasi
54	Ber Sahib	Sialkot	Sikh
55	Sahowal	Sialkot	Udasi
56	Uch Gram	Multan	Udasi
57	Gurdwara Pakpaton	Mitgumri	Sikh

58	Achal Vioale	Achal Vatala	Nirmala
59	Multan Shehar	Multane	Mujawer
60	Tilla Bal Gudai	Jehlem	Nath
61	Choha Sahib	Rohtas Kasba	Sikh
62	Ker Sahib	Mangat	Udasi
63	Baawli Sahib	Sialkot	Sikh
64	Dehra Sahib	Kartarpur	Udasi



**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU ANGAD DEV**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
i)	Nage ke sarai	Muktsar	Udasi
ii)	Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur	Udasi
iii)	Khadoor Sahib	Tarn Taran	Tehan Sahibjada
iv)	Tapiyana Sahib	Tarn Taran	Tehan
v)	Khan Rjada	Khadoor Sahib	Tehan
vi)	Goindwal Sahib	-	-
vii)	Khadoor Sahib Samaadh	-	Tehan

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU AMARDAS**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
i)	Baasarke Janam Sthan	Amritsar	Nirmale
ii)	Thada Sahib	Khadoor sahib	Bhalle
iii)	Gurudwara Damdama	Pindia Gram	Bhalle Sahibjade
iv)	Goindwal Sahib (Chubara Sahib)	Amritsar	-
v)	Vadda Darbar	-	Bhalle Sahibjada
vi)	Kotha sahib	Basarke	Sikh
vii)	Gurudwara Nabhi Tirath	Thaneser	Sikh
viii)	Gurudwara Kankhal	Kankhal	Nirmal
ix)	Goindwal Bawli sahib Bowily Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle
x)	Gurdwara Bhai Behlal	-	Udasi
xi)	Koindi Joti Jot	Chubara Sahib	

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU RAMDAS**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
i)	Chubacha Sahib	Lahore	Sikh
ii)	Janam Asthan Dharamshala	Lahore	Sikh
iii)	Goindwal Gaddi Asthan	Goindwal	Bhalle Bawe
iv)	Guru Ramdas da Khuh	Goindwal	Bhalle Bawe
v)	Guru ke Mahal	Amritsar	Nirmale
vi)	Dukhbhanjani Ber Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
vii)	Santokh Sar	Amrtisar	Sikh
viii)	Sudhasar Jirath	Amrtisar	Sikh
ix)	Goindwal Dehra Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle Bawe



**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU ARJAN DEV**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1	Goindwal Chubacha Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle Bawe
2	Thamb Sahib	-	-
3	Mao Gram	Jalandhar	Nihang
4	Diwan Khana Lahore	Lahore	Sikh
5	Guru Ke Mahal Gaddi Sthan	Amrisar	Sikh
6	Jahli Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
7	Amritsar Sudhasar (Gurdwara)	Amritsar	-
8	Thada Sahib	Amrtisar	-
9	Thada sahib Guru Ke Bagh	-	-
10	Laichi Ber	-	Sikh
11	Harmimandar Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
12	Gurdwara Jambar Gram	Lahore	Sikh
13	Gurdwara Sarhali	Sarhalli	Sikh
14	Gurdwara Shapri Gram	Sarhali	Sikh

15	Gurdwara Chola Gram	Chakri	-
16	Gurdwara wadali sahib	Amritsar	-
17	Chhehrata Sahib	-	-
18	Taran Taaran sahib	Tarn Taran sahib	-
19	Darbar Sahib	-	-
20	Manji sahib	-	-
21	Kua Sahib	-	Sikh
22	Thamm Sahib	Jalandhar	Udasi
23	Gangsar	Kartarpur	Soddi
24	Goindwal Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle
25	Ram Garh Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
26	Ramsar Sahib	-	-
27	Thoda Sukhmani Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
28	Chakk Ramdas Gurdwara	-	Udasi
29	Barth sahib	Gurdaspur	-
30	Guru Ka Bagh Rod sahib	-	-
31	Lal Kua Sahib	Amritsar	Nirmale
32	Dehra Sahib	-	Sikh
35	Charan Paadka	Pordi	Udasi
36	Thada sahib	Delhi	Udasi
37	Gurdwara Piaav	Delhi	Udasi

**Sri Gur Tirath Sangreh  
Pandit Tara Singh Narotam**

**Guru Har Gobind**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Janam Sthan Wadaali Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
2.	Vivah Thon Dalla Gram	Sultanpur	Sikh
3.	Baawli Sahib	-	Sikh
4.	Amritsar Akaal Banga	Amritsar	Nihang
5.	Majnu Tilla	Delhi	Udasi
6.	Mathra Shehar	Mathra	Chobe
7.	Agra Shehar	-	Nirmale
8.	Gwalior Shehar	Gwalior	-
9.	Pipli Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
10.	Gurdwara Sangrana Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
11.	Gaggo Buha Gurdwara Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
12.	Glotion gram	Wazirabad	Sikh
13.	Gurusar Gudwara	Sialkot	Nirmala
14.	Kashmir Des	Sri Nagar	Nirmala

15.	Mujjafrabad Krishan Ganga	Kashmir	Nirmala
16.	Gurdwara Sahib Gujarat	Wajirabad	Sikh
17.	Kotha Sahib	Gujrat	Sikh
18.	Gurdwara Sahib Hajzabad	Wazirabad	Sikh
19.	Bhai Ke Mattu Gurdwara	Hapjabad	Sikh
20.	Nankana Sahib	Nankana	Sikh
21.	Gurdwara Maddar Gram	Nankana	Sikh
22.	Gurdwra Sahib Maanga	-	Nirmala
23.	Gurdwara Akaalsar	Kashmir	Nirmala
24.	Guru Ke Mahal	Ferozpur	Sikh
25.	Gurdwara Broli Gram	Ferozpur	Sikh
26.	Gurdwara Sahib Maddo Ke	Daroli	Sikh
27.	Gurdwara Sahib Loppo Ke	-	Sikh
28.	Dehra Sahib	-	Sikh Damdamia
29.	Gurdwara Sidhar	-	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Gujjar Waal	Ludhiana	Sikh



31.	Gurdwara Raado Sahib	Patiala	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Ghudani Sahib	-	Soddi Aanandpuria
33.	Gurdwara Sahib Jandali	-	Nihang
34.	Gurdwara Sahib Sauntti	-	Nihang
35.	Gurdwara Sahib Nihang	Sangroor	Nihang
36.	Gurdwara Sahib Khurani	Sangroor	Sikh
37.	Gurdwara Sahib Ghnaud	Khurani	Sikh
38.	Gurdwara Sahib Komalpur	Ghanoud	Udassi, Nirmale
39.	Gurdwara Sahib Karaa	Pahoea	Sikh
40.	Gurdwara Sahib Thanesar	Senate	Sikh
41.	Gurdwara Nanakmata	Nanital	Udasi
42.	Gurdwara Sahib Vadda Ghar	Daroali	Sikh
43.	Jand Sahib	Bathinda	Nirmal
44.	Chautra Sahib	-	Nihang
45.	Manji Sahib	Dialpur	Sikh

46.	Gurudwara Sahib Kaangad	-	Miane
47.	Gurudwara Sahib Mandeyali	Mandiali	Sikh
48.	Gurudwara Sahib Dalla	-	Sikh
49.	Gurudwara Sahib Bhadana	Lahore	Sikh
50.	Gurudwara Sahib Satlani	Lahore	Nirmala
51.	Gurudwara Miyanj	Lahore	Sikh
52.	Gudwara Bhoti Darwaze	Lahore	Sikh
53.	Gurdwara Guru Mangatt	Lahore	Sikh
54.	Gurdwara Sahib Jhalli	Lahore	Sikh
55.	Gurdwara Sahib Hudeyara	Hadyara	Sikh
56.	Kolapati Ka Than	Amritsar	Sikh
57.	Kaulsar	-	Sikh
58.	Mata Ganga Ki Smadh	Bias	Sikh
59.	Bibeksar	Amritsar	Nihang
60.	Churasti Atari	-	Sikh
61.	Lohgarh Gurudwara	Amritsar	Sikh

62.	Morak Chowk Gurdwara	Amritsar	Sikh
63.	Guru Ke Mahal	Kartarpur	Soddi
64.	Manji Sahib	-	Nirmale
65.	Garne Sahib	Hoshiarpur	Sikh
66.	Damdama Sahib	Gurdaspur	Sikh
67.	Guru Ke Mahal	Kartarpur	Sikh
68.	Kiratpur Sahib	Anandpur	Soddi
69.	Gurdwara Sahib Kaangad	Daroali	Kangad
70.	Guru Sar	Bathinda	Sikh
71.	Gurdwara Dumeli	Jalandhar	Udasi
72.	Charan Kamal	Jindwal	Udasi
73.	Guru Palaah	-	Sikh
74.	Gurudwara Sahib Durgapur	Nava Sheher	Kuke
75.	Gurudwara Sahib Payel	Anandpur	Sikh
76.	Kuan Sahib	Anandpur	Nihang
77.	Harimandar Sahib	Kiratpur	Sikh
78.	Dehra Ptaal Puri	-	Udasi

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU HAR RAI**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1	Harmandar Sahib	Kiratpur	Sikh
2	Sheesh Mahal	-	-
3	Jokhat sahib	-	Soddi
4	Manji sahib	-	Dhusse Khatri
5	Duji Manji Damdama	-	Sikh
6	Gurdwara Sahib Badi Lahli	Hoshiarpur	Sikh
7	Gurudwara Sahib Hariyan Welan	-	-
8	Gurudwara Sahib Bhugrani	Phagwar	-
9	Gurudwara Bambeli Sahib	Jalandhar	Udasi
10	Kartarpur sahib	Jalandhar	Soddi
11	Noor Mahal	Kartarpur	Suthre
12	Gurdwara Sahib Puadhre	Noor Maha	Udasi
13	Gurudwara Sahib Gahal	Kartarpur	Sikh



14	Kuan Darauli Sahib	Darauli	Sikh
15	Gurudwara Sahib Pallahi	Kartarpur	Nirmale
16	Guru Palaah	Phagwara	Udasi
17	Gurudwara sahib Frala Sadhvan	Phagwara	Udasi
18	Gurudwara Sahib Dosanjh Masandan	Phagwara	Sikh
19	Nanaksar	Muandpur	Nihang
20	Gurudwara Sahib Chandpur	Anandpur	Sikh
21	Gurdwara Sahib Daubwal	Anandpur	Nihang
22	Gurdwara sahib Bunga	Kiratpur	Sikh
23	Gurudwara Kakru ke Amb	Lambe Gram	Nihang
24	Gurdwara sahib Pahoa	-	Udasi
25	Gurudwara Sahib Thanesar	Thanesar	Sikh
26	Dehra Patalpuri	Kiratpur	Soddi
28	Jlalabad	Kabul	Bhalle Bawe

29	Junagarh	Charan Paduka	Suthre
30	Bodoch Shehar	Gujrat	Udasi
31	Puliyam Kota	Tilgangi Sahib	-
32	Bidar shehar	Nanak Jhera	Muslman Fakir
33	Nanak Matta	Nanital	Udasi
34	Reetha Sahib	-	Udasi
35	Charan Paadka	Pordi	Udasi
36	Thada sahib	Delhi	Udasi
37	Gurdwara Piaav	Delhi	Udasi

**SHRI GURU TIRATH SANGREH  
PANDIT TARA SINGH NAROTAM  
GURU HARKRISHAN**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
i)	Kiratpur Harmandar sahib	Kiratpur	Sikh
ii)	Takhat Sahib	-	Soddi
iii)	Gurudwara Sahib Panjokhar	Ambala	Sikh
iv)	Bangla sahib	Delhi	Sikh
v)	Dehra Bala	Purani Delhi	Sikh

**Pandit Tara Singh Narotam**

**Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh**

**Guru Tegh Bhadur**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Guru Ke Mahal	Amritsar	Nirmale
2.	Bhora Sahib	Bkala gram (Amritsar)	Sikh
3.	Darbar Sahib	Bkala gram (Amritsar)	Sikh
4.	Darwaja Sahib	-	Sikh
5.	Thada Sahib	Amritsar	Sikh
6.	Vallah Gram	Amritsar	Sikh
7.	Gur Rlah Sarola Gram	Phagwara	Udaasi
8.	Guru Ke Mahal	Makhowal	Soddi
9.	Anandpur Sahibg	Anandpur (Kalod Gram(	Sikh
10.	Dadu Mazra	Kalod	Sikh
11.	Ugana Sarai	Kalod	Sikh
12.	Gurdwara No Lakha	No Lakha Gram	Udaasi
13.	Gurdwara Tehal Pura	Patiala	Nirmale

14.	Lang gram	Patiala	Sikh
15.	Sibhrogram	Patiala	Sikh
16.	Rohta gram	-	Sikh
17.	Goni Ke gram	Nabha	Sikh
18.	Rajo Majra	Nabha	Sikh
19.	Gurdwara Malowal	-	Sikh
20.	Sekha	Malowal	Soddi
21.	-	-	Sikh
22.	Gurdwara Katu	-	Nirmale
23.	Pherwali Sahib	Rharwahi	Sikh
24.	Gurdwara Hadaya	Hadaya	Sikh
25.	Gurdwara Dilwan	Hadaya	Sikh
26.	Gurdwara Bandhare	Bandhare	Nihang
27.	Gurdwara Ali Sher Singh	Bandhare	Nihang
28.	Gurdwara Ghadam	Budhpur	Sikh
29.	Gurdwara Bibipur	Ghudam	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Dhadhan	-	Sikh
31.	Gurdwara Kharak	Dhamdhan	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Khatkad	Kharak	Sikh
33.	Gurdwara Jeend	-	Sikh
34.	Gurdwara Lakhan Majra	Jeend	Sikh



14.	Lang gram	Patiala	Sikh
15.	Sibhrogram	Patiala	Sikh
16.	Rohta gram	-	Sikh
17.	Goni Ke gram	Nabha	Sikh
18.	Rajo Majra	Nabha	Sikh
19.	Gurdwara Malowal	-	Sikh
20.	Sekha	Malowal	Soddi
21.	-	-	Sikh
22.	Gurdwara Katu	-	Nirmale
23.	Pherwali Sahib	Rharwahi	Sikh
24.	Gurdwara Hadaya	Hadaya	Sikh
25.	Gurdwara Dilwan	Hadaya	Sikh
26.	Gurdwara Bandhare	Bandhare	Nihang
27.	Gurdwara Ali Sher Singh	Bandhare	Nihang
28.	Gurdwara Ghadam	Budhpur	Sikh
29.	Gurdwara Bibipur	Ghudam	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Dhadhan	-	Sikh
31.	Gurdwara Kharak	Dhamdhan	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Khatkad	Kharak	Sikh
33.	Gurdwara Jeend	-	Sikh
34.	Gurdwara Lakhan Majra	Jeend	Sikh

35.	Gurdwara Rohtak	Rohtak	Udaasi
36.	Gurdwara Bag	Agra	Sikh
37.	Gurdwara Sisganj	Delhi City	Sikh
38.	Gurdwara Rakab Ganj	Delhi City	Sikh
39.	Gurdwara Dehra	Anandpur	Sikh
40.	Gurdwara Makarpur	Makarpur	Masand
41.	Gurdwara Kabulpur	Hasanpur	Masand
42.	Gurdwara Nanhadi	Ambada	Sikh
43.	Gurdwara Bhadughar	Patiala	Sikh
44.	Gurdwara	-	Sikh
45.	Gurdwara Motibagh	Patiala	Sarkari Sikh
46.	Gurdwara Gaddi	-	Sikh
47.	Gurdwara Karhali	Smana	Sikh
48.	Gurdwara Cheepa	Karhali	Sikh
49.	Gurdwara Kra	Cheepa	Masand
50.	Gurdwara Mangar	Mangar City	Dewane
51.	Gurdwara Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Udaasi
52.	Kahal Gaon	Bhagalpur	Udaasi
53.	Gurdwara Kant Nagar	Kahal Gaon	Sikh
54.	Gurdwara Mukhsudabad	Makhsudabad	Udaasi
55.	Gurdwara Makhsudabad	Malda City	Udaasi

56.	Charan Padka	Daka City	Sikh
57.	Damdama Sahib	Dhobri Gram	Sikh
58.	Harmandir Sahib	Patna Sahib	Sikh
59.	Sangat Mirdang Wali	Jawanpur City	Sikh
60.	Gurdwara Azudya	Audhya	Brahmin
61.	Guru Ka Mahal	Anandpur	Soddi
62.	Gurdwara Makorode	Munek	Sikh
63.	Damdhan	Makrode	Sikh
64.	Gurdwara Behar jakh	Makrode	Sikh
65.	Gurdwara Kathel	Kathel	Sikh
66.	Gurdwara Banna Gram	Kathal	Sikh
67.	Gurdwara Thanesar	Thanesar	Sikh
68.	Gurdwara Bani Badar Pur	Thanesar	Nirmale
69.	Gurdwara Kdamanakpur	Kdamanp pur	Nirmale
70.	Gurdwara mathra	Mathra City	Nirmale
71.	Gurdwara (mai than)	Agra City	Nirmale
72.	Sabo Ki Talwandi Manji Sahib	Sabo Ki Talwandi	Sikh
73.	Manji Guru Sar Pe	-	-
74.	Dharma Ka Kot Damdma	Dharmu da	Sikh



	Sahib	Kot	
75.	Gurdwara Bra gram	Dharmu da Kot	Sikh
76.	Gurdwara Gobindpura	Gobindpura	Nirmale
77.	Gobindpura	Sangadi gram	Sikh
78.	Gurdwara Gaya gram	Sangadi	Sikh
79.	Gurdwara Lal gram	Sangadi	Sikh
80.	Gurdwara Munek	Munake	Sikh
81.	Gurdwara Jogga Gram	-	-
82.	Gurdwara Bhopal	Bhopal Gram	Sikh
83.	Gurdwara Kheewa Gram	Bhopal	Sikh
84.	Gurdwara Samya	Samya	-
85.	Gurdwara Bikhi	Samya	-
86.	Gurdwara Gurne	Bikhi	-
87.	Gurdwara Khyala	Khyala	Sikh
88.	Gurdwara Dikh	Kyyala	Sikh
89.	Mord Sabo Ke	Dikh	Sikh
90.	Myaser Khana	Dikh	Sikh
91.	Gurdwara Itya	Itya City	Udasi
92.	Gurdwara Ahyiapur	Paryagraj	Nirmale
93.	Gurdwara Badi Sangat	Kanshi	Sikh Bhalle

94.	Gurdwara Badi Sangat	Sansram Kashi	Sikh
95.	Gaya	-	-
96.	Patna Sahib	Distt. Hawali	Sikh
97.	Sayat Hermandir Sahib	-	-
98.	Guru Ka Bagh	Patna	Sikh
99.	Gurdwara Bad Kasha	Patna	Udasi

**Sri Gur Tirath Sangreh  
Pandit Tara Singh Narotam**

**Shri Guru Gobind**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Patna Sahib (Harimandar Sahib	Patna	-
2.	Maeni Sangat	-	Nirmaley
3.	Sangat Handi Wali	-	Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Sahib Chotta Mirza	Kanshi	Bhalle
5.	Gurudwara Sahib Ayudheya	Ayudheya	Nihang
6.	Gurdwara Sahib Suraj Kund	-	-
7.	Gurdwara Sahib Lakhanaur	Ambale	Bhalle
8.	Gurdwara Sahib Rane Majra	Lakhnaur	Nihang
9.	Gurdwara Sahib Sular	Lakhnaur	Sikh
10.	Gurdwara Sahib Mardo	Lakhnaur	Nihang
11.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhano	-	Sikh

	Khedi		
12.	Gurdwara Sahib Ambala	Ambala	Nihang
13.	Guru Ke Mahal	Anandpur	Sodhi
14.	Manji Sahib	Anandpur	Sikh
15.	Guru Ka Lahare	Anandpur	Sikh
16.	Baowli Sahib	-	-
17.	Akaal Bunga Anandpur Sahib	Anandpur	Sikh
18.	Anandgarh Sahib	Anandpur	Nihang
19.	Hall Gargh	-	-
20.	Haweli Sahib	-	Sodhi
21.	Gurdwara Sahib	Kiratpur	Sikh
22.	Gurdwara Sahib Kotla	Ropar	Sikh
23.	Gurdwara Sahib Nabha	Nabha	Sikh
24.	Baowli Sahib	Nabha	Udaasi
25.	Naade Manji Sahib	Dhakauli	Banjaare
26.	Manji Sahib	Nadde	Sikh
27.	Rani Ke Raipur	Rani Ki Raipur	Sikh
28.	Gurdwara Sahib Mann Katbara	Naahan	Sikh
29.	Patna Sahib	Naahan	Sikh

30.	Manji Sahib	-	Udaasi
31.	Kapaal Mochan	Jagaadhri	Sikh
32.	Bhangani Sahib	Paonta	Nihang
33.	Gurdwara Sahib Tokka	Naahan	Sikh
34.	Rai Ka Raipur	Ambala	Sikh
35.	Gurdwara Khidra Bad	Khidra Baad	Sikh
36.	Lohgarh Sahib	Anandpur	Sikh
37.	Damdama Sahib	-	Sodhi
38.	Gurdwara Sahib Saloori	Anandpur	Sikh
39.	Gurdwara Sahib Nedaun	Nadaun	Sikh
40.	Gurdwara Sahib Jandvedi	Anandpur	Sikh
41.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhalaan	Jandvadi	Sikh
42.	Gurdwara Sahib Naina Devi	Anandpur	Sikh Pujari
43.	Anandpur Kesgarh Sahib	Anandpur	Sikh
44.	Gurdwara Sahib Nirmoh Garh	Kiratpur	Sikh
45.	Gurdwara Sahib Besali	Anandpur	Sikh



	Gram		
46.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhabor Gram	Anandpur	Sikh
47.	Gurdwara Sahib Guru Palaah Gram	Anandpur	Sikh
48.	Gurdwara Sahib Kalmott Gram	Kalmott	Sikh
49.	Gurdwara Sahib Gadiyal	Kalmott	Sikh
50.	Guru Ke Mahal	Anandpur	Sikh
51.	Gurdwara Sahib Rawaal Sar Tirath	Mandi	Sikh
52.	Gurdwara Mandi Sehar	Kaangda	Udasi
53.	Guru Ji Ke Mahal	-	-
54.	Agampur Samaadh	Anandpur	Sikh
55.	Gurdwara Sahib Ropar Sehar	Ropar	Sikh
56.	Gurdwara Sahib Sanghol	Ropar	Sikh
57.	Karaa Sahib	-	Sikh
58.	Gurdwara Sahib Seyona	Seyana	Sikh
59.	Gurdwara Pahaa Tirath	-	Sikh

60.	Gurdwara Jotisar	Jhanesar	Nirmaley
61.	Gurdwara Sahib Karan Ka Theh	Jhanesar	Sikh
62.	Gurdwara Sahib Jhanesar	Jhanesar	Sikh
63.	Gurdwara Jhanesar	-	-
64.	Gurdwara Boor Majra Gram	Ropar	Sikh
65.	Gurdwara Sahib Chamkaur	Boor Majra	Sikh
66.	Jand Sahib	Chamkaur	Sikh
67.	Jhaad Sahib	Behold Pur	Sikh
68.	Gurdwara Sahib Mashi Vada	Ludhiana	Sikh
69.	Gurdwara Guru Sar	Mashivada	Sikh
70.	Gurdwara Sahib Kotaani	-	Sikh
71.	Gurdwara Sahib Kanech	-	Sikh
72.	Manji Sahib	Puaat	Sikh
73.	Gurdwara Sahib Alam Gir Gram	Ludhiana	Sikh
74.	Gurdwara Sahib Jodh	Aalamgir	Sikh

	Gram		
75.	Gurdwara Sahib Mahi	-	Sikh
76.	Gurdwara Sahib Seeloyani	-	Sikh
77.	Fatehgarh Sahib	Sarhand	Sikh
78.	Burj Mata Gujri	Sarhand	Sikh
79.	Jotti Saroop	Sarhand	Sikh
80.	Gurdwara Mehar Gram	Mehar	Udaasi
81.	Gurdwara Lamme Jatt Purey	Mehar	Sikh
82.	Gurdwara Chakkar	Chakkar	Sikh
83.	Gurdwara Chakkar	Chakkar	Sikh
84.	Gurdwara Jakhatpur	Chakkar	Sikh
85.	Gurdwara Lohgarh	Deeney Ke	Sikh
86.	Gurdwara Manan Da Burj	Nabha	Sikh
87.	Pakka Sahib	Madhey	Sikh
88.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhadawal Kaska	Bhadore	Sikh
89.	Gurdwara Charan Das Ki Samaadh	-	Sikh



90.	Gurdwara Sahib Deyal pura	Deena Ka	Nihang
91.	Gurdwara Sahib Pato	-	Sikh
92.	Gurdwara Sahib Jalal	Jalal	Sikh
93.	Gurdwara Sahib Dod Gram	Jalal	Nihang Singh
94.	Gurdwara Sahib Bandar	Bander	Sikh
95.	Gurdwara Bargaadi	Faridkot	Sikh
96.	Gurdwara Behbal Gram	Faridkot	Under estate of Faridkot
97.	Guru Sar	Behbal	Nihang
98.	Guru Sar	Jeto	Sikh
99.	Jibbi Sahib	-	Sikh
100.	Gurdwara Sahib Kotha Malooka	Jeto	Sikh
101.	Gurdwara Sahib Lambh Wali	-	Sikh
102.	Gurdwara Sahib Kot Kapura	Kot Kapur	Sikh
103.	Gurdwara Sahib Dhillar	Dillan	Sodhi
104.	Gurdwara Sahib	Dilvan	Nirmale

	Rameyana		
105.	Jibbi Sahib	Mukatsar	Sikh
106.	Tambu Sahib	Mukatsar	Sikh
107.	Shaheed Ganj	Mukatsar	Sikh
108.	Manji Sahib	Khidrana	Sikh
109.	Gurdwara Sahib Sarai	Mukatsar	Sikh
110.	Gurdwara Sahib Tallion Fattu Sammu	Ferozpur	Sikh
111.	Gurdwara Sahib Wajeed pur	Ferozpur	Udasi
112.	Gurdwara Sahib Rupana	Mukatsar	Sikh
113.	Guru sar	Rupana	Sikh
114.	Gurdwara Sahib Thehdi	-	Sikh
115.	Gurdwara Sahib Hari Pura	Sarsa	Udasi
116.	Gurdwara Sahib Kal Jhrani	Thedi	Sikh
117.	Gurdwara Sahib Bambeena	Kal Jharani	Sikh
118.	Gurdwara Sahib Rohla	Rohla	Sikh
119.	Gurdwara Sahib Jangi	Rohla	Sikh

	Rana		
120.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhai Ka Kot	Faridkot	Sikh
121.	Gurdwara Sahib Sahib Chand	Faridkot	Sikh
122.	Gurdwara Sahib Chhatte Ana	-	Sikh
123.	Gurdwara Sahib Baajak Gram	Bajak	Sikh
124.	Gurdwara Jassi Gram	Bajak	Sikh
125.	Gurdwara Sahib Pakka Gram	Paka	Sikh
126.	Tahondi Sabo Ki grma	Pakka	Sikh
127.	Takhat Sahib	-	Sikh
128.	Vadda Darbar Maji Sahib	-	Sikh
129.	Guru Sar	-	Sikh
130.	Likhan Sar	-	Sikh
131.	Jand Sar	-	Sikh
132.	Hal Garh	-	Sikh
133.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhagi	Bhagi Bandar	Sikh

	Bandar Gram		
134.	Gurdwara Sahib Sameer Ka Kot	Bhagi Bandar	Dewane
135.	Gurdwara Chakke Bhai Ke	-	Sikh
136.	Gurdwara Ram Singh Nagar	-	Nirmale
137.	Gurdwara Bathinda Shehar	Bathinda	Sikh
138.	Gurdwara Bathinda Shehar	-	Sikh
139.	Gurdwara Lakkhi Jungle	Bathinda	Sikh
140.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhokhdi	Mahima	Sikh
141.	Talla Sahib	Talla Sahib	Sikh
142.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhagu	-	Sikh
143.	Gurdwara Sahib Kewal Gram	Kawal	Sikh
144.	Gurdwara Sahib Jharad Gram	Jhorad	Sikh
145.	Gurdwara Sahib Jhanda	Jhorad	Sikh

	Gram		
146.	Gurdwara Sahib Sarsa Shehar	Sarsa	Sikh
147.	Gurdwara Sahib Khudal gram	Sarsa	Sikh
148.	Gurdwara Nahur Shehar	Sarsa	Sikh
149.	Gurdwara Bhadra	Nahpur	Sikh
150.	Gurdwara Sahib Suhewa	Bhadra	Sikh
151.	Gurdwara Madhu Singhana	Suhewa	Sikh
152.	Gurdwara Pushkar	Madhu Sighana	Sikh
153.	Gurdwara Sahib Naraina	-	Daddu Panthi
154.	Lali Gram	Narayana	-
155.	Gurdwara Ghomrada	-	-
156.	Gurdwara Kulayat	-	-
157.	Gurdwara Bhagor	-	-
158.	Gurdwara Moti Bagh	Dehli	Sikh
159.	Gurdwara Mathra	Dehli	-
160.	Gurdwara Agra	Mathra	Nirmale
161.	Gurdwara Barhan Pur Shehar	-	Sikh



162.	Sangat Sahib	Nanded	Sikh
163.	Gurdwara Banda Than	-	-
164.	Gurdwara Heera Ghat	Godawari	Sikh
165.	Gurdwara Shikar Ghat	Godawari	Sikh
166.	Gurdwara Nagina Ghat	Godawari	Sikh
167.	Abdhal Nagar Sahib	-	Nihang

### GURDWARAS OF SAHIBZADAS

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Taali Sahib	-	Udaasi
2.	Dehra Sahib	-	Udaasi
3.	Barth gram	Barth Gram	Udaasi
4.	Gurdwara Daulatpur	Daulatpur	Udaasi
5.	Chamba Shehar Gurdwara	-	Udaasi
6.	Goindwal Sahib	Goindwal	Bhalle

### GURU RAMDAS JI KE SAHIBZADEON KE THAN

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Guru Ka Kotha	-	Sodhi
2.	Dehra Talaab	Mehar	Sodhi

### Guru Hargobind Sahib Ke Sahibzadeon Ke Than

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Dehra Baba Attal	Amritsar	Sikh

### Guru Har Rai Sahib Ji Ke Sahibzadeon Ke Janam Than

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
2.	Manji Sahib	Rampur	Udaasi
3.	Majnu Jilla	Delli	Udaasi

4.	Chubara Sahib	Lahore	Udaasi
5.	Manji Sahib	Raiyaeon Wala	Udaasi
6.	Dhera Sahib	-	Udaasi

### **Guru Gobind Singh Ji Ke Sahibzadeon Ke Than**

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Manji Sahib	Anandpur	Sodhi
2.	Gurdwara Badi Basi	Hoshiarpur	Sodhi
3.	Gurdwara Chamkaur Sahib	Chamkaur	Sikh
4.	Fateh Garh Sahib	Sarhand	Sikh
5.	Gurdwara Joti Swaroop	Sarhand	Sikh
6.	Dehra Ajit Singh Ka	Dilli	Sikh
7.	Manji Zorawar Singh Ki	Ropar	-
8.	Dusra Manji Sahib	-	-
9.	Manji Zorawar Singh	Dadhedi	Sikh



**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Har Rai**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
1.	Kiratpur Harmandar Sahib	--	Kiratpur	--
2.	Shish Mahel	--	--	--
3.	Takhat Sahib	--	--	--
4.	Man Sahib	--	--	--
5.	Damdama Sahib	--	--	--
6.	Baddi Lehli Pind	--	5 Koh from Hoshiarpur	400 Bighas land
7.	Harian Velan	--	4 Koh from Hoshiarpur	400 Rs. Income
8.	Bhungrani Pind	--	8 Koh from Phagwara	--
9.	Chautra Sahib Bambeli Pind	--	9 Koh from Jalandhar	100 Bighas land free
10.	Palaah Sahib Man	--	Phagwara	--
11.	Man Sahib Kartarpur	--	Kartarpur	--
12.	Noor Mahel	--	--	Land grant worth of 150 Bighas
13.	Padhre Pind Man Sahib	--	3 Koh from Noor Mahel	--
14.	Gahel Pind	--	--	100 Bighas land
15.	Marajh Pind	--	--	--
16.	Darbar Sahib Daroli	--	--	--
17.	Palahi Pind	--	2 Koh from Phagwara	Land grant worth of 200 Rs.
18.	Phrala Pind	--	Near Phagwara	400 Rs. Income
19.	Sidhvan Pind	--	5 Koh from Phagwara	--
20.	Man Sahib Dasanjha Pind	--	4 Koh from Phagwara	--
21.	Nanaksar Tirath	--	--	Income 500 Rs.
22.	Chand pur Pind	--	3 Koh from Anand Pur	100 Bighas land
23.	Cholowal	--	2 Koh from Anand Pur	200 Rs. Income
24.	Man Sahib Bunga Pind	--	4 Koh frm Kiratpur	500 Rs. Income
25.	Lambe Pind	--	--	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
26.	Pahoa	--	--	100 Rs. Income
27.	Ghadue Pind	--	--	--
28.	Man Sahib Dulchi Majre	--	7 Koh from Ropar	--
29.	Dambar Pind	--	4 Koh from Kasauli	--
30.	Kiratpur	--	--	--

**Giani Gian Singh  
Gurdham Sangreh  
Guru Har Krishan**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Income</b>
1.	Harmandar Kirat Pur	--	Kiratpur	--
2.	Takhat Sahib	--	--	--
3.	Panjokhre Man Sahib	--	3 Koh from Ambala	(a) 200 Bhigas land (b) Some other sources of income form devotees.
4.	Thanesar	--	--	--
5.	Delhi Bangla Sahib	--	Delhi	400 Rs. Income from Rajas of phool
6.	Dehura Bala	--	--	800 Rs. Income from Raja of Jind



# Giani Gian Singh Gurdham Sangreh Guru Teg Bahadur

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
1.	Janam Asthan Mahel Guru Ke	--	Amritsar	200 Rs. Income
2.	Bhora Sahib Bakala Pind	--	Bakala Pind	--
3.	Darbar Sahib Bakale	--	Bakala Pind	--
4.	Darbaza Sahib	--	--	--
5.	Thada Sahib Amritsar	--	Amritsar	Land grant worth of 300/- Rs.
6.	Kotha Sahib Walle Pind	--	Amritsar	Land grant worth of 150/- Rs.
7.	Man Sahib Sarala Pind	--	Sarala Pind	200/- Rs. Income
8.	Kiratpur	--	--	--
9.	Makhowal	--	--	Land grant worth of 500/- Rs.
10.	Rehli Pind	--	3 Koh frm Bassi, Patiala	--
11.	Anandpur Kalaureh Man Sahib	--	3 Koh from Dera Bassi	61 Rs. Income, 85 Bighas Land
12.	Dadu Majra	--	--	Land Three Hal
13.	Agani Pind	--	--	--
14.	Harpal Pur	--	--	--
15.	Khutha Kherhi	--	--	--
16.	Ugana	--	5 Koh frm Dadu Majra	--
17.	Nau Lakha	--	6 Koh from Ugana	--
18.	Tehal Pura	--	7 Koh from Patiala	200/- Rs. Income
19.	Aakad	--	7 Koh from Patiala	1200 Rs. free land (One Village)
20.	Lung	--	5 Koh from Patiala	(Two Wells ) 250/- Rs. Income
21.	Seebhron	--	7 Koh from Patiala	200/- Rs. Income
22.	Rohta	--	5 Koh from Seebhron	200/- Rs. Income
23.	Gunike	--	--	--
24.	Baoraha (Bauran)	--	Near Nabha	300 Bighas land from Nabha
25.	Rajomajra	--	11 Koh from Gunike	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
26.(a)	Mulowal	--	4 Koh from Rajo Majra	--
(b)	Mulowal	--	--	Land two hal free
27.(a)	Sekha Pind	--	5 Koh from Mulowal	Land two hal free
(b)	Sekha	--	--	Land Seven hal free
28.	Kattu Pind	--	3 Koh from Sekha	--
29.	Pharwahi	--	3 Koh from Kattu	20 Bighas land
30.	Handiaya	--	3 Koh from Pharwahi	Land of five hals
31.	Dhaura Pind	--	--	--
32.	Morh Pind	--	--	--
33.	Dhillon Pind	--	--	60 Ghumaons, 200 Ghumaons Dami (1905 AD.) by Hira Singh Nabhesver
34.	Alisher	--	--	--
35.	Bhanderh Pind	--	--	--
36.	Joga Pind	--	--	Income from land
37.	Bhopal Pind	--	--	--
38.	Khiva Pind	--	5 Koh from Bhopal	Land of two hals
39.	Samao Pind	--	--	100 Bighas land by Raja of Patiala
40.	Kasba Bhikhi	--	--	Land of five hal
41.	Gandu Pind	--	--	--
42.	Daleo Pind	--	--	--
43.	Khayala Pind	--	--	Land of five hal
44.	Bhaini Baghe Di	--	--	12 Bighas land
45.	Ghuman Pind	--	--	Limited land
46.	Saboke Morh Man Sahib	--	--	Limited land
47.	Dikh Pind Darbar Sahib Paka	--	6 Koh away from Khayala	--
48.	Khana Mai Titar sar	--	--	--
49.	Tala Sahib	--	--	--
50.	Talwandi Sabo Ki	--	--	--
51.	Gurusar	--	--	--
52.	Talha Sahib	--	--	--
53.	Dharmi Da Kot sulī sar Man Sahib	--	--	Land of seven hal
54.	Bare Pind	--	--	--
55.	Bashoana Pind	--	--	--
56.	Gobindpura Man Sahib	--	--	Income from land
57.	Sangrerhi, Man Sahib	--	--	--
58.	Gaga Pind	--	--	Five Hal land and one Thousand Bighas land
59.	Gurune	--	--	40/- Rs. Monthly income



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
60.	Lelh Pind	--	--	--
61.	Munnk Pind	--	--	Four Hal land free
62.	Makrorh Man Sahib	--	--	land of two hal free
63.	Dhamtan Sahib	--	3 Koh from Makrorh	--
64.	Behar Jakh	--	--	Limited Land
65.	Kaithal Kasba	--	--	14 lakh Rs. Income
66.	Barna Pind	--	--	18 Bighas land
67.	Thanesar	--	6 Koh from Barna	--
68.	Jheorheri	--	6 Koh from Thanesar	--
69.	Bani Badar Pur	--	11 Koh from Thanesar	500/- Rs. Annually Income, Three hal land from Patiala
70.	Karnal --	--	--	
71.	Kara Manak Pur	--	--	--
72.	Kanpur	--	Bank of Ganga River	--
73.	Prag Raj	--	--	--
74.	Kanshi Baddi Sangat	--	--	Income from one village with offering
75.	Susram Kasba	--	--	--
76.	Gaya Shehar	--	Gaya	--
77.	Rajgiri	--	8 Koh from Gaya	--
78.	Patna Shehar	--	--	Income from offering
79.	Guru Ka Bagh	--	--	Income from offering
80.	Pind Barh	--	--	--
81.	Munger	--	--	Land grant worth of 600/- Rs.
82.	Bhagal Pur	--	--	Income of two thousand
83.	Kehal Gaon	--	--	900/- Rs. Income
84.	Kuntal Nagar	--	--	Income of four hundred
85.	Nal Hatti	--	11 Koh from Kuntal Nagar	--
86.	Makhsuda bad	--	10 Koh from Nal Hatti	Income of Two Hundred
87.	Malde	--	--	--
88.	Rangpur	--	--	300/- Rs. Income
89.	Manyari Ghat	--	--	--
90.	Rana Ghat	--	--	--
91.	Dhaka	--	--	--
92.	Gohati	--	--	--
93.	Guwaal Paraha	--	--	--
94.	Damdama Sahib	--	--	--
95.	Rangpur Shehar	--	--	--
96.	Lashmi Pur	--	--	--
97.	Goda Ghat Par	--	--	--
98.	Kankhal	--	--	--
99.	Santal Sar	--	1 Koh from Kankhal	--
100.	Raja Ghat	--	--	--



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
101.	Daraj Pur	--	4 Koh from Jagadhri	--
102.	Channane Pind	--	--	Income from offering
103.	Sodhal Sudhail	--	--	Income from offering
104.	Tande wal	--	Near Beeta Pind	--
105.	Lakhnaur Sahib	--	--	--
106.	Kirat pur	--	--	--
107.	Ropar	--	Ropar	--
108.	Makaranpur	--	Makaranpur	Income from offering and limited land
109.	Kabulpur	--	5 Koh from Rajpura	Income of offering
110.	Nanherhi, Man Sahib	--	5 Koh from Ambala	Land of Seven hals
111.	Bhadur Garh	--	4 Koh from Patiala	--
112.	Patiala Man Sahib	1840 to 1849 AD.	Patiala	Income from offering
113.	Garhi Pind	--	1 Koh from Samana	Income of 400/- Rs.
114.	Karhari (Karchali Man Sahib)	--	Karhali	Four hal land income from offering
115.	Chike Pind	--	4 Koh from Karhari	Rwo hal Land and income from offering
116.	Budh Pur	--	4 Koh from Ghuram	--
117.	Sayana, Man Sahib	--	7 Koh frm Budh Pur	Free land grant worth of 400/- Rs.
118.	Kara Pind	--	4 Koh from Pahoa	200 Ghumaons Land
119.	Bibi Pur	--	--	Income of 200/- Rs. From Patiala
120.	Pahoa	--	--	Offerings on the eve of fair
121.	Damdhan Sahib	--	--	--
122.	Kharak Pind	--	12 Koh from Damdhan	Income from Land and offering
123.	Hatkarh	--	6 Koh from Kharak	--
124.	nd Kasba	--	6 Koh from Hatkarh	--
125.	Lakhan Majra, Man Sahib	--	12 Koh from nd	--
126.	Rohtak Shehar	--	Rohtak	Income of 400/- Rs.
127.	Agra Shehar	--	Agra	--
128.	Delhi Sisganj	--	Delhi	Income of 3000/- Rs.
129.	Rakab Ganj	--	--	Land grant worth of 1000/- Rs.
130.	Dehra Sahib	--	--	Income of Three Hundred



# Giani Gian Singh Gurdham Sangreh Guru Gobind Singh

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
1.	Patna Shehar Harimandar	--	On the Bank of River Ganga	--
2.	Patna Maini Sangat	--	--	--
3.	Sangat Handi wali	--	--	--
4.	Sangat Gai Ghat	--	--	--
5.	Bag Guru Ka	--	--	--
6.	Kanshi , Man Sahib	--	--	--
7.	Mirzapur	--	--	--
8.	Ayudheya	--	--	--
9.	Lucknow	--	--	500 Rs. Income
10.	Du Sangat Guru Narian Wali	--	--	Land grant worth of Rs. 3000, Now worth of 135000
11.	Mathra	--	--	Rs. 50 Annual Income
12.	Haridwar Kankhal, Man Sahib	--	--	Income from offering
13.	Isopur , Man Sahib	--	--	Income from offering
14.	Suraj kund	--	--	Income from offering
15.	Raj Ghat	--	--	Income from offering
16.	Daraj Pur	--	--	Income from offering
17.	Channane Pass	--	--	Income from offering
18.	Tedewal	--	--	Income from offering
19.	Thada Sahib	--	--	Income from offering
20.	Man Sahib, Morhe Pind	--	4 Koh From Ambala	Income from offering
21.	Lakhnaur Sahib	1824 BS. 1767 AD.	--	Land and income (700 Rs.) from Patiala
22.	Rane Majra	--	--	100 Bighas Land
23.	Sular	--	6 Koh from Lakhnaur	50 Bighas land
24.	Mardon Man Sahib	--	--	Land of four hal
25.	Bhano Kherhi	--	--	30 Bighas land
26.	Nanherhi	--	4 Koh from Ambala	22 Bighas land
27.	Nasibali	--	3 Koh from Ambala	Land of two hal
28.	Kabulpur	--	--	Land of one hal from Patiala
29.	Rapal Pur	--	--	--
30.	Khutha Kherhi	--	--	Ten Ghumaons land Free
31.	Anand pur	--	--	--
32.	Basant Garh	--	--	--
33.	Guru Ki Lahore	--	7 Koh from Anand Pur	--
34.	Akal Bunga	--	Anand Pur	--



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
35.	Anand Garh	--	--	Land grant worth of Rs. 1000
36.	Holgarh	--	--	--
37.	Lohgarh	--	--	--
38.	Haveli Sahib	--	--	--
39.	Kiratpur	--	5 Koh from Anand Pur	--
40.	Ghanaula	--	9 Koh from Kiratpur	200 Rs. Income
41.	Ropar	--	Ropar Shehar	--
42.	Bhattha Sahib	--	Ropar	--
43.	Kotla Nihang Khan Da	--	Ropar	--
44.	Nabha Pind	--	6 Koh from Bhanur Pind (Nabha)	Rs. 200/- Income from land
45.	Dhakauli	--	3 Koh from Nabha	Rs. 500/- Income from land
46.	Toda	--	5 Koh from Nabha	--
47.	Manak Tabra	--	--	400/- Rs. Income
48.	Toka Sahib	--	--	200 Bighas land
49.	Burwal Pind	--	--	--
50.	Rani Da Rai pur	--	--	--
51.	Nahan Shehar	--	16 koh from Tabra	Income only 15 Rs. From the King of Nahan
52.	Paunta Sahib	--	20 Koh from Nahan	Income from Nabha and Paitala, 100 Bighas land from Nahan
53.	Dehra Ram Rai	--	--	20,000/- Rs. Income
54.	Kapal Mochan	--	5 Koh from Chachroli	Land grant worth of 700/- Rs.
55.	Bhangani Man Sahib	--	7 Koh from Paunta	100 Bighas land
56.	Toka Sahib	--	--	100 Bighas land from Patiala
57.	Tota Pind	--	7 Koh from Nahan	85/- Rs. Annual , 100 Bighas land from Patiala,
58.	Khidrabad	--	--	1000/- Rs. Income near about
59.	Anand Pur	--	Near Makhawal	--
60.	Baluri Pind	--	--	--
61.	Nadaun Shehar	--	--	100/- Rs. Income from the King Bilaspur
62.	Aal soon	--	--	--
63.	dvaddi Pind	--	5 Koh from Anand Pur	50 Bighas land
64.	Bhalan Pind	--	2 Koh from dvaddi	100/- Rs, Income
65.	Naina Devi	--	7 Koh From Anand Pur on hill top	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
66.	Anand Pur Kesgarh	--	--	Huge Income
67.	Nirmoh Garh	--	1 ½ Koh From Kiratpur	--
68.	Bisali Pind	--	9 Koh From Anand Pur	--
69.	Bhambor Pind	--	12 Koh from Anand Pur	--
70.	Gurpalah Pind	--	--	252/- Rs. Income
71.	Kalmota	--	3 Koh from Palah	100 Rs. Income from land
72.	Rawalsar Tirath	--	5 Koh from Mandi	--
73.	Mandi Zila Kangrha	--	Distt. Kangrha	--
74.	Kotha Sahib	--	11 Koh From Mandi	--
75.	Kamlah Garh Da Qilla	--	--	Land grant worth of 15000/- Rs.
76.	Chambe Shehar	--	--	--
77.	Jawala Mukhi	--	--	--
78.	Ropar	--	Ropar	--
79.	Kotla Nihang Khan	--	--	--
80.	Sangholu (Sanghol)	--	--	Free land of 300 Bighas
81.	Kara Pind	--	4 Koh from Pahoa	Land of Five Hal
82.	Siana Pind	--	3 Koh from Kara	--
83.	Pahoa Tirath Gur Asthan Pakka	--	--	60/- Rs. Income from Patiala
84.	Jyotisar Tirath	--	3 Koh from Thanesar	--
85.	Thohar	--	--	Income is too much
86.	Thanesar	--	--	--
87.	Damdama Sahib	--	Out of pind Chamkaur Sahib	--
88.	Darbar Sahib Vadda	--	--	Land grant worth of 4000/- Rs.
89.	Shaheed Ganj	--	--	--
90.	Buraj Jeon Singh	--	--	--
91.	Behlol Pur	--	--	--
92.	Jharh Sahib	--	--	100 Bighas land
93.	Jandsar	--	--	1000 Ghumaons land
94.	Puat Pind	--	10 Koh from Jharh Sahib	--
95.	Machiwarha	--	4 Koh from Puat	200/- Rs. Income
96.	Lal Pind	--	--	--
97.	Katani Man Sahib	--	3 Koh From Lal	--
98.	Alam Gir Pind	--	7 Koh from Ludhiana	--
99.	Jodh Pind (Jodhan)	--	4 Koh from Alam Gir	100/- Rs. Income
100.	Mohi Pind	--	4 Koh From Jodh	200/- Rs. Income
101.	Seloanni	--	4 Koh from Mohi	--



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
			Pind	
102.	Shaheed Ganj	--	Fatehgarh Sahib	10000/- Rs. Income
103.	Burj Mata	--	Sarhind	--
104.	Jyoti Sar (Jyoti Sarup)	--	Sarhind	--
105.	Hehar Pind	--	5 Koh from Mohi	500/- Rs. Income
106.	Chakar Pind	--	--	15 Ghumaons land free
107.	Madheh Pind	--	--	100/- Rs. Income
108.	Lamme Jatpur	--	5 Koh from Hehar	100/- Rs. Income
109.	Lopo	--	--	80 Ghumaons land free
110.	Takhtupura	--	6 Koh from Chakar	100 Bighas land, offering from the eve of fair.
111.	Dine Ke Pind	--	4 Koh From Thakhtupura	2000/- Rs. Near about
112.	Kangarh Man Sahib	--	Kangarh Pind	--
113.	Jand Sahib	--	2 Koh From Kangarh	200 Ghumaons land free
114.	Mana Da Burj	--	2 Koh From Dina	200/- Rs. Income
115.	Bhagta Pind	--	--	--
116.	Bhadaurh	--	Bhadaurh	300 Ghumaons land free, 500/- Rs. Income
117.	Bhadaurh Pind	--	Bhadaurh	300 Ghumaons land free, 200/- Rs. Income
118.	Dayal Pura Bhai Ka	--	3 Koh from Dina	200/- Rs. Income
119.	Patto Pind	--	7 Koh From Dina	150 Ghumaons land free
120.	Jalal	--	7 Koh From Dina	400/- Rs. Income
121.	Dod Pind	--	7 Koh from Jalal	100/- Rs. Income
122.	Vandar Pind	--	2 Koh from Dod Pind	10 Ghumaons land
123.	Barangarhi	--	2 Koh from Vandar Pind	17 Ghumaons land
124.	Behbal Gur Sar	--	3 Koh from Barangarhi	31 Ghumaons land
125.	Kotakpura	--	5 Koh from Guru Sar	--
126.	Dhillon Sodhian	--	2 Koh from Kotton	--
127.	Behbal Tibbi Sahib	1910 BS. 1853 AD.	--	7 ½ Ghumaons land
128.	Siriye wala	--	--	--
129.	Lambowali	--	--	--
130.	Kotha Guru	--	6 Koh from Lambowali	--
131.	Malla Pind	--	--	--
132.	Jaito Adhik Ganga	--	--	60 Ghumaons land, 360/- Rs. Annual Income
133.	Jaito Tibbi Sahib	--	Jaito	--
134.	Matta t Gill Pind	--	3 Koh from Jaito	--
135.	Ramuana	--	--	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
136.	Mukatsar Talab Sahib	Renovation 1887 BS. (1830 AD.)	Mukatsar	--
137.	Darbar Sahib Mukatsar	Renovation 1865 BS (1808AD.), 1873 BS. (1816 AD.)	Mukatsar	4346/- Rs. Annual Income
138.	Mukatsar Tambu Sahib	--	Mukatsar	--
139.	Mukatsar Tibbi Sahib	--	Mukatsar	--
140.	Mukatsar Sheheed Ganj	1907 BS. 1850 AD.	Mukatsar	--
141.	Nange Di Sarai	--	Mukatsar	--
142.	Talian Pind	--	15 Koh from Mukatsar	150/- Rs. Income
143.	Wajeedpur	--	5 Koh From Ferozpur	100/- Rs. Income
144.	Rupana Pind Man Sahib	--	3 Koh From Mukatsar	--
145.	Rupana Pind	--	--	--
146.	Guru Sar	--	--	Income from land and offering
147.	Therhi Pind	--	4 Koh from Gurusar	--
148.	Haripur Tirath	1933 BS. 1876 AD.	14 Koh from Therhi	--
149.	Kalajh Rani	--	7 Koh from Therhi	--
150.	Bambiha Pind	-	2 Koh from Kalajh Rani	61 Bighas land
151.	Rohla Pind	--	1½ Koh from Bambiha	100 Bighas land
152.	Sahib Chand	--	--	--
153.	Cheteana	--	3 Koh from Sahib Chand	-
154.	Bajak	--	--	76 Bighas land free from Patiala
155.	Guru Sar	--	--	--
156.	Jassi Bagsar	--	5 Koh from Bajak	43 Bighas land free, 125/- Rs. Annually from Patiala
157.	Pakka	--	2 Koh from Jassi	25 Rs. Annually Income from Patiala
158.	Pathrala	--	--	348 Bighas land



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
159.	Talwandi Saboki	--	10 Koh from Pakka	Nine Ghumaons land
160.	Badda Darbar	--	--	--
161.	Gurusar Mani Karan ka	--	--	--
162.	Likhan sar	--	--	20 Ghumaons land
163.	Jandsar	--	--	4 Ghumaons land
164.	Bunga Chet Singh	--	--	--
165.	Bunga Kattuwalla	--	--	45/- Rs. Income monthly from Patiala
166.	Madrassa Bunga	--	--	85 Ghumaons land
167.	Hethla Bunga	--	--	12 Ghumaons land
168.	Ucha Bunga	--	--	Land worth of 2600/-
169.	Malwai Bunga	--	--	84 Bighas free land from Riasat Patiala
170.	Bunga Majbian	--	--	--
171.	Bhagi Bandar	--	3 Koh from Damdama	--
172.	Kot Sambhir (Kot Shmir)	--	--	70 Ghumaons land free from Government
173.	Bathinda	--	--	333 Bighas land free from Governement
174.	Ratan Ha	--	--	--
175.	Bhagu	--	--	100 Ghumaons land free
176.	Bhai Ke Chakk	--	--	Three Hal land, 100 Rs. Cash from Patiala
177.	Laveri wala Tibba (Kahan Singh wala)	--	1½ Koh from chakk	55 Ghumaons land
178.	Lakhi Jangal (Mehman)	--	5 Koh from Bathinda	55 Ghumaons land
179.	Ablu	--	5 Koh from Lakhi Jangal	--
180.	Bhokhri	--	--	--
181.	Chand Bhan	--	--	--
182.	Talha Sahib	--	735 Bighas land	735 Bighas land, 108 from Govt. of Patiala
183.	Kewal	--	7 Koh from Damdma	Five Hal land
184.	Jhorerh	--	5 Koh from Kewal	--
185.	Jhanda Pind	--	6 Koh from Jhorerh	250 Bighas land
186.	Sarsa Shehar	Renovate (1932 BS. 1875 AD.)	4 Koh from Jhanda	300 Bighas land, 1500 income
187.	Khural Pind	--	--	--
188.	Nauher Shehar	--	20 Koh from Sarsa	--
189.	Bhandre	--	18 Koh from Nauher	--
190.	Suhewa Sahib	--	7 Koh from Bhandre	200/- Rs. Income
191.	Pushkar Raj Tirath	--	Ajmer	--
192.	Rampur Churu	--	--	--

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year	Place	Income
193.	Naraina Shehar Man Sahib	--	Naraina Shehar	--
194.	Lali Pind	--	10 Koh from Naraina	--
195.	Ghumroda	--	--	--
196.	Kulait	--	4 Koh from Ghumroda	--
197.	Baghaur Shehar	--	--	--
198.	Delhi (Moti Bagh)	--	Delhi	Income only Rs. 25/- from Patiala
199.	Rann de Chautre	--	--	--
200.	Chataurgarh	--	--	--
201.	Baranpur (Burhanpur)	--	--	200/- Rs. Income from Govt. offering on the eve of fairs
202.	Daulatabad	--	--	--
203.	Mathra	--	Mathra	--
204.	Agra	--	Agra	--
205.	Balapur Akole	--	--	--
206.	Basmat Shehar	--	21 Koh from Akole	--
207.	Nanded Shehar	--	Nanded	--
208.	Bandeghat	--	Nanded	--
209.	Heera Ghat	--	Nanded	--
210.	Nagina Ghat	--	Nanded	--
211.	Shikar Ghat	--	Nanded	--
212.	Shehar Wali Sangat	--	Nanded	--
213.	Abchal Nagar	--	Nanded	--



**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU HAR RAI**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurudwara Janam Asthan Sri Harmandar Sahib	Kiratpur	-	Sikh
2.	Gurdwara Shish Mahel Sahib	-	-	Sikh
3.	Gurdwara Sri Akal Takhat Sahib	Amritsar	-	Sodhis (Anandpur)
4.	Gurdwara Sri Man Sahib	Kiratpur Sahib	-	-
5.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	-	-	Sikh
6.	Gurdwara Sewak Nihal Sahib	Hoshiarpur	-	Sikh
7.	Gurdwara Harian Velan Sahib	Hoshiarpur	-	Sikh
8.	Gurdwara Bhungrani Sahib	Kapurthala	-	sikh
9.	Gurdwara Chautra Sahib	Kapurthala	Too much land	Udasi
10.	Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur	Land Associated	Udasi Sadh
11.	Gurdwara Bag Sahib	Jalandhar	-	Suthre
12.	Gurdwara Puadhreh Sahib	Puadhreh	-	Udasi Sadhus
13.	Gurdwara Gehal Pind Sahib	Badhore	-	Sikh
14.	Gurdwara Khuh Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
15.	Gurdwara Palahi Sahib	Ambala	-	Nirmale Sant
16.	Gurdwara Takiabad Sahib	Phagwara (Kapurthala)	-	Udasi
17.	Gurdwara Phagwara Shehar	Phagwara	-	-
18.	Gurdwara Palah Sahib	Phagwara	-	Udasi Sadhus
19.	Gurudwara Sahib Pharala Pind	Phagwara	-	Udasi Sadhus
20.	Gurudwara Sahib Dujamsanda	Phagwara	-	Sikh

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
21.	Nanaksar Gurudwara Sahib Hakimpura	Distt. Jalandhar	-	Nihang Singh
22.	Gurdwara Daulewal Sahib	Daulewal (Anandpur)	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Bunga Sahib	Kiratpur	-	Sikh
24.	Gurudwara Kakru ka Amb Sahib	Distt. Ambala	-	Nihang singh
25.	Gurdwara Pahoa Sahib	Distt. Ambala	-	Udasi Sadhus
26.	Gurdwara Thanesar Shehar	Ambala	-	Sikh
27.	Gurudwara Gurgadi Asthan Shish Mahel	Kiratpur	-	Sikh
28.	Gurdwara Patal puri Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-



**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU HARKRISHAN**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurudwara Janam Asthan Shir Harmandar Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-
2.	Gurdwara Takhat Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-
3.	Gurdwara Panjokhra Sahib	Panjokhra	-	-
4.	Gurdwara Bangla Sahib	Delhi	-	Sikhs of Delhi
5.	Gurdwara Bala Sahib	Delhi	Land associated	Sikh

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU TEG BAHADUR**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurudwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
2.	Gurudwara Bhora Sahib	Baba Bkala (Amritsar)	-	Local Committiee
3.	Gurudwara Sri Darbar Sahib	Baba Bakala	-	-
4.	Gurudwara Sri Thada Sahib	Amritsar	-	S.G.P.C
5.	Gurudwara Damdama Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
6.	Gurudwara Kotha Sahib	-	Land	S.G.P.C
7.	Gurudwara Guru Palah Sahib (Guru Ka Chakk)	Phagwara (Sarala Pind)	Too much land	Udasi Sadhus
8.	Gurudwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Kehloor	-	-
9.	Gurudwara Anandpur Kalaurnh	Anandpur	-	Sikh
10.	Gurudwara Dadu	Majra Sahib (Anandpur)	-	Sikh
11.	Gurudwara Ugana Sarai Sahib	Ugana	-	Sikh
12.	Gurudwara Naulakha Sahib	Ugana	-	Sikh
13.	Gurudwara Tehalpur Sahib	patiala		Nirmale
14.	Gurudwara Aakarh Pind Sahib	Patiala	-	Nirmale
15.	Gurudwara Lung Pind Sahib	Patiala	-	Sikh
16.	Gurudwara Sahib pind Sembhrhu	Patiala	-	Sikh
17.	Gurudwara Rohta Sahib	Sembhrhu	-	Sikh
18.	Gurudwara Sahib Gunike pind	Rohta	-	Sikh
19.	Gurudwara Sahib Rajo Majra	Nabha	-	Sikh
20.	Gurudwara Guru Ka Khuh Sahib	Mulo Majra	-	-
21.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Sekh	Pind Sekh (Mulewal)	land associated	Sodhi Sahib
22.	Gurudwara Sekha Sahib	-	7, hal, 2 hal	Sikh
23.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Kattu	Kattu	land associated	Nirmale

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
24.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Pharwahi	Pharwahi	Some land associated	Sikh
25.	Gurudwara Sahib pind hadeaya	Pharwahi	-	Sikh
26.	Gurudwara Sahib Morh Dhilwan	Dhilwan	land associated	Sikh
27.	Gurudwara Sahib Bhader	Bhader	land associated	Nihang Singh
28.	Gurudwara Sahib Ali Sher	Nabha	-	Sikh
29.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Joga	Joga	-	Sikh
30.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Bhupal	Bhupal	-	Sikh
31.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Kheewa	Bhupal (Kheewa)	Jagir Associated	Sikh
32.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Samai	Samai	-	Sikh
33.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Bhikhi	Bhikhi	Land	Sikh
34.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Gurne	Bhikhi	land Assoicated	Sikh
35.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Khayala	Gurne (Khayala)		Sikh
36.	Gurudwara Sahib Pind Dikh	Dikh	-	Sikh
37.	Gurudwara Sahib Sabo Ke Morh	Sabo Ke Morh	land associated	Sikh
38.	Gurudwara Sahib Mai Sarkhana	Mai Sarkhana	-	Sikh
39.	Gurudwara Sahib Titar	-	land associated	Sikh
40.	Gurudwara Man Sahib Sabo ki Talwandi	Sabo Ki Talwandi	-	Sikh
41.	Gurudwara Man Sahib Guru Sar	Sabo ki Tawandi	-	Sikh
42.	Gurudwara Suli Sar Sahib Pind Dharmu ka kot	Dharmu Ka Kot	land associated	"
43.	Gurudwara Sahib pind Bre	Bre	"	"
44.	Gurudwara Gobindpur Sahib	-	"	Nirmale sant
45.	Gurudwara Sangerhi Sahib	Gobind pur	-	Sikh



<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
46.	Gurudwara Gaga Sahib	Sangerhi	land associated	Sikh
47.	Gurudwara Lel Sahib	Gaga	-	Sikh
48.	Gurudwara Munak Sahib	lel	land associated	Sikh
49.	Gurudwara Makorah Sahib	Munak (Makorah)	-	Sikh
50.	Gurudwara Dhamdhan Sahib	Dhamdhan	land asociated	Sikh
51.	Gurudwara Baharjakh Sahib	Karukshetra on the bank River Sarswati	On the bank of River Sarswati	Sikh
52.	Gurudwara Kanthal Sahib	Kanthal	-	Sikh
53.	Gurudwara Barna Sahib	Kanthal (Barna)	-	Sikh
54.	Gurudwara Thanesar Sahib	Thanesar	-	Sikh
55.	Gurudwara Bani Badarpur Sahib	Bani Badarpur	-	Nirmale Sant
56.	Gurudwara Kara Manakpur Sahib	Manakpur	-	Udasi
57.	Gurudwara Sahib Mathra Shehar	Mathra	-	Sikh
58.	Gurudwara Sahib Shehar Agra	Agra	-	Nirmale Sant
59.	Gurudwara Sahib Shehar Etaya	Etaya (On the bank of river Jamuna)	-	Udasi Sadhu
60.	Gurudwara Sahib Pragraj	Pragraj	-	Nirmale
61.	Gurudwara Sahib Waddi Sangat Kashi	Kashi	-	Bhalle Bawe
62.	Gurudwara Sahib Waddi Sangat Shehar Sasram	Sasram	-	-
63.	Gurudwara sahib Gaya	Gaya	-	Udasi
64.	Gurudwara Haweli Sahib	Patna	-	Sikh
65.	Gurudwara Sahib Gai Ghat Ganga Kinare	-	-	"
66.	Gurudwara Sahib Guru Ka Bagh	-	-	"
67.	Gurudwara Sahib Badh Shehar	Patna	-	Udasi
68.	Gurudwara Sahib Manger Shehar	Manger	-	"



<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
69.	Gurudwara Sahib Bhagalpur Shehar	Bhagalpur	-	Diwane Sadh
70.	Gurudwara Sahib Kehal Gaon	-	-	Udasi
71.	Gurudwara Sahib Kant Nagar	Kant Nagar	-	Sikh
72.	Gurudwara Sahib Makhsudabad Shehar	Makhsudabad (Bengal)	-	Udasi
73.	Gurudwara Sahib Malda Shehar	Malda Shehar	-	Udasi
74.	Gurudwara Sahib Rangpur	Rangpur	-	"
75.	Gurudwara Sahib Dhaka Shehar	Rangpur (Dhaka)	-	Sikh
76.	Gurudwara Dhobdi Sahib (Des Assam)	Assam	-	-
77.	Gurdwara Harmindar Sahib	Patna	-	-
78.	Gurudwar Mirdang Wali Sangat	Yavanpur	-	Sikh
79.	Gurudwara Sahib Ajudhyapuri	Ajudhyapuri	-	Sikh
80.	Gurdwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sodhis
81.	Gurudwara Kiratpur Sahib	Kiratpur-	-	-
82.	Gurudwara Makararpur Sahib	Makararpur	-	Masand
83.	Gurudwara Kabulpur Sahib	Kabulpur		Nihang Singh
84.	Gurudwara Nanherhi Sahib	Ambala (Nanherhi)	Too much land associated	Nihang Singh
85.	Gurudwara Bahadurgarh Sahib	Nanherhi (Bahadurgarh)	-	Under Government (Sikh)
86.	Gurudwara Sahib Qille De Ander	-	-	Under Patiala Government (Sikh)
87.	Gurudwara Moti Bagh Sahib	-	-	under Government (Sikh)
88.	Gurudwara Sahib Garhi	Garhi	-	Sikh
89.	Gurudwara Karhali Sahib	Samana (Karhali)	-	"
90.	Gurudwara Cheeka Sahib	Cheeka Pind	-	-

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
91.	Gurudwara Sahib karara pind	Karra (Karara)	-	Sikh
92.	Gurudwara Budh pur Sahib	Near Ghuram	-	-
93.	Gurudwara Bibipur Sahib	Ghuram (Bibipur)	-	Sikh
94.	Gurudwara Dhamdhan Sahib	Dhamdhan	-	"
95.	Gurudwara Khark Sahib	Khark	-	"
96.	Gurudwara Khatkarh Sahib	Khatkarh	-	"
97.	Gruu Sahib nd	nd	-	Sikh (Under nd Government)
98.	Gurudwara Lakhan Majra Sahib	Lakhan Mazra	-	Sikh
99.	Gurudwara Sahib shehar Rohtak	Rohtak	-	Udassi
100.	Gurudwara Guru ka Bagh Sahib	Agra	-	Sikh
101.	Gurudwara Sisganj Sahib	Delhi	Jagir from Sikh rulers.	Sikh
102.	Gurudwara Rakabganj Sahib	Delhi	Free land of five hals	Under committee
103.	Gurudwara Dehura Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh and sodhis

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU GOBIND SINGH**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Harimandar Sahib	Patna	-	Nihang Singh
2.	Gurdwara Mani Sangat Bal Lila Sahib	Patna	-	Nirmale
3.	Gurdwara Sahib Sangat Handi Wali	Patna	-	Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Sahib Chota Mirjapur	Chota Mirzapur	-	Sikh
5.	Gurdwara Guru ka Bagh Kashi	Kashi	-	Sikh
6.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Ayudheya	Ayudheya	-	Nihang Singh
7.	Gurdwara Sahib Suraj Kund Ajudheya	Ayudheya	-	-
8.	Lakhnaur Sahib	Lakhnaur	-	Sikh
9.	Gurdwara Sahib Rane Majra	Rane Majra	-	Nihang Singh
10.	Gurdwara Sahib Sular Pind	Sular	-	Nihang Singh
11.	Gurdwara Sahib Mardo Pind	Mardo Pind	-	Nihang Singh
12.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhanno Kherhi	Bhanno Kherhi	-	Sikh
13.	Gurdwara Ambala Shehar	Ambala	-	Nihang Singh
14.	Gurdwara Guru Ke Mahel	Anandpur	-	Sodhis
15.	Gurdwara Man Sahib Basantgarh	Anandpur	-	-
16.	Gurdwara Guru Ke Lahore Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh
17.	Gurdwara Baolian Sahib	Guru Ka Lahore	-	-
18.	Gurdwara Sri Akal Bunga Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh
19.	Gurdwara Sri Anandgarh Sahib	Anandpur	-	-
20.	Gurdwara Haulgarh Sahib	-	-	Sikh
21.	Gurdwara Haweli Sahib	-	-	-



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year/Place	Income	Administration
22.	Gurdwara Chobdar Sahib Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	-	Guru Singh Sabha Hoshiarpur
23.	Gurdwara Ghanaula Sahib	-	-	Sikh
24.	Gurdwara Kotla Sahib	Ropar	-	-
25.	Gurdwara Bhattha Sahib	Ropar	-	Sikh
26.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Nabha	Distt. Rajpura	-	Sikh
27.	Gurdwara Baoli Sahib	Nabha	-	Udasi
28.	Gurdwara Man Sahib	Dakoli	-	Banjareer Lubane Sikh
29.	Gurdwara Man Sahib	-	-	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Sahib Manak Tabra	Rani Da Raipur (Tabra)	-	Sikh
31.	Gurdwara Sahib Nahan Sirmour	Nahan Sirmour	-	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Paunta Sahib	Nahan	Land Associated & Annual income from phulkia states	Sikh
33.	Gurdwara Man Sahib	Doon	-	Udasi
34.	Gurdwara Kapal Mochan Sahib	Jagadri	Land Associated	Sikh
35.	Gurdwara Sahib Riyasat Burhia Main Doab Zila Ambala	Burhia (Distt. Ambala)	-	-
36.	Gurdwara Toka Sahib	Nahan	-	-
37.	Gurdwara Rani De Raipur Sahib	Distt. Ambala	Few Land associated	Sikh
38.	Gurdwara Khidrabad Sahib	Khidrabad	-	Sikh
39.	Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib	Anadpur	-	Sikh
40.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh
41.	Gurdwara Saluri Sahib	Saluri	Land Associated	Sikh
42.	Gurdwara Nadaun Sahib	Nadoun	-	Sikh



Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Year/Place	Income	Administration
43.	Gurdwara ndwarhi Sahib	ndwarhi	-	Sikh
44.	Gurdwara Bhalrhi Bhlann Sahib	ndwarhi	-	Sikh
45.	Gurdwara Sahib Naina Devi Name (Pahar Utte)	Near Anandpur	-	Sikh
46.	Gurdwara Sri Kesgarh Sahib	Anandpur	Land Jagir Associated	S.G.P.C
47.	Gurdwara Sahib Nirmohgarh	Kiratpur	-	Sikh
48.	Gurdwara Sahib Basali	Anandpur	-	Sikh
49.	Gurdwara Sahit Babhor	Babhor	-	Sikh
50.	Gurdwara Gur Palah Sahib	Palah	-	Sikh
51.	Gurdwara Kherha Kalmot Sahib	Kalmot	-	Sikh
52.	Gurdwara Sahib Gaddiyal	Gaddiyal	-	Sikh
53.	Gurdwara Sri Anandpur Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sodhis
54.	Gurdwara Rual Sar Sahib	Mandi	-	Brahman
55.	Gurdwara Sahib Mandi Rajdhani	Distt. Kangra	-	Udasi
56.	Raj Mahelan Vich Gurdwara Sahib	Mandi	-	Brahman
57.	Gurdwara Kamlahgarh Sahib	-	-	-
58.	Gurdwara Agampur Sahib	Agampur (Anandpur)	-	Sikh
59.	Gurdwara Sahib Ropar Shehar	Ropar	-	Sikh
60.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Sanghol	Sanghol	-	Sikh
61.	Gurdwara Kara Sahib	Sangol	-	Sikh
62.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Siana	Siana	-	Sikh
63.	Gurdwara Sahib Dusra	-	-	Ram Di Bans De Lok
64.	Gurdwara Sahib Pahoa	Pahoa	-	Sikh
65.	Gurdwara Jyoti Sar Sahib	Thaneser	-	Nirmale
66.	Gurdwara Sahib Raja Karan De Theh Utte	Thaneser	-	Sikh
67.	Gurdwara Thanesar Sahib	Thanesar	-	Sikh
68.	Gurdwara Thanesar Shehar	Thanesar	-	Brahman

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
69.	Gurdwara Sahib Boor Majra	Boor Majra	-	Sikh
70.	Gurdwara Sahib Chamkaur	Chamkaur	-	Nihang Singh (Budha Dal)
71.	Gurdwara Sahib Jand	Jand (Chamkaur)	-	Sikh
72.	Gurdwara Jharh Sahib Bahlolpur	Bhalolpur	-	Sikh
73.	Gurdwara Man Sahib Puat Nagar	Puat Nagar	-	-
74.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Mashiwarha	Machiwarha	-	Sikh
75.	Gurdwara Guru Sar Sahib	Machiwarha	-	Sikh
76.	Gurdwara Sahib Katanni Pind	-	-	Sikh
77.	Gurdwara Sahib Kanech Pind	Near Sahnewal	-	Sikh
78.	Gurdwara Sahib Aalamgeer	Aalamgir	-	Sikh
79.	Gurdwara Sahib Jodh Pind	Jodh	-	Sikh
80.	Gurdwara Sahib Mohi Pind	Mohi Pind	-	-
81.	Gurdwara Sahib Siloani	Mohi (Siloani)	-	Sikh
82.	Gurdwara Sahib Hehar Pind	Hehar Pind	Huge Land Associated	Udasi
83.	Gurdwara Sahib Lamme Jattpure	Lamme Jattpur	-	Sikh
84.	Gurdwara Sahib Chakar Pind	Chakar Pind	-	Sikh
85.	Gurdwara Sahib Takhtupura Pind	Takhtupura Pind	-	Sikh
86.	Gurdwara Sahib Madhey Pind	Madhey Pind	-	Sikh
87.	Gurdwara Dine Ke Pind	Dine Ke Pind	-	Nirmale
88.	Gurdwara Sahib Manan Da Burj	-	-	Sikh
89.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhadaur	Bhadaur	-	Sikh
90.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhai da Dialpura	Dialpura	-	Nihang Singh
91.	Gurdwara Sahib Patto Pind	Patto Pind		Sikh
92.	Gurdwara Sahib Jalal Pind	Jalal Pind	-	Sikh
93.	Gurdwara Sahib Dod Pind	Dod Pind	-	Sikh



<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
94.	Gurdwara Sahib Bandar Pind	BandarPind	-	Sikh
95.	Gurdwara Sahib Bargarhi Pind	Bargarhi Pind	-	Sikh
96.	Gurdwara Sahib Behbal Pind	Behbal Pind	-	Sikh
97.	Gurdwara Gurusar Sahib	(Sarav) Faridkot	-	Nirmale
98.	Gurdwara Gangsar Sahib	Jaifo	-	Singh
99.	Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib Sahib	Maluk Das Pind (Jaifo)	-	Sikh
100.	Gurdwara Sahib Lambh Wali	Faridkot	-	Sikh
101.	Gurdwara Sahib Kotkapura	Kotkapura	-	Sikh
102.	Gurdwara Sahib Dhillwan Sodhian	Sodhian (Faridkot)	-	Sodhi
103.	Gurdwara Sahib Rameana	Rameana	-	-
104.	Gurdwara Tibbi Sahib	Khidrana	-	Sikh
105.	Gurdwara Tambu Sahib	Mukatsar	-	Sikh
106.	Gurdwara Shaheed Ganj Sahib	Mukatsar	-	S.G.P.C.
107.	Gurdwara Man Sahib	Mukatsar	-	Sikh
108.	Gurdwara Sahib Sarai Pind	Sarai Pind	-	Sikh
109.	Gurdwara Sahib Tahlian Fatlu Sammu Pind	Mukatsar	-	Sikh
110.	Gurdwara Sahib Wazeed Pur	Wazeed Pur (Ferozpur)	-	Udasi
111.	Gurdwara Sahib Rupana	-	-	Sikh
112.	Gurdwara Gurusar Sahib	Rupana	-	Sikh
113.	Gurdwara Sahib Thehrhi Pind	Thehrhi Pind	-	Sikh
114.	Gurdwara Bad Tirath Sahib	(Haripura Village Distt. Sarsa)	-	Namdharie Kuke Singh
115.	Gurdwara Sahib Kaal Jhlani	Kaal Jhlani	-	Sikh
116.	Gurdwara Sahib Bambeeha	Bambeeha (Kaal Jhalani)	-	Sikh

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
117.	Gurdwara Ruhela Sahib	Ruhela	-	Sikh
118.	Gurdwara Jangi Rana Sahib	Rana	-	Sikh
119.	Gurdwara Bhai Da Kot Sahib	Bhai Da Kot	-	Sikh
120.	Gurdwara Sahib Chand	Chand	-	Sikh
121.	Gurdwara Sahib Chatteana	Chatteana	-	Sikh
122.	Gurdwara Sahib Bajak Pind	Bajak Pind	-	Sikh
123.	Gurdwara Bagsar Sahib	Jassi PInd	-	Sikh
124.	Gurdwara Sahib Pakka Pind	Pakka Pind	-	Sikh
125.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Sabbo Ki Talwandi	-	Sikh
126.	Gurdwara Takhat Sahib	”	-	Sikh
127.	Gurdwara Bdda Darbar Man Sahib	”	-	Sikh
128.	Gurdwara Gurusar Sahib	”	-	Sikh
129.	Gurdwara Likhansar Sahib	”	-	Sikh
130.	Gurdwara Jandsar Sahib	-	-	Sikh
131.	Gurdwara Haulgarh Sahib	-	-	Sikh
132.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhagi Bandar	Bhagi Bandar	-	Sikh
133.	Gurdwara Sahib Shameer Da Kot	-	-	Dewane Sadhu
134.	Gudwara Sahib Chakk Bhai Ke	Chakk Bhaike	-	Sikh
135.	Gurdwara Sahib Chakk Bhaike	-	-	Nirmale
136.	Gurdwara Man Sahib	-	-	Sikh
137.	Gurdwara Sahib Bathinda	Bathinda	-	Sikh
138.	Gurdwara Sahib Bathinde Qille Vich	Bathinda	-	Sikh
139.	Gurdwara Lakhi Jungle Sahib	Lakhi Jungle (Mehma Pind)	-	Sikh
140.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhokhri Pind	Bhokhri	-	Sikh
141.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Tala	Tala Pind	-	Sikh
142.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Bhaggu	Bhaggu	-	Sikh
143.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Kewal	-	-	Sikh
144.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Jhorarh	Jhorarh	-	Sikh



<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Gurdwara</b>	<b>Year/Place</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
145.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Jhanda	Jhanda	-	Udasi
146.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Sarsa	Sarsa	-	-
147.	Gudwara Sahib Pind Khural	Khural (Sarsa)	-	Sikh
148.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Nahur	Nahur	-	Sikh
149.	Gurdwara Sahib Bhadra	Bhadra	-	-
150.	Gurdwara Sahib Suhewa	Suhewa	-	Sikh
151.	Gurdwara Sahib Madhu Sighana	Madhu Sighana	-	Udasi
152.	Gurdwara Sahib Gobind Ghat	Pushkar	-	-
153.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Naraina	Naraina	-	Dadu Panthi Sadhu
154.	Pind Kulat	Kulat Gram	-	-
155.	Gurdwara Sahib Ghamroda	Ghamroda Pind	-	-
156.	Gurdwara Sahib Moti Bagh	Delhi	-	Sikhs of Delhi
157.	Gurdwara Sahib Suraj Kund Mathra	Mathra	-	Udasi
158.	Gurdwara Sahib Agra	Agra	-	Nirmale
159.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Burhanpur (Deccan)	Burhanpur	-	-
160.	Gurdwara Sangat Sahib Naded Shehar Des Daccan	Nanded	Land Associated	-
161.	Gurdwara Sahib Bande Ghat	Nanded	-	-
162.	Gurdwara Heera Ghat Sahib	Nanded	-	Sikh
163.	Gurdwara Shikar Ghat Sahib	Nanded	-	Sikh
164.	Gurdwara Sahib Nagina Ghat	Nanded	-	Sikh
165.	Gurdwara Sahib Sachkhand Sri Hazur Abchal Nagar Sahib .	Nanded	Land grant worth of 22000 from Nizam Hyderabad	Nizam Hyderabad

**APPENDIX - VI**

**GURU-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SIKH SHRINES**

**GIANI THAKUR SINGH (1838-1945)**

**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN (1923)**

Sri Guru Nanak Dev	81
Sri Guru Angad Dev	8
Sri Guru Amardas	12
Sri Guru Ramdas	10
Sri Guru Arjan Dev	38
Sri Guru Hargobind	86
Sri Guru Har Rai	28
Sri Guru Harkrishan	5
Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur	103
Sri Guru Gobind Singh	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH (1838-1945)****SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN (1923)****SRI GURU NANAK DEV**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Sri Nankana Sahib	West Punjab (Rai Bhoi Bhattian Di Talwandi)	1,22000 Near about	1978 BS. Akali Singh
2.	Gurdwara Nanaksar Sahib	-	-	Sikh
3.	Gurdwara Kiara Sahib	West Punjab	-	Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Maal Sahib	West Punjab	-	P.S.G.P.C
5.	Gurdwara Tambu Sahib	West Punjab	-	Nihang Singh
6.	Gurdwara Khara Sauda chuhadkana	West Punjab	-	P.S.G.P.C
7.	Gurdwara Hatt Sahib Sultanpur	Sultanpur	-	
8.	Gurdwara Ber Sahib	"	Jagir From Kapurthala	Sikh
9.	Sultanpur Sant Ghat	"	-	-
10.	Gurdwara Kothrhi Sahib	"	-	-
11.	Gurdwara Bibi Nanki Di Dharamsal	"	-	-
12.	Batala Gurudwara vivah Asthan	Batala	-	S.G.P.C.
13.	Gurdwara Kotha Sahib Uddoke Pind	Uddoke Pind (Batala)	-	Sikh
14.	Gurdwara Rorhi Sahib Emnabad	Emnabad	-	-
15.	Gurdwara Charan kawal Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-
16.	Takia Budhann Shah Kiratpur	Kiratpur	-	-
17.	Gurdwara Panjaurh Sahib	Patiala	-	Udasi
18.	Gurdwara Joharh Sahib	Panjaurh	-	Basi Khatri
19.	Gurdwara Charan Padka	Distt. Pauri	-	Udasi
20.	Gurdwara Barsha Sahib	-	-	-



Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
21.	Bangal vich Gurudwara Charan Padka Sahib	Bangal	-	-
22.	Lahore Shehar Gurudwara Jawahar Mall de Chuhatte vich hai	Lahore	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Sidh Batti	Distt. Ambala	-	udasi
24.	Gurdwara Sahib Karnal	Karnal	-	
25.	Gurdwara Tamsa Sahib	Nazamabad, Distt. Aazamgarh	-	udasi
26.	Gurdwara Sital kund	Rajgiri (Distt. Patna)	-	-
27.	Gurdwara Baoli Sahib	Distt. Kattak (Urissa)	-	udasi
28.	Gurdwara Sahib Silt Shehar	Dhaka	-	-
29.	Gurdwara Panja Sahib	Hasan Abdal (Distt. Kamalpur)	-	S.G.P.C.
30.	Gurdwara Choa Sahib	Jalalabad	-	Bawe Bhalle
31.	Gurdwara Charan Padka	Yunagarh	-	Suthre
32.	Gurdwara Guruthan Sahib	Gujrat	-	-
33.	Gurdwara Till Gan Sahib	Puliam Kota (Singladeep)	-	Udasi
34.	Gurdwara Nanak Jhera Sahib	Hydrabad	-	-
35.	Gurdwara Nanak Mata Sahib	Distt. Nainital	Too much land	Udasi
36.	Gurdwara Ban Sahib	Nainital	-	-
37.	Gurdwara Charan Padka Sahib	Distt. Pauri	-	-
38.	Gurdwara Thada Sahib	Delhi	-	-
39.	Gurdwara Pau Sahib	Delhi	-	Udasi
40.	Gurdwara Guru Than Sahib	Sarsa	-	Sai Fakir
41.	Gurdwara Nankana Sahib	Songroor	Land Grant from Riast Phool	-
42.	Gurdwara Chubara Sahib	Manshrpur (Capital Nabha)	-	-



Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
43.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Takhtupura	Ludhiana	-	Sikh
44.	Pind Nange di Sarai	Ferozpur	-	udasi
45.	Gurdwara Pind Khalrha Sahib	Lahore	-	-
46.	Gurdwara Lahurha Sahib	Ghawind	-	Sikh
47.	Gurdwara Sahib chahal Pind	Lahore	-	Sikh
48.	Gurdwara Nankana Sahib	Lahore	-	Nirmale
49.	Gurdwara Sahib Alpa Pind	Alpa	-	udasi
50.	Gurdwara Guru Thaan Sahib	Kanganpur	-	Sikh
51.	Gurdwara Sahib Bheela Pind	Kanganpur	-	Sikh
52.	Gurdwara Shehar Satghara	West punjab	-	Sikh
53.	Gurdwara Rorhi sahib	Emnabad	-	-
54.	Gurdwara Sahib pakho ke pind	Dehra Baba Nanak	-	-
55.	Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
56.	Gurdwara Babe di Ber Sahib	Kartarpur	-	S.G.P.C.
57.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Sahawal	Sialkot	-	Udasi
58.	Gurdwara Sahib Pind Uch	Multan	-	-
59.	Gurdwara Sahib Multan Shehar	Multan	-	Mujawar
60.	Gurdwara Sahib Shehar Pakpatan (Zila Mintgumri)	Pakpatan	-	-
61.	Gurdwara Sahib Achal Pind	Batala	-	Nirmale
62.	Gurdwara Sahib Karhyana Pahar	Sargodha on hill top	-	-
63.	Gurdwara Gurusar Sahib	Chak No. 127 Jhang Branch	11 Murabba land Associated	Sikh
64.	Gurdwara Tilla bal Gudai Sidh	Jehlum	-	Jogis
65.	Gurdwara Choa Sahib	Ruhtas	-	Sikh
66.	Gurdwara Ker Sahib	Mangat, Distt. Jehlam	-	udasi

Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
67.	Gurdwara Dhav Sahib	Sialkot	-	Sikh
68.	Gurdwara Sahib Baghdad	Baghdad	-	Musalman
69.	Gurdwara Sahib Kalat Baluchistan	Baluchistan	Jagir Associated	Udasi
70.	Gurdwara Sahib Koita	-	-	-
71.	Gurdwara Sahib Shikarpur Sindh	Shikarpur (Sindh)	Jagir Associated	Udasi
72.	Gurdwara Sadh Bela Sahib	Sakhar	-	Udasi
73.	Gurdwara Sahib Multan	Multan	-	-
74.	Gurdwara Nanaksar Sahib Pind Harrapa	Distt. Mintgumri	-	Bhaiane Sikh
75.	Gurdwara Sahib Dipalpur	Dipalpur	-	Bawe Bhalle
76.	Gurdwara Pathewind Sahib	Distt. Amritsar	-	-
77.	Gurdwara Tapiana Sahib	Khadoor	-	-
78.	Gurdwara Dhab Kaulan wali	Dhab Kaulan	-	-
79.	Gurdwara Nanksar Sahib Pind Verka	Verka	-	S.G.P.C.
80.	Gurdwara Sri Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur (Distt. Sialkot)	-	udasi
81.	Gurdwara Dehra Baba Nanak Sahib	Kartarpur	-	Bedis

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU ANGAD DEV**

Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
1.	Gurdwara Sahib Nange di Sarai	Malwa 11 Koh from Mukatsar	-	Udasis
2.	Gurdwara Khadoor Sahib	Khadoor Sahib	-	S.P.G.C.
3.	Gurdwara Sahib pind Bharowal	Bharowal	-	-
4.	Gurdwara Khan Rajada	Near Khadoor Sahib	-	-
5.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Khadoor Sahib	-	Ramgarhie Sikh
6.	Gurdwara Rorhi Sahib	-	-	-
7.	Gurdwara Mall Akharah	Khadoor Sahib	-	-
8.	Gurdwara Joti Jot Sahib	Khadoor Sahib	-	S.P.G.C.



**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU AMARDAS**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Sahib Basarke Pind	Amritsar	Huge Land	Nirmle Saints
2.	Gurdwara Thada Sahib	Khadoor Sahib	-	-
3.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	-	-	Ramgarhie Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Chubara Sahib	-	-	Bawe Bhalle
5.	Gurdwara Bada Darbar Sabha Thaan	-	-	-
6.	Gurdwara Kotha Sahib	Basarke	-	Nirmale
7.	Gurdwara Sahib Thanesar Shehar	Thanesar	-	Sikh
8.	Gurdwara Sahib Kurukshetra	Thanesar Karukshetra		Nrmale Saint
9.	Gurdwara Sahib Kankhal	Kankhal	-	Nirmale Sadhus
10.	Gurdwara Sri Baoli Sahib	Goindwal	-	Bawe Bhalle
11.	Gurdwara Sahib pind Bhai Behlol (Zila Lahore)	Lahore	-	Udasi
12.	Gurdwara Kothrhi Sahib Goindwal Sahib	-	-	Bhalle

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU RAMDAS**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Gurdwara Janam Asthan chuni Mandi Lahore Shehar	Lahore (Chuni Mandi)	-	Sikh
2.	Gurdwara Dharamshala Sri Guru Ramdas Sahib	Lahore	-	Sikh
3.	Gurdwara Sahib Gurai Asthan Goindwal Sahib	Goindwal	-	Bhalle
4.	Gurdwara Sahib Khuh de Darshan	Goindwal	-	-
5.	Gurdwara Guru ke Mahel	Amritsar	-	Sikh
6.	Gurdwara Santokhsar	Amritsar	-	Sikh
7.	Gurdwara Sri Athsath Tirath	Amritsar	-	-
8.	Gurdwara Harimandar Sahib Sri Amritsar	1575/ 1577 AD.	-	-
9.	Gurdwara Dukhbhanjani Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
10.	Gurdwara Dehura Sahib	Amritsar	-	-

**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SHRI GURU ARJAN DEV**

Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
1.	Gurdwara Janam Asthan Chubacha Sahib	Goindwal	-	Bhalle
2.	Gurdawra Thamb Sahib	-	-	Bhalle
3.	Gurdawra Pind Mau	Mau		Nihang Singh
4.	Gurdawra Diwankhana	Lahore		Sikh
5.	Gurdawra Guru ke Mahel Gurae Asthan	Amritsar		"
6.	Gurdawra Santokhsar Tahli Sahib	"		Sikh
7.	Gurdawra Darbar Sahib Sachkhand Sri Amritsar	Amritsar (1588 AD.)	-	-
8.	Gurdawra Athsath Tirath Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
9.	Gurdawra Man Sahib	"	-	-
10.	Gurdawra Laichi Ber	"	-	-
11.	Gurdawra Hari ki Pauri Sahib	"	-	-
12.	Gurdawra Sahib Jambar Pind	Jambar Pind (Distt. Lahore)	-	Sikh
13.	Gurdawra Sahib Pind Madar	Madar	-	-
14.	Gurdawra Sahib Waddi Sarhaali	Sarhali	-	Sikh
15.	Gurdawra Chapri Sahib	Sarhali	-	Sikh
16.	Gurdawra Chola Sahib	Bhaini	Huge land	S.G.P.C
17.	Gurdawra Sahib Guru ki wadali Pind	Amritsar	-	Bawe Bedi
18.	Gurdawra Chehehrta Sahib	Chehehrta	Huge land	S.G.P.C



Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
19.	Gurdawra Sarovar Sri Tarn Taran Sahib	Tarn Taran 1590/1596 AD.	Huge Jagir and land	S.G.P.C
20.	Gurdawra Darbar Tarn Taran Sahib	Tarn Taran (1597AD.)	-	S.G.P.C
21.	Gurdawra Man Sahib	"	-	-
22.	Gurdawra Guru Ka Khuh Sahib	"	-	-
23.	Gurdawra Korhgarh Sahib	Tarn Taran	land associated (M. Rant Singh)	-
24.	Gurdawra Thamm Sahib	Near Jalandhar	Huge land and jagir	udassi
25.	Gurdawra Gangsar Sahib	-	-	-
26.	Gurdawra Thada Sahib	Goindwal	-	-
27.	Gurdawra Sri Ramsar sarovar Sahib	Amritsar	-	Sikh
28.	Gurdawra Sri Ramsar Sahib	"	-	"
29.	Gurdawra Thada Sukhmani Sahib	"	-	-
30.	Gurdawra Sidaksar Sahib Sultanwind	"	-	-
31.	Gurdawra Burj Sahib	Distt. Gurdaspur	-	-
32.	Gurdawra Chubacha Sahib	Amrtisar	80 Bighas land associated	Local Administration
33.	Gurdawra Pind Ramdas	Distt. Gujrawala	-	Udasi
34.	Gurdawra Barath Pind larhi	Distt. Gurdaspur	-	"
35.	Gurdawra Guru Ka Bagh Sahib	Raja Sansi (Amritsar)	-	S.G.P.C.
36.	Gurdawra Baoli Sahib	Lahore (1828 A.D.)	Land Grant with of 5,000	Sodhi

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
37.	Gurdawra Laal Khuh Sahib lahore	Lahore	-	Nirmale
38.	Gurdawra Dehra Sahib Lahore	"	-	-



**GIANI THAKAR SINGH**  
**SRI GURDUARE DARSHAN**  
**SRI GURU HARGOBIND SAHIB**

Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
1.	Gurdwara Gruu Ki Wadali Sahib	Wadali (Amritsar)	-	Bawe Bedi
2.	Gurdwara Dalla Sahib	Sultanpur	-	-
3.	Gurdwara Baoli Sahib	Kapurthala	-	Sikh
4.	Gurdwara Sri Takhat Akal Bunga Sahib	Amritsar	-	S.G.P.C
5.	Gurdwara Sahib Majnu da Tilla	New Delhi	-	-
6.	Gurdwara Mathra Shehar	Mathra	-	-
7.	Gurdwara Agra Shehar Maithan	Agra	-	Nirmale
8.	Gurdwara Sahib Qilla Gwalior	Gwalior	-	-
9.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Wadali	-	Sikh
10.	Gurdwara Pippli Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
11.	Gurdwara Sangrana Sahib	Tarn Taran	-	S.G.P.C.
12.	Gurdwara Gaggobuha Sahib	Gaggobuha	-	-
13.	Gurdwara Galotian	Distt. Sialkot	-	Sikh
14.	Gurdwara Guru Sar Sahib Pind Rant Garh	Sialkot	-	Sikh
15.	Gurdwara Hari Parbat	Sri Nagar	-	Nirmale
16.	Gurdwara Sahib Mujafrabad	Mujaferabad	-	-
17.	Gurudwara Gujarat Punjab	Gujrat	-	Sikh
18.	Gurdwara Guru da Kotha Sahib	Warabad	-	Sikh
19.	Gurudwara Sahib Hafzabad	Hafzabad (Distt. Gujranwala)	land associated	Sikh
20.	Gurudwara Sahib Bhai ke Mattu	Hafzabad (Distt. Gujranwala)	-	Sikh
21.	Gurdwara Sri Nankana Sahib	Nankana (West Punjab)	-	Nihang Singh Budha Dal

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gurudwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
22.	Gurudwara Sahib Madar Pind	Madar (West Punjab)	-	-
23.	Gurudwara Manga Pind	(West Punjab)	(1669 BC.) 1612 AD.	-
24.	Gurdwara Akal Sar Khuh Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
25.	Gurudwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
26.	Gurudwara Darauli Sahib	Ferozpur	-	-
27.	Gurudwara Maddo ke Nagar	Ferozpur	-	Sikh
28.	Gurudwara lopo ke Pind	Ludhiana	-	Sikh
29.	Gurudwara Sidham Sahib Dahe wale	-	-	Sikh
30.	Gurdwara Sidhar Pind	-	-	Sikh
31.	Gurudwara Sahib Gujarwaal	Raipur (Gujarwal)	-	Sikh
32.	Gurdwara Rahrha Sahib	Patiala	land Associated	Sikh
33.	Gurdwara Ghurhani Sahib	-	-	-
34.	Gurdwara Jandali Sahib	Jandali	-	Nihang Singh
35.	Gurdwara Saunti Sahib	Saunti	-	Nihang Singh
36.	Gurdwara Akoi Sahib	Sangroor	-	Nihang Singh
37.	Gurdwara Khurani Sahib	Sangroor	-	Sikh
38.	Gurdwara Ghanaurh Sahib	Sangroor	-	Sikh
39.	Gurdwara Kamalpur Sahib	Sangroor	-	Nirmale
40.	Gurdwara Karg Sahib	Karg (Kamalpur)	-	Sikh
41.	Gurudwara Sanet Tirath de Paas	Ambala	-	-
42.	Gurudwara Nanak Mata Sahib	Nanital	Jungle and land is associated	udasi
43.	Gurudwra Wadda Ghar Sahib	Distt. Ferozpur	-	Sikh
44.	Gurdwara Jand Sahib	Daroli	-	Nirmale
45.	Gurdwara Chautra Sahib	Dialpura	-	Nihang Singh



Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
46.	Gurdwara Man Sahib	Dialpura (Pind Bhagta)	Land associated	Sikh
47.	Gurdwara Kangra Sahib	Kangra	-	Bhai Bhagte Di Bans
48.	Gurdwara Mandeyali Sahib	Mandeyali (Lahore)	-	-
49.	Gurdwara Dailla Sahib	Lahore	Land Associated	Sikh
50.	Gurdwara Bhadana Sahib	Lahore	-	-
51.	Gurdwara Satlanni Sahib	(Nagar Bhadana) In between Lahore & Amritsar	Huge land and 360 Dharamshals, Gurudwaras	-
52.	Gurudwara Sahib Mujang Pind	Lahore	-	-
53.	Gurudwara Bhati Darwaza Sahib	Lahore	-	(1978 S.G.P.C)
54.	Gurudwara Guru Ke Mangat Sahib	Mangat (lahore)	-	Sikh
55.	Gurdwara Jhalli Sahib	Lahore	-	Sikh
56.	Gurdwara Hudyara Sahib	Lahore	-	Sikh
57.	Gurdwara Rampura Sahib	Rampur	-	Sikh
58.	Gurudwara Madoke Bairarh Sahib	Bairarh (Asr.)	-	Sikh
59.	Gurudwara Kaulan Thaan Sri Amritsar	Amritsar	-	-
60.	Gurudwara Sarovar Kaulsar Sahib	Amritsar 1611 A.D	-	-
61.	Gurudwara Baba Bkala Sahib	Amritsar	-	Nihang singh (Budha Dal wale)
62.	Gurudwara Sarovar Bibeksar Sahib	Amritsar	(1679 BC.) 1622 AD.	-
63.	Gurdwara Sri Bibeksar Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
64.	Gurudwara Churasti Atari Sahib	1622 A.D.	-	S.G.P.C
65.	Gurdwara Athsath Tirath Sahib	Amritsar	-	S.G.P.C
66.	Gurdwara Lohgarh Sahib	Amritsar	-	Sikh

Sr. No	Gurudwaras	Place/Year	Income	Administration
67.	Gurdwara Manak Chowk Sahib	Amritsar (Chabal)	-	Sikh
68.	Gurudwara Thamm Sahib Sri Kartarpur Sahib	Jalandhar (Kartarpur)	-	Sodhis
69.	Gurudwara Man Sahib Kartarpur	Kartarpur	-	Nirmale
70.	Gurdwara Garna Sahib	Pind Badol	Some land Associated	-
71.	Gurdwara Damdama Sahib	Rohila Pind	-	Sikh
72.	Gurudwara Guru ke Mahel Sahib	Sri Hargobindpura	-	-
73.	Gurdwara Zahra Zahur Sahib	Hoshiarpur	-	-
74.	Gurdwara Tahli Sahib	Hoshiarpur	-	-
75.	Gurdwara Pind Butala	Batala	-	Bans of Bhai Pala
76.	Gurudwara Sahib Sathila pind	Sathiala	-	-
77.	Gurdwara Sri Kiratpur Sahib	Kiratpur	-	Sodhis of Anandpur
78.	Gurdwara Kangraha Sahib	-	-	-
79.	Gurdwara Thamm Sahib	Jalandhar (Dameli Pind)	land associated	udasi
80.	Gurdwara Charan kawal Sahib	Distt. Jalandhar	land associated	Udasi
81.	Gurudwara Guru Palah Sahib Pind Gosal	Distt. Jalandhar	-	-
82.	Gurdwara Durgapur Sahib	Nawan Sheher (Distt. Jalandhar)	-	Namdharie Sikh
83.	Gurdwara Payal Sahib	Anandpur	-	Sikh
84.	Gurdwara Khuha Sahib	Between Anandpur & Kiratpur	-	Nihang Singh
85.	Gurdwara Harmandar Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-
86.	Gurdwara Dehra Patalpuri Sahib	Kiratpur	-	-

**APPENDIX VII**  
**GURU WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SIKH SHRINES**  
**MAHAN KOSH**  
**BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA (1861-1938)**

<b>S. NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF GURUS</b>	
1.	Guru Nanak Dev	91
2.	Guru Angad Dev	6
3.	Guru Amardas	9
4.	Guru Ram Das	7
5.	Guru Arjun Dev	39
6.	Guru Har Gobind	193
7.	Guru Har Rai	28
8.	Guru HarKrishan	6
9.	Guru Tegh Bahadur	117
10.	Guru Gobind Singh	59
11.	Wives of Gurus	10
12.	And Daughters of Gurus	14
13.	Gurdwaras of Prominent Sikh	20
14.	Gurdwaras of Prominent Sikh Women	03



**Mahan Kosh**  
**Bhai kahan Singh Nabha**  
**Gurudwaras of Guru Nanak**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Place/Time	Income	Administration
1.	Achal Batala	Gurdaspur	150 Ghumanon land 50 Annual Jagir	Singh
2.	Amishah Gurdwara	Lahore/1921/A .D.	25 Bhigas Land	Udasi (Saunder Das)
3.	Gurudwara Satghra	Ukara mintgumri	-	-
4.	Gurdwara Sarsssa	Hisar	325 Rs from Patiala 26 Rs from Nabha Annual	-
5.	Gurdwara Khuh bhai Lalo	-	-	-
6.	Chakki Sahib	Emnabad	14 Ghumaons	-

7.	Rorhi Sahib	Emnabad	9 Murrabas land 1000 rs Annual From M. Rant Singh	-
8.	Guru Ka Bagh	Sultanpur	13 Ghumaon land from Kapurthala	-
9.	Gurdwara Santghat	Sultanpur	Five Ghumaon land	-
10.	Hatt Sahib	Sultanpur	20 Ghumaon land 71Rs cash from Kapurthala	-
11.	Kothdi Sahib	Sultanpur	3 Ghumaons land	-
12.	Ber Sahib	Sultanpur	1,360 Annual Land Grant 125 rs Patiala 51 Rs from Nabha 30 Ghumaons land	-
13.	Silhat Gurdwara	Assam	-	-

14.	Gurdwara Sahib Kashmir	Kashmir	-	-
15.	Gurdwara Sahib Sri Nagar (Kashmir)	Sri Nagar	-	-
16.	Gurdwara Sahib Sunam	Patiala, 1919 A.D	-	-
17.	Gurdwara Sahib	Sunam	-	-
18.	Kartarpur Sahib	Kartarpur	375Rs Annual Jagir, 70 Ghumaon land	-
19.	Chola Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
20.	Dehra Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
21.	Charan Kamal	Keeratpur	600 rs Annual	Udasi
22.	Gurdwara Sahib Sri Nagar	Sri Nagar (Garhwal)	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Katas Sahib	Katas (Jehlam)	-	-
24.	Gurdwara Kamalpur	Kamalpur	75 bighas land Free, 75 Bighas	Udasi



			Land From Patiala	
25.	Gurdwara Karnal	Ambala (karnal)	-	-
26.	Gurdwara kara Sahib	-	425 Rs From Patiala 55Rs, from nd 15 Rs, from Nabha	-
27.	Gurudwara Kashi (Laksa Mahel)	Laksa Mahel	-	-
28.	Guru ka bagh	Laksha mahal	-	-
29.	Gurdwara kasha	“	-	-
30.	Gurdwara Lahore	Lahore	-	-
31.	Kiara sahib	Near Nankana Sahib	-	-
32.	Ker Sahib	Gujarat	40 Murrabas, Five Thousand Annual	Udasi
33.	Gurdwara Kotdwar	Garehwal	-	-

34.	Kotha Sahib	Batala	-	-
35.	Gurdwara Sahib Kanganpur	Lahore (Kanganpur)	-	Namadhari
36.	Gurdwara Sahib Kharoahat	Mangumri	-	Udasi
37.	Dehra Sahib	Amritsar	-	Singh
38.	Gobind garh	-	-	Akali Singh
39.	Gurdwara Sidhbatti	Lahore	20 Bighas	-
40.	Gurdwara Sahib chaahal	Chahal	30 Bighas	Singh
41.	Gurdwara Deeka	-	-	-
42.	Gurdwara Chuhadkana	Shakhupura	250 Bighas	-
43.	Gurdwara Sahib Ghawindi (Lahore)	Lahore	-	Mahant
44.	Gurdwara Sahib Nanaksar	Amritsar	5 Bighas land	Local committee
45.	Gurdwara Sahib Nanaksar	-	-	-
46.	Gurdwara Sahib	Gujarat	7 Kanal land	Udasi

	Nanaksar			
47.	Jorh Sahib	Patiala	-	Ramgarhia
48.	Jwala Devi Sahib Gurdwara	Kangra	-	-
49.	Gurdwara Sahib Dhaka (charan Paduka)-	Dhaka	-	-
50.	Gurdwara Sahib Pakpatan	Mintgumri	8 Ghumaons Land	Singh
51.	Panja Sahib	Hasan Abdal	-	P.S.G.P.C
52.	Gurdwara Sahib Panjaur	Patiala	77 bighas, 51 rs land cash from Patiala	Udasi
53.	Gurdwara Sahib Fatteh Bhinder	Sialkot	One Ghumaon land	Singh
54.	Thambh Sahib	Amritsar	100 bighas	-
55.	Dehra Sahib	-	35 Ghumaon 18 Ghumoon	Singh
56.	Gurdwara Kachi Kandh	Batala	-	Singh

57.	Gurdwara Babe di Ber	Gurdaspur	50 Bighas Land	Singh
58.	Gurdwara Tilla Bal Gundai	Jehlum	15 Ghumaon Land	Sadhu
59.	Gurdwara Bala Kot	Hajara	-	-
60.	Ber Sahib	Sialkot	8,000, jagir 8 Ghumaon, 10 Murrabas	Local Committee
61.	Gurdwara Sahib Nanaksar	Kangarh	-	-
62.	Patti Sahib	Nanakiana Sahib	-	Singh
63.	Tambu Sahib	Nanakiana Sahib	-	-
64.	Gurdwara Sahib Bal Lila	Nankiana	120 Murrabas, 31 Rs. Annual jagir	Singh
65.	Gurdwara Maal Sahib	Nanakiana Sahib	180 Murrabas 50 Rs Annual jagir	-
66.	Gurdwara Sahib Sangroor	Sangroor	16 Rs From nd 12½ From Nabha	Singh



67.	Gurdwara Sahib Nanakmata	Nainital	5,000 Jagir Cash	Udasi
68.	Gurdwara Sahib Mehmoodpur	Mint Gumri	12 Ghumaons Land	Udasi
69.	Gurdwara Sahib Makhdoompur	Multan	-	-
70.	Gurdwara Matan	Kashmir	50 Rs Annual	-
71.	Gurdwara Sahib Matte di Sarai	Ferozpur	-	-
72.	Gurdwara Sahib Nizamabad	Azamgarh	-	-
73.	Gurdwara Passoor	Sialkot	-	-
74.	Gurdwara Sahib Pahoa	-	-	-
75.	Gurdwara Vairka	Amritsar	-	-
76.	Gurdwara Bhairoana	Kapurthala	3 Ghumaons Land	-
77.	Magheana kalan (Datan Sahib)	Lahore	-	-
78.	Gurdwara Sahib	Nabha	-	-

	Mansoorpur	(Mansoorpur)		
79.	Gurdwara Sahib Multan	Multan	-	Musalman
80.	Gurdwara Sahib Rajgreh	Patna	-	Nirmale
81.	Reetha sahib	Nainital	-	Udasi
82.	Gurdwara Sahib Lahore	Lahore	-	Singh

## SHRI GURU AMAR DAS

<b>Gurudwara</b>	<b>Years/Places</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Gurdwara Kankhal	Haridwar	-	-
Tahda Sahib	-	-	-
Baoli Sahib	Amritsar	Land from Mughals	S.G.P.C
Hawali Sahib	Goindwal	-	S.G.P.C
Jyotisar	Karnal	-	-
Gurudwara Thanesar	Thaneser	-	-
Damdma Sahib	-	-	-
Jharhi Sahib	Lahore	-	-
Sann Sahib	Amritsar	125 Bhigas From Villages 84 Rs, Land, 38 Rs Annual	Nirmale

## SHRI GURU RAM DAS

<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/Year</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Guru Ka Mahal	Amritsar	-	-
Hewali Sahib	Goindwal	-	-
Hewali Sahib-II	Goindwal	-	-
Thada Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
Tahli Sahib	Amritsar	Some Shops are concerned	Akali Singh
Gurdwara Chunimandi	Lahore	-	Singh
Gurdwara Kahoo Sahib	Amritsar	-	-



**Mahan Kosh**  
**Guru Arjan Dev**

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Place Time	Income	Adminstration
1.	Darshani Deohrhi	Amritsar	-	Singh
2.	Gurdwara Santoksar	Amritsar		-
3.	Har ki Pauri	Amritsar	-	-
4.	Gurdwara Ramsar	Amritsar	-	-
5.	Gurdwara Dharama shala	-	12 Ghumaons land	-
6.	Thamm, Sahib	Kartarpur	-	-
7.	Gangsar Khuh	Kartarpur	-	-
8.	Gurdwara Kartarpur	Karatrpur	7946 Ghumaons Land , 7 Kanal, 15 Marley	Sodhi
9.	Damdama Sahib	-	-	-
10.	Gurdwara Kang Mai	Hoshiarpur	Some land	-
11.	Man Sahib	Tarn Taran	10 Bighas land	
12.	Hothiyan	-	93 Ghumaons, 88 5 Ghumaons, land	-

13.	Dukh Nivaran	-	500 Rs, 40 Bighas land	-
14.	Booli sahib	-	15 Ghumaons land	-
15.	Haweli Sahib	-	-	-
16.	Dharma Shala	-	12 Ghumaons land	-
17.	Guru Ka Bagh	Amritsar	100 Ghumaons land	-
18.	Tut Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
19.	Chakk Ramdas	Gujronwala	-	-
20.	Chubacha Sahib	Amritsar	25 Ghumaons land	Udaasi
21.	Tahli Sahib	Amritsar		-
22.	Tarn Taran Sahib	Tarn Taran	Annual Income	-
23.	Buchoke	Shekhupura	-	Nirmale
24.	Burj Sahib	Gurdaspur	-	-
25.	Bohadwal	Lahore	39 Ghumaons land	Singh
26.	Gurdwara Sahib	-	13	Singh

			Ghumaons land	
27.	Nanakiana	Nanakiana	13 Ghumaons land	Singh
28.	Mau	-	-	Singh
29.	Gurdwara Lahore	Lahore	21Kanal, 14 Marley	Singh
30.	Dehra Sahib	-	589 bighas, Land 50Rs, 90Rs	Singh
31.	Baoli Sahib	-	112 shops	-
32.	Man Sahib	-	-	Local committee
33.	Chheharta Sahib	Chhheharta	140 Bighas land	Local committee
34.	Diwan khana	Lahore	-	-



# Mahan kosh

## Shri Guru Hargobind

Sr. No.	Gurdwara	Place Time	Income	Adminstration
1.	Damdma Sahib	Una	6 Ghumaon land	Bedi
2.	Akal bunga	Amritsar	-	-
3.	Gurdwara Akoai	Sangroor	125 bighas, Land 100 Rs cash from land	Mahant
4.	Amar sidhu	Lahore	-	-
5.	Chursti Attari	Amritsar	-	-
6.	Kaulsar	1617/Amrtisar A.D	-	-
7.	Bibeksar	1628/Amritsar A.D	-	-
8.	Lohgarh	Amritsar	-	-
9.	Pipli Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
10.	Gurdwara Alam Pur	Hoshiarpur	75 Ghumaons	Nirmale

			lands	
11.	Talli Kalan	Ludhiana	-	Udasi
12.	Smodh Bhai Rupa	Ferozpur	-	-
13.	Gurdwara Ikulaha	Ludhiana	50 Bighas land	-
14.	Sidhar Grusar	Sidhar	20 Bighas land	-
15.	Gurdwara Saner	Saner	-	Udasi
16.	Sangrana Sahib	Amritsar	-	-
17.	Gurdwara Sarina	Sarina	8½ Ghumaons land, 15 Ghumaons land	Udasi
18.	Gurdwara Siaharha	Dahlo	Two Ghumaons Land	-
19.	Gurdwara Sidawa `	Sidawa	-	Singh
20.	Gurdwara Domail	Kashmir	-	Local committee
21.	Kothi Darwaja	Sri Nagar	-	-
22.	Thada Sahib	-	-	-
23.	Gurdwara Saunti	Saunti	280 Bighas land and 48 Rs. Cash	-
24.	Damdama Sahib	Karatarpur	-	-

25.	Sheesh Mahal	Karatpur	-	-
26.	Teer Man	Karatpur	-	-
27.	Guru Ka Khuh	Karatpur	-	-
28.	Harmandir Sahib	Karatpur	5 Ghumaon land	-
29.	Takhat sahib	Karatpur	-	-
30.	Patal Puri	Kiratpur	60 Rs Annual, income from offering	-
31.	Gurdwara Hadiabad	-	7 Ghumaons land	Udasi
32.	Khara Sahib	Gujranwala	-	-
33.	Hafizabad	-	40 Ghumaons land 20 Ghumaons land	-
34.	Hudiara Sahib	Hudiara	100 Ghumaons land	-
35.	Haheran	-	-	-
36.	Gurdwara Khemkaran	Lahore	-	-
37.	Gaggobuha	Amritsar	-	-

38.	Garna Sahib	Hoshiarpur	13 Ghumaons land 10 Local land	-
39.	Kaonke	-	13 Ghumaonsland	Nighang singh
40.	Guru Ka kotha	Wazirabad	36 Ghumaons 77 Ghumaons Land	-
41.	Gurdwara Satlani sahib	Amritsar	Jagir and land associated, 20,000 Annual income	-
42.	Kalle	-	-	-
43.	Galotian Khurad		13 Ghumaons land	-
44.	Khosa kotla	-	28 Ghumaons land	Akali singh
45.	Khurna sahib	-	3 Bighas land 18 rs from nd	-
46.	Kalapbrish	-	6 Bighas land	-



47.	Khadoor Sahib	-	10-15 Bighas land	Udassi
48.	Kotli Bagha	Nabha	16 Ghumaons land	Namdhari Singh
49.	Khanjar	Patiala	-	-
50.	Gurdwara Ghudani	-	10 Bighas	-
51.	Ghodewaha	Gurudaspur	6 Bhigas land	-
52.	Charankol	Jalandhar	-	-
53.	Channoli Sahib	Hoshiarpur	35 Ghumaon land	Udasi
54.	Jhida Sahib	Hoshiar sahib	-	-
55.	Gill Kalan	-	70 Ghumaon land	Singh
56.	Gurdwara Gujarwal	-	30 Bighas land	Singh
57.	Dalla Sahib	Kapurthala	-	
58.	Gurdwara Ferozpur	Ferozpur	-	-
59.	Barar Madoke	Amritsar	18 kanal land	-
60.	Dehelon	Ludhiana	-	-
61.	Guru ki Tahlian	Mahalpur	-	-



## APPENDIX VIII

### Sri Guru Tirath Sangreh/Tara Singh Narotam

#### Relics

	<b>Gurdwaras</b>	<b>Place/year</b>	<b>Administration</b>
1.	Chola Sahib(Clots) of Guru Nanak	Dehra Sahib Kartarpur	Dehra Sahib
2.	Pothi Mala of Guru Nanak	Muktsar	Gur Sahai Naga
3.	Plang, Assa, Jodda of Sri Guru Amardas	Maddar Gram	
4.	Shaster of Guru Hargobind	Amritsar	Golden Temple
5.	Miri Piri Ki Talwar Barsha Gurj Sarbleh Ki Katar	Amritsar	Golden Temple
6.	Chola of Guru Hargobind Barsha	Patiala	-
7.	Barsha	Guru Gram (Lahore)	-
8.	Rakab Degcha Bhai Bano Di Beerd		
9.	First Rodi of Japji Sahib of Guru Tegh Bahadur	Anandpur Sahib	Anandpur Sahib
10.	Panj Granthi of Guru Gobind Singh	Bagrian Gram	

11.	Pant Teer	Bhai Ke Rupa Ke gram	
12.	Shaster-2 Sword 1 Katar	Kapurgarh	
13.	Jama	Nabha	
14.	Chola	Nabha	
15.	Panj Vasta in Guru Hargobind Ka Barsha Chard	Patiala House Patiala	
16.	Guru Gobind Singh ↓ Hukumnama		
17.	Sri Sahib		
18.	Adi Granth with Signature of Guru Gobind Singh Sri Sahib		
19.	Katar	Baddor	-
20.	Heads of Arows	Syana Gram	-
21.	Gutka	-	-
22.	Hukamnamas	Noorpur gram	-
23.	Granth Sahib	Anandpur	Anandpur Sahib

**APPENDIX IX**  
**MAHAN KOSH**  
**RELICS**

<b>Name of Gururs</b>	<b>Name of Relics</b>	<b>Places</b>	<b>Gurdwaras.</b>
Guru Nanak Dev	11 Wight of stons	Sultanpur	Hatt Sahib
	Chola (clock)	Dera Sahib	Chola Sahib
Sri guru Amar Das	Jorda	Maddar and Dhuni	
Sri Guru Arjan Dev	Adi Granth	Kartarpur	
	Gutka	Maddar	
	Assa (Sota)		
Sri Guru Har Rai	Assa	Amritsar	Akal Bunga
Guru Hargobind	Sword of	Amritsar	Akal Banghai
	Miri Piri		
	Korpan Kartar.		
Guru Tegh Bhadur	Khadawa (of Chandan)	Patna	Harminder Sahib
	Do-Dhara Khanda	Patiala	Baba Ala singh
	Gurj		Da Bur



Mata Sahib kaur and Guru Gobind Singh	Jorda	Patiala	Dhamyal
	Chola		Nagal
	Jodda		
	Bata		
	Hukamnama		Baba Ala Singh
	Talwar		Da Burj
	Sri Sahib		
	Two Fanka teer		
	Barsha		
	Safa Ganj		
	Gutka		
	Shikargah		
	Golden		
	Katar		
	Hukamnama	Ludhiana	Machiwara
	(Nabi Khan, Gani		
	Khan wal)		
	One sword	Patna	
	Chhota Khanda		Harmandir Sahib
	Four Teer		



	One Choti Talwar One Chota Khanda One Chota Katar Kanga of Chandan Kharawan of Hathidand		
Relics of Prominent Sikh		Amrisar	Akal Bunga
Baba Buda	Sri Sahib	“	“
Baba Karam Singh Sheheed	Sri Sahib	“	“
Bhai Uday Singh	Sri Sahib	“	“
Bhai Bidi Chand	Sri Sahib	“	“
Gurbaksh Singh	Do-Dhara Khanda Pistol	“	“
Baba Deep Singh	Do-Dharra Khanda Posh kabaj Pistol	“	“

	Khanda two swords Two chote khande Chakar Chakar		
Baba nodh Sigh Bhai Vichitar Singh	Do Dhara Khanda		
Bhai Vichitar Singh	Khadag		
Relics of Guru Gobind's Sons			
Baba At Singh	Kartar		
Baba Jhujhar Singh	Kartar		
Bhai Uday Singh	Sri Sahib		
Bhai Bidi Chand	Sri Sahib		
Gurbaksh Singh	Do-Dhara Khanda Pistol		

## APPENDIX - X

### Sri Gur Tirath Sangreh Pandit Tara Singh Narotam

#### Administration

Gurus	Udasi	Sikh	Nihang	Mujawars	Nath	Muslims	Khatri	Bave/Bhalle	Sutheras	Nirmalas	Tahan	Soddi	Kukas	Miane	Dewane	Braheman	Masand	Wanjaras	Dadu Panthi
Nanak Dev	22	25	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2									
Angad	2										3								
Amar Das	1	2						6		2									
Ramdas		4						2		1									
Arjan Dev	4	21	1					2		1		2							
Hargobind	6	47	8							6		2	1	1					
Har rai	4	12	3				1		1	1		3							
Har krishan		4										1							
Tegh bhadur	9	65+3	1					2		8		2			1	1			
Guru Gobind	7	116	10					2		7		5				1		1	1
Sahibjade	10	4						1				4							
Wives		2																	