

SIKH HISTORICAL SHRINES

IN PAKISTAN:

KASUR DISTRICT



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JEEVAY SANJHA PUNJAB

SIKH HISTORICAL SHRINES IN PAKISTAN: KASUR DISTRICT

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Introduction

The partition of 1947 not only resulted in the loss of life and property but also led to the separation of the Sikh community from their significant historical Gurdwaras and monuments in Lehnda Punjab. This division has lasted over 75 years and left many of these sites forgotten. This project, of immense historical significance, aims to revive the 'lost to memory' Sikh historical shrines in the community's consciousness. Your interest and support are not just crucial but integral to this endeavor.

The over 75-year separation of Sikhs from their historical shrines has resulted not only in physical distance but also in a significant loss of memory for the Sikh community. The emotional toll of this separation is immense, with many of the Sikh historical shrines left behind in Pakistan having been forgotten by the community's collective memory, especially those in villages.

Jeevay Sanjha Punjab undertook the meticulous and dedicated task of documenting these 'lost to memory' Sikh historical shrines in selected districts of Pakistan. Our dedication is evident in our extensive study of as many books as possible, published before 1947, on Sikh Gurdwaras in Punjab, all written in Gurmukhi, and in our consultation of maps published before the partition. The second step was to compile an exhaustive database of over 200 such historical shrine sites in Pakistan (mainly in Lehnda Punjab), along with each site's history and as much information as was available about its exact location. The third step was to visit each site, locate the shrine, and document it. The background research and meetings with local village elders allowed us to locate about 15 of the sites in the current Kasur district. In some cases, the shrine still existed (often in ruins), but in most, it had been demolished and replaced by another religious or non-religious structure. This booklet is the result of meticulous, dedicated work in the current Kasur District of Pakistan.

Through this work, we are reviving many 'lost to memory' Gurdwaras of the Sikh Gurus in Pakistan, returning them to the community's memory. We hope future generations of our community will remember these places and work to restore them. Your support - whether through donations, advocacy, or volunteering - can help preserve these sites for future generations. Our collective responsibility and your commitment are to ensure that these sites associated with our Sikh Gurus are never forgotten again.

We deeply appreciate the collaboration with the Panjab Digital Library (www.panjabdigilib.org/) and its permission to access its records. We also gratefully acknowledge Dasvand Network's (<https://dvnetwork.org/>) support. We also appreciate the cooperation of the Walled City of Lahore Authority (<https://walledcitylahore.gop.pk/>).

How to Use

This section provides a detailed guide to using this booklet, including information on the featured historical sites, map navigation, and planning a personalized travel route. We hope tourists and researchers will use this valuable information to visit these historical sites.

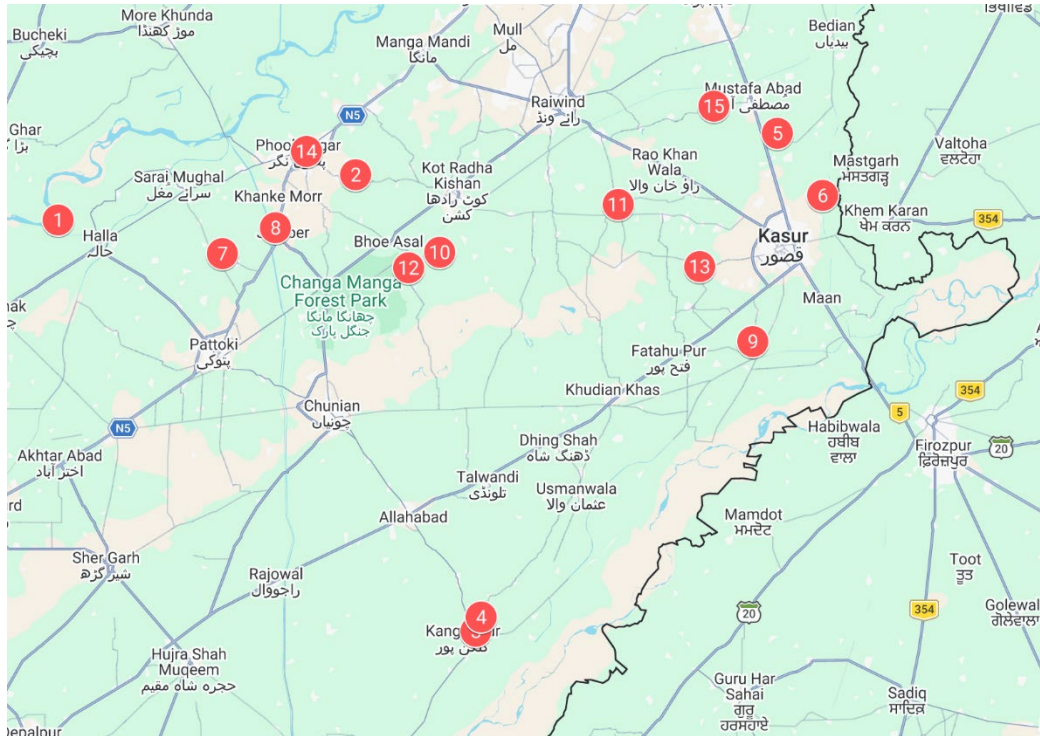
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This guidebook features four Gurdwaras dedicated to Siri Guru Nanak Sahib, two to Siri Guru Amardas Sahib, three to Siri Guru Arjan Sahib, and one to Siri Guru Hargobind Sahib. It also includes four Gurdwaras and monuments to associates of the Sikh Gurus, as well as one other site – all located within the current Kasur district of Pakistan.

In Kasur district, most Sikh shrines are not well maintained: about five are still used as homes, offices, or Dargahs, five are in ruins, and the rest have been demolished or replaced by newer structures. Recognizing their condition can inspire a sense of urgency and responsibility to support preservation efforts.

We provide maps with site numbers, Google Maps coordinates, and short histories to inspire your curiosity and foster a sense of connection. The amount of property and land attached to each shrine in 1947 is also listed for reference purposes. Please use this information to explore these sites and deepen your understanding of Sikh heritage.

Map of Kasur District



You can create a personalized travel route using Google Maps links or coordinates, depending on your time. You may plan your visit with the following information.

Blue	Sites with functional Gurdwaras, must visit
Green	Well-maintained but not functional Gurdwara, consider visiting
Purple	Places are still standing (some are occupied by locals, converted into tombs, or used as schools). All these sites are also worth visiting by Sikh tourists, time permitting.
Red	Sites are in a ruinous condition due to neglect. If you plan to visit them, please be extra careful, as they may be unsafe for exploration.
Brown	Sites that have disappeared entirely or been replaced by new buildings, but for which we now know the exact location. You may visit these sites, time permitting.

Siri Guru Nanak Sahib

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Gurdwara Chotta Nanakana Patshahi Pehli Sahib | 9. Gurdwara Patshahi Panjvin Sahib Naik Kalan |
| 2. Gurdwara Dattan Patshahi Pehli Sahib | |
| 3. Gurdwara Patshahi Pehli Maal Sahib | |
| 4. Gurdwara Patshahi Pehli Sahib Manak Deki | |

Siri Guru Hargobind Sahib

10. Gurdwara Jhaarih Patshahi Chevvin Sahib

Siri Guru Amardas Sahib

5. Gurdwara Patshahi Teeji Sahib Behlol
6. Gurdwara Jhaarhi Patshahi Teeji Sahib

Associates of Sikh Gurus

11. Dera Baba Ram Thamam Sahib
12. Gurdwara Bhai Sach Nisach Sahib
13. Gurdwara Baba Sahari Sahib
14. Gurdwara Bhai Pheru Sahib

Siri Guru Arjan Sahib

7. Gurdwara Patshahi Panjvin Sahib Baherwal Kalan
8. Gurdwara Thamm Patshahi Panjvin Sahib

Others

15. Gurdwara Sahib Daftu

List of Sikh Historical Shrines

Siri Guru Nanak Sahib

1. **Gurdwara Chotta Nanakana Patshahi Pehli Sahib** (31°08'41.7"N 73°40'54.7"E): Siri Guru Nanak Sahib visited this village, Alpa Kalan, from Nankana Sahib after crossing the Ravi River.



Here he preached the need to remember the name of Vaheguru (God) with every breath. It was a simple Gurdwara made of large bricks, with a langar hall attached. The Gurdwara building was turned into a school, which was then moved out in 2016. Soon thereafter, the building was demolished, and a new double-storey home was built in its place. The only surviving marker

of the Gurdwara is the old beri tree behind the home. About 125 acres of land were attached to it in 1947. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRQrtMDmezs>.

2. **Gurdwara Dattan Patshahi Pehli Sahib** (31°11'08.9"N 73°59'50.1"E): This Gurdwara is located in the village of Baghiana Kalan. Siri Guru Nanak Sahib visited here and brushed his teeth with a dattan (teeth-cleaning twig) tree, and hence it is called Dattan Sahib. The Gurdwara was built of small bricks and was single-storey with a verandah all around it. There was also a well, a sarovar (pond), and several old trees around it. Around 2020, the buildings were demolished, and a small home was built in their place. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=64FfOCj56kc&t=193s>.



3. **Gurdwara Patshahi Pehli Maal Sahib** ([30°46'11.6"N 74°07'30.9"E](#)): Siri Guru Nanak Sahib, during his first Udasi (travel), visited the village of Kanganpur, accompanied by Bhai Mardana. At



the time, the area was a bagh of vann (toothbrush) trees, where they stayed. Several vann trees still survive around the Gurdwara complex. The villagers did not welcome Guru Sahib, so Guru Sahib advised them, "vasdae raho" (prosper here), so they wouldn't spread their unpleasant attitude in other places.



From here, Guru Sahib went to the nearby village of Manak Daeke. The current building was built in 1938 with large bricks. The central prakash asthan (where the Siri Guru Granth Sahib is placed during the day) is small, with a large, high dome. Around it is a single-story verandah that wraps all the way around. Behind the Gurdwara is the Langar Hall. Before 1947, a mela (fair) was held here on the first of the month of Chet. A local Muslim family now takes care of the Gurdwara building. About 2.5 acres of land in the nearby village of Rani Bagh is still in the name of the Gurdwara. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=On6-iO4sjrl&t=9s>.

4. **Gurdwara Patshahi Pehli Sahib Manak Deki** ([30°46'58.3"N 74°07'49.0"E](#)): Siri Guru Nanak



Sahib, with Bhai Mardana, visited this village of Manak Daeke from the nearby village of Kanganpur. Unlike Kanganpur, the local community of Manak Daeke welcomed the Guru with great hospitality. Guru Nanak then told the villagers, "ujjar jao" (get displaced), meaning to go to other places to spread goodness there. The current one-room small Gurdwara building was built in the early 1900s and

is in quite a deplorable condition. A local Mewati refugee family now lives next to it. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DAd7H5RtWZQ&t=26s>.

Siri Guru Amar Das Sahib

5. **Gurdwara Patshahi Teeji Sahib Behlol** ([31°13'24.0"N 74°26'39.6"E](#)): This Gurdwara is located in the village of Bholeke (formerly called village Bhelol). Siri Guru Amardas Sahib came here at the invitation of his follower Bhai Behlol. The local villagers were upset by Guru Sahib's message of equality. Guru Sahib then told the villagers that there was One God and that everyone was equal in God's eyes. The Gurdwara building was built on the outskirts of the village on a small tibba (mound). It had 3-4 rooms made of large bricks. Next to the Gurdwara was a well and a large sarovar (pond). The Samadh of Bhai Behlol was also built next to the Gurdwara building. After 1947, the Gurdwara building was taken over by a malang (Sufi mystic) Sai Maru. Then a school functioned in it for some time. The Gurdwara building was demolished in the early 1970s. The sarovar was filled, and today a factory stands on its land. Watch a video of it at <https://youtu.be/h6Xhn1WKz5A?si=hJ3moaYm1hehlqcy>.



6. **Gurdwara Jhaarhi Patshahi Teeji Sahib** ([31°10'02.7"N 74°29'35.1"E](#)): Siri Guru Amardas Sahib visited this place, located just east of the village of Qadiwind and just south of the village of Tergay, very close to the current Pakistan-India border. The building, made of small bricks, has a small central hall that still stands in the middle of a farm field next to an old tibba (mound). The columns of the small central hall are crumbling, putting the surviving structure at risk. Recently, the columns were reported to have been repaired to stabilize the structure. The verandah around the central hall has completely disappeared. In 1947, the Gurdwara had 5 acres of land attached to it. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SpqUJhpUBx8>.



Siri Guru Arjan Sahib

7. **Gurdwara Patshahi Panjvin Sahib Baherwal Kalan** (31°06'50.4"N 73°51'20.4"E): This Gurdwara is located in the village of Baherwal Kalan and commemorates the visit of Siri Guru



Arjan Sahib to this village. While here, Guru Sahib arranged the wedding of a local Chaudhry Hem Raj to a widow from the village. Their descendant, Hira Singh, was born in 1706 and took Amrit (Sikh formal initiation) in 1731. He founded the influential Nakai misl (confederacy) in this village. The Gurdwara complex still has an old well, a new

Gurdwara building, langar barracks, a deorhi (entrance), and a tharra (platform) for the Nishan Sahib. The old well is in a corner of the complex, made of small bricks, and dates to the time of the Fifth Guru's visit. It is in good condition, with a covered verandah of small bricks and open arches. The new Gurdwara



was built in the 1930s and is double-storeyed, made of large bricks. It has a large verandah around it. The entire ground floor of the building is covered with black-and-white marble tiles. The white tiles are profusely engraved in Urdu with the names of the donors, most of whom are members of the Nakai clan. The top floor of the Gurdwara building still has painted artwork.

A tharra (platform) in front of the Gurdwara building is what is left of the Nishan Sahib. The langar khana consists of a barrack of rooms, also built in the 1930s. The deorhi (entrance) to the complex faces the Gurdwara building and was built in 1946. The building is now being used as the offices

of the village's Union Council. Before 1947, a mela was held here in the month of Poh. Till then, about 76 acres of land were attached to the Gurdwara. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jt74EVp4gds&t=17s>.

8. **Gurdwara Thamm Patshahi Panjvin Sahib** ([31°08'16.9"N 73°54'43.1"E](#)): This Gurdwara is located in the village of Jamber Kalan and is referred to as Gurdwara Thamm Sahib as well as



Gurdwara Dukh Nivaran Sahib. This Gurdwara marks the visit of the fifth Guru, Siri Guru Arjan Sahib, to this village. The central two-storey shrine is made of small bricks, has a high dome, and was built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the early 1800s. It is recorded in history that in 1830, when the Nishan Sahib at this Gurdwara fell, Maharaja Sher Singh ordered Lehna Singh Majithia to repair it. The central shrine is enveloped by a two-storey verandah that was still under construction in 1947. Traces of painted art on the walls can still be seen inside and outside the central shrine. The Gurdwara complex is currently abandoned and at risk of collapse. More than 150 acres of land were attached to this Gurdwara in 1947. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axRTFiuEsJo&t=2s>.

9. **Gurdwara Patshahi Panjvin Sahib Naika Kalan**

([31°02'01.9"N 74°25'08.7"E](#)): The Fifth Guru, Siri Guru Arjan Sahib, visited this village. It was then referred to as village Naika (now called Naika Kalan). The Gurdwara complex was located next to an old pippal (sacred fig) tree – which still stands today. The three-storey building was made of small bricks and had a well next to it. The entire complex has now disappeared, and homes have been built on the site. The only reminder of the Gurdwara that still survives is the old pippal tree. Watch a video of it at



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DR1vdDb4jcU&feature=youtu.be>.

Siri Guru Hargobind Sahib

10. **Gurdwara Jhaarh Patshahi Chevvin Sahib** (31°06'54.8"N 74°05'09.4"E): The sixth Sikh Guru, Siri Guru Hargobind Sahib, visited the village of Gajjal Bangla, and in honor of his visit, Gurdwara Jhaarh Sahib was established here. The Gurdwara building was single-storey, consisting of several rooms made of small bricks. Next to the Gurdwara building was a large tharra (platform) with a tree in its middle. A well and a large bagh (garden) were adjacent to the Gurdwara. A mela (fair) was held here till 1947 during the month of Vaisakh. The Gurdwara building was used as a school after 1947. Over the last 10-15 years, the entire complex has been demolished, and a new school building has been constructed on land adjacent to the Gurdwara. About 12 acres of land were attached to this Gurdwara in 1947. Watch a video of it at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2E_bSevzqRw&t=12s.



Associates of Sikh Gurus

11. **Dera Baba Ram Thamam Sahib** (31°09'33.2"N 74°16'32.4"E): Located in village Kalu Khera, it was the Dera (religious headquarters) of Baba Ram Thamam. He was the son of the sister of Guru Nanak's mother. Siri Guru Nanak Sahib visited this Dera often. Madho Das visited here in 1686 and began to be associated with Sikhi – he later became Baba Banda Singh Bahadur. However, no Gurdwara was ever established here. Currently, two Hindu mandirs with conical roofs and a large sarovar (pond) still exist here in this large complex. A local Muslim family maintains the larger mandir, while a refugee family uses the smaller mandir as a storage room. A mela (fair) was held here in the months of Chet and Vaisakh. About 100 acres of land were attached to this Dera in 1947. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OVvnqnQpqyl&t=14s>.



12. **Gurdwara Bhai Sach Nisach Sahib** (31°06'03.7"N 74°03'12.2"E): Bhai Sach Nisach was a devoted follower of Siri Guru Amardas Sahib, who gifted him a pair of his slippers when he was visiting Goindwal Sahib. Bhai Sach Nisach established a Gurdwara in the village of Madraka (now village Rakh Mundeke Khurd) and placed the slipper there. The old Gurdwara was rebuilt in the 1920s with larger-sized bricks. The current building consists of several single-storey rooms. The roofs of all the rooms have collapsed. After 1947, the building was used as a marriage hall and a community hall at various times. Watch a video of it at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pR_-GiJH5ik&t=4s.



13. **Gurdwara Baba Sahari Sahib** (31°06'10.1"N 74°21'42.4"E): Pir Sahari, a Cheena Jatt, was a devoted follower of the third Sikh Guru, Siri Guru Amardas Sahib, and was referred to as Baba Sahari. He lived in this village of Hardo Sahari. The small room where Baba Sahari stayed is made of small bricks. A mela (fair) was held here during the month of Harh. The double-storey Gurdwara building was built in the early 1900s from large bricks after the old building was demolished – a beautiful, large dome tops it. The samadh (memorial) to Baba Sahari is located just behind the Gurdwara building. A well stood next to the Gurdwara – it has been filled in now. A large sarovar (pond) is there behind the Gurdwara building. The entire complex has been turned into a Dargah (shrine dedicated to a Sufi mystic) and whitewashed in blue and red. The building is well maintained. About 80 acres of land were attached to this Gurdwara in 1947. Watch a video of it at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zs7xFpmW_sg&t=55s.



14. **Gurdwara Bhai Pheru Sahib** (31°12'23.1"N 73°56'41.2"E): Bhai Pheru was a devoted follower of Siri Guru Hargobind Sahib as well as Siri Har Rai Sahib. He established his religious center at the village of Bhai Pheru (now Phoolnagar).



The Gurdwara complex is quite large and includes a Gurdwara building, a sukh asan (resting place for Siri Guru Granth Sahib at night) building, a langar hall, a Dharamsal (visitor's inn), and the samadh (memorial) of Bhai Pheru. The lower level of the Gurdwara building is made of small bricks, while the upper level was constructed in the early 1910s using larger-sized bricks. Behind the Gurdwara

building are the langar hall and rooms for travelers. The roofs of the Gurdwara, langar hall, and Dharamsal have collapsed. Opposite the Gurdwara entrance is the three-story samadh of Bhai Pheru (died 1706). It is the oldest building in the complex and is made of small bricks. The entire complex is currently secured by a boundary wall but is abandoned. Several shops and a significant amount of land were attached to the Gurdwara in 1947. Watch a video of it at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHqLOAk_W0s&t=7s.



Others

15. **Gurdwara Sahib Daftu** (31°14'51.9"N 74°22'38.0"E): This Gurdwara is not associated with the Sikh Gurus. Adjacent to the Gurdwara is a two-storey Hindu temple with a dome, made of small bricks. Baba Bulleh Shah is said to have taken refuge in the Hindu Temple. Next to the Hindu temple is a simple Gurdwara constructed in the early 1900s with large bricks. The one-room, single-story Gurdwara is simple, with a langar hall nearby. A common entrance leads to the Gurdwara in the front and the



bricks. Baba Bulleh Shah is said to have taken refuge in the Hindu Temple. Next to the Hindu temple is a simple Gurdwara constructed in the early 1900s with large bricks. The one-room, single-story Gurdwara is simple, with a langar hall nearby. A common entrance leads to the Gurdwara in the front and the

Hindu Temple to the right. The entrance to the Hindu temple is from the roof of the ground floor. Due to the proximity of the two places of worship, some historians have erroneously referred to the entire complex as a Gurdwara. In fact, the Gurdwara and the Hindu mandir are adjacent but separated by a wall with a door. The Mandir side is made of small bricks, while the Gurdwara side is made of newer, larger bricks. In 1947, some land was attached to the Gurdwara. Watch a video of it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLkp6mEDMFg&t=557s>.

Closing Remarks

We hope you benefited from this tour guide to "lost to memory" Sikh historical shrines in the Kasur District of Pakistan – which have been rediscovered by Jeevay Sanjha Punjab. We hope future generations will never forget these historical shrines.

We look forward to sharing the Gurmukhi and Shahmukhi translations of this tour guide and guidebooks on Sikh historical shrines in other parts of Pakistan.

We welcome your input on this guidebook at info@jeevaysanjhapunjab.com.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE FOUNDER

Some places live far beyond their walls. They survive in memory, in the stories of our elders, in prayers carried across borders, and in the quiet longing to remain connected with where we come from.

Jeevay Sanjha Punjab has undertaken an initiative to document the Sikh historical places of Lehnda Punjab, so their stories may be preserved and shared with generations to come. Our first booklet explored the Sikh historical places of Lahore District. This second volume continues that journey through Kasur District—another landscape rich with sacred memories, remarkable heritage, and histories that deserve to be remembered.

This book is an effort to ensure that these places never vanish from our collective memory, whether they are still standing, lying in ruins, or have been completely demolished. It is also an effort toward the fulfilment of our Ardas to see and pay homage to the vichhre gurdham from which we have been separated.

Purva Masaud

Founder

Jeevay Sanjha Punjab

