



**PRESERVED
LEGACY OF**



PRESERVED
LEGACY OF



ਪੰਜਾਬ

India Begins Here



Contents

Amritsar	8	Muktsar	74
Gurdaspur.....	20	Barnala.....	78
Hoshiarpur	28	Mansa	82
Pathankot	34	Sangrur	84
Jalandhar.....	38	Patiala	90
Kapurthala	46	Fatehgarh Sahib	98
Tarn Taran.....	52	SAS Nagar	106
Bhatinda.....	58	Rupnagar	110
Faridkot.....	62	SBS Nagar	114
Ferozpur	66	Ludhiana	116
Moga.....	72		



INTRODUCTION

Traversing on the Badshahi Sadak, there are many fascinating monuments of the bygone era that speak for themselves. Each has a story to tell, of the hands that made them, the minds that beautified them, the looters who plundered them and the brave who held them with pride. Sustaining the ravages of time they still held good. And this is what gave the most important political and economic center of the Mughal Rule - Punjab, its identity.

Punjab is known for its vibrant culture; even its silence has a rhythm and beat. But behind this, is the hidden struggle, sacrifice and empathy that made this place unique. Punjab as the name suggests in the local dialect means, “Panj” meaning “five” and “Aab” meaning water. Thus - “the land of five rivers”.

This land has been subjected to invasions since time immemorial. The advent of Muslim tribes, from early 9th century onwards soon changed the entire socio-political scenario of this country. The Mughals under Babur (1526 CE), culminated this influx in India. Punjab was the main link between the Central Asian countries and the rest of India. It has therefore been an important part of the Mughal polity. The Mughals established a strong government at Sirhind, making it the provincial capital, and controlling the Delhi-Lahore highway. It was the headquarters of Mughal administration in eastern Punjab. This place was taken over for a short period by the Sikhs under Banda Singh Bahadur in 1710 CE, after he defeated Wazir Khan, the Mughal general. However, under the patronage of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan, Punjab became one of the most flourishing areas under the Mughal Empire. In the early 19th century, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, “Sher-e-Punjab” unified the Sikh Misl

under his rule. He made Lahore his capital and his dominions extended from Peshawar in the northwest to River Sutlej in the southeast and from the Himalayas in the northeast to the confluence of Indus Chenab Rivers in the southwest. The arrival of the East India Company brought an end to the Mughal rule. This gave rise to nationalist feelings among the people. Again Punjab saw the birth of great freedom fighters that were instrumental in the freedom struggle. Freedom at midnight brought along within the pain of partition. Punjab, yet again suffered the worst blood bath of partition. These varied experiences have given this land a character of its own.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF PUNJAB

The establishment of Mughal rule in India brought a new vocabulary of art and architecture. Pre-Islamic architecture was predominantly Hindu in nature and was as per the norms of ancient Indian art. Subsequently, Maharaja Ranjit Singh being a great patron of art, the state of Punjab emerged with a plethora of various styles of architecture. This can be seen in its various heritage monuments. While the forts represent the strength, the exquisite glazed tile work on the tombs represent the excellent craftsmanship. The Sarais built across the royal route are of great value to the state's heritage. The architectonics of the tombs and the mosques, are very different in comparison and do not conform to the standard layout. The Moorish mosque is a unique mosque and has glimpses of European touch. Besides these towering structures, there are the humble dwellings of our freedom fighters, which reflect the change of an era and speak of a different history.



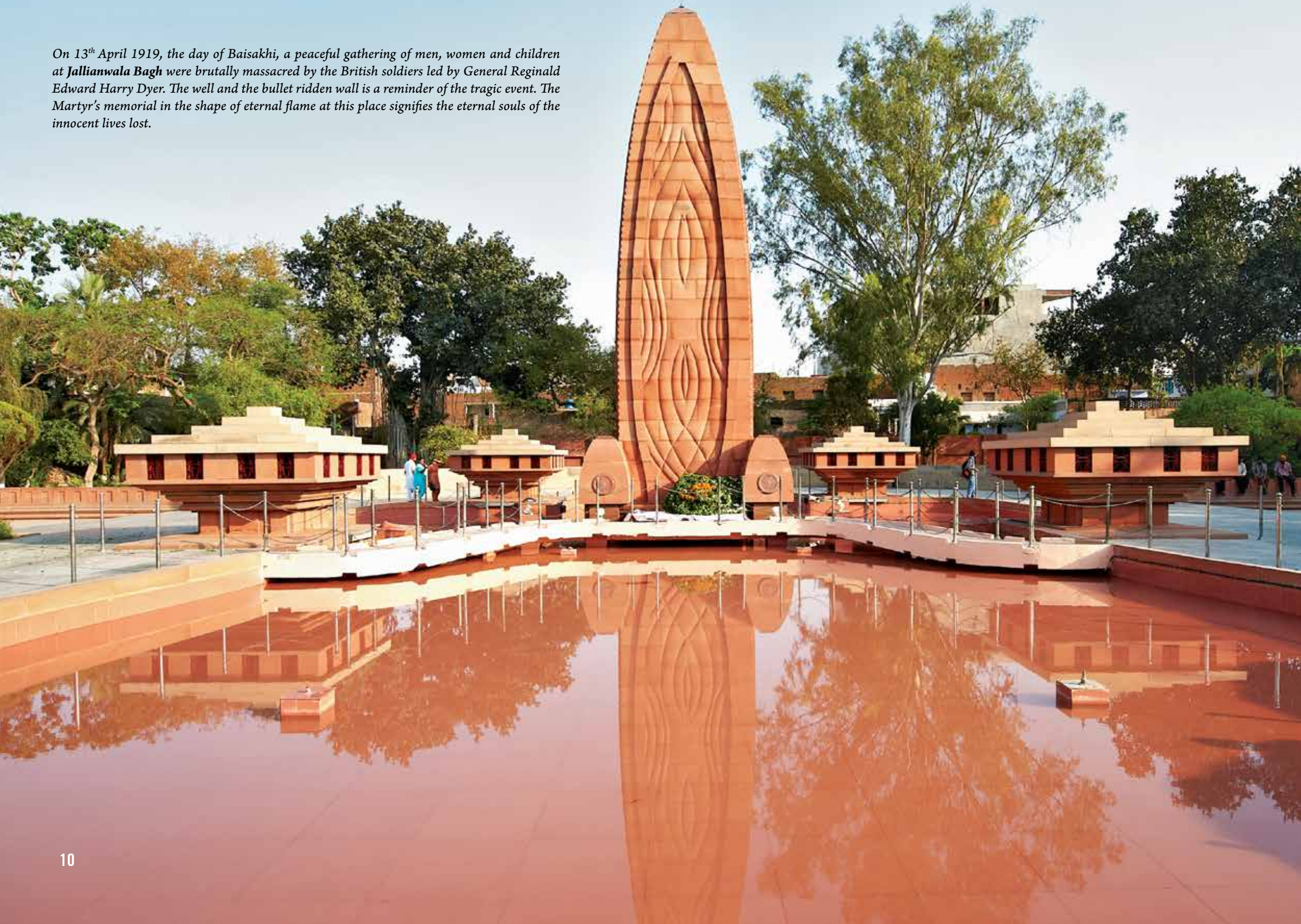
1 AMRITSAR

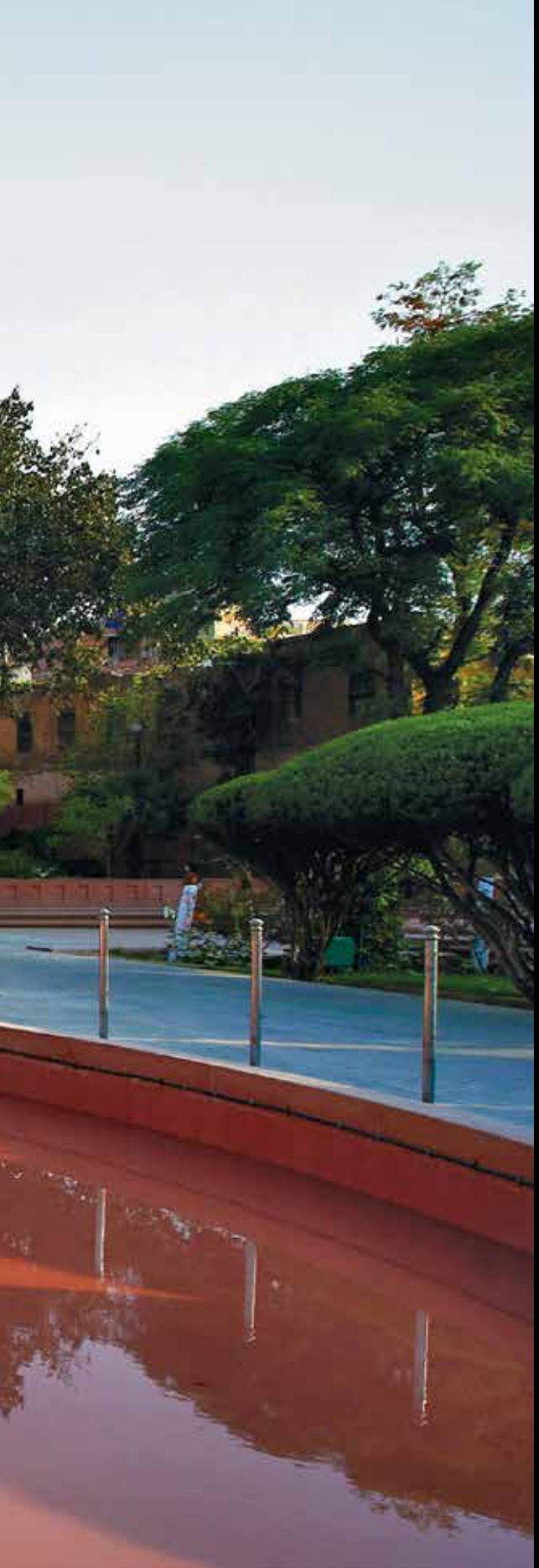
- **Golden Temple**
- **Jallianwala Bagh**
- **Ram Bagh Palace**
- **Gobindgarh Fort**
- **Old Tehsil (Ajnala Fort)**
- **Attari Border**
- **PulMoran**
- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Panorama**
- **Ram Tirath Temple**
- **War Memorial**
- **Heritage Village**
- **Entrance Plaza at Golden Temple including the interpretation centre in the basement**

*An epitome of Piety in Splendor, the **Golden Temple or Shri Harmandir Sahib** is the jewel of Amritsar. A famous pilgrimage destination, it attracts thousands of people across the globe. Its architecture is a symbol of brotherhood, equality and humility. While the four entrances welcome people of all faiths, the lower ground level teaches humility. The beauty of Golden Temple is best enjoyed in the serenity of early mornings and at night when the whole place is lit up in a thousand lights.*



*On 13th April 1919, the day of Baisakhi, a peaceful gathering of men, women and children at **Jallianwala Bagh** were brutally massacred by the British soldiers led by General Reginald Edward Harry Dyer. The well and the bullet ridden wall is a reminder of the tragic event. The Martyr's memorial in the shape of eternal flame at this place signifies the eternal souls of the innocent lives lost.*

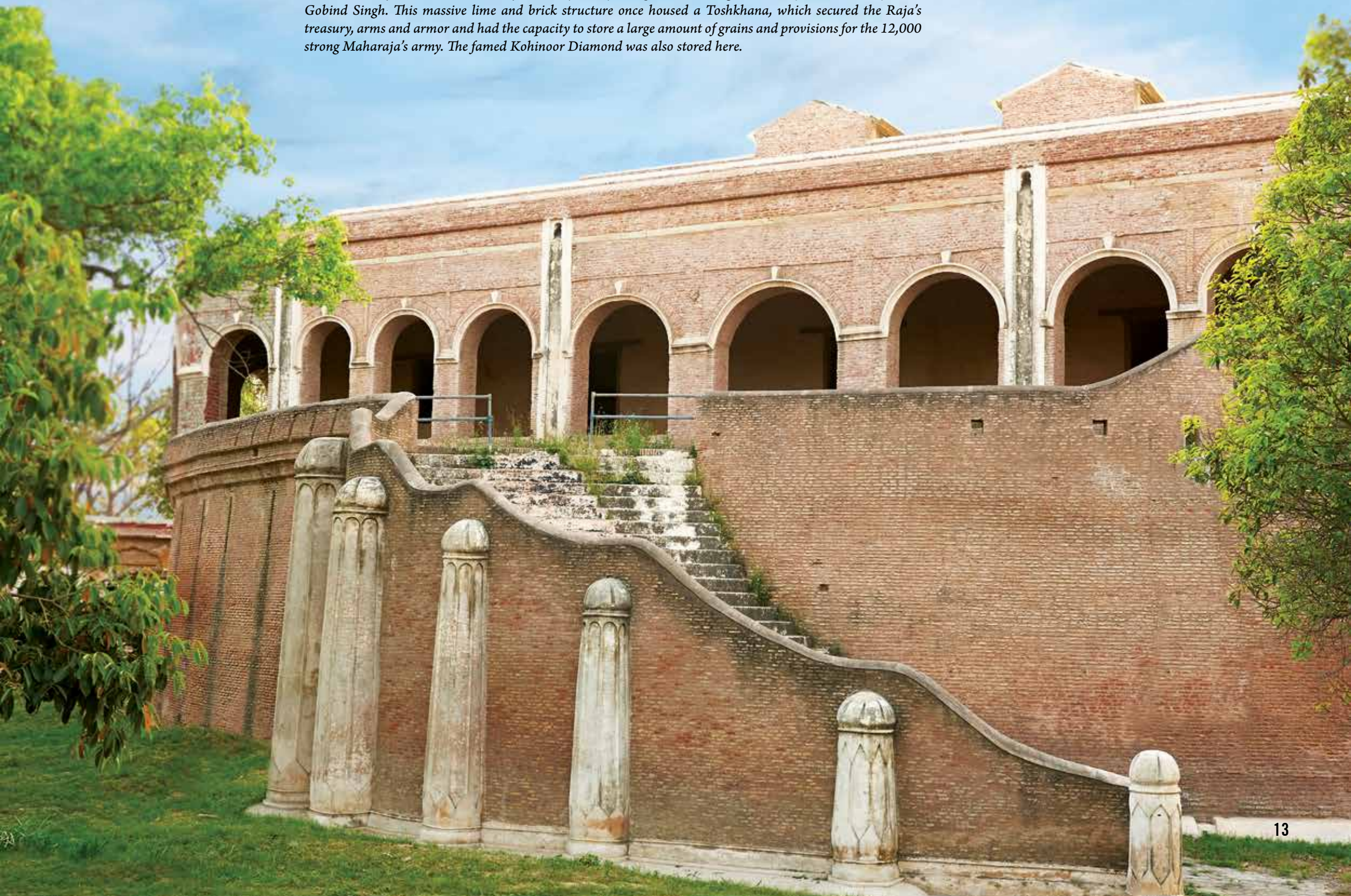




*Modelled on the famed Shalimar Gardens of Lahore, **Ram Bagh Palace** is set amidst gardens. Constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1818, he named it after Guru Ram Das. Built on the Indo-Islamic style of architecture, the Bagh houses a summer palace which was surrounded by variety of rare plants and water channels.*



The Majestic fort of Amritsar, also known as the “Gujar Singh Fort” or the “Bhangian da Kila” was built in the 18th century. This was renamed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh as “Gobindgarh Fort” after the name of Guru Gobind Singh. This massive lime and brick structure once housed a Toshkhana, which secured the Raja’s treasury, arms and armor and had the capacity to store a large amount of grains and provisions for the 12,000 strong Maharaja’s army. The famed Kohinoor Diamond was also stored here.



Old Tehsil Ajnala has a story to tell of the Mass Genocide. In 2014, a mass grave of more than 200 men was exhumed from a well at this place. It is widely believed to be of Indian soldiers who were executed during the British rule. The well, earlier known as Kalian Wala Khuh (The Well of Blacks) was renamed as Shaheedan Wala Khuh (Martyr's Well).



Attari Border Post is the border with Pakistan. A frenzy of patriotism among the Indians during the Flag lowering Ceremony is held daily at sunset. It is a sight to watch and an enthralling moment to experience.



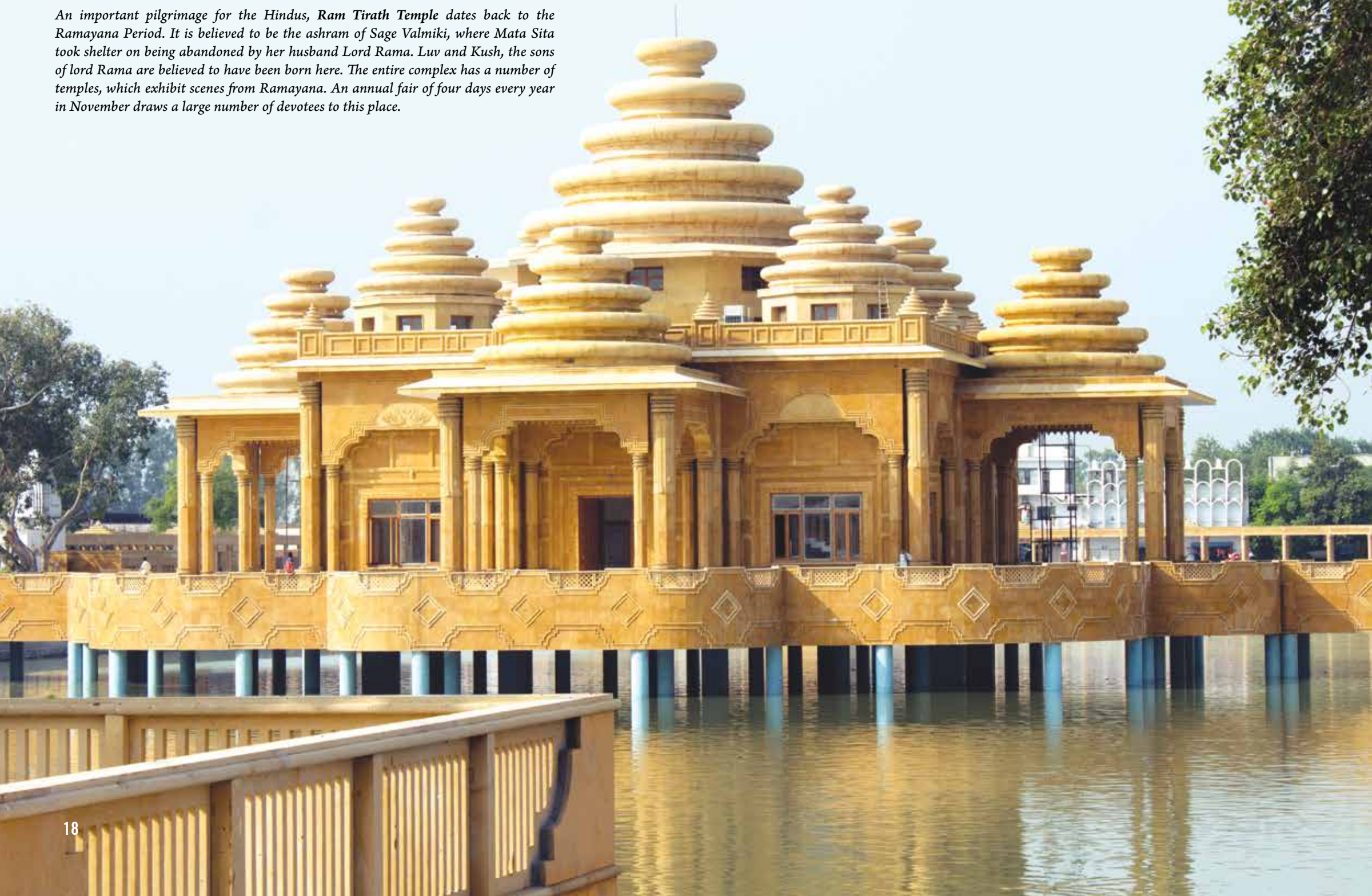
PulMoran is believed to have been named after a bridge "Pul" that was built for a dancer named Moran, a royal court dancer. The legend is that, Moran once lost her slipper while crossing a rivulet there, this vexed her a great deal. So a bridge was built for her convenience by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This complex also contains a bathing pool, a Temple, a Gurudwara and a mosque which were the secular concern of the Maharaja who stopped here on his visits to Amritsar.



The Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Panorama is a permanent visual documentation of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rule. It has been conceptualized and set amidst the sprawling 4.5 acres of land in the historic Ram Bagh Heritage Garden. The gigantic 12m x 100m long panoramic painting depicting six major battle expeditions of the Maharaja's army is a visual treat to the eyes.



An important pilgrimage for the Hindus, Ram Tirath Temple dates back to the Ramayana Period. It is believed to be the ashram of Sage Valmiki, where Mata Sita took shelter on being abandoned by her husband Lord Rama. Luv and Kush, the sons of lord Rama are believed to have been born here. The entire complex has a number of temples, which exhibit scenes from Ramayana. An annual fair of four days every year in November draws a large number of devotees to this place.





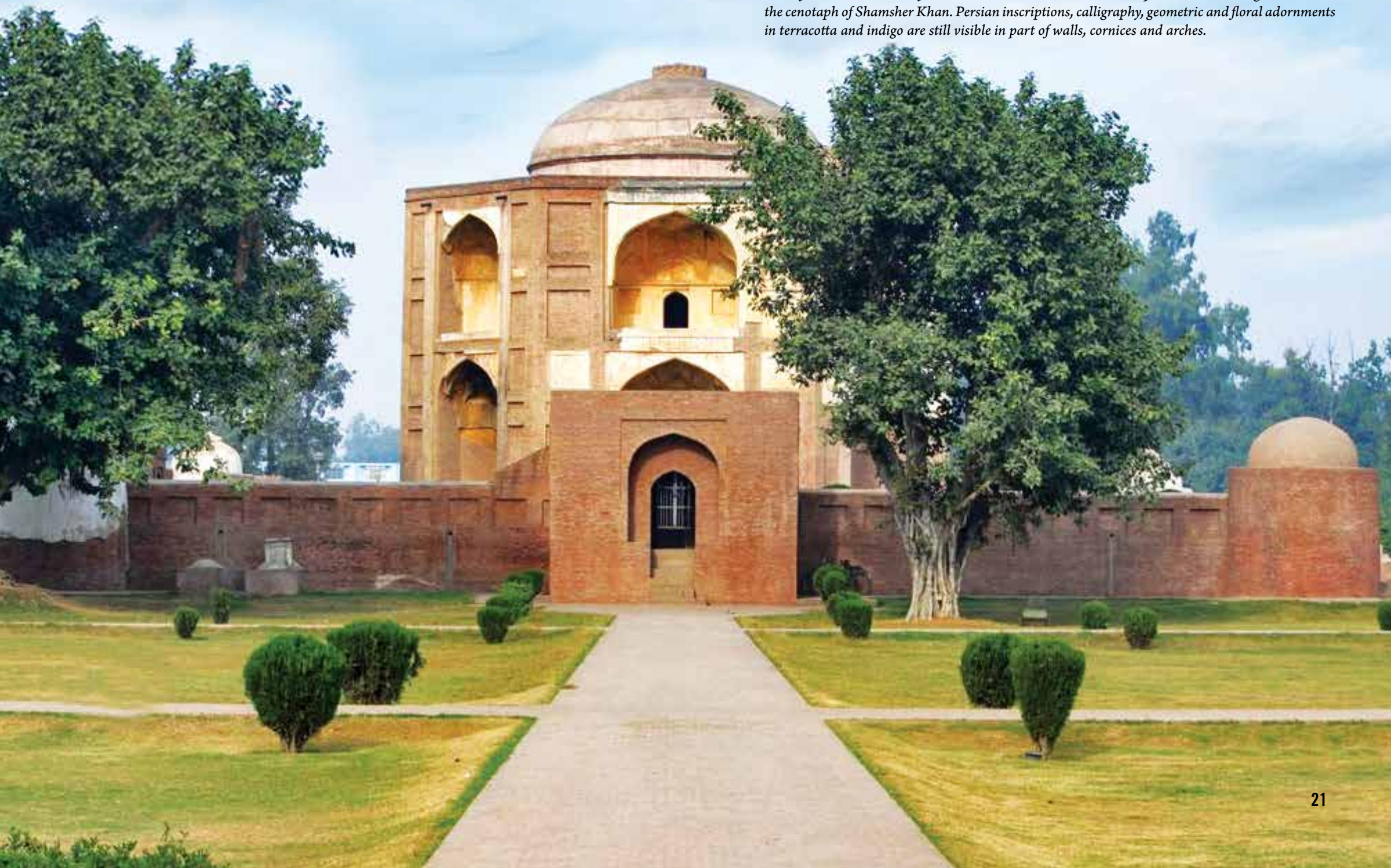
The War Memorial is a befitting homage to the brave Martyrs of this land. The 45 meters tall vertical stainless steel sword represents their sacrifice and courage. The state of the art galleries showcase Punjab's contribution in the military domain. Its martial tradition, the bravely fought Anglo-Sikh wars and the post-Independence contributions are reflected by way of photographs, illustrations, paintings, artefacts, weapons and informative panels. Spread over seven acres with landscaped gardens, reflecting three different war zones — pre-British era, British era and post-British era, the War Memorial is an important landmark of Amritsar.



2 GURDASPUR

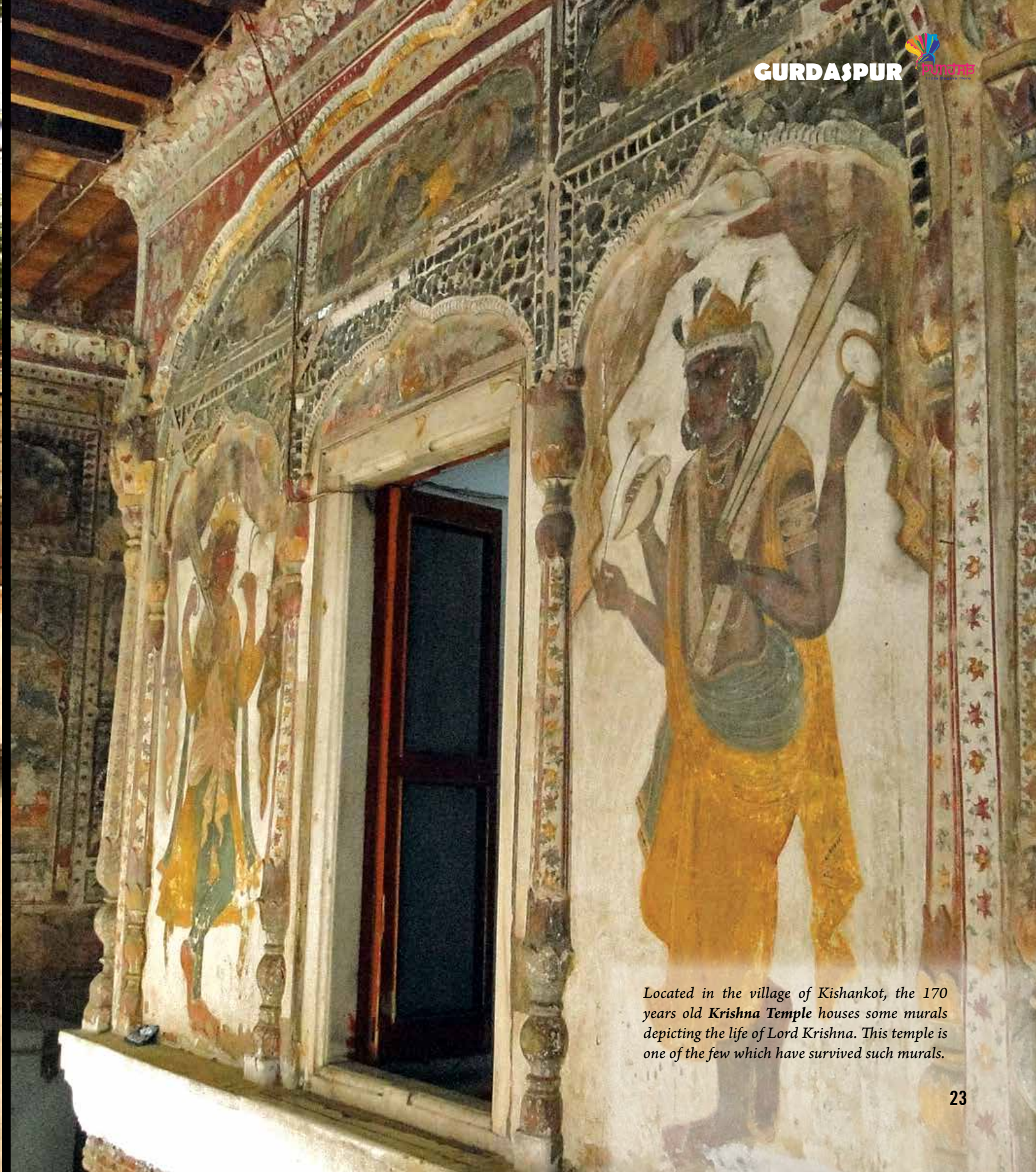
- **Shamsher Khan Tomb**
- **Takhat-i-Akbari**
- **Krishna Temple**
- **Maharaja Sher Singh Palace**
- **Chhota Ghallughara Memorial**
- **Dera Baba Nanak**

Shamsher Khan Tomb, popularly known as Hazira, Shamsher Khan himself, a Mughal prince, built this historic tomb in his lifetime. This 16th century Mughal monument, placed on a raised platform has striking circular bastions crowned by small domes. The platform has shallow niches on all four sides like that of Ustad's tomb at Nakodar. Within a spacious double-heighted hall lies the cenotaph of Shamsher Khan. Persian inscriptions, calligraphy, geometric and floral adornments in terracotta and indigo are still visible in part of walls, cornices and arches.





The Takhat-i-Akbari, a simple platform of brick coated with plaster is of great historical importance. This is the very place where Emperor Akbar's coronation ceremony was held in 1556 A.D. The throne is a humble double tiered seat with a square water tank.



Located in the village of Kishankot, the 170 years old Krishna Temple houses some murals depicting the life of Lord Krishna. This temple is one of the few which have survived such murals.

Maharaja Sher Singh Palace is two storied structure with circular bastions in all four corners is an interesting remnant of 19th century buildings. The palace has a Baradari also known as Anarkali Complex and the landscape is similar to that of the Shalimar Garden of Lahore. This is currently under the Union Baring Christian College's supervision and functions as their administrative block.



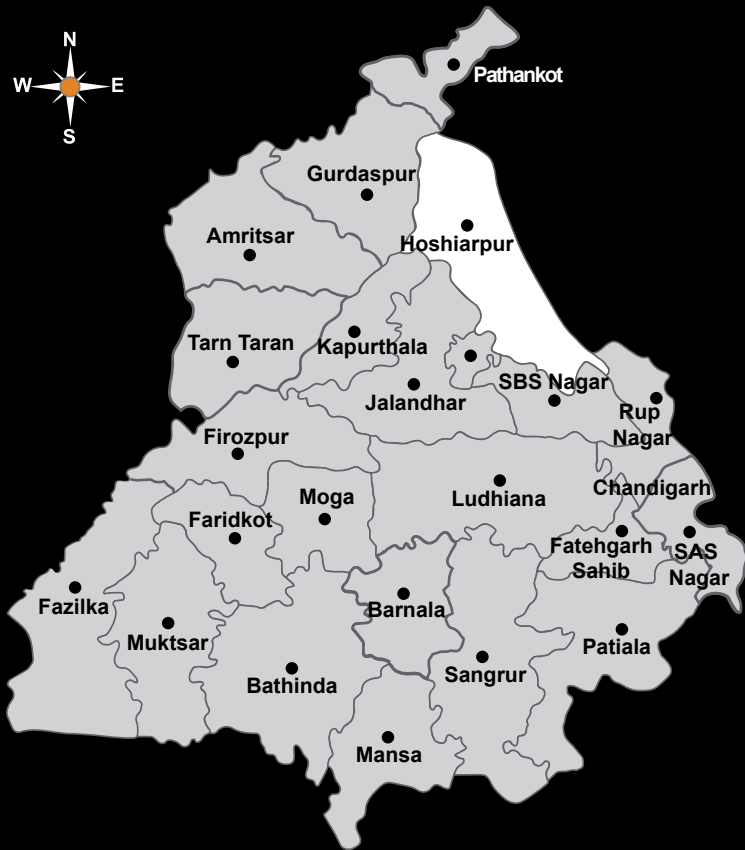
*To commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of the Sikh martyrs who lost their lives fighting by the army led by Lakhpat Rai, to take vengeance of death of his brother, on May 1946. The **Chhota Ghallughara** or the small holocaust represents the sacrifice of over 30,000 brave Sikhs during the battle. This 9.96 acre Memorial Complex with the tower at the highest point of the site is made of reinforced concrete and marble rising 53 feet in height. Landscaping is an integral part of the layout that binds the site together.*



Dera Baba Nanak, as the name suggests, it is said that Guru Nanak Dev spent his last days in this humble place and delivered his discourses. The Gurudwara built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh over the original Dera enclosing the well in its basement; the well's water is believed to have spiritual healing powers. He also covered its canopy in rich marble and gifted a copper gilded throne. The structure has three parts namely - Sarji Sahib, the Kirthan Asthan and the Thara Sahib is also one of the main shrines.

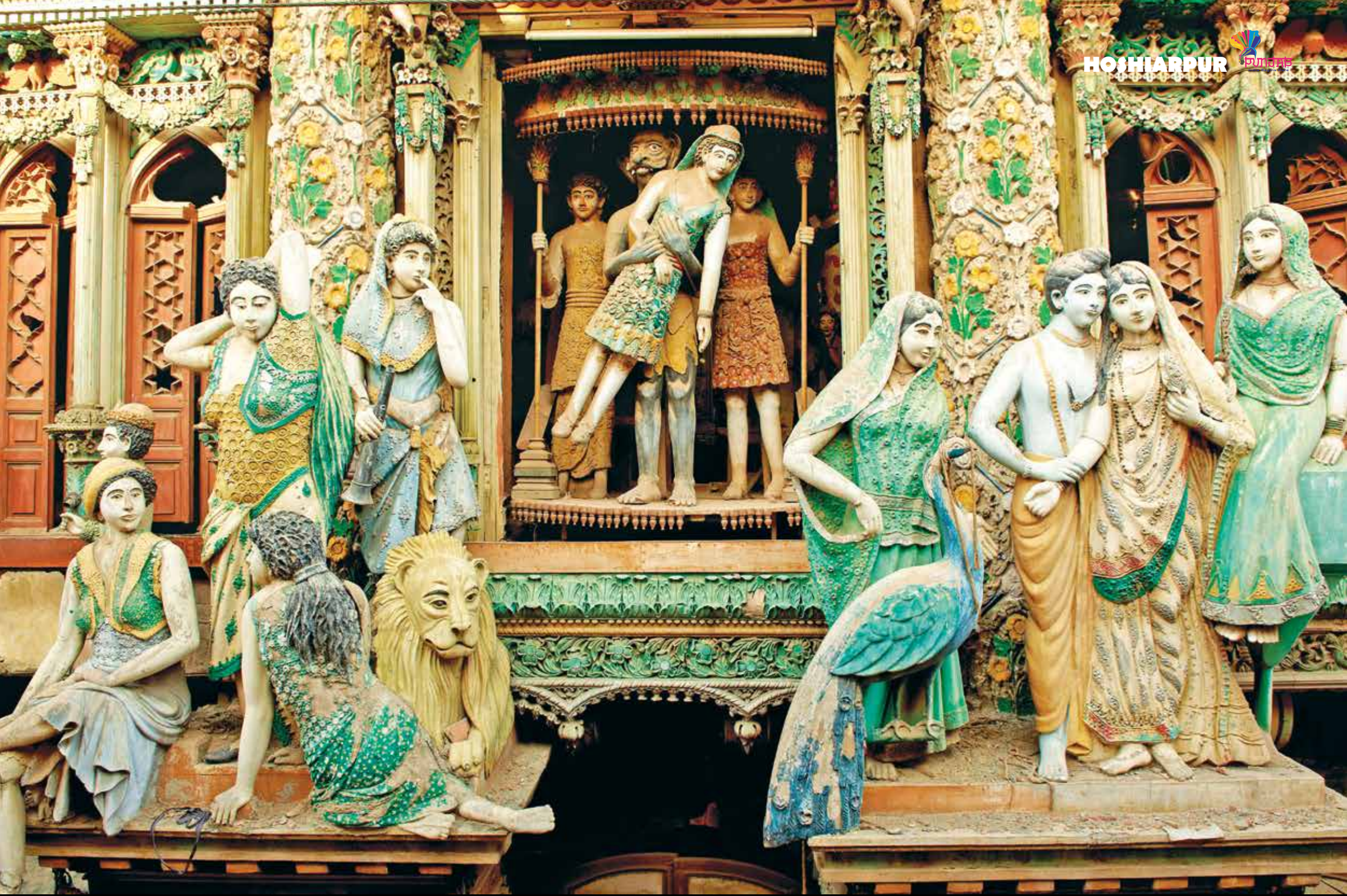






HOSHIARPUR

- Sheesh Mahal
- Gurudwara Garna Sahib
- Jhandewala Temple
- Mansa Devi Temple
- Ram Tatwali Temple
- The Octagonal Temple
- Guru Ravi Dass Memorial



Located amidst the busy wood craft bazar is the **Sheesh Mahal** or the Palace of mirrors in its literal meaning. Built by Lala Hans Raj in 1911, this place depicts exquisite craftsmanship. There is a blend of rich ornamentation of glasswork and polychromatic wooden sculptures, which depicts various scenes. One such is the imaginative depiction of coronation of King George V, by the artist Jan Mohammed. The sculptures with their vibrant colours and emotions infuse great charm to this humble place.

Gurudwara Garna Sahib is built on the place where the Sixth Guru Hargobind Sahib visited on his onward journey to preach Sikhism. This site speaks of one of the many miracles of the Sikh Gurus. According to popular legend, he blessed a dried Garna bush, which turned into a lush green tree and people who touched it were cured from prolonged illness.



Dhobaha - The Temple Town is an important Archaeological site. Located around 30 km from Hoshiarpur, this place is believed to be in existence since prehistoric times. It was once a flourishing Temple town between 700-1200 AD. The excavated temples at this place include Jhandewala Temple, Mansa Devi Temple, Ancient Temple, Thakurwara at Ramtatwali and the Octagonal Temple.

The Jhandewala Temple, though not in its full architectural form, still exudes the ancient believes. The spillage of broken sculptures and the old banyan tree are testimony to the glory it once had. The sculptures are made of sandstone granite and can be dated between 8th-10th centuries. These are exhibited in the museum maintained by the Archaeology Department, Punjab, in the premises of the Vishveshvaranand Institute, Sadhu Ashram at Hoshiarpur.





Mansa Devi Temple is another humble temple. The high wall outside has low relief sculptures of Hindu gods and other celestial beings. There are octagonal pilasters with kalash and other designs which clearly states its lineage with the Hindu Period.



The Octagonal Temple is so known due to the presence of an octagonal well in its premises. The temple is plain square based with plain shikhara and finial on top.



4 PATHANKOT

- Mukteshwar Cave Temples
- Shahpurkandi Fort
- Gurudwara Sri Barth Sahib

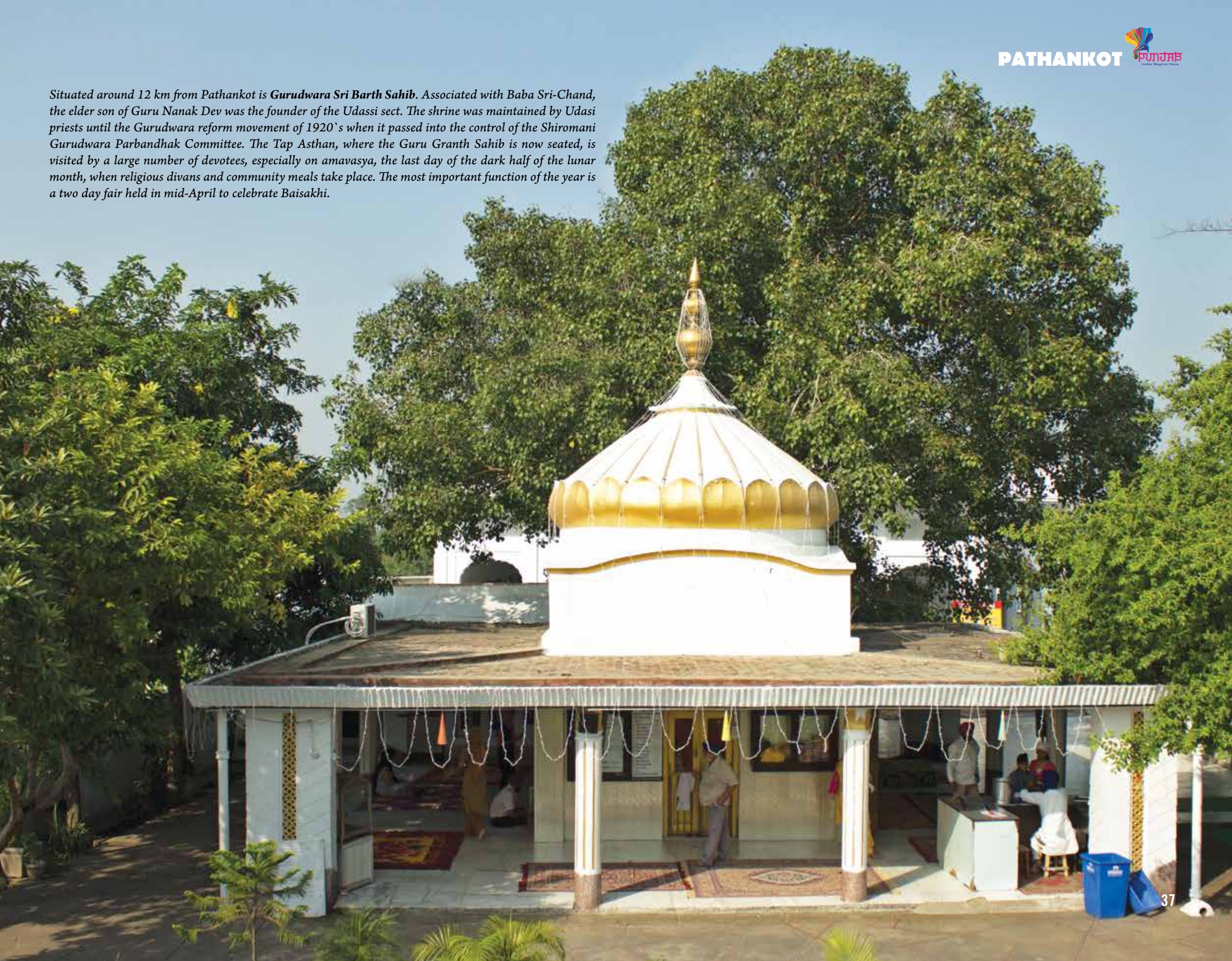
*Carved on the rocky hills, the **Mukteshwar Cave Temples** near Doong is a famous landmark near Pathankot. Running along the side of river Ravi, this Shiva Temple is one of the famous ancient Cave temples. It is believed that these were built by Pandavas. A long cleft in the rock a little way up the river is known as Arjun's Chula, a place believed to have been visited by Arjuna and Draupadi. Within the temple is a white marble Shivling, with a copper Yoni. The Shivling is surrounded by the idols of Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu, Goddess Paravati, Lord Hanuman and Lord Ganesha.*





Located at a distance of 7 km from Pathankot, **Shahpurkandi Fort** is a 16th century monument and is named after the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Overlooking the picturesque river Ravi, this fort was built by a Rajput Chieftain named Jaspal Singh Pathania. The fort served as the last refuge to Ram Singh Pathania in 1848 AD when he rebelled against the atrocities of the British. This fort was a major tourist attraction and at present it has been converted into Rest House for tourists.

*Situated around 12 km from Pathankot is **Gurudwara Sri Barth Sahib**. Associated with Baba Sri-Chand, the elder son of Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of the Udassi sect. The shrine was maintained by Udasi priests until the Gurudwara reform movement of 1920's when it passed into the control of the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee. The Tap Asthan, where the Guru Granth Sahib is now seated, is visited by a large number of devotees, especially on amavasya, the last day of the dark half of the lunar month, when religious divans and community meals take place. The most important function of the year is a two day fair held in mid-April to celebrate Baisakhi.*



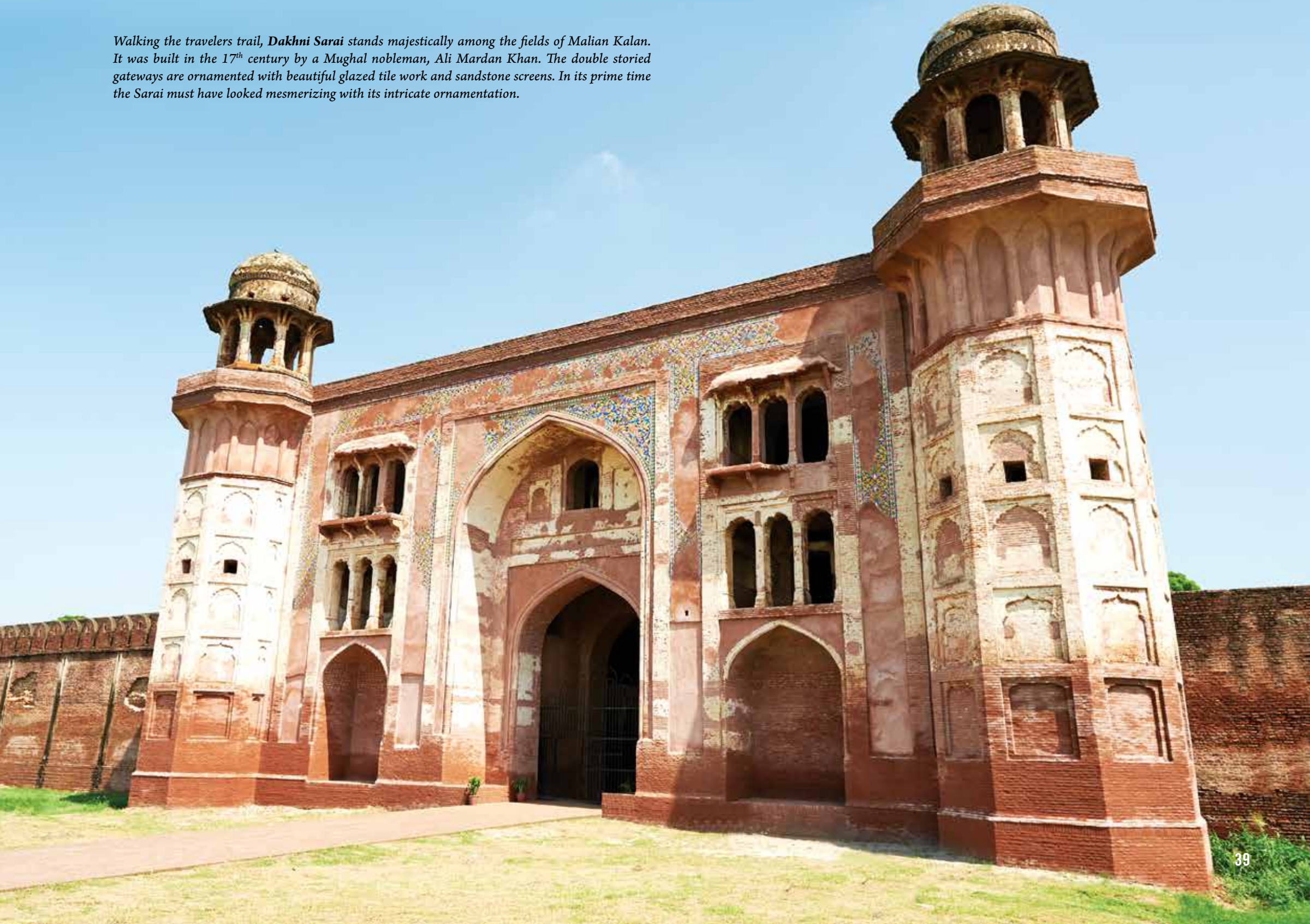


5

JALANDHAR

- **Dakhni Sarai**
- **Sarai Nurmahal**
- **Phyllaur Fort**
- **St. Mary's Cathedral Church**
- **Tombs of Mohammed Momin & Haji Jamal**
- **Devi Talab Mandir**
- **Jang-e-Azadi, Kartarpur**
- **Guru Virjanand Memorial, Kartarpur**

*Walking the travelers trail, **Dakhni Sarai** stands majestically among the fields of Malian Kalan. It was built in the 17th century by a Mughal nobleman, Ali Mardan Khan. The double storied gateways are ornamented with beautiful glazed tile work and sandstone screens. In its prime time the Sarai must have looked mesmerizing with its intricate ornamentation.*



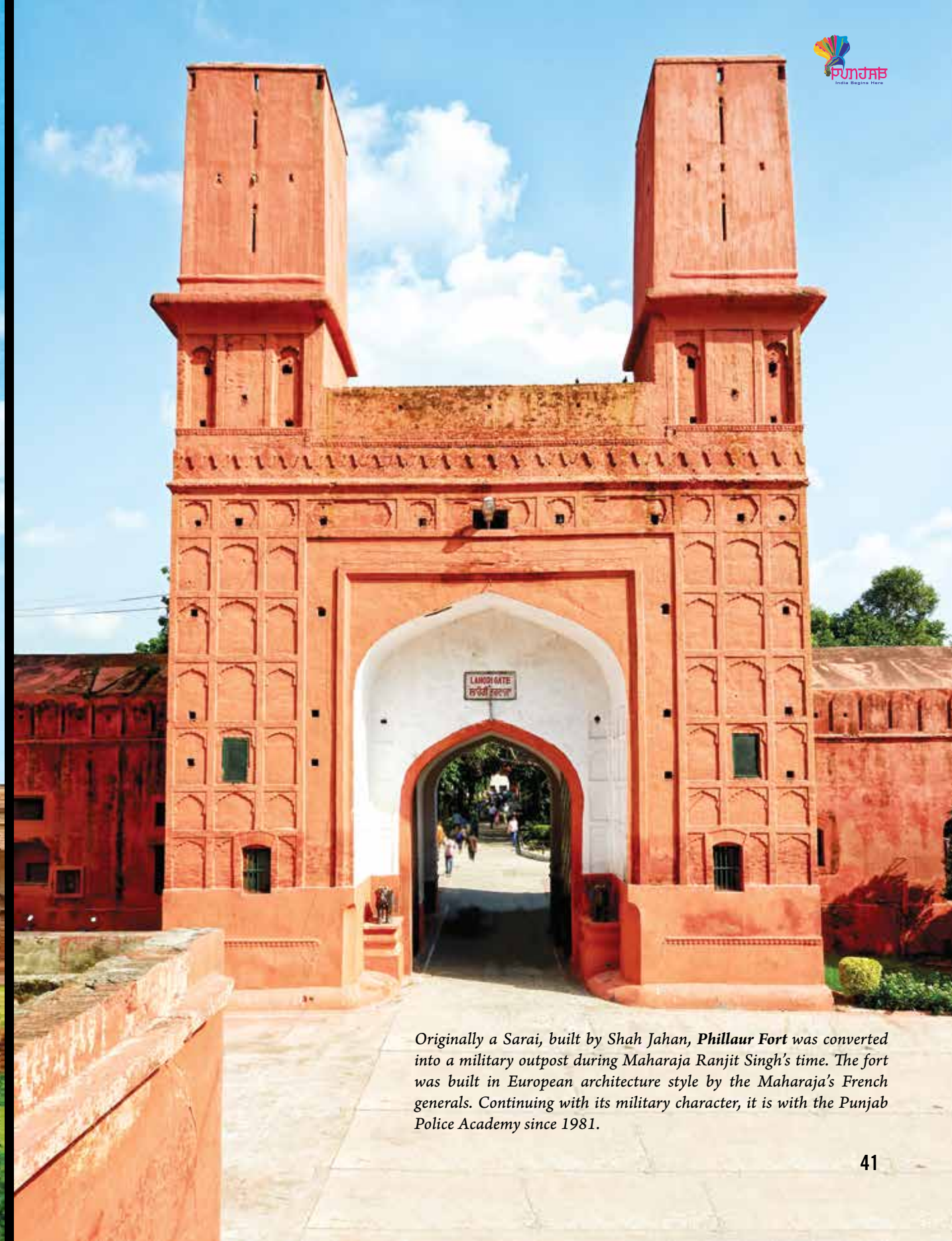
Nestled within the vibrant market of the town of **Nurmahal** is **Sarai Nurmahal**. Named after Empress Nurmahal who is believed to have spent a part of her childhood here. This Sarai was commissioned by her. The richly ornamented gateway with low-relief sculptures of celestial figures, anthropomorphic animals, reflect its imperial connection; whereas, the delicately executed geometric, floral patterns and human figures speak of the Empresses' passion for art. It is believed that Emperor Jahangir used to halt at the Sarai during his travels.

Of the two inscriptions on the gateway, the central inscription is a chronogram giving the date of foundation and completion of the Sarai. While, the inscription on the right jamb is an interesting one which states the following...

*Akhaz rahdari abwad
Mamunah bamujib amar Nawab
Zakariya Khan Bhadur Nazim
Subah muaf harkas az, Fojda-
Ran Doabah bagirad, bar zanao.
Talak, talak, talak.*

Translation: "Taking payment from travelers is forbidden, the Nawab Zakariya Khan, Bahadur, Governor of the district, having exempted them. Should any Fojdar of the Doab collect these dues, may his wives be divorced".



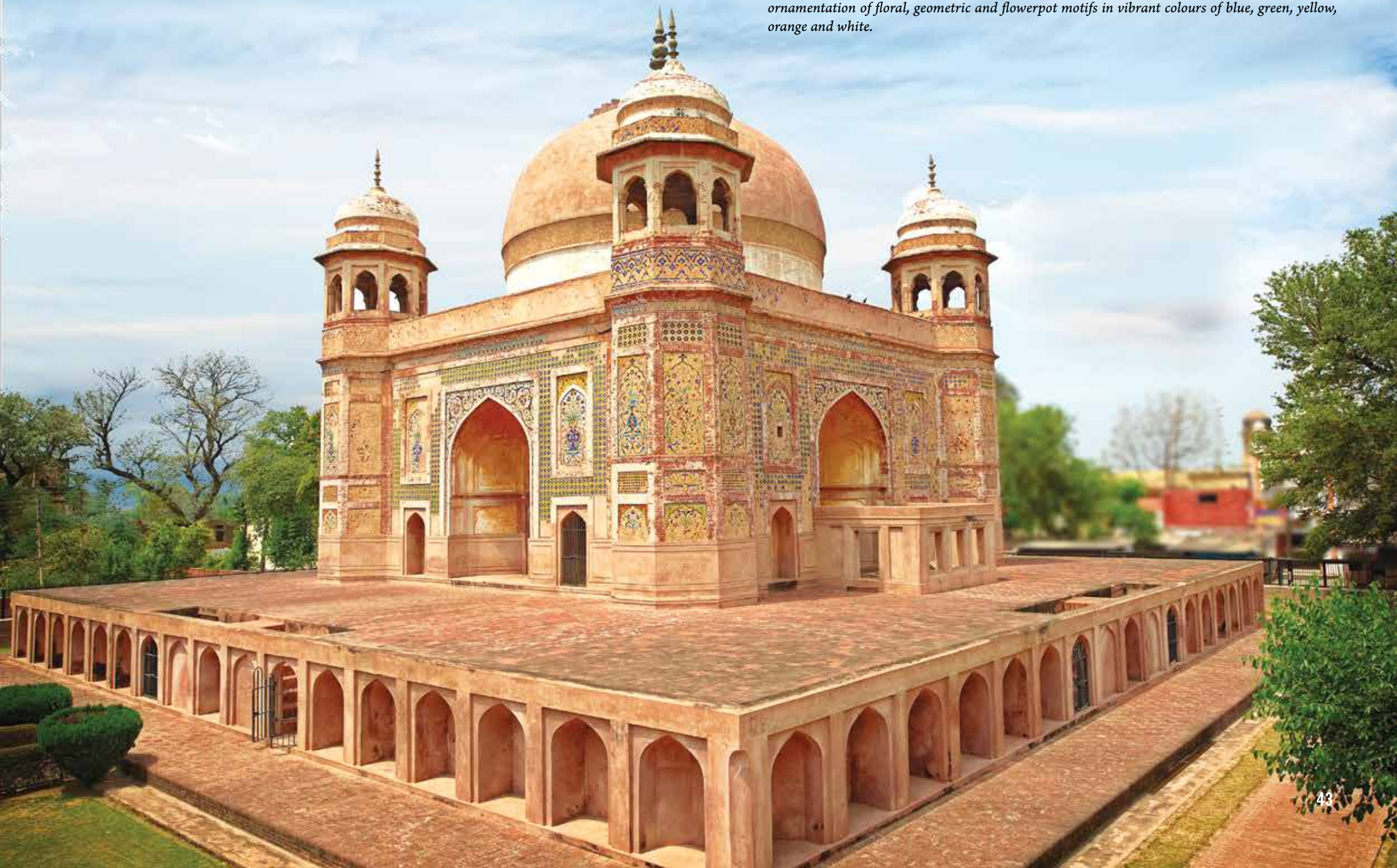


Originally a Sarai, built by Shah Jahan, **Phillaur Fort** was converted into a military outpost during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time. The fort was built in European architecture style by the Maharaja's French generals. Continuing with its military character, it is with the Punjab Police Academy since 1981.



St. Mary's Cathedral Church is one of the few Churches found in this region. Located in Jalandhar Cantonment, the church was constructed by Rev. Fr. John Macodnnel in 1947, in memory of St. Patrick. This church subsequently became the Cathedral or the Mother Church of Punjab. The old building was replaced by a new one in the year 1986.

*In Nakodar district are situated the **Tombs of Mohammed Momin & Haji Jamal**. These twin tombs add to the magnificent monuments of Nakodar, close to the heels of Sarai Nurmahal and Sarai Dakhni. Mohammed Momin (Ustad or teacher) was a tambura player in the service of Khan-i-Khanan, one of the Maharatnas in the court of Emperor Akbar and Haji Jamal (Shagird or student) was his disciple. The tombs are replete with exquisite glazed tile work in traditional ornamentation of floral, geometric and flowerpot motifs in vibrant colours of blue, green, yellow, orange and white.*





शिव शक्ति की विरासतें
माता त्रिपुरामाला
कल्याणकारी धाम के दर्शन को
षष्टिक
करते हुए उन से अतुल्य करते हैं।
यहाँ सभी मन्दिरों में जगन्नाथक होय
निवेदक : श्री देवी तालाब मन्दिर प्रब
...माला

कृपया मछलियों को प्रसार
तथा अन्य वस्तु न डालें
By Order - Genl. Sec.



Situated in the heart of Jalandhar city is the 200 years old **Devi Talab Mandir** (Temple) dedicated to goddess Kali. It is visited by thousands of devotees. This Temple is famous for the 'Hariballabh Sangeet Sammelan' held every year in December for the past 125 years. The Sammelan is the meeting point of famous Classical exponents merging spirituality with music.



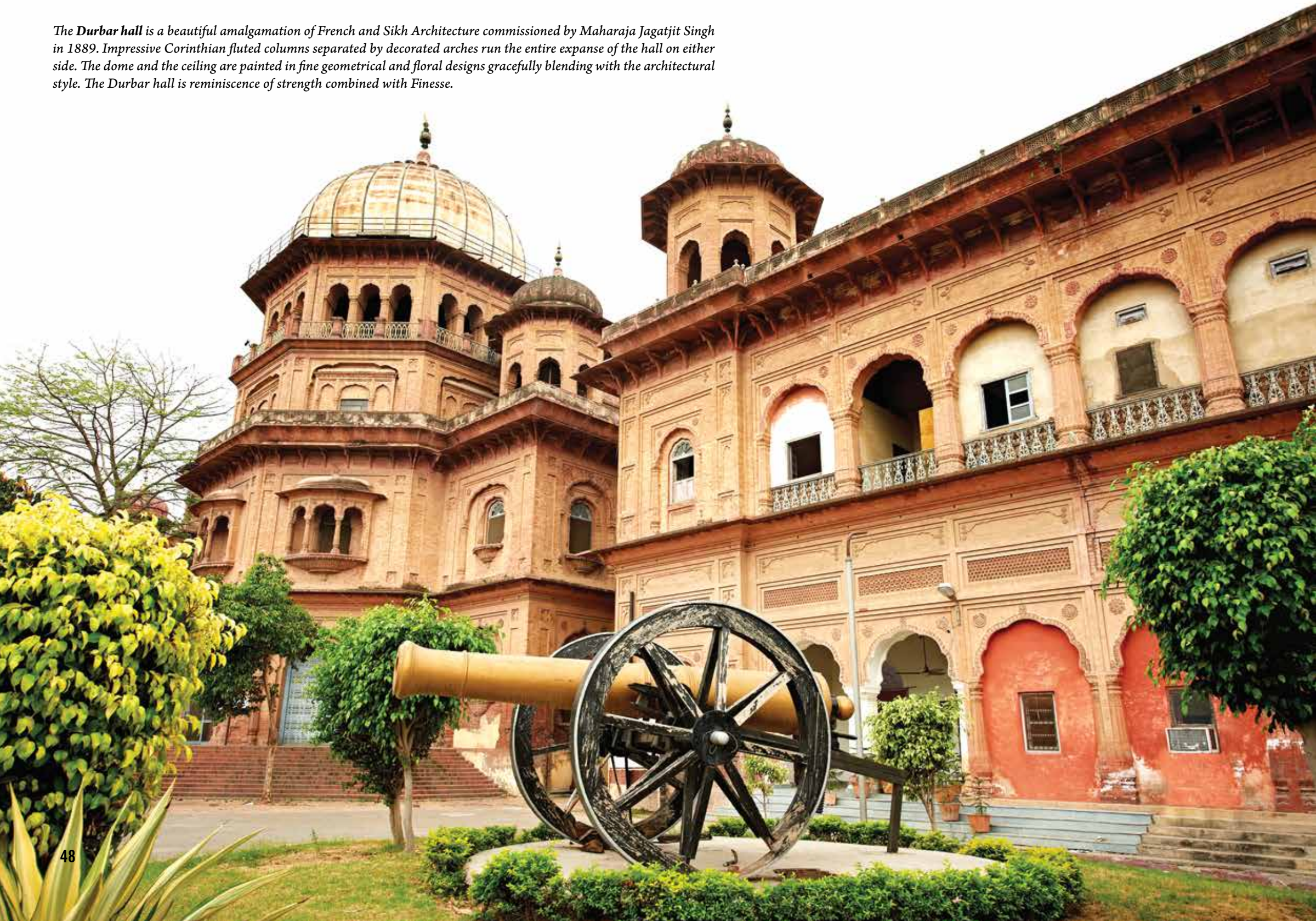
6 KAPURTHALA

- Jagatjit Palace
- The Durbar Hall
- Lodhi Fort
- Jagatjit Club
- Moorish Mosque

*The **Jagatjit Palace** is set within a 200 acre complex featuring spectacular architecture that had been borrowed from the famous Fontainebleau and Palace of Versailles. Designed by The French architect, Monsieur M. Manteaux, the palace is a fine blend of French and Indian architecture. The painted ceilings represent the finest aspects of French aesthetics while the Durbar Hall, which was used for ceremonial occasions, is entirely Indian in décor. The place is at present the prestigious Sainik School.*



The Durbar hall is a beautiful amalgamation of French and Sikh Architecture commissioned by Maharaja Jagatjit Singh in 1889. Impressive Corinthian fluted columns separated by decorated arches run the entire expanse of the hall on either side. The dome and the ceiling are painted in fine geometrical and floral designs gracefully blending with the architectural style. The Durbar hall is reminiscence of strength combined with Finesse.

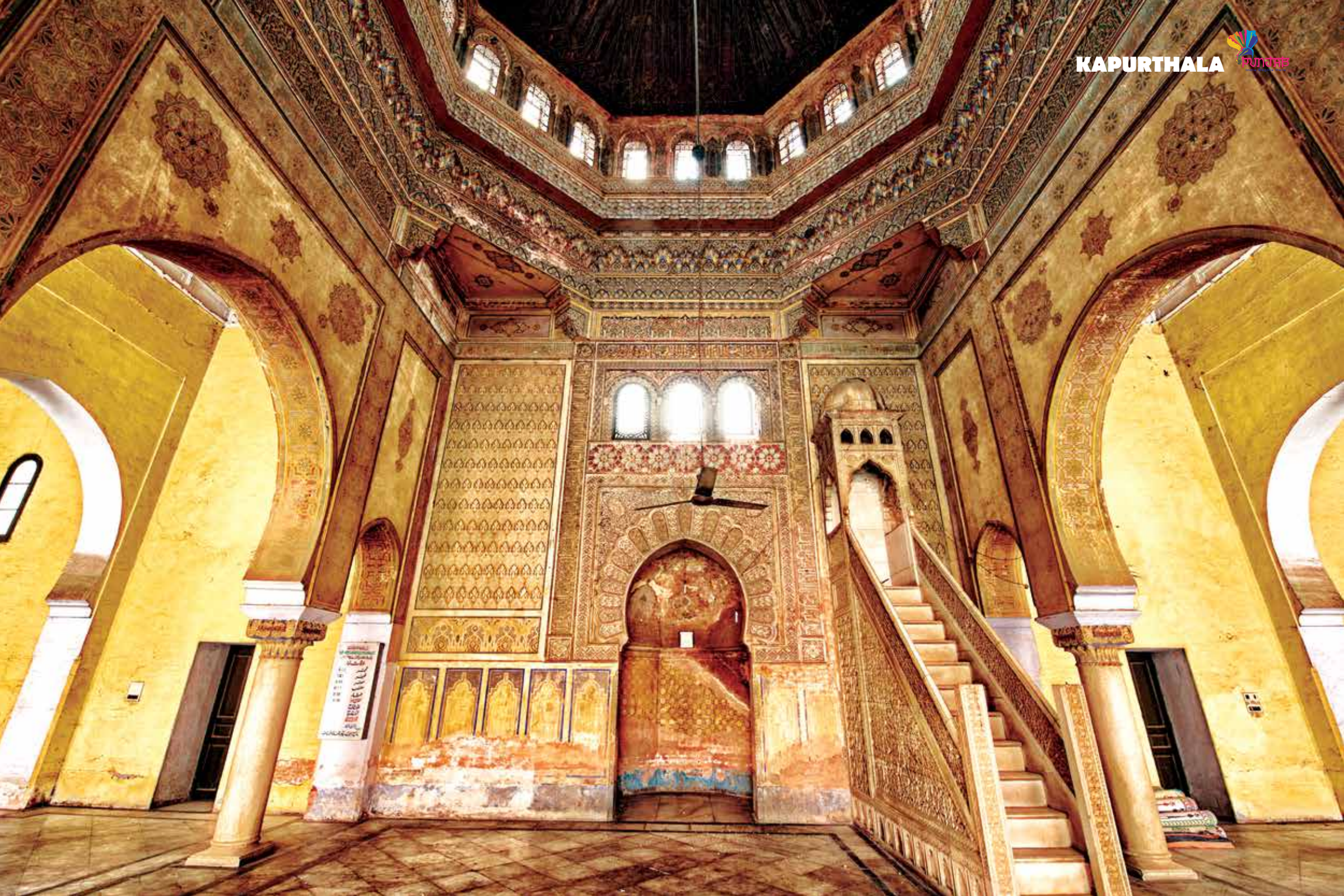


Lodhi Fort is a sacred Sikh pilgrimage site associated with the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, who lived here for 14 years. It is here that he gained enlightenment at the end of the 15th century. The grounds of the Gurudwara Ber Sahib, marks the spot where Guru Nanakji entered the Bein Rivulet. Another prominent structure within its vicinity is the Qila Sarai in Sultanpur Lodhi.



Jagatjit Club continues with the legacy of the Maharaja's romance with European architecture. The Doric pillars and bell tower gives a reflection of the Acropolis of Athens. The Pediment features the Coat of Arms of the erstwhile ruling family of Kapurthala, with their royal insignia with its motto "Pro Rege et Patria" (For King and Country). Over the years this building has housed a church, a cinema hall and now the local club.





In the heart of Kapurthala lies a slice of Morocco in the form of the **Moorish Mosque**. Commissioned by Maharaja Jagatjit Singh and designed by French architect Monsieur M. Manteaux, it is patterned on the lines of the Grand Mosque of Marrakesh, Morocco. Its unconventional architecture of arched cloisters and slopping roofs, the intricate floral paintings on the interiors speak of the Maharaja's fine artistic taste.



TARN TARAN

- Sri Darbar Sahib
- Sarai Amanat Khan
- Mosque and Graveyard at Raja Taal
- Qila (Fort) at Patti
- Kos Minars

Sri Darbar Sahib founded by the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev is an important place at Tarn Taran. The saravor at this Gurudwara is famed to be the largest sarovars of all Gurudwaras in the world. It is the only Gurudwara which is the replica of Shri Harminder Sahib, Amritsar. It is famous for the monthly gathering of pilgrims on the day of amavasya (dark moon).



*Continuing on the travelers trail, **Sarai Amanat Khan** is perhaps one of the Last Sarai's of this northern end. Founded by Amanat Khan, the Calligrapher of Taj Mahal. Built in the 17th century. This Sarai was built by him to live a reclusive life after his brother, Afzal Khan, the prime minister to Shah Jahan's court, died. The only remnants of this structure are its two Gateways which are adorn themselves with the Glazed tile work decorated in calligraphy, paintings, geometric and floral motifs.*





Mosque and Graveyard at Raja Taal, literally meaning 'reservoir of the king', Raja Taal is a large man-made reservoir built by Diwan Todar Mal for the travellers in the 16th century. The previously popular complex of the reservoir houses a graveyard and a mosque. The decoration of the mosque is inspired by the exquisite tile work of Serai Amanat Khan.

Qila (Fort), the historical fort of Patti built in 1755 AD, is a modest one which has borne testimony to many historical developments. This type of fort is typical of the smaller scale administrative holdings of the Mughal period. During the period of Sikh Missal, Khushal Singh, the nephew of Sardar Kapoor Singh (the founder of the Faizalpuria or Singh Puria Missal) conquered this town from the Pathans in 1755-56 AD. This town was then annexed into the Maharaja's Empire in 1811 AD. It is believed that Maharaja Ranjit Singh considered the town a potential threat and it is for this reason that he got the outer wall demolished. The fort at present houses Patti Police Station. This spot housed a stupa at one time.





*Strewn across the Grand Trunk Road are the **Kos Minars** or the mile stones. These humble conical structures built of brick and plaster assisted the travelers, pilgrims and the royal Cavalry towards their destination or the nearest Sarai. Many such Kos Minars are found in Tarn Taran namely, Bharowal, Naurangabad, Sanghe, Noordin, Gandiwind and Sarai-Amanat Khan. These are now protected monuments.*



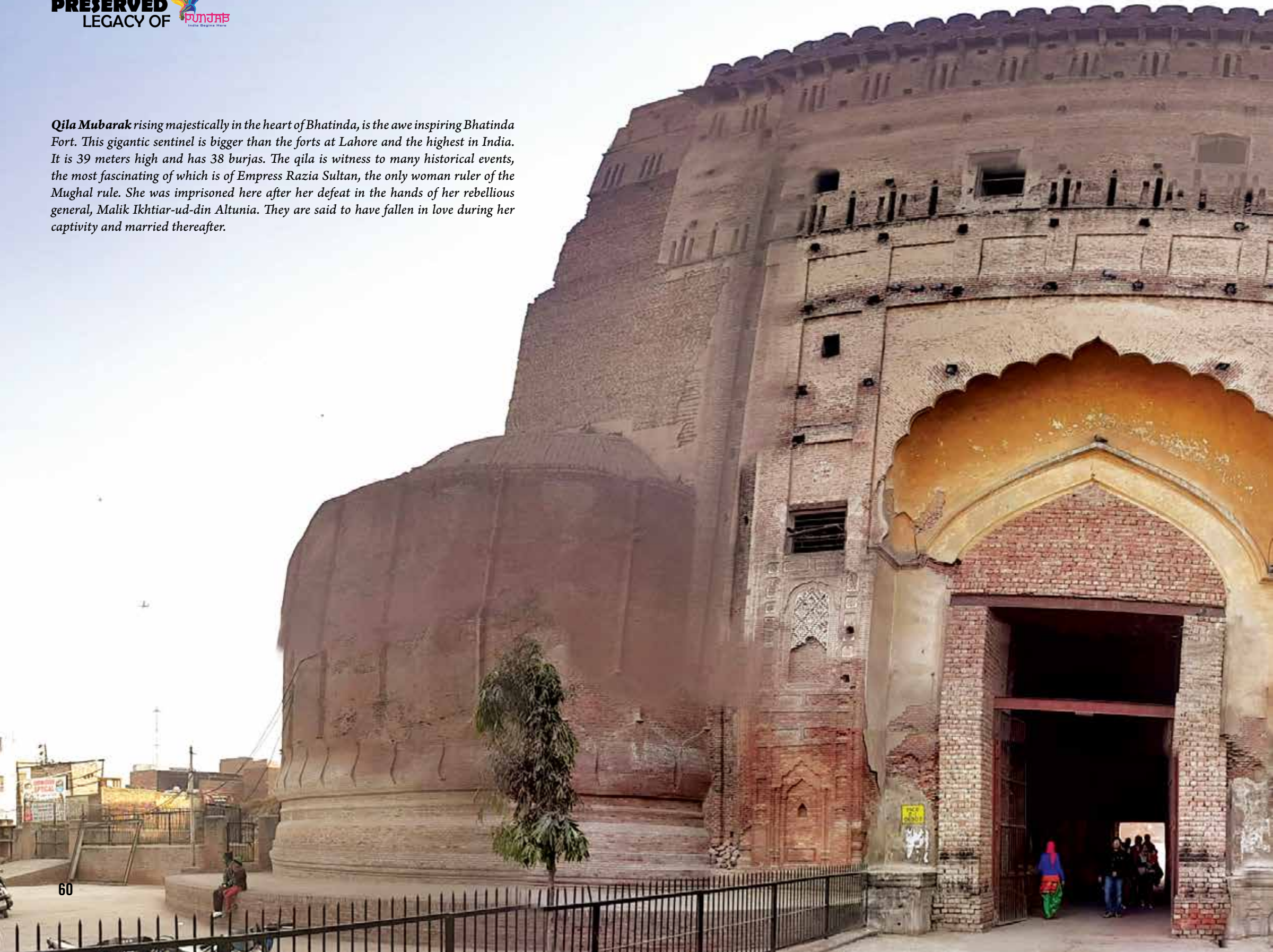
BHATINDA

- **Gurudwara Nivas Asthan Damdama Sahib, Talwandi Sabo**
- **Qila Mubarak**

Gurudwara Nivas Asthan Damdama Sahib, Talwandi Sabo has a very important place in Sikh history. This is the place where Guru Gobind Singh rested after the battle at Muktsar. It is at this pious place from where the Guru Granth Sahib was transcribed by Bhai Mani Singh and distributed to other spiritual centers. It was also from Damdama Sahib that the Guru issued his edicts or 'hukumnamas' to his congregation. Around the Palki Sahib are placed number of the Guru's possessions and the entire complex has many commemorative structures.



***Qila Mubarak** rising majestically in the heart of Bhatinda, is the awe inspiring Bhatinda Fort. This gigantic sentinel is bigger than the forts at Lahore and the highest in India. It is 39 meters high and has 38 burjas. The qila is witness to many historical events, the most fascinating of which is of Empress Razia Sultan, the only woman ruler of the Mughal rule. She was imprisoned here after her defeat in the hands of her rebellious general, Malik Ikhtiar-ud-din Altunia. They are said to have fallen in love during her captivity and married thereafter.*







9 FARIDKOT

- Raj Mahal
- Darbar Ganj Faridkot
- Ghanta Ghar
- Qila Mubarak

***Raj Mahal** or the **Royal Palace** was built during 1885-1889 under the supervision of the then Crown Prince (later Maharaja) Balbir Singh. Spread over nearly 15 acres, it consists of the main palace, the tasveer ghar, a baradari, a Gurudwara, smaller pavilions, swimming pools and a beautiful gateway. The building is richly adorned with cut plaster floral arabesques with parakeet figures. In similar fashion, the Faridkot state coat of arms is depicted on the inner side of the main porte-cochere. The ceiling of the main hall has finely executed motifs in European style.*





Darbar Ganj Faridkot was constructed in 1910, this marvelous bungalow with a well laid garden was an old guest house for visiting guests from the sisterly states. It is now known as the Circuit House. Built in Gothic architectural style, the building stands distinct with its pillars, pointed arches and pinnacles, especially the upper parapet which is an arcade of Gothic pointed arches, flanked by octagonal spires. In the center rises a domical shape with a fluted body.

The clock tower or the 'Ghanta Ghar' stands tall within the busy market of Faridkot. Made of bricks and covered with plaster of white and green, this structure is built in true Gothic style. The tower rises in four storeys, the first and second storeys are square in shape whereas the upper two storeys are octagonal in shape. The facades of each story have fluted pilasters with petal patterns on the corners and decorative towers and Pinnacles. The spandrels of the archways of first storey have beautiful arabesque designs in plaster relief. This free standing structure displays great craftsmanship.



*The **Qila Mubarak** or Palace still adorns the city of Faridkot. Founded by Raja Mokalsi, it was renovated by Raja Hamir Singh. Later Raja Bikram Singh and Raja Balbir Singh got many new buildings constructed. It housed the Royal Palace, Tosha Khana, Modi Khana and the treasury buildings.*





10 FIROZPUR

- Saragarhi Memorial Gurudwara
- Hussainiwala Memorial
- The Anglo-Sikh War Memorial
- The Barki Memorial
- Bhai Mardana ji Memorial

Saragarhi Memorial Gurudwara was built by the British to commemorate the sacrifice of 21 soldiers who sacrificed their life defending the Saragarhi Fort against a large battalion of Pathans. In the year 1897, a fierce battle went on for seven hours, but the brave Sikh soldiers fought on valiantly. An event in remembrance of the brave hearts is held every year on September 12.





BATTLE OF HUSSAINIWALA: 23-24 DEC 1871

15 PUNJAB (P) of Ferozepore, one of the most decorated and the oldest units of the Indian Army has undisturbedly carved out a niche for itself in the annals of the wars. The legendary exploits of this PATIALA fought heroically at the place while defending Ferozepore on the Western bank of River Sutlej during 1871 Indo-Pak War. The unit was ordered to defend Hussainiwala, Ferozepore and to prevent capture of Hussainiwala (headworks) and the bridge. The most notable part of the defence, the Pioneer area was entrusted to 'D' company under command of Major Kanwal Singh. The important section, the most vital section of the brick kiln tower to the 'Samadh' Area was with 'C' company under command of Major S.P.S. Wainman.

At about 1800 hrs on 23 December 1871, the enemy started intense and prolonged artillery shelling on the Battalion defended area. Pakistan employed its entire Corps Artillery (approx 400 Guns) against just two companies of 15 PUNJAB. It was followed by an attack employing four Infantry Battalions (approx 3000 troops) and a squadron of armour (around 15 tanks). Fierce battle continued throughout the night of 23-24 Dec, with both companies holding their positions against enemy attacks in overwhelming strength several times. The enemy attacked Major Kanwal Singh's unit, Major Wainman's positions simultaneously. At about 2200 hrs, the bridge blew up due to systematic destruction.

Medium Machine Gun detachment under Major Singh fought valiantly, saved their ground and took back to most enemy armour fire assaults from this line. Even now one can see, as to how the tower got protected by the enemy tank shelling. The Medium Machine Gun section got off duty shortly after company to retreat but was deployed in the ammunition which they had dumped at the basement of the tower.

In this fierce battle two Officers and 53 OR made supreme sacrifice. Many more were wounded. The undaunted PATIALAS owing to its heroic gallantry brought enemy attacks to a halt.

The unit was awarded "Feroze Honour Punjab 1971" by the Punjab and India.

*“Sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamaare dil mein hai,
Dekhna hai zor kitna baazu-e-qaatil mein hai...”*

Translation

*The desire to make a Sacrifice is in our hearts
Let us see what strength there is in the arms of our executioner*

*These lines by the poet Bismil Azimabadi, are apt to define the famously known **National Martyrs Memorial Hussainiwala**. It is dedicated to three of India's most famous and dynamic revolutionaries - Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev Thapar, who were secretly cremated here by the British in 1931 following a hasty trial resulting in the death sentence for the three brave hearts. Located on the Indo-Pakistan border of Punjab, Hussainiwala is 11 km from Ferozpur.*

The Anglo-Sikh Wars of 1845-1846 and 1848-1849, were the military conflicts between British East India Trading Company and the Sikh Empire. The last battle was fought at Chellianwala on 13th January 1849, when eventually the British forces won. The wars incurred heavy casualties on both the sides. The memorials at Aliwal, Ferozshah, Misriwala, Mudki and Sabraon were built to honor these brave Sikh soldiers who lost their lives in the battles against the British forces. The memorials are built of burnt bricks and have a conical shape tapering upwards with engraved date plaques.





The Barki Memorial was constructed in 1969 to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers of 7 Infantry Division who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield in 1965 and paved the way for the fall of Barki - a town situated at a distance of 15 miles south east of Lahore. The memorial which now forms a part of Saragarhi complex has a pillar in the center, a Patten tank and a Barki mile stone on the south and a water fountain in the North.



11 MOGA

- Gurudwara Gurusar Sahib

This Gurudwara Gurusar Sahib is situated at a distance of 16 km from Moga Railway Station on Moga-Barnala Road in Village Maddoke. The Sixth Sikh Guru, Shri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji visited this place with 500 Sikhs in 1634 A.D. after winning the battle of Mehraj.





12 MUKTSAR

- Mukta Minar
- Gurudwara Shri Tuti Gandhi Sahib



Mukta Minar located near the district administrative complex, is a commemorative complex with a central sculpture surrounded by beautiful gardens. The sculpture, the Minar is made of steel. There is an open-air theatre built to commemorate 300 years of martyrdom of the 40 Mukte, the 40 Sikhs who died fighting the Mughals near the lake of Khidrana. It is one of the main attractions of the city.





Gurudwara Shri Tuti Gandi Sahib, the holy shrine was built in the memory of the 40 muktas who died fighting for the tenth Sikh Guru Gobind Singh. 'Tutigandi' literally means 'broken ties'. Located in Muktsar City, the Gurudwara was built by the first Sikh residents of the city who settled here in 1743. The complex contains a large holy pool or sarovar, Darbar Sahib and another Gurudwara, Shri Tambu Sahib.

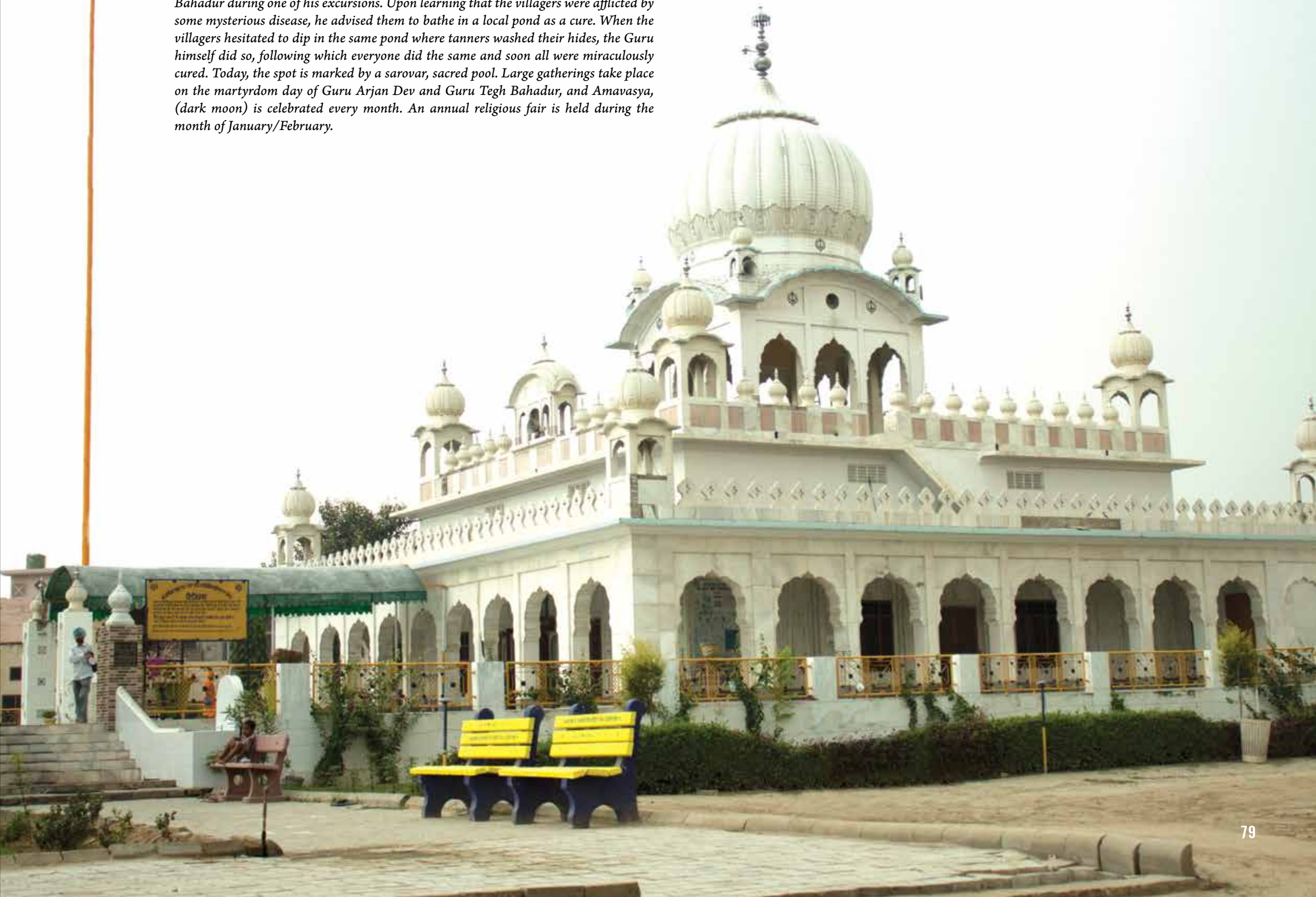


13 BARNALA

- **Gurudwara Gurusar Pakka Sahib Patshahi IX**
- **Gurudwara Arisar Sahib Patshahi IX**
- **Bahadur Fort**

Gurudwara Gurusar Pakka Sahib Patshahi IX

The village Handiyaya is famed to have been visited by the ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur during one of his excursions. Upon learning that the villagers were afflicted by some mysterious disease, he advised them to bathe in a local pond as a cure. When the villagers hesitated to dip in the same pond where tanners washed their hides, the Guru himself did so, following which everyone did the same and soon all were miraculously cured. Today, the spot is marked by a sarovar, sacred pool. Large gatherings take place on the martyrdom day of Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Tegh Bahadur, and Amavasya, (dark moon) is celebrated every month. An annual religious fair is held during the month of January/February.



Gurudwara Arisar Sahib Patshahi IX

Gurudwara Arisar Sahib is located near the Dhaula village which is 14 km from Barnala. The Gurudwara is built at the spot where the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur's horse stood still on one of his travels. It is said that Guruji's horse had stopped here and did not move because he could smell tobacco, which was grown here. A large number of devotees visit this Gurudwara and the ninth Guru's martyrdom day, Shahidi Divas, is celebrated with much fervour here.



*Situated at 27 km from Barnala is the historical **Bahadur Fort**. The fort was built by Baba Ram Singh in 1693 AD. Constructed in small lakhori bricks, has high ceilings and thick walls which aids climate changes. The fort was witness to many a historical events. Akali Phoola Singh had sought shelter here before being sent to Maharaja Ranjit Singh for annexation meetings of Sutlej states by British East India Company. Important meetings between the British and Sir Attar Singh also took place at this historical fort. Further during partition in 1947, Sardar Harjang Singh provided shelter to Muslim citizen here, and saved them from the riots. Now under the private ownership, the fort is a popular place for the tourists.*

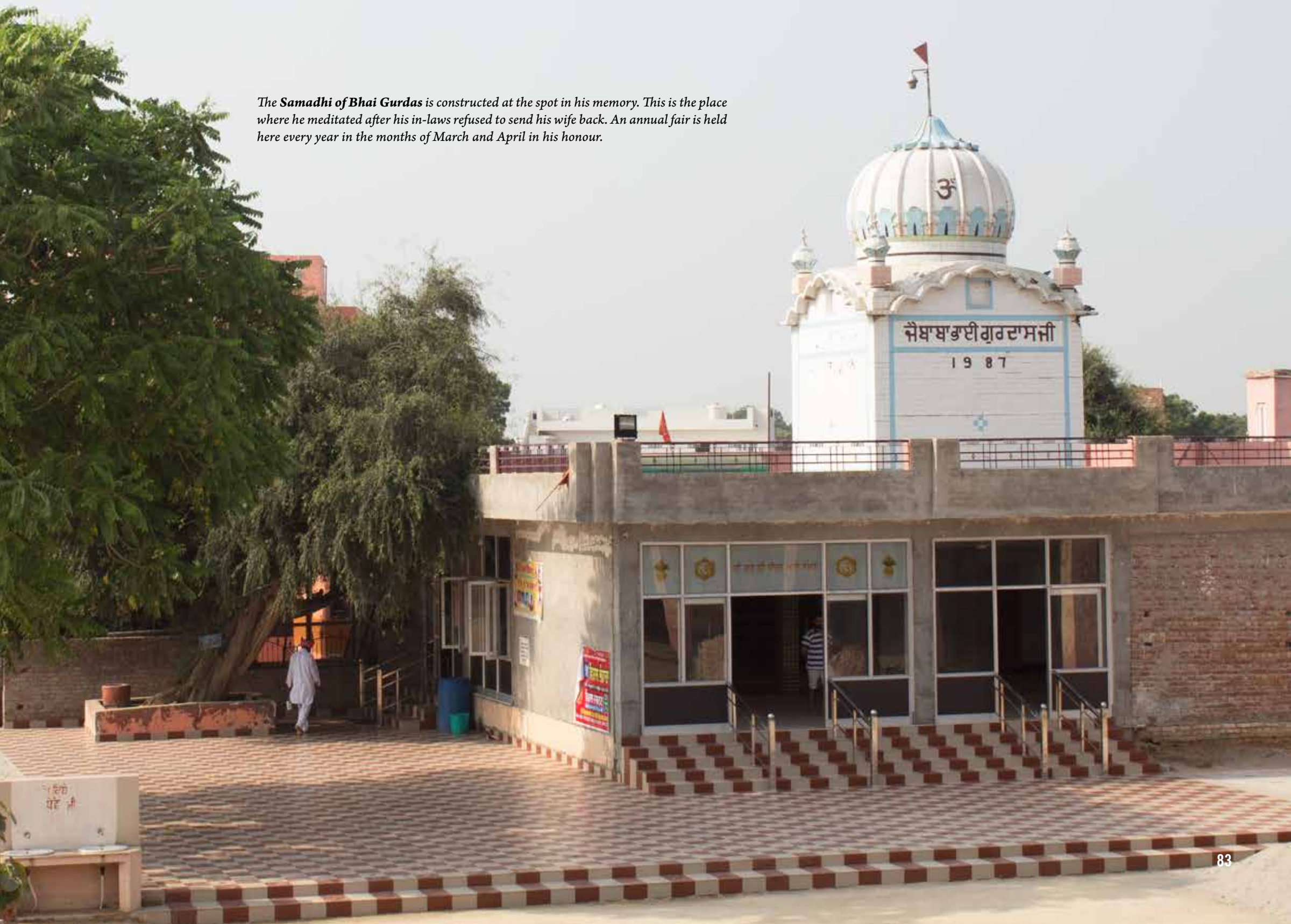




14 MANSAs

- Samadhi of Bhai Gurdas

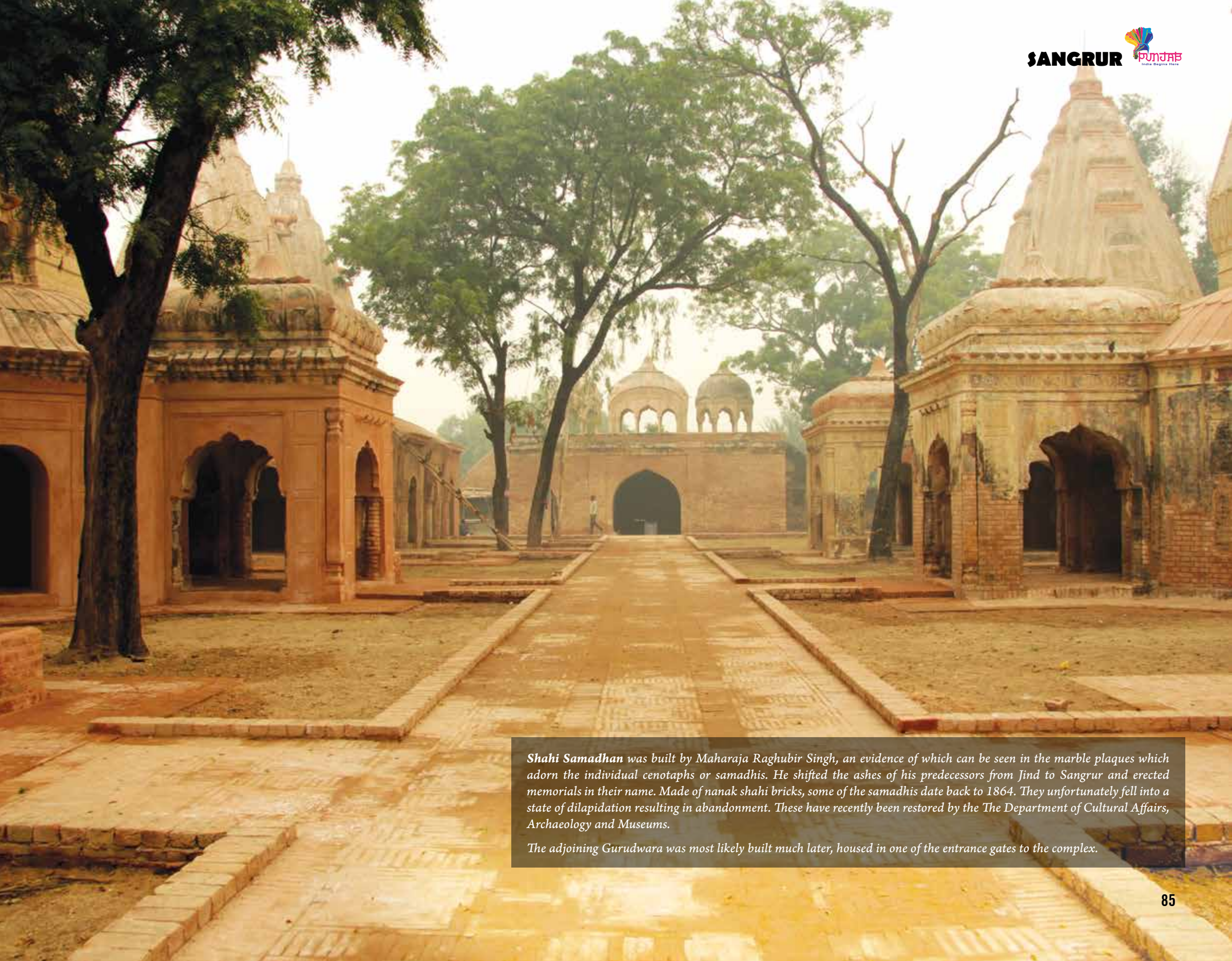
The Samadhi of Bhai Gurdas is constructed at the spot in his memory. This is the place where he meditated after his in-laws refused to send his wife back. An annual fair is held here every year in the months of March and April in his honour.





15 SANGRUR

- **Shahi Samadhan**
- **Diwan Khana Complex**
- **Gurudwara Wadda Ghallughara**
- **Wadda Ghallughara Memorial, Kup Rahira**
- **Samadhi at Bagrian**

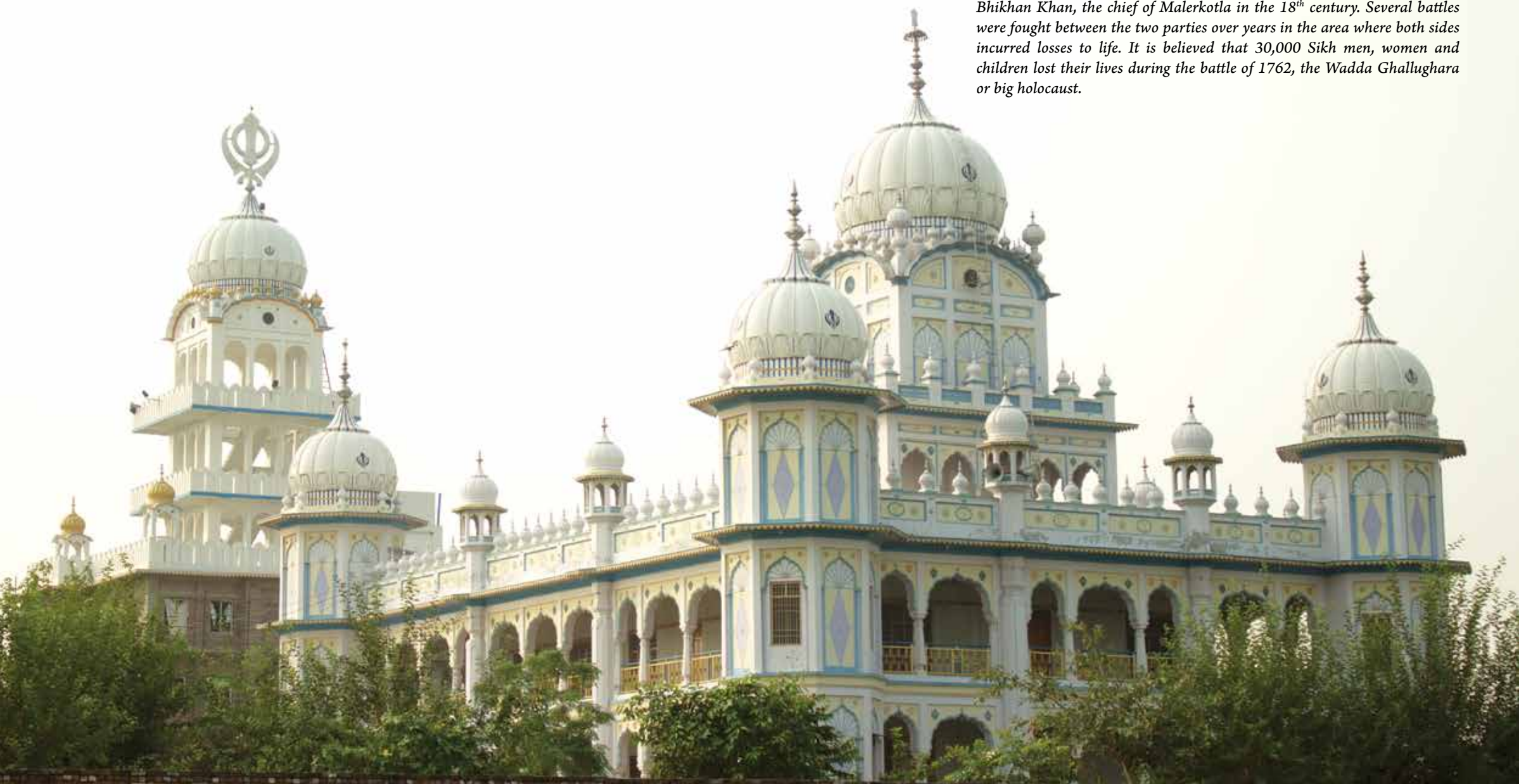


***Shahi Samadhan** was built by Maharaja Raghbir Singh, an evidence of which can be seen in the marble plaques which adorn the individual cenotaphs or samadhis. He shifted the ashes of his predecessors from Jind to Sangrur and erected memorials in their name. Made of nanak shahi bricks, some of the samadhis date back to 1864. They unfortunately fell into a state of dilapidation resulting in abandonment. These have recently been restored by the The Department of Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums.*

The adjoining Gurudwara was most likely built much later, housed in one of the entrance gates to the complex.

The Diwan Khana Complex is richly decorated with carved marble slabs and four towers stands out in the middle of Bansar Gardens. The Diwan Khana is a typical building from Mughal typology of courthouse of Diwan-i-aam or Diwan-e-khas. The central Durbar Hall is designed on the same concept with a multi-level space roofed with decorative false ceiling in painted wood. The architecture with its medallions, pilasters and circular columns have reflections of colonial influence. The Diwan Khana now houses a museum and has two kothis adjoining the main building.

*This **Gurudwara Wadda Ghallughara** is built in the memory of all Sikh martyrs who participated in battles against the combined forces of Ahmad Shah Durrani of Afghanistan; Zain Khan, the fauzdar of Sirhind and Bhikhan Khan, the chief of Malerkotla in the 18th century. Several battles were fought between the two parties over years in the area where both sides incurred losses to life. It is believed that 30,000 Sikh men, women and children lost their lives during the battle of 1762, the Wadda Ghallughara or big holocaust.*



Wadda Ghallughara

To commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of the Sikh martyrs who lost their lives fighting against Ahmad Shah Abdali on 5th February, 1762, a memorial was built. The tower at the highest point of the site is made of reinforced concrete and marble rising 53 feet in height. Landscaping is an integral part of the layout that binds the site together.





*The **Samadhis of Bhais at Bagrian** have an interesting story to it. According to legend, a tradition of free kitchen or langar was started in Bagrian by the Bhais dating back to the time of sixth Guru Hargobind Singh ji who is said to have blessed the Bhais that they would be able to cook the langar even with wet fuel. This tradition is continued till date marking this place with the religious importance. The Bagrian site contains cenotaphs commemorating Bhais, built in a series of octagonal or square tomb structures containing a tombstone, decorated with plasterwork and colored stucco work. There is a subterranean step-well or Baoli within the campus. As per the identification signage outside the tombs, the oldest tomb belongs to Bhai Guddar Singhji of 18th century.*



16 PATIALA

- Qila Mubarak
- Sheesh Mahal
- Goddess Kali Temple
- Old Moti Bagh Palace
- Gurudwara Dukhnivaran
- Durbar Hall
- Mughal Sarai

*The grand **Qila Mubarak** sits quaintly within the vibrant market place of Patiala. Originally built as a mud fortress (kachigarhi) by the founder of the Patiala dynasty, Baba Ala Singh in 1763, later, it was reconstructed in baked bricks. The interior portion of Qila, which is known as Qila Androon is built by Maharaja Amar Singh.*

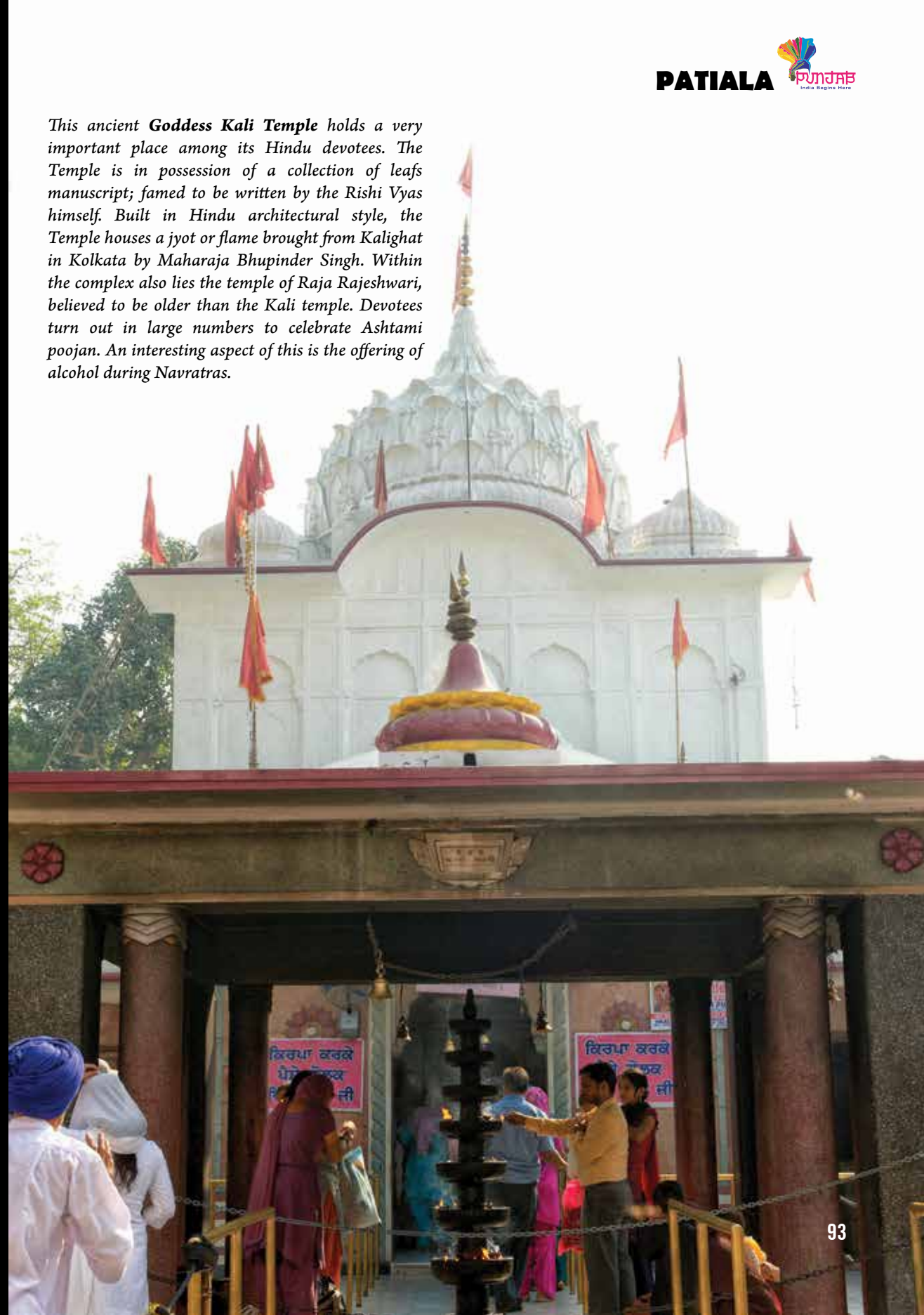
The palace is a fine blend of Mughal and Rajputana styles of architecture. The fort houses the elaborately frescoed Sheesh Mahal, with its rooms elaborately embellished with gilt and mirror or painted beautifully with frescoes. In a small portion inside the complex, one can find a tiny British edifice decorated with Gothic arches, fireplaces designed of marble and in-built restrooms atop the Mughal Rajasthani roof. The complex also comprises of Darbar Hall and the ruined structures of Sarad Khanna and Jalau Khanna. The Burj Baba Ala Singh still has a fire ablaze since the reign of Baba Ala Singh. Alongside, there is also a flame he brought from Jwalaji. The entire palace is a visual treat, when it is lit up during the Heritage Festival held every year.



The **Sheesh Mahal** is a famous tourist destination built in 1847 by Maharaja Narinder Singh. The triple-storeyed, Indo-Saracenic edifice abutting the Old Moti Bagh Palace is one of its kinds. The Sheesh Mahal is decorated extensively with colored glass mirror work, hence the name 'Sheesh Mahal' or the 'Palace of Mirrors'. The walls and ceilings are adorned with beautiful floral design. Their art depicts the vision of Bihari, Surdas and Keshav in the poetic form and in colours. The paintings of these artists show the very old stories in the Rajasthani style of paintings. The vast area is surrounded with gardens replete with fountains and marble statues of the Victorian gentry. There is a bridge across the artificial lake in the center of the palace known as the 'Lakshman Jhoola'. The complex today is the meeting point for artists, poets, and scholars who gather here at the annual heritage festival.



*This ancient **Goddess Kali Temple** holds a very important place among its Hindu devotees. The Temple is in possession of a collection of leaf manuscripts; famed to be written by the Rishi Vyas himself. Built in Hindu architectural style, the Temple houses a jyot or flame brought from Kalighat in Kolkata by Maharaja Bhupinder Singh. Within the complex also lies the temple of Raja Rajeshwari, believed to be older than the Kali temple. Devotees turn out in large numbers to celebrate Ashtami puja. An interesting aspect of this is the offering of alcohol during Navratras.*





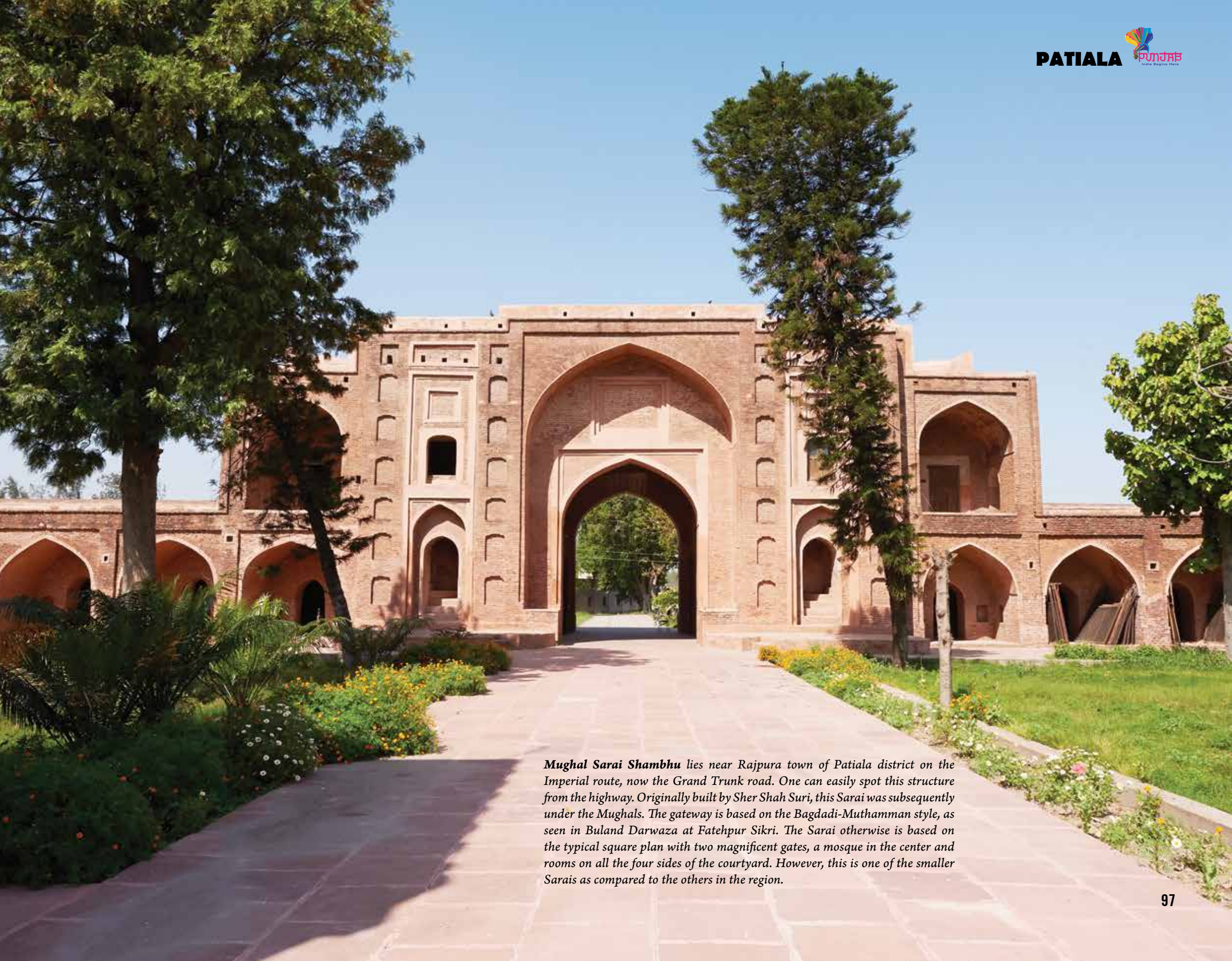
One of the largest royal residences of the 19th century, the **Old Moti Bagh Palace** was once the palace where the Patiala royal family lived for a century. The opulent and imposing Indo-Saracenic structure has over 1,000 rooms and is set in a sprawling 400-acre Mughal garden replete with terraces and water channels. The facade has Rajasthan-style jharokas and chhatris. The palace is set in a beautiful garden with terraces, water channels and a Sheesh Mahal. The structure now plays host to the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Institute of Sports.



Translated as 'eradicator of sufferings', the Gurudwara Dukhnavaran Sahib was built near the banyan tree where the ninth Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur sat praying for the malaise affected village of Lehal. The legend is that anyone who prays at this Gurudwara is relieved of his suffering. The sarovar is also revered as the healing waters and attracts devotees in droves at particular times of the year marking its religious importance.



The Durbar Hall of Patiala exuded a sense of royalty and grandeur. Situated just outside the main fort complex in Patiala, this hall was traditionally used for large ceremonial court gatherings and currently holds an extensive collection of chandeliers, arms and weaponry. The large expanse of the hall is complimented by the richly decorated ceiling, which is replete with floral patterns in vibrant colors.



Mughal Sarai Shambhu lies near Rajpura town of Patiala district on the Imperial route, now the Grand Trunk road. One can easily spot this structure from the highway. Originally built by Sher Shah Suri, this Sarai was subsequently under the Mughals. The gateway is based on the Bagdadi-Muthamman style, as seen in Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri. The Sarai otherwise is based on the typical square plan with two magnificent gates, a mosque in the center and rooms on all the four sides of the courtyard. However, this is one of the smaller Sarais as compared to the others in the region.



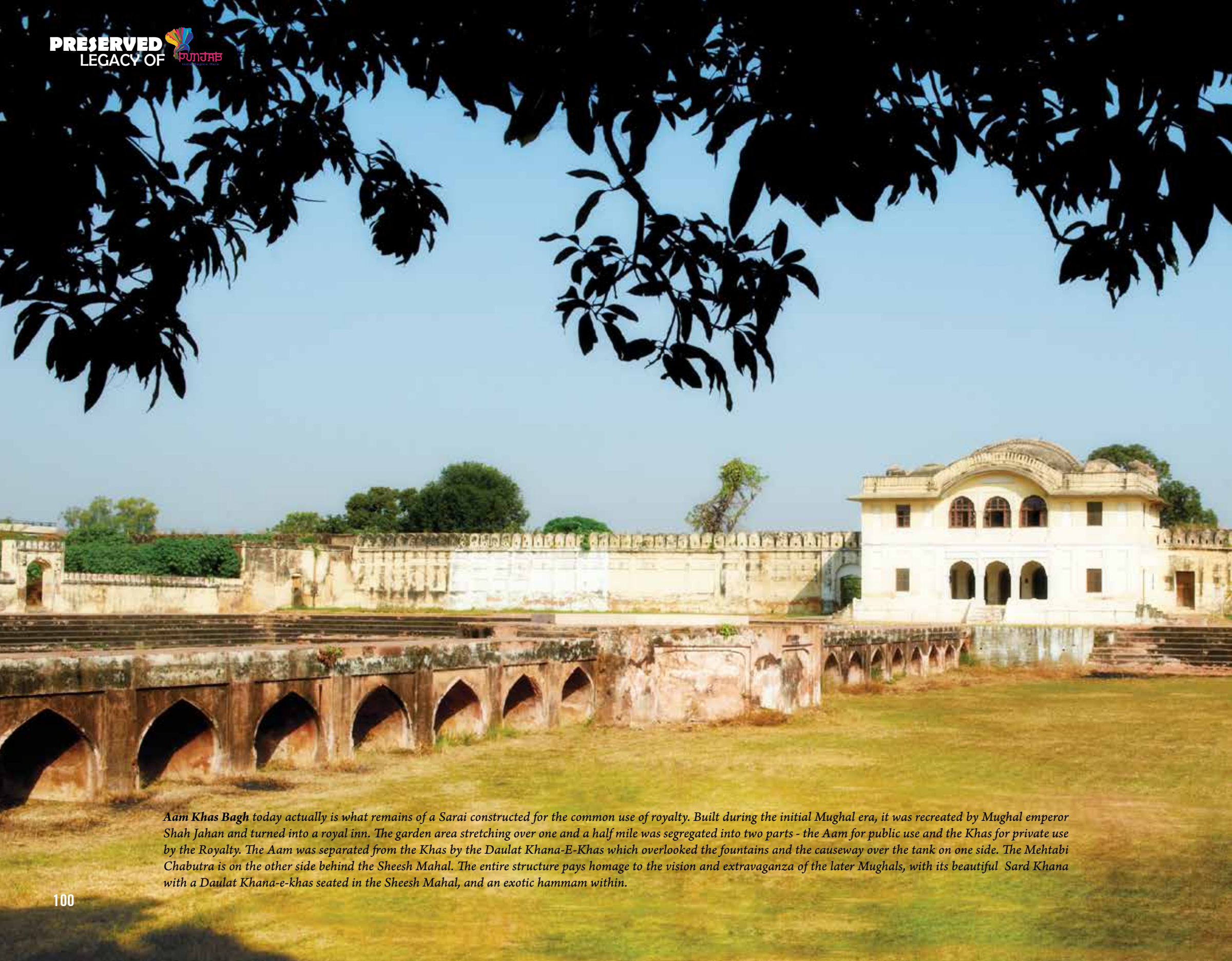
17

FATEHGARH SAHIB

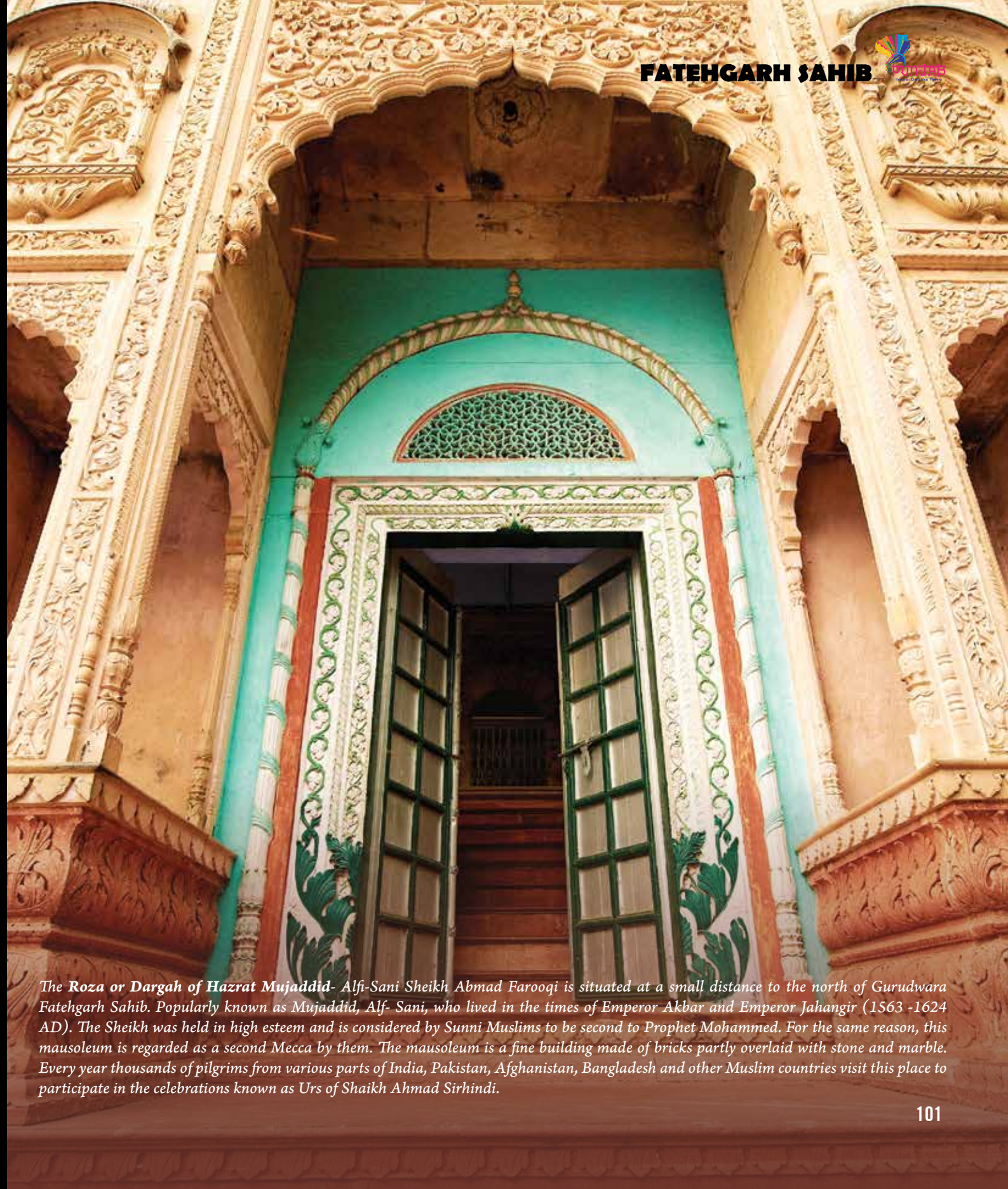
- Gurudwara Jyoti Swaroop
- Aam Khas Bagh
- Roza Sharif
- Mosque Sadhna Kasai
- Archaeological Site at Sanghol
- Haveli Todar Mal
- Mosque Sadhna Kasai
- Baba Moti Ram Mehra Memorial

Gurudwara Jyoti Swaroop is located on the Sirhind-Chandigarh road. It was at this place where Mata Gujri, the mother of Guru Gobind Singh and his two younger sons, Fateh Singh and Zorawar Singh were cremated. It was believed that Wazir Khan, the Faujdar of Sirhind then, refused to allow the cremation of the bodies unless the land for the cremation was purchased by laying gold coins on it.





Aam Khas Bagh today actually is what remains of a Sarai constructed for the common use of royalty. Built during the initial Mughal era, it was recreated by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan and turned into a royal inn. The garden area stretching over one and a half mile was segregated into two parts - the Aam for public use and the Khas for private use by the Royalty. The Aam was separated from the Khas by the Daulat Khana-E-Khas which overlooked the fountains and the causeway over the tank on one side. The Mehtabi Chabutra is on the other side behind the Sheesh Mahal. The entire structure pays homage to the vision and extravaganza of the later Mughals, with its beautiful Sard Khana with a Daulat Khana-e-khas seated in the Sheesh Mahal, and an exotic hammam within.



The Roza or Dargah of Hazrat Mujaddid- Alfi-Sani Sheikh Ahmad Farooqi is situated at a small distance to the north of Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib. Popularly known as Mujaddid, Alf- Sani, who lived in the times of Emperor Akbar and Emperor Jahangir (1563 -1624 AD). The Sheikh was held in high esteem and is considered by Sunni Muslims to be second to Prophet Mohammed. For the same reason, this mausoleum is regarded as a second Mecca by them. The mausoleum is a fine building made of bricks partly overlaid with stone and marble. Every year thousands of pilgrims from various parts of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and other Muslim countries visit this place to participate in the celebrations known as Urs of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

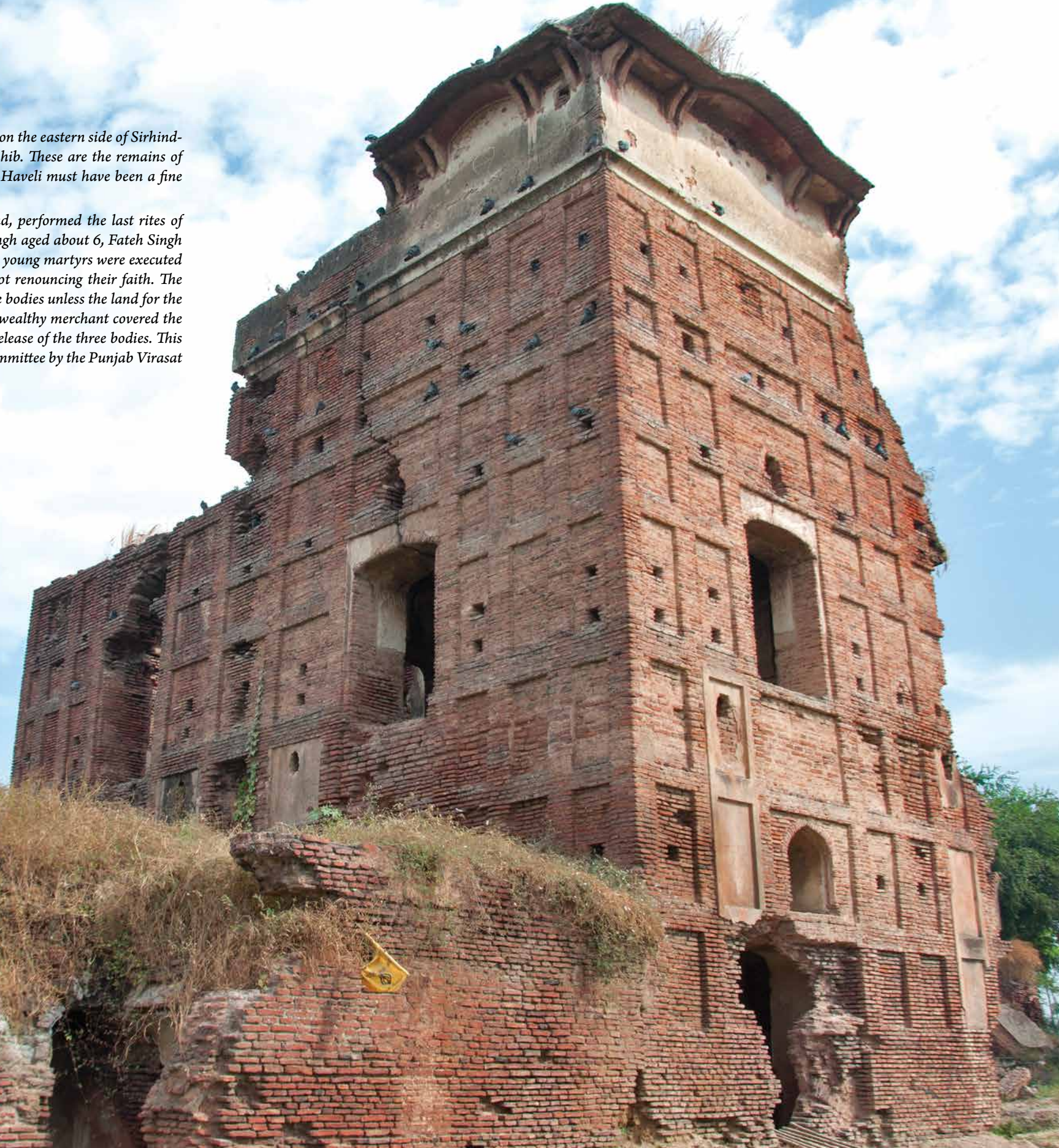


***Archaeological Site at Sanghol**, an ancient Harappan site near Fatehgarh Sahib, has yielded a treasure trove of archaeological finds since early excavations first began here. Also called Ucha-Pind (high village) because it rests on a mound, Sanghol finds mention in the 7th century writings of Huien Tsang, the Chinese traveller. Excavations suggest that it was a Buddhist site during Kushana rule as two monasteries and a Stupa from the period have been discovered here. A seal inscribed with the name of the 5th century Huna ruler of Sanghol, who may have destroyed the Buddhist settlement, was also recovered. An Archaeological Museum at the site displays around 15,000 exhibits which include objects of terracotta and ivory, collections of coins, carvings and precious stones. The museum's most prized possessions are 117 pieces of sculptures that formed the railing around the Stupa.*

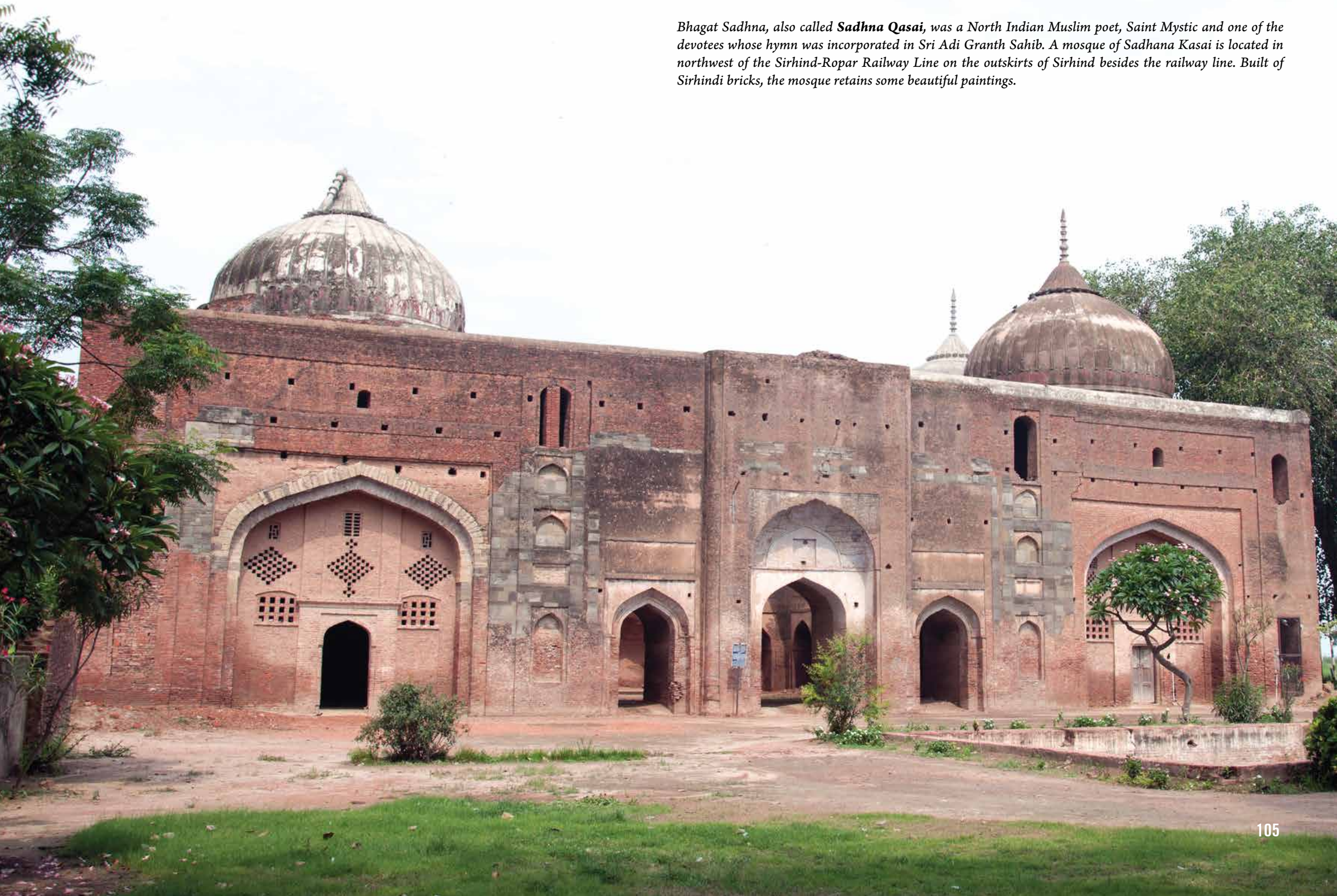


Haveli Todar Mal also known as Jahaz Haveli is situated on the eastern side of Sirhind-Ropar Railway Line just 1 km away from Fatehgarh Sahib. These are the remains of the Haveli of Devan Todar Mal. In its pristine time, the Haveli must have been a fine building.

Diwan Todar Mal, a wealthy Hindu merchant of Sirhind, performed the last rites of the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Zorawar Singh aged about 6, Fateh Singh aged about 9 and their grandmother, Mata Gujari. These young martyrs were executed by Mughal authorities on the 12th December 1705 for not renouncing their faith. The Faujdar of Mughal army refused to allow cremation of the bodies unless the land for the cremation was purchased by laying gold coins on it. This wealthy merchant covered the required ground for cremation with gold coins to get the release of the three bodies. This haveli was donated to the Sikh Gurudwara Prabandak committee by the Punjab Virasat Charitable trust in 2007.



*Bhagat Sadhna, also called **Sadhna Qasai**, was a North Indian Muslim poet, Saint Mystic and one of the devotees whose hymn was incorporated in Sri Adi Granth Sahib. A mosque of Sadhana Kasai is located in northwest of the Sirhind-Ropar Railway Line on the outskirts of Sirhind besides the railway line. Built of Sirhindi bricks, the mosque retains some beautiful paintings.*





18 SAS NAGAR

- Gurudwara Amb Sahib
- Fateh Burj at Chappar Chiri
- Qila at Manauli
- Baba Banda Singh Memorial, Chappar Chiri



Located in SAS Nagar (Mohali), the **Gurudwara Amb Sahib** is one of the religious and historical importances. It revolves around a story of Guru Arjan Dev and one of his devotees, Bhai Kuram ji of village Lambia where the latter gifted an amb (Mango) to Guru Arjan Dev as a token of true worship.



Fateh Burj at Chappar Chiri located at Ajitgarh a few km from Mohali, the victory tower is also known as Banda Singh Bahadur War Memorial. It was the place where Banda Singh Bahadur, one of the most respected Sikh warriors, won a decisive battle against Wazir Khan, commander of the Mughal army. The majestic Fateh Burj (victory tower) stands at the center of the field where the battle was fought in 1710. The Burj is the tallest Minar in India, at 328 ft high, taller than the Qutub Minar.

***Qila at Manauli** carries the historic importance and dates back to the time when Nawab Kapoor Singh conquered the 'Qila' (fort) from the Mughal kings in 1793. Built of small Sirhindi bricks, the fort had a huge gate and a small Gurudwara. Declared protected by Punjab Government in the year 2001.*





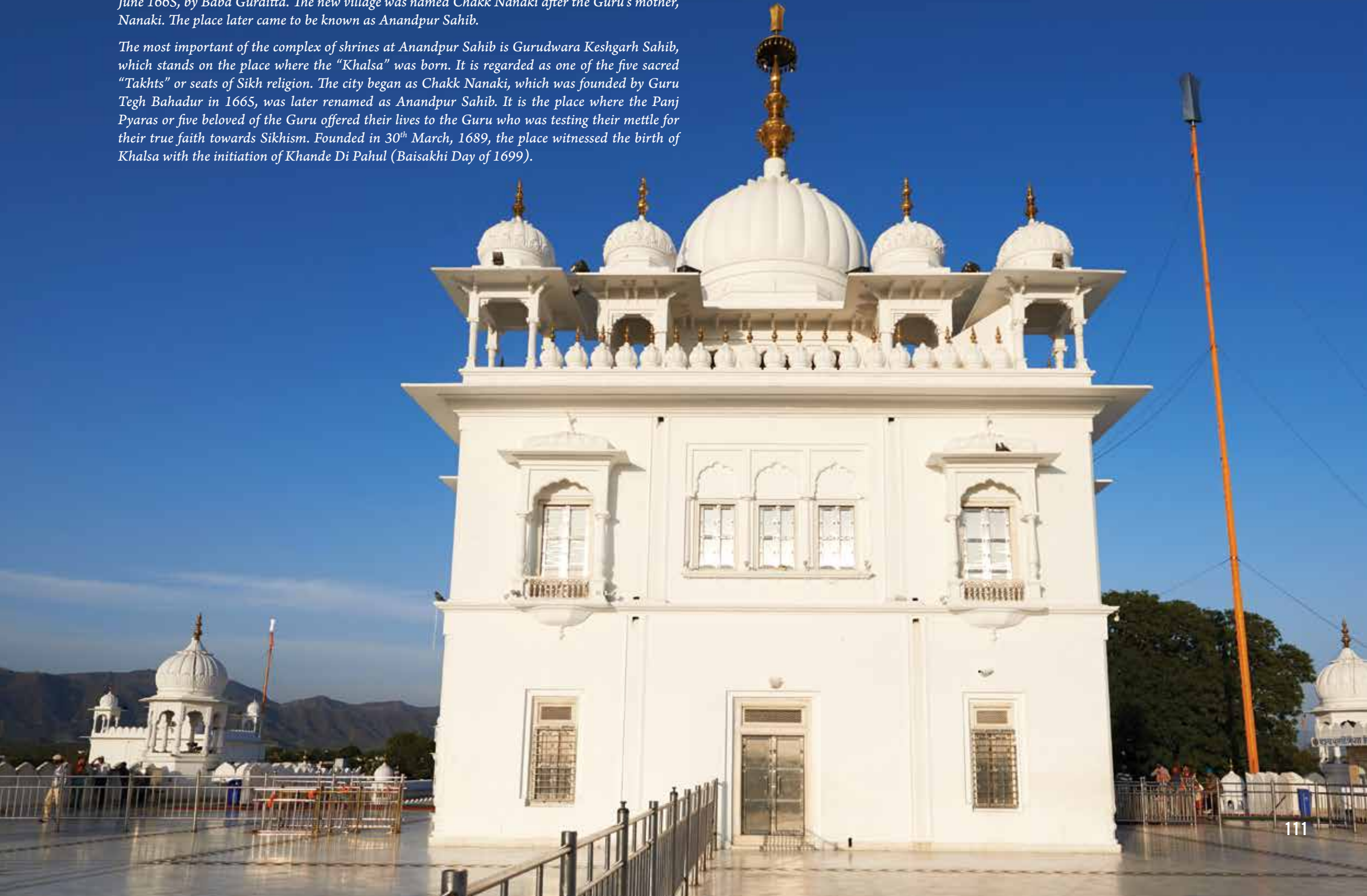
19 RUPNAGAR

- **Takht Sri Keshgarh Sahib**
- **Rupnagar Archaeological Site**
- **Virasat-e-Khalsa, Anandpur Sahib**
- **Bhai Jaita ji Memorial , Anandpur Sahib**

Takht Sri Keshgarh Sahib

Anandpur Sahib was founded in 1665 by the ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur. Here on the mound of Makhowal, Guru Tegh Bahadur raised a new habitation. The ground was broken on 19th June 1665, by Baba Gurditta. The new village was named Chakk Nanaki after the Guru's mother, Nanaki. The place later came to be known as Anandpur Sahib.

The most important of the complex of shrines at Anandpur Sahib is Gurudwara Keshgarh Sahib, which stands on the place where the "Khalsa" was born. It is regarded as one of the five sacred "Takhts" or seats of Sikh religion. The city began as Chakk Nanaki, which was founded by Guru Tegh Bahadur in 1665, was later renamed as Anandpur Sahib. It is the place where the Panj Pyaras or five beloved of the Guru offered their lives to the Guru who was testing their mettle for their true faith towards Sikhism. Founded in 30th March, 1689, the place witnessed the birth of Khalsa with the initiation of Khande Di Pahul (Baisakhi Day of 1699).



***Rupnagar Archaeological Site**, first archaeological site in Independent India to reveal Harappan remains, speculated to be one of the most ancient towns of the region as an expanding Indus Valley Civilisation had evidently crossed the Sutlej River. Excavated and maintained by Archaeological Survey of India, the site is rich in relics as old as 5000 years including a distinct class of pottery, copper instruments, trading goods, etc. The Archaeological Museum at the site is a repository of a marvellous exhibition displaying the Harappan antiquities including jeweler beads, metallic implements, pottery, wheeled toys and shards from the painted grey ware culture that flourished in the first millennium BC.*



Virasat-e-Khalsa is an astonishing monument and a museum giving an insight into the turbulent and dynamic events in the Sikh history which unfolded in the last three centuries in Punjab, leading to birth of Khalsa, order of Sikhism. Cumulative history of Sikh people is displayed here through an audio tour and astounding series of beautiful paintings beautifully portraying the lives of Sikh Gurus, their struggle and the heritage that the Gurus have left behind.





20 SBS NAGAR

- **Shaheed Bhagat Singh Museum**
- **Ancestral House of Shaheed Bhagat Singh**
- **Shaheed Bhagat Singh Memorial**



Shaheed Bhagat Singh Museum

Khatkar Kalan is one of the most important buildings in the town. Khatkar Kalan is the place of origin of the great martyr Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh. His ancestral residence is located in the vicinity of the Museum site. The Museum displays an array of memorabilia associated with his life, and death, including personal effects, photographs and pages from his personal diary. A copy of the judgment of the Lahore Conspiracy Case can be viewed here which sentenced him to death by hanging. A Bhagwat Geeta with Singh's autograph is also on display. The Exhibits have kept alive the memory of their great sacrifice.



Ancestral house of Shaheed Bhagat Singh

The ancestral house of Shaheed Bhagat Singh is just a kilometer away from museum. The old house and few of his belongings are well preserved.



21 LUDHIANA

- **Lodhi Qila**
- **Sarai Lashkari Khan**
- **Mughal Sarai**
- **Shaheed Sukhdev**
- **Ancestral House of Lala Lajpat Rai**
- **Ancestral House of Kartar Singh Sarabha**
- **Aliwal Memorial**
- **Maharaja Duleep Singh Memorial, Rajkot**
- **Bhai Randhir Singh Memorial**

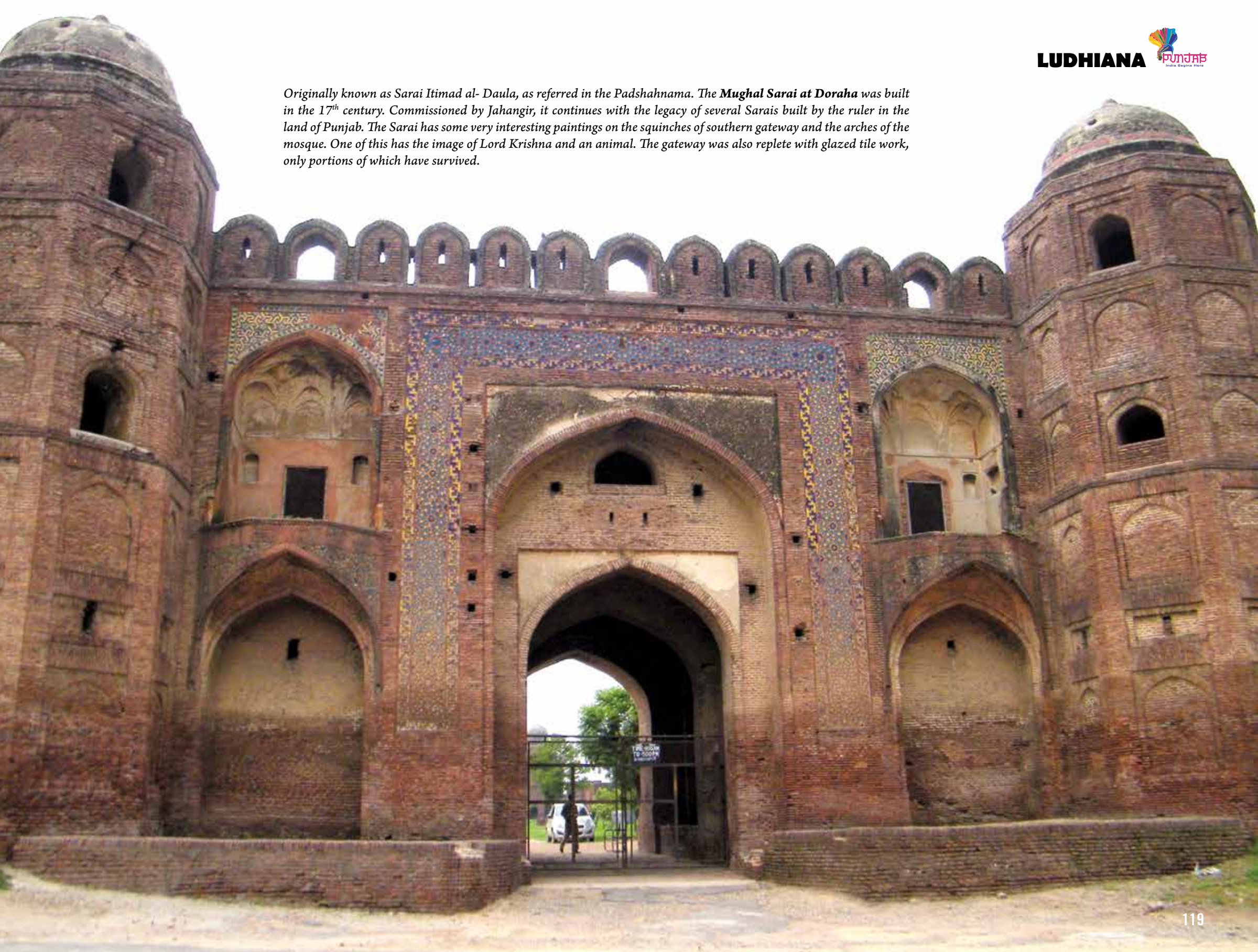
*The **Lodhi Qila** or the **Lodhi Fort** was a military fort built by erstwhile ruler Sikander Lodhi in 15th century on a strategic location along the banks of the Sutlej. The Fort provided a vantage point for the Lodhis to command over the course of the river. It was captured by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 19th century and after his rule declined, the fort came into the possession of the British Government in India.*



On the Grand Trunk road, 26 km from Ludhiana, towards Khanna, is situated, Sarai Lashkari Khan. It is hard to miss this structure as it resembles a fort from its outer bearing. An inscription on the front gate states that this Sarai was built by Lashkari Khan, a Mughal military general, in the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb in the 17th century. The gateway which was supposed to be decorated with enameled tiles in geometric designs, as seen in Sarai Doraha. This Sarai also adhered to the basic plan of a Sarai and its characteristic features.



Originally known as Sarai Itimad al- Daula, as referred in the Padshahnama. The **Mughal Sarai at Doraha** was built in the 17th century. Commissioned by Jahangir, it continues with the legacy of several Sarais built by the ruler in the land of Punjab. The Sarai has some very interesting paintings on the squinches of southern gateway and the arches of the mosque. One of this has the image of Lord Krishna and an animal. The gateway was also replete with glazed tile work, only portions of which have survived.





Shaheed Sukhdev

Born on 15th May 1907 in Ludhiana, Sukhdev Thapar was one of the youngest freedom fighters of Indian Independence. He was part of the famous Lahore Conspiracy Case (18th December, 1928), that shook the very foundation of the British Government. Sukhdev, Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru, were involved in the assassination of Deputy Superintendent of Police, J.P. Saunders in 1928, thus avenging the death of veteran leader, Lala Lajpat Rai. On 23rd March, 1931, the three brave revolutionaries were hanged to death. His two storey ancestral house is protected under the Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964.



Ancestral House of Kartar Singh Sarabha is located at Sarabha. Shaheed Kartar Singh Sarabha was born on 24th May, 1896 in the village Sarabha of Ludhiana district. He was an Indian Sikh revolutionary who was amongst the most famous accused in the Lahore conspiracy trial. Made of bricks, the two storied the ancestral house of Shaheed Kartar Singh Sarabha is located near the Gurudwara of Sadde Patti village.



Ancestral House of Lala Lajpat Rai, Jagraon. The ancestral house of one of the most significant freedom fighters, Lala Lajpat Rai, is located in the core residential area of Jagraon near Ludhiana. It was taken under protection of the state Archaeology Department in 1982. It has been converted into a museum for the remembrance of this great martyr.

Bibliography

Books

Cunningham, Alexander. Archaeological Survey of India Reports, office of the superintendent of Government Printing, 1875.

Parihar, Subhash, History and Architectural Remains of Sirhind: The Greatest Mughal City on the Delhi-Lahore Highway, New Delhi, Aryan Books International, 2006.

Parihar, Subhash, Architectural Heritage of a Sikh State: Faridkot, New Delhi, India Aryan Books International, 2009.

Dilgeer, Harginder Singh. Encyclopedia of Jalandhar, Sikh University Press, Belgium, 2004.

Parihar, Subhash. Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana, New Delhi: Inter India Publications, 1984.

Parihar, Subhash. Some Aspects of Indo Islamic Architecture, New Delhi: Abhinav Publications, 1999.

“Protected Monuments of Punjab at a Glance”, Directorate of Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums, Punjab, (2009).

Bansal, Bobby Singh, Remnants of the Sikh Empire: Historical Sikh Monuments in India & Pakistan, New Delhi, Hay House Publisher, 2015, chapter 13th.

District and State Gazetteers, Punjab

Joshi Harsha, ‘Mughal Caravanserais of Punjab (17th Century): A Select Case Study, (Masters, Dissertation, National Museum institute of Art History, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, 2016)

Websites

<http://pib.nic.in/archive/others/2012/may>

<http://tourisiminindia.page.tl/punjab.htm>

www.discoverindia.com/punjab/attractions/tombs

www.tribuneindia.com/2003/200309137

<http://jalandhar.nic.in/hisarch.aspx>



Website: www.punjabtourism.gov.in

Follow us on: [@Tourism_Punjab](https://twitter.com/Tourism_Punjab) [f Punjab Tourism](https://www.facebook.com/PunjabTourism)