

Persian Document Describing Kalgi and Shasters of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji Found After 158 Years

National Sikh Heritage Centre & Holocaust Museum Have Discovered the Original and Complete Persian Document Written by Maharajah Ranjit Singh's Treasurer, Rae Misr Megh Raj in 1851

Wahe Guru Ji Ka Khalsa, Wahe Guru Ji Ki Fateh.

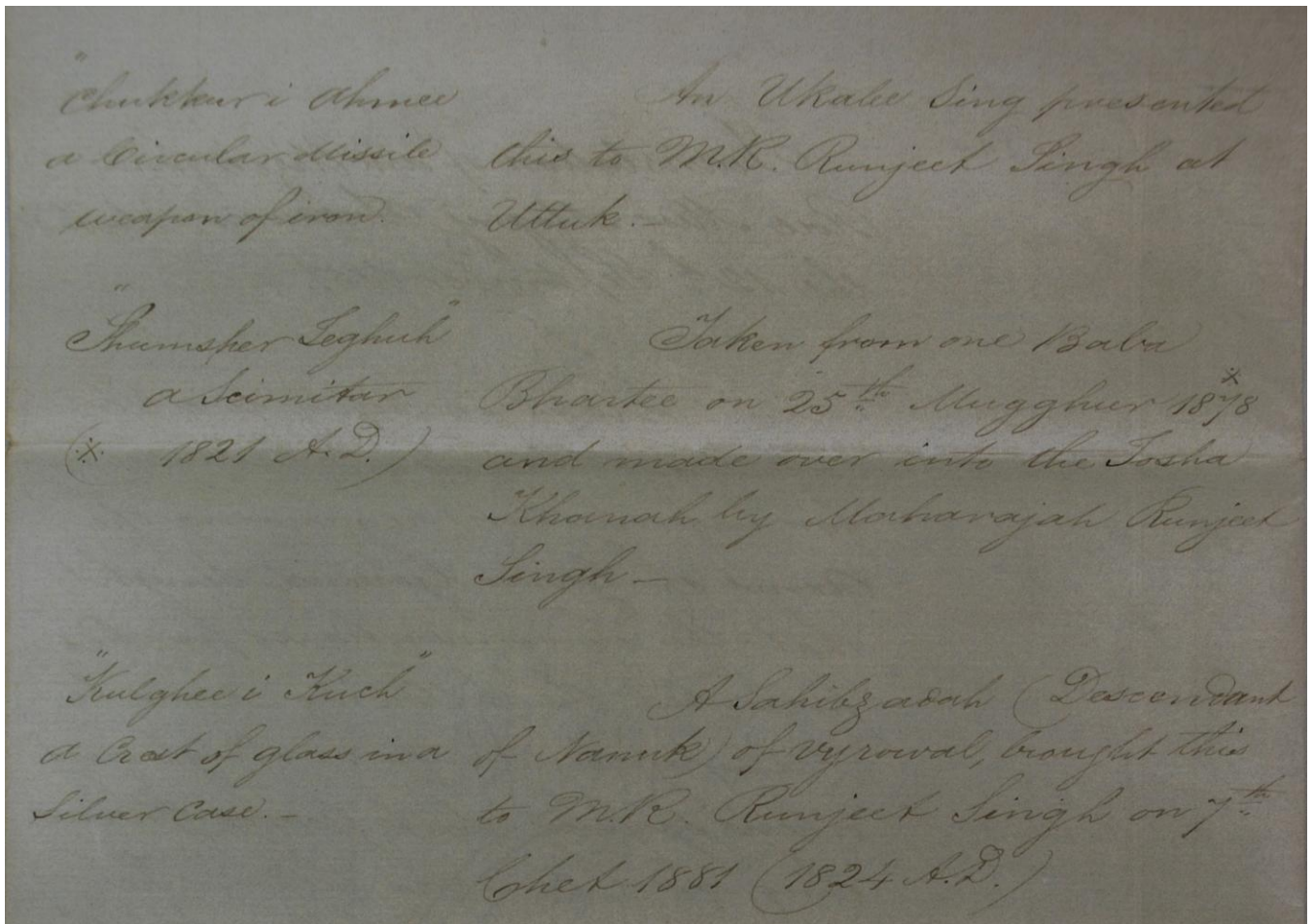
The combined research teams of the National Sikh Heritage Centre & Holocaust Museum, Derby, UK (NSHC&HM) and the Sikh Community & Youth Services, Nottingham, UK (SCYS) have uncovered a very significant Persian document laying tucked away in a bundle of papers for over 150 years.

Initial partial translation of the document has identified it as being the complete and original Urzee written by Misr Megh Raj, Maharajah Ranjit Singh's Treasurer, in which he describes the shasters and Kalgi of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Misr Megh Raj who was Treasurer at the extremely wealthy Lahore Toshakhana (Treasury), home to the world famous Koh-i-Noor and Timur Ruby, wrote the Urzee in 1851 on the instruction of the East India Company to explain the history of specific significant items from the Lahore Toshakhana. This Urzee was then partially translated, summarised and signed on September 12th 1851 by Sd. P. Melvill, an officer from the East India Company stationed in Lahore, as 'a true copy'. It was this summary translation which was discovered by Sadar Nahar Singh, M.A. and reproduced in his 1964 book titled, 'Documents relating to the Sacred Swords of Gooroo Gobind Singh in England'.

Since then, Sikh scholars and researchers around the world have widely quoted from Sadar Nahar Singh's book when describing what the Kalgi of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji kept in the Toshakhana may have looked like. It was also from this famous translation that the infamous description of the Kalgi comes from '*Kulghee-i-Kuch (a Crest of glass in a silver case). A sahibzada (descendant of Nanak) of Vyrowal brought this to M.R. Runjeet Singh on 7th Chet 1881 (1824 A.D.)*'.

Image of an extract from the translation of the Urzee from Rae Misr Megraj, Treasurer, dated
the 12th September 1851



The list which has been retyped below by the National Sikh Heritage Centre & Holocaust Museum retains the original typos and spellings:

“States in reply to a Parwanah addressed to him calling for the information regarding the arms of Gooroo Govind Singh, that the undermentioned parties presented the following arms to Maharajah Runjeet Singh and other saying that Gooroo Govind Sing used to wear them. The Maharajah sent them into the Toshakhanah, and directed that they should be worshipped every day.

<p>“Shumsher wa Sipar” Sword and Shield (x 1823 A.D.)</p>	<p>These were presented on 30th Bysakh 1880 Sumbut by one Dya Sing of Peshawar to Maharaja Runjeet Singh who gave him a well and a suit of clothes in return.</p>
<p>“Dae i ahinee” an iron weapon</p>	<p>A Hillman brought this to the Maharajah 28 years ago.</p>
<p>“Neze” a Lance</p>	<p>Was presented to Maharajah Runjeet Singh by the Singhs of Ubchulanugur.</p>
<p>“Chukkur i ahinee</p>	<p>An Ukalee Sing presented this to MR. Runjeet Singh at Uttuck.</p>

<i>a circular missile weapon of iron</i>	
<i>“Shamsher Teghuh”</i> <i>a Scimitar</i> <i>(x 1821 A.D.)</i>	<i>Taken from one Baba Bhantee on 25th Mugghur 1878 and made over to the Tosha Khanah by Maharajah Runjeet Singh.</i>
<i>“Kulghee i Kuch”</i> <i>a Crest of glass in a</i> <i>silver case.</i>	<i>A Sahibzadah (Descendant of Nanak) of Vyrowal, brought his to M.R. Runjeet Singh on 7th Chet 1881 (1824 A.D.)</i>
<i>“Burchee”</i> <i>a small spear.</i>	<i>This belonged to the Kumla gurh Raja (Chief of Mundee) who used to worship it. General Ventura got it when he took the Fort of Kumlagarh, and pre-sented it to Koer Naunihal Singh in the month of Magh 1896 or 12 years ago.</i>
<i>“Burchhaa”</i> <i>a large spear.</i>	<i>The Khalsa army got this at Jummoo, when they invaded that place 8 years ago. The whole army used to worship it.</i>

Manraj Singh Khela, Director of Strategic Development and Research at the National Sikh Heritage Centre & Holocaust Museum said, “There has been much debate over the years whether the translation signed by Sd. P. Melvill is accurate and whether ‘kuch’ refers to glass. It now seems that we will finally have a definitive answer. Initial translation of the document by the Museum and SCYS Nottingham has shown that there is in fact a lot more detail given by Misr Megh Raj but that this detail was simply left out when his Urzee was translated. We have contacted a number of scholars in order to translate the Persian Urzee but because the Urzee is a mixture of old Panjabi, Persian and Farsi and has been written in a unique style it is proving difficult to translate. We are asking the media to publish the Urzee and are asking the Panth get in touch with the Museum or SCYS and help us to translate the document. I am certain that collectively and with the power of Wahe Guru we can accurately translate the document and discover new information about these extremely important items.”

Many scholars and researchers from across the world have tried to locate this original Persian Urzee. The research team from the NSHC&HM and SCYS Nottingham have been the first to locate it and identify its significance. As with all of the other research they have undertaken, they are committed to making all of their findings accessible freely available to the Panth.

غریب نواز مسکت

پروانه ذوالدر باب با اطلاع و نیز احوال اسکے گورد کو بند سکے ذوالہ یکا درود لیا کرسر فراز کرا صورت یہ جو

ادمان مقصدہ ذیل فی اسکے مقصدہ مع حضور مبارکہ کلدن بیادور غیرہ یکا گذران کر عرض رکے جو یہ سباب
گورد کو بند سکے نیت سے اور مبارکہ موصوف فی مع تو ثمانہ یکا بچکار نام فرمایا جو روزمرہ پوجا ایسا

نشدہ پیر سحر و ما سکے بن دورہ بد سکے در امر لہ ام کو ہستی در حضور مبارکہ سترہ ان سکینان اکلہ

مع حضور مبارکہ بر نیت سکے بیادور یکا کلدن بیادور یکا گذرانا تھا مدت مع حضور مبارکہ کلدن بیادور یکا
گذرانا تھا اور مبارکہ موصوف فی ایہ
چاہ اور ایک ٹونک عطا فرما

چکارا سکے اگالہ در مقام ایک تہمیر ۲۵ ہر مبارکہ کلدن کلکی کہ در خانہ تہوہ ۱۸

مع حضور مبارکہ کلدن بیادور یکا از تحمل بابا مبارکہ گرفتہ در تو ثمانہ بابا صاحبزادہ دیر ذوالیہ حضور مبارکہ
گذرانا مع کن بندہ بعد کلدن بیادور گذرانندہ

بر چہرہ در جموں بود ہر گاہ در مع سکینان

پوجا مرتبت ہر گاہ کہ تلمہ کلکہ اور عمل لطافت جموں رفتہ بود از انجا نافتہ

گورد نوبال سکے منقطع شدہ دستورہ صاحب بیادور در تمام نفع داشتہ پوجا معوزند
از انجا نافتہ در حضور گورد نوبال سکے گذرانندہ مدت تہمیر گذشتہ

در مادہ ماثلہ ۱۸۹۶ از مدت در اردو

غریب نواز مسکت
۱۸۹۶



دراستہ اطلاع یکا عرض رکے انقب دولت اور انقبال کا سپوشندہ

The discovery of the actual complete hand written Persian Urzee follows the discovery by the National Sikh Heritage Centre & Holocaust Museum, and the Sikh Community & Youth Services (Nottingham) of the auction in which the Kalgi of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji taken by Lord Dalhousie in the 1850's was sold. With these breakthroughs maybe the Panth can finally establish what has had happened to Kalgi of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji taken by Lord Dalhousie. If you can provide translation assistance, please get in contact with Manraj Singh on mskhela@nationalsikhmuseum.com or Balvinder Kaur on balvinder.kaur@scys-notts.co.uk .

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