

Books

Singh Teja and Ganda Singh. A Short History of the Sikhs. Patiala: Punjab University, Patiala, 1994. pp. 23-24

Singh, Puran. The Book of The Ten Masters. Amritsar: Singh Bros., August 2002. pp. 66-69

Singh, Santokh, Dr. The Gurū's Word & Illustrated Sikh History. Princeton, Ontario: Spiritual Awakening Studies, South Sea International Press Ltd., 2000. pp. 90-94

Gurū Rāmdās

Gurū Nānak appointed his successor at Kartārpur but asked him to go and live at Khaḍūr. Gurū Aṅgad asked his successor, Gurū Amardās to live in Goindvāl. Gurū Amardās asked Jeṭhā to search for a place other than Goindvāl as a residence for the Sikhs. Jeṭhā found an open land about 25 miles from Goindvāl, and he established himself there. He built a house for himself and got a tank excavated which was called Santokhsar. It is also believed that the Gurū asked Jeṭhā (ਜੇਠਾ) to excavate another tank towards the east which would be called Amritsar – the Pool of Immortality.

Originally, during 1574, the site of the temple was surrounded by a small lake, in a thin forest. The lake was enlarged and a small township was established during the leadership of the fourth Sikh Gurū (Gurū Rāmdās, 1574-1581). It was during the leadership of the fifth Gurū (Gurū Arjan, 1581-1606), that full fledged Temple was built.

The fourth Sikh Gurū contributed the following:

- Contributor of Lavāṁ (ਲਾਵਾਂ), the hymns of the Marriage Rites.
- Designed the Golden Temple.
- Planned and created the township of Rāmdāspur (later, Amritsar).
- Organization structure of Sikh Society.

Pictures of Harimandar Sāhib

[http://www.sikhnet.com/sikhnet/Register.nsf/Files/Gt-engraved/\\$file/gt-engraved.jpg](http://www.sikhnet.com/sikhnet/Register.nsf/Files/Gt-engraved/$file/gt-engraved.jpg)



<http://www.eng.buffalo.edu/~gsingh/GoldenTemple.jpg>