



**A
Biobibliography
Of
Dr Ganda Singh**

by
**DEVINDER KUMAR VERMA
AND
JASMER SINGH**

Foreward by
**BHAGAT SINGH
M.A., Ph.D.**



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**A BIOBIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
DR GANDA SINGH**



**DEVINDER KUMAR VERMA
JASMER SINGH**

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FOREWORD

Dr Ganda Singh, a great historian of the Punjab, devoted a whole lifetime to the study of the Sikh history. He searched and collected his material from almost all the important libraries and record offices of India, Central Asian Countries, England, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe. He lived a fairly long life to make use of his material to demolish many wrong theories and observations in respect of the Sikhs.

He could not stand the hurtful errors committed by some old writers and blindly followed and copied by the later scholars. He salvaged Punjab history of the numerous misrepresentations and distortions made by some of the writers of the 18th and 19th centuries, especially the Persian chroniclers. Basing himself on the contemporary evidence, he set the records straight and provided the missing links and gaps in the history of the Punjab, particularly of the 18th century. He wrote abundantly in English and Punjabi and produced about six dozen books and contributed three hundred and fifty research papers to various historical research journals, magazines and newspapers and many addresses delivered at history conferences. He also edited many old English and Persian books clearing through footnotes, the mess created in them.

The biobibliography of Dr Ganda Singh is a fruitful attempt to make available to the scholars of the Punjab history a detailed bibliography of the historical writings of Dr Ganda Singh, with complete information about the place of publication, publisher and the year of publication in respect of every book. The book has been compiled jointly by two young scholars, Mr Devinder Kumar Verma and Mr Jasmer Singh. Mr Verma, a Lecturer

(ii)

in the Punjab Historical Studies Department, Punjabi University, Patiala, who worked with Dr Ganda Singh from 1972 to 1987, had an access to his invaluable library and his writings. Mr Verma had been helping Dr Ganda Singh in editing the prized journal, *The Panjab Past and Present*, of international repute. At present also Mr Verma is editing the journal with the same old diligence and competence as he had done under Dr Ganda Singh. Mr Jasmer Singh, who holds the Master's Degree in the Library Science and is presently working as Assistant Librarian at Punjabi University, is also thoroughly conversant with the technique of preparing a bibliography in a scientific manner. Thus equipped with experience and technical knowledge of compiling bibliography these two youngmen make a good team for the work planned by them.

In this book the authors have categorised the works of Dr Ganda Singh in topic groups as is evident from the contents of the book. An alphabetically arranged index at the end of the book will provide an utmost facility to the scholars to lay their hands on the required material immediately. Undoubtedly this work serves as a key to the writings of an eminent historian of the Punjab. As referred to above since both the authors of this book are trained in the art of scientific methodology of preparing a bibliography they have done their job extremely well. This book is a boon for the scholars of the Punjab history and I believe they will derive full benefit out of it.

I take pleasure in recommending this book to all the scholars of the Sikh history and congratulate the authors for compiling this comprehensive bibliography of Dr Ganda Singh's works.

Lower Mall,
Patiala,
January 25, 1989.

BHAGAT SINGH

PREFACE

Biobibliography ordinarily records the principal facts in the life of the author, along with lists of his publications. We feel pleasure to bring out "A Biobibliography of Dr Ganda Singh." It attempts to give an account of his life and works. Dr Ganda Singh was undoubtedly a towering and most knowledgeable historian of the Punjab history with special reference to Sikh history. Among his friends, admirers and colleagues he was known as a noble and straight forward man.

Dr Ganda Singh realised the dire need to pen down the historical accounts of Sikh Gurus and the Sikh struggle for their emancipation in the 18th century. Before launching upon his plans he decided to collect the source material, so he visited a number of libraries in India, England, France, Canada, Afghanistan and some other countries of South East Asia to consult books and other documents relating to the Punjab, which resulted into the compilation of one of the most outstanding and authentic Bibliographical sources on Sikh History, known as "A Bibliography of the Panjab." It was published by the Punjabi University, Patiala in 1966. "A Bibliography of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (1954)"; "A Select Bibliography on Sikhs and Sikhism (1965)" and "Bibliography (of Guru Nanak)" (1969) are some other significant bibliographical sources prepared by Dr Ganda Singh.

Arrangement :

The first chapter gives a short biographical sketch of Dr Ganda Singh and the remaining chapters form bibliography of his works. Every effort has been made to enlist all forms of

(iv)

documents produced by him, such as books, articles published in periodicals and newspapers, presidential addresses to Indian History Conference and the Punjab History Conference; The Panjab Past and Present; Biographical Sketches, Bibliographies, Letters to the Editors, Book Reviews and Welcome Addresses delivered as Chairman of various History Conferences from time to time. Even references of Radio Talks delivered by Dr Ganda Singh from All India Radio on different occasions have been included.

Dr Ganda Singh wrote in many languages such as English, Hindi, Punjabi, Persian and Urdu. Titles and other bibliographical details for works originally written in languages other than English have been transliterated in English and reference of original language of the document has been given at the end of respective entries in brackets. However, titles of works written in Punjabi language have been given in parenthesis after respective transliterated title.

Entries in the Biobibliography forming chapters 2 to 5 of the book have been arranged by topic groups. Topic groups as and where needed have further been arranged into topic sub-groups.

Each bibliographical entry prepared for books usually contains information about the title of the book followed by place of publication, publisher, year of publication and number of pages. Similarly each entry prepared for articles published in the periodicals; the title of the article is generally followed by name of the periodical in which the article was published, then volume, number, month and year of publication.

A useful alphabetically arranged title index has been given at the end preceded by chronology of Dr Ganda Singh. Cross references have also been provided in the index wherever necessary.

Authors visited a number of libraries such as Sikh Reference Library of Khalsa College, Amritsar; Punjab State Archives, Patiala; Languages Department Punjab, Patiala; Punjabi University Library, Patiala; Departmental Library of Punjab Historical Studies, Punjabi University and personal Library of Dr Ganda Singh at the Lower Mall, Patiala.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr Bhagat Singh, for not only the encouragement and patronage that we received from him in the preparation of this work but also for his very kindly writing a scholarly foreward.

Though every effort has been made to make the bibliography comprehensive and exhaustive; but still we cannot claim it to be complete in every respect. Suggestions from scholars to further improve it shall always be welcomed.

Punjabi University,
Patiala,
January 26, 1989.

DEVINDER KUMAR VERMA
JASMER SINGH

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	
	i
PREFACE	iii
1. Dr Ganda Singh : A Short Life Sketch	1— 8
2. Sikh History—I	9—23
Sikh Religion	9—12
Sikh Gurus	12
Guru Nanak	12—15
Guru Amar Das	15
Guru Arjan Dev	15—16
Guru Har Gobind	16
Guru Tegh Bahadur	16—17
Guru Gobind Singh	17—20
Sikh Scriptures	20—22
Sikh Symbols, Institutions and Morchas	22—23
3. Sikh History—II	24—25
Banda Singh Bahadur	36—37
Maharaja Ranjit Singh	37—40
Anglo-Sikh Relations	40—41
Maharaja Sher Singh	41
Maharaja Dalip Singh	41—44
Maharaja Kharak Singh	44
Maharani Jind Kaur	44—45

(viii)

Maharaja Kaura Mall	45
Maharaja Jagatjit Singh	45
Jassa Singh Ahluwalia	45
Kooka Movement	45—46
Patiala and Pepsu	46—48
Sikhs and India's Freedom struggle	48—49
Sikh Politics	49—50
Afghanistan	51—52
4. Biography, Bibliography and Historiography	53—62
Biographical writings	53
Bibliography	57—60
Historiography	60—61
Journalism	62
5. Miscellaneous works	63—72
About Education	65—66
Linguistics	66—67
Editorials and letters to the Editor	67—68
Book Review	68—71
Presidential addresses	71—72
CHRONOLOGY	73—76
INDEX	77—94

CHAPTER—1

Dr Ganda Singh : A Short Life Sketch

Dr Ganda Singh was one of the top rank historians of India. Shri Siddarth Sankar Ray, the Governor, Punjab, paying tribute to him, said, "He can be ranked among the foremost historians the country has produced. His erudition and scholarship were legendry." He by his charming personal qualities, his immaculate scholarship and his single minded and untiring pursuit of research, had acquired a unique prestige in the world of learning.

To comprehend personality of a man of Dr Ganda Singh's stature one needs much longer time. He was a man of remarkable industry and unremitting patience. He was a great Punjabi, a devout Sikh and a patriot to the core. Through his dedicated scholarly high quality work of more than six decades, Dr Ganda Singh provided useful source material to the researchers of Punjab history. So intense was his involvement in the subject that it is difficult to think of Punjab history today without his name coming to one's mind. He not only clarified many obscure points concerning the Sikh history but also provided the missing links and gaps in the history of this region. He sifted the truth from fiction.

Dr Ganda Singh did not belong to a renowned family nor was he brought up with a silver spoon in his mouth. He rose from obscurity into the full blaze of historical world.

Dr Ganda Singh was born on November 15, 1900 at Hariana, an ancient town in Hoshiarpur district of the Punjab. His father, Sardar Jawala Singh, was a petty official in the revenue depart-

ment of the Punjab Government. He was introduced to his first lessons in education in a native mosque. He passed his first examination from Government Vernacular Primary School, Hariana and passed Middle Standard examination from D.A.V. Middle School, Hoshiarpur and took his Matriculation from Government High School, Hoshiarpur. Despite his first choice for Khalsa College, Amritsar, he joined Forman Christison College, Lahore. But soon after interrupted his studies to join the Indian Army. Later, he obtained Bachelor of Arts Degree from the Panjab University, Lahore as a private candidate and Master of Arts Degree (in the discipline of History) from Muslim University, Aligarh in 1944 as a regular student, with first class first in the University—'a rare distinction in the University won after 19 years.' In 1954, he received his Ph Degree from the Panjab University, Chandigarh, for writing his thesis on *Ahmad Shah Durrani*. On December 19, 1964, Muslim University, Aligarh, conferred on him the honorary degree of D. Litt.—*Honoris Causa* for his work in the field of research along with three other distinguished personalities, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, Dr Albert Liar, President of the International Maritime Committee, a former Minister of Justice and Law, Deputy Prime Minister of Belgium, and Dr Homi Jahangir Bhaba, Chairman Energy Committee of India. He was awarded the Degree of Doctor of Literature in recognition of his contribution to historical research by the Punjabi University, Patiala, at its fifteenth annual convocation on February 25, 1978

Dr Ganda Singh joined the Indian Army during the Third Afgan War in 1919 in Supply and Transport Corps Base Depot, Rawalpindi. During short span of his army career he served at Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Royal Army Pay Corps, British Army, Ashar Barracks, Ashar, Basra. In Messopotamia he received a bullet in his thigh while saving the life of his comrade. He left the military service in 1921 and joined the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Ltd., Abadan (Persian Gulf), Iran, as an accounts officer. He remained there for the next nine years.

In his child-hood, he was very much impressed by the stories of the expeditions of Maharaja Ranjit Singh which were told to

him by his grand mother. The ancestors of his grand mother had served in the Maharaja's army. During his school days, Master Bhagwan Das aroused his interest in the subject of history. To know the authentic history of the great Sikh heroes and the saints he read with deep interest a number of historical works and old chronicles. During his stay at Abadan, he took to writing and his first composition was 'My First Thirty Days in Messopotamia' in 1926. At Abadan, he came in touch with Sir Arnold T. Wilson, who was for some time General Manager of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Mohammerah, and was working on the *Bibliography of Persia*. Arnold Wilson excited Dr Ganda Singh's interest in oriental studies. From Arnold Wilson Dr Ganda Singh received an inspiration to prepare a 'Bibliography of the Panjab.' Later on, he (Dr Ganda Singh) published *A Bibliography of the Punjab*. This was a gigantic task and it took him many years to complete it. It is a rich mine about the history and culture of the Punjab in different languages preserved in the libraries of India and abroad. He started the collection of books on the subject of Sikh history and was able to collect fairly large number of books from England and other European countries during his stay at Abadan.

On his return to India in December 1930, he joined the *Phulwari*, a Punjabi journal of Lahore, as its editor. Here he came in contact with Bhagat Lakshman Singh and Karam Singh historian, who had done pioneering work on Sikh history. He was deeply impressed by Sardar Karam Singh. He continued the research work in Sikh history as initiated by Karam Singh. The climate of Lahore did not suit his health and he shifted to Amritsar later on.

In October 1931 he was put in charge of the Sikh History Research Department at Khalsa College, Amritsar. For eighteen years (1931-1949) he served the Research Department by enriching its libraries and his own private collections from the various parts of the country. During this period he travelled extensively in pursuit of his mission—search for Sikh historical material including a vast collection of old, rare and out of print books on history, biography, travel, military memoirs, journals and periodicals of the

eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He searched the libraries such as : Oriental Public (Khuda Bakhsh) Library, Bankipur, Patna; Patna College Library, Patna; Imperial Library (now National Library), Calcutta; Sir Jadunath Sarkar (Private Collection), Calcutta; Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner; Raghubir Library, Sitamau, Madhya Pradesh; Rampur State Library, Rampur; Dar-ul-Ulum, Deoband (U.P.); Bharat Itihas Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona; Historical Museum, Satara, Maharashtra; Punjab Public Library, Lahore (Pakistan); Bhai Dit Singh Library, Ferozepur and Muslim University Library (Lytton Library), Aligarh. Thus through his efforts the Khalsa College, Amritsar not only had in its Research Department a considerable collection of Persian, Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi and Sanskrit manuscripts and rare books on the Punjab but also this Department became a leading institution of its kind in the country.

He served the Khalsa College, Amritsar as Head of the Research Department from 1933-1949, Lecturer in Divinity and History from 1933-49, and Lecturer in Military Science from 1944 to 1949.

In 1949 Dr Ganda Singh shifted to Patiala where he worked in important positions. He joined Pepsu as Under Secretary and Director of Archives and Curator of Museum. Simultaneously, from June 2, 1950 to June 1953, he held the charge of Punjabi Department of Pepsu as its Director. He was also Deputy Secretary to Government of Pepsu from July 1, 1950 to February 3, 1953 and officer in charge, Central Public Library, Patiala, from February 10, 1956 to October 31, 1956. During this period he enriched the State Archives by procuring historical material from different places. He retired on March 2, 1956.

After his retirement from the Pepsu service he served Khalsa College, Patiala from June 1, 1960 to September 15, 1963 as its Honorary Founder Principal and Professor of history. He was invited by the Punjabi University, Patiala to organize for it a Department of Punjab Historical Studies. He worked as Director of the Department from September 16, 1963 to Septem-

ber 15, 1966. On his retirement, the Punjabi University conferred upon him a much merited fellowship for life. During his stay at the University Dr Ganda Singh not only planned eight volume comprehensive history of the Punjab but also started working upon it. He founded the Punjab History Conference in 1965 which has been holding its three-day sessions annually since its inception. *The Panjab Past and Present*, bi-annual journal of international repute, was also started by him in the year 1967. He ran it with great sense of commitment. He was one of the founder members of the Indian History Congress.

Dr Ganda Singh was member of the various State and International forums. He was corresponding Member of Indian Historical Records Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, 1938-39; Indian Historical Records Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, 1950-56; Punjab Regional Committee for the Survey of Historical Records, Government of the Punjab, Lahore, 1942-47; Secretary, Committee for the History of Freedom Movement in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Patiala; Chairman, Regional Records Survey Committee for the History of Freedom Movement, Simla/Patiala, November 1957 to December 1962; Sikh History Society, Lahore; Sikh Tract Society, Lahore; Sikh History Society, Amritsar; Indian History Congress; Punjab History Conference, Patiala; Punjab History Society, Patiala; Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Indian Institute of Historical Studies; Royal Society, Calcutta; Indian Institute of Historical Studies; Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London; Life Member of Royal Society for Asian Affairs, London; Life Member of Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona; Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi; Member of Church History Association of India Rajpur, Dehra Dun, etc.

He was honoured by the various organisations and Institutions of the country, and greatly applauded for his services in the field of Sikh history. He was honoured by the Government of India with Padam Bhushan in 1983 in recognition of his services to the cause of history. In the Golden Jubilee Session of the Indian History Congress held at Goa University, Panaji (Goa)

(November 5 to November 7, 1987) he was honoured as one of the five distinguished historians of India. Government of Punjab honoured him on March 31, 1963, with the Punjab State award for literature for his services to the cause of Punjabi language and literature. He was honoured by Rotary Club of Patiala in April 1963. Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar on March 28, 1964, Panth Akali Buddha Dal Chalda Vahir Chakarvarti Nihang Singhan, Punjab, July 1972 at Bhari, Khanna (Punjab), and Sikh Educational Conference on October 25-27, 1974, Kanpur, and Punjabi University, Patiala, at the eleventh session of the Punjab History Conference on November 27, 1976.

He was very well acquainted with the various languages such as Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Pushto, Marathi, English, French and German which immensely facilitated his access to source material on Punjab. He gave new perspective to the history of the Punjab as against the traditional approach followed hither to. He has changed many old and prejudiced theories through his deep study and scientific treatment of the subject.

He wrote more than six dozen books in English, Punjabi, Urdu, Persian and Hindi and contributed about three hundred and fifty research articles to various research journals, magazines and newspapers. His historical works are too well known to the scholars of the history of Punjab. Some of his books in different languages are listed below :

English

Life of Banda Singh Bahadur (1935); *History of the Gurdwara Shahidganj, Lahore* (1935); *A Short History of the Sikhs* (1950); *The First Anglo-Sikhs War, 1845-46; Private Correspondence relating to Anglo-Sikh Wars* (1955); *Ahmad Shah Durrani* (1959); *Some Confidential Papers of the Akali Movement* (1965); *Maharaja Duleep Singh's Correspondence* (1977); *Deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh* (1978); *Seditious Literature in the Panjab* (1987), etc.

Urdu and Persian

Inkishaf-i-Haqiqat (1926); *Makhiz-i-Tawarikh-i-Sikhan* (1949), *Mukhtasar Nanak Shahi Jantri* (1949); *Shah Nama-i-Ranjit Singh by Maulvi Ahmad Yar* (1951).

Hindi

Baisakhi ka Khalsa Sandesh (1930) and *Sikhon ka Sanskhipat Itihas* (1963).

Punjabi

Maharaja Kaura Mal Bahadur (1942); *Sardar Sham Singh Attariwala* (1942, 1948); *Punjab Ute Angrezan Da Kahja* (1957); *Banda Singh Bahadur* (1965); *Sardar Jassa Ahluwalia* (1969); *Shri Guru Sobha (edited)*, (1967); *Hukamname* (1967), etc.

He has an invaluable personal collection comprising of books, manuscripts, journals, thesis, pamphlets, clippings, maps and xerox copies of relevant portions of the books. There are about five thousand books in English, Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu and Persian preserved in his library. There are about two hundred and fifty manuscripts in various languages treasured in his collection. The collection pertains to history, language, politics, social and economic aspect, art and architecture and culture in the Punjab of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Throughout his eventful life he had been impelled by one single passion of exploring material relating to the history of the Punjab. His work has been dearer to him than anything else and he allowed nothing to lure him away from it nor he ever succumbed to any difficulties of which he had seen many in his life. He remained indifferent to fame and prospects of material advancement and shunned social allurements. To the seekers of truth in history he always show path as a light-house. His selfless pursuit of the calling of his choosing gave him a complete identity with his work.

All his writings have the stamp of high scholarship, impartial-

lity and authenticity. He was known for his meticulous attention to detail and a balanced approach.

His spirit of dedication and self-effacement and his deep humility and courage to speak the truth will be remembered as his attractive traits and his always judging others magnanimously inspired devotion and friendship.

CHAPTER — 2

Sikh History — I

Sikh Religion

Agan Kund Dhah Dena hi yog hai (ਅਗਨ ਕੁੰਡ ਢਾਹ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੀ ਯੋਗ ਹੈ).
Khalsa Samachar, Amritsar, July 6, 1967.

Colonel Polier's Account of the Sikhs. *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, Calcutta, Vol. I, No. I, 1959, Issued May 1961.

Chapter from the author's edited book "The Early European Accounts of the Sikhs," published from Calcutta, Indian Studies Past and Present, 1962, 107p. Also published in *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. IV, October 1970, pp. 232-53.

Dharm-Prachar Kaun Kar Sakda Hai (ਧਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕੌਣ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ?).
Ajit, Jullundur, June 22, 1971.

Dharam Prachar Kiven Hove (ਧਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੋਵੇ?).
Vartman, Amritsar, April 16, 1953.

Hukamname (ਹੁਕਮਨਾਮੇ). Patiala, Punjabi University, 1967, 252 p.

Brief information regarding *hukamnamas* has been given. There are 89 *hukamnamas* of the ten Gurus, Mata Gujri, Mata Sundri and Mata Sahib Devi, Banda Bahadur and the Khalsaji. Original photocopies arranged in chronological order. Reference has also been given as to the availability of original *hukamnamas*. These throw light on the social, economic and political history of contemporary period.

Introduction to the Sikhs. *The Spokesman Weekly*, Delhi, Gurus Number, Vol. No. 13, 1953.

Meaning of the term Sikh, Guru Nanak as dynamic Guru

and his association with the Muslims have been given. Briefly discusses the other nine Gurus. As such it traces the history of the Sikhs from the time of its preceptor.

Nanak-Panthis or the Sikhs and Sikhism of the Mid Eighteenth Century. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. I, 1967, pp.47-71.

Translated account of Nanak Panthis from 'Dabistan-i-Mazahib.' A brief introduction of the work is given. Foot-notes are also added.

Nanak Panthis : The Sikhs and Sikhism of the Seventeenth Century as given in the 'Dabistan-i-Mazahib', Amritsar, the editor (n. d.), 241p.

Nanak Panthi (ਨਾਨਕ ਪੰਥੀ), from the 'Dabistan-i-Mazahib', *Phulwari*, December 1930.

Need for Religious Prachar. *The Punjab*, October 25, 1956.

Pargat Guran ki deh (ਪਰਗਟ ਗੁਰਾਂ ਕੀ ਦੇਹ). *Ajit*, Jullundur, November 6, 1971 (with reference to the letter of Shri Mahinder Singh's letter of 31st October, 1971).

Religion, Language and Integration—Sikhism. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XIV-I, 1980, pp. 47-58.

Religion and language in close co-ordination have always played a conspicuous part in the transformation of society in to a well-knit of the people.

Sikhi Prachar (ਸਿੱਖੀ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ). Amritsar, The Author, 1928, 100 p.
Discusses propagation of Sikhism in Abadan and Persian Gulf.

Sikhi Prachar di Zarurat. *Sher-i-Panjab*, Lahore, August 22, 1925 (Urdu).

Sikhism and the Nirankari Movement. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XII-II, October 1978, pp. 370-401.

A comprehensive history of Nirankari movement is given. Also published in the form of a book-let under the above title

by Guru Nanak Dev Mission, Patiala in the same year.

Socio-Religious Movements in the Panjab in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta, 1976.

Origin and development of various movements have been discussed.

Some Observations on Mr. Z. Faruki's Chapter X on the Sikhs, pp. 247-259 in His book "Aurangzeb and his Times," Delhi, 1972;" also *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VII-I, April 1973, pp. 258-267.

Tarike do Nishana ik (ਤਰੀਕੇ ਦੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ ਇਕ). *The Suraj*, May 1940.

The Religion of the Sikhs : How it transformed the people of Punjab. (Details not known).

The Sikhs. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XVI-I, April 1982, pp.6-50.

Gives brief account of History of the Sikh Gurus originally written for the *Comprehensive History of India* published by Longmans from Bombay.

The Sikhs : A historical background. A paper read at the Baring Union Christian College, Batala, on October 1, 1963. *The Sikh Review*, April 1964; *The Missionary*, Vol.V, No. 18-19, Annual, 1964, pp. 28-58.

The Sikhs : A Historical Interpretation. *Religion and Society*, Vol. XI, No. 1, 1964, pp. 22-32.

The Politico-religious background of the Sikhs traced.

The Sikhs and Sikhism. Patiala, Sikh History Society, 1959, 64 p.

Gives a brief account of Sikhs and Sikhism. A select bibliography is provided at the end.

The Sikhs and their Religion. California, The Sikh Foundation,

USA, 1973, 120 p.

Gives a brief account of the Sikh people, Sikhism and Sikh prayer.

Transformation of Sikhs into Singh. *The Spokesman*, Baisakhi Number, 1955, 1956.

Circumstances leading to the creation of the Khalsa and the importance of the creation discussed.

Sikh Gurus

Hal Sikh Guruan, Baba Banda te Sikhian da (ਹਾਲ ਸਿੱਖ ਗੁਰੂਆਂ, ਬਾਬਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ).

Translated from the "Siyar-ul-Mutakherin," *Phulwari*, July 1931.

Inkishaf-i-Haqiqat. Lahore, Sikh Tract Society (Tract No. 67), May-July, 1926 (Urdu).

A refutation of the allegations of Swami Dayananda levelled against Guru Nanak and other Sikh Gurus in his book "the Satyarth Parkash."

The Sikh Gurus at Gaya. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XVIII-I, April 1984, pp. 13-16.

The paper was read in the Indian History Congress Session at Bodh-Gaya, 1983.

GURU NANAK DEV

Contemporaries of Guru Nanak. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. III, 1969, pp. 353-56.

Gives list of the names of contemporary prominent persons along with their dates of birth and death.

Descendants of Guru Nanak. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. III, 1969, pp. 349-52.

Deals with geneological table of the four branches of descendants of Guru Nanak. These branches were (a) Chola Sahib (b) Chhunnian (c) Una and (d) Kallar.

Guru Nanak and Sikhism (Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta Session) Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, October 1972.

Guru Nanak at Puri with Sri Chaitanya and his followers. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. III, 1969, pp. 334-37.

Discusses religious discourse at Jagannath temple, Puri during his first Udasi.

Guru Nanak's visit to Central Asian Countries. *Proceedings of the Punjab History Conference, Fourth Session, 1969*, Patiala, Punjabi University, 1970.

Guru Nanak's Visit to Uch. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. III, 1969, pp. 322-23.

Briefly discusses Guru Nanak's visit to Uch (Pakistan) during his third udasi.

Guru Nanak and Nanak Panthis from the Dabistan-i-Mazahi. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. III, pp. 45-53.

Translated and annotated from Persian into English.

Guru Nanak as Guru Gobind Singh sees him (From Sri Dasam Granth—Bachittar Natak). *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. III, 1969, pp. 30-31.

Translation from Punjabi into English.

Guru Nanak Birth anniversary. *The Tribune*, February 20, 1964.

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Introduction to the edited book "Early European Account of the Sikhs," published from Calcutta by Indian Studies Past and Present, in 1962, also under the title George Forster's Observations on the Sikhs. *The Missionary*, Delhi, No. 3, April-June 1960, pp. 90-105.

Pahla Ghalughara (ਪਹਿਲਾ ਘੱਲੂਘਾਰਾ). *Khalsa Samachar ; Phulwari*. See, *A Bibliography of the Panjab* by Ganda Singh, Patiala, Punjabi University, 1966, p. 196.

Panj Daryawan da Des (ਪੰਜ ਦਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਦੇਸ਼). *Panj Darya*, Lahore, February 1941.

Punjab ka Ghalughara *Sher-i-Bharat*, Amritsar 1948 (Urdu).

Punjab News in the *Akhbar-i-Darbar-i-Mualla*. Published in *Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol XXIV, 1948;

The Panjab Past and Present, Vol. IV-I, 1970, p. 223.

It is an account in chronological order from 1708 to 1718 of the Mughal Darbar of Delhi relating to the Punjab.

Punjab's Close Link's with Uzbekistan. *The Spokesman*, March 31, 1969.

Panjabchi Olakh. Translated into Marathi by Vidy Bal. Poona, Stri, April 1764 (Marathi).

Panj sau sal de Sikh Ithas utte sarsari Nazar (ਪੰਜ ਸੌ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਉਤੇ ਸਰਸਰੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ). *Quami Ekta*, Guru Nanak Quincentenary Volume, 1970, pp. 70-101; *Quami Ekta*, Guru Nanak Number, 1971, pp. 45-60.

Punjab : 1849-1960 (ਪੰਜਾਬ : 1849-1960) : Bhai Jodh Singh Abhinandan Granth. Ludhiana, Panjabi Sahitaya Akademi, 1962.

A collection of articles by various contributors. Edited by Ganda Singh

Punjab : Bhai Jodh Singh Abhinandan Granth (ਪੰਜਾਬ : ਭਾਈ ਜੋਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ). Patiala, Khalsa College; Punjabi Sahit Academy, Ludhiana, 1962, 455 p.

It is a collection of papers on the history of the Punjab (1850-1960) contributed by the distinguished writers. Discusses Socio-Religious Movements, Education, Transport, Culture and Political history of Punjab.

Punjab through the ages. *The Advanced*, Chandigarh, January-March, 1964.

Sikhan de Sikke (ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਕੇ). *Punjab Ratan*, August 23, 1957; February 1958.

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Sikh Ithas (ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ). Amritsar, Khalsa Tract Society, 1932, (Tract No. 857-59). 59 p.

Sikh Itihas (ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ). *Akali te Pardesi*, December 27, 1930.

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Sikh Itihasak Chitrawali. *The Khalsa te Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar, November 1939.

Sikh Itihasak Yaadgaran (ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਯਾਦਗਾਰਾਂ). Amritsar, Sikh History Society, 1950, 78 p.

Sikh Itihas Bare (ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਬਾਰੇ). Author, Amritsar, 1942; Reprinted Lahore, Panj Darya, 1946, 203 p.

Contains historical papers on :

Guru Arjan's Martyrdom.

A Hukam Namah of Guru Gobind Singh.

The Last days of Guru Gobind Singh.

The real name of Baba Banda.

Nadir Shah's invasion of India.

The First Holocaust (Ghalughara) of 1746.

An Act of bravery by Ranjit Singh.

The Lion of the Punjab : Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

The meeting of Ropar between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Lord William Bentinck.

The deaths of Maharaja Kharak Singh and Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh.

Some new light on the treaty of Bharowal.

Maharani Jind Kaur.

Three letters of Maharaja Duleep Singh.

Letters of Guru Gobind Singh and Chattarpati Shivaji.

Sikh Itihasik Masla at Khalsa College, Amritsar (ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਮਸਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ). A paper read at the 24th Sikh Educational Conference, *Khalsa Samachar*, Amritsar, April 12, 1934.

Sikh Itihas : Sardar Karam Singh te sada farz (ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ : ਸਰਦਾਰ ਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਸਾਡਾ ਫਰਜ਼). *The Phulwari*, November 1930..

Sikh Itihas Wal (ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵੱਲ). Lahore, The Panj Darya, 1946, 200p.

Contains historical papers on :

The Land of the five Rivers.

History of the Sikhs.

The Martyrs' Week

Ten so-called successors of Guru Gobind Singh.

Banda Singh Bahadur.

The Maratha Sikh Treaty of 1785.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh as seen by others.

The sons of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Steel Helmet and the Sikhs.

A pledge of the Sikh Army, 1945.

A bibliography of Sikh History.

Sikh Lokancha Sankshipt Itihas : Marathi translation by Iswar Singh Thakur of "*A Brief Account of the Sikh People*. Poona, Kesar Singh Daang, 1963 (Marathi).

Sikhon ka sankshipt Brittant. Hindi translation by Ishwar Singh Thakur of *A Brief Account of the Sikh People*, Amritsar, Educational Committee, Chief Khalsa Diwan, 1953, 90 p. (Hindi).

Sikh te lohe di khod (ਸਿੱਖ ਤੇ ਲੋਹੇ ਦੀ ਖੋਦ).

Khalsa Advocate, April 20, 1940;

Khalsa-Sewak, Amritsar, April 21, 1940 ;

Gur-Sewak, Amritsar, April 1940;

Sacha Sajjan, Amritsar, April 24; May 1, 1940.

Sikh Saltanat ke Zawal ki dastan. *Sher-i-Punjab*, Delhi, December 1956—February 1957 (Urdu).

Sir Charles Wilkins Observations on the Sikhs and their College at Patna. *Darbar*, February 1940.

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Sirhind in the eighteenth century. In, "Sirhind through the Ages" edited by Fauja Singh, Patiala, Punjabi University, 1972, vi, 159p; also published in *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XII-II, October 1978, pp. 262-283.

Gives an account of eighteenth century Sirhind.

Sirhind men Sahibzadon ki Shahadat. *Sher-i-Punjab*, Delhi, Guru Nanak number, 1958 (Urdu).

Some Confidential Papers of the Akali Movement. Amritsar, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, 1965, XXXI, 320 p.

Edited with CLXVI pages introduction. Enlists about 191 original confidential papers/letters (in English and Punjabi). In the end errata and index are given.

Some Non-Muslim Sources of the History of the Punjab during the Medieval Period. April 1966.

Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan, III-4, October 1966, *Historians of Medieval India*, ed. Mohibbul Hasan (Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut, 1968), pp. 209-25.

Suramgati da ik Saka (ਸੁਰਮਗਤੀ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਸਾਕਾ). *Phulwari*, January 1933; *Chandani*, Mandalay, June 13, 1939; *Amrit*, Amritsar, March 1942.

The Arrest and Release of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. *Proceedings Indian History Congress* (Lahore), 1940.

The 1857 Uprising and the Sikhs. *The Tribune*, Ambala, October 5, 1957.

The Haryana-Sikh Relations. May 1966, *Haryana Research Journal*, Vol. I, August 1966; *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. II, 1968, pp. 160-72.

In the beginning the conotation of Haryana is given and also traces the relations of Haryana (earlier a part of Punjab) with the Punjab, right from the Guru period till the formation as an independent state.

The History of the origin and Progress of the Sicks by Major James Brown. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XX-II, October 1986, pp. 402-446.

Edited and annotated by Dr Ganda Singh.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 and the Sikhs. Delhi, Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, 1969, p. 40.

Gives an account of historical facts used on the researches of India's leading historians of International fame regarding the revolt of 1857. Gives factual information about the reasons of non-participation of Sikhs.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 and the Sikhs. *The Tribune*. Ambala, August 15, 1957; *Spokesmen*, Delhi, August 12-19, 1957;

The Panjab Past and Present, Vol. XII-I, April 1978, pp. 103-120.

Discusses the role of Sikhs in India's struggle for freedom in 1857.

The Maratha-Sikh Relations. *Studies in Indian History*, ed. by V.D. Rao, Kolhapur, Dr A.G. Pawar, Felicitation Volume, 1968; Also *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. I, April 1967, pp. 311-22.

Gives Religio-Political account of Maratha-Sikh Relations. Select bibliography also provided at the end.

The Maratha-Sikh Treaty. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XI-II, October 1977, pp. 312-324.

Circumstances leading to the signing of the treaty in 1785 A.D. have been discussed.

The Punjab Controversy (Objective Description of Kangra paintings). *The Tribune*, May 20, 1963, and May 26, 1963.

The Panjab in 1839-40 : Selections from the Punjab Akhbars, Punjab Intelligence, etc., preserved in the National Archives of India. New Delhi, edited with introduction. Amritsar, Sikh History Society, 1952, 311+Xp.

The newsletter called the *Punjab Akhbars* (1831-41), *The Lahore*, *The Punjab Intelligence*, *Bahawalpur Intelligence*, *Dera Ismail-Khan News*, *Hill Intelligence*, *Handustan News*, *Kabul News*, etc, were entrusted to Dr Ganda Singh, from the National Archives of India, New Delhi, for publication on behalf of Sikh History Society, Amritsar. The Society then published them in this volume under the title of "The Panjab in 1839-40."

The information collected from the Akhbars of the period covered are a mine of information on the political events of

the historic period covers just before and after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It also supplies authentic information about the administrative system of the then Punjab Government and official and private lives of the Maharaja and other courtiers. Useful information about the social and economic conditions of the people has also been provided. A brief chronology (appendix II) has been added at the end to give a birds eye view of the period covered by the Akhbars. An exhaustive and useful index has also been provided.

A list of books and papers written by Dr Ganda Singh has also been given in the end.

The Punjab News in Akhbar-i-Darbar-i-Mulla. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. IV, 1970, pp.223-31.

Gives references of Ajit Singh alleged adopted son of Guru Gobind Singh, Banda Bahadur and the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah.

The Sikh Misals. In *The Vishwa Kosh* (Hindi). Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi.

An article on the Sikh Misals prepared for Hindi Encyclopaedia (Vishwa Kosh).

Varan (ਵਾਰਾਂ). All India Radio, Jullunder, August 1952.

Discuss Agara di var, Fateh nama, Jang nama, Var Sardar Hari Singh, Baintan Sher Singh Kian, Angrejan te Singhan Di Larai, Jang nama Lahore, Jang nama Lehra, Jang Singhan te Farangian and two vars of the Jats have been introduced.

Vele de Gawahi (ਵੇਲੇ ਦੀ ਗਵਾਹੀ). From the *Early Records of British India*, by J.T. Wheeler, *Phulwari*, August 1931.

Who founded Kapurthala (State). *The Tribune*, August 9, 1953.

(The so called) Objectionable passage in the Punjab. *The Spokesman*, June 17, 1963.

BANDA SINGH BAHADUR

A Short life-sketch of Banda Singh the martyr popularly known as Banda Bahadur. Amritsar, Khalsa College, 1934, 36p.

Baba Banda Singh Bahadur : His life and achievements, and the place of his execution. Sirhind, Sirhind Historical Research Society, 1976, 40p., map—campaigns of Baba Banda Singh. This is the reproduction of the article already published in *The Panjab Past and Present*. Vol. IX-II, 1975, pp. 441-80.

Banda Bahadur, Tezkirah-i-Baba Banda Singh Shahid. Translated by professor Mohan Singh from the original English, Amritsar, Sikh Youth League, June 1934.

Banda da Asli nam Banda Singh si, Gurbakash Singh Nahin (ਬੰਦਾ ਦਾ ਅਸਲੀ ਨਾਂ ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੀ, ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਹੀਂ). *Akali-Patrika*, July 12, 1936; *Prabhat*, Amritsar, July, 1936.

Banda Singh Bahadur (ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ). Amritsar, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee, 1964, 230p.

A comprehensive account of the life and achievements of Banda Singh Bahadur (1670 A.D.—1716 A.D.) has been given. The study is based on original and primary sources in Punjabi, English and Persian languages. Explanation of Tat Khalsa has also been given.

In the end some useful indices, chronology, bibliography and general index has been given.

Banda Singh Bahadur : A Baptized Singh. *The Sikh Review*, Calcutta, April 1961; *The Missionary*, Delhi, No. 7, April-June 1961; *Spokesman*, Basaikhi Number (April 13), 1961. Banda Singh Bahadur for the Vishwa Kosh (Hindi), sponsored by Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi.

A comprehensive article on Banda Singh Bahadur written by Dr Ganda Singh for Hindi Encyclopaedia, The Vishwa Kosh."

Banda Singh Bahadur, His achievements and place of execution. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. IX, pt. II, October 1975, pp. 441-480.

Banda Singh Bahadur ke mutalliq Chand ik Aham Baten. *Sher-i-Panjab*, Lahore, January 30, 1944 (Urdu).

Banda Singh Bahadur—The First Liberator of the Punjab. *The Spokesman*, Delhi, Guru Nanak Number, November 13, 1970, pp. 21-22; *The Sikh Review*, August 1971.

Life of Banda Singh Bahadur based on contemporary and original sources. Amritsar, Khalsa College, 1935, XX+303 p.

Nanak Puj Banda de Qatal da hal (ਨਾਨਕ ਪੂਜ ਬੰਦਾ ਦੇ ਕਤਲ ਦਾ ਹਾਲ). Translated from the Jameh-ul-Tawarikh, *Phulwari*, August 1931.

The Place of Baba Banda Singh's Martyrdom. *Journal of Sikh Studies*, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Vol. II, Part II, August 1975.

MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH

Baintan Ranjit Singh Kian (ਬੈਂਤਾਂ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੀਆਂ) By Jafar Beg. *Punjabi Duniya*, Patiala, June 1952.

Jafar Beg's poetical presentation of Maharaja Ranjit Singh has been edited with an introduction by Dr Ganda Singh.

Baintan Sarkar Ranjit Singh Kian by Jafar Beg (ਬੈਂਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੀਆਂ). *Punjabi Duniya*, June 1952, pp. 42-60.

Comprehensive introduction by the editor and the text is also

given. Discusses Maharaja Ranjit Singh's popularity among the people and battles of Kabul, etc.

Descendents of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XIV-II, October 1980, pp. 266-68.

Dress and Arms in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XIV-II, October 1980, pp. 253-54.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Muckrakers. *Khalsa Review* (Lahore), June 30 to July 14, 1932.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh as seen by Historians. *The Khalsa*, Lahore, June 25, 31, 1931.

Observation of various historians regarding Maharaja Ranjit Singh, personality, statesmanship, administration and military geniusness.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh—A short life sketch. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XIV-II, October 1981, pp. 7-19.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh di Barsi di Thhik Tarikh (ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਬਰਸੀ ਦੀ ਠੀਕ ਤਾਰੀਖ). *Phulwari*, June 1931.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh di Santan Sambandhi ghalat bianian di tardid (ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਸੰਤਾਨ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਗਲਤ ਬਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਤਰਦੀਦ). *Khalsa Samachar*, May 5, 1932.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh di Santan (ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਸੰਤਾਨ). *Khalsa Tract Society*, Amritsar, Tract No. 895, January-February, 1934.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Birth Place. *Civil and Military Gazettee*, October 4, 1935, and November 23, 1935.

Weekly newspaper started from Simla in 1872 and later shifted to Lahore in 1876.

The author very lucidly justify the place of birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh as there was a controversy regarding the same. Some say that he was born at Budrukhan.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh : First death centenary memorial Volume. Edited by Teja Singh and Ganda Singh, Amritsar, Khalsa College, 1939, XVII, 267p..

Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In *Vishwa Kosh* (Hindi) sponsored by Nagari Pracharni Sabha, Varanasi.

Dr Ganda Singh wrote an article covering various aspects of Maharaja Ranjit Singh for a Hindi Encyclopaedia (*Vishwa Kosh*).

Ranjit Singh : A note regarding Faqir Aziz-ud-Din being for some time the Prime Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. *The Tribune*, January 21, 1958.

Shah Namah-i-Ranjit Singh by Maulavi Ahmad Yar, Edited by Ganda Singh. Amritsar, Sikh History Society, 1951 (Persian).

Sher-i-Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh (ਸ਼ੇਰੇ-ਏ-ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ). *Phulwari*, May 1931, Lahore.

Singh Sahib Sher-i-Punjab : Maharaja Ranjit Singh (ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸ਼ੇਰੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ : ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ). *The Fateh*, July 2-9, 1931.

Some important sources of information on Maharaja Ranjit Singh's period. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol, XV-II, October 1981, pp. 346-52.

Persian sources have been discussed.

Sons of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XIV-II, October 1980, pp. 255-272.

Brief account of the sons of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

The Birth-place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. *The Tribune*, October 6, 1968; also (abridged), *The Statesman*, Delhi, Nov. 18, 1968; *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. II, October 1968.

Solves the controversy of the birth place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

The Koh-i-Nur. Under the heading 'Travelled' *Civil and Military Gazettee*, Lahore, May 1947

Brief history of the Koh-i-Nur diamond.

ANGLO SIKH RELATIONS

Agre di var Haqiqat Rai (ਅਗਰੇ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ ਹਕੀਕਤ ਰਾਇ). *Komal Sansar*, Amritsar, January and Feb. 1940. It throws light on the history of the period. Edited by Dr Ganda Singh.

1831 di Ropar di Mulaqat (1831 ਦੀ ਰੋਪੜ ਦੀ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ). *Ranjit Nagara*, Lahore, March 1931.

On 26 October 1931 Lord William Bentinck, Governor General, India, met Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Ropar to discuss the problem of Sind. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was not happy with this meeting as he was not permitted to conquer Sind which he had in his mind.

Qazi Nur Mohammad's Jang Namah. Edited by Ganda Singh Amritsar, Khalsa College, 1939 (Persian).

Some New Light on the Treaty of Bhyrowal (Dec. 16, 1846) thrown by the private letters of Sir Henry Hardinge. *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, National Archives of India, New Delhi, XVII, 91, December 1940.

The Akhbarat-i-Lahaur-o-Multan (The Second Anglo-Sikh War of 1848-49 : A Misnomer). *Proceedings Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. XXI(Udaipur), 1944.

The British Occupation of the Panjab. Patiala, Sikh History Society, 1954, 154p.

The account of British occupation of Punjab has been discussed. It was originally written as introduction to a book "The Private Correspondence Relating to the Anglo Sikh

Wars," by Dr Ganda Singh and published by Sikh History Society, Amritsar.

It explains in brief the political movements and secret plans which guided the expansion of British Empire to the North-Western Frontier of India and resulted in the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. Photographs of some eminent personalities have been provided in the book. It is fully documented.

The Pledge of the Sikh Army taken on the eve of their departure to the Sutlej in 1845 for the First Anglo-Sikh War. Translated from the original Persian; the *Khalsa Review*, August 11, 1932; the *Khalsa te Khalsa Advocate*, August 13, 1932.

MAHARAJA SHER SINGH

Baintan Sher Singh Kian by Nihal Singh (ਬੈਂਤਾਂ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੀਆਂ). Amritsar, the author, 1938, 16 p. (also published in *Phulwari*, Lahore).

An annotated version of Nihal Singh's poetical presentation of Maharaja Sher Singh.

MAHARAJA DULEEP SINGH

Duleep Singh : A letter addressed to the Editor. *The Statesman*, Delhi, saying that Maharaja Ranjit Singh had no daughter and Duleep Singh, his son, had no sister, September 11, 1939.

Maharaja Duleep Singh (ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਦੁਲੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ). Letter to the editor, *Quami Ekta*, New Delhi, March 22, 1971.

Maharaja Duleep Singh's Correspondence, edited by Ganda Singh. Patiala, Punjabi University, 1977, 112+732 p. (*History of Freedom Movement in the Panjab*, Volume III).

In the beginning Dr Ganda Singh has given a very compre-

hensive 112 pages introduction tracing the history of Maharaja Duleep Singh's life.

The book gives an account of the history of Sukarchakia Misal with special reference to Maharaja Duleep Singh's (1837-1893) official correspondence with the British officials for restoring his empire to him.

Few appendices (pages 617-688) relating to original documents have been given. Bibliography and an index have also been incorporated in the end.

Maharaja Duleep Singh dian Do Chiththian (ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਦੁਲੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਚਿੱਠੀਆਂ). *Panj Dariya*, Lahore, November 26, 1939.

Maharaja Duleep Singh ka Khandan. *Ajit*, September 7, 1948 (Urdu).

Maharaja Duleep Singh ka Prashchit. *Sher-i-Panjab*, Delhi, Annual, 1955 (Urdu).

Maharaja Duleep Singh's Religion. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XIV-II, October 1980, pp. 269-72.

Private Correspondence Relating to the Anglo-Sikh Wars :
Being private letters of Lords Ellenborough, Hardinge, Dalhousie and Gough and of Political Assistants addressed to Sir Frederick Currie as British Resident at Lahore, etc. Patiala, Sikh History Society, 1955, 166+515p.

The private correspondence of Sir Frederic Currie preserved in Historical Museum at Satara has been a useful source of information for the history of the Punjab during 1847-49.

Dr Ganda Singh has edited the book and provided a very useful 166 page introduction prior to the text of the book.

Panjab dian Varan (ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ). Amritsar, The Author, 1946, 298 p.

Traces history of *var* in Punjabi literature and reproduces the following ballads :

Aggra's Var Haqiqat Rai, Daya Singh's Fateh Nama, Ram Dayal's Jang Nama Sardar Hari Singh, Kadar. Yar's Var Sardar Hari Singh, Nihal Singh's Baintan Sher Singh Kian, Shah Muhammad, Angrezan te Singhan di Larai, Matak's, Jang Singhan te Frangian da, Sidh jin te Mir Langam's Cheecha Bhakamia's Jattan dian do Varan.

These not only provided historical information but also a mine of literature of the Punjab. Varan depict the language, custom and rituals of the period. Also reveals the cordial relations prevalent among Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims and their hate towards Britishers. It is a rich mine of the history of 18th and 19th century Punjab.

Punjab Utte Angrezan da Qabza (ਪੰਜਾਬ ਉਤੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਕਬਜ਼ਾ). Ludhiana, Punjabi Sahit Akademi, 1956, 228p. (Punjabi Sahit Akademi Pustakmala No. I). (Second edition published in 1957).

British occupation of Punjab has been discussed in this book. As is evident from the introduction written by Dr Jodh Singh; the matter of the book is more or less the same which Dr Ganda Singh has written in an exhaustive introduction in an English Book "Private Correspondence relating to Anglo-Sikh Wars," edited by himself (see pages 40-41).

Some Correspondence of Maharaja Duleep Singh. *Indian Historical Records Commission* (Delhi), 1948, Vol. XXV; *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XXVII, Part I, No. 79, April 1949, pp. 1-23.

Discusses Maharaja Duleep Singh's difference with the Government regarding the compensation for private estate and property and amount of pension payable to him.

Sham Singh Atariwala. *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. I.

Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਟਾਰੀਵਾਲਾ). Amritsar, Master Karam Singh Ganga Wala, 1949, 239 p.

Gives a view of Sikh life in the first half of 19th century. Gives a lucid historical biography of Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala (1785-1846) and an account of his battles.

In the end geneology and bibliography are given.

MAHARAJA KHARAK SINGH

Maharaja Kharak Singh te Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh di Maut de Akhin dith the Hal (ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਖੜਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਕੰਵਰ ਨੌ ਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਦੇ ਅੱਖੀਂ ਤਿੱਠੇ ਹਾਲ). *The Pulwari* (Sikh Itihas Number), December 1929; January 1930.

MAHARANI JIND KAUR

Maharani Jind Kaur dian tinn chiththian (ਮਹਾਰਾਣੀ ਜਿੰਦ ਕੌਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਚਿੱਠੀਆਂ). *Khalsa Samachar*, Amritsar, No. 54/32, June 25, 1953.

Maharani Jind Kaur of Lahore. *Illustrated Weekly of India*, January 22, 1939; *Khalsa te Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar, January 1939.

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Maharani Jind Kaur, the Koh-i-Noor, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Memorial. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XIV-II, October 1980, pp. 273-75.

Briefly discusses Maharani Jind Kaur and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Memorial and history of Koh-i-noor.

Three letters of Maharani Jind Kaur. *The Tribune*, Ambala, April 12, 19, 1953; *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, XIV, Sesson 1949; *Journal of Indian History*, April 1964, Vol.

XVII, Part I, No. 114, pp. 265-280; *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. I, 1976, pp. 57-70, under the title Maharani Jind Kaur of Lahore and her letters.

MAHARAJA KAURA MALL BAHADUR

Maharaja Kaura Mall Bahadur (ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਕੌੜਾ ਮਲ ਬਹਾਦਰ). Amritsar, the author, 1941, 156 p.

Traces the history of Diwan Kaura Mall, Diwan of Mir Mannu. He was popularly known as Miththa Mall in the History of Sikhs.

Maharaja Kaura Mall Bahadur (ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਕੌੜਾ ਮਲ ਬਹਾਦਰ). *The Likhari*, Amritsar, May-September, 1936.

MAHARAJA JAGATJIT SINGH

His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur of Kapurthala *The Darbar*, Amritsar, Khalsa College, November 1937, pp. 1-5.

A tribute—on the account of the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh.

JASSA SINGH AHLUWALIA

Sardar Jassa Singh and the Kupurthala Farmans. *The Tribune*, Ambala, August 25, 1953.

Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia de Gun, us da Subha ate us di Punjab nu Den (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਹਲੂਵਾਲੀਆ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ, ਉਸ ਦਾ ਸੁਭਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣ). *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XVIII-II, October 1983, pp. 295-308.

A chapter from the author's book Jassa Singh Ahluwalia (Punjabi).

KOOKA MOVEMENT

Historical facts about Hanging of Kookas in 1871. *The Spokesman*, June 29, 1964.

Kookian di Vithia (ਕੂਕਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਥਿਆ). Amritsar, The Author, 1944, 339 p.

Traces the history of Kooka movement based on historical

documents. Comprehensive details about Bhai Ram Singh, the leader of the Kookas, has also been given. Also provides *Ardas* (prayers) and *Rahitnama* of Bhai Ram Singh. The book may be treated as a source book for historical information regarding the Kookas. Observations on Sardar Sadhu Singh's letter regarding Kookas and freedom movement dated December 24, 1975. *Sikh Review*, Calcutta, January 1975, pp. 68-70.

Was the Kooka Movement a rebellion against the British Government? *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VIII-II, October 1974, pp. 325-41. Also published in *The Spokesman*, Anniversary number, August 15, 1974, pp. 23-29; 75-77.

PATIALA AND PEPSU

A Note on the Archives and Museum Department, Patiala and E.P.S. Union, Patiala, 1954. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VIII-II, October 1974, pp. 23-47.

Archives and Museum Department, Patiala, and East Punjab State's Union (EPS), Patiala, has been discussed.

Baba Ala Singh of Patiala. *The Sewa-Chakra*, The Rotary Club of Patiala Bulletin, August 1965.

Biographical account of Baba Ala Singh of Patiala—how he came to Patiala and established this place as its headquarter.

The Letters of Maharaja Amar Singh of Patiala to Shah Wali Khan, Prime Minister of Ahmad Shah Durrani, and to the Khalsa ji. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. X-I, April 1976, pp. 23-27.

His Late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupendra Singh Bahadur of Patiala. *The Darbar*, Amritsar, Khalsa College, March 1938, 8p.

Maharaja died on March 23, 1938; brief account of his ancestry has been traced.

Obituary—Maharaja Yadvindra Singh. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VIII-II, October 1974, pp. 510-26. *The Sikh Sansar*, Vol. III, No. 4, December 1974, pp. 114-21.

Discusses life of Maharaja Yadvindra Singh of Patiala, till his death.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union : Historical Background. Patiala, Archives Department, Pepsu, 1951, 100 p.

Traces the historical background of Pepsu. Also highlight people's struggle for their social, religious and political independence.

Patiala and Tashkent Cultural Pact. *The Spokesman*, Delhi, March 10, 1969.

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The Patiala Archives and Museum. *The Tribune*, August 15, 1953; *March of India*, March-April, 1954.

SIKHS AND INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

A Diary of the Partition Days, 1947. *Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, April 1960, Serial No. 112, pp. 205-32; Vol. XXXVIII, Part II, August 1960: Serial 113, pp. 241-84; *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XII-II, October 1978, pp. 431-98.

Enumerates date wise account of 1947, happenings on the borders of India and Pakistan.

Deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh, Patiala, Punjabi University, 1978, XII, 353 p. (*History of Freedom Movement in the Panjab*, Volume IV).

The book traces the history of the Deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh to Mandalay (Burma) on account of their seditious activities in the state of Punjab, during the first decade of 20th century. The original correspondence between the Punjab Government and officials regarding deportation has been given in 377 pages. Dr Ganda Singh has edited the book with illucidated introduction. In the end chronology, bibliography and index have been given.

Seditious Literature in the Punjab, edited by Ganda Singh, Devinder Kumar Verma and Parm Bakhshish Singh Patiala, Punjabi University, 1988, XII+181 p. (*History of Freedom Movement in the Punjab*, Volume V).

The book deals with the seditious literature in the Punjab coming through the pen of revolutionaries of the early 20th century against the state.

In the introduction the authors have given the nature of seditious literature and have also given the names of the prominent revolutionaries of that time. The book has been published as Volume VI of the "History of Freedom Movement in the Panjab Series" published by the Punjabi University, Patiala.

The Panjab's Struggle for Freedom through the Ages. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. X-II, October 1976, pp. 333-340.

Traces the history for 1469 to 1947.

The Punjab's Struggle for Freedom through the Ages. *Advanced*, (Monthly), August 1955.

Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. *The Tribune*, January 31, 1949.

SIKH POLITICS

Agni Kund. *Sher-i-Punjab*, Delhi, January 16, 1967.

Akali Leadership Today. *The Tribune*, June 20, 1964; *The Spokesman*, June 29, 1964; *Sikh Herald*, July 22, 1964; *Sikh Review*, August, 1964.

A misunderstanding : Master Tara Singh and American Sikhs. *The Tribune*, December 26, 1957.

Cage and Sword. *The Tribune*, July 29, 1972; *The Spokesman*, July 14, 1972; *The Sikh Review*, September 1972.

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Language Controversy. *The Spokesman*, Delhi, February 15, 1965.

Discusses various aspects of language controversy in Punjab.

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Punjabi Suba : Its Name. *The Tribune*, April 6, 1966.

Raj Karega Khalsa—Couplet. *The Sikh Review*, January 1973; *The Spokesman*, Guru Gobind Singh Number, January 1978, pp. 10-11; *Gobind Parkash*, Patna, January 1973, pp. 110-11; *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VII-I April, 1973, pp. 173-74.

Sant Fateh Singh's Ultimatum. *The Tribune*, August 20, 1965.

Shahidi Hafta (ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਹਫ਼ਤਾ). *Sikh Sewak*, January 3, 1933.

The Immolation Pit (Sant Fateh Singh—at Akal Takhat, Amritsar). *The Tribune*, July 7, 1967; *The Spokesman*, Delhi, July 10, 1967.

The Origin of Hindu-Sikh Tension. *The Spokesman*, Delhi, October 6, 1957; *Journal of Indian History*, April 1961; *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XI-II, October 1977, pp. 325-29.

Discusses causes of tension between the Hindus and Sikhs in the last decade of 19th Century and the first decade of 20th Century.

The Sikh Community and its Leaders. *The Tribune*, June 18, 1961; *Indian Times*, Delhi, June 14, 1964.

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan da Safar (ਅਫਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਸਫਰ). New Delhi, Parkesh and Company, 1960, 152p. (First published in 1958).

It is a travelogue (*Safarnama*) of Afghanistan. Gives an account of Afghanistan's social, political and religious life. Also discusses Sikh gurdwaras.

In the end a select bibliography on Afghanistan is given.

Afghanistan de Hindu ate Sikh (ਅਫਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ). Parkesh, Patiala, November 1, 1952.

Afghanistan vich Ik Mahina (ਅਫਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਮਹੀਨਾ). Amritsar/Patiala, Sikh History Society, 1954, 132 p.

In 1952 Dr Ganda Singh visited various places such as Kawhar, Multan, Gajni, Kabul, Jalalabad, etc. and studied these religious scriptures of the Sikhs. He had also visited educational institutions there. It is an historical account. It is a rich mine of information regarding Afghanistan and its people—the Muslims, Hindus and the Sikhs.

Ahmad Shah Durrani : Father of Modern Afghanistan. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1959.

Ahmad Shah Durrani (1722-1772) was an Afghan Hero. The biography of Ahmad Shah Durrani is comprehensive history of the Durrani King comprising twenty-six chapters and eleven appendices. In this volume, the author narrated critically and exhaustively in the rise of Ahmad Shah to power, his nine invasions of India, battles with Marathas, Sikh and other Indian powers and Persians.

In the beginning portrait of Ahmad Shah Durrani has been given. In the end useful appendices, bibliography and index

have been provided. Photographs of contemporary historical personalities are also given.

Ahmad Shah : The Man and His Achievements. Afghanistan, Kabul, January-February-March, 1953.

Kissa Afghanistan ate Sayyad Murtaza Shah Walon Angrezan di Sewa da haal (ਕਿੱਸਾ ਅਫ਼ਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਇਅਦ ਮੁਰਤਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਵਲੋਂ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਹਾਲ) by Sayyad Abdul Hasan Shah, *Jiwan Priti*, April 17, 1959.

CHAPTER—4

Biography, Bibliography and Historiography

BIOGRAPHICAL WRITINGS

Aziz-ud-Din. *The Tribune*, February 25, 1958.

A note saying that Faqir Nur-ud-Din, brother of Faqir Aziz-ud-Din, was also a state Physician and Head of the Department of Medical Services (unani system) in addition to other duties.

Doctor Ganda Singh (Ikk Adhian) ਡਾਕਟਰ ਗੰਡਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਇਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ). Punjabi Vibhag, Languages Department, Punjab, Patiala. March 1963, 118p.

Dr Ganda Singh was Honoured by the Languages Department, Punjab, Patiala on account of his services which he had rendered for the cause of Punjab History and Punjabi literature.

Ekta da Noor Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan, Malerkotla. (ਏਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਨੂਰ : ਨਵਾਬ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਖਾਨ ਮਲੇਰਕੋਟਲਾ). Radio talk .All India Radio, Jullundr, December 21, 1962.

Harbans Singh and Barrier, N. Gerald. Editors. Essays in Honour of Dr Ganda Singh, Patiala, Punjabi University, 1976, XXIII, 511 p.

Baba Balak Singh ji ke ja-nashin : Sahib Sangat ji ka itihās darbar hai. *Sher-i-Panjab*, Lahore, November 1942 (Urdu).

Biography in Punjabi Literature. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VIII-I, April 1974, pp. 115-126.

Discusses History of the biography in Punjabi Literature.

Bhagat Lakshman Singh : Autobiography. Calcutta, Sikh Cultural Centre, 1965, XXX+326 p.

Various aspects of the life of Bhagat Lakshman Singh have been given. This autobiography will help the reader to understand the eighty years period (1862-1942) of the history of the Punjab in its true perspective, with particular reference to the socio-religious movements that affected the thought and life not only of Northern India but also of the other parts. The autobiography was edited and annotated by Dr Ganda Singh.

Bhai Bota Singh di Shahidi (ਭਾਈ ਬੋਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ). *The Amrit*, March 1933.

A martyr of 18th century.

Bhai Gurdas : His Life and Work. *The Khalsa*, March 23 to August 10, 1930.

Life and Works of Bhai Gurdas. Amritsar, the author, 1930.

Bhai Jodh Singh da Ikasiwan Janam-din (ਭਾਈ ਜੋਧ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਇਕਾਸੀਵਾਂ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ). *Jiwan Priti*, Patiala, June 1962.

Bhai Jodh Singh. *The Spokesman*, May 22, 1961; *The Sikh Review*, Calcutta, December 1961.

Doctor Bhai Jodh Singh (ਡਾਕਟਰ ਭਾਈ ਜੋਧ ਸਿੰਘ). (Bhai Jodh Singh Abhinandan Granth). Patiala, Khalsa College, 1962, 202 p.

This book is a collection of essays on the life and works of Doctor Bhai Jodh Singh, written by eminent personalities. Dr Ganda Singh has ably edited the book.

Few photographs have been given in the book. Chronological tables (depicting the events in the life of Dr Jodh Singh and a useful index have been given in the end.

Bhai Kanahaiya, the Indian Precursor of Red Cross Movement,

The Panjab Past and Present, Vol. XI-I, April 1977, pp. 195-97; and also Vol. XVII, April 1982, pp. 126-21.

Life History of Bhai Kanahaiya. Written in reply to the letter dated July 18, 1977, from Shri S. L. Arora. District Officer, St. John Ambulance Brigadge (India), District Kapurthala.

Bhai Nand Lal ji dian likhtan. *Khalsa Samachar*, Amritsar, April 13, 1961; *Panjab Ratan*, April 21, 28, 1961.

Bhai Nand Lal was a Darbari poet of Guru Gobind Singh. A brief account of the writings of the author have been given for example, *Diwan-i-Goya*.

Kulayat Bhai Nand Lal Goya. Malaya, Sikh Sangat Malaka, 1963, 285 p.

Various works of Bhai Nand Lal Goya have been incorporated in it.

Bhai Mani Singh ki Shahadat. *Ajit*, Jullundur, December 16, 1953 (Urdu).

Bhai Vir Singh and his Times. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VI-II, October 1972, pp. 241-60; *The Sikh Review*, Calcutta, October 1972, pp. 110-113.

Biographical sketch of Bhai Vir Singh, a great Punjabi writer, has been discussed.

Bhai Vir Singh and Sikh History. *The Sikh Review*, Calcutta, September 1930.

Bhai Vir Singh's contribution towards Sikh History have been given.

Bhai Vir Singh and the History of the Sikhs. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VI-II, October 1972, pp. 477-481, Punjabi University, Patiala.

An account of Bhai Vir Singh's contribution towards Sikh history have been discussed.

Gopal Krishan Gokhale ate Punjab. Gokhale-Contenary Souvenir, G.G.S. Committee, Delhi, 1966; *Samaj Vigyen Pattar*, Punjabi University, January-June, 1967.

Jassa Singh day : A Note on Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and Ramgarhia not assuming the title of Maharaja. *The Tribune*, July 11, 1953.

Jiwan Charitar Sardar Karam Singh Historian (ਜੀਵਨ ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਹਿਸਟੋਰੀਅਨ). *The Phulwari*, December 1930.

Kehe Change Likhari san Baba Prem Singh ji (ਕਿਹੋ ਚੰਗੇ ਲਿਖਾਰੀ ਸਨ ਬਾਬਾ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ). *Sanjhiwal*, Oxford (date not known).

Pattarkar agu Giani Hira Singh Dard. All India Radio Jullundur, April 1966.

Giani Hira Singh's contributions have been discussed as a journalist.

Principal Teja Singh : Gun te Subha (ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ : ਗੁਣ ਤੇ ਸੁਭਾ). In *Principal Teja Singh Abhinandan Granth*, Patiala, Punjabi Department, Pepsu, 1956.

Articles in *Abhinandan Granth* on Sardar Teja Singh.

Professor Satbir Singh—His teacher says. *The Chardhi Kala Marg*, Patiala, Satbir Singh Abhinandan Ank, July 21, 1974.

Panjab Itihas de Ugghe Patar Faqir Aziz-ud-Din (ਪੰਜਾਬ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਦੇ ਉਘੇ ਪਾਤਰ—ਫਕੀਰ ਅਜੀਜ਼-ਉਦ-ਦੀਨ). Radio talk. All India Radio, Jullundur, August 31, 1961.

Sain Sahib Jawahar Mall ate Baba Balak Singh (ਸਾਈਂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜਵਾਹਰ ਮੱਲ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਬਾਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ). *Jiwan Priti*, August 1961, pp. 15-18.

Baba Balak Singh, the founder of the Kuka movement, was a close and a devout follower of Bhagat or Sain Jawahar Mal.

Jawahar Mal was a man given to deep meditation and a large number of people in search of spiritual solace become his followers.

Sardar Khushwant Singh ji (ਸਰਦਾਰ ਖੁਸ਼ਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ). In "Khushwant Singh," Patiala, Languages Department, Punjab, 1970.

Article in *Abhinandan Granth*.

Service is his Business : Dr Khushdeva Singh. *The Sewa Chakra*, June 1965.

He was well known in Medical world. He was also a great social reformer.

Swami Keshwananda. *Swami Keshwa Nanda—Abhinandan Granth*. March 1958.

Religious leader of the Hindus.

Swargvasi Bawa Budh Singh ji. *The Phulwari*, Lahore, December 1931.

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A Bibliography of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Patiala, The Directorate of Archives PEPSU, 1954 (Patiala Archives Publication No. 5), 48 p.

Provides invaluable source material on Patiala and East Punjab States Union (Pepsu). Manuscripts, books and papers available in English, Punjabi, Hindi, Marathi, Persian and Urdu have been included in this bibliography. Useful for the students and the scholars of History.

A chronology of the ruling houses of the constituent states of Patiala Union is given at the end to help scholars to determine the scope of their study and research.

A Bibliography of the Panjab. Patiala, Punjabi University, 1966, xv, 246 p.

Enlists material on the history and culture of the Punjab available in Indian and Foreign languages lying scattered in current books as also in rare and out-of-print books and rare manuscripts preserved in libraries in India and abroad.

The books, periodicals and manuscripts included in the bibliography have been arranged under different languages alphabetically giving the authors, titles of the books, the names of their publishers and the places and dates of their publications. Information about manuscripts is comprehensive.

A Select Bibliography of the Sikhs and Sikhism. Amritsar, Shriomani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, 1965, X+436 p.

Provides all the necessary information about the material on History of Sikhs and Sikhism, available in India and Foreign Countries lying scattered in rare and out-of-print books and manuscripts in Persian and Punjabi languages available in far flung libraries in India and abroad. The bibliography is the result of author's 40 years strenuous efforts.

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Enlists the books on Guru Nanak in English, Persian, Punjabi, Urdu, Hindi, Sanskrit, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi and Oriya.

Bibliography of Punjabi Language and Literature. A part of Vol. III of "The National Bibliography of Indian Literature," New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi, 1970.

Christianity in Punjab : A Bibliographical Survey. A paper written for and read at the Conference on Church History held at the Christian Retreat and Study of Centre, Rajpur (Dehra Dun, March 14-18, 1966. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. I-II, October 1967, pp. 368-88.

Traces the advent of Christians in Punjab.

Contemporary Sources of Sikh History (1469-1708).

A paper read at the Second Session of the Indian History Congress, Allahabad, October 1938. Published in *Proceedings Indian History Congress (Second Session, Allahabad); Darbar, Amritsar, November 1938, pp. 1-15.*

A brief account of the Punjabi and English sources of the history of the Punjab is given.

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A list of Persian and Urdu manuscripts and printed books bearing on Sikh History.

Non-Muslim Sources of Medieval Panjab. January 1966 (details not known).

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Sikh Dharmik ate Itihasik Sahitya (ਸਿੱਖ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ). *The Phulwari*, Amritsar, December 1929, January 1930.

A bibliography of Sikh Religion and History.

Sikh Religious Books. *The Tribune*, May 7/8, 1959.

The Indian Historical Records Commission (Fourteenth Session, Lahore) and the Khalsa College, Amritsar. *Khalsa te Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar, December 23, 1937; *Darbar*, February 1938.

The Sikhs in Canada and California : A Bibliography. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. IV, 1970, pp. 380-400.

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Bansawali Nama of Kesar Singh Chhibbar (ਬੰਸਾਵਲੀ ਨਾਮਾ). *Khalsa Samachar*, August 22, 1968.

Historiography Trends. *The Tribune*, November 29, 1965.

History in Punjabi. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol.V, 1971, pp. 182-96; also published in *Historiography in Indian Languages*, Dr G. M. Moraes Felicitation Volume, Delhi, Oriental Publications, Delhi, 1972; and *History of Indian Literature*, edited by S. P. Sen, Calcutta, Institute of Historical Studies, 1975, pp. 1110-1126.

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Itihasik Dastawazen di khoj (ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੋਜ). All India Radio, June 11, 1971; *Ajit*, Jullundur, August 8, 1971.

Makhiz-i-Tawarikh-i-Sikhan. Vol. I, Amritsar, Sikh History Society, 1949 (Persian).

Discusses sources of Sikh History during Guru period.

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A book of comparative chronological tables of the Nanak Shahi, the Khalsa, the Bikrami, the Christian, the Hijri, the

Saka and the Fasli eras from 1469 to 1949 A. D.

Nanak Shahi te Khalsa Sammat (ਨਾਨਕ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਤੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਸੰਮਤ). *Prakash*, Patiala, January 4, 1950.

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A paper read at the Sikh Itihas Sammelan organised by the Sikh Itihas Research Board of the S.G.P.C., Amritsar, on March 28, 1964. *Souvenir*, First Sikh Itihas Sammelan, S.G.P.C., Amritsar; *Jiwan Priti*, Chandigarh, April 1964, *Akali Patrika*, Jullundur, March 1964.

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JOURNALISM

The Panjab Past and Present, 1967. Bi-annual, Patiala, Punjabi University.

Dr Ganda Singh was the founder editor of this Journal. He edited the prestigious Journal from the date of its inception in 1967 to Vol. XXI, part I in 1987. He had also contributed 77 well documented research papers to the Journal. Dr Sahib expired on Dceember 27, 1987.

The Journal is now run by the Punjab Historical Studies Department, Punjabi University, Patiala. The present Head of the Department, Dr Gursharan Singh, is the Chief Editor, Sh. Devinder Kumar Verma is the Executive Editor, G. S. Nayyar and Sardar Parm Bakhshish Singh are its member editors

CHAPTER—5

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

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Ban on Cow Slaughter. *The Tribune*, October 1966.

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- Our Heritage : The Contribution of the Muslims to it. All India Radio Jalandhar. A radio-talk delivered on June 21, 1970.
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Correspondence, *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VIII-I, April 1973, pp. 231-32.

Dr Ganda Singh's reply of the letter of Gurcharan Singh, 6, New Road, Dehradun (U.P.), dated 23.9.73, regarding the propriety of the Local Singh Sabha inviting the Mahant of Dehra Baba Ram Rai to participate in the inaugural function of the new building of their Gurdwara. His contention is that our Rehatnama do not permit our co-operating with the Ramrais, etc.

Dharmik Prachar vich 'Politician' lokan nu nahin paina chahida (ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਪਰਚਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੌਲੀਟੀਸ਼ੀਅਨ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਪੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ). *Quami Ekta*, December 1970.

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The article was written by Ganda Singh in reply of Sant Fateh Singh's criticism of Dr Ganda Singh.

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Reply to the letter of Mr. Harvey J. Hockstein, 127, Northfield Road, Parsippany, N.J., U.S.A., dated April 11, 1977 to Chief Khalsa Diwan, Amritsar.

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- Canada Vich Sikh** by Dr Mohinder Singh Dhillon. Shromani Akali Dal Association of Canada, Vancouver, B.C. Printed at Army Press, Patiala, 569 p., *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XV-I, October 1981, pp. 493-94.
- Chillianwala : Some Aspects of Leadership** by Major Moin National Publishing House, Lahore (n d.), 198 p., *Journal of Sikh Studies*, August 1977, Vol. II, Department of Guru Nanak Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, pp. 135-38.
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- Nirukt Sri Guru Granth Sahib by Balbir Singh. Patiala, Punjabi University, 1972, *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. VIII-II, October 1974, p. 536.
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- Sikh Polity in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, by Bhagat Singh. New Delhi, Oriental Publishers and Distributors, 1978, pp. VII-VIII (2p.)+379p., Foreword by Dr Ganda Singh.
- The work traces the evolution of the independent kingdom of the Punjab and its administrative institutions under the Sikh Sardars and Maharaja Ranjit Singh during 18th and 19th centuries. The Sikh Polity is the first work of its kind and through it the author has done distinct service to the cause of Punjab history and has laid its people under a debt of gratitude.
- The Sikhs of the Punjab by W.H. McLeod. R.D. Hunter Publishers, *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. II, 1968, pp 428-29.
- The Sikh Way of Life by Ranbir Singh, New Delhi, India Publishers (n.d.), XVIII+43p.

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

Presidential Address : Medieval Section, Punjab History Conference, 3rd Session, Patiala, March 9-10, 1968. See the *Proceedings of the Punjab History Conference*, Patiala, Punjabi University, 1969, pp. 71-92.

Presidential Address—13 Annual Session, Institute of Historical Studies, Panaji (Goa), November 7, 1975. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. X-I, 1976, pp. 1-9.

Presidential Address : 12th Annual Session of the Institute of Historical Studies at Shillong, October 7-10, 1974.

Presidential Address : Medieval India Section, Indian History Congress, 26th Session at Ranchi, December 28-30, 1964.

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Presidential Address : *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress 35th Session*, Jadavpur University, Calcutta, December 27-29, 1974, pp.5-21; *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol, IX, October 1975, pp. 266-282.

Presidential Address : Punjab History Conference, Patiala, Thirteenth Session, March 1-4, 1979. Patiala, Punjabi University, pp. 1-8 (8p), *Proceedings of the Punjab History Conference*, 1980.

Punjab History Conference 15th Session, Welcome Address. *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XV- I, April 1981, pp. 227-231.

Welcome Address : Punjab History Conference, 12th Session, Patiala, March 17-19, 1978, *The Panjab Past and Present*, Vol. XII-I, April 1978, pp. 11-14.

As a Chairman of the Reception Committee Dr Ganda Singh welcomed the delegates at the inaugural function of the Punjab History Conference in 1978.

Welcome Address : Punjab History Conference, 2nd Session (October 28-30, 1966), October 28, 1966. *Proceedings of the Punjab History Conference*, Patiala, Punjabi University, 1967, pp. 1-7.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1900, November 15 : Dr Ganda Singh, son of Sardar Jawala Singh of Puhiran, born at Haryana in Hoshiarpur District.
- 1919 : Joined Indian Army during the Third Afghan War in Supply and Transport Corps, Base Depot, Rawalpindi.
- 1920 : Transferred to Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.
- : Transferred to Base Supply Depot, Margil, Basra.
- 1921 : Joined the Royal Army Pay Corps, British Army, Ashar Barracks, Ashar, Basra.
- : Had a bullet shot in his thigh in Mesopotamia.
- : Left Military service and joined the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Ltd., Abadan (Persian Gulf), Iran, as an accounts officer.
- 1930 : Left the service of Anglo-Persian Oil Company.
- ,December : Joined *The Phulwari*, a Punjabi magazine of Lahore, as its Joint Editor.
- 1931, October : Put in charge of the Sikh History Research Department at Khalsa College, Amritsar (1931-49), (Lecturer in Military Science from 1944-49), and Lecturer in History 1934-49.

- 1944 : Passed M. A. from Muslim University, Aligarh.
- 1950, February 14 : Shifted to Patiala. He joined as Under Secretary and Director of Archives and Curator of Museum Pepsu Government.
- , June 2 : Held the charge of Punjabi Department of Pepsu Government as its Director.
- , July 1 : Deputy Secretary of the Pepsu Government. He remained in this office till February 3, 1953.
- 1953, February 10 : Officer in charge of Central Public Library, Patiala.
- 1953, June : Relinquished the charge of Punjabi Department.
- 1954 : Did Ph. D. from the Panjab University, Chandigarh, on *Ahmad Shah Durrani*.
- 1956, March 2 : Retired from the service of Pepsu Government.
- , October 31 : Relinquished charge of the Central Public Library, Patiala.
- 1960, June 1 : Joined as the Founder-Principal (Honorary) of the Khalsa College, Patiala.
- 1963, March 31 : Honoured with Punjab State Award for his service to the cause of the Punjabi Language and Literature.
- , April. : Honoured by Rotary Club of Patiala.
- , Sept. 15 : Relinquished the charge of the Principal of the Khalsa College, Patiala.
- , Sept. 16 : Appointed as the Director of the Department of Punjab Historical Studies, Punjabi University, Patiala.

- 1964, March 28 : Honoured by Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar for his monumental work on Sikh history.
- 1964 : President of the Medieval Indian Section of Indian History Congress, Ranchi.
- , December 19 : Muslim University, Aligarh, conferred the degree of D. Litt. *Honoris Causa*.
- 1965 : Founded Punjab History Conference, Punjabi University, Patiala.
- 1966, September 15 : Retired from the Punjabi University and the University conferred upon him a life-fellowship.
- 1967 : Started bi-annual journal of international repute, *The Panjab Past and Present*.
- 1968 : President of the Medieval Section of Punjab History Conference at Punjabi University, Patiala.
- : Principal (Honorary), Gurmat College, Patiala.
- 1972, July : Honoured by Panth Akali Buddha Dal Chalda Vahir Chakravarti Nihang Singhan, Punjab, at Bhari, Khanna.
- 1974 : President of the Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta, for the 12th Session, held at Shillong.
- : President of the Indian History Congress for its 35 Session held at Jadavpur, Calcutta, December 27-29, 1974.
- , October 25-27 : Honoured at 52nd annual Session of Sikh Educational Conference, Kanpur.
- 1975 : President of the 13th Session of Institute of Historical Studies at Panaji (Goa).

- 1976, November 27 : Honoured by Punjabi University, Patiala at the eleventh Session of the Punjab History Conference. Dr Ganda Singh Souvenir issued at the time of a festschrift entitled *Punjab Past and Present: Essays in Honour of Dr Ganda Singh* edited by Prof. Harbans Singh and N. G. Barrier.
- 1978, February 25 : Punjabi University, Patiala, awarded degree of Doctor of Literature, at its fifteenth Annual Convocation.
- 1979, March 2 : Presided the Punjab History Conference, Punjabi University, Patiala.
- , November 25 : Fellowship Award by Academy of Sikh Religion and Culture, Patiala.
- 1980, March 28 : Inaugurated the Punjab History Conference.
- 1984, March : Honoured by the Government of India with Padma Bhushan.
- 1987, October 22 : Hospitalised in Rajindra Hospital, Patiala.
- 1987, November 5-7 : Honoured as one of the five distinguished historians of India—in the Golden Jubilee Session of the Indian History Congress held at Goa University, Panaji (GOA).
- , December 27 : Died at Rajindra Hospital at 11.30 a.m.
- 1988, January 10 : Bhog Ceremony at Singh Sabha Gurdwara Patiala.

INDEX

- A Bibliography of the Patiala and East Panjab States Union. 57
- A Bibliography of the Panjab. 57.
- A Brief account of the Sikh People. 24
- A Diary of the Partition Days, 1947. 48
- Afghanistan da Safar. 51
- Afghanistan de Hindu ate Sikh. 51
- Afghanstain vich Ikk Mahina. 51
- Agni Kund. 49
- Agan Kund Dhah Den, hi yog hai. 9
- Agre di Var Haqiqat Rai.
- A history of the Khalsa College, Amritsar. 65
- Ahmad Shah Durrani : Father of Modern Afghanistan. 51
- Ahmad Shah : The Man and his Achievement. 51
- Akali Leadership Today. 49
- Akali Satguru Guru Gobind Singh ji Maharaj : Ek Lassani
Qurbani. 17
- Akhbar-i-Darbar-i-Mulla men Sikhon ka Zikar. 24
- Aligarh Muslim University in 1942-44. 65
- A misunderstanding : Master Tara Singh and American Sikhs. 49
- Amrica Vich Hindusatani. 63
- Amritsar as a Centre of Education and the Khalsa College. 65
- An account of Louis Bourquin. 24
- Angrezan te Singhan di Larai by Shah Muhammad. 24
- An Indian Guerilla War : The Sikh Peoples War : 1699-1768. 68
- A Note on Gurdwara Nanak-Jhera, Bidar. 20
- A Note on the Archives and Museum Department, Patiala and
E P.S. Union, Patiala, 1954. 46

- A Select Bibliography of the Sikhs and Sikhism. 58
- A Short History of the Sikhs. 24
- A Short life-sketch of Banda Singh the martyr popularly known
Banda Bahadur. 36
- Atharwin Sadi dian varan ate Jang-name. 25
- Aurangzeb ke Nam Guru Gobind Singh ji ka ek Tarikhi Khat. 25
- Awraq-i-Prishan-i-Tawarikh-i-Panjab. 25
- Aziz-ud-Din. 53
- Baba Ala Singh of Patiala. 46
- Baba Balak Singh ji ke ja-nashin : Sahib Sangata ji ka ithas
darkar hai. 53
- Baba Banda Singh Bahadur. 36
- Badehra, Ganesh Dass. 25
- Baintan Ranjit Singh Kian. 37
- Baintan Sarkar Ranjit Singh Kian. 37
- Baintan Sher Singh Kian by Nihal Singh. 41
- Baisakhi ka Khalsa Sandesh. 22
- Bajwa, Fauja Singh. 69
- Bakht Mal See Khalsa Nama. 21
- Balbir Singh. 70
- Banda Bahadur. 36
- Banda da Asli nam. 36
- Banda Singh Bahadur. 36-37
- Ban on Cow Slaughter. 63
- Bansawali Nama of Kesar Singh Chhibbar. 60
- Baradari Maharaja Ranjit Singh Sri Amritsar. 22
- Barrier, N. Gerald See Essays in honour of Dr Ganda Singh.
- Bhaghat Lakshaman Singh : Autobiography. 54
- Bhagat Singh. 70
- Bhai Bota Singh di Shahidi. 54
- Bhai Gurdas : His Life and Work. 54
- Bhai Jodh Singh. 54
- Bhai Jodh Singh da Ikasiwan Janam-din. 54

- Bhai Kanahaiya, the Indian Precursor of Red Cross Movement. 54
- Bhai Mani Singh ki Shahadat. 55.
- Bhai Nand Lal ji dian likhtan. 55
- Bhai Ram Singh *See* Tera Ghar Mera Asai.
- Bhai Tiloka *See* Tera Ghar Mera Asai.
- Bhai Vir Singh and his Times. 55
- Bhai Vir Singh and Sikh History. 55
- Bhai Vir Singh and the History of the Sikhs. 55
- Bhandari Sujan Rai *See* Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh.
- Bibliography (of Guru Nanak). 58
- Bibliography of Punjabi Language and Literature. 58
- Biography in Punjabi Literature. 53
- Bismal, Ram Prasad. 69
- Brahmans of Kashmir and Guru Tegh Bahadur (Brahamans in search of a Saviour). 14
- Cage and Sword. 49
- Canada Vich Sikh by Dr Mohinder Singh Dhillon. 69
- Chahar Bagh-i-Punjab. 25
- Chahar Gulshan. 25
- Chaitainya *See* Guru Nanak with Chaitainya at Puri.
- Chillianwala : Some Aspects of Leadership. 69
- Chana, S.S. 17
- Character of the Sikhs as seen by Qazi Noor Mohammad. 25
- Christianity in Panjab. 58
- Coins of the Sikhs and the Spirit behind them. 25
- Colonel Polier's Account of the Sikhs. 9
- Contemporaries of Guru Nanak. 12
- Contemporary sources of Sikh History (1469-1708). 58
- Contribution of Patiala to the History of India. 47
- Convocation Seats. 66
- Correspondence. 67

- D.A.V College, Movement. 66
- Dabistan-i-Mazahib *See* Kujh ku puratan Sikh Itihasik Pattre.
- Damdama Sahib vich Sikh University hove. 66
- Dashmesh Pita di jiundi jagdi yadgar. 17
- Dayananda, Swami *See* Inkisaf-i-Haqiqat.
- Delhi Gurdwara Affair. 21
- Deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh. 48
- Descendants of Guru Nanak. 12
- Descendants of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. 38
- Desh di Azadi lei Panjabian de Jatan. 63
- Development of Sikh thought upto the end of the 18th Century.
20
- Dhann-bhag ji ayan nu. 63
- Dharam Prachar Kiven Hove. 9
- Dharmik Prachar vich 'Politician' lokan nu nahin paina
Chahida. 67
- Dharam-Parachar Kaun Kar Sakda Hai. 9
- Dhillon, Mohinder Singh *See* Canada Vich Sikh.
- Diwan-i-Nanak Shah : being Persian Translation of Guru Arjan's
Sukhmani. 20
- Doctor Ganda Singh da Uttar. 68
- Doctor Ganda Singh (Ikk Adhian). 53
- Dress and Arms in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. 38
- Dr Jagjit Singh ji Tarn-Tarani dian Itihasik Bhullan. 63
- Duleep Singh : A letter addressed to the Editor. 41
- Early European Accounts of the Sikhs. 26
- Early European Accounts of the Sikhs and history of Origin and
Progress of the Sikhs. 26
- Early Maratha Sikh Relations. 26
- 1831 di Ropar di Mulaqat. 40
- 1857 da Ghadar ate Sikh. 26

- 1857 ka Ghadar aur Sikh. 26
- Ekta da Noor Sher Muhammad Khan. 53
- Essays in Honour of Dr Ganda Singh. 53
- Faruki, Z *See Some Observations on...*
- Fauja Singh. 68
- Fire and Sword cannot suppress people for all times. 49
- Foreword to Kasim Sajjan Lal's Side lights on Aukland's foreign policy. 69
- Foreword to Ram Prasad Bismal's translation of Sukhmani Sahib. 69
- Foundation Publications. 59
- Fugitives from Law (Inside the Golden Temple premises). 49
- Gae-Khori Ka Sawal : Sikh Rhait men koi Tabdili nahin ki ja Sakati. 63
- Genocide in the Punjab : Who is responsible for it ? 49
- Golden Temple : Symbol of Piety and Heroism. 21
- Gopal Krishan Gokhale ate Punjab. 56
- Gurdwara Morchas (Paonta Sahib). 21
- Gurdwaras of Guru Amar Das. 15
- Guru Arjan's Martyrdom re-interpreted. 16
- Guru Arjan di Shahadat. 15
- Guru Arjan Sahib di Shahidi. 16
- Guru Gobind Singh da ik Hukamnama. 18
- Guru Gobind Singh de Akhri Din. 18
- Guru Gobind Singh de Das Akhauri Janishin. 18
- Guru Gobind Singh Di Bani Vich Karam-Yog. 18
- Guru Gobind Singh Dakhan Nun Kion Gaye. 18
- Guru Gobind Singh ji da Joti Jot Samauna ate Guru Granth Sahib ji di Guriae. 18
- Guru Gobind Singh Ka Dakhan ka Safar. 18
- Guru Gobind Singh's death at Nanded : An examination of succession theories. 18

- Guru Gobind Singh : The last Phase. 18
- Guru Gobind Singh : The last Phase in the Tenth Master. 18
- Guru Granth Sahib. 20
- Guru Granth Sahib : Some Questions answered. 20
- Guru Granth Vichar Samelan of Sarb-Hind Sri Guru Singh Sabha
Shatabadi Committee. 20
- Guru Hargobind and Samarth Ram Das. 16
- Guru Nanak and Nanak Panthis from the Dabistan-i-Mazahib. 13
- Guru Nanak and Sikhism. 12
- Guru Nanak as Guru Gobind Singh sees him (From Sri Dasam
Granth Bachittar Natak). 13
- Guru Nanak at Puri with Sri Chaitanya and his followers. 13
- Guru Nanak Birth anniversary. 13
- Guru Nanak de Samkali. 13
- Guru Nanak His life and teachings. 13
- Guru Nanak Sahib ka Alamgir mission ishyat ki zarurat. 13
- Guru Nanak's Impact on History. 13
- Guru Nanak's Visit to Uch. 13
- Guru Nanak with Chaitanya at Puri. 13
- Guru Tegh Bahadur. 16, 69
- Guru Tegh Bahadur Commemoration Volume. 16
- Gutka Sukhmani Sahib, with introduction. 20
- Hair and Turban ; Their importance for the Sikhs. 22
- Hakam Singh. 26
- Hamara Rashtra-Gita : Ek Aitihasic nirupana. 63
- Hal Sikh Guruan, Baba Banda te Sikhan da. 12
- Harbans Singh See Essays in honour of Dr Ganda Singh.
- His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur of Kapurthala.
45
- His Late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupinder Singh Bahadur of
Patiala. 46
- Historical facts about Hanging of Kookas in 1871. 45

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- Historiography Trends. 60
 History in Punjabi. 60
 History of the Gurdwara Shahidganj, Lahore from its origin to
 November 1935. 21
 History of the Police in the Punjab State and Pepsu, 1961. 63
 History of the Sikhs. 26
 Hukamname. 9
 Ik Itihasak Ghatanavali. 64
 Ill-conceived Move. 22
 Ilm-i-Ilahi ya Ishwari Gian, Guru Nanak ke Nuqtah-i-Nigah se.
 13
 Imad-us-Sa'adat : 1233 H., 1808 A.D. 26
 Immolation Threat (Harbans Singh Bagla). 22
 Indian Mutiny of 1857 and the Sikhs. 27
 Inkishaf-i-Haqiqat. 12
 Introducing the Panjab. 27
 Introduction to Sardar Naryan Singh's "The Sikh Character and
 the Sword." 69
 Introduction to the Sikhs. 9
 Introduction to the Singh Sabha and some other Socio-Religious
 Movements in the Panjab. 22
 Invocation (from Sri Dasam Granth) by Guru Gobind Singh. 20
 Iraq, Arb ate Iran Vich Guru Nanak dharmavalambi sufi te Abid.
 14
 Itishasik Dastawezan di khoj. 60
 Itihas Shahidganj Agitation. 21
 Itihas Shahidganj Lahore. 21
 Jahangir See Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri.
 Jang Namah. 23
 Jang Namah Lahori by Kahan Singh of Banga. 27
 Jassa Singh day : A Note on Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and
 Ramgarhia not assuming the title of Maharaja. 56

- Jinnah's Policy. 64
- Jiwan Charitar Sardar Karam Singh Historian. 56
- Jot Bigas, by Nand Lal Goya. 14
- Jug Paltaoo Jodhe (Jang-i-Azadi de Itihas de Khooni Patre). 69
- Kavi Darshan Rachit Var Amritsar ki. 27
- Kehe Change Likhari san Baba Prem Singh ji. 56
- Khalsa Nama, 1810 A.D., by Bakht Mall. 14
- Khuda ki Wahidaniyat aur insani ukherwat ka payamber Guru Gobind Singh. 19
- Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh by Sujan Rai Bhandari. 14
- Khushwaqt Rai See Tawarikh-i-Sikhan.
- Kissa Afghanistan ate Sayyad Murtaza Shah Walon Angrezan di Sewa da hall. 51
- Kookian di Vithia. 45
- Kooka Movement : Review of Dr Fauja Singh Bajwa's Kooka Movement. 69
- Kujh Khuni Patre. 28
- Kujh ku puratan Sikh Itihasik Patre. 28
- Kulayat Bhai Nand Lal Goya. 55
- Language Controversy. 60
- Last Phase of Guru Arjan's death. 16
- Life and Works of Bhai Gurdas. 54
- Life History of Bhai Kanahaiya. 55
- Life of Banda Singh Bahadur based on contemporary and original sources. 37
- Location of the Punjabi University. 66
- Maharaja Duleep Singh. Letter to the Editor. 41
- Maharaja Duleep Singh's Correspondence. 41
- Maharaja Duleep Singh dian Do Chiththian. 42
- Maharaja Duleep Singh Ka Khandan. 42
- Maharaja Duleep Singh Ka Prashchit. 42
- Maharaja Duleep Singh's Religion. 42

- Maharaja Kharak Singh te Kanwar Nau-Nihal Singh di Maut de Akhin dithe Hal.** 44
- Maharaja Kaura Mall Bahadur.** 45
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh and The Muckrakers.** 38
- as seen by Historians. 38
 - a short life sketch. 38
 - di Barsi di Thhik Tarikh. 38
 - di Santan Sambandhi ghalat bianian di tardid. 38
 - birth place. 38
 - first death centenary memorial Volume. 39
- Maharani Jind Kaur dian tinn chiththian.** 44
- Maharani Jind Kaur of Lahore.** 44
- Maharani Jind Kaur of Lahore and her letters.** 44
- Maharani Jind Kaur, the Koh-i-Noor, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Memorial.** 44
- Mahatama Yishu Masih da Pahari Uppar Updesh.** 64
- Makhiz-i-Tawarikh-i-Sikhan.** 64
- Malik Arjan Das.** 68
- Mahratha-Sikh Treaty of 1785.** 28
- Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur.** 17
- Martyrs of the Xmas Week.** 19
- McLeod, W.H.** 70
- Mehra, Parshotam** 70
- Mirat-ut-Tawarikh-i-Sikhan.** 59
- Mohinder Singh.** 10
- Mohsin Fani See Dabistan-i-Mazahib.**
- Moin, Major.** 69
- Mukhtasar Nanak Shahi Jantri.** 60
- Muslim Relics with the Sikh Rulers of Lahore.** 28
- Muslim Relics with the Sikh Rulser of the Panjab.** 28

- Nanak Panthi. 10
- Nanak Panthis : The Sikhs and Sikhism of the Seventeenth Century as given in the 'Dabistan-i-Mazahib.' 10
- Nanak Panthis or the Sikhs and Sikhism of the Mid Eighteenth Century. 10
- Nanak puj Banda de Qatal da hal. 37
- Nanak Shahi te Khalsa Sammat. 61
- Nand Lal Goya *See* Jot Bigas.
- Naryan Singh. 69
- Naveen Bal Bodh. 64
- Need for Religious Prachar. 10
- Nihal Singh *See* Baiatan Sher Singh Kian.
- Nijjar, Bakhshish Singh. 70
- Nirukt Guru Granth Sahib by Balbir Singh. 70
- Non-Muslim Sources of Medieval Punjab. 59
- North-Western Frontier and British India. 70
- Nur Muhammad *See* Jang Namah.
- Obituary Maharaja Yadvindra Singh. 47
- Observations on the Sikhs by George Forster. 28
- Our Heritage : The Contribution of the Muslims to it. 64
- Over flowing Rivers (Ghaggar). 64
- Pahla Ghalughara. 28
- Panjab ate Punjab de Itihasik Asthan. 22
- Panjabi Lipi. 66
- Panjabi Slakh. 29
- Panjabchi Olakh. 29
- Panjab dian Varan. 42
- Panjabi Suba, Panjabi Boli ate Master Tara Singh. 50
- Punjab Itihas de Ugghe Patar Faqir Aziz-ud-Din. 56
- Panjab's Prospects-better. 64
- Panjaur. 64

- Panj Daryawan da Des. 28
- Panj sau sal de Sikh Ithas utte sarsari Nazar. 29
- Paonta Sahib. 64
- Papers on the History and Culture of the Punjab. 59
- Pargat Guran ki deh. 10
- Patiala and East Punjab States Union : Historical background. 47
- Patiala and Tashkent Cultural Pact. 47
- Patiala : Souvenir Silver Jubilee Celerbations, 22nd December 1968. 47
- Patiala : The Patiala (Khalsa College, Patiala Magazine), 1962-63. 47
- Patiala Union vich Sahit rachna. 47
- Pattarkar agu Giani Hira Singh Dard. 56
- PEPSU's Cultural Heritage : Growth of Sikh Religion in the Union. 47
- Pointless Protest : Regarding Delhi Gurdwara Affairs. 21
- Power-mad Rulers and Self-seeking Politicians. 50
- Presidential Address, Medieval Section. 71
- Presidential Address : Punjab History Conference, Patiala. 71
- Presidential Address : 12th Annual Session of the Institute of Historical Studies at Shillong. 71
- Presidential Address : 13th Annual Session, Institute of Historical Studies. 71
- Presidential Address, : Medieval Indian Section, Indian Histotry Congress, 26th Session at Ranchi. 71
- Pressidential Address : Proceedings of the Indian History Congress 35th Session, Jadavpur University Calcutta. 71
- Principal Teja Singh : Gun te Subha. 56
- Professor Satbir Singh-His teacher says. 66
- Private Correspondence Ralating to the Anglo—Sikh Wars : Being private letters of Lords Ellenborough, Hardinge,

- Dalhousie and Gough and of Political Assistants addressed to Sir Frederick Currie as British Resident at Lahore, etc. 42
- Punjab : Bhai Jodh Singh Abhinandan Granth. 29
- Punjab History Conference 15th Session Welcome Address. 71
- Punjab : 1849-1960. 29
- Punjabi Language (Suggestions regarding translations of Vedic Literature into Punjabi). 66
- Punjabi Suba Demand. 50
- Punjabi Suba : Its name. 50
- Punjabi University. 66
- Punjab ka Ghalughara. 28
- Punjab Ka Punjabi Vibhag, regarding the agitation against Panjab. 66
- Punjab's Close Link's with Uzbekistan. 29
- Punjab News in the Akhbar-i-Darbar-i-Mualla. 28
- Punjab through the ages. 29
- Punjab Under the Great Mughals by Bakhsish Singh Nijrar. 70
- Punjab Utte Angrezan da Qabza. 43
- Qazi Nur Mohammad's Jang Namah. 40
- Rahit-i-Haqiqi ka wahid Paigamber. 14
- Rai, Chatarman. 25
- Raj Karega Khalsa—Couplet. 50
- Rama Coronation Coins. 64
- Ranjit Singh. 70
- Reforms in Sikh Shrines. 22
- Rehat Namas and Ram Raiyas. 23
- Religion, Language and Integration-Sikhism. 10
- Sachi Sakki by Kapur Singh. 70
- Sain Sahib Jawahar Mall ate Baba Balak Singh. 56
- Saint Hafiz Adam. 68
- Sansar Sagar da Nirankari Malah : Guru Nanak. 14

- Sant Fateh Singh's Ultimatum. 50
- Sanu Khich hai ik Mahbub-wali. 64
- Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia De Gun, us da subha ate us di Punjab nu den. 45
- Sardar Jassa Singh and the Kapurthala Farmans. 45
- Sardar Khushwant Singh ji. 57
- Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala. 44
- Satyarth Prakash *see* Inkishaf-i-Haqiqat.
- Save the youth of Punjab. 64
- Sayyad Ghulam Ali Khan *see* Imad-us Saadat.
- Script Problem : Punjabi in Gurmukhi Script. 67
- Seditious Literature in the Panjab. 48
- Selections from the Hymns of Guru Nanak. 20
- Service is his Business : Dr Khushdeva Singh. 57
- Shahidi Hafta. 50
- Shah Namah-i-Ranjit Singh. 39
- Sham Singh Atariwala 44
- Shri Siva ji di mirza raja Jai Singh de nau chiththi. 64
- Sher-i-Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh. 39
- Si-Harfain-Hari Singh Nalwa by Kadar Yar. 64
- Sikhan de Sikke. 29
- Sikh aur Fauladi Khod. 29
- Sikh Coins. 30
- Sikh Dharmik ate Itihasik Sahitya. 59
- Sikh Educational Conference. 66
- Sikh Fauj da Parn Pattar. 64
- Sikh historical monuments and need for their preservation. 23

- Sikh Ithas dian kujh ku Samassiawan. 30
- Sikh Itihas di surat lavo. 61
- Sikh Itihas Bare. 30
- Sikh Itihasak Chitravali. 30
- Sikh Itihasik Masla ate Khalsa College. 31
- Sikh Itihas Sardar Karam Singh te Sada farz. 31
- Sikh Itihasak Yadgaran. 30
- Sikh Itihasak Yadgaran di Sambhal. 23
- Sikh Itihas Wal. 31,61
- Sikh Lokancha Sankshipt Itihas. 31
- Sikhi Prachar. 10
- Sikh Saltanat ke Zawal ki dastan. 32
- Sikhon ka sankshipt Brittant. 32
- Sikh Polity in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries by Bhagat Singh. 70
- Sikh Religious Books. 59
- Sikh te lohe di Khod. 32
- Sikh University. 66
- Sikhism and the Nirankari Movement. 10
- Singh Sahib Sher-i-Punjab. 39
- Sirhind. 32
- Sirhind in the Eighteenth century. 32
- Sirhind men Sahibzadon ki Shahadat. 32
- Socio Religious Movements in the Panjab in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. 11
- Some Confidential papers of the Akali Movement. 32

- Some Correspondence of Maharaja Duleep Singh. 43
- Some important sources of information on Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Period. 39
- Some Non-Muslim sources of the History of the Punjab during the Medieval Period. 32
- Some Important Towns of Pepsu. 47
- Some new Light on the Treaty of Bhyrowal. 40
- Some Observations on Mr. Z. Faruki's Chapter X on the Sikhs. 11
- Sons of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. 39
- Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar. 22
- Sri Guru Gobind Singh ji ke Sahibzadon ke Jiwan britant. 19
- Suramgati da ik Saka. 33
- Swami Keshwananda. 57
- Swargvasi Bawa Budh Singh ji. 57
- Tawarikh-i-Sikhan : 1811 A.D. by Khushwaqt Rai. 14
- Tarikh do Nishana ik. 11
- Tegh Bahadur's Martyrdom. 17
- Teja Singh. 24
- Tera Ghar Mera Asai (Your House is my own). 19
- The Akhbarat-i-Lahaur-o-Multan. 40
- The Arrest and Release of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. 33
- The Birth-place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. 39
- The British occupation of the Panjab. 40
- The City of Amritsar, A study of Historical, Cultural, Social and Economic Aspects. 66
- The 1857 uprising and the Sikhs. 33
- The Gobind Garh Fort. 23
- The Haryana-Sikh Relations. 33
- The History of Origin and Progress of the Sicks. 33

- The Idea of a Sikh State. 68
- The Impact of Guru Nanak's Teachings on the lives of the people of Panjab. 15
- The Impact of Guru Nanak's teachings on the lives of his followers. 15
- The koh-i-Nur. 40
- The Immolation Pit (Sant Fateh Singh—at Akal Takhat, Amritsar). 50.
- The Importance of Hair and Turban to the Sikhs. 23
- The Indian Mutiny of 1857 and the Sikhs. 33
- The Indian Society as Guru Nanak found it. 15
- The Kalghi of Guru Gobind Singh. 19
- The Khalsa College, Amritsar : A Vindication. 66
- The Last days of Guru Gobind Singh. 19
- The Last Phase of Guru Arjan's Death. 16
- The Maratha-Sikh Relations. 34
- The Maratha—Sikh Treaty. 34
- The Martyrdom of Guru Arjan. 16
- The Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur. 17
- The Martyrdom : Guru Tegh Bahadur Studies in Historic-Setting. 17
- The Minorities in Pakistan. 65
- The National Anthem of India. 65
- The Origin of Hindu-Sikh Tension. 50
- The Panjab in 1839-40. 34
- The Panjab of Guru Nanak. 15
- The Panjab Past and Present. 62
- The Panjab Police : Reform and Reorganization 1902-1947. 65
- The Persian Akhbars in the Alienation Office, Poone. 61

- The Personality of Guru Gobind Singh. 19
- The Place of Baba Banda Singh's Martyrdom. 37
- The Punjab Controversy. 34
- The Punjab News in Akhbar-i-Darbar-i-Mualla, 35
- The Punjab's Struggle for Freedom through the Ages. 49
- The Question of the Script (for Punjab). 67
- The Religion of the Sikhs : How it transformed Punjab. 11
- The Saint Soldier. 20
- The Sikh Community and its Leaders. 50
- The Sikh Misals. 35
- The Sikh Gurus at Gaya. 12
- The Sikhs : A historical background. 11
- The Sikhs : A Historical Interpretation. 11
- The Sikhs and Sikhism. 11
- The Sikhs of the Punjab. 70
- The Sikhs. 11
- The Sikhs and their Religion. 11
- The Sikhs in Canada and California. 60
- The Sikh Prayer. 23
- The Sikh way of life by Ranjit Singh. 70
- The Steel Helmet and the Sikhs. 23
- The Teachings of Guru Nanak. 15
- The Twenty-two Manjis Established by Guru Amar Das. 15
- The Zafar-Namah. 20
- Three letters of Maharani Jind Kaur. 44
- Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri *See* Kujh Ku Puratan Sikh Itihasik Patre.
- Traditional Heroism of the Punjab. 65
- Transfer of Records from Lahore. 61
- Transformation of Sikhs into Singh. 12
- Truth is higher but higher still is truthful living. 65
- 22-Minister ? 65

- Two forms of Hindi. 67
 Urdu as Second Language in the Punjab. 67
 Urdu in Panjab. 67
 Useless Cattle. 65
 Varan. 35
 Vele de Gavahi. 35
 Was the Kooka Movement a rebellion against the British Government ? 46
 Welcome Address, Punjab History Conference. 11
 Welcome Address : Punjab History Conference, 12th Session. 72
 Who founded Kapurthala (State). 35

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