



Monuments Of Maharaja Ranjit Singh And Other Historical Places In Amritsar: A Analysis Historical

Dr. Daljit Kaur Gill HOD, History (UCBS&H)

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (November 27 June 1839) was the leader of the Sikh-empire, he was very much associated with Amritsar ruled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. He sequined small pox in infancy but lost sight in his left eye. He fought his first battle alongside his father at age 10 after his father died, he fought several wars to repel the afghans in his teenage years old was proclaimed as the “Maharaja of Punjab” at age 21. His empire grew in the Punjab region under his leadership through 1839.

Prior to his rise, the Punjab region had been ruling under twelve Misal, twelve of which were under Sikh rulers and one Muslim. Ranjit Singh successfully absorbed and united Sikh Misals and took over other local kingdoms to create the Sikh empire. He repeatedly defeated.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked on Amritsar in 1805 and conquer the Amritsar from widow of Bhangi Misal MaiSukha. After this, Maharaja had an important center and estate. This increase the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. By this, Maharaja Ranjit Singh gain the profit in wealth and increase his glory. The victory of Amritsar is one the main victory of Ranjit Singh.

There is museum in Amritsar regarding the Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This is known as the name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh museum. This museum is located in beautiful Ram Bagh. There is a big Garden in the museum. There is a big gate in the museum in which we found the weapons, coins, and paintings of the time of the mughals.¹

Inside the museum we can see the paintings and pictures of the Raj Gharana. There is also the exhibition of court of king and paintings. There is also a Duplicate Kohinoor in the museum. There is the famous painting of Lahore. Which shown the picture of whole city of Lahore. We also found the weapons, coins etc. of Ranjit Singh.

‘Moran’ was a dancer from nearby village MakhanPura and used to perform in the Royal court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the way, which was builtby the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in order to irrigate Shalimar Gardens of Lahore. This canal did not have a bridge.

Pull-Kanjriin a historical village which is located from 35 km for Amritsar. On Lahore Road. WahghaBorder, which is one famous place from the places of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Where during the time of travelling he Rest with their Army. On their time, pull Kanjri was also a center of Trade. It is a Myth that the name of village can

be put on the name of the Bridge. It is said that one day while crossing the canal one of her shoes fell into the water Disappointed over the Loss, She refused to Perform in the court of Maharaja, when the incident was brought to the notice of Maharaja, he immediately ordered the construction of a bridge on the canal. The dancers were not given much respect in those days and they were addressed as Kanjri. Hence the bridge constructed to facilitate Moran was known as PullKanjari. This fortress also contains a bathing pool, a temple a Gurdwara and a mosque which were the secular concern of the Maharaja. At present the village has a monument built in memory of the Jawans who lost their lives in the 1971 war with Pakistan.²

People used to come to PullKanjari from far-flung areas, including Amritsar and Lahore for shopping. The town was inhabited by Arora Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus who lived happily till partition of India. The historical town has been reduced to a tiny village now.

Now, this historical memorial has been Renovated and being preserved by the ministry of Tourism, Government of India and Government of Punjab. The mosque, Mandir, Baradari and a Sarover have been given a new touch and the place is worth paying a visit. This place is worth to see.³

Amritsar is the famous city of the Punjab which has a great importance. This is a holy place for Sikhs and the one of the first Gurudwara of Sikhs Sunehri Mandir (Golden-Temple) is situated here. The Amritsar was established by the Guru Ramdass. Before the establishment of the city, there is excess of water and restaurants like Sikhs history gives the sign of that the Tung and Sultan wind villages were not against the established the centers for the advertised the Sikhism.⁴ In 1805 when Ranjit Singh attacked on the Amritsar, there was the rule of Bhangis. The widow of Bhangi Misal Mai Sukha Ruled over the Amritsar along with their son. Ranjit Singh wants the Jammatop from Sukha but she refused to give it. So Ranjit Singh attacked on the Lohgarh fort and break the doors of Lohgarh. When Ranjit Singh entered in the Amritsar then he ordered that nobody can (loot) Robbered the city. He visited to the Harmandir Sahib and then bath into to Sarover Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer the Amritsar very easily and he gave the Jagir to the Mai Sukha.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh appointed the Misar Shaja as the collector, and their son Raja Malia appointed as the chief officer of wealth department and Desa Singh Majithia appointed as the administrative of Amritsar.

Maharaja made the Rambagh the name of Guru Ramdass, and changed the name of Bhangi fort on the name of Guru Gobind Singh which we called the fort Gobind Garh. In 1806, after going the Jaswant Holkar, Maharaja took special interest for the development of Amritsar. In 1811, Ranjit Singh established the Top Khans in Lahore Amritsar and Kotli. In 1820, the total tops were 200. In 1833, the situation get worst Kashmir so many Kashmir's were came into the Amritsar. Maharaja make many efforts for their Re-development. In 6 March 1837, when commander in chief came in Amritsar he met him in Rambagh. Maharaja salute him with tops and gifted him the clothes. When Lord Auckland comes in Amritsar, he warned all the people of Amritsar that nobody can behaved badly with the Auckland's people.

When lord Auckland comes in Darbar Sahib, the common people have problem that he is cannot go with shoes inside Darbar Sahib. At last he goes with socks.⁶ in 1833, at the Darbar of Ranjit Singh w. carpenter made the pointing of Darbar Sahib.

We can study about the many thingslike establishment of Amritsar development, etc and the main contribution was done by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Even Sikhs a lot of contribution in the making of Amritsar and their development.⁷ In the history of Amritsar there is mention of only five forts about which it is said that these were only five. Among them only one fort named Quila Gobindgarh is left which is in possession of Indian Army. There were seven forts in Amritsar. About which we have given special information and published the same with photographs. Historian Hari Ram Gupta has written at the time of attack of Sikandar. There was only a one fort made of raw material which was later on demolished because it was not usable. No doubt in the old city of Amritsar there would be more than 20.⁸

1. **Lohgarh Fort:** This fort was constructed by Guru Hargobind. In the year 1614 for the safety of city. In the year 1629 Guru contested the royal Mughal army. Guru in the jujube tree made a hole and filled with Gunpowder in it and exploded. The first cannon made from wood is still lying in a showcase in Lohgarh Gurdwara. Maharaja Ranjit Singh came out of Lohgarh fort, and made an excuse to Rani Sukha wife of Sahib Singh Bhangi) and protector of his minor son Gurdit Singh that he has come for demand of wooden cannon. He played all his text for taking possession of Amritsar. Maharaja further stated that in the year 1764 when Ahmad Shah Abdali was defeated there was a big role of Shukarchakya for snatching this cannon. After saying this he surrounded the fort. In the year 1997 this fort was demolished by the Head of Kar-sewa priest and build a splendid Gurdwara here.⁹
2. **Ram-Roani (Ramgarh) fort:** This fort was built on the suggestion of Sardar. "Sukha Mari Kamboke". On the plea that the same is essential to complete the Mughal Army accordingly this fort was constructed in year 1946. This fort which is mansion type situated near Gurudwara Ramsar and opposite Guru Ramdass senior secondary school. Being near to Gurudwara Ramsar, its name was kept Ram-Roani it is quite possible that it would be kept on the name of Guru Ramdass. When Jassa Singh Tokha saved a number of Sikhs which were surrounded in fort. He was appointed garrison commander and the name of fort kept Ramgarh fort. There is only an old well here except that no symbol is available there. Near Gurudwara Baba Deep Singh there is tomb of Sardar Jodh Singh son of Jassa Singh Ramgarhia. Where a stone is fixed on which date is mentioned as 1813 and death year is written 1872. It is told that this fort was demolished by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.¹⁰
3. **Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Fort:** This fort is situated in the Ahluwalia area. Inside Dharam Singh market. This old market which was a residence house of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was in fully cured condition up to 1850 and even after that. Later on at the time of rolling of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Malwaricommunities' families divided and sold some part of it. Even there some remains are still available both the gate of fort, round and long stairs, a

- water tank in the center of the fort is still available there. Even them Persian wheel which can be moved by three people at a time are still available in the fort. Before 1869 there was an old water tank which was filled the soil. At present there is a crowded population. In the year 1900, this fort was auctioned and later on some part of it was demolished still it in the oldest cloth market of Amritsar.
4. **Fort Bhangi:** This fort was built by Sardar Jhanda Singh in year 1772 near Namak Mandi Area. But according to some histories stated that this fort was built in 1767. In 1849 this fort was built by raw material was demolished and Chand Kaur and Kucha Raja Hari Singh settled there. Outside this area there was a deep water tanks. Therefore sometime it was called Quilla Khai Wala. Being made of raw material it was demolished after sometime and rest of sings was destroyed during the British rule. According to the book char Bhagia written by Shri Ganesh Dass (132-133). The Bhangis started three private Mandi. There was no concern a further sikh resident with it. Maharaja Ranjit Singh started Mandi in the Attari Area. This street is still known as Gali Teksal Wali.¹¹
 5. **Gobindgarh fort:** Sardar Gujjar Singh Bhangi, the chief of Bhangi regiment constructed this fort in year 1787 and its name was kept Quila Gujjar Singh Bhangi. In the year 1808 Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave it a new name as "Quila Gobind Ghar". Before construction on site there were living people of Gujjar community. Maharaja Ranjit Singh after taking progression of Amritsar again changed the name of fort and kept its name Quila Gobindgarh which was similar to the name of Guru Gobind Singh (Tenth Guru of Sikhs). This fort was constructed on the similar design of Ramgarh fort. It was essential for the safety of Harmandir sahib even. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got the repairing work of this fort from Amended, the younger brother of foreign minister Fakir Ajj-Ud-Din Ajj-u-deen and appointed them as civil Governor. In the year 1839 Aral relend army secretary was shown the fort from inside there was a lot of treasury of lot of money. After partition in year 1947 this fort was the custody of Indian Army. On the year 2005 the Indian Army in the presence of prime minster of the fort for general public and it is expected that in the coming months general public will be able to see it and would be knowing the change historic angle.
 6. **Mahan Singh fort:** This fort was in the name of father Maharaja Ranjit Singh. There was a police station during British rolling time. In 1866 there was constructed 2 storied building known as Church of England Ladies Missionary society. These days there is Government school for girls. This fort situates opposite to Mahan Singh Gate where there is mission house.¹²
 7. **Ram Bagh Purana fort:** After the end of Sikh kingdom area outside Ram Bagh gate was called Purana Quila. From gateway to samar place there was a lake known as Jheel Through this way Maharaja Ranjit Singh usually go to Harmandir sahib. His commanders and cavalry men tied their horses here. The stable was demolished is an unplanned manner. In the year 2005 there was planning to build a new building. The peoples crossing form this area

sees with earnest eyes that there should be someone to protest again the misuse of this historical place. In the fort site there are wine shops, meat shops and some other shops. On more than 80% of fort even they have fixed large sign board on its outside for hidden the signs. As soon as we passes this way we feel that administration should give theirtowards it. If it would have happen in any foreign country the peoples of that country imprecate the administration and definitely the administration would refrain from this undesirable act. But it is pity that nobody is worried about this in our country.¹³

Ranjit Singh reign introduced reforms, modern station, investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His legacy includes O Period of Sikh Culture and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib. In Amritsar as well as other major Gurdwaras.

Guru Ramdass encouraged the people of different fields to live in Amritsar. The Sikh writer's specially mention that people came from kasoor, patti, and the Bhai Sahlo, chandar an, Roop, Ram, GuruRamdass and the visitors helped the Guru Ram Dass. The Guru established the Guru Bazaar and Mandi for the essential goods at the time of the death of Guru Ramdass in 1581 the Ramdass pur kasba takes the place of a city. This city was maintained by their son and Guru Arjun Dev with a very peaceful way. After the establishment of this city, it takes the places of a holy city among all the pilgrimage. Besides this the other works which are done for development and pleasure found in their Bani.¹

Other Gurudwaras and visiting place near around HarmandirS ahib.

- 1. HER-KI-PAURI:** It situates on the back side of Harmandir Sahib. In the year of 1577 when Guru Ramdass (fourth Guru of Sikhs) started digging land from here for the construction of Sarover. (Holy water tank). After compellation of construction of Harmandir sahib, GuruArjun Dev (fifth Guru) took holy water from Her-ki-Pauri. Since then every pilgrim pays respect to his place and even takes Amrit Jal (holy water) from here.
- 2. GURUDAWARA-DUKH-BHANJNI-BERI:** There is a fable attached with in the year 1576. There was very rich man living in Patti town of Punjab. He was very proud of his richness. He was having seven daughters. One day he gathered them all and asked who gives you all this eat, to wear. The youngest daughter named "Rajni" said that she is getting what so ever is? In her luck. Whereas other all daughter replied to the father thatwhat so all we eat and wear is given by you. Hearing the answer of daughter Rajni, dune Chand came in anger and after marrying her (Rajni) with a person who was suffering from Leprosyand kick her out from his house. She (Rajni) put her along husband in a hand card and bring him at the edge of holy water tank in Harmandir Sahib. She left him there and went to arrange food for him. In the meantime her husband saw a wonderful incident when a crow came near the

- pond, dipped in holy water and came out as a whitish swan. He dragged towards the pond and dipped in it. Why doing so he kept his one finger of right hand out of the water. Immediately his disease of LIPROCY removed since then, the name of this Jujube Tree is known as Dukh-Bhanjani-Beri. Which means any-body who will have a dipped in this place all the diseases and other difficulties of life will be removed. Guru Amardass (third Guru of Sikhs) started digging for the construction of holy water tank in the year 1577.
3. **GURUDAWARA LACHI BERI:** This Gurudwara situates on the right hand of Darshani Deori. In the year 1940, before cutting head of Massa Ranger, Bhai Sukha Singh. Bhai Sukha Singh combo and Mehtab Singh light their horses with this jujube tree. Guru at the time of construction Sarover Guru Arjun Dev and Bhai Salo supervise the construction work sitting here under the tree. Therefore even this jujube tree is called Bhai Lalo-ki Beri.
 4. **DARSHANI DEORI:** This Deori situates just quite opposite to Akal Takhat and after crossing it, you can enter Harmandir sahib. It's length 66 feet and width is 36 feet. One has to work 84 steps in entering in Harmandir sahib from here. There is matinee by walking 84 steps, one can get rid of the circle of death and rebirth.²
 5. **SHRI-AKAL-TAKHAT-SAHIB:** In Sikhs in the year 1665 (1608) Guru established a Royal throne and kept its name Akal Bunge. Even it is called Chabutra Sahib also. It is 14 feet long, 8 feet wide and seven feet in height.
 6. **GURUDAWARA SHAHEED BUNGA BABA GURBAKSH SINGH:** Baba Gurbaksh Singh was resident of village feel (now in khemkaran district Tarn Taran.) In the year 1734, on December 3 Ahmad Shah Abdali, an Mughal warrior, attacked on the Golden temple with the help of 30,000 soldiers, Baba Gurbaksh Singh who was wearing loose long shirt of orange color faced Abdali's attack very well with the help of only 36 Sikh warrior and yot.
 7. **THARA SAHIB (I):** there situates in the Darbar Sahib adjoining Dukh Bhajni Beri where Guru Arjun Dev was supervised the construction work (kar sewa) of Sarover (holy water tank.)
 8. **THARA SAHIB (II):** Guru Tegh Bahadur (ninth Guru of Sikhs, came for waiting in Harmandir Sahib but the priest of Harmandir Sahib closed the door with a view that Guru have come here for taking forcibly procession. But Guru prayed his prayer while sitting on this slab. (AMBUSH). And gone back without wasting Harmandir Sahib. Now there is beautiful Gurudwara here.
 9. **BERI BABA BUDHA:** This Beri (jujube tree) is also situated in the curcumabutton. At the time of kar-sewa service of Amritsar as Harmandir sahib Baba Buddha often look after the construction work from Sikh Pilgrimage while sitting here.
 10. **MAN SHAIB:** This place which relates to Guru Arjun Dev situates inside Guruka-Bagh. During construction he sat there of it, manages force holy speech.

After revolution of 1857 maharaja Rant Singh offered a marble umbrella to the then D.C. Kapoor for fulfillment of his desire.

- 11. ATAL RAI SAHIB:** There is mention in the history that Atal Rai gone for playing with his friends. One of his friends told him that their one companion named Mohan has died due to cut by a snake. Atal Rai took his dead body and said, do not make such type of excuse now our turn is to play give us your turn. Immediately his friend got up. This incident spread in the town like fire and Guru Hargobind sahib also hurt and said to Atal Rai that. He has not done accordance with Sikhism theory. In response to it Atal Rai silently gone towards kolsar Sahib and Laid down after taking a shirt over his body and taken last breath there. Atal Rai was only 9 years old. On this spot Guru promised that though you are” (Rat Rai) are small in age but I will construct a memorial in your memory. So high that there will be no compassion of height of building in Ass. In between 1778 to 1784 a 9 floor memorial was constructed. Before this there was only a tomb.²
- 12. GURUDAWRA DARSHANI DEORI:** This Gurudwara situates near Guru Bazar. Guru constructed of this Deori of Ramdaspur. At that time, no population was there. There was only a Bazar known as Guru Bazar. In the beginning gate way of Guru Granth Sahib was also started in this historical Gurudwara and later on, REHRAS AND ARDAS (prayer of Sikhs) was also done. During this process most of the residence and shop-keepers stands still in owner of Gurbani.
- 13. TOBA BHAI SALO:** Toba Bhai Salo situated near GuruBazar. There is an old rest house where GuruArjun Dev oftenSikh gathering who sitting there.
- 14. THALI SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is quite near SantokhSar sahib. In compliance with the order of Guru Amardass Guru Ramdass (Fourth Guru of Sikhs) started its construction sitting under Rose wood tree. This old tree is still exist here.
- 15. CHAUARSTI ATTARI:** In the end last corner of Guru-ka-Bazaar. This Gurudwara exist. As this Gurudwara was near Guru-ka-mehal. Guru whoever comes out from it he used to sit here.
- 16. GURU-KA-MAHAL:** NearGuru-bazar the residence house of Gurusituated. It was built by GuruRamdass and construction work was completed by GuruArjun Dev. even Guru Hargobind Sahib, sixth Guru, likely to reside here. Guru TeghBahadur ninth Guru of Sikhs were born here.
- 17. DAM-DAMA-SHAIB:** ThisGurudwara is quite near mall-Mandi here. When the priest of Harmandir sahib shouted the doors of Harmandir sahib, GuruTeghBahadur stayed in this Gurudwara for some time for taking rest.
- 18. PIPLI-SHAIB:** This Gurudwara is situated on Putlighar Road. At the time of construction of holy water tank Sikhs Pilgrims came here from kabalArjun Dev came to welcomed them. Even Guru Hargobind sahib also visited this Gurudwara.
- 19. GURUDAWRA SARAGARHI MEMORIAL:** On 12 September 1897, 21 Sikhs soldiers in Saragarhi, district Kohal (Pakistan) bravely fighting with kabala army were motted. Saragarhimemorial was built up near Dharam Singh

- market when Mr. J.W.Dainer was secretary. Its opening ceremony was performed in year 1902 when Sirws Gang was the you nor of Punjab. The brave Sikh who was morted during the time of banisher rules among them, the name of some Sikhs as are under Ishar Singh, Jevan Singh, Bhola Singh, Gurumukh Singh, Narayan Singh, Anand Singh, Bhagwan Singh Sudh Singh , Buta Singh, Jeva Singh etc.
- 20. GURUDAWRA-LOHGARH SAHIB:** In inside Gurudwara-Lohgarh gate. This Gurudwara relating to Guru Hargobind Sahib exist. This fort was built the safety of city. In the year 1629 Guru faced the royal any here for self defense. At this time there is no sing of killabut there is asplendidbuilding of Gurudwara.
- 21. GURUDAWRA BABA DEEP SINGH:** This Gurudwara situates near Chattiwind gate. At the distance of 2 miles from here there is GurudwaraThali sahib. Where the head of Baba Deep Singh was cut. For completion of his promised/prayer he reached at Harmandir sahib and take their last breath.³
- 22. SH. TARN TARAN SAHIB:**GuruArjun Dev purchased land of Pind (village) khara and pleasure in an amount of 1 Lakh 57 thousand for construction of tank of Gurudwara Tarn Taran sahib and started its constriction on 17 Vaisakh, 1647 and in the year to 1653 this laid the foundation of this city. Amerindian son of Nurudinforcibly snatched all the bricks and other building material and used all this for construction of his nest house and houses. In 1766 Jassa Singh Ahluwalia demolished all this construction and made building on the both sides of ponds. On the edge of this pond there is a beautiful Harmandir SahibSituated. In the circumambulation there is a Gurudwara Man Sahib where usablyGuruArjun Dev supervised the constriction of pond. Even sixth Guru Hargobind Manages religious congregation for pilgrims near this site there is a well-known as (GuruKakhu). Even it is cared (BibiBhaniWalakhu).
- 23. GURUDAWRA JHULNA SAHIB:** There is a village named Thathi-Khara on Amritsar/ Tarn Taran Road. In this village the memorial of GuruArjun Dev is lying in a pitiable condition. On this place GuruArjun Dev met is son Hargobind sahib after 5 years. Still there is wall which swings on sitting.
- 24. CHHEHARTA SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is quite near villageWadali. In 16541 GuruArjun Dev digged a well on which Sikhs Persian wheel can moved. Near this Gurudwara there is a MantShaibGurudwara which is the arrival place of Guru.
- 25. DAM-DAMA SAHIB:**This Gurudawra situated in this village in the south side approximately quarter mile distance. Sixth Guru after killing a big size bear arrived here.
- 26. GURUDAWRA SAT-SATLANI SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is situated about half mile away from village Hoshiar-Nagri, PS GharindaGuru Hargobind while coming from Lahore to Amritsar stayed on the edge of pond. At that time which has now become a splendid place.

- 27. BEER-BABA BUDHA:** This Gurudwara situated near village chabal district Amritsar. Where Baba Buddha met Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Arjun Dev also came to this holy place and from here Mata Ganga the blessing of son resulting, the birth of Hargobind Sahib in here house.
- 28. GURU-KA-BAGH (GHUKE WALI):** This village situates in Ajnala Tehsil. There are two Gurudwara which were in village sansara.
- 29. Guru-ka-Bagh:** The affection of Sikhs pilgrims brought Guru Arjun Dev here. In the beginning the name of this place was Guru-ka-Road. In every month on puranmashi and masseye (religious names of days came in every month). There comes a large number of pilgrims on this day.
- 30. GURUDAWRATEGH BHADUR:** On the southern side of village, this Gurudwara exist Guru Tegh Bahadur while coming back from village vallah stayed here for some time and allowed the pilgrims to grow the plants in the garden.
- 31. GURUDAWRA BASERKA:** This place is three miles away from chheharta is the birth place of Guru Amardass. On the eastern side there is a Gurudwara of Guru Amardass where he meditated. On the door of the Gurudwara he painted that he who will open the door he will not be considered as Sikh he entered in the Gurudwara through a whole made in the wall. On the east there side there is a pond. On the edge of this pond there is tome of Bibi Amro (Daughter of Guru Angad Dev).
- 32. CHUBACHA SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is situated in village Sarhali of Tarn Taran district. It famous name is chubacha sahib Mata Ganga arrived here for some time.
- 32. CHOLA SAHIB:** It is 8 km away from Patti, earlier. It was known as Bhani. This Gurudwara relates to Guru Arjan Dev. An old Lady brought spicy food (CHOL) for pilgrims due to which this village became famous as chola sahib.
- 33. GURU-MANAK CHOWNK SAHIB (CHABBAL):** Guru Hargobind sahib on 26 Jeth (June) in 1686 (1629) arranged marriage of Bibi Bero here. The name of Gurudawra Manak chownk.
- 34. BABA BAKALA (BHORA SAHIB):** Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed in this Gurudawra for a long time, the place where Guruas residing is called (Bhora sahib).
- 35. DEHRA SAHIB:** This Gurudwara is situated in village Lahore of Sarhali. Earlier its name was Pathe wind. Baba Kalu the father of Guru Nanak Dev was the resident of this village.⁴
- 36. SANGRANA SAHIB:** There is a village known as Chaba. At the distance of one mile from this village there is a Gurudwara relating to Hargobind sahib. On this place Bibi Sulkani prayed for blessing of his son. Guru gave her a blessing that seven sons will be born to her and accordingly seven sons took birth in her house. In this village there is a place relating to Baba Deep Singh and also tome of baba nodhsingh in also situated at the distance one and half mile away who was morted in year 1760 while fighting bravely against armed shah Abdali.

- 37. NANAKSAR:** This Gurudwara relating to GuruNanak Dev is situated on the western side of village Verka. Where Guruarrived while coming from Nanakana Sahib to Batala.
- 38. KHADOOR SAHIB:** In this area Guru Amardass often serves Guru Angad Dev and in the location there is a Gurudwara relating to Angad Dev. Guru Nanak also visited Gurudwara. In the circum ambulation Shri Guru Amardass daily brings water in metallic pitcher for the both of Angad Dev and was stumbled on this place.
- 39. TAPIANA SAHIB:** At the distance of 250 yards there is a meditation place near. There is a tomb of Bhai Bala.
- 40. THARA SAHIB:** This a Tharawhere GuruAmardass takes rest after completion of.
- 41. DERA GURU ANGAD SAHIB THE MALAKHARA:** This is the Place where GuruAngad sahib tact of wrestling to the matured (young) boys.
- 42. BAOLI SAHIB:** The population of Kalyugaperiod who feels themselves in the circle of 84 Lakh life and rebirth system, Guru Amardass constructed, the Baolifor Sikhs This pilgrimage centre to get rid of from this system. He often supervised this construction work of Baoli Sahib outside the gate of Baoli sahib there is a marble Palanquin. As soon as entering the gateway there is a little stool. On this place Guru Amardass ordered Bhai Rama and Bhai Jetha to construct. Guru further blessed who so ever will take Bath here on every step of it and will meditate JapjiShaib. They will get rid of the circle of birth and rebirth.
- 43. GURU AMARDASS NIWAS:** Adjoining Baoli sahib and on its backside there is an rest house consisting of 40 pads. There is an open ground opposite it.
- 44. GURUDAWRA CHAUBARA SAHIB:** This place is at the minor distance of Baoli sahib. After adsorption of spiritual throne GuruAmardass was residing here with his family even here. He decided to Bhai Jetha as propection husband for bibiBhani.
- 45. KILI SAHIB:** There is a spike on this place with which help Gurumeditates and disciple has covered this spike with a cover made of silver.
- 46. GURUGADI ASTHAN GURU RAMDASS:** There is a painting showing handing of spiritual the one by GuruAmardass toshriGuru Ramdass.
- 47. JYOTI JYOT SAMAN DA ASTHAN:** On this place and on both the Gurusahib there cremation ceremony was performed here and this place was near the beas river.
- 48. THUMB SAHIB OR CHONKA BIBI BHANI:** This is the same beam with the help of which GuruArjan Dev was playing and BibiBhani provides meals to the pilgrims. In her memory there is also Hearth.
- 49. PALKI SAHIB:** This is the same palanquin in which GuruArjan Dev went to Amritsar after getting separate part of holy Granth from baba Mohan.
- 50. PAVITAR KASE AND CHOLA SAHIB:** Adjoining palaki sahib, there is showcase in which holy hair and clothes of Guru Amardass have been kept.
- 51. JANAM ASTHAN GURU ARJAN DEV:** Opposite it, there is a sport where Baba Prithvichand and Mahadev and after that GuruArjan Dev took birth.

52. MOHAN CHABBARA: Mohn, elder son Guru Amardass was residing in this chabbara.

53. KHUI-SHRI RAMDASS AND ANTHAM ASTHAN BHAJ GURU DASS: There is a well at the time of Guru Amardass.⁵

Temple of Amritsar

There are ample of temples in Amritsar but some of them are very famous and historical.

1. **Durgiana Temple:** This temple is known as Laxhmi Narayan temple. It situates outside Hathi gate and Lohgarh gate. It was built on the same pattern of Harmandir Sahib. It is constructed in the centre of holy water tank. Its length is 531 fact, width 427 fact and depth is 200 fact.
2. **Ganesh Temple:** This temple which is about 350 year old is situated outside Lohgarh gate. In this temple musical program is done and even Ganesh chaturthi is also celebrated.
3. **Seetla Temple:** It is the oldest temple of the city. To save the children from chicken pox pilgrims visits this temple for prayer. During the Navratra days and Ashtmi. A lot of pilgrims to visit the temple.
4. **Hanuman Temple:** This temple is about 250 years old and is quite near shetta temple. It is told that on this place Love and Kush sons of Rama tied Hanuman with roops. This tree is still available there. Some days before Dusshra there is lot of gathering of peoples.
5. **LONGAN DEVI Temple:** In the year 1752 Bawa long dassNirbhan became the desiple of Prithan Dass who in the year after visiting for holy places of Hinduism reached at Amritsar and the year 1765 after hard attempts this temple was constructed. It was a silent area of the city. At that time outside the temple there is a week also.
6. **Ram Tirath Temple:** This place is about 12 km away and it is the devotion place of Valmik. It is even a place of some other saints,it is said that when Ram excelled Mata sita she spent her hard days here. Even she gave birth two sons Luv and Khush. Here Rama for the execution of Ashvemdh lift a horse which was caught by Luv and Khush. There was a war in between Rama Luv khush and some many people were injured. To provide the life to the wounded people Valmik arranged fire pit and all injured were recovered.⁶
7. **ParshovNathDigambar Jain Temple:** This temple is near Golden temple and Shani Mandir. There is an idol which is about 304 years old. Even there are old holy books which are hand written.
8. **Laal Devi Temple:** This temple situates in Rani ka Bagh and is constructed on the pattern of Mata Vaishino Devi temple (Jammu). Mata laal Devi came here on 12 July 1956. The Hindu festival are celebrated their with full cheeriness. There is also a rest house of consisting 100 rooms.
9. **Bhader Kali Temple:** This temple which is situated outside khazana gate. In old days on completion of desire to give immolate of chicken or goat. This

- system now have been ended. The children suffering from chin cough takes holy water from here.
10. **Satya Narayan Temple:** This temple which is about 85 years old situates outside Lahori gate which was built Lala Devi deal there are Idols of Hanuman and others.
 11. **RadhaKishan temple:** This temple was build by bijliPehlwan on Laurence Road. Most of the people known it as BijliPehlwan Da Mandir. Idols of shiv and Durga are them. Which work shipped.
 12. **ShivalaMissarVeabhanWala:** There are some many imaginary stories about this shivala which is located inside theMandi. According to shamiKanthkumar when Maharaja Rant singh started over drinking of wine became weak. After checking the pulse of Maharaja Verbhanquered him very short time. He was an best physician and was expert in vain knowledge. After taking with Kanti Kumar he was died January 2012 with heart attack. It was built by Maharaja Sher Singh in year 1841. They was deep faith of commander of Sher singh. There was an laboratory in this Shivala.⁷

First Education Centre-Amritsar.

- In the year (1849-50) there were five types of education centre in Amritsar.
- i. **Patshala:** In these schools Hindi language was taught.
 - ii. **Martub/seminary:** In these schools holy Quran and Persian was taught. Some of these seminary are still in existence.
 - iii. **GurumukhiKendar:** In these centers spiritual education about Guru Granth Sahib and Sikhism taught.
 - iv. **MahajaniPathshala:** In these centers education about cash account, trading of jewelerits was given.
 - v. In some schools Sanskrit language and Persian was taught.
- (i) **HINDU SABHA COLLEGE:** HindiSabha was organized in the year 1818 for preaching of Sanskrit and Hinduism and even for their economic development. It was started with an amount Rs 5000 denoted amount. The main purpose of this society was to preach education. For this purpose in the year 1906 Hindu Sabha School, was started. In inside the lohgarhGate. Which was promoted as intermediate college. In the year 1936 it became a degree college and later on in 1946 they was planning to start M.A Classes But the same was not succeed. In the beginning they was co-education but after some time the education was allowed only for boys. For the improvement of Hindu Sabhasociety it got Victoria blie market which was situated in DhabTillibhana. Where form they got some amount from rented building. In this way the financial condition to society was improved and it began better from the amount received through college feels. In the year 1962-63 there were 525 students But now a number of modern courses have been started in this college.⁸

- (ii) **D.A.V Colleges:** Anjuman Islamia was established in the year 1874. In the first hand in the year 1885 they started MAO high school. In inside hale gate and later on in the year 1902 another Islamia school was started at Hassanpuriachownk. Its opening ceremony was performed by the then Lt. Goneror "wm young". Some residence of area tells that some parts of building which are vacant was the resident of Rani ndan. Which is absolutely imaginary. Now MAO High school has been promoted by two more classes. Since 1955 DAV College is running here. In year 1967 BK DAV College was started at lancers Road. Near Beri Gate. This institutions providing a training college for teachers.
- (iii) **Saroop Rani Government College for women:** In year 1932 state ford college was started for girls. Which up to 1932 became a complete degree college later on it was shifted in an newly built building near district court and it name was changed Saroop Rani Government college for women.
- (iv) **Other school and colleges:** In Amritsar a large no. of famous school are running. Alexandra school (Princess Alexandra), central Khalsa Yattem Khanna, Andh Vidalia where training is being given to blind students. Inside hall gate GIGI College for stitching tailoring training and Textile College on chheharta Road.
- (v) **Shehzada Nand College for Women:** This College is running in Chownk Prag Dass. Since 1938 and its anther branch is working in green avenue locality
- (vi) **Medical College:** In the beginning there was a medical school which was built/started separated, award college Lahore. It got the grade of college in year 1970 and was established in civil line area. The opening of galaxy medical college was performed by col. "Malak Khaizar Hyatt Khan Tiwana". Except these there are dental college on Mahtha Road, Guru Ramdass Medical College on Amritsar Jalandhar G.T Road and Laxmi Narayan College near Durgiana Mandir.

Forts of Amritsar

In the history of Amritsar there is mention of only five forts about which it is said that these were only five. Among them only one fort named quila Gobindgarh is life which is in progression of Indian army. But we in our book Amrit Nagri have confirmed that there were seven forts in Amritsar. About which we have given special information and published the same with photographs.

Historian Hari Ram Gupta has written that at the time of attack of Sikandar, There was only a one fort made of raw material which was later on demolished because it was not usable. No doubt in the old city of Amritsar there would be more than 20 residents and army fort. At the time of Sikh regiments which all would have been. At the end of Sikh kingdom.

- 8. **Lohgarh Fort:** This fort was constructed by Guru Hargobind in the year 1614 for the safety of the city. In the year 1629 Guru contested the royal Mughal

- Army. Guru in the Jujube tree made a hole and Guru filled with powder in it and exploded. The first canon made front wood is still lying in a showcase in Lohgarh Gurdwara. Maharaja Rant Singh came out of Lohgarh fort, and made an excuse to Rani Sukha wife of Sahib Singh Bhangi) and protector of his minor son Gurdit Singh that he has come for demand of wooden cannon. He played all his text for taking progression of Amritsar. Maharaja further stated that in the year 1764 when Ahmad shah Abdali was defeated there was a big role of Shukarchakya for snatching this cannon. After saying this he surrounded the fort. In the year 1997 this god gifted was demolished by the Head of kar sewa priest and build a splendid Gurdwara here.
9. **Ram-Roani (Ramgarh) fort:** This fort was built on the suggestion of Sardar. "Sukha Mari Kamboke". On the plea that the same is essential to complete the Mughal Army accordingly this fort was constructed in year 1946. This fort which is mansion type situates near Gurudwara Ramsar and opposite Guru Ramdass senior secondary school. Being near to Gurudwara Ramsar, its name was kept Ram-Roani it is quite possible that it would be kept on the name of Guru Ramdass. When Jassa Singh Tokha saved a number of Sikhs which were surrounded in fort. He was appointed garrison commander and the name of fort kept Ramgarh fort. There is only an old well here except that no symbol sings is available there. Near Gurudwara Baba Deep Singh there is tomb of Sardar Jodh Singh son of Jassa Singh Ramgarhia. Where a stone is fixed on which date is mention as 1813 and death year is written 1872. It is told that this fort was demolished by Maharaja Rant Singh.
 10. **Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Fort:** This fort situates in Katra Ahluwalia area. Inside Dharam Singh market. This old market which was a residence house of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was in fully cured condition up to 1850 and even after that. Later on at the time of ruling of Maharaja Rant Singh Malwaricommunities' families divided and sold some part of it. Even them some sings are still available both the gate of fort, round and long stairs, a water tank in the center of the fort is still available there. Even them Persian wheel which can be moved by three people at a time are still available in the fort. Before 1869 there was an old water tank which was filled the soil. At present there is a crowded population. In the year 1900, this fort was auctioned and later on some part of it was demolished still it is in the oldest cloth market of Amritsar.
 11. **Fort Bhangian:** This fort was built by Sardar Jhanda Singh in year 1772 near Namak Mandi Area. But Nepal in his book (the Punjab chief) stated that this fort was built in 1767. In 1849 this fort was built by raw material was demolished and Kucha Chand Kaur and Kucha Raja Hari Singh settled there. Outside this area there was a deep water tanks. Therefore sometime it was called QuillaKhuiWala. Being made of raw material it was demolished after sometime and rest of sings was destroyed during the British rule. According to the book char Bhagia written by Ganesh Dass (132-133). The Bhangi's started three private Mandi. There was no concern a further Sikh resident

with it. Maharaja Rant Singh started Mandi in the Attari Area. This street is still known as Gali Texsal Wali.

12. **Gobindgarh fort:** Sardar Gujjar Singh Bhangi, the Chief of Bhangi regiment constructed this fort in year 1787 and its name was kept Quilla Gujjar Singh Bhangi. In the year 1808 Maharaja Rant Singh gave it a new name as Quila Gobindgarh. Before construction on site there were living people of Gurzar community. Maharaja Rant Singh after taking progression of Amritsar again changed the name of fort and kept its name Quila Gobindgarh which was similar to the name of Guru Gobind Singh (Tenth Guru of Sikhs). This fort was constructed on the similar design of Ramgarh fort. It was essential for the safety of Harmandir sahib even. Maharaja Rant Singh got the repairing work of this fort from Amended, the younger brother of foreign minister faqur Ajjuden and appointed them as civil governor. In the year 1839 Aral relend army secretary was shown the fort from inside there was a lot of treasury of lot of money. After partition in year 1947 this fort was the custody of Indian Army. On the year 2005 the Indian Army in the presence of prime minster of the fort for general public and it is expected that in the coming months general public will be able to see it and would be knowing the change historic angle.
13. **Mahan Singh fort:** This fort was in the name of father Maharaja Rant Singh. There was a police station during British rolling time. In 1866 there was constructed 2 storied building known as Church of England Ladies Missionary society. There days there is Government School for girls. This fort situates opposite Mahan Singh Gate where there is mission house.
14. **Ram Bagh Purana fort:** After the end of Sikh kingdom area outside Ram Bagh gate was called Purana Quilla. From gateway to Samar place. Through this way Maharaja Rant Singh usually go to Harmandir sahib. His commanders and cavalry men tied their horses here. The stable was demolished in an unplanned manner. In the year 2005 there was planning to build a new building. The peoples crossing from this area sees with earnest eyes that there should be someone to protest against the misuse of this historical place. In the fort site there are wine shops, meat shops and some other shops. On more than 80% of fort even they have fixed large sign board on its outside for hidden the signs. As soon as we passes this way we feel that administration should give their towards. If it would have happen in any forging country the peoples of that country imprecate the administration and definitely the administration would refrain from this undesirable act. But it is pity that nobody is worried about this in our country.¹⁰

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