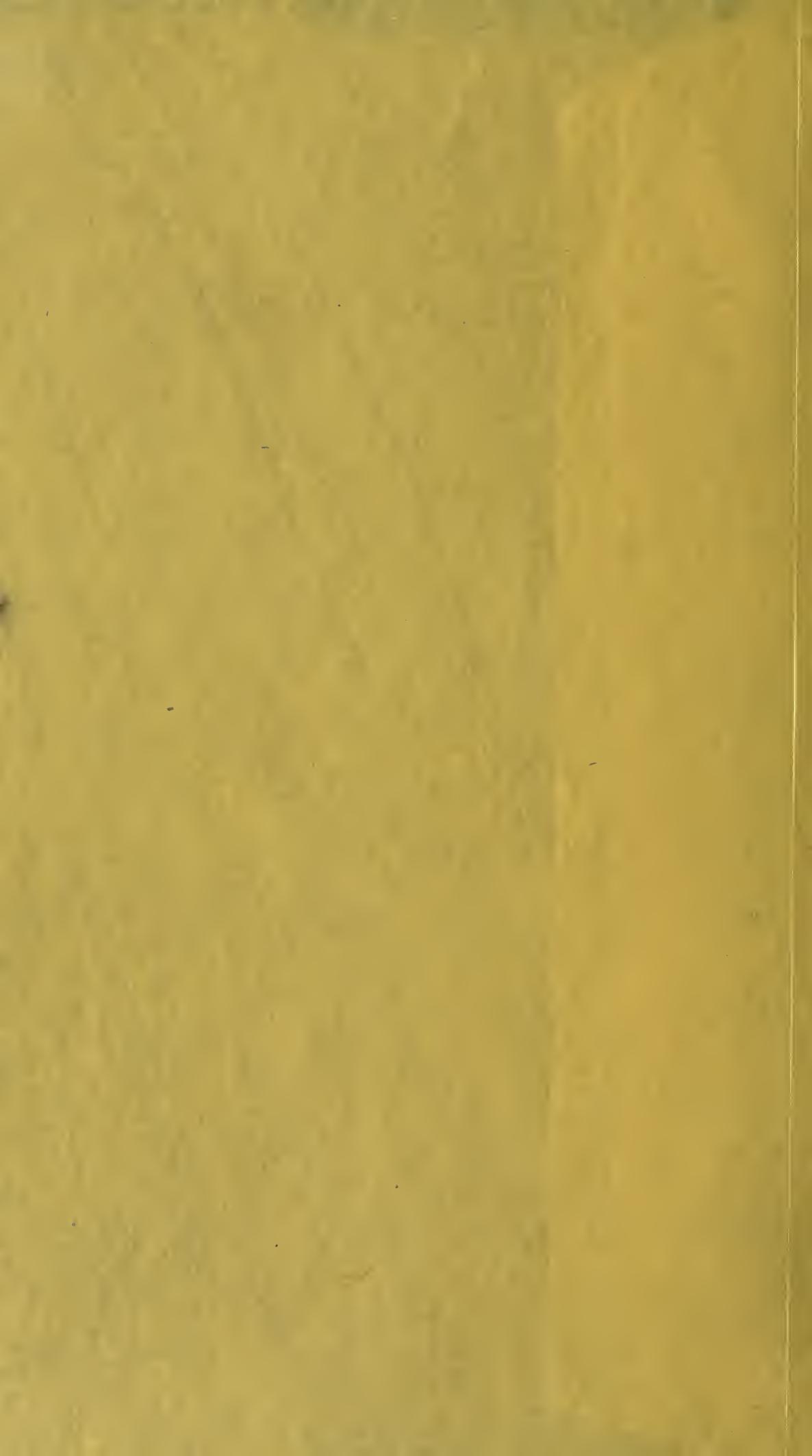


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BARDI AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
BARDI AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS  
SECTION I.  
*Prose Chronicles*  
PART I.  
*Lahori State.*



BY  
DR. L. P. TESSITORI.  
FASCICULUS I.

CALCUTTA.

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AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
ASiATIC SOCIETY, 3, PARK STREET,  
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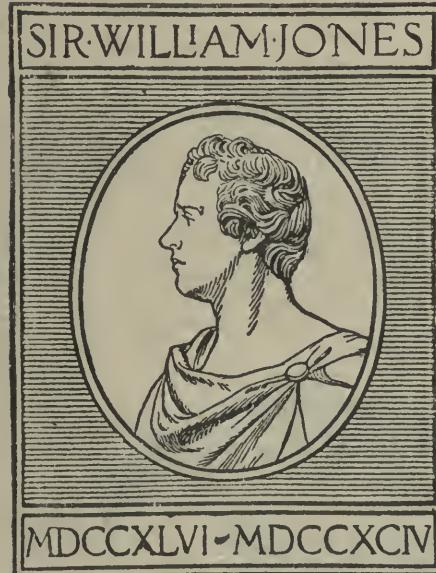
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SECTION I:  
*Prose Chronicles.*

PART I:  
*Jodhpur State.*



BY  
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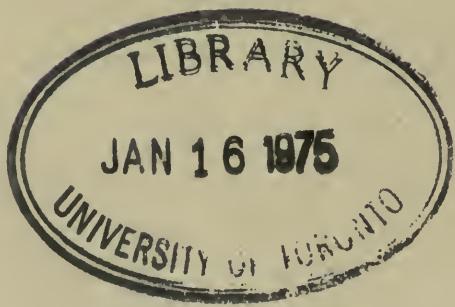
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Under the general title of "Prose Chronicles," the present section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts* includes all kinds of works in prose, such as those meant by the Marwari terms *khyāta*, *vāta*, *vigata*, *vamsāvalī*, *pīdhīs* and similar ones, all of which partake more or less of an historical character. Bardic poems and songs, as well as works on non-historical subjects, when found interspersed in the same manuscripts, have also been described, though much more cursorily. In quoting extracts, preference has often been given to passages containing dates, figures, names, etc., or supplying some new information.

The importance of this section of the *Descriptive Catalogue* is increased by the fact that the works described in it form the richest source of information available in connection with the mediaeval history of Rajputana, and one of the scopes of the present *Catalogue* is to collect and classify all such materials—which to this day have mostly remained scattered and ignored—so as to make identification and reference possible and easy. Almost the generality of these works being anonymous and titleless, the number under which they are registered in the present *Catalogue* will enable one easily to cite them in any work of historical research that may be compiled in future.

L. P. T.

*Jodhpur, August 1915.*

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## A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MSS.

### MS. 1 :—**फुटकर ख्यात** .

A MS. consisting of 262 sheets of paper, folded in the middle and bound so as to form a book of 524 leaves and 1048 pages. Each page measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches, and contains from 15 to 17 lines of about 10 to 13 *aksaras*. On both sides of the writing there is a narrow margin, on which, at the left, the mere word *ख्यात* is written. The MS. originally numbered only 193 sheets, i.e. 386 leaves, of which only 315 were written, apparently by the same hand. Subsequently the remaining leaves were also filled with writing and 69 sheets, making 138 new leaves, were inserted in the middle between the two leaves of sheet 193, thereby cutting the original MS. in the middle and causing an interruption in the context. The insertion of these new leaves has been dissimulated by continuing in them the progressive numeration of the first 193 leaves. The MS., as it stands now, consists therefore of the parts following :—

(a) The original फुटकर ख्यात, being a collection of miscellaneous notes on historical subjects, compiled at about the time of mahārājā Abhē Singha of Jodhpur, who is mentioned in leaf 41b, or shortly afterwards. Like all *khyātas*, it is in prose, but all sentences are numbered and the progressive numeration goes from 1 to [2]293. It is a curious *zibaldone* of summary informations on the most different subjects, given one after the other without any order, probably as they occurred to the mind of the writer, or as he came across them in reading or conversation. A few extracts will best help one to get an idea of the nature of the collection :—

पुरसोत्तमपुरी मै पहला रहियौ जिण व्रह्मचारी कासीजौ  
असौबाट माथै जगद्वाघजौ रौ मिंदर करायौ ॥ १ ॥ गोगाजौ रौ मा  
वाक्कलदे बाप जौवराज घोड़ौ नौलौ सहर ददरेवौ ॥ २ ॥ खातण मोतौ  
रांणां भौमसिंघजौ है मरजौ रौ खवास जिण है गुर साहपुरा रौ साद  
आंनदासजौ झतो ॥ ३ ॥ ..... रूपसिंघजौ रतनसिंघजौ [ ..... ] इणां  
तौनां राजवियां नै अभैसिंघजौ मराया ॥ ५२० ॥ ..... विलायत सू  
मिसरौ आवै है जिका तुरसाई लियां छै है जवासा रा पांनां माथै पड़ै

ओस बरफ जिण सूं उवा झचै है ॥ ६०१ ॥ ..... गुजरात [रा] नांम मै आवै है रात जिण सूं इण मै अंधारौ है ॥ ६०५ ॥ रूपियां भरै गागरौ जदौ वहै नागरौ ॥ ६०६ ॥ ... महाराज राजसिंघजौ रै पांच बेटा झचा सामतसिंघ जिके नागरौदास कहांणा १ फतेसिंघजौ डूंगरपु[र] सूं परण घरां नूं आवतां महो नदौ री तौर देवलोक झचा २ सुखसिंघजौ कांनां रै चौरौ हाथां सूं लियो राजसिंघजौ उणां नू कैद मै हौज राखिया ३ वौरसिंघजौ ज्यां रै बडा बेटा [अमरसिंघजौ] केकड़ी उणां सूं क्षोटा सुरतसिंघजौ रत्नावतै ४ बाहादरसिंघजौ किसनगठ कौ राज बांधियो [५] ॥ २६२ ॥ ... etc.

The collection ends :—

चातक दादुर मोर तौनूं हौ मेघ रा मित्र है वाला है जिणां मै मयर अतउत्तम है ॥ [२] २६१ ॥ मेघ चातक रै फायदौ करै दादुर रै अत फायदौ करै मोर रै क्यूं हौ फायदौ करै नहीं ॥ [२] २६२ ॥ सोक संदोह पाथोद पटलानिल ॥ [२] २६३ ॥

(b) A continuation of the same फुटकर खान, written on the 69 sheets inserted in the middle of the book. This is also made on the same lines as the former, and is at least posterior to Samvat 1825, which seems to be the most recent date mentioned in it. About 25 leaves in the middle are left blank, on the margin of each there being mentioned the subject for which they were reserved, namely : जिनमत, राजा, चारण, वेदांत, वैस, मेह, नाम, अवहार, सामान्य. At page 209a and ff. there is a long list of names of Cāraṇas, grouped under their different khāpas. Page 236a gives the following summary account of the Jain philosophy :—

नेत्र ज्ञांपण मै अनंत समय वितौत व्है जैन मै कहै ॥ [१] ३२६ ॥ जिनमत मै सब्द नूं पुढ़ल मानै ॥ [१] ३३० ॥ रूपौ ब्रह्म रा परमाणु कहौजै अरूपौ ब्रह्म रा प्रदेस कहावै ॥ [१] ३३१ ॥ जीव १ धर्मास्ति-काय २ अधर्मास्ति-काय ३ आकास ४ यां चारां रा प्रदेस कहौजै जिण रौ खंड न होय सो प्रदेस ॥ [१] ३३२ ॥ आकास रा धर्मास्ति-काय रा अधर्मास्ति-काय रा जिता प्रदेस इता एक जीव रा प्रदेस ॥ [१] ३३३ ॥ त्रसरेणु रौ तौसमौ हैंसौ परमाणु ॥ [१] ३३४ ॥ ... etc.

(c) A continuation of the same फुटकर ख्यात, written by the same hand as (b), on 39 of the blank leaves at the end of the original MS. Beginning:—

सुंहजौतां रौ पौढ़ी लिखते ॥ धूहड़ १ रायपाल २ मोहण ३  
सुभटसेन ४ महेव ५ देवीचंद ६ ..... जैमल २२ नैगसौ २३ करमसौ  
२४ ... राव रिणमलजौ राणा लाखा नूं ले आया संवत् १४४४ नागौर  
लौवी .....  
The last six leaves contain a series of dates in chronological order, ranging from Samvat 1671 to 1765. Then comes:

(d) An anonymous work in 137 Sanskrit verses beginning ये सज्जनि निमज्जयन्ति च, and ending भ्रमति पुलिनष्टे चक्रवचक्रवाकः १३७ ; and after that :

(e) Three *gītas* of 4 verses each, by Vākī Dāsa, the great-grandfather of the actual possessor of the MS., beginning: व्लां जौत नित पास लौधां भड़ां व्लोहां ।, and ending: गुड़ा केस जेसां वाला भेठिया गुमांन ॥ ४ ॥

The MS. is in the possession of the Kavirājā Cāraṇā Āsiyō Ganesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 2 :—फुटकर ख्यात वात तथा गीत .

A MS. consisting of 192 sheets of rough paper folded and stitched in the middle so as to form a book of the same description as the preceding MS. Almost all written by the same hand, probably Vākī Dāsa's. In this case too, owing to the particular character of the collection, it is impossible to give a brief and at the same time exhaustive description of its contents. The MS. properly begins page 4a, with the words :

श्रीगणेशाय नमः और पौथियां माहे सूं न्यायादिकां रौ वात इण  
पोथी मै लिखणौ ।,

which show that the author derived his information from different books. At page 5a there is the following definition of the terms: *itihāsa*, *vāta*, *prasāṅga* and similar ones :

जिण खिसा मै दराजौ रहै सो खिसौ इतिहास कहावै १ जिण  
खिसा मै कम दराजौ सो खिसौ वात कहावै २ इतिहास रो अवयव  
प्रसंग कहावै ३ जिण वात मै एक प्रसंग हीज चमलाईक होय तिका  
वात दासतान कहावै ४ .....

The first pages contain many extracts from some *Jaina Pattāvalī*. At page 24a the following account of the origin of some of the different *gacchas* is given :—

संवत् ११६७ वर्षे श्रौजिनवस्त्रभस्त्रिवारके महकरागच्छो जातः ॥  
१ ॥ संवत् १२[०]५ वर्षे श्रौजिनदत्त[स्त्रिवारके श्रौजिनसेखरतः रुदे-  
लौआगच्छो जातः ॥ २ ॥ संवत् १३३० वर्षे श्रौजिनसिंहस्त्रितः लहड़ा-  
खरतरगच्छो जातः ॥ ३ ॥ संवत् १४२२ वर्षे श्रौजिनोदयस्त्रिवारके  
वेगडागच्छो जातः ॥ ४ ॥ ...

At page 96a we find a quotation of some Sanskrit verses giving a definition of the four *bhāṣās*, viz. Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhraṃśa and Paiśācī:

संस्कृतं प्राकृतं तस्यापभंसं भूतभाषितं ।  
इति भाषास्मृतस्तोऽपि यांति कायस्य कायतां १  
संस्कृतं खर्गिणां भाषा सब्दसास्त्रेषु निच्छिता ।  
प्राकृतं तज्जतन्तुल्यं देस्यादिकमनेकधा २  
अपभंसस्तु यच्छुद्धं तत्तद्देसेषु भाषितं ।  
यद्युतैरुच्यते किञ्चित् तद्वैतिकमिति सृतं ३ ...

Pages 101a—108a give a list of 233 Prakrit words with their Sanskrit equivalents. The words are in alphabetical order and go from the letter अ (अच्छो जिनः १) to the letter द (दूमर परितापयति २३२).

The historical information contained in the MS. is comparatively very scanty, most of the subjects being of a non-historical character. The *gītas* are interspersed with the prose, and they are mostly by Vāki Dāsa. Occasionally, quotations of Sanskrit *ślokas* are also met with.

The MS. is in the possession of the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyō Gānesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

## MS. 3 :—जोधपुर रा राठौडँ रौ ख्यात .

An anonymous work in four huge volumes, leather-bound, giving a detailed history of the Rāthòra rulers of Jodhpur with many particulars, names, dates and figures concerning Rajput chiefs, grants, income, etc., from the creation (see MS. 4) to the reign of mahārājā Māna Siṅgha. Modern, but very accurate copy. Size of the leaves 16 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Each page generally contains 16 lines of about 22 *akṣaras*, a blank margin of 2 inches being left on all the four sides of the writing. Mārwārī script. The original was probably compiled, from similar chronicles, in the last years of the reign of Māna Siṅgha. The first volume is missing.

The second volume consists of 269 leaves, of which 265 contain the text of the *khyāta*. The remaining 4 leaves had been left blank, 2 at the beginning and 2 at the end. Subsequently, the two blank leaves at the beginning were partially filled by other hands (apparently Murāri Dāna's and Gānesa Dāna's): the first with a copy of two letters by mahārājā Māna Siṅgha to *thākura* Nāthū Siṅgha of Pīśāgāṇa, dated Samvat 1862 and 1863, in both of which Nāthū Siṅgha is earnestly requested to go with an army to the help of Māna Siṅgha at Meratō; and the second with the *janmapatrī* of Karanotā Mahāvīra Durgā Dāsa (Samvat 1695, dvitiya śrāvana sudi 4 somavāra ghaṛī 20 pala 25). The volume contains:—

(a) महाराजा अजितसिंघजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 166b. After four preliminary lines giving the principal dates in the life of mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha, the narrative begins from the very death of Jasavanta Siṅgha:—

समत १७३५ रा पोस वद १० माहाराज जसवंतसिंघजी पिसोर  
में देवलौक झचा पोस वद ११ राठोड़ रिणकोड़दास सूरजमल सग-  
रांमसिंघ ऊदेसिंघ दुरगदास पंचोली अण्डरूप रुघनाथ हरकिसन  
हरीदास पंचांयणदास वगेरे सारे साथ सलाह कर पातसाहाजी सुं  
सुलेह राखण वास्ते सेकूलाखां रो हिलाखां रो बेटा ने भतौज — —  
— — — — — — — काजी वाकानवेस ने वुलाय नै संभालो  
दिशायो ने कारखांना ऊपर महोरां कराई । .....

Pages 38 and ff. contain a description of the glorious battle fought by the Rāthòras in the streets of Dillī (Samvat

1736) to defend their baby prince and their honour, and the list is given of all Rāthoras who were killed or wounded on that occasion. The account of the parricidal murder of Ajita Singhā is given p. 159a, and Bakhat Singhā is represented as the perpetrator of it, at the instigation of Abhē Singhā. The *khyāta* ends with a list of the wives and concubines of Ajita Singhā who mounted his funeral pyre.

(b) महाराजा अभैसिङ्घजी रौ स्थात, from p. 167a to p. 225b.

After five lines giving the dates of mahārājā Abhē Singhā's birth (Samvat 1759), installation (S. 1781), and demise (S. 1805), the chronicle begins :—

जोधपुर माहाराज अजौतसिंघजी देवलोक झवा आंग दुवाई  
माहाराज अभैसिंघजी रौ फिरौ ने बखतसिंघजी वडा माहाराज  
देवलोक छ्वां रौ हकौकत अभैसिंघजी ने लिखौ सो दिलौ खबर  
पोहतौ तरे अभैसिंघजी संपाडो करण जमनाजी पधारिया संवत  
१७८१ रा सांवण वद ८ सुकर राजतिलक विराजिया । .....

The narrative ends with a list of the *satis*.

(c) महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी तथा महाराजा बखतसिङ्घजी रौ स्थात, from p. 226a to p. 265b.

The reason for the two above-mentioned kings being grouped together is, of course, that the former was dispossessed by the latter. The chronicle begins with a description of the gifts distributed by Rāma Singhā on the event of his accession (Samvat 1806) :—

माहाराज श्रीरामसिंघजी गठ ऊपर राजतिलक विराजिया तरे  
इतरौ इनायत कौयो तिण रौ विगत ॥१ धायभाई देवकरण ने पचास  
५००००० हजार रुपियां रो पटो ने हाथी घोड़ो पालखौ जड़ाऊ  
तरवार कटारौ मोतियां रौ कंठी किलंगी सिरपेच ऊठण बेठण रौ  
कुरब ...,

and ends with the names of the ten *satis* of Bakhat Singhā. The account of the circumstances under which the latter prince died, differs from that given by Tod, and is, indeed, much more likely. It will be seen from it, that the chronicler simply relates the particulars of the sudden illness and death of the prince as they are positively known to him, and refrains from casting any suspicion on anybody as to the cause of the same. Here is the sober account of the chronicler :—

पछै अजेनकवर बाई सु मिलण मांह पधारिया अजेनकवर बाई किसनगठ रा राजा — — — सिंघजी रौ बेटी था सो पछै माधौ-सिंघजी रा हेरां सु पाक्षा पधारतां माथा में दरद हँचौ सो हाथी सु खासै अखार होय गया ताव चढ गयौ हेरां पधारिया तहै उलटी हँई तरे वेद सुरजमलजी नाड़ देखतां हौ कह्हौ के आ जुर आक्षी नहि चाकरां रा करम पतला है ..... तौजे दिन समत १८०६ रा भादवा सुद १३ तेरस विश्वपतवार दोफार रा माहाराज श्रीविष्णुसिंघजी देवलोक छआ .

The third volume consists of 196 leaves, of which 189 are filled with writing. It contains the following chronicles:—

(d) महाराजा विजेसिंघजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 171b.  
It begins:—

माहाराज श्रीविजेसिंघजी ॥ समत १७८६ रा मिगसर वद ११ ब्रसपतवार रो जनम समत १८०६ रा भादवा — — — तु माहारोट में टौके विराजिया समत १८०६ रा माहा वद १२ मंगलवार जौधपुर पधार सिणगारचोकौ राजतिलक विराजिया समत १८४६ रा असाठ वद ११ (?) देवलोक हँवा । .....

It will be noted that the last date differs from that in Tod, which is Samvat 1850. The day of the demise is again given in p. 153b as Samvat 1849, Asādha vadi 14, midnight. The chronicle of Vijē Singha does not end with page 153b, nor with the list of his *satis* and of the public works completed under his reign, but an addition of 12 more pages is made, in which some subsidiary information is given and some particular events are related, which had been omitted in the main narrative. This addition is introduced p. 158b with the words:—

माहाराज श्रीविजेसिंघजी रा वखत रौ वातां बाकी रहौ सो अठे लिखौ रौ विगत ॥

This addition exhibits, besides less important information, a copy of two letters, dated Samvat 1829, by rānā Ara Sī, in which he commits the province of Godhvāra to the care of Vijē Singha (pp. 161b—162b), and a detailed account of how the latter wrested Īmarakotā from the Tālapuriyās, got rid of

Vijara, etc. (pp. 162b—171b). At the end the date of the loss of Īmarakoṭa (Samvat 1869) is anticipated.

(e) महाराजा भौमसिंघजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 172a to p. 188b.

After four lines giving the principal dates, the chronicle begins :—

माहाराज श्रीभौंवसिंघजी पोहोकरण सुं जेसलमेर परण्णौजण  
पधारिया था सो उठे माहाराज श्रीविजेसिंघजी देवलोक छवां रौ खबर  
पोहोतौ तहै ताकौद सुं कूच कर पोहोकरण पधारिया । .....,

and ends with the list of *satis*. The last page gives the date of birth (S. 1818) and demise (S. 1848) of Guman Singha, son of Vijè Singha, and the date of birth of his son Māna Singha (S. 1839).

The fourth volume consists of 313 leaves, of which 4 are blank, 2 at the beginning and 2 at the end. It contains :—

(f) महाराजा मानसिंघजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 313a.

This begins :—

माहाराज विजेसिंघजी रे माहाराज कवार फतेसिंघजी पाटवौ  
ह्या सो चलियां पक्के पासवानजी अरज कर ने कवरजी सेरसिंघजी नू  
जुगराजपदवी दिराई थी ने पासवानजी रा वाभा तेजसिंघजी चल गया  
तरे मानसिंघजी ने पासवानजी आप रे खोलै ज्युं राखिया था .....

In pages 46a—49b a list is given of the chiefs, officers and Cāraṇas who in the fort of Jodhpur sustained the siege of Samvat 1863; the number of the Cāraṇas being seventeen, whereon Māna Singha composed the following couplet :—

ठोड़ ठोड़ चंवक ठहटहिया । भड़ अहिया के छोड़ भव ।

वालौ लाज तजै के वहिया । सतरै जद रहिया सकव ॥ १ ॥

In pages 104a—106a the chronicler gives the Marwari text of the treaty concluded with the East India Company, Samvat 1875, and in pp. 158a—168b that of the conventions with Colonel John Sutherland. Pages 172b—243a contain a table exhibiting the names of the chiefs and fiefs of Marwar, and the figures of their respective income. In pages 169b—170a it is stated that the aforesaid table or report was caused to be drawn up by Māna Singha at the instance of Colonel Sutherland. From p. 244a to p. 289a we have a :—

सिरदाराँ रौ पौठियाँ रौ विगत, containing genealogies of the different chiefs, with occasional particulars concerning the fiefs in their possession, as in the following genealogical account of the Cāpāvatas of Āūvò:—

खांप चांपावतां रा ठिकांगां रौ पौढीयां । १ गंव आऊबो ।  
 राठोड़ देवीसिंघ २ कुसालसिंघ ३ खोले लांबियां सुं आया वखतावर-  
 सिंघ ४ माधोसिंघ ५ सिवसिंघ ६ जेतसिंघ ७ कुसलसिंघ ८ तेज-  
 सिंघ ९ आईदांन १० दलपत ११ गोपालदासोत १२ मांडण १३ जसो  
 १४ भेरुदास १५ चांपावत १६ आईदांनोत वाजै आऊबो जसाजी  
 रो वसायो है पेहलो सुरजमलोतां रे हो तेजसिंघजी सुं इणां रै ह्वचै  
 म्हाराज अजौतसिंघजी दीयो ॥

The chronicle is resumed p. 289b, with the composition of the *pañcāyata*, in Samvat 1896. The demise of Māna Singha is described p. 300a.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cārana Āsiyò Gañesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 4:—जोधपुर रा राठोड़ाँ रौ ख्यात .

The same work, complete in three volumes, leather-bound, in the shape of a *vahī* or account-book, each leaf measuring  $32\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches<sup>1</sup> and containing from 45 to 60 lines of 16 to 23 *akṣaras*. The MS. contains the same and identical text as the preceding one (MS. 3), and, being somewhat older, appears to be the original from which the latter was copied. It is itself a copy of an older original, of which no mention is made.

The first volume consists of 118 leaves, of which the first two were originally left blank, and are therefore not included in the original enumeration, though afterwards they were also filled with some subsidiary information and all the leaves were numbered afresh. The volume contains:—

(a) मंडोवर का वर्णन, p. 1b, a very short description of Mandora, in Hindi, not going beyond 29 lines of writing. It begins:—

<sup>1</sup> This is the size of the first volume. The other two measure only 26 to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

अबल में यहाँ मांडव्य रिसौ का आखम था इस सबब से इस जगे का नाम मांडव्याखम ज्वा इस लफज विगड़ कर मंडोवर ज्वा है...

It states that the first inhabitants of Maṇḍora were Nāgas and supports the statement by quoting the word *Nāgadari*, the name of the torrent which flows at Maṇḍora in the rainy season, and the *Nāgapañcamī* festival, which is still held there.

(b) कितरौक वाताँ नौचला पानाँ मांहे बाकी रहौ तिके अठे  
लिखौ, pp. 2a and 3a-b, some subsidiary information to be added to the text of the *khyāta* below. It comprises three notes: one on Jē Canda and Prithī Rāja to be inserted p. 5, one on Salakhō to be inserted p. 10, and one on the ancient history of Marwar. This is written in Hindī. The note on Jē Canda begins :—

राज जेचंद राजसु जिग कियौ जि[ण] मै सारा राजा आया  
 चवांण प्रिधीराज नहौ आयौ .....

(c) राठौडँ रौ वंसावलौ, from p. 4a to p. 5a. A genealogy of the Rāthoras from the creation to Bharatha—the 123rd in descent from Nārāyaṇa—, who is represented as having installed himself on the throne of Kanōja, after killing its Pāṇvāra ruler Ajē Pāla, in the year Samvat 516, or shortly afterwards. The first lines are in a kind of Hindī, corrupted by Māravāri peculiarities :—

ईसवर अरूप है जिस्त कै जिहांन वनानै कौ म[न]सा ह्लै जब  
 जमौन पानौ आग ह्वा आसमांन वगैरै पेदा ह्लै .....

(d) राठौडँ रौ वंसावलौ तथा ख्यात आदिनारायण सूँ महाराजा  
जसवन्तसिंहजौ ताँई, from p. 6a to p. 117b. In the beginning it is a mere genealogical list of names borrowed from the Purāṇas, with occasional biographical notes, which become more and more diffuse as we go on, till with *rāva Sīhō*—the 131st in the genealogy—the *vamśāvalī* takes the form of a real *khyāta*. The origin of the Rāthoras is traced to Kalyāṇī, in the Karanāṭaka, and thence to Kanōja :—

उतन कुंकणदेस गठ कल्याणौ करणाटक पछे कनवज थौ  
 कनोजीया कहांणा (p. 6a).

Leaf 9 is blank. For Jē Canda two dates are given, viz. Samvat 1132 and Samvat 1181, the former being the date of his

accession to the throne, and the latter the date of his death. He is represented as having had a son by name Varadāi Sena, who, at his turn, had two sons, Seta Rāma and Thira Pāla. The former was the father of Sihò. The account of the exploits of Malinātha, son of Salakhò and step-brother of Vīrama De, which is one of the most important omissions in Tod's *Annals of Marwar*, is given p. 10a ff. Here Malinātha is represented as having made himself king of Khera, in Mahevò, in the year Samvat 1431. Of his eldest son, Jagamāla, it is said that he helped Ghara Si of Jesalmer against the Muhammadan invaders. The date of the death of Virama De is given as Samvat 1440.

With p. 17a begins the *khyāta* of Cūdò, the first episode related being the well-known legend of the hospitality granted him by the Cārana Ālhò at Kālāū :—

वौरमजौ जोयावटि मै मारांगा तरै चूंडाजौ रौ मा मांगलियांगौ  
चूंडाजौ नै ले नै मारवाड़ मै आई सो थलि मै गांव कालाऊ चारण  
आल्हा बारठ रै घरै आय मांगलियाणौ आप रो आपो छिपाय रहौ  
चूंडोजौ चारण आल्हा रै केरड़ा चरावै ...etc.

The particulars of the death of Cūdò are not related, but it is simply stated, as also remarked by Tod, that he died in battle together with one thousand Rajputs :—

पक्कै कवरां रो साथ नागैर सु नैसरीयौ नै राव चूंडो अेक  
हजार रजपुतां सु कांम आयौ (p. 18b).

The history of Cūdò's successors proceeds in chronological order, and particulars become more and more diffuse as we come down with the times. The last reign described in this volume is that of Jasavanta Singha, whose chronicle begins from p. 77b. After the figures of the income of the *jāgīr* of Marwar, drawn up by the Pañcoli Manohara Dāsa, the narrative begins as follows :—

महाराज जसवंतसिंघजौ संवत् १६८३ रा महाबद ४ मंगलवार  
रै बुरहांनपुर हवैलौ मै जनम संवत् १६६१ रा सावण सुद ६ कासमीर  
मै राजा गजसिंघजौ पातसाह साहिनिहां सू अरज कर वडौ बेटौ  
अमरसिंघजौ टौका थौ दूर कर जसवंतसिंघजौ टौका नू थापिया संवत्  
१६६४ रा असाठ बद ७ महाराज जसवंतसिंघजौ नू टौकौ पातसाह  
साहिनिहां आपरा हाथ सू आगरै दियौ जसवंतसिंघजौ जोधपुर सू  
बूंदौ परणीजण गया उठै महाराज गजसिंघजौ रौ खबर आई नै

पातसाहजी रौ ह्लकम आयौ दरगा आवजो तरै आगरै पधारिया ... etc.

After the *khyāta* of Jasavanta Singhā, which comes to an end p. 105a, we have :—

(e) राव अमरसिङ्घजी रौ वात, from p. 106a to p. 110a, namely a biographical account of Amara Singhā (see MS. 5 (j)) beginning :—

महाराज गजसिंघजी रे पाटवौ कवर अमरसिंघजी या सौ महाराज इणां सु नाराज या तिण सु अमरसिंघजी नै टीका सु दूर कौया संवत १६६१ लाहौर बुलाय पातसाहजी रै जूदा चाकर राखीया तरै पातसाह साहजिहां अठाई हजारौ जात दोळ हजार असवारां रौ मनसब दैयौ तिण मै वडोद व गैरै पांच परगना दैया ...etc.

(f) राव रायसिङ्घजी रौ वात, from p. 110b to p. 112a. After five introductory lines, the narrative begins :—

पछै संवत १७१५ ओरंगजेब रे नै साहसुजा रै पटणा कनै गाव कुरड़ै लड़ाई ह्रै जिण मै रायसिंघजी वडौ बाहादुरी कौवौ ...,

and closes with the information that mahārājā Ajita Singhā put to death the two sons of Indra Singhā and mahārājā Abhē Singhā took Nāgōra from Indra Singhā.

(g) महाराजा अजितसिङ्घजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 115a to p. 117b. The beginning of the chronicle of Ajita Singhā, ending abruptly in the penultimate page of the book with the words :

श्रीजी रै उमरावां नू फुरमान,

in the description of the march of the Rāṭhōras from Pisōra to Lāhōra. In the second volume the same chronicle is started afresh.

The second volume consists of 290 leaves, and contains :—

(h) जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात महाराजा अजितसिङ्घजी सूँ महाराजा बखतसिङ्घजी ताँई, from p. 1a to p. 184b. A chronicle of the reigns of Ajita Singhā, Abhē Singhā, Rāma Singhā, and Bakhat Singhā, identical with the contents of the second volume of the preceding MS.

(i) महाराजा रामसिंहजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 187a to p. 190a.

The beginning of the chronicle of Rāma Singha related again in the same words as in the corresponding place in (h) above, and going as far as the mention of six elephants given by Rāma Singha to the six most eminent *jāgīrdārs*.

The third volume consists of 334 leaves, of which the last 18 are blank. The numeration begins with p. 5, which is marked 1, and goes as far as p. 266, marked 262. The next four pages are blank, and then come other 45 pages, which have a numeration by themselves. The volume contains :—

(j) महाराजा विजैसिंहजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 3b.

Only the beginning, a duplicate copy of the beginning of the following (k).

(k) जोधपुर रा राठौडँ रौ ख्यात महाराजा विजैसिंहजी सूँ महाराजा मानसिंहजी ताँई, from p. 5a to p. 266a. Identical with the correspondent part in the preceding MS.(l) ख्यात माँहली वात महाराजा विजैसिंहजी है राज रौ सिन्ध रौ सुलक ऊमरकोट टालपुरियाँ कना सूँ लियौ नै विजड़ नै चूक करायौ तिण रौ विगत, from p. 271a to p. 276a. Identical with the contents of pp. 154a—158b, in the third volume of the preceding MS.(m) महाराजा मानसिंहजी है राजलोक कँवर बायाँ पड़दाव्याँ वाभाँ वगैराँ रौ विगत, from p. 277a to p. 278a. A list of the wives and sons of Māna Singha.(n) वौकानैर रा राजा डूँगरसिंहजी है नाँवै करनेल ज्याँन बुरक साहेब बहादुर अजगट गवर्नर जनरल राजपूताना कौ तरफ सूँ खरौतौ आयौ तिण रौ नकल, from p. 279a to p. 280b. A copy of an official letter by Col. John Brook to māharājā Dūgara Singha of Bikaner, dated the 24th January 1873. In Hindūstānī. It begins :—

अपरं च आप कुं गदौनसौनौ रथास्त वौकानैर फरमाया गया ओर दैनसौनौ का खिलत सिरकार दोलतमदार कौ तरफ से कल

आप कुं पेहनाया गया परंत आप कुं मालुम होय के पिछ्ले वरस इस रथाल्त मैं वेइंतजांमौ फेल रही थी .....

(o) सिरदाराँ रौ पौढ़ियाँ रौ विगत, from p. 282a to p. 315a.

A genealogical account of the *Sirdārs* of the Jodhpur State, at the time of Māna Singha. The work properly begins p. 283a, with the genealogy of the *thākura* of Āūvò :—

गांव आउवो र ॥ कुसालसिंघ १ बखतावरसिंघ २ माधोसिंघ ३  
सिवसिंघ ४ ... etc.

In the last pages genealogies of *mutasaddis*, *Osavālas*, etc., are also incorporated.

(p) मुलक वसिया जिणाँ रौ विगत, from p. 315a to p. 316a.

A note giving the dates of the foundation of the principal cities of Rajputana. Cfr. MS. 5, (h).

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇā Āsiyò Gānesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 5.—फुटकर ख्यात .

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, consisting of 330 leaves,  $24\frac{3}{4}$ " to 6" in size, stitched together at one end. Each page contains from 45 to 60 lines of writing, and each line from 18 to 24 *aksaras*. Marwari script, written in a running hand. The main part of the MS. may be a hundred years old at the most, but possibly some leaves at the beginning and certainly about 100 leaves at the end were written subsequently. In the oldest part of the MS. there are frequent additions by a later hand. The enumeration begins after leaf 6, and goes from 1 to 229, but leaves 220—229 are somewhat later in time. The original MS. is therefore represented by pp. 1—219. The remaining pages are not numbered.

The MS. contains :—

(a) किसनगढ़ रौ ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 3a<sup>1</sup>. A very summary historical sketch of Kisanagadha, probably compiled during the time of mahārājā Māna Singha of Jodhpur. It

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of simplicity, I disregard the original enumeration, and number all the leaves afresh from 1 to 330.

starts from the birth of Kisana Singhā and the *jāgīr* obtained by him at Āsopa:—

मोटा राजा उद्देसिंघजौ रा बेटा कौसनसिंघजौ कक्षावा रा  
भाणेजा राणी मनरंगदै रा पेट रा स० १८३६ रा जेठ व्द् २ रो जनम।  
मोटा रा[जा] उद्देसिंघजौ स० १८५१ आसोप कौसनसिंघजौ ने  
पटै दीवौ .....

(b) राठौडँ रौ वंसावलौ, p. 4a. Incomplete, as it does not go beyond the first page. A genealogy tracing the origin of the Rāthōras to Ādi Nārāyaṇa, through Brahmā, Marīci, Kaśyapa, etc. It begins:—

श्रीचादनारायणजौ रौ नाम सूं कमल उत्पन झवौ तिण मै  
श्रीव्रह्माजौ प्रगट झवा ...

(c) राजाँ रौ तथा पातसाहाँ रौ जनमपत्रियाँ, from p. 6a to p. 6b. Horoscopes of some of the Rāthōra rulers of Jodhpur from Jodhō to the sons of Māna Singhā, as well as of Cahu-vāṇa Pr̥thvī Rāja, Kachavāhā Savāl Jē Singhā and Pratāpa Singhā, and of four of the emperors of Dillī, from Akbar to Orangzeb. P. 6a the horoscope of Jasavanta Singhā II has been added by a later hand.

(d) कौलनामौ सिरकार अङ्गरेजाँ है नै जोधपुर महाराजा मानसिङ्घजौ है, from p. 9a to p. 10b. A copy of the treaty between the Hon. East India Company and mahārājā Māna Singhā of Jodhpur, concluded at Dillī by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Vyāsa Āsopā Visena Rāma, Samvat 1875 (*sic!*). It begins:—

सौरकार अंगरेज कंपनौ बहादुर कै अर मांहाराज मानसिंघ बहादुर राज जोधपुर जुगराज न्हाराज कवार क्त्रसिंघ बहादुर कै अर मौसतर मटकलप चारलस साकलस<sup>1</sup> बाहदुर .....

(e) जोधपुर रौ ख्यात, or, more properly, जोधपुर रा राठौडँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 11a to p. 76b. A history of the Rāthōras of Marwar from the settlement of Sihō to the death of Jasavanta

<sup>1</sup> Corrupt rendering of Theophilus.

Singha. The first two pages contain a description of Mandora. The text begins :—

... जोधपुर रौ हकीगत [॥] आद सहर मंडोवर थो सासत्र मै पदमपुरांण मै इण समत ने मंडोवर सुमेर रो बेटो कहै क्वै तौण रो माहातम घणो कहै क्वै मंडलेश्वर माहादेव नंदौ नागदरौ सुरजकुंड रो घणो माहातम क्वै .....

The chronicle ends with the names of the *satis* of Jasant Singhā.

(f) अजितविलास or महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 77a to p. 121a. A chronicle of the reign of Ajita Singha mahārājā of Jodhpur. The chronicle does not begin with the birth of Ajita Singha, as might be supposed, but starts from the very migration of Seta Rāma and Sīhō from Kanōja. According to this account, the Solankinī obtained in marriage by Sīhō, was the sister of Cāvarō Mūla Rāja of Pāṭana :—

अथ राठोड़ मारवाड़ मै आया तौण रौ हकिगत लौखंते ॥ राव सौहोजी सेतराम रो राव सौहोजी कनवज सु आया स० १२१२ रा कातौ सुद २ लाखा फुलांणौ तु मार पाटण रा चावडा मूलराज तु फतै दौराई नै मूलराज रे बेण सोलंकणौ परणीजीया .....

Follows the story of the dream had by the Solankinī in Kherā, and then a very summary account of the Rāṭhōra princes intervening between Sīhō and Ajita Singha, with many quotations of traditional songs, till p. 82b the history of the latter prince commences from his birth at Lāhōra. From p. 99b to p. 103a, the narrative is broken by the insertion of a small poem of 212 *dūhās*, composed by Ajita Singha to record the names of those faithful ones who served him during his exile. It begins :—

करौ वौखा मै चाकरौ .....,

and ends :—

सदा रहै निज दास ॥ २१२ ॥.

From p. 108b to p. 110a again there is an insertion of 117 *dūhās*, the first part of which were composed by Ajita Singha in Samvat 1773, to commemorate the death of Kalyāṇa Singha, thākura of Ālaniyāvāsa, and Sirdār Singha, thākura

of Rīyā. These *dūhās* are stated to have been composed at Dvārikā, where Ajita Singha went to worship in Samvat 1773. The first *dūhō* runs as follows :—

ओर सबै आणंद झवौ अेक वात नह चाह ।  
कौल्यांणो राजड़ तणो मुवो दारका मांह ॥५॥

*Dūhō* 47 contains a reproach to the two wives of Sirdār Singha, who refused to share their husbands' funeral pyre :—

सिरदारै साथे झंतौ नारौ परतग दोय ।  
ठालौ मूलौ रहे गई साथ गई नह कोय ॥४७॥

Next follow four *dūhās* commemorating the kāyastha Rāma Kisana, who also died in Samvat 1773 at Barodō. It seems that Ajita Singha's pilgrimage to Dvārikā was saddened by some epidemic disease, which decimated his retinue, for in *duhō* 61 he regrets the loss of three thousand people :—

तौरथ आवत जीवतां मर गा तौन हजार ।

and in *duhō* 63 says that animals also died in considerable number :—

ईतै मर गे राह में मांणस तौन हजार ।  
ऊंट तुरंगम बैल रो कर कुंण सकै सुमार ॥६३॥

The remaining *dūhās* give an account of what passed during Ajita Singha's march back to Jodhpur, beginning from the injunction, received at Viramagāva from the Emperor, to return immediately (*duhō* 65).

The murder of Ajita Singha is related p. 120b, but no mention is made of the author of it. It is simply stated that :—

चूक सु न्हाराज बैकुंठ पधारौया .

With the beginning of p. 121a, the life of Ajita Singha comes to an end, but the chronicle is further continued, without any interruption, as far as Māna Singha. Since this part has nothing to do with the title of *Ajita-vilāsa* given above, it may be better classed separately, as follows :—

(g) जोधपुर रौ ख्यात महाराजा अमैसिङ्गनौ सुँ महाराजा  
मानसिङ्गनौ ताँई, from p. 121a to p. 285b. It contains a continued chronicle of the reigns of Abhē Singha, Rāma Singha, Bakhat Singha, Vijē Singha, Bhima Singha, and Māna Singha. P. 145b the chronicler relates the death of Bakhat Singha,

without making any allusion to his having been poisoned, and then makes a very interesting remark concerning his capabilities :—

स० १८०६ रा आसौज वद १३ म्हाराज श्रीबखतसिंघजौ सोनोली  
रां डेरां दैवलोक झवां नै कदात उमर बोहोतेरी झवै तो दीली  
बौराजै जीसो तैज थो ... ,

namely : he was such a powerful genius that, had he lived somewhat longer, he might have possibly sat on the throne of Dillī. It is noteworthy that the same opinion is expressed by Tod, p. 105 of his II volume (2nd edition). The reign of Vijē Singha begins p. 147a, that of Bhima Singha p. 184a, and that of Māna Singha p. 202a. As remarked above, the pages subsequent to p. 219 have been written somewhat later. P. 235a the following *gīta rō dūhō* is reported as having been composed by Māna Singha on the death of the Cārana Vanasūra Jugatō Tejāvata :—

पूरै पखै चाकरौ पूगौ मरजौ रौ सुख मौठौ ।  
सुकवां जुगता सुकव सरीसौ दुयणौ जणौ न दौठौ ॥

Another interesting information, which testifies to Māna Singha's predilection for the Cāranas, is given p. 242a, where it is recorded that on the Cārana Vākī Dāsa's telling Māna Singha that he had a sum of 84,000 rupees in his possession, and would like to make up one *lākha*, he at once gave orders for 16,000 rupees to be paid to him. The *khyāta* ends abruptly p. 285b.

Then comes :—

(h) याद जो रहैर गँव वसिया तिणाँ रौ संक्षेप [ सूँ ], from p.

286a to p. 287b. A short note giving the dates of the foundation of the most important cities in Rajputana. It begins with Dillī, and ends with Kucāmanā and gāva Rāhaṇa. The list contains 34 items, and is apparently compiled from different sources, as in places it is stated that one *khyāta* gives one date and another another.

Next comes :—

(i) और इलकाबनाँवै अङ्गरेजाँ रौ तरफ सूँ श्रीहजूर साहिबाँ  
है नाँवै आवै तथा श्रीहजूर साहिबाँ गै तरफ सूँ जावै तिणा गै नकल,

from p. 288a to p. 291a. A collection of formal modes of beginning and closing an official letter, as practised by the English, the Mahārājā of Jodhpur and the other native rulers in their mutual correspondence.

The following pages contain :—

(j) राजौ अमरसिंघजौ रौ वात, from p. 292a to p. 297b.

A biographical sketch of Amara Singha of Jodhpur, the eldest son of mahārājā Gaja Singha, who was excluded from the succession and met a violent death at the imperial court at Agra. It begins :—

अमरसिंघजौ रो जन्म १६७० रो थो नै १६६० रा बै० द० मै  
राजाजौ श्रीगजसिंघजौ बाखटो दैयो जद पतस्यां रुहाजांहां लोहोर  
पधारैया थां सु म्हाराज पौण साथै लाहोर थां नै कंवर अमरसिंघजौ  
बरस २० रौ उमर मे थां .....

At the end it is stated that the *vāta* is a true copy from the original, which was written in the year Samvat 1703.

(k) महाराजा मानसिंघजौ रै राण्याँ पासवानाँ कँवरा वाभा  
भाई ज्वा तिणाँ रौ विगत, from p. 298a to p. 299a. A list of the sons of Māna Singha, both legitimate and non-legitimate.

(l) महाराजा तखतसिंघजौ रै कँवराँ रौ विगत, from p. 300b to p. 301a. A similar list of the sons of Takhat Singha.

(m) सासण घटदरसण रै गाँव, from p. 302a to the end. A list of *śāsanas* with the figures of their income, etc.

The MS. is in the possession of Cārana Vanasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

## M. 6.—मूहणौत नैणसौ रौ ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, leather-bound, originally consisting of 137 leaves, of which 116 filled with writing, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of 23 more leaves containing some extraneous matter. Size of the leaves  $32'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ , 56 to 60 lines of writing per page, 18 to 25 *akṣaras* per line.

The MS., as it stands now, contains :—

(a) ख्यात मूहणौत नैणसौजौ रौ वणायोडौ, from p. 4a to p. 119a. The famous *Khyāta* or rather collection of *Khyātas*

by Mūhan̄òta Nèna Sī Jèmalòta, formerly *hākim* at Malāraṇò, then minister to mahārājā Jasavanta Singhā from Samvat 1714 to 1723. The *khyāta* is incomplete, as it contains only the first half of the work, namely the genealogies of the different Rajput tribes, as far as the end of the *Kānhara De ri vāta*. Copied by the Pañcoli Gumān Malla, in Samvat 1928.

The chapters contained in the text are the following :—

1. सौसोदियाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 4a to p. 22b. It starts with a legend tracing the origin of the Sisodiyās to ten generations before rāvala Bāpò, namely to Soma Datta, a posthumous son to a king of Nāsika, born at Nāgadraha and grown up by a brāhmaṇa named Vijē Datta. The text begins :—

आदि सौसोदिया आदि गैहिलोत कहौजै ओके वात यं सुणो  
इणां रौ ठाकुराई पेहली दिखण नु नासक चंबक ज्ञतौ सू इणां रै  
पूरबज रै सूरज रै उपासन ज्ञतो ... etc.,

and closes with a note on Devaliyyò.

2. बूँदौ रा धणिया हाडाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 22b to p. 26b. It begins with Vāgò's son Hādò Devò, who went from Bhēsaraṇa to Būdī and after killing the Mīnò king ruling there, made himself lord of the place. At the end a list of the Rajputs residing in the State of Būdī is also added.

3. वागडियाँ चज्जवाणाँ रौ पौढौ, from p. 26b to p. 27a. A genealogy of the Vāgaras from Brahmā (1st) to Lāla Singhā (39th).

4. दहियाँ रौ वात, from p. 27a to p. 27b. Written at Parbatasara in the year Samvat 1722. It traces the origin of the Dahiyās from Thālanèra to Ajamerā, where they became possessors of Derāvara (Parbatasara), Harasora, and Māharòta. Then follows a genealogy from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to Mahā Singhā (47th).

5. बूँदेलाँ रौ वात, from p. 27b to p. 28a. The chapter consists of three parts: an account of the *gadhas* held by the Būdelās, compiled from informations supplied to the author by Cakra Sena, cākara of rājā Vara Singhā, in Samvat 1710, then the *vāta* proper compiled from Kesò Dāsa's *Kavipriyā*; and lastly a genealogy from rājā Virū (1st) to Vikramajita (18th), son of Juga Rāja.

6. गठ बन्धव रा धणियाँ रौ वात, from p. 28a to p. 28b.

7. सौरोहौ रा धणिया देवडाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 28b to

p. 37b. Composed in Samvat 1717. It begins with the sacrifice on Mount Ābū, and closes with a long series of *chappaya kavittas*, by Āsiyò Mālò.

8. भायलाँ रौ वात, from p. 38a to p. 38b.

9. सोनगरा चज्जवाणीं रौ वात, from p. 39a to p. 43a. It starts from rāva Lākhaṇa, who obtained the sovereignty of Nādūla through the favour of Āśāpūrī devī, and ends with the death of Kānhara De, Samvat 1368.

10. साचोर रा चज्जवाणीं रौ वात, from p. 43a to p. 45b.

11. बोडा चज्जवाणीं रौ वात, p. 46a.

12. काँपलिया चज्जवाणीं रौ वात, from p. 46a to p. 46b.

13. खीचिया चज्जवाणीं रौ वात, from p. 46b to p. 48a. In the beginning a short genealogy is given from rāva Lākhaṇa to Māṇaka Rāva, and then the *vāta* proper begins from the latter.

14. अणहलवाड़ा पाटण रौ वात, from p. 48a to p. 48b. From the foundation of Anahilavārā by Cāvarō Vana Rāja to the conquest of Gujarat by Akbar, Samvat 1629.

15. सोलङ्किया पाटण आयाँ रौ वात, from p. 48b to p. 49a.

16. जाडेचा लाखा नूँ सोलङ्की मूलराज मारियाँ रौ वात, from p. 49a to p. 50b.

17. रुद्रमालौ प्रासाद सौधराव [जैसिङ्करे] करायौ तिण रौ वात, from p. 50b to p. 52a.

18. सोलङ्किया खेराडँ रौ वात, from p. 52a to p. 52b.

19. सोलङ्किया नाथवत रौ वात, from p. 52b to p. 53a.

20. कक्षवाहाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 53a to p. 61a. The work starts with a *vāta* *rājā Prithī Rāja rī*, giving an account of his pilgrimage to Dvārikā and his marriage with the daughter of rāṇo Sāgò. Then a long *vamśāvalī* is exhibited, in which, on the authority of Bhāta Rāja Pāṇa, the origin of the Kachavāhas is traced to Ādi Nārāyaṇa. This *vamśāvalī* ends with Kirata Singha (180th), and then another *vamśāvalī* is given from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to rājā Puñjana (68th), after which the *khyāta* begins with an account of the foundation of Rohatāsa gadha by Rohitāsa, of Lāhōra by Lava, and of Gvālēra by Dholò, the son of Naṭa and husband of Māravāṇī.

21. खेड़ रा धग्या गोहिलाँ रौ वात, from p. 61a to p. 61b.  
It starts from the siege of Khera by the Muhammadan invaders from Khurasan.
22. पँवाराँ रौ उतपत, from p. 61b to p. 62a.
23. साँखला पँवाराँ रौ वात, from p. 62a to p. 65a.
24. सोठा पँवाराँ रौ वात, from p. 65a to p. 66b.
25. भाटियाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 66b to p. 112b. The chapter includes also separate histories of the different branches, such as : Urajanota, Jesā, Rūpasī, Saravahiyā, Jārēcā.
26. मालाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 112b to p. 113b.
27. राव सौहा रौ वात, from p. 114a to p. 116a.
28. कानड़दे रौ वात, from p. 116a to p. 119a.

The extraneous matter that has been incorporated in the MS. is the following :—

(b) तुंवर रामदेजौ रौ वात, p. 1a. The subject of the *vāta* is the well-known Rāma Sā Pira, son of Aja Mala and founder of Rāmadevarō, three *kosa* to the north of Pohakarāna. The date given for him is Samvat 1600. The *vāta* begins :

दौलौ उपर तुंवरां रो राज रथो हो सो तुंवर अनंगपाल रे  
बेटो झवो नहौ जीण सुं अजमेर रो राजा चवांण पौरधीराज दोइतो  
हो जीकण नें सं० ॥ ११३८ रा मौगसर सुद ५ दौलौ रो राज दौयो...

(c) गोगाजौ रा जनम रौ विगत, p. 1a. A very short account of the birth of Gogò, son of Cahavāṇa Jēvara, and of how he caught a serpent, when a baby in his cradle, and put the serpent's head in his mouth to suck it. Said to have lived in Samvat 1300. It begins :—

चवांण जेवर तौण रो रांणा खेताब थो गठ ददरेवे राजधानी थौ  
जीण रौ रांणी रो नांव वक्ष्ल थो ...

(d) इलकाबनाँवौ राजावाँ रै आपस मै खलिता लिखै तिण रौ,  
from p. 138a to p. 138b. Similar contents to MS. 5, (i). A small collection of forms of official letters as used by the Jodhpur Darbar in their correspondence with the rulers of Udèpura, Jēpura, Vīkānēra, Kisanagadha, Sirohī, and the Dakhina.

(e) उदैपुर रै राज रौ वंसावलौ, from p. 139a to p. 140a. A genealogy of the rulers of Mevāra, from Grahāditya (1st), the father of rāvala Bāpō, to Simbhu Singha (83rd).

(f) उदैपुर रा ऊमराव सोले सिरा रा बैठक रौ विगत, p. 140a. Sixteen items showing the rank and order according to which the sixteen chief *emīrs* of Udèpura sit in the presence of the Rānā.

(g) दौवाण राणाजौ पाँतिअै बैसै तरै डावौ जौँवणौ मिसल रौ विगत, p. 140. A similar note regarding the rank and order of the said sixteen *emīrs* at the Rānā's table. At the end, the following *dūkhō* is given, in which the different clans of the sixteen *emīrs* are specified :—

तण भाला तण पुरन्ना चूंडावत भिड़ चार ।  
दोय सगता दोय राठवड़ सारंगदे र पंवार ॥ १ ॥

(h) उदैपुर रा जागौरदाराँ रौ विगत खाँपवार आसामीवार, from p. 140b to 142b. A list of the *jāgīrdārs* of the Mevāra State, grouped under their different *khāpas*. At the end, a table is also given of the horses and foot-soldiers each of them is bound to supply to the State.

(i) जेसलमेर रा भाटौ महारावल् रौ वंसावलौ, from p. 143a to p. 143b. A genealogy of the Bhāti mahārāvalas of Jesalmera, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to Verisāla Kesari Singhōta (155th).

(j) वौकानेर रा राजावाँ रौ पौष्टियाँ, from p. 144a to p. 144b. A genealogy of the Rāthōra rulers of Vikānera from rāva Vīkō (1st) to mahārājā Dūgara Singha (17th).

(k) किसनगढ रा राजावाँ रौ पौष्टियाँ, from p. 145a to p. 146b. A genealogy of the Rāthōra rulers of Kisanagadha from Udē Singha to Prithī Singha. It is something more than a mere genealogy as it also contains some further information, derived apparently from at least two different *khyātas*. At the end the *pīḍhis* of Fatehgadha and Raliyāvatō are also added.

(l) ईडर रा धणौ राठौडँ रौ पौष्टियाँ, p. 147a. From the

settlement of Sonaga, son of Sihò, to Bhavāni Singhā. At the end *pīdhīs* of Sitāmaū, Ratalāma and Āmajharò are also given.

(m) दिल्ली रौ पातसाहौ रा सोबा २२ सिरकाराँ १७८ नै परगना  
४७६४ रौ पेदास रौ विगत, p. 148a. Tables exhibiting the figures, in *dāma* and rupees, of the income of each of the 22 provinces of the Dillī Empire. They bear no date.

(n) आँविर तथा जैपुर रै राज रौ पौढियाँ नै राज कियौ तिण  
रौ विगत, from p. 150a to p. 150b. Tables exhibiting the names of the rulers of Dhūḍhāra from Sodhadeva (1st) to Savāi Rāma Singhā (38th), together with the years, months and days of the reign of each.

(o) जोधपुर रा राजावाँ रा पस्वाणाँ रौ नकल, from p. 152b to p. 154a. Six *paravāñās*, three of mahārājā Ajita Singhā, two of Abhē Singhā, one of Vijē Singhā, and one of kāvāra Bhīva Singhā, addressed to the Imdā *kiledārs* of Jodhpur. The dates are Samvat 1760, 1765, 1770, 1781, 1781, 1811, 1849, respectively. The fourth *paravāñō* was issued by Abhē Singhā at Jahānābād, on the occasion of Ajita Singhā's death.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇā Āsiyō Gānesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 7:—मूहणौत नैणसौ रौ ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of a *pothī*, cloth-bound, numbering 176 leaves,  $13\frac{3}{4}$ " to  $8\frac{3}{4}$ " in size. Current Marwari script. Each page contains about 25 lines of 18 to 23 *aksaras*.

The contents are identical with those in the foregoing MS., of which this MS. appears to be a copy—made in Samvat 1941 — except for some extraneous information on *sāsanas* granted to Cāraṇas, which is inserted pp. 3a—10a. Another difference from the before-mentioned MS. is that the order of the different parts is inverted, the *khyāta* of Mūhanḍta NēṇaSī coming last. The new information contained in the present MS. is the following :—

(a) चारणाँ रा सासणाँ रौ विगत, from p. 3a to p. 10a. Consisting of seven separate notes as below :—

1. A note recording that the village Jodharāvasa was given in *śāsana* to Khiriyò Cira, at the time of rāja Prithī Rāja of Vīkānēra and Sagara of Mevāra, in the year Samvat 1672 (p. 3a). After three introductory lines the text begins:—

खिड़ीया चांनणजौ रा बेटा तो लूगकरणजौ तिणां रा बेटा  
रायमलजौ तिणां है चिरजौ तिके गांव गोधेलावस रहता पछै उठा  
सुं जाय वौकानेर रा न्हाराज श्रीप्रथीराजजौ किलांणसिंघोत रौ  
चाकरौ लागा .....

On the margin there is the remark that the *tāmrapatra* recording the grant of the *śāsana* is still extant.

2. A note on three other villages given by the same Sagara to the Cāraṇas: Āsiyò Guñesa, Misāna Duragò, and Siñdhāyaca Khīdò.

3. A *kavitta* and a few lines of prose, recording that rāva Rinamala, who was killed at Citora, was burned by Khiriyò Cānana, who, in consequence, was deprived of his *śāsana* by rāṇò Kūbhò, and emigrated to Marwar, where rāva Jodhò gave him the village of Godhelāva, Samvat 1518 (p. 4a). The *kavitta* begins:—

चूक झवो चौतोड़ राव रिणमल माराणौ ।

4. A short note giving the names of the descendants of Cira (p. 5a).

5. A note on the Debhalā Cāraṇas of Curalī (pp. 6a—6b).

6. A note on the Āsiyā Cāraṇas of Khūḍālò and Khātāvasa (pp. 7a—8b). The history of the Āsiyās is traced back to the time of Nāhara, the Parihāra ruler of Mandora, whose son Dhòma is said to have been killed by one of them. In consequence the Āsiyās were obliged to leave the Parihāras, and to go to the Sīdhalas. The fact is recorded in a *kavitta* beginning:—

धोम कंवर मारियौ राव नाहड़ रीसाणौ ।

गौ आसल सौंधला सांम सुं दोह कहाणौ । १ । ... etc.

Afterwards rāva Jodhò gave the village of Khūḍālò to Āsiyò Pūnaga. The descendants of the latter are traced as far as Khātò Lābāvata, who lived under Udè Singhā, and got from him a newly founded village, which was called Khātāvasa, after him.

7. A note on the Khiriyā Cāraṇas of Jagatesapurò (p. 10a).

The MS. belongs to Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 8 :—**राठौडँ रौ फुटकर कविता तथा  
ख्यात नै पौढियाँ .**

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, leather-bound, consisting of 133 leaves,  $32\frac{1}{4}$  to 11 inches in size. Accurate and beautiful handwriting. Each page generally comprises 26 lines, and each line consists of from 30 to 35 *aksaras*. The MS. contains :—

(a) ख्यात रौ फुटकर कविता, from p. 7b to 9b. A collection of miscellaneous songs commemorating some historical persons or facts. The first one is a somewhat disconnected series of verses referring to Prithī Rāja Cāhavāṇa and Jē Canda of Kanōja. It begins :—

ग्यारै सै अकेकावनै	चैत तैज रविवार ।
कनवज देखण कारणै	चल्यौ तु संभरवार ॥ १ ॥

Next follow miscellaneous commemorative songs of the Rā-thoras of Marwar, from Cūḍò to Rāghò Dāsa Dvārakādāsota. The first one is by Bāraṭha Dūḍò, and begins :—

असुरां सूँ कौध कमंध असंकित ।

The songs are not given in due order. After a series of 27 *dūḥās* on mahārāja Gaja Singhā, by Khiriyò Narbada (p. 9a), the songs come of Karana Rāmota, Jāhana Sī, Dvārakā Dāsa Khaṅgārōta, and Rāghò Dāsa Dvārakādāsota.

(b) राठौडँ रौ वंसावली तथा ख्यात ब्रह्मा सूँ महाराजा जस-वन्तसिङ्गंजी ताँई, from p. 13a to p. 45b. In the beginning it is a mere list of names, but from rāva Sihò the *vamśāvalī* is enlarged into a real *khyāta*, illustrated by frequent quotations of *phuta-kara kavitā*. It begins :—

ब्रह्मा १ मरौच २ कश्यप ३ सूर्य ४ मनु ५ इत्वाकु ६ विकुक्त ७ दुर्जय ८ प्रथुराज ९ समुद्र १० ..... etc.

The *khyāta* ends abruptly p. 45b with Jasavanta Singhā's marriage at Sirohi, Samvat 1715 :—

पक्षे महाराज जोधपुर सूँ सं १७१५ चैत सुद ५ असवार ज्ञाना दसराहौ सथलांगै कियौ पक्षे वैर मैं सौरोहौ परणिया ॥

Possibly, the *khyāta* was composed at about that time or shortly afterwards.

Between this part of the MS. and the next (c), some disconnected information is inserted, namely :—

1. An account of how the Bhātī Māgō married the daughter of the Cāraṇa Varasarò Māvala, her name Jhīmā, and had a son, by name Canda, from her. And :

2. An account of the feud between the Bhātī Goyanda Dāsa, a subject of mahārāja Sūra Singhā of Jodhpur, and Kisana Singhā, and of the revenge Sūra Singhā took on Kisana Singhā (Samvat 1671).

(c) राठौड़ाँ रौ खाँपाँ रौ पौढियाँ, from p. 46a to p. 123b. Genealogies of the Rāthoras, according to their different khāpas, from rāva Rinamala to about the end of the Samvat-century 1600. Cfr. MS. 18, below. Beginning :—

राव रिणमल बडौ रजपूत अवसांगसिध राहवेधी असंख प्रवाड़ै  
जैतवादौ मंडोवर राज कियौ सता कन्हा सूँ मंडोवर लियौ। राव चूंडा  
रै पाट अक वार केहिक वरस कांन्हौ बैठौ पछै कांन्हा कना राव  
रिणमल नूँ मंडोवर लैण रौ सूँस थौ ... etc.

(d) फुटकर ख्यात रौ वाताँ, p. 128b. A few short notes on different historical subjects, i.e. the sons of Tidò and Salakhò, the date of Sihò's killing Lākhò Phūlāñi (Samvat 1209), of Cūddò's taking Mandora (Samvat 1438) and Nāgora (S. 1456), the Pamvāra and Parihāra rule on Navakotī Māravāra, the founding of Mandora by Parihāra Nāhara, the descendants of Nāhara, etc.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gañesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 9 :—राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ .

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, numbering 192 leaves, of which about 70, partly at the end and partly in the course of the volume between one section and another, are blank. Size of each leaf 26" to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", number of lines and *aksaras* in each page very irregular. Pages 148b—171a are written in big calligraphical letters, very carefully. The MS. contains :—

(a) फुटकर कविता तथा ख्यात, from p. 1b to p. 2a, which includes :—

1. गैत वौकानेर रा राजा रायसिङ्हजौ रौ, a song celebrating rājā Rāya Singha's marriage with Jasamā De, a daughter to rānā Udē Siṅgha, and his fulfilling of Padamani's vow by sleeping in the palace of Citora after making a gift of 52 elephants. It begins :—

रहसी जग बोल धण दिन रासा ।

The song is followed by a short commentary in prose.

2. गुणजोधायण माँयला कवित्त दूहा, 3 *chappaya kavittas* and 4 *dūhās* from the *Guna Jodhāyana* by Gādaṇa Pasāyata.

3. सेत्रावा रा धणौ रावत लूँणा रौ वात, incomplete. Rāvata Lūṇo was contemporary with rāva Jodhò, the founder of Jodhpur. The *vāta* begins :—

तदि घोड़ा रावजौ कनै थोड़ा अर सेत्रा रा धणौ रावत लूँणा  
कनै घोड़ा धणा हृता सो रावजौ सेत्रावै घोड़ा लैंण सारु लूँण कनै  
गया .....

(b) राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात राव जोधा सुँ राव गाँगा ताँई, from p. 9b

to p. 17b. A history of the Rāthòras of Jodhpur from rāva Jodhò to rāva Gāgò. Pages 12b—14a contain a list of the *śāsanas* granted by Jodhò to Purohitas, Brāhmaṇas, Bhopās and Cāraṇas. The *khyāta* begins :—

राव जोधौ वडौ आखाड़सिद्ध रजपूत गई भोम रौ वाहरु हृच्छौ  
असंख्य प्रवाड़ा किया वैर वाहरु हृच्छौ जैतवादी हृच्छौ । राव राणगदे  
रो दोहौत रौ कोड़मदे भटियांणौ रा पेट रौ ...,

and ends with the accession to the throne of rāva Māla De (Samvat 1589).

(c) राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावली तथा ख्यात श्रीआदिनारायण सुँ राव  
गाँगा ताँई, from p. 18a to p. 47b. The same subject as above

except that the history of the Rāthòras is here traced back to the creation and corroborated by frequent quotations of commemorative songs. Amongst these there is a *Vela Vīkānera rājā Sūra Singhajī rī*, in 15 verses, by Gādaṇa Colò (pp. 41 a—b). The list of the *śāsanas*, etc., granted by Gāgò is found pp. 46b—47b. After a *vamśāvalī*, in which rāva Sihò is placed as the 144th, the *khyāta* proper begins with him as follows :—

राव सौहौ वडौ ठाकुर झओ वडा साथ रौ धणौ हँचौ मास ६  
सिकार रमतौ नै भाई अल्ह कनैज रहतौ .....

(d) राठौडँ रौ ख्यात महाराजा गजसिंहजी सूँ इन्द्रसिंहजी ताँई,

from p. 54b to p. 67a. After a line giving the date of the birth of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the text begins with a list of the wives and concubines of Gaja Siṅgha, including those who became *satis* as well as those who did not. The first one is a Vāghelī and the account given of her runs as follows :—

१ वङ्ग वाघेलौ कस्तुभदे सांगा रौ बेटौ डोलौ जोधपुर लाया था  
संवत् १८७२ सोभा सिकदार रै घरे परगिया सु रहौ तलाव कागड़ी  
नवौ बंधायौ सं० १७१५.

Next comes a list of the *śāsanas* granted by Gaja Siṅgha. The *khyāta* of Jasavanta Siṅgha begins p. 55a. The events in his reign are narrated very summarily till Samvat 1714, when the battle of Ujain is related with some particulars, and a list is given of the Rajputs who were killed or escaped (pp. 56a—58b). The names of the rānis and concubines are given pp. 60b—61b, and after these follows the list of *śāsanas* (p. 61b). Pp. 62b—63b contain an *Amara Singhaji rī vāta*, and pp. 63b—64b a list of the Rajputs who were killed in the fight between Bhāṭī Sabāla Siṅgha and Jodhō Indra Bhāṇa (Samvat 1709). Next comes a *Rāya Singhaji rī vāta* (pp. 65a—66b), and after this, a biographical account of Rāya Siṅgha's son Indra Siṅgha (pp. 66b—67a) and brother Isarī Siṅgha.

(e) राठौडँ रौ ख्यात राव मालदेजी सूँ महाराजा गजसिंहजी ताँई, from p. 83a to p. 105b. The text begins with a list of names of *rāva* Gāgō's *parivāra*, after which comes the *khyāta* of Māla De and goes from p. 84b to p. 88a, where it ends with the list of *śāsanas*. Next comes the *khyāta* of Candra Sena (pp. 88b—91a, pp. 90a—90b being left blank), and after this an account of the contest between Ugra Sena and Āsakarana, which goes as far as p. 92a where the *khyāta* of Udē Siṅgha begins. This also ends with the list of *śāsanas*, p. 97b. Next comes the *khyāta* of Sūra Siṅgha, also ending in the same manner p. 102b, and finally that of Gaja Siṅgha, ending abruptly p. 106a with the list of *satis*.

The *khyāta* of Māla De begins :—

राव मालदे वडौ प्रतापीक झओ हिंदुसथान रौ पातसाह  
कहांणौ कहै क्वै पांडव सहदेव रौ अवतार जिण संसार ऊपर जगहथ

बाधौ इण रा प्रवाड़ां रौ लेखौ न्हौं दिहाड़ा जिता हौ प्रवाड़ा किया  
केर्ई गठ कराया केर्ई गठ लिया केर्ई गठ पाड़िया ... etc.

(f) वौका जोधावत रा परवार रौ विगत, from p. 123b to  
p. 125a. A genealogical and biographical account of the  
descendants of Vikò, son of Jodhò and founder of Vikānera.  
It begins:—

राव वौका जोधावत सांखला मांडा रा दोहौतौ नौरंगदे सांखलौ  
रुण्णोचौ रो बेटौ सं० १४८७ रौ जन्म ... etc.

(g) ऊदावत खाँप रौ विगत, from p. 130b to p. 133b. It be-  
gins from Māla De with the words:—

२ मालदे ऊदावत अेक वार ऊदा मूआं पछै जैतारण गादौ  
बेठौ ...,

and ends with the name of Prithī Rāja Jētasihòta.

(h) राव मालदे रा बेटाँ पोताँ रौ विगत, from p. 142b to  
p. 170b. A genealogical account, with some historical particu-  
lars and dates, of the descendants of rāva Māla De, from the  
“motò rājā” Udè Siṅgha down to Mana Rūpa Kalyāṇadāsòta.  
It begins:—

१८ मोटौ राजा उदैसिंघ मालदे रौ ।

१९ जैतसिंघ उदैसिंघौत कक्षवाहौ रौ रावलै पहिला भेटनडा  
रौ पटौ थौ पछै जैतारण ऊई तरै राबड़ीयाख दौयौ थौ वसौ भेटनडा  
थौ राबड़ीयाख गई सु पछै सं १६७५ क्षांडि राणाजी है गया ... etc.

(i) चाँपावताँ ऊदावताँ मेड़तियाँ रौ पौढियाँ, pp. 176b, 178b,  
180b respectively.

(j) ऊमरावाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 181a to p. 183a. Apparently  
incomplete. It gives a genealogical list, with occasional his-  
torical and biographical notes, of the Cāpāvata chiefs from  
rāva Rinamala (1st) to Simbhu Siṅgha of Āūvò (18th) and  
Maṅgala Siṅgha of Pohakarāna (17th), who is still living. This  
part of the MS. is quite modern. It closes with the remark  
that the Cāpāvatas are the first in rank and dignity amongst  
all the khāpas of the Rāthòras.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇā Āsiyò Gāñesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

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## MS. 10:—जोधपुर रा महाराजा मानसिंहजी रौ तथा तखतसिंहजी रौ ख्यात .

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, originally consisting of 28 + 176 leaves, 26½" to 10" in size, and afterwards enlarged by the addition of some other 40 pages. Each page contains from 30 to 45 lines of writing, and each line from 15 to 25 *aksaras*. The original 204 leaves (28 + 176) seem to have been written by one and the same hand, though at different periods.

The MS. contains:—

(a) महाराजा मानसिंहजी रौ ख्यात संवत् १८९५ स्त्रः संवत् १९००

मैं धाम पधारिया जठा ताँई रौ, from p. 1a to p. 28b. A chronicle of the last five years in the reign of Māna Singha of Jodhpur (Samvat 1895-1900). The work is introduced by a description of the internal troubles and difficulties caused by the autocracy of Bhīva Nātha:—

ओर भौंवनाथजी उदेमंदरवालां रौ राज है कांम मे आग्या हालै  
सो सरब ओधा खिजमतां त्या जबतौ वाहालौ त्या केद कर विगड़णा  
भौंवनाथजी रौ दुवायतौ सुं झवैः अर भौंवनाथजी रा बेटा लिखमौ-  
नाथजी माहामंदर रा जिणां है बाप बैटां है आपस मै मेल नहीः ...,  
and ends p. 28b with the date of the demise of Māna Singha.

(b) महाराजा तखतसिंहजी रौ ख्यात संवत् १९०० स्त्रः संवत्  
१९२१ ताँई, from p. 1a (the numeration is started afresh after the completion of the *khyāta* of Māna Singha) to p. 176b. A continuation of the above chronicle, referring to the reign of Māna Singha's successor, Takhat Singha. It begins with a description of the funeral ceremonies of Māna Singha. After the list of the *satis* (1 rānī, 1 maid, and 4 concubines), three *gītas* and eleven *dūhās* by Sevaga Magò are quoted, as having been composed on the occasion of the mahārājā's demise. The first *gīta* begins:—

समत रे वुरा सईका शाका दुसमण भादूड़ा दुखदांन ।  
सोभा सुख संपत रौ सागर मुरधर धणौ लियो ते मांन ॥ .

Next follows a राणीजी देवढ़ी[जी] रौ गैत, possibly also composed by the same Magò, and after it two *kavittas* by Lālā Ānandi Bagasa, *vakīl* of Kisanagadha. These are in Braja. The first begins:—

धर ह्वौ को मेरु आ कुबेरु दान कंचन को ।

The chronicle of Takhat Singhā, which follows, has a particular interest of its own on account of the number of minute details it contains. It is in fact a kind of diary or register of daily events, put down by the compiler day by day, just as they happened, and he witnessed them or heard about them. The particulars are often trifling and unimportant from the historical point of view, but not the less interesting as a fresh picture of life in those, not distant, days. The few quotations below will suffice to give a fairly correct idea of the nature of the chronicle:—

१६०२ वैसाख सुद ३ आखातौज रो उक्तव दसतूर मुजब ज्वो ।

१६०२ जैथ सुद १३ श्रीहजूर रौ वरसगांठ रो उक्तव सदामंद मुजब ज्वो ।

१६०२ खाँ[वणा] सुद १ अजंटस्था आबूजी सुं आया मुसायब दिवांग बगसौ वर्गेरे सांमा दसतूर मुजब गया । (Pp. 26b—27a).

१६१२ मिगसर व्द ७ अंगरैजी नटां रो तमासो श्रीहजूर साहवा कायलांगै करायो ।

१६१२ फागुण व्द १२ मंगलवार ओर आज परभात रा चप आघूण कांनौ धरधराट ज्य धरतौ धूजी पुल २ ताँई धूजी । (P. 73a).

The chronicle continues in due order as far as the date Samvat 1921, Āsoja suda 10.

(c) फुटकर ख्यात, in the last 40 pages. This part was written at different periods and by different hands, and contains separate sections following each other without any chronological order. These are the following:—

1. A fragment chronicle, compiled on the same lines as the above (b), but written by another hand, going from Samvat 1924, Migasara vadi 2, to Samvat 1925, Vaisākha vadi 11.

2. Ditto, from Samvat 1928, Āśādha vadi 13, to Samvat 1929, Jētha vada ... (?). In this section is comprised the account of the demise of Takhat Singhā, which occurred Samvat 1929, Māgha sudi 15.

3. Ditto, from Samvat 1919, Āsoja sudi 11, to Samvat 1919, Posa vadi 1.

4. Ditto, from Samvat 1921 to Samvat 1924, Migasara vadi 12. This appears to be the continuation of the *khyāta* marked (b) and described above.

5. The text of the treaty (*ehadanāmō*) concluded between the Jodhpur State and the English in Samvat 1874, at Dillī. See MS. 5, (d).

6. A copy of the correspondence passed between mahārājā Vijē Siṅgha and rāṇā Ara Si, Samvat 1827, concerning the province of Godhvāra, which in that year was confided by the latter to the care of the former.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 11 :—फुटकर ख्यात .

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, consisting of 244 leaves of writing, wrongly numbered 242. Size of the leaves  $24\frac{1}{4}$ " to 6". The number of the lines of writing in each page varies from 32 to 58, and that of the *akṣaras* in each line from 12 to 20. Marwari script. A very important MS. containing a considerably rich mine of valuable information, mostly referable to, and compiled at the time of, mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur (beginning of Samvat century 1700). The following is a complete list of the works contained in the MS :—

(a) खावडिया राठौडँ री ख्यात, from p. 1b to p. 3b. An historical sketch of the Khābariyā Rāthoras, who, with the title of *rāvatas*, ruled in Khābara, having first Nilamō and afterwards Girāba for their capital. The work starts from the conquest of Khābara by Rīnamala Jagamālōta and the founding of Nīlamō. One of Rīnamala's descendants was Gāgō, whose sister was married at Jesalmer, after which Gāgō himself went and settled at Jesalmer, where his house is said to be still in existence. Under Tāmala the Khābariyās lost much of their territory to the Sodhās, inclusive of their capital Nilamō, and in consequence founded another capital, which was Girāba. Their territory was at last incorporated into the Jodhpur State, at the time of rāvata Dhana Rāja and mahārājā Vijē Siṅgha. The work begins :—

रिडमल जगमालैत खावड़ लौवौ नै खावड़ मै नौलमौ सहर  
रिडमल वसाय आप रो रजधानौ नौलमै बांधौ। पछै रिडमल रा वंस  
मै गांगौ खावडियौ हँओ ..... etc.

P. 1b it is recorded that the village of Bālevò was given as a *śāsana* to Rohariyò Bāratha Acalò by rāvata Bhara Mala in Samvat 1707, and the *kavitta* composed by Acalò on the occasion is also quoted. Next follows a list of other *śāsanas* granted to other Cāraṇas. Pp. 2b ff. an account is given of the descendants of three other sons of Jaga Māla, namely Bhāra Mala, Maṇḍalaka and Lākò. Bhāra Mala's descendants are called Posamiyā, and they are found in the Dedariyāra *talò*, half *kosa* from Bālevò, and in two villages in Dhāta. Maṇḍalaka and Lākò took Bāharamerā and Jūnò from Mūḍhò Cāhavāna. Subsequently, Jaga Māla went to Bāharamerā and took Maṇḍalaka to Jasola, whilst Lākò remained in Jūnò and founded an independent kingdom. His *pīdhi*s are : (1) Lākò, (2) Sekhò, (3) Jètò, (4) Ratò, (5) Bhīmò (who transferred the capital from Jūnò to Bāharamerā), (6) Kalyāna Mala, (7) Rāma Singha, (8) Rāja Sī, (9) Bhāra Mala, (10) Lāla Canda, (11) Māna Singha, (12) Padama Singha, (Māna Singha's brother), (13) Bhabhūta Singha, (14) Panajī. From this point to the end, we have the genealogy of the sons of Bhāra Mala.

(b) बौकानेर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ वंसावली, from p. 4a to p. 4b.

A genealogical list of the Rāthòra rulers of Bikaner from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to mahārājā Ratana Singha (162th). It contains only bare names. The list was evidently compiled under Ratana Singha. At the end, the name of Ratana Singha's successor Sirdār Singha has been added by a later hand.

(c) राठौड़ रौ ख्यात सुरु हूँ महाराजा अजितसिंहजी ताँई

from p. 5a to p. 99b. On the margin of the leaves, the work is called a *vamśāvalī*, and in fact it starts as such from Ādi Nārāyaṇa. After Sihò's demise, the continuity is broken by the insertion of another *vamśāvalī*, also from Ādi Nārāyaṇa to Sihò, after which the *khyāta* proper continues with the sons of the latter. After the reign of each *rāva* and *mahārājā*, lists of *rāṇis* and their sons and also of *śāsanas* are given with many details. In the beginning especially, less afterwards, additions are inserted between the lines of the writing by a later hand. Some of these additions are stated to have been taken from *khyātas* in possession of Motī Canda, a *yati* who lived under mahārājā Māna Singha. The work is much richer in names and dates than in particulars referring to historical facts, though from *rāva* Māla De particulars become also abundant. The account of *rāva* Māla De starts p. 22a as follows :—

संवत् १५८८ राव गांगे रै मरण राव मालदे टौका धडि (?)  
सौंधल बौंरम नू मार भाद्राजण लौ रायपुर रा सौंधल मार रायपुर रौ

जायगा मालगढ करायौ। सं० १५६२ भाद्रवा वद द्वि राव मालदे नागोर लौयौ वीरम मांगलौयौ हाकम राखीयौ [नागोर मैं। कुंपौ मेहराजौत फौज मैं सुसायब थौ नागोर लियौ तद गुरां श्री ख्यात मैं सं० १५६६ भाद्रवा द्वि नागोर लियौ लिखियौ है]।<sup>1</sup>

After the account of the murder of Ajita Singha (p. 94b), a life of Amara Singha is added, beginning as follows :—

कंवर अमरसिंघजौ सं० १६७० रा पोस वद १० रवि रात बड़ौ २ पल २ जातां जनम राजा श्रीगजसिंघजौ है बड़ौ बेटौ टीकायत। कुंवर श्रीजसवंतसिंघजौ है भाग कर राजा श्रीगजसिंघजौ है मन मैं आई टीका थी दूर कीजै तहै राजा श्रीगजसिंघजौ कंवर अमरसिंघ नै लाहोर थी लिख मेलौयौ जोधपुर थी थे मेड़तै जाजौ .....

(d) वौकानेर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ दौ पौढियाँ राव वौका सूँ महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजौ ताँई, pp. 100a-b. At the end there is an appendix containing also *piḍhis* of the Rāthòra rulers of Idara, from Sonaga to Bhagavāna Dāsa.

(e) खौचौवाड़ा रा राठौड़ दौ पौढियाँ, p. 101a. A genealogical list of the descendants of Hara Rāja, son of Dei Dāsa, son of Sūjò, who settled in Maū, in Khīcīvārò. The list bears the date Samvat 1693.

(f) राठौड़ अखेराजौताँ दौ पौढियाँ, from p. 101a to p. 102b. Genealogical tables of the descendants of Rāthòra Akhè Rāja Riñamalòta, i.e. Kūpāvatas, Pañcaïnòtas, etc.

(g) ख्यात दौ फुटकर वाताँ, from p. 103a to p. 108a. Miscellaneous historical information, beginning with some old traditions of the Rāthòras, headed as *Rāthòrū rī jūnī vātā* and containing particulars referring to Karama Sī Jodhāvata, Pābū Dhādhalòta, Nībò Jodhāvata, rāva Riñamala, rājā Rāya Singha of Bikaner, etc., and indulging especially on the war between rāva Māla De of Jodhpur and Jēta Sī of Bikaner, and on some events happened during the Samvat-century 1600, as well as on Akbar, the series of the rulers of Dillī from Tūvara

<sup>1</sup> The part in brackets is an addition by the later hand mentioned above.

Dasaratha to Orangzeb with the years of their respective reigns, etc.

(h) सौसोदियाँ रौ वंसावलै तथा पौष्टियाँ, from p. 108a to p. 112a. After a *siranāvō* (= *māngalācarāṇa*), the work is introduced as *Rāñā rī vamśāvalī*. The descent of the Sisodiyās is traced back to *Vijāpāna*, son of *Vrahmā*, and hence, through 56 names ending in °*sarmā*, 55 in °*āditya*, 29 *rāvalas* and 35 *rānās*, the genealogy is brought down as far as *rānā Sarūpa Singha*, who is stated to have been ruling when the list was composed. After the above *vamśāvalī*, another genealogy of the *Rānās* is given from *Guhāditya*, and this includes also *pīdhīs* of the various branches and miscellaneous information going as far as Samvat 1771.

(i) कच्चवाहाँ रौ वंसावलै तथा पौष्टियाँ, from p. 113a to p. 116b. A genealogical list of the Kachavāhās from *Kuntala* to *Jē Singha Mahāsinghōta*.

(j) देवडाँ सौरोह्नी रा धगियाँ रौ वंसावलै तथा पौष्टियाँ, from p. 116b to p. 117a. A genealogical list of the *Devarās* of *Sirohi* from *rāva Lākhāna* to *rāva Akhē Rāja*.

(k) राठौडाँ ईडर रा धगियाँ रौ वंसावलै तथा पौष्टियाँ, from p. 117a to p. 118b. A genealogical list of the *Rāthōra* rulers of *Idara* from *Sonaga Sihāvata* to *Jaga Nātha Kalyānamalōta*. It gives also the names of the *rānīs*.

(l) सौसोदियाँ रौ वंसावलै तथा पौष्टियाँ नै जागौरदाराँ रौ फेरिस्त, from p. 119a to p. 126b. A genealogical sketch of the Sisodiyās from *rānā Gira Likhama Si* to *Jagata Singha*, who died in Samvat 1709, giving besides the names of the *rānās*, also those of their wives and sons. The wife of *Likhama Si* was *Likhama De*, a daughter to *Rāthōra rāva Tidō*, son of *Chādō*. After the mention of the demise of *Jagata Singha*, which obviously took place shortly before the composition of the *vamśāvalī*, the *pīdhīs* are added of the *Sakatāvata* and *Devaliyā rā Sisodiyās*. P. 123b we come again to the death of *Jagata Singha* and a list of his *satīs*. Last comes a catalogue of the various *jāgīrs*, introduced by a note stating that it was compiled by *Mū Pithō Nārāyanōta* and brought to *Meratō* in the year Samvat 1691, where it was copied by the author of the present work. This catalogue gives first the figures of the income of the *khālasō* of *Jagata Singha*, and then the figures

of the income of the different *jāgīrs*, with the names of their holders.

(m) जैसलमेर रा भाटियाँ री वंसावलौ. from p. 127a to p.

129b. The work includes three different genealogies of the Bhātīs: the first from Nārāyaṇa to rāvala Jasavanta, the second from Daśaratha to Jēta Sī and hence to Sabala Siṅgha Dayāladāsotā (Samvat 1707), and the third from Jesala to rāvala Bhīva, born Samvat 1618. The part of the second *vamśāvalī* going from Jēta Sī to Sabala Siṅgha, contains also names of *rāṇīs* and sons. It is interesting to note that in both the second and third *vamśāvalī*, the Bhātīs are represented as *Sūryavamśīs*.

(n) बूदेलाँ री विगत, p. 130a-b. A genealogical note on the Būdelās, in which they are represented as Gēravāra Rajputs and said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Benares to Dūriyākhērō under Gēravāra Rāya Canda. At Dūriyākhērō they joined Hāla, a *sirdār* of the Bēsas, with whom they proceeded to Gūḍavānō, and hence to Kudāra, near Oṛachō, where they settled. The *pīdhis* go as far as the sons of Jhūjhāra Siṅgha, whose names, however, are not given. The note begins:—

बूदेला पहिलौ गैरवार रजपूत सु बाराणसी री तरफ नु रहता  
तठै क्यौं उवाकौ झवौ तिण था गैरवार राइचंद उठा था भाज नै  
डूँडीयाखेड़ै आया ...

(o) हाडाँ री वंसावलौ, from p. 131a to p. 133a. A genealogical list of the Hādās, in which their origin is traced to Prithī Rāja son of Somesura (1st), and hence, through Jodhō (2nd), Hādō (3rd), etc., brought down to Bhāva Siṅgha Chatra Sālōta (26th).

(p) जालोर रा धणौ चौहाण कानड़दे री वात, p. 133a-b. A rather trustworthy account of the invasion of Jālora first by Alu Khā and afterwards by Alāva Dī, ending with Kānhara De's death in the fight with the latter (Samvat 1368), and the capture of the place. The year of Alāva Dī's death is given as Samvat 1371. At the end, lists are given of the Rajputs who were killed in battle with Kānhara De, as well as those who three days after, were killed together with Kānhara De's son Virama De. The account begins:—

जालोर गठ चौहाण कानड़दे मांडीयौ सं॥ १३०० सोनगिर

भाखर रो नांव तिण भाखर ऊपर मांडौयौ चोहांणां थौ सोनगरा  
कहाणां पहलौ भीनमाल राजधानी थौ .....

(q) गठ कोटाँ री विगत, from p. 134a to p. 136b. A note on the foundation of Jodhpura, Maṇḍovara, Ajamera, Citrora, Jesalamera, Jālora, Sivāṇo, Vikānēra, Sojhata, Meratō, Jētārana, Phalōdhī, Sāgānēra, Pohakarana, Āgarō, Ahmadāvād, Mālapura, Ahamadnagara, Burānapura, Sikari-Phatēpura, Sivāṇo, Kumbhalamera, Udēpura and Nāgōra. The accounts of the last four places contain many more details than those of the others. The account of Sivāṇo (p. 135b) begins:—

सिवाणां गठ री विगत ॥ राजा विकरमादीत रो बेटो वौर-  
नारायण पंवार रो मांडौयौ गठ इंण भाखर रो नांव पहलौ क्रुंभटौ  
कहीजतौ वौरनारायण आय नै पहलौ तो गठ रा भाखर ऊपरै गठ  
मांडौयौ पछै पौपलोद रा भाखर ऊपरै गठ मांडणों मांडौयौ .....

(r) जोधपुर रा देवस्थानाँ री विगत, p. 137a-b. A list of the old temples in Jodhpur, with particulars concerning their foundation, etc.

(s) जोधपुर रा निवाणाँ री विगत, from p. 137b to p. 141b. A similar list of the *talāvas*, *kūās*, *vāvarīs*, *jharaṇās*, *kundas*, *jhālarās*, etc., in Jodhpur city and surroundings.

(t) जोधपुर वागायत री जायगा, p. 141b. A description of the principal gardens in Jodhpur, their situation, trees, wells, etc.

(u) जोधपुर गठ थौ जिके जितरे कोसे क्वै थाँ री विगत, p. 142a. A table giving the distances, in *kosas*, between Jodhpur and the small places in the neighbourhood as well as the *parganas*.

(v) गढँ साका झवा थाँ री विगत, *ibid.* A short note giving the dates of the big fights resulting in the capture of Rina-thambhōra (Samvat 1352), Citrora (Samvat 1355), Jālora (Samvat 1358), and a few other places.

(w) वागदाँ रा इलकाब, from p. 142b to p. 143b. A small collection of forms of letters as used by mahārājā Gaja Singhā

and mahārājā Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur in writing to mahārājā Jē Singha of Jēpura, Satra Sāla of Būdī, Karana Singha of Bikaner, etc., as well as to the chief *jāgīrdārs* of Marwar such as Prithī Rāja Baluvotā, Bhīva Kilyāṇadāsotā, Mahesa Dāsa Dalapatotā, and others. A specimen of a *sanad* by mahārājā Ajita Singha is also included.

(x) बदरीनाथ रा राजावाँ रौ वंसावलौ तथा मारग रौ वर्णन,

pp. 144a-b. This little work contains two parts: a genealogical sketch of the Gadhabālas, and a description of the road to the pilgrimage of Badarīnātha. In the former the origin of the Gadhabāla is traced to Kali Sāhi; a Pāvāra who migrated from Dhāra to Kamāū and was first employed in the service of the king of Kamāū, Likhamī Canda, who invested him with the *jāgīr* of Lohibō. But afterwards Kali Sāhi rebelled and set up himself as an independent sovereign in Gadhabāla. His successors are: Ajāna Sāhi (2), Bahādara Sāhi (3), Sahaja Sāhi (4, the founder of Śrinagara), Māna Sāhi (5), Bhāna Sāhi (6), Dāna Sāhi (7, Bhāna Sāhi's brother), Rāma Sāhi (8, Ditto), Syāma Sāhi (9, Ditto), Mahapata Sāhi (10, Rāma Sāhi's son), Prithī Sāhi (11); the last-mentioned one being the king who was ruling at Śrinagara at the time when the work was composed. The genealogical sketch was written in the year Samvat 1703, on the occasion of a Gōra vrāhmaṇa, named Bhagavāna, having come to Jodhpur from Badarīnātha. The second part gives an interesting description of the road to the pilgrimage of Badarīnātha, with many names of small localities. The work begins:—

परबतराज बद्रीजौ रौ धरतौ रा राजा रौ वंसावलौ । जात पंवार धारनगरौ थौ राजा कलिसाहू आयो कमाऊ रा राजा लिखमीचंद है कलिसाहू चाकर रथौ लोहिबौ गठ जागौरौ थौ सू गठ ले नै कमाऊ रा राजा थौ फिरियौ गठ लौयौ तिण थौ गढवाल कहौजै कै .....

(y) पातसाह साहजिहाँ है बेटाँ उमरावाँ नै मुनसप रौ विगत,

from p. 145a to p. 146b. A table giving the figures of the *mansabs* of the sons and *amīrs* of Śāh Jahā, compiled by the Pañcolī Manohara Dāsa, the Jodhpur *vakīl* at the imperial capital, from documents in the imperial *daftār*, in the year Samvat 1696. It begins from the *sāhijādō* Dārā Sikō, whose figures are: *jāti* 20,000 and *asavāra* 10,000, and ends with the Kachavāhō Bhoja Rāja Manoharadāsa Khāngārōtā rō, whose figures are: *jāti* 700 and *asavāra* 300.

(z) पातसाह साहजिहाँ रै सुबाँ रौ विगत, from p. 146b to p. 147b. A similar table giving the names of the 21 provinces of Śāh Jahā, with the number of the *sirkārs* and *parganas*, and the figures of their income. Apparently, this table too was compiled by the same Manohara Dāsa.

(A) पातसाहौ मुनसप रौ विगत, from p. 147b to p. 148a. A table of the different classes of *mansabdārs*, with the figures of their stipends.

(B) जोधपुर रा टौकायताँ रै मुनसप रौ नाँवौ, from p. 148b to p. 149b. A table giving the figures of the income of all the different *parganas* in the Jodhpur State, under mahārājā Udè Siṅgha, Sūra Siṅgha, Gaja Siṅgha, and Jasavanta Siṅgha.

(C) राठौड़ां रौ खाँपाँ रौ विगत नै पौढियाँ, from p. 151a to p. 152b. A list of the different *khāpas* of the Rāthòras, compiled at about the time of Jasavanta Siṅgha. Each item gives first the origin of the *khāpa* in question, and then the *pīdhīs* or genealogies.

(D) खचौवंस रौ साखाँ रौ विगत, pp. 153a-b. A list of the *sākhas*, or branches, of the Pāvāras, Gēhalötas, Cōhānas, Bhātīs, Solānkīs, Parīhāras, Joiyās, and Rāthòras.

(E) राठौड़ां रै गनायताँ रौ खाँपवार पौढियाँ, from p. 154a to p. 155a. A list of the non-Rāthòra *sirdārs* in the service of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur, with a short genealogical account of each of them.

(F) श्रीजौ रा डेराँ रौ मिसल, p. 155b. A description of the places and ranks occupied by the persons in the retinue of the Jodhpur Darbār, when in camp.

(G) ज्जदाराँ रै गाँव रोकड़ रौ विगत, pp. 155<sup>(1)</sup> a-b. A list of the villages and stipends of some Siṅhavī, Pañcoī, Bhaṇḍārī, and Mūhan̄īta State officers of Jodhpur, from Samvat 1697 to Samvat 1705, when the list was compiled.

(H) परधानाँ रै नथा उमरावाँ रौ पटौ, from p. 155<sup>(1)</sup> b to p. 156b. A description of the *jāgīr* of Rāthòra Rāja Siṅgha Khīvā-

vata, *pradhāna* of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha, and of the *umarāvā* Rāthòra Mahesa Dāsa Sūrajamalōta.

(I) राजसिङ्घजौ रौ बेटियाँ रा बनोला मैं दरबार सूँ मेलियौ तिण रौ विगत, p. 156b. A description of the presents sent by mahārājā Jasavanta Singha from Lāhòra to Āsopa, on the occasion of the marriage of the seven daughters of Rāja Singha, in the year Samvat 1696.

(J) आँवेर जैसिङ्घजौ रा मरणा पर टौकौ मेलियौ तिण रौ विगत, from p. 156b to p. 157a. A similar description of the *tīkō* (2 horses, 1 elephant, and several robes) sent by the Jodhpur Darbār to Āmbera, on the occasion of the succession of Rāma Singha to the throne, Samvat 1724.

(K) तिँहवाराँ मैं मोताद पावै थाँ रौ विगत, p. 157b. A description of the tips the Darbār used to give to his *paradār*, *nāī*, *nāyaka*, *vēdā*, *nagāracī*, *dodhīdār* and *sāhanī* on festive occasions.

(L) जेसलमेर रावल अमरसिङ्घजौ रा मरणा पर टौकौ मेलियौ तिण रौ विगत, p. 157b. A description of the *tīkō* (horses and robes) sent by mahārājā Ajita Singha of Jodhpur on the occasion of the succession of rāvala Jasavanta Singha to the throne of Jesalmer, Samvat 1760.

(M) कँवरजौ तथा बायाँ रा जनम रौ कर तथा नेग, from p. 158a to p. 159b. A description of the ceremonies observed, as well as of the gifts made to the gods and the servants, on the occasion of the birth of a son or daughter to the Darbār.

(N) वह्नजौ सेखावतजौ अन्नरङ्गदेजौ रौ अघरणौ रौ विगत, pp. 160a-b. A description of the presents given on the occasion of the *āgharanī*—a ceremony observed by women during pregnancy—of the *Sekhāvata-jī*, one of the *rānīs* of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha, Samvat 1708.

(O) कँवरजौ रै जनमउक्कव रा खरच तथा पटाँ रौ विगत, from p. 160b to p. 166b. An account of the gifts bestowed and the expenses met on the occasion of the birth of Prithī Singha and Jagata Singha, sons of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha, and also of

the *jāgīrs* assigned to them. Prithī Singha was born Samvat 1709, Ratana kamvara—a girl—Samvat 1712, and Jagata Singha, Samvat 1723.

(P) राज्ञीपदा रौ नेग तथा पटौ, from p. 166b to p. 169b. A description of the *negas* and *jāgīrs* of Sobhaga De, a *rāñī* of Sūraja Singha, Pratāpa De, a *rāñī* of Gaja Singha, and Jasavanta De, a *rāñī* of Jasavanta Singha.

(Q) पौराणिक अर जैनी फुटकर वाताँ, from p. 170a to p. 173a. A collection of miscellaneous information, in the form of bare lists, on the subjects following: partitions of an army, five Prayāgas, five rivers, five cities in which worldly emancipation is attained, etc., according to Paurāṇika sources; and also: riches of a *cakravartin*, sixty-three *śalākāpuruṣas*, fourteen dreams seen by the mother of a *tīrthamkara*, prescriptions regarding the fast of the eleventh *tithi*, seventy-two *kalās*, eighteen *lipis*, etc., according to Jaina sources.

(R) जाताँ रौ खाँपाँ रौ विगत, from p. 174a to p. 177b (Nos. 174 and 175 are marked twice). A collection of information, in the form of bare lists, on the *khāpas*, i.e. subdivisions, of the following septs and castes: Vaisnavas, Pirohitas, Vrāhmaṇas, Patēlas, Cāraṇas, Jijipanthīs, Jāṭas, Kalāḷas, Rebāṛīs, Kāyasthas, Jaina Gacchas, Sunāras, Dhāḍhīs, Dūmas, Mūhanōtās and Bāniyās. On p. 177a there is a separate note on how the Rāthōra rāva Rīṇamala, with the help of rāṇō Lākhō, wrested Nāgōra from the Muhammadans in Samvat 1444, and how Khīva Sī persuaded the Muhammadans, who had come to reconquer the place, to turn back.

(S) फुटकर वाताँ, from p. 178a to p. 181b. Miscellaneous information on different subjects, such as *vāhanas* of the gods, seventy-two *kalās*, thirty-two good qualities and thirty-two bad qualities of man, conventional system of numeration, etc.

(T) पातसाहौ डाकचौकी आग्रा औ अहमदाबाद ताँई, p. 182a. A table giving the names of the imperial post-stations between Agra and Ahmedabad and the figures of the distances, in *kosas*, between each of them, compiled Samvat 1704.

(U) पैँडाँ रौ विगत, from p. 182a to p. 186a. A similar table giving the figures of the distances, in *kosas*, between Jodhpur and the different towns in Marwar, as well as some other towns in Hindustan.

(V) खलौताँ री नक्ल, from p. 187a to p. 188b. A copy of five letters interchanged between the Mahārājā of Jodhpur and the Rānā of Udèpur, namely : one by mahārājā Ajita Singhā to rānā Saṅgrāma Singhā (Samvat 1775), one by kāvara Vijē Singhā to rānā Jagata Singhā (undated), one by mahārājā Vijē Singhā to rānā Ara Sī (Samvat 1821), one by rānā Ara Sī to mahārājā Vijē Singhā (Samvat 1824), and one by rānā Saṅgrāma Singhā to mahārājā Ajita Singhā (undated).

(W) चारणाँ रा नाम, from p. 190a to p. 192b. Two bare lists of names of Cāraṇas, the former containing 111 and the latter 77 items.

(X) जोधपुर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ री ख्यात महाराजा अभैसिङ्गंजी सूँ महाराजा विजैसिङ्गंजी ताँई, from p. 193a to p. 228a. A chronicle of the reign of mahārājā Abhē Singhā of Jodhpur, beginning from the flight of Anara Singhā, Rāya Singhā, and Kisora Singhā after the murder of mahārājā Ajita Singhā, and ending with a list of the wives and children of mahārājā Vijē Singhā. The account of the demise of mahārājā Abhē Singhā (Samvat 1805) is given p. 218a. Page 229 contains two disconnected notes referring to the Samvat years 1809 and 1810. The work begins :—

श्रीजी<sup>1</sup> ने मंडोर पधराया ने आंगदुआई महाराज श्रीबखत-  
सिंघंजी री पेरी ने बडा महाराज देवलोक झाँ री हकौकत महा-  
राज ने लिखी ने मंडोर सूँ बलाड़ाँ रै जोधौ मौहकमसिंघ जोध-  
सिंघोत अणदसिंघंजी रायसिंघंजी किसोरसिंघंजी ने सतियाँ राँ घोड़ाँ  
चढाय ने ले निसरियौ ... etc.

(Y) फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 230a-b. A few miscellaneous notes on different subjects, chiefly : sākhas of the Guhilotas and Solankīs, khāpas of the Vāghelās, sākhas of the Parihāras and Joiyās, and lastly a biographical note on Jasa Nātha, a Jāta of Bikancer, who in the year Samvat 1545 became a follower of Gorakha-Nātha, and on his successor Todara, who was installed at Pācalō, in the year Samvat 1598.

(Z) सुज० नै नवानगर रा जाडेजाँ री विगत, from p. 230b to p. 231b. A note on the history of the Jārejās of Bhujanagara,

<sup>1</sup> Mahārājā Ajita Singhā.

in Kaccha, and Navò Nagara in Kāthiyāvāra. It starts with a legend connected with the founding of Bhujanagara by rāva Bhārò, in Samvat 1644. At page 231b there is a mention of a daughter of jāma Jasò, her name Premā, being married to mahārājā Gaja Singhā of Jodhpur, Samvat 1680. The date of the succession of Lākhò, son of Ajò, is given as Samvat 1680, that of Rina Mala, son of Lākhò, as Samvat 1702, and that of Rina Mala's brother, Rāya Singhā, as Samvat 1718. The note ends with an account of the battle of Sakhapārò (Samvat 1719), in which Rāya Singhā was killed together with his son Bāmāniyò and six hundred Rajputs, after which event Satò, Rina Mala's son, was installed by Kutub-ud-Dīn and seven months afterwards deposed, and his brother Tamāyacī put in his place (Samvat 1720). The work begins :—

गौड़ियौ मंचवादौ तिण समुद्र रै तट अेक वडौ सर्प मंत्र रै बल  
कादियौ आखां सुं मारै आगै साप पाकै गौड़ियौ हृष्ट्रौ ... etc.

After the legend explaining the founding of Bhujanagara, the historical part begins as follows :—

शब भारै सुज वसायौ तौण रै बेटा १ खंगार १ लखधीर १  
तमायचौ १ अजो १ रामसिंघ १ ऊनड १ अभेराज १ सूजो १ कूंभो १  
नव तौ चै नै दसमौ भारा रै वडो बेटो मेघ थौ सो भारै जीवतां  
हौज सुवौ ... etc.

(a) हिंदूस्तान ग सहराँ रौ केटौ नथा विगत, from p. 231b to p. 232b. A note containing brief and summary descriptions of some towns and places in India, mostly on the sea-side, e.g. Khambhāyaca, Surata, Kalī koṭa, Kācī koṭa, etc.

(β) बाँधवगढ रा भणी वाघेलाँ रौ वंसावलौ, from p. 232b to p. 233a. A brief genealogical note on the Vāghelās of Bādhavagadha, in Baghelkhand, in which their origin is traced to Gujarat, from whence they are said to have migrated to Baghelkhand under Vara Singhā, who went to Prayāga on pilgrimage, and to have conquered the country by killing the Lodhā Rajputs, who were occupying it. In still earlier times, one of the rulers of the country was Karṇa Dehiriyā rō, concerning whose birth a legend is reported, and next the information is given that he caused eighty-four tanks to be dug. The descendants of Vara Singhā Vāghelō are : (1) Vira Bhāṇa, (2) Rāma Candra (Vira Bhāṇa's son ?), (3) Vira Bhadra, (4) Vikrama Jita. The last-mentioned one lost his kingdom under

Akbar, but was re-installed on his throne by Jahāngīr. Vikrama Jīta was succeeded by (5) Amara Singhā. The work begins :—

पहलौ वाघेला गुजरात रै मुलक मै भोमिया था सु बाघेलौ  
वरसिंघदेव प्रयागजी जात्रा गयौ तरै मुलक खालौ देख लौधां नूं मार  
लियौ ... etc.

At the end a *kavitta* is quoted, recording the years of the reigns of the Vāghelās of Anahalanagara, from Lūṇa Sāha (= Lavaṇa Prasāda) to Karna Gahalarō (= Ghēlō). It begins :—

लूणसाह धन्चवौस ।

(γ) अणहलपाटण रा क्वावड़ा भाण नै सोलङ्की राज बौज तथा  
मूलगञ्ज रौ विगत, p. 233a. An account of how the Solānki brothers Rāja and Bīja gained the favour of Bhāṇa, the last Chāvarō ruler of Anahalapāṭāṇa, who gave his sister Rukamāṇī in marriage to Rāja, and how Rāja's son Mūla Rāja killed him and took possession of his kingdom. It begins :—

पाटण भाण क्वावड़ी राज करतौ तरै सोलोंकी राज नै बौज बेहँ  
मारवाड़ सूं दारका जाता था सो पाटण ऊतरिया....

(δ) राव रिणमल रौ नाडुल रा सोनगराँ नै मार धरतौ लेणौ,  
pp. 233a-b. A description of the snare laid by the Sonigarās to the Rāthòra rāva Riṇa Mala at Nāḍūla and his taking revenge on them and conquering the place. Beginning :—

राव रीडमल सोनगराँ रै परणोया था तद सोनगराँ रौ राजदानी  
नांडोल थौ नै वांव धणलो सोभक्त रो सोनगराँ आप रौ बाई नै  
दैनो थो .....

सोनगरौ जसवन्त काम आवण रौ विगत तथा उण गै गौत,  
from p. 233b to p. 234a. A very short note on how the Sona-garò Jasavanta died at Bhatanèra fighting against odds of Muhammadans, after cutting off his wife's head and tying it to his neck, and his commemorative *gīta* beginning :—

जुग पर पखै गा मूझ जोवतां ।

(η) जोधपुर महाराजा अजितसिङ्घजी रौ ग्यात संवत् १७६८,  
१७६५, १७६६, १७६७ रौ, from p. 234a to p. 242b. A fragment

of a chronicle of the time of mahārājā Ajita Singh of Jodhpur, from the beginning of the negotiations with the Emperor through the Rāthōra Mukunda Dāsa, in Samvat 1764, to the execution of the Bhāṇḍāris Vīṭhala Dāsa and Giridhara Dāsa in Samvat 1767. The chronicle begins :—

राठौड़ मुकंददास सुजांगसिंघ आईदानौत चांपावत पालौ रौ धणौ  
परधान नैं सिंगवौ तखतमल विजैमलौत दीवांग और भईवौ उदैराज  
नैं थेक मुनसौ आगरा रौ थौ सो यां सारां हौ नैं सिरपाव दे रुपिया  
दे महाराज श्रौश्चीतसिंघजौ पातसाह बहादरसाह रै सांमा मेलिया  
जै जाय नवाब खांनेखांना रौ मारफत पातसाह रै पावां लागा... etc.

The *vahī* belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇā Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

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### MS. 12 :—जोधपुर रा परगनाँ रा गाँवाँ रौ विगत .

A MS. in the form of a *pothī* made up of xii + 459 leaves measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$ " to 10", and containing from 20 to 26 lines of writing of 20 to 30 *akṣaras*. Marwari script. The MS. was written some time after the year Samvat 1937, reference to which is found p. xa, but the original from which it was copied, was composed about Samvat 1721, under the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Singh and the ministership of Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī. The MS. contains :—

(a) अकबर रै समै रौ मनसप रौ विगत, from p. ia to p. iiiia.

A table giving the figures of the stipends, horses, etc., of the different ranks of *munsabdārs*, from commanders of 10,000 to commanders of 20, under Akbar. Stated to have been taken from the *Aīni-Akbarī*.

(b) पातसाहौ हिन्दू उमशावाँ रौ विगत, from p. iva to p. ixia.

Three tables giving the names and ranks of the Hindū *munsabdārs* under Akbar, Jahāngīr and Orangzeb.

(c) नागौर रौ हगौर, from p. xa to p. xiib. An historical and geographical sketch of Nāgōra, compiled not long after the Census of Samvat 1937. It starts with the founding of Nāgōra at the time of Cōhāṇa Prithī Rāja in Samvat 1115, and comes

down to the annexation of Nāgōra to the Jodhpur State in Samvat 1808. The date of the Khānjādās taking Nāgōra from Ratana Singha, the son of Prithi Rāja, is given as Samvat 1173, and they are said to have retained it till Samvat 1431, when the Emperor annexed it, but Samas Khān got it again in Samvat 1435. In the year Samvat 1456 rāva Cūḍō conquered Nāgōra and retained it for three years, till Salem Khān recovered it from him, by defeating and killing him at Tukalō. Rāva Māla De conquered it again in Samvat 1592, but lost it in Samvat 1600.

(d) जोधपुर महाराजा जसवन्तसिंहजी रै मनसप रौ नाँवौ नै थोड़ौ वृत्तान्, from p. 1a to p. 7b. A prospectus giving the figures of the *munsab* of Marwar under Jasavanta Singha, and a summary mention of the principal events in his reign from Samvat 1723 to 1730.

(e) जैपुर महाराजा जैसिंहजी रै मनसप रौ नाँवौ नै थोड़ौ वृत्तान्, from p. 8a to p. 13a. A similar account of the *munsab* and achievements of mahārājā Jē Singha of Jēpura, with special reference to the campaigns against Sujō and Sivājī.

(f) जोधपुर रा परगनाँ रै विगत तथा राजावाँ रै ख्यात, from p. 14a to p. 453a. A survey of the different *parganas* of the Jodhpur State and the villages in them, containing rich information both historical and geographical and ethnological, compiled under the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha. The survey was probably made by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī with the help of some Pañcolis, about Samvat 1721—1723. The list of the shops in the Jodhpur city and the measurement of the distances of the different places in the environs are stated to have been made by Pañcoli Hara Kisana, in Samvat 1721, and, though we find no more names nor dates in the rest of the work, yet it seems reasonable to infer that the survey was started in the afore-mentioned Samvat-year, and carried on contemporaneously in all the different *parganas* by different officers, and the information thus collected was embodied into one work either in the very year, Samvat 1721, or within the next one or two years.

The work has an historical introduction, in the form of a history of the Jodhpur State, from the ancient traditions referring to the Parihāra rulers of Mandora to the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha, as far as Samvat 1722, which is the latest date mentioned. In the body of the history special attention is paid to the state and conditions of the *parganas*

and villages of the State, and figures referring to income, etc., are abundantly quoted. The introductory historical account begins:—

आदि सैहर मंडौवर थौ सु सासत्र माहै पदमपुराणा माहै  
भोगसौल परबत सुमैर रौ बैटौ कहौ क्वै तैण रौ भैगसौल माहातम  
घणौ कहौ क्वै मांडलैसर माहादेव नागदहौ नदौ सुरजकुंड रौ घणौ  
माहातम बखाणौयौ क्वै . . . . ,

and ends p. 141b with a list of the Rajputs who were killed on the battle-field of Ujain, in Samvat 1714.

The work proper begins from p. 141b, with the above-mentioned list of the shops in Jodhpur:—

सं० १७२१ रा पौस माहै कसबै जौधपुर हाट क्वै सु प० हर-  
कौसन कनै कहै नै मंडाया । वैगत हाटां री ।

२१ नागौरी दरवाजै बारै हाटां ... etc.

The first *pargana* described is naturally that of Jodhpur, which falls into the 19 *tapās* following: Havelī (i.e. Jodhpur), Pipāra, Bīlārō, Vāhālō, Khēravō, Rohitha, Gūdovaca, Pāli, Dunārō, Bhādrājaṇa, Kodhanō, Vahalavō, Setrāvō, Ketu, Dechu, Osiyā, Khīvasara, Laverō, Āsopa, comprehending altogether 1039 villages, and includes also the *tapō* of Mahevō, which comprehends 128 villages. All the 1167 (1039 + 128) villages are first classified from the ethnological point of view, i.e. according to the prevailing race and caste of their inhabitants (pp. 144a-150a), and next revised systematically, *tapō* for *tapō*, and of each the figures are given of the average income and also of the actual income in the years 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, and remarks are added concerning the predominant race of inhabitants, ponds and wells, harvest, etc. To give an illustration I may quote the following account of two villages in the Jodhpur or Havelī *tapō*:—

<u>१ भादावसौयौ</u>	रु० २००
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रजपुत बसै वज्जचौ रे तलाव पौवै

स० १५	स० १६	स० १७	स० १८	स० १९
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१०	४२	५८	१२०	१२६ (p. 151b).
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<u>१ बालरवौ</u>	[रु०] १५००
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कुंभार बोहरा बांणीयां रजपुत बसै अरट द्वै कौसीटा द्वै चांच १०  
जगै दुसाखौ

स० १५	स० १६	स० १७	स० १८	स० १९
२६८	१३८८	१२७०	१२२२	१०२० (p. 153b).

The *śāsana*-villages are classed separately and in the case of all of them information is given as to the sovereign who granted them and the persons to whom they were granted.

The description of the other *parganas* of the State is conducted on about the same lines. Of the chief city in each *pargana* a more or less ample historical sketch is given, and then, after a general classification of the villages according to inhabitants, produce, fertility, etc., each village is described in particular in about the same way as shown above, only here details are more ample. The *parganas* described are:—

- (2) Sojhata (pp. 218a—268b).
- (3) Jētāraṇa (pp. 269a—300a).
- (4) Meratō (pp. 300b—373a).
- (5) Sivāṇō (pp. 373b—404a).
- (6) Phalodhi (pp. 404b—419b) [pp. 419b—421a contain a list of the villages where salt is produced].
- (7) Pohakaraṇa (pp. 421b—453a).

(g) जोधपुर सम्बन्धी फुटकर वाताँ, from p. 453b to p. 459b. A

few disconnected notes on the following subjects: a numeration of the villages in the Jodhpur *pargana*, made by Kānūgō Mahesa Dāsa in Samvat 1719 (1460 villages), and also tables and figures of a different numeration by Mūhanōta Nēṇa Sī and Pañcoḍi Narasingha Dāsa (1296 villages), as well as of a third numeration (1440 villages); a short account of the contest between rāva Rāma Singha and Candra Sena (Samvat 1620—22); tables exhibiting the figures of the *tanakhuhā* of the different *tapās* in the Jodhpur *pargana* under Udē Singha, Sūraja Singha, Gaja Singha and Jasavanta Singha, compiled by the afore-mentioned Kānūgō Mahesa Dāsa; a very brief note on Udē Singha, referring to events occurred in the years Samvat 1641, 1643, 1644; a note referring to Samvat 1614; a record of a *lāhiṇa* (public elargition) given by Mūhanōta Nēṇa Sī in Samvat 1720; and lastly a note on a certain tax (*karamulō*), which bears no date.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vāṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 13:—मूहणैत नैखसौ रौ ख्यात .

A MS. in the form of a *pothī*, consisting of 130 leaves covered with writing, of the size of  $13\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ", except the

last 20 leaves, which are only 12" to 8½" in size. Each page contains from 20 to 33 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 40 *aksaras*. The first 62 leaves are written in a better hand than the rest.

The MS. contains the first part of the *Khyāta* by Mūhañota Nēna Sī (see MSS. 6, 7), but the chapters are not given in the same order in which they are found in other manuscripts. In the present MS., we have first the *khyāta* of the Bhātīs, then those of the Jārecās, Jhālās, Kachavāhās, and Pāvāras, and lastly that of the Sisodiyās followed by the *khyātas* of the Cāhavānas and Solankīs.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vāṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

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### MS. 14.—राठौडँ रौ वंसावली तथा पौढियाँ .

A MS. originally consisting of at least 188 leaves, out of which a great many, especially at the end, have crumbled to dust and are nowadays missing, whereas others have been reduced to a heap of broken fragments by the work of white ants. The size of the leaves is 12½" high by 9" broad, and the first pages contain about 32 lines of writing of about 27-30 *aksaras* each. Beautiful handwriting. The MS. was written about the middle of Samvat-century 1700.

Though the work contained in the MS. is styled in the beginning (p. 1a) as : *Rāthorā rī vamśāvalī*, yet it may be said to be such only as far as the end of p. 15a. From p. 16a to the end, it is a mere list of *pīdhīs*, or genealogies. The *vamśāvalī*, i.e. the former part of the work, begins with a comparatively lengthy mythological introduction, which takes its starting from the very creation of the world. After a description of the multiform progenies born of the thirteen wives of Kāśyapa (p. 2a), we have a short digression giving the names of the thirty-six royal tribes and of their capitals and other connected information ; after which the *paurāṇika* narrative proceeds, divided into four parts, corresponding to the four *yugas*, with frequent quotations of verses both in Sanskrit and Bhāsā. It is only p. 8b we come upon Jē Canda and Prithī Rāja, the date of the marriage of the daughter of the former being given as Samvat 1151, the 8th day of the bright fortnight of Caitra. The narrative continues rather lengthy as far as Sihò is concerned (pp. 9a—12a), but becomes shorter and shorter under his successors, of many of whom only names and occasionally commemorative verses are given. The *vamśāvalī* ends with

Jasavanta Singha, p. 15a, the last event mentioned being the battle of Ujain, Samvat 1715.

The *vamśāvalī* begins :—

श्रीपरमपुरखपरमात्मने नमः ॥ श्रीगुरभ्यौ नमः ॥ श्रीगण-  
शाय नमः ॥ अविश्लमदजलनिवहं । भ्रमरकलानेकसेवति (sic)  
कपोल । अभिमतफलदातारं । कामेश्वरं गणपति वंदे । ..... ॥ श्रौनाग-  
णेचौगोचैव्या प्रसादात् ॥ श्रौराठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावलौ लिख्यते ॥ तत्रादौ  
भगवानस्तुतिः ॥ .....

The *pīdhi*s, or the latter part of the work, begin from p. 16a, and consist almost exclusively of bare names, only exceptionally illustrated by quotations of commemorative songs. The genealogies given cover the space of time intervening between Udè Singha and Jasavanta Singha, and they are given in a somewhat desultory order. This part contains no dates.

The MS. belongs to Mathēna Jīva Rāja of Phalodhī.

MS. 15 :—राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावलौ तथा पौढियाँ नै  
फुटकर ख्यात रौ वाताँ .

A MS. of much the same form and appearance as the preceding one, only in a slightly better condition. As it stands nowadays, it numbers 167 leaves, mostly loose and crumbled away at the margins, and many out of place. Each leaf measures 12" high by 8½" broad. The number of the lines in each page is very inconstant, and goes from 25 to 40 and 45. The writing is by different hands, and the MS. may be divided into two parts, of which the latter one was completed in the year Samvat 1774 by Mathēna Jīvana Dāsa (see last page), from MSS. in possession of *pūjya śrī Ja [ga . . .]* — the name has been scratched—and Rāthōra Kirata Singha Sūrajamalōta. The former part is apparently older. The MS. originally included many blank pages, which were subsequently filled with miscellaneous information. As these pages contain the most disconnected subjects and bear no number, it is impossible nowadays to replace them in due order, and therefore I have had to abandon the task of numbering all the leaves as hopeless.

A summary index of the contents of the latter part of the MS. is found in the last page, and this helps one to a certain

degree to recoordinate the subjects according to the original order of succession. Omitting the later disconnected additions, which are unclassifiable, the contents of the MS. are the following :—

(a) राठौडँ री वंसावलौ, 12 leaves left. Written on much the same lines as the *vamśāvalī* in MS. 14, and similarly going from the creation of the world to the reign of mahārājā Jaszavanta Siṅgha. The first pages almost exactly coincide with the corresponding ones in MS. 14, but the following ones show more sensible differences. The last year, to which reference is made, is Samvat 1735.

(b) राठौडँ री साखाँ री पौटियाँ, 21 leaves left. A fragmentary and disconnected work, distributed partly before and partly after (c). It gives the genealogical lists of the Cāpāvatas, Karanōtas, Maṇḍalāvatas, and Jētamalōtas, from rāva Riṇa Mala. Dates are only exceptionally quoted. The genealogies of the Cāpāvatas begin :—

राव रिणमलजौ पु. चांपौजौ सोनिगरां रा भांणेज तिण रै  
परवार क्वै। चांपौजौ वडौ ठाकुर झचौ राव रिणमलजौ चांपाजौ नुं  
गांव कापरे डौ दौयौ थौ पक्वै सौधलां सुं वेडि झई तठै चांपौजौ कांम  
आया . etc.

(c) राठौडँ री पद्यमय वंसावलौ, 11 leaves in all. A poetical history of the Rāthōras from rāva Sihò, unfortunately incomplete, as it ends abruptly with the sons of Āsatāna. The work begins with a list of Sihò's predecessors, from Sihò (133th) upwards to Vrahmā or Adi Nārāyaṇa (1st); after which there is an introduction, in which the poet particularly insists on one's duty to keep family records and the merits achieved by those who read such records. Then the origin of the Rāthōras is again traced to Vrahmā, from whom Sihò is the 182th in descent. At this point begins the work proper, with Sihò's arrival in Pālī :—

कवित्तः ॥ दोय सौ पचवौस अश्व । सात हृथणौ पंच सिधुर् ।  
भलसत गाडे भार । खजांन पंच तौसौ खचर । रुड़ा रथ ईकवौस ।  
असौ लदौयां वलि ओठौ । पांण्णौ पनर पखाल । पांच सै संबल पोठौ ।  
सात सयज सबदवेधी सुभट । दोइ सहस धानुखधर । कनवज यकौ  
सौहौ कमध । आयौ पालौ अेणि परि ॥ १ ॥ अथ सौहाजौ नै कन-

वज्जदेश थी जतौ सिद्धि श्रौसिद्धिसूरिजौ आंग्णा क्षै । अनै पालौनगर  
पालौवाल् त्राह्णण जेसौ राज करै क्षै । तिण आंग्णाया (*sic*) क्षै तिका  
वान जथाविधि वातकथा लिखौ[जै] क्षै ।

The poet was evidently a Jain, and it is interesting to see the Jain version he gives of Sihò's settlement in Marwar, in which a Jain monk, Jinadatta Sūri, plays a very prominent part. The episode of Lākhò Phūlāñī is related in full length, with many new particulars. The work abruptly ends with the following words in the *Soniga-jī rī vāta* :—

अेक दिन सोनिगजौ पासि घणा चारण भाट ढुंब आया पिण्ठा  
घर मै घलां घण (?) पड़े क्षै । खांण नुं ईतरौ नहौ जितरौ बिज्ञं  
दांतां वीचि दौजै । ति .....

The metres most frequently used are *dūhās* and *chappaya kavittas*. Prose-passages are also largely interspersed.

(d) चारण खिडियाँ रौ वंसावलौ, 4 leaves. A genealogical sketch of the Khiriyā Cāraṇas, in which the Cāraṇas are represented as having originally been brāhmaṇas, living at Coravārō, whence the epithet of Corārās. Amongst them two brothers were born: their names Còmuha and Kolha. From the former sprung the Khiriyās and from the latter the Kaviyās.

The work begins, after three introductory verses, as follows :—

मूल आदू त्राह्णण झता । आदू चोराड़ै गांव समंद कनारै  
रहता । तिण चोराड़ा कहौजै ॥ चौमुह १ कोल्ह २ दोइ भाई  
झवा ..... etc.

The text has some gaps, due to the margins of the leaves having broken away. At the end it is stated that the *vamśāvalī* was copied from a MS. in the possession of Nèna Si Mūñđota.

Here ends the former or older part of the MS. Next come the works, of which a list is given in the last page of the MS. These are as follows :—

(e) भोगलपुराण, 4 leaves. A short treatise on cosmography and geography, in Hindī, beginning :—

..... आकास ते वायुत्पन्नाः वायु तै तेज उत्पन्नाः तेज तै व्रह्मांड  
उत्पन्नाः व्रह्मांड तै पाणी उत्पन्नाः पाणी तै अंड उत्पन्नाः अंड फूट कुटका  
(*sic*) भएः ते जल मध्ये विष्णुं रहै है ... etc.

(f) सालोतर or, more properly, ग्रालिहोत्र, 7 leaves. An abridgment of the well-known veterinary treatise. In a mixture of Mārwārī and Hindi. It begins:—

प्रथम घोड़ा सप्तक्ष झताः आकास दिसा गमन करताः पक्षे  
सालिहोत्र रिख प्रबोध्याः अखां कौ पांख काटौ ज्युं बाहन जोगि  
होई ... etc.

(g) वाताँ मारवाड़ि रौ मारवाड़ि राँ राठौड़ाँ रौ, 37 leaves.

The above is the title given in the MS., but the work might more accurately be designated as a chronicle of the most noteworthy personages and events of the time of rāva Māla De of Jodhpur. It is not a continuous narrative, but rather a collection of different chapters, a good many of which are in the form of biographies of distinguished chiefs, like : Jē Mala Meratiyò, Prithī Rāja Jētāvata, Khīvò Údāvata, Jēta Sī Údāvata, Teja Sī Dūgarasihōta, Jasavanta Dūgarasihōta, Acalò Pañcāinjōta, Teja Sī Kūpāvata, Mādaṇa Kūpāvata, Dei Dāsa Jētāvata, Jēta Sī Vāghāvata, Acalò Sivarājōta. The great bulk is formed by the exploits of Māla De, but there is also a chapter on Riṇa Mala and Jodhò, one on Udè Siṅgha, Māla De's successor, and one on rāṇò Sāgò. Apparently, the chronicle was compiled not long after the death of Māla De, possibly under Udè Siṅgha. The last date mentioned in the chronicle seems to be Samvat 1637. The work begins rather abruptly as follows:—

वात मेड़ता रौ जैमल रौ ॥ जैमल मेड़तौ उभौ मेल्हि नैसरि  
गयो । राव मालदे मेड़तौ ल्लौयौ । जैमल रा घरां रौ जायगा कोटड़ी  
पाड़ि । मूला वहाड़ीया । संवत १६१३ फागुण सुद १२ मेड़तौ  
ल्लौयौ .....

(h) मारवाड़ि माहे राठौड़ रञ्जपूत रावताँ रा उतन, 5 leaves.

A note giving the names of the different fief towns and villages of Marwar, and the families of Rāthòras ruling over or established in the same, with occasional mention of events and dates. Compiled in the last years of the reign of Ajita Siṅgha. It begins:—

मंडोवर जोधपुर पायतखत । राव चंद्रसेन तांइ शावाइ थौ ।  
मोटै राजा उदैसिंघ राजा रौ किताब पायौ । मेड़तौयां रौ वडेरौ होय  
सो राज्य (sic) कहावै .....

(i) घोडँ रा औखद, 5 leaves. A short treatise on horse-veterinary. Beginning :—

पग सु धरतौ खौंगे दांत सु खिणै कांन सु न रहै (?) तिण तु  
उखद। पौत पापड़ो .....

(j) रञ्जपूताँ रौ वंसावलौ तथा साखाँ, 4 leaves. Lists of bare names.

(k) दिल्ली रौ पट्टावलौ, 3 leaves. Tables of the rulers of Dillī, from rājā Vasu Deva Tūvara (1st) to suritāna Pharak Śāha (103rd), giving the years, months, days and hours of the reign of each.

(l) जोधपुर मेड़ता पोहकरण फलोधी नै पालौ रा घराँ रौ विगत, 2 leaves. Tables giving the number of houses in the five above-mentioned towns, according to the different castes and professions.

(m) दिल्ली रै प्रातिसाह रै धरतौ कै तिण रै सोबाँ रौ सरकार रौ परगनाँ रौ दामाँ रौ विगत, 14 leaves. Tables giving the figures of the income of the different subdivisions of the Dillī empire.

The MS. belongs to Mathena Jiva Rāja of Phalodhī.

### MS. 16:—जोधपुर रा राठौडँ रौ ख्यात .

The same work as that contained in MSS. 3 and 4, described above, complete in three volumes of the size of about  $15\frac{3}{4}$ " for  $13\frac{1}{4}$ ". The first volume numbers 256 leaves, the second 216, and the third 358. The number of the lines in each page varies from 12 to 22, and that of the *akṣaras* in each line ranges from about 20 to 30. The MS. is a modern copy, made in Marwari running script, apparently from MS. 3, or some copy thereof. The last page in the third volume of the MS. records that the copy was made at Jodhpur, by Josī Āī Dāna.

The contents are distributed into the three volumes according to the same order of partition as observed in MS. 4. In the beginning we find the same genealogy in corrupt Hindi

as contained in the (c) portion of the last-mentioned MS., but amalgamated with the genealogy, with which the work properly opens immediately afterwards (d). Differences from MSS. 3 and 4 seem to be only verbal, and these due to the different taste of writing of the copyist.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Sādū Bhoma Dāna of Mira-gesara (Vālī).

### MS. 17:—वौकानेर रौ ख्यात सिंहदायच द्यालृदास रौ वणायोडौ.

A MS. in two volumes, cloth-bound, the one consisting of 155 leaves, and the other of 152 leaves. Size 12" x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". From 15 to 21 lines of writing for page, and from 20 to 30 *aksaras* for line. All written by one hand in current Marwari script. Recent and inaccurate copy. The MS. contains the main body of the *Khyāta* of Bikaner, compiled by Cāraṇa Sīndhā-yaca Dayāla Dāsa at Bikaner itself, during the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Siṅgha, about Samvat 1925. As other MSS. of this work will be described in *Descriptive Catalogue*, Section i, Part ii, I give below only a summary description of the contents of the two volumes.

(a) Volume i (pp. 1a-155b). Contains a Chronicle of Bikaner, from rāva Jodhō's conquest of Chāpara and Dronapura from the Mohilas, down to the death of mahārājā Sarūpa Siṅgha, in Samvat 1757.<sup>11</sup> Beginning :—

मोयल संज्ञोत जात चज्जवाण क्षाप[र] द्रोणपुर धणी हुवो तिण  
रौ हकीगत [॥] चहुवाणाँ नै मोयलाँ वौचे इतरौ पौढ़ी हे [:] चज्जवाण  
१ चाह २ धणसूर ३ रांणै चाह रो बेटौ गं[ग]पण कहांणो राणै  
ईंद्रवीर ४ अरजन ५ सूरजन ६ मोयल ७ ईण मोयल रे पेटराव्वेल  
मोयल केहांणा..... etc.

(b) Volume ii (pp. 1a-152b). Contains a continuation of the above Chronicle, from the accession of mahārājā Sujāna Siṅgha, in Samvat 1757, down to the demise of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha, in Samvat 1908. The Chronicle ends with a series of *marasyā* and *bārē dinā rā kavitta* by Viṭhū Bhoma, the last of which runs as follows :—

ईधक सूरांह अवक्षाय । सूंपे उक्त्व पूत्रेश्वर । अघंड धर  
आसौस । वना नित वधो वौकपुर । वधो संपत सत वार । वधो नित  
पुच वधाई । वधो रौद विसतार । वधो सुष सिध सदाई । वसमाद  
जौती आयुस वदो । चढ (sic) प्रौयाग जौम वौसतरो । सामद्र सूधौल  
(sic) सिरदार सा । कोङ जुगाँ रोजस (sic) करो ॥

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

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### MS. 18.—राठौडँ रौ ख्यात तथा पौदियाँ .

A huge MS. originally consisting of at least 980 leaves, but now fragmentary, many of the leaves having crumbled into dust and gone lost. Size 12" x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The number of the lines of writing in each page is very variable, and goes from a minimum of 12 to a maximum of 25 or more. The average number of *akṣaras* in each line is about 17 or 18. The MS. is all written in Devanāgarī script by more than one hand, and dates from the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1700.

The MS. was discovered a few years ago at Jodhpur, enclosed in a wall compartment, where it had probably been concealed at the time of the Muhammadan invasion consequent upon the death of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha. It was probably brought to light intact, but the great friability of the paper has caused many of the leaves to crumble into fragments, with the result that the MS. is now incomplete. When it was brought to me, all the entire leaves and the small fragments were mixed up in the greatest confusion, and it was only at the cost of much time and patience that I was able to put the remains in order.

The MS. contains a chronicle of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from the origin of the world down to the time of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha. The work falls into two parts: the former containing the historical account proper, and the latter genealogies. The arrangement of the two parts is much the same as in MS. 14 above. The historical account, or (a) राठौडँ रौ ख्यात, goes from p. 1 (which is lost) down to p. 155b, where it ends with a list of the *satis* of rāva Amara Singha. Leaves 1-4 are lost. The work begins with one of the customary lists of paurānika names, some of which are illustrated by occasional quotations of *kavittas* in Dingala. With p. 10b begins the account of rājā JēCanda and Prithī Rāja,

which is a rather lengthy one and almost all in verses, and continues as far as p. 15b, where the history of the Rāthòras proper begins with Seta Rāma and Sihò. After a list of the wives and sons of Sihò, the narrative proceeds with an account of Lākhò Phulāñī, beginning as follows:—

॥ वाकौ ॥ दोइ घड़ौ दिन झवै तरै लाषौ फूलाण्हौ धाहै मेल्है  
तरै राष्ट्रित भाँण्जे लाषा नुं पुछीयौ घणौ हठ कीयौ लाषा रै  
बैरां २० तिणां माहे एक अपक्षरा तरै लाषै कह्हौ तो नुं अपक्षरा  
कह्हसौ . . . . etc.

The narrative continues with the descendants of Sihò, the text being abundantly interspersed, and in places quite overcrowded, with commemorative songs. With Udè Singha, particulars become more ample, songs less frequent, and the narrative more accurate. The historical account ends with a biography of Amara Singha, the elder brother of Jasavanta Singha, beginning:—

राज श्रीगजसिंघजौ सं १६६४ जेठ सुदि ३ आगरै राम कह्हौ  
तरै साहिजहां पातिसाह रावाई रौ किताब अमरसिंघजौ नुं दे ने  
नागौर दौयौ...अमर सिंघजौ रै साथ नागौर नै वौकानेर राजा  
करण रै साथ गांव जाषणीयौ वौकानेर नै नागौर रै कांकड़ि क्वै तिण  
ऊपरा बेठि झई . . . . (p. 150a).

The second part of the work, or (b) राठौड़ां रो पौढियां extends from p. 156a to the end (p. 974b), and contains genealogies of all the Rāthòras from the time of rāva Jodhò (end of the Samvat-Century 1400), to the time of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha (beginning of the Samvat-Century 1700). The text is in the form of a register of names, each marked by a number indicating the generation, and in many cases also illustrated by a short biographical account, containing particulars like mention of the village over which the individual in question ruled, the battles in which he took part, the year of his birth and death, etc. The generations are reckoned from rāva Sihò, who is marked 1. The genealogies are given in an ascending order, i.e. the first to be described are the descendants from the brothers of Sūra Singha, then those from the brothers of Sūra Singha's father Udè Singha (pp. 182a-214b), then those from the brothers of Udè Singha's father Māla De (pp. 214b-220a), and so on. The order is exactly the reverse of that followed in the first part of the work—the historical account,—where the pedigree of the ruling line is

given in a descending or chronological order. I give below the names and page references of the different lateral lines described in the work:—

<i>Udèsinghòta</i>	.	.	.	pp. 156a-199a;
<i>Māladeòta</i>	.	.	.	pp. 199a-214b;
<i>Gāgāuta</i>	.	.	.	pp. 214b-220a;
<i>Vāghāuta</i>	.	.	.	pp. 220a-222b;
<i>Sūjāvata</i>	.	{	<i>Ūdāvata</i>	pp. 223a-253a,
			<i>Narāvata</i>	pp. 253a-273a,
			<i>Sekhāvata</i>	pp. 273a-274a,
			<i>Deidāsòta</i>	pp. 274a-278a,
			<i>Pirāgòta</i>	pp. 278a-280b,
			<i>Sāgāvata</i>	pp. 280b-282a;
			<i>Dūdāvata</i>	pp. 309a-3 .?
			<i>Varasīnghòta</i>	pp. 381-400a,
			<i>Karamasòta</i>	pp. 400a-430a,
			<i>Rāipālòta</i>	pp. 431a-433a,
			<i>Bharamalòta</i>	pp. 434a-440b,
			<i>Sivarājòta</i>	pp. 441a-443b,
			<i>Jogāvata</i>	or
				<i>Khaṅgaròta</i> ..
				pp. 444b-451b,
				<i>Vikāvata</i> ..
				pp. 452a-466a,
				<i>Vidāvata</i> ..
				pp. 466a-470b ;
				<i>Kandhalòta</i> ..
				pp. 479a-491b,
				<i>Akhērājòta</i> ..
				pp. 492a-605b,
				<i>Cāpāvata</i> ..
				pp. 606a-645a,
				<i>Bhākharòta</i> or
				<i>Bālāvata</i> ..
				pp. 645b-661b,
				<i>Mandalòta</i> ..
				pp. 662a-685b,
				<i>Dūgaròta</i> ..
				pp. 686a-703b,
				<i>Pātāvata</i> ..
				pp. 705a-724b,
				<i>Rūpāvata</i> ..
				pp. 725a-739b,
				<i>Karanòta</i> ..
				pp. 744a-750b,
				<i>Lakhāvata</i> ..
				pp. 751a-753a,
				<i>Mādanòta</i> ..
				pp. 753b-763a,
				<i>Sādòta</i> ..
				pp. 763b-766a,
				<i>Vērāuta</i> ..
				pp. 766b-768a,
				<i>Jagamālòta</i> or
				<i>Khetasiòta</i> ..
				pp. 768b-775b,
				<i>Arabālòta</i> ..
				pp. 776a-781b,
				<i>Nāthūòta</i> ..
				pp. 782a-b,
				<i>Jētamālòta</i> ..
				pp. 783a-784b ;
				<i>Bhīvòta</i> ..
				pp. 790b-797b,
				<i>Arakamalòta</i> ..
				pp. 798a-802b,
				<i>Ranadhiròta</i> ..
				pp. 803a-812,
				<i>Kānhòta</i> ..
				pp. 813b-819b,
				<i>Pūnapālòta</i> ..
				pp. 820a-821b,
				<i>Satāvata</i> ..
				pp. 830a-831(?) ;

<i>Viramòta</i>	{	<i>Devarājòta</i>	..	....	pp. 831(?) - 841a,
		<i>Gogādeòta</i>	..	....	pp. 841b - 843a,
		<i>Jèsinghòta</i>	..	....	pp. 843a-b,
		<i>Vijòta</i>	..	....	pp. 843b;
		<i>Mālāvata</i>	..	....	pp. 856a - 888b,
<i>Salakhāvata</i>	{	<i>Jètamālòta</i>	..	....	pp. 889a - 910b,
		<i>Sobhitòta</i>	or		
		<i>Suharòta</i>	..	....	pp. 911a - 919b;
<i>Kānharadeòta</i>	..				pp. 920a - 930b;
<i>Rāipalòta</i>	{	<i>Kelhanòta</i>	..	....	pp. 931a - 933a,
		<i>Sudòta</i>	..	....	pp. 933a - 935b;
<i>Dhūharòta</i>	.				pp. 936a - 937b;
<i>Āsat'hānòta</i>	{	<i>Jopasòta</i>	..	{	<i>Ūhara</i> .. pp. 938a - 955a,
				<i>Sūdhala</i> ..	pp. 955b - 961b,
				<i>Jolū</i> ..	pp. 961b - 963b;
		<i>Dhādhala</i>	..	<i>Sivālòta</i> ..	pp. 964a - 965a;
		<i>Cācigòta</i>	..		pp. 965a - 966b,
<i>Sīhāuta</i>	{	<i>Sonigòta</i>	..		pp. 967a - 968a;
		<i>Ajòta</i>	..		pp. 968b - 970b,
					pp. 974a-b.

The following quotation from pp. 274a-b will give a fairly correct idea of the nature of the work:—

१५ देईदास सूजाउत चौहांणां रौ भांगेज सेखाजी रौ भाइ  
सेखोजी मारीया तरै देईदासजी नुं रजपूते काढीया कहो सेखोजी  
नौकलीया थे कांइ मरै तठा पछौ देईदासजी चौतोड़ विग्रह झवै  
बहादर पातिसाह गुजराति रौ आयै विक्रमाजीत सौसोदीया कंना  
चौतोड़ लौ तठै देईदासजी जाइ गठि चिठ्ठि नै कांमि आया

१६ कांन्ह देईदासौत कांन्हजी वागड़ि कांम आयै

१७ अचलदास कांन्हौत अचलदासजी नुं मोटै राजाजी वागड़ि  
था आंणि रोहीठ रौ पटौ दोयै

१८ बलिभद्र अचलदासौत रोहीठ रौ पटौ वरकरार पछौ सं°  
१६७७ पटो ऊतारीयौ पछौ राम कह्यौ

१९ कल्याणदास [ बलिभद्र रौ ]

२० ईसरदास [ कल्याणदास रौ ]

२१ सुजाणस्यंघ [ बलिभद्र रौ ]

२२ केसौदास [ अचलदासौत ] सं° १६६५ जाल्हकौ पौपाड़ रौ  
गांव ४ सुं संवत १६७४ क्वाडीयौ बलिभद्रजी साथै पछौ सं° १६७७

मोतौसरौ सौवांणा रौ गांव ३ सुं [दौयौ] सु सं १६७७ बक्षिमद्वजौ  
साथे वले क्षाडौयौ

१६ सुंदरदास [केसोदासौत].

Intermixed with the genealogies, there are a few commemorative songs, amongst which two deserve particular mention. These are the following:—

(1) राव गोयन्द रौ कन्द, pp. 254a-256b. A small poem in *chandas* in honour of rāva Goyanda of Pohakarana. By an author unknown. Beginning:—

माहेसुर तिपुर जूजण मोहः (sic)  
आधौ जुग वौतौ भारथ अहः  
अमोहां कौरव नै अरजनः  
जुजिठिल राम दुरजोधनः . . . etc.

(2) रावल माला सलखावत रौ गुण बारठ आसा रौ कहियौ,  
pp. 844a-850a. A small poem in honour of rāvala Malinātha, the son of Salakhò, by Bāratha Āsò. Beginning :—

मुरधर माहि महेवौ मंडण  
घड़ग भयंकर घल धर घंडण  
मिणयड तणै महौपति मालै  
भुइ घंड घाधा ऊमै भालै , . . . etc.

This MS. seems to be the original from which MS. 8(c), q.v. supra, was copied, or rather compiled, as in the latter the order is altered and several parts are omitted.

The MS. is in the possession of Kavirājā Āsiyò Ganesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 19:—राठौड़ाँ रौ पौढियाँ.

A MS. originally consisting of at least 440 leaves, but now reduced to 389 leaves only, the remaining leaves being lost.

Size  $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ . The MS. was originally bound, but now is loose and uncovered. When the MS. was brought to me all the leaves were mixed up, and as most of them were also unnumbered, I had great difficulty in replacing them in order. To prevent a similar confusion of the leaves in future, I have numbered them all from 1 to 389.<sup>1</sup> The number of lines in each page varies from 20 to 6. The average number of the *akṣaras* in each line is about 18. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in Marwari script, and dates, apparently, from the earlier half of the Samvat-Century 1700. The MS. has undergone some corrections by a later hand, but they are easily distinguishable from the original text.

The MS. contains genealogies of the Rāthòras—राठौडँ री पौढिया—from the middle of the Samvat-Century 1400, to the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1700. The work is composed on much the same lines as the preceding MS., except that the genealogies are given in a descending or chronological order, and the generations are not counted from rāva Sīhò, but from rāva Cūdò, who is marked 1. All the genealogies are traced back to the sons of Cūdò and the sons of Riṇa Mala, wherefrom the different *khāpas* have originated, but the genealogies of the descendants of Riṇa Mala's son and successor Jodhò, are omitted in the work. The general arrangement of the book, and the origin of the different *khāpas*, is clear from the prospectus given below:—

Rāva Cūdò Viramòta	....	pp. 1a-5b;
Bhīvò, whence the <i>Bhīvòta</i>	Rāthòras,	pp. 7a-23a,
Sahasa Mala, „ „ <i>Sahasamalòta</i>	„ „	pp. 24a-28b,
Kānhò, „ „ <i>Kānhāvata</i>	„ „	pp. 29a-39b,
Riṇa Dhīra, „ „ <i>Riṇadhīròta</i>	„ „	pp. 40a-51b,
Pūnò, „ „ <i>Pūnāvata</i>	„ „	pp. 53a-57a,
Satò, „ „ <i>Satāvata</i>	„ „	pp. 59a-82a,
Āraka Mala, „ „ <i>Ārakamalòta</i>	„ „	pp. 85a-96b,
rāva Riṇa Mala		
Cūdāvata:	....	pp. 97a-103b;
Mādaṇa, whence the <i>Mandānòta</i>	„ „	pp. 104a-114b,
Sādò, „ „ <i>Sādāvata</i>	„ „	pp. 115a-116b,
Cāpò, „ „ <i>Cāpāvata</i>	„ „	pp. 117a-159b,
Nāthū, „ „ <i>Nāthūòta</i>	„ „	pp. 160a-162a,
Bhākhara Sī, „ „ <i>Bhākhariśiòta</i> or		
	<i>Bālāvata</i>	„ „ pp. 163a-184b,
Kādhala, „ „ <i>Kādhalòta</i>	„ „	pp. 185a-200b,
Jaga Māla, „ „ <i>Jagamalòta</i> or		
	<i>Khetasiòta</i>	„ „ pp. 204a-214b,

<sup>1</sup> After I had numbered all the leaves, I found a fragment of the 1st leaf, containing the beginning of the work. This fragmentary leaf has therefore remained unnumbered.

Rīṇamalōtās.	Karaṇa,	whence the	Karanōtā	Rāṭhōras,	pp 215a-224b,
	Lakhō,	"	Lakhāvata	"	pp. 226a-233b,
	Mandala,	"	Mandalā	"	pp. 234a-256a,
	Patō,	"	Pāṭavata	"	pp. 258a-282b,
	Rūpō,	"	Rūpāvata	"	pp. 283a-290a,
	Vēro,	"	Vērāvata	"	pp. 292a-299a,
	Jēta Māla,	"	Jētamālōta or Bhojarājōta	"	pp 300a-307b,
	Dūgara,	"	Dūgarōta	"	pp. 309a-324a,
	Āraka Mala,	"	Ārakamalōta	"	pp. 326a-329a,
	Sakatō,	"	Sakatāvata	"	pp. 330a-b,
	Akhē Rāja,	"	Jētavata	"	pp. 332a-350a,
			Kūpāvata	"	pp. 351a-360a,
			Rāmōta	"	pp. 361a-362a,
			Sāñdāsōta	"	pp. 363a-364a,
			Rāñāvata	"	pp. 366a-371a,
			Singhanōta	"	pp. 372a-b,
			Mālāvata	"	p. 374a,
			Rāvalōta	"	pp. 376a-377a,
			Sūrōta	"	pp. 377b-380a,
			Sīhāvata	"	pp. 381a-383b,
			Nagarājōta	"	pp. 384a-386b.

Much as in the case of the preceding MS., here too the genealogies are occasionally illustrated by biographical notes and quotations of bardic songs. Of the progenitor of each *khāpa* a short biographical account is given. In the case of rāva Cūḍō and rāva Rīṇa Mala, the biographical account is more diffuse than in the case of others. After the biography of rāva Cūḍō, the genealogical part proper begins from his son Bhīva, as follows:—

### राठोड़ भौंव चुडावत रौ पश्वार [।]

भौंव चुडावत वडौ ठाकुर ज्जवौ राव रिणमल नुं चौतोड़ चूक कौयौ मारांगा तिण दिन भौंव दारु घणौ पौ नै सुता या सु राव जोधौ रातै नौसरीयौ तरै घणु ह्वौ भौंव नुं नै वरजांग नुं जगायौ पिण जागै नह्वै तरै वरजांग नुं राव जोधौ ले नौकलौया नै रांगा रौ साथ डेरां उपर आयौ सु भौंव नुं सूतां हाथ घालौया अटक माहै कौया.....

### रा । भौंव चुडावत रा बेटा

३ राठोड़ वरजांग भौंवौत वडौ रज्यूत ओके पाषर लाष पाषर घणौ वेठ जीतौ राव रिणमल जोधा सता रौ वैर माहै घणौ कारण

ज्ञानै असंघ प्रवाड़ौ जैतवादौ ज्ञानै साल्हावस नदवाण्णसर गुडौ मोगठौ  
भावौ लांदौ झुडलौचे गांव पटै वरजांग वैरवाराह परभोमपंचाइण  
ज्ञानै . . . (pp. 7a-b).

The MS. is in the possession of Kavirājā Āsiyò Ganēsa Dāna of Jodhpur.

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### MS. 20:—पौढियाँ फुटकर .

A fragmentary MS., at present consisting of 94 leaves, numbered from 91 to 184. The fragment originally formed part of a bound volume, and the leaves remaining are still sewn together, but the cover is lost. Size  $12\frac{1}{8}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ . The MS. contains an average of 15 lines of writing per page, and about 15 akṣaras per line. The script is Devanāgarī from leaf 91 to leaf 115, and current Marwari from leaf 116 to the end. A few leaves are blank. The MS. is undated, but its age can be approximately fixed towards the middle of the Samvat-Century 1700.

The MS. contains:—

(a) हमीरौत भाटियाँ रौ पौढियाँ, pp. 91a-103b. Genealogies of the Hamīrōta Bhātīs extending for a period of 11 generations, from Hamīra Devarājōta (9th generation) to the 19th generation. Beginning:—

॥ भाटौ केल्हण रौ वंसावलौ तिण माहे

६ हमीर देवराज रौ

१० लूणकरन हमीरोत

११ सतौ लुणकरनोत राव रिणमल नुं राणै कुंभै चौत्रोड़ चूक  
कर तठै कांम आयौ रावजौ सुं सता रौ बोल थौ ज रावजौ  
वांसै ऊं नहीं जौऊं...

(b) सौसोदीयाँ रौ पिशियावलौ, pp. 104b-115a. A genealogical account of the Sīsodiyās from rāṇō Bhamuna Si (1st) to the 18th generation. Beginning:—

॥ सौसोदीयाँ रौ पौशीयावलौ सौसोदीया गुह्छिलोतां रौ साप  
माहे क्षै

१ रांगौ भमुण्सौ जिण था रांगा झवा पैहलौ रावल कावता (sic)  
पक्के भमुण्सौ था रांगा कहांगा

२ रांगौ भौवसौ . . . . etc.

(c) आहाड़ाँ री पौठियाँ, pp. 116a-117b. Pedigrees of the Āhārā Sīsodiyās of Dūgarapura and Vāśavāhalā, from rāvalā Kānbara De (1st) to the 12th generation. Beginning:—

आहाड़ा डुंगरपुर वांसवाहाला रां धाणीयाँ री पौठी [.]  
आहाड़ा सौसोदीयाँ माहे ग्रहादि रौ जोगादित नै जोगादित रौ बापै  
रावल आहाड़ वसौयौ तठा था आहाड़ा कहांगा

१ रावल कांन्हड़दे करमसौ रौ कांन्हड़दे था श्रीनाराद्या था  
पौठी १२६ कै तिणां वौगत ओर ठोहड़ मंडी कै.

(d) चन्द्रावनाँ री पौठियाँ, pp. 118a-119a. Pedigrees of the Candrāvata Sīsodiyās of Rāmapurō, from rāvalā Pratāpa Sī (4th generation) down to the 9th generation.

(e) जेसा भाटियाँ गै पौठियाँ, pp. 121b-156b. Genealogies of the Jesā khāpa of the Bhāṭīs from rāvalā Kehara (9th generation from rāvalā Jesala) to the 17th generation. Beginning:—

॥ भाटीयाँ री आगलौ वात तो घणौ कै रावल जेसल दुसाऊ  
रो तौण सं ॥ [१२१२] जेसलमेर बंभण रसे दौघायो तौण ठोड़  
वासौयो तठा पक्कै इतरा पाट

१ रावल जेसल दुसाऊ रो जेसलमेर रो गठ करायो

२ रावल सालवहण . . . . etc.

(f) गुहिलोताँ री पिरियावलौ, pp. 157a-159b. Pedigrees of the Guhilōtas, from Guhāditya (1st) to the 11th generation. Beginning:—

गुहिलोताँ री पौरीयावलौ गुहिलोताँ री चौवीस साष कै

१ गोहादित २ गोहिलोत ३ क्षोड़ ४ चोल ५ बुमाण

६ रावल बापै बुमाण रौ रावल बापै आहाड़ ठाकुर झवौ  
तठा था आहाड़ा कहांगा दलै पांगुला राजा जैचंद राठोड़ रे परणौयौ  
थौ . . . . etc.

(g) भायलाँ रौ पौठियाँ, pp. 162a-168b. Genealogies of the Bhāyalas, a subdivision of the Pāvāras, from Sajana Bhāyala (1st) to the 11th generation. Beginning :—

भायल पाव वलौ भायलौ पांवारां रौ ३५ पैतौस साष पांवारां  
मै अेक भायलां रौ साष ल्ये मै (?) भायलां रौ माथासरौ वलौ भायलौ  
रोहौसा (?) मगरा (?) नौवौ (?) नै सौवाणचौ

१ महारिघरषेश्वर

२ सायर महरिघ रौ

३ उतिमरौ

४ पदमसौ

५ सजन भायल

६ सजन भायल पदमसौ रौ सजन वडौ रजपुत झवो...

(h) झलाँ रौ पौठियाँ, pp. 170a-177b. Genealogies of the Hulas, a subdivision of the Guhilotas, from Hula Sālhā rō (2nd) to the 12th generation. Beginning :—

॥ झल गैहलौतां रौ चौवौस साष मै मीलै बेतौ झल सोऽित  
वडौ रजपुत झवौ वडौ ठाकुराई झई पक्षौ कतरेहेके दौने झलां कन्हा  
सोनगरे सोऽित लौ . . . . etc.

(i) माँगलियाँ रौ पौठियाँ, pp. 178a-179b. Pedigrees of the Māgaliyās of Isarū, from Dulhō Kilū rō of Khīvasara (1st) to the 10th generation. Beginning :—

॥ ईसरु वेदु रा मांगलौयां रौ वौगत पैहलौ घौंवसर रहता

२ मांगलौयां रै

रांणौ धरपाल

मोटुं राव

उहड़ राव

धांघड़ै

कौलु

१ दुल्हौ कौलु रौ दुल्हौ घौवसर अकौ चारण हेक सिधराव  
जेसिंघदे सु बहस करि आयौ थौ उण नुं आप रौ दिकरौ वैरौ दान  
दौयौ पकै चारण ले जाय नै सिधराव नु दिषायौ तरै राजा सिधराव  
वैरा नु आपरौ बेटौ परणाई . . . . etc.

(j) श्रीमाल महाजनाँ रौ १२२ न्याताँ रा नाम, pp. 181b-182a. A list giving the names of the 122 septs of the Śrīmāla Mahājanas.

(k) निरवाण रौ पौठियाँ, pp. 183a-184a. Pedigrees of the Nirabāṇa Rajputs, an offshoot of the Devarās, preceded by the introductory account following :—

॥ नौरवाणं रौ साष निरवाणं पैहलौ देवड़ा था देवड़ां था निरवाणं कहंणा निरवाणं सौरोही था आय कवरसौ दाहलौया कन्हा घांडेलौ लौयौ उदैपुर लौयौ पक्के वसौ गांव सोलहर घांडेला नजीक क्के तठै राष्ट्रौ पक्के कक्खवाहौ रायसल सुजावत लघु भोजावत नै भौषा हेमा रा कन्हा घांडेलौ लौयौ तरै निरवाणा था घांडेलौ छुटौ...etc.

(l) चौबाँ रौ पौठियाँ, pp. 184b—? A genealogical account of the Cibā Rajputs, a branch of the Cahuvāṇas, incomplete owing to the loss of the subsequent leaves in the MS.

The MS. is in the possession of Kavirājā Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.



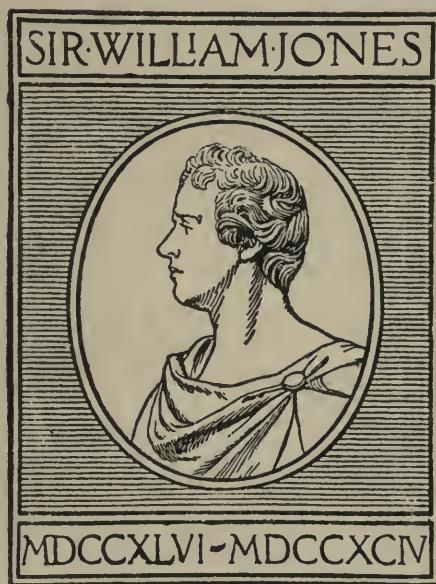
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NEW SERIES, No. 1412.

BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

A  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION I:  
*Prose Chronicles.*

PART II:  
*Bikaner State.*



BY  
DR. L. P. TESSITORI.  
FASCICULUS I.

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CALCUTTA:  
PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,  
AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY, 1, PARK STREET.  
1918.



The ii Part of the i Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*,—describing the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Bikaner State,—of which the present is the first fasciculus, is compiled on the same lines and principle as the i Part, which was initiated at Jodhpur over a year ago. The object kept in view in preparing this *Catalogue*, has been not only to give an adequate idea of the extent and importance of the literature with which it deals, but also to collect and classify all the manuscript materials available for a *History of Bikaner*, which I am compiling under the ægis of H. H. the Maharaja. The present fasciculus describes all the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Darbar Library in the Fort, and will shortly be followed by another fasciculus describing manuscripts in private collections, at Bikaner and in the district.

L. P. T.

Bikaner, the 30th March, 1916.



A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC  
AND HISTORICAL MSS.

MS. 1 :—**वौकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ रौ व्यात सिंहायच  
दयालूदास कृत .**

A huge volume, leather-bound, consisting of 394 leaves, 16" x 11" in size. The number of the lines of writing in each page is not uniform, the pages in the beginning comprising only 16-20 lines of writing of about 20 *aksaras*, the pages at the end about 35 lines of about 35 *aksaras*. The manuscript was apparently all written by one and the same hand. It contains a *khyāta* or chronicle of Bikaner from the origin of the world and of the Rāthoras to the death of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha (Samvat 1908). The chronicle was compiled by Cāraṇa Sindhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa in obedience to an order by mahārājā Sirdār Singha of Bikaner, and was written by Cāraṇa Vīthū Cāvadō. The work is styled in the preface "Khyāta Rāthorāñī." It begins :—

श्रीगणेशाय नमः श्रीकरनौजौ सहाय श्रीसरस्वत्यै नमः ॥  
अथ व्यात राठोड़ां रौ युलासा याददास्ति श्रीश्री १०८ श्रीश्रीश्रीहजूर  
रा ज्ञकम सूं सिंधायच दयालदास लिषाई वौठू चांवडै लिषौ (॥)  
तम्बेरमसुखविदितजस करैहि प्रिध जगकाज (।) वंदुं तिह परदेवता  
निंह अधार दुजराज (॥) १...

After the above stanza and other 5 stanzas in honour of Gaṇapati, mahārājā Sirdār Siṅgha, and the five gods, the work proper begins with a chapter on the *Sūryavamśa rī pīdhīyā*, starting from Nārāyaṇa. In the genealogical series, Rāma Candra is the 64th, and Jē Canda the 254th. The life and exploits of Jē Canda of Kanōja are described at great length, partly in verses, and partly in rhymed prose (*vacanikā*) in Hindi, and the authority of two works is quoted, which are stated to have been composed during Jē Canda's life-time, namely : the *Jē mayānka jasa candrikā* by kavi Madhukara, and the *Jē canda prakāśa* by Bhat[t]a Kedāra. The date of the birth of Siṅhō is given as Samvat 1175 (p. 42b), and from this event the chronicle proper immediately begins as follows :—

राव सौहा नै विधा करवाया। बांवन वेठ कर मुगलौं सै पतै पाया। देस कनवज रा वसण दैना नहीं। पौक्कै पातसाह राव सौहे कुं दिलौ कदमाँ बुलाया। कनवज का मुनसब अनायत कौया। जिस वषत कनवज लाहै थोड़ा सा मुलक रै गया। पैदास लाष चौईश २४ री रहौ। ...etc.

From the death of Sīhō (S. 1243) to the end, the text is all in Marwari prose, except for commemorative verses occasionally quoted. After the life of Āsatāna, an account is inserted of the life of Pābū, in which the latter is represented as a son of Īdala, son of Dhādhala (धांधलजौ रै बेटा दोय डवा। वडौ जदल छोटौ आसल। और जदल रै बेटा दोय हुवा। वडौ बूझौ छोटा (*sic*) पाबूजौ, p. 47b). Pp. 93a-98b contain an account of Karanījī, the deified Cāraṇī who is regarded as the tutelar goddess of Bikaner, and she is described as having been born in Samvat 1473 at Soyāpa, from Kiniyō Mehō and Ādhī Devaṭa. The account of RĀVA JODHō begins p. 117b and continues at length till p. 131b, where the following list is given of his sons :—

श्रीवौकौजौ १ सूजौजौ २ दूदौजौ ३ वौदैजौ ४ कमांजौ ५ सातल ६ जोगायत ७ वरसौघ ८ नौबक्रन ९ सिवराज १० सांवतसौ ११ वणवौर १२ करन १३ रायमल १४ भोज १५ कूंपौ १६ रामां १७.

From this point, the chronicler leaves the Rāthoras of Jodhpur and takes to consider only Vīkō, the founder of Bikaner. It is therefore from this point (p. 131b) that the chronicle of Bikaner practically begins.

After three introductory lines, giving the date of birth (S. 1495) and *janmapattrikā* of Vīkō, the narrative begins p. 132a as follows :—

अेकदा प्रस्ताव राव जोधौजौ दरबार कौयां विराजै है। नै साहा भाई वा० अमराव वा० कंवर हाजर है। जिसै कंवर श्रीवौ-कौजौ भौतर सुं आया। अरु रावजौ सुं मुजरै कर काका कांधलजौ रै आगै विराजैया।...

and continues relating how Jodhō, on seeing Vīkō talk to Kādhala in the ear, asked them whether they were plotting to conquer some new land. Whereupon the two, not to allow themselves to be joked upon, resolved to go and conquer the country of Jāgalū, about which they had heard from Nāpō, a Sākhalō who was in the service of Jodhō. Accordingly, Vīkō

set out with the consent of Jodhò and accompanied by his uncles Kādhala, Mādāna, Maṇḍalò and Nāthū, and his brother Vīdò, and Sākhalò Nāpò, Parīhāra Velò, Vēda Lalò and Lākhana Sī, Kothārī Cōtha Mala, and Vachāvata Vara Siṅgha, and this was in Samvat 1522 (p. 132b). The first night they halted at Mandora, and from there took with them the image of Bhērū, called *Gorò*. With 100 horses and 500 infantrymen, Vīkò then went straight to Desanoka, where he paid homage to Karanījī. From Desanoka he proceeded to Cādāsara, where he stopped 3 years, and thence to Kodamadesara, where he stopped also 3 years. In the last-mentioned place he installed the image of *Gorò*. Then he proceeded to Jāgalū, where he stopped 10 years. During this period he married the daughter of Sekhò, the Bhātī rāva of Pūgaļa. In Samvat 1535, Vīkò made an attempt to build a fort at Kodamadesara, but the Bhātīs of Sekhò did not allow him to remain there, and after a fight he had to go elsewhere. The new place he selected for the fort was the *Rāti Ghātī*, in the way from Multan to Nāgōra. Here he built a fort in Samvat 1542, and founded the city of Bikaner in Samvat 1545 (p. 136a).

The chronicle continues describing all the gradual conquests of Vīkò, *viz.* how he subjugated the Jātas, the Joiyās, the Khīcīs of Deva Rāja Mānasiṅghòta, the Sākhalās of Jāgalū, the Bhātīs of Sekhò, the chief of Pūgaļa; how he took Kharalā from Subha Rāma, Bhāraṅga from Sārana Pūlò, Sīdhamukha from Kasbò Kāvara Pāla, Balūdī from Pūniyò Kānò, Rāyasa-lānò from Vēnīvāla Rāya Sāla, Sekhasara from Godò Pādū, Sūi from Sihāga Cokhò, Dhānasiyò from Sohuvò Amarò; how he took Dronapura from rānò Vara Sala, a Mohila, and assigned it to his brother Vīdò. Next comes an account of the expedition against Sāraṅga Khā of Hisāra, which cost Kādhala his life (S. 1546, *sākha rò gīta* : शानाणे षंडे षड्ग बल शाधौ...), and the subsequent defeat Sāraṅga Khā sustained at the hands of Vīkò (S. 1547). Pp. 146b ff. contain an account of the expedition Vīkò made against Jodhpur at the death of Sātala, and the expedition is explained as undertaken only in order to get the old arms and trophies of the Rāthòra *rāvas*, which Jodhò had promised to Vīkò, on the latter's ceding to him Lāranū and renouncing to his right of succession. The last pages describe how Vīkò released Vara Siṅgha of Meratò (*sākha rò gīta* by Cānana), and defeated Nirabāna Rina Mala, a chief of Khandelò (*sākha rò gīta*). The death of Vīkò is mentioned p. 151b as having taken place in Samvat 1561.

Next follows the *khyāta* of LŪNA KARANA, Narò, Vīkò's eldest son, having ruled for only 4 months. It begins :—

पीकै कितांईक दिनां सुं रावचौ श्रीवीकैजौ जमौ दावौ हौ ।  
तिके किताच्चेक भोमौया फिर गया हा । तिणां नुं पायनांमौ कर्ग

सारु राव श्रीलूणकर्णजी फौज कर पधारौया । सागै इतशा सिरदार ।  
भाई घडसौजी... etc. (p. 152a).

The *khyāta* of Lūṇa Karanā especially describes the repressing of the rebellion of Cāhuvāṇa Māna Singha Depālötā of Dadrevò, the expeditions against Kāmkhānī Dòlat Khā of Phatēpura and against Cāyalavārò, the marrying of the daughter of rāṇā Rāya Mala of Citorā, the expedition against Jesalmer and the capture of rāvaṇa Devī Dāsa, and lastly the expedition against Nāranōla, in which Lūṇa Karanā lost his life (S. 1583, p. 158b). The text is interspersed with commemorative songs by Viṭhū Sāvāla and Mēḍū Lālò.

The *khyāta* of Jēta Sī, who succeeded, begins from an attempt of Udè Karanā Vidāvata, thākura of Dronapura, to fall on Bikaner and take it by surprise :—

पौक्षे राव लणकर्णजी कांम आया । तद उण दिन रौ चडौयौ  
वैदावत उदैकर्ण द्वौणपुर रौ ठाकुर गांव ढोसौ सूं वादै रषौ वैकानेर  
आयौ । अरु मन मै वैकानेर लैण रौ है.... etc. (p. 159a).

The first exploit of Jēta Sī was a punitive expedition against Dronapura, whose Thākura sought refuge with the Khān of Nāgōra, after which Jēta Sī gave Dronapura to Vidāvata Sāgō Samīṣāracandōta. Next we have the expedition against Sīhānakoṭa, and immediately after it, an account of how Jēta Sī helped his brother-in-law Sāgō—the future founder of Sāgānēra—to conquer Mōjābād and Amarasara in the territory of Āmbera, and Gāgō to fight Sekhō Sūjāvata (*sākha rō gīta* : समे द्वर अद्वराणं दल पूर आयौ सिधर...). At this point the main narrative is interrupted by the insertion of some particulars regarding Karanījī, the Cāraṇī saint, who was still living at Desanoka. It is stated that she in her old age went to Jesalmer to restore rāvaṇa Jēta Sī his health. From Jesalmer she went to Khāroṛò, and hence to Bēghatī, where she met Harabū Sākhālò, and lastly proceeded to Ghariyālò where she consumed herself into the fire of *yoga* (*sākha rō gīta* : उठौ अंग सूं आग...). The year given for her death is Samvat 1595, as recorded in the *dūhō* following :—

पनरै सै पिच्यांणवै  
देवौ सागण देह सूं

चैत सुकल गुर नम्<sup>1</sup> ।  
पूरा जोत परम् ॥१॥

After the above interruption, the chronicle of Jēta Sī is resumed with the defeat inflicted on Sāh Kaimarò, the son of

<sup>1</sup> MS. °म.

Bābar, who had taken Bharathanēra (Bhaṭanēra) and thence marched over Bikaner (*sākha rī kavītā*). Pp. 174a ff. describe how Māla De usurped the throne of Jodhpur by murdering his own father Gāgō, and in Samvat 1598 fell upon Bikaner. Jēta Sī was killed in the attempt of opposing him (3 *sākha rā gīta*, the first by Sūjō Nagarājōta, pp. 177b-178a), and Māla De took Bikaner with half the territory, the other half remaining to Kalyāṇa Singha, a son of Jēta Sī, who had taken refuge at Sarasō. The *khyāta* closes with the information that Bhīva Rāja, a brother of Kalyāṇa Singha, went to Dillī and propitiated the emperor Hamāyū (p. 178b).

The *khyāta* of KALYĀNA SINGHA (pp. 179a-200b) begins from the arrival of Vīrama De Dūdāvata in Sarasō :—

पौङ्के रावजौ श्रीकल्याणसौंघजौ सरसै विराजतां वौरमदे दूदावत  
आयौ तिका इण तरै । ...,

and continues with a very long description of the contest of Vīrama De with rāva Māla De of Jodhpur, the main thread of the narrative being resumed only p. 182a as follows :—

पौङ्के वौरमदेजौ कितैचेक साथ सुं गांव कोड नौसरीया सु०  
राव कल्याणसिंघजौ बनै सरसै गया । नै रावजौ वौरमदेजौ रौ वडी  
घातरौ कौवौ अरु वडा जावता कौया पौङ्के वौरमदेजौ रावजौ नै  
कयौ कै० भौंवशाजजौ दिलौ है सू आप न्हारौ घातरौ रौ कागद  
लिघ देवौ । तौ न्हे पण पातसाहजौ रै पावां लागां ।... etc.

Subsequently, Vīrama De went to join Bhīva Rāja at Dillī and things turned out very favourable to them, when in Samvat 1599 the emperor Hamāyū was dispossessed by Ser Sāh, a friend of theirs. When Ser Sāh invaded Marwar, Kalyāṇa Singha joined him with his forces. The defeat of Māla De culminating in the capture of Jodhpur, assured to Kalyāṇa Singha the possession of Bikaner, and to Vīrama De that of Meratō. The account of the above facts is very detailed, but inaccurate (*Gīta* on Kalyāṇa Singha, by Nagarājōta Hamīra Sūjāvata, pp. 187b-188a; *dūhā* by Vīrama De : जननौ धिन जै जन्मौयां... pp. 189a-b; *kavitta* on Māla De by Jhūṭhō Āsiyō : भागौ तौ वाराह...). In the war between Māla De of Jodhpur and Jē Mala Vīramadevōta of Meratō, Kalyāṇa Singha sent a body of 1,000 horses to the help of the latter, and Māla De was defeated and put to flight and his royal insignia captured. Pp. 194a-197a describe how Thākura Sī Jētasiōta retook Bharathanēra in S. 1606, but lost it again to the Muhammadans shortly afterwards and was himself killed in the battle.

Pp. 197b-198a give a genealogy of the descendants of Thākura Sī, who are called *Vāghāvata Vīkās*, and the descendants of Nāraṇa,—to whom Kalyāna Singha gave Èvārò in S. 1607,—who are called *Nāranōta Vīkās*, and next relate how Vāghò Thākurasītā went to Dilli and with his feats of bravery ingratiated himself to Akbar, who restored him the fief of Bharathanēra. The last six pages contain a description of the coalition of Hājī Khā of Ajmer and rānā Udè Singha of Mewar against Māla De of Jodhpur (pp. 198a-199a), the difference subsequently arisen between Hājī Khā and Udè Singha over a dancing girl kept by the former, whom Udè Singha longed to possess, the coalition of Hājī Khā and Māla De against the Rānā, and his defeat at Haramārò, the capture of Meratò, the loss of Ajmer, and the fief Māla De gave to Hājī Khā in Jētārāya (p. 200a). The *khyāta* closes with the list of the *satis* of Kalyāna Singha (S. 1628).

The *khyāta* of RĀYA SINGHA begins p. 200b as follows :—

अरु राव कल्याणसिंघजी रौ वषत दीवाणगी रौ कांम सांगैजी  
करता। सूँ जिणां दिनां मै सांगैजी वक्षावत गुजरा हा। पौँक्हे  
वैकानेर आया तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी सांगैजी रौ हवेलौ  
पधारैया। नै गठ दाष्ठल हुवा। ता पौँक्हे वक्षावत कर्मचंद दरबार  
मै हाजर झवौ। तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी इण नूँ दीवाणगी रौ  
षिलत अनायत करौ।... etc.

The events are not given in due chronological order. First we have an account of how Rāya Singha was introduced to Akbar by *kāvara* Māna Singha of Ābera, how Rāya Singha and Māna Singha defeated the Pathāṇas of Ataka (p. 205a) (*sākha rō gīta*, p. 205b), and how Akbar conferred on Rāya Singha the title of *rājā* (p. 205b) and a *mansab* of 4 thousand with a jurisdiction over 52 *parganas* (S. 1634). Then the chronicler skips back to the expedition against Ahmadabad (4 *sāyada rā gīta*, the first of which begins : ब्रैह्मंदपुर जीप जोधपुर आबू, p. 206a), and particularly indulges in a description of the bravery of Rāma Singha, Raya Singha's brother, who captured Ahmad after killing his elephant (*sākha rī nīsāñi* : चोलै सै तौसै समै... p. 207b). Next he gives a list of the Rajputs killed in the last-mentioned conflict, and after it skips back to Rāya Singha's marriage with Jasamā De, the daughter of rānā Udè Singha, and the gift of 50 elephants he bestowed on the Cāraṇas on that occasion. The names of 7 Cāraṇas and 1 Bhāṭa are given in this connection :—

हाथी १ दूदै आसौमै नूं दीनां। हाथी १ देवराज रत्नूं नै  
दीनै (sic)। हाथी १ दुरसै आठै नूं दीनां। हाथी १ बारट अखजौ  
नूं दीनां। हाथी १ बारट लखैजौ नै। हाथी १ गैपै तुंकारै  
सिंडायच नै दीनां। हाथी १ भुलै साईयै नै दीनां। हाथी १ भाट  
खेतसौ गांव दागडै रै नै दीनां (p. 208b). (*Sāyada rō gīta* : इहसौ  
जग बोल घणा दिन रासा...)

The next subject treated is the expedition against Sultān of Sirohī, which Rāya Singha undertook by order of Akbar, and carried out most successfully by capturing Sultān himself and taking him prisoner to Bikaner (3 commemorative songs, p. 210a). Pp. 210b-214b exhibit a copy—in *devanāgarī*—of the *firman* by Akbar, in which Rāya Singha is recognized as a lord of 52 *parganas*. Then we have a description of how Rāya Singha conquered Jodhpur from *rāva* Candra Sena and held it for 1 year (p. 214b), and during this period gave the village of Bhadorò, in the Nāgòra territory, to Sādū Mālò, and four other villages to Ādhò Durasò, and *lākhapasāvas* to Bārathā Lākhò, Bārathā Śaṅkara, etc. (*sākha rō kavitta*). Jodhpur is stated to have remained in the hands of Rāya Singha till S. 1639, when he asked Akbar to give it to Udè Singha (*sāyada rō gīta* by Ratanū Deva Rāja : अई भाग रासा वृपत तप ईषता..., p. 215b). In S. 1642 Akbar commanded Rāya Singha to the Dekhan, and while there Rāya Singha ordered his chief minister Vachāvata Karma Canda to build at Bikaner a new fort, *Navò Koṭa*, which is the one that is now extant. The foundations were laid in Samvat 1645, and it was completed in Samvat 1650 (p. 216a). Follows the description of Rāya Singha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1649), and in this connection an anecdote is related concerning Śindhāyaca Gēpò, and his habit of addressing all people as “ thou ”, which had won him the nickname of *Tūkārō*. On that occasion, Rāya Singha bestowed some more gifts on the Cāraṇas, chiefly on : Mahadū Jāḍò, Ratanū Deva Rāja, and Sādū Mālò (commem. song by Śindhāyaca Gēpò : किसै राण रावल किसै  
राव राजा कीथौ, p. 216a). P. 216a mentions a work (*Bhāṣa*) in praise of Rāya Singha, which was composed by Bārathā Śaṅkara and was rewarded by Rāya Singha with one crore of rupees and a *jāgīr* in Nāgòra (*sāyada rō gīta* by Ādhò Durasò : सबदी लग कोड़ मजाद रायसिंघ...). The last pages contain a description of Karma Canda's plot for murdering Rāya Singha and placing Dalapata on the throne, Karma Canda's taking refuge with Akbar, Akbar's reassuming from Rāya Singha the *parganas* of Bhatanēra, Kasūra and others and assigning them to Dalapata (S. 1656, p. 217b), Dalapata's fighting against Rāya

Singha and against Jāyadīn and being captured by the latter ; the rebellion and death of Amara Singha and the songs sung by Cārani Padamā—Sādū Mālō's sister—on the occasion (S. 1654, pp. 218a-219a) ; the death of Prithī Rāja (S. 1657) ; the death of Rāma Singha at Kalyāṇapura (S. 1656, commem. song : सरणाई चरण वषांजे सबदौ, p. 220a) ; and lastly the death of Rāya Singha, which took place at Burāṇapura, in Samvat 1668 (*marasyo* by Ādhò Durasò : बडौ स्त्रर सुदनार रायसिंघ विसरामीयां, p. 221a).

The *khyāta* of DALAPATA SINGHA begins p. 221a as follows :—

पौक्कै दलपतसिंघजौ गादौ विराजौया । दलपतसिंघजौ रौ जन्म  
सं० १६२१ । फागण वद । ८० ॥ इष ॥ ४४ । ४५ ॥ दलपतसिंहजौ  
रौ जन्मपत्रौ । सं० १६६८ राजा हुवा ॥ तद दिलौ जाय पातसाह  
जिहांगौर रै कदमां लागा । सू० वरस । १ । चाकरौ करौ... etc.

The *khyāta* is a very short one. It relates how Dalapata incurred the displeasure of the Emperor by refusing to go to court, whereas Sūra Singha, his brother, succeeded in gaining the favour of the Emperor, and obtained from him the necessary help for making himself lord of Bikaner. Dalapata was defeated and captured and taken to Ajmer, where he broke off from the jail, after killing his wives, and sword in hand met a glorious death (*sāyada rō gīta* : काषां जद लौध किसन चौ कामण... and *kavitta* : दृठ पाथ देषतां... p. 225a).

The *khyāta* of SŪRA SINGHA properly begins p. 225b with the dates of his birth (S. 1651) and accession to the throne (S. 1670), and then a copy of three *firmans* giving a list of the *parganas* assigned to him by Jahāgīr :—

पौक्कै दिलौ गया तठै पातसाह जहांगौरजौ मुनसब इनायत  
कौयौ । जिण मै पड़गना बगस्या तिण रौ सनंध रौ नकलां रौ याद ॥  
फरमांग फलोधी रौ ॥... etc.

Before the beginning proper, however, some miscellaneous information is anticipated, namely : the revenge Sūra Singha took on the descendants of the traitor Vachāvata Karma Canda, the reassuming of some *jāgīrs* and privileges, and the gift of a *lākhpasāva* to Gādāya Colō, who had composed a *veli* in his honour. The gift is commemorated in the *dūhō* following :—

ओलै राषण आप रां

सूरजमाल समापीया

चोलै नै कर चाव ।

पण धर लाषपसाव ॥ १ ॥

(S. 1672, p. 225b). Almost the whole of the *khyāta* of Sūra Singha consists of an account of the war consequent upon the rebellion of Khuram to his father Jahāgīr, and the part Sūra Siṅgha played in it (comm. song by Siṅdhāyaca Kisanō : गिरंद गावटण... p. 227b). The last three pages are devoted to Gōṛa Gopāla Dāsa, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion of the *navāb* of Thāṭhō (pp. 229a-b), and to thākura Udē Bhāṇa of Mahājana, who defeated a revolt of the Joiyās. The death of Sūra Siṅgha in the Dekhan is mentioned p. 230a, and the year is given as Saṃvat 1688.

The *khyāta* of KARĀṇA SIṄGHA begins from a contest he had with *rāva* Amara Siṅgha,—the banished son of Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur,—to whom Śāh Jahā had assigned Nāgōra, which had been in the possession of the *rājās* of Bikaner (pp. 230b-231a). Then it describes Karāṇa Siṅgha's campaign against the *rājā* of Jvārī, who had rebelled to Sāh Jahā and was eventually defeated and captured in Saṃvat 1704, and after it the campaign Karāṇa Siṅgha made against the *rāva* of Pūgaṇa and the division he made of the territory of Pūgaṇa amongst the Sekhāvata Bhāṭīs (*sākha rī nīśānī* by Sādū Mahesa Dāsa : सोलै सै तेहतरै... S. 1673, p. 232a). Next comes the description of Orangzeb's usurpation of the imperial throne (S. 1715, pp. 232b-233a), the death of Amara Siṅgha (p. 233b), and then again the usurpation of Orangzeb, related at more length. Pp. 236a-238a contain a series of *jhūlanā dūhās* in honour of Kesari Siṅgha—the second son of Karāṇa Siṅgha—composed by Kaviyō Lūṇa Karāṇa (करण प्रणाम प्रमेस कुं... etc.). Follows a very interesting anecdote, illustrative of the attitude of the Rajputs towards the intolerant policy of Orangzeb. Orangzeb, it is stated, had devised a scheme for taking all the Rajput nobles beyond the Ataka, under the pretext of a military expedition, and there forcibly convert them to the Islam. But the Rajputs were informed of the plot and, when they reached the Indus, they contrived to make the Mughals cross first, and then, when the boats came back to fetch them, destroyed them all and returned to their lands. It is stated that the first to strike the axe on the boats was Karāṇa Siṅgha, and in recognition of this fact he was given by the consent of all the Rajputs the title of "Emperor of Hindustan" (हिंदुस्थान रै पानसाह). The fact is commemorated in the *gīta* following :—

करण प्रथौ इकराह पतसाह आरंभ करे  
कूच कर हले दरकूच काजा ।  
अटक असुराण रा कटक सब ऊतरे  
रहे तट वार हिंदवाण राजा ॥ १ ॥

वंस घटतौस मिल वात यह विचाई  
 जोर औरंग पड़े सोर जाडौ ।  
 सूर रौ सूर केवांग भुज साहौयां  
 आभ पड़तां झवौ भूप आडौ ॥ २ ॥  
 कुहाड़ां मार जिहाज बटका करे  
 धीर सारां धरे मेट धोषो ।  
 करां घग तोल मुष बोल कहौयौ करन  
 जितै ऊमौ इतै नहौं जोषौ ॥ ३ ॥  
 करन वाषांग दुनौयांग धिन धिन कहै  
 धरम द्वाचौयांग भुज अमर धारु ।  
 अटक सूं लौयां हिंदवांग आयौ उरड़  
 मुरड़ पतसाह वौकांग मारु ॥ ४ ॥ (p. 239b).

After two other songs, one of which by Siñdhāyaca Thākura Sī, the chronicler proceeds to relate how Orangzeb called Karāṇa Siṅgha to Dillī to kill him, but afterwards thought it wiser to command him to Orangābād, and, whilst Karāṇa Siṅgha was there, resumed the *mansab* of Bikaner. In Saṁvat 1724, the *mansab* of Bikaner was given to Anopa Siṅgha. The last page mentions three villages in the territory of Orangābād, which Karāṇa Siṅgha granted to Cāranas, to wit : Viśāsara to Śādū Maheṣa Dāsa, Dātālī to Ratanā Māna, and Revārō to Kaviyō Lūṇa Karāṇa ; and then the death of Karāṇa Siṅgha which took place at Orangābād in Saṁvat 1726 (commem. *gīta* : नरां नाह पतसाह छोडाड़ सकौयौ नहौ.... p. 241b).

The *khyāta* of ANOPA SIṄGHA begins with a list of the *parganas* in the *mansab* of Bikaner, and then an account of Anopa Siṅgha's participation in the war against Siva Rāja in the Dekhan :—

पौछै अनोपसिंहजी नै पातसाहजी ददण है बंदोबस्तु सारू  
 मेलीया । जिणां दिनां सिवराज राजगढ़ रौ घोड़ां हजार ३००००  
 दिष्य मै सारौ जागा डंड ठहरावै वा० मुलक लूटै । तिण पर माराज  
 पातसाहजी है हुकम सूं फौज लेर पधारौया । परै सूं सिवराज  
 आयौ... etc. (p. 242a).

After the end of the war, Anopa Siṅgha was conferred by Orangzeb the title of *mahārājā* (*sāyada rō gīta* : सिवौ वाहादर अत

सबल्... etc.). Follow the expeditions against Sikandara of Vijāpura and Tānā Sāh of Golakunda (pp. 242b–243a; commem. song: रूप को अनूप रस...), a *kavitta* on Orangzeb's religious intolerance (उदैपुर प्रणा कीथौ..., p. 243a), and minor accounts of marriages and the internal disturbances caused by the Bhātīs of Cūdera (pp. 243b-ff.). P. 247a it is recorded that Anopa Singhā was a great scholar, and composed works in Sanskrit, amongst which the *Anūparatnākara* and *Anūpameghamālā*. Then we have the story of the trouble caused by Vanamālī Dāsa, an illegitimate son of Karāṇa Singhā, who enjoyed the favour of the Emperor, until Anopa Singhā succeeded in getting rid of him (pp. 247b-248b). P. 249a records the death of Anopa Singhā at Ādūnī, in Samvat 1755 (commem. song: इलां साह रां वाह दोय राह दाषे दुनौ...)

The *khyāta* of SARŪPA SINGHA is a very short and unimportant one in itself, but is enlarged by the insertion of some extraneous matter relating to Jodhpur beginning :—

अरु सं० १७६२ चैत्र सुद १५ नै पातसाहजौ दुरगदास ऊपर  
वडा महर्वांन हळ अरु वैनती कर जोधपुर अजीतसिंघजौ ने  
बगसायौ... (p. 249a),

and by a biographical account of Padama Singhā—the eldest son of Karāṇa Singhā—from the quarrel over a deer which took place at Orangābād between Mohaṇa Singhā—another son of Karāṇa Singhā—and the imperial *kotavāla*, and in which Padama Singhā killed the latter (pp. 249b–250b) (four commem. *gītas*, one of which by Dhadhavāriyō Dvārakā Dāsa, pp. 251a-b), to the glorious death he met in the Dekhan (p. 256b) (commem. songs: लागा पग सेस आभ सिस लागौ... etc., p. 257a-b). The chronicle of Sarūpa Singhā proper begins only p. 258a :—

अरु जिणां दिनां मै मुष्ट्यारौ मूधडै रघनाथ रौ क्षैः वां इणां  
रै जिलै मै इतरै आसांमौ हैः औसवाल कोठारौ कूकड़चोपड़ै  
नैणसौ जौवणदासौत... etc.

It consists only of a description of some intrigues which took place at Bikaner, while the young *mahārājā* was in the Dekhan, and terminated in the putting to death of Koṭhārī Nēna Si and three other officers who were suspected to be hostile to the Mājī. Sarūpa Singhā died in Samvat 1757, after a reign of only two years (p. 260b).

The *khyāta* of SUJĀNA SINGHA begins p. 260 with Orangzeb's transfer of his capital from Dillī to Orangābād :—

सू० पातसाहजौ इण तरै दिलौ छोडौ सं० १७५८ दिलौ मै  
पकीर सिरमद कुं मरवाया सू० चै सिरमद वडौ अवलौयौ सिड  
है... etc.

Commemorative *dūhō* (p. 261b) :—

केई जैसी गमरू कदर	केई मनमौजौ पौर।
सब के कंध वटोल कर	ले गयौ आलमगौर ॥१॥

The only important events in the reign of Sujāna Siṅgha are the repeated attacks he had to sustain from Ajita Siṅgha, Abhē Siṅgha, and Bakhat Siṅgha of Jodhpur, namely : the first invasion by the Jodhpur army at the command of Bhaṇḍārī Rughanātha (pp. 261b-262b), the plot of Ajita Siṅgha for capturing Sujāna Siṅgha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda (p. 263a), the second invasion by Bakhat Siṅgha and Abhē Siṅgha of Jodhpur (S. 1790, commem. song : हुवौ नाव सूजां द्सौ राव वौकां हथे, p. 264a), and lastly the stratagem of Bakhat Siṅgha for entering the fort of Bikaner by surprise (S. 1791, p. 265b). P. 264b it is stated that Sujāna Siṅgha entrusted the administration of the State to his son *kāvara* Jorāvar Siṅgha. The demise of Sujāna Siṅgha, which took place in Samvat 1792, is recorded p. 266a.

The subject of the *khyāta* of JORĀVAR SIṄGHA, which begins p. 266a as follows :—

पौक्कै देस रै दष्णादै पासै राजा अभैसिंघजौ रौ तर्फ सूं थाणा  
बैठा हा॒ः तिण सू० फौज कर श्रीजौ थाणां ऊपर चढौया॑ः सू० थाणा  
सारा उठाय दैना॑ः वा० परै सू० अभैसिंघजौ फौज कर वषतसिंघजौ  
रौ कांकड़ पर डेरा कौया...,

is likewise formed by the hostilities with Jodhpur, this time Bakhat Siṅgha siding with Jorāvar Siṅgha against Abhē Siṅgha. The account of Abhē Siṅgha's siege of Bikaner, which was relieved by Jē Siṅgha of Āmbera's assault on Jodhpur, is given at great length pp. 268a-274b. The *khyāta* ends p. 276a with the death of Jorāvar Siṅgha (S. 1802).

The *khyāta* of GAJA SIṄGHA begins :—

तथा जोरावरसिंहजौ रै लारै संतान नहौं तिण रौ वडौ चिंता  
हुई वा० ज्यां दिनां अमरसिंघजौ। तारासिंहजौ। गदडसिंहजौ।  
नागोर सं षड़ लेय लाडणं आया हा वौकानेर रै विगाड़ कर्ण सारु ...

(p. 276a), and treats the subjects following: installation of Gaja Siṅgha, invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army headed by Bhaṇḍārī Ratana Canda and its defeat (pp. 276b-278b, *sākha rō gīta*: कहै ओम जोधांण रौ प्रजा अमराव कथ...), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha against Abhē Siṅgha and Malāra Rāva (S. 1804, pp. 279a-b), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha against Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur, and account of the relations that existed between Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur and Jē Siṅgha of Āmbera on one side, and the Emperor on the other (pp. 279b-283b), defeat of Rāma Siṅgha and installation of Bakhat Siṅgha on the throne of Jodhpur (S. 1808, p. 284), Gaja Siṅgha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808, pp. 284b-287a), copy of a *sanad* by Ahamad Sāh dated *san* 1166, in which Gaja Siṅgha is recognized as a *mansabdār* of 7 thousand (pp. 288b-289b), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha, Vije Siṅgha, and Bahādar Siṅgha of Kisanagadha against Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur and the Marāthās (pp. 289b-295a, S. 1812). The remaining pages contain mostly local and unimportant information concerning minor events: such as Gaja Siṅgha's marriage with the daughter of *rājā* Jēta Sī of Kāvā, which took place at Jaipur (S. 1812), and which is described very diffusely pp. 295b-298b, etc. Pp. 307b-309a describe the dispute between Vije Siṅgha of Jodhpur and Ara Sī of Udēpur over the province of Godhvāra, and Gaja Siṅgha's intermediation in the same (S. 1828). The *khyāta* ends p. 311b with the death of Gaja Siṅgha in Samvat 1844.

The *khyāta* of RĀJA SIṄGHA, which is a very brief one, begins p. 312a, after a list of the sons and wives of Gaja Siṅgha:—

हमै माराज राजसिंघजौ राजा हुवा सूँ सरौर मै बेद तौ  
पैलडौज झतौ पण राजतिलक विराजौयां पछै सरधा घणौ घट  
गई... etc.

Rāja Siṅgha had long been ill, and succumbed to his illness a few days after his accession. He left an infant son, Pratāpa Siṅgha, who according to the chronicle, died of small-pox in the same year as his father (p. 312b).

The *khyāta* of SŪRATA SIṄGHA goes from p. 312b to p. 339a. It begins:—

पौक्कै सं० १८४७ पोष वद ६ मंगलवार नै माराजकंवार रतन-  
सिंघजौ रौ जन्म हुवौ अरु इण्हौज साल फौज कर पधारौया  
गांव कालू मांय कर डेरा चूरु हुवा ठाकर तिवजीसिंहजौ पावां  
लागा ... etc

The most important events related are : the capture of Bhatanèra (S. 1862, pp. 313a-314b)—it was after capturing it that Sūrata Singha changed its old name into that of Hanumānagadha—the Sindh expedition (S. 1858-9, pp. 314b-315b), the coalition of Sūrata Singha with Jagata Singha of Jaipur and Savāi Singha of Pohakaraṇa against Māna Singha of Jodhpur (S. 1863-5, pp. 316b-320a), the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army (pp. 320a-322a), the fight for Cūrū (pp. 324b-ff.), the treaty concluded with the East India Company in Samvat 1875, of which a copy is inserted pp. 330b-331b, the help received from the English (pp. 332a-ff.), etc. The *khyāta* ends p. 339a with the death of Sūrata Singha (S. 1885).

The *khyāta* of RATANA SINGHA begins p. 339b as follows :—

सं० १८८५ वैसाष वद ५ श्रीमाराज रतनसिंहजी तष्ठत  
विराजीया: कर्णमौल मै सूँ पहला तौ गांव सेषसर रै गोदारै  
... तिलक कौयौ श्रीहजूर रै वा० पौक्कै माजन रां ठाकरां वैरीसालजी  
सेरसिंहोत हजूर रै तिलक कौयौ... etc.

It is the most diffuse of all the *khyātas* and numbers 55 leaves containing a very minute and particular account of all the events, most of them unimportant, in Ratana Singha's reign, which it would be difficult and superfluous to mention here in detail. The death of Ratana Singha (S. 1908) is told p. 393b, and after it a series of *marasyā kavittas* by Vīthū Bhoma is quoted, and with it ends the work.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 2 :—राठौडँ रौ वंसावलौ नै पौढियाँ नै फुटकर वाताँ .

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound, consisting of 82 leaves, wrongly numbered as 81, of which 6 loose, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Size  $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ . Many pages are blank. The written pages contain from 12 to 15 lines of writing of 13 to 16 *akṣaras*. Old Marwari script, except pp. 25a-27a, which are in *devanāgarī*, and were apparently written long after the rest of the MS. Date : about the end of the Samvat-century 1600. In the script no difference is made between ड and ढ.

The MS. is a very important and valuable one, especially in view of its age. It contains the works following :—

(a) राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावलौ राउ सौहेजौ सुँ राउ कल्याणमलजौ

ताँई, pp. 1a-24a. A genealogical sketch of the Rāthòras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sihò to *rāva* Kalyāṇa Mala, who died at Bikaner in Samvat 1630. It begins :—

राजि श्रीसौहोजौ कनवज झंतौ आ[य] षेड रहौयो पक्के  
श्रीदारकाजौ रौ [जात] नु हालौयो सु विचालै पाटण मुल[रा]ज  
सोलंकौ रौ रचवार सुः लाघौ फु[ला]ण्हो उजाड घंणा कौया सु ते रे  
लीयै सौहेजे (*sic*) नु राषै पक्के सौहेजौ कहो जु जात करि नै घिरतो  
आईस पक्के घिरता आया ताहरा : लाघौ फुलाण्हो मारौयौ पक्के सौहेजौ  
नु : मुलराज परनाय नै षेड मेल्हौया (p. 1a),

and continues with a list of the sons of Sihò who are here represented as four, to wit : Āsatḥāna, Sonaga, Ajò, and Reṇū, and with regard to the last one it is stated that his son was killed by some Cāraṇas, whom he used to feast at his table (p. 1b). Follow lists of the sons of Āsatḥāna, Dhādhala, Udalā, Saṅakhò, and Vīrama, containing almost only bare names. With Vīrama (p. 3b), the genealogy enlarges into a compendious *khyāta* or historical sketch. This begins :—

तथा : वौरमजौ महेवै : मालेजौ कंन्हे रहता नै जोइया भटनेर  
धारवारे रे (*sic*) रहै आपत माहे वुरो हालौयो पक्के जोइयोः  
लुण्हे नुं चुवडराय मारौयो...

Follows the account of Cūḍò, Vīrama De's son, from the legend of his having been brought up by Cāraṇa Ālhò at Kalāū (p. 6a), to his death under the walls of Nāgòra (p. 12a) :—

पक्के मुलतान रौ फोजा नै दिलौ रा फोजा ले नै राउ चुडे  
उपर नागोर आयो राउ चुडो नागोर मारौया पक्के केल्हण अपुठो  
गयो हंमै ।

Next comes a list of the sons of Cūḍò and after it the narrative is continued with Satò and Rina Mala, the adventures of Narabada being kept in prominent view. P. 17a gives a list of the sons of Jodhò, in which Vikò is the first, and a preliminary account of him is given as follows :—

१ राजि श्रीवीकोजौ नु (?) जांगलु ... ... ...

ताहरा कितराहेक दिन उसौया रहीया पछै कोडमदेसर राउ  
गिणमल रौ बयर रामगदे रौ दौकरौ तलाव कराडौयो तेथ रहा।

With page 17b the account of Vīkò is resumed, from the attempt he made to make himself lord of Jodhpur at the death of Jodhò :—

पछै जोधोजौ राम कहो सु टौकाइत नौबो झतो सु पेहलौ  
राम कहो हुतो पछै राउ वौको कोडमदेसर झंतौ सु राः वेरसल  
भौमोत वौकेजौ नु कहाडौयो जु राउ जोधै राम कहो क्वै जे विगर  
गठ मै चढौया तु आयो तो टौको तो नु हुसो पछै राउ वौकौ  
कोडमदेसर हुतौ हालौयो सु पेडै माहै आवंत अंमल कर नै सुतो  
सु मोवडै रो आयो नेता पेहलौ हाडौ जसमादे उतर नै वेरसल  
नु हाथा गेहर नै ले चढौ गठ उपर पछै सातल नु टौको दौन्हौ  
तितरै राउ वौकोहौ आयो पछै गठ घेरौयो राउ वौकै शुः (sic).

The *khyātu* of Vīkò comes to an end p. 19b with the foundation of Bikaner. The following pages contain a very brief account of Lūṇa Karaṇa, and then only bare lists of names of the sons of Vīkò (p. 20b), Lūṇa Karaṇa (p. 22b), Jēta Si (p. 23a), and Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 23b-24a).

(b) दिल्ली रै पातसाहाँ रौ याद, pp. 25a-27a. A list of the Emperors of Dillī from Sultān Samakā Gorī (1st) to Jahāgīr (73th). Apparently written at a later time than the rest of the MS.

(c) साँखलाँ दहियाँ सुँ जाँगलू लियौ तै रौ हाल, pp. 37a-b. A

very interesting little note on Ajiyāpura (Jāgalū ?) and Prithī Rāja, and how the Sākhalās conquered Jāgalū from the Dahiyās :—

दहीयाणौ अजौयादै (गांव) रिणौहरौ दहीयै रै बैटौ राजा  
प्रिधौराज नु मांगौ झतौ सु डोलौ दहीया ले ने हालौया झंता पछै  
जांगलु आय रहा पछै अजौयादै कोट आप रे नाव अजौयापुर  
कराडौया आगै जंगल धरतौ झंतौ किउ न झतौ पछै राजा प्रिधौ-  
राज सौकार रामण (sic) इये धरतौ आयो झंतौ ताहरा अजौयापुर  
आयो पछै बायर नु ले अजमेर गयो नै दहीया अजौयादै रे साथ

ज्ञंता सु रहौया पक्के सांघलो (रायसौः) रुण (नागोर रे गांव) ज्ञंती आय नै रासौसर रहौ पक्के उपाधीयो १ केसव सांघलां रे झतो तिण कुड कर नै सांघलां सं वात कौवी जु थो नु जांगलु दीरा दु सांघलां नु मराड नै पक्के दहौया नु सांघलां बेटी [दी]न्ही पक्के जान आई ज्ञंती ताहार (*sic*) सगलां [द]हौया नु चुक कर नै सांघला मारौया मार नै जाय जांगलु लौयो उव सांघला रहता पक्के।

(d) राठौडँ रौ पौठियाँ राउ सौहैचौ सूँ वौकानेर रै राउ

कल्याणमलजौ ताँई, pp. 39b-43b. A series of genealogical lists containing only bare names and almost identical with the lists in (a).

(e) राठौडँ रौ पट्टावलौ आसपाल सूँ वौकानेर रै राजा सूरज-सिङ्घजौ ताँई, p. 46b. A list of the Rāthòra rulers from Āsa Pāla to Sūraja Singha *rājā* of Bikaner. Containing only bare names.

(f) राउ जोधैचौ रौ वेढाँ कियाँ रौ याद, pp. 47a-48b. A list of the battles fought by *rāva* Jodhò, beginning :—

कुवरपदे थंका (*sic*):

१ केरवो मारौयो

ताहरा वाहर चढौयो सु चुहलराई आपडौयो ओथ वेठ जई... etc.

(g) वौदावताँ रौ विगत, pp. 53b-56b. A note on the Vīdāvatas from *rāva* Jodhò, who conquered Lāraṇū, Chāpara and Dronapura from the Mohilas Ajīta, Vachò, and Kānò, and gave the land to his son Vīdò, down to Bhopata Rāmòta, whose domains were confiscated by *rājā* Rāya Siṅgha in Samvat 1628. The note contains a list of the seven sons of Vīdò and the villages they possessed, and then a short historical account of the Vīdāvatas down to Bhopata, and their relations with the rulers of Bikaner and the Pathānas of Nāgora. The note begins :—

मोहिल अजौत नै रांणौ वक्षौ इयाँ रो राजथांन लाडंगु नै क्षापर ज्ञतौ नै द्रुणपुर मोहिल कांन्हौ वस्तौ पक्के महाराई श्रीजोधजौ

(sic) सगलां नुं मारि नै मोहिले रे री (sic) धरिती ले नै राजि श्रीवौदेजी नुं राष्ट्रीयौ... etc.

(h) काँधलौताँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 58b-60b. A series of genealogical lists of the Kādhalōta Rāṭhōras, containing only bare names. It ends with the two sons of Jagò Sāidāsōta : Nārāīna and Rāgho Dāsa.

(i) जोधावत जोधपुर रे धणियाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 63a-65b.

Genealogical lists of the successors of Jodhò, coming down as far as the sons of Udè Siṅgha. The lists contain only bare names, except for a short narrative in prose, which is inserted pp. 64a ff., and the subject of which are Candra Sena and his sons Ugra Sena, Rāya Siṅgha, and Āsakarāṇa, and his brother Udè Siṅgha. This narrative begins as follows :—

जोधपुर तुरकाणी कै (।) चंदसेणजी राम कहो ताहरा टौको आसकर (sic) नु दौन्हो पक्के कितरेहेके दिहाडै उगरसेन कहो जु मो कन्हा चाकरी कराडौ कौ नही... etc.

(j) राउल मालै नै जगमाल मालाउत रे दौकराँ रे नाम तथा पोहकरणाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 74b-75a. Three genealogical lists giving only bare names, the third of which comes down as far as Sūjō Lūkāvata.

(k) भाटियाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 78a-81b. Genealogical lists of the Bhāṭīs of Jesalmer, Derāvara, Viḍamapura, Pūgala, and Hā-pāsara. The first list begins :—

भाटी झवा ताँह री विगत (।) १ भाटी १ मांजमराव १ मंगलराव १ वीजल १ देदल १ केहर १ तंगु तणौट कराडौयो १ विजैराव १ देवराव देरावर कराडौयो १ मुध १ वाङु... etc.

The last name in the first list is *rāula* Kalyāṇa Dāsa Hararājōta, who is here stated to have succeeded in Samvat 1670.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 3.—**बौकानेर रै राठौडँ रौ ख्यात देसदरपण तथा पट्टाँ र गाँवाँ रौ विगत.**

A cloth-bound volume, consisting of 166 leaves, each measuring  $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$ . Nearly 30 leaves blank. Each page contains about 25 lines of writing, and each line about 50 *akṣaras*. The MS. was all written by one and the same hand, apparently some 30–40 years ago. It is a copy from another MS., as clearly shown by the frequent empty spaces in the text. It contains two different works, to wit :—

### (a) बौकानेर रै राठौडँ रौ ख्यात देसदरपण सिंगायच दयालदास

क्षत, pp. 1a—57b. A history of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Ratana Siṅgha (Samvat 1902). The date of the composition of the work and the name of its author are recorded in ten *dūhās* in Piṅgala in the first page, which form a kind of introduction and explain that the *khyāta* called *Deśadarpana*, i.e. “the mirror of the country,” was compiled by *kavi* [Śiṇḍhāyaca] Dayāla Dāsa by order of *rāva* [Vēda Mahatā] Jasavanta Siṅgha, during the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1927 (1871 A.D.). Dayāla Dāsa is the same Cāraṇa who compiled the *Khyāta* No. 1, described above. The present work, however, is not identical with the last-mentioned one, but differs from it to some degree, especially in the first part. The *Deśadarpana* is a much less finished and co-ordinate work than *Khyāta* No. 1. It is a very summary and defective chronicle from the beginning down to the accession of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha (Samvat 1802), and a very minute and diffuse one from the accession of Gaja Siṅgha to the end.

The work begins with a list of the names of the Rāthōras of Bikaner, from Nārāyana (1st) to *mahārājā* Dūgara Siṅgha (262nd), which contains only bare names, and then the narrative, in Marwari prose, begins from *rājā* Puñja (247th). P. 4a gives the following account of *rāva* Sīhō :—

२५५ मौ पौढी सौयोजौ सेतरामजौ रा हुवा तिणा रौ जनम रौ  
याद सं ११८४ कातौ व्द ५ रो जनम सं १२१२ वैसाष व्द १२ राजा  
हुवा : लाष २४००० रौ पैदा सुं कौताइक परगनां सुं इनायत कनोज  
जई सु पातसाह रौ चाकरौ मै रञ्जु हुवा . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Bikaner proper begins from p. 7b with an account of how *rāva* Jodhō defeated *rāṇo* Ajita Mohila and

conquered from him Chāpara and Dronapura. P. 9a the reasons for Vīkō's and Kādhala's emigration are given, much in the same way as in MS. 1 :—

उण्हौज दौनां कवर वौकैजौ काकाजौ कांधलजौ सु इकलास  
घणौ झंतौ सु कांधलजौ सुं कवर वौकोजौ वतलाय रह्या था राव  
जोधाजौ यां नुं देषीया इसो फुरमायो आज तो काका कांधलजौ  
सुं भतौज रै सला हुवै सु जांगां क्वां इसी दौसे क्वै काई नवौ जमौ  
षाटसौ . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Vīkō continues in the next two pages, his conquests being simply mentioned one after another. About the expedition against Jodhpur, it is said that Vīkō succeeded in looting the city (p. 9b). The *khyātu* of Lūna Karana (pp. 10a-11b) contains exactly the same events as MS. 1, and they are also given in the same order. The *khyāta* of Jēta Sī begins p. 11b as follows :—

सं० १५८३ सांवण सुद ५ नुं गांव नापासर रै डेरां सुं वौदावत  
कौल्याणदास रौ तरफ रो ओठौ आयो तै रा समचार मातमपोसौ  
वासतै कौल्याणदास आवै क्वै इसा समाचार रावजौ श्रीजैतसौ सुं मालम  
हुवा : तै पर रावजौ कहायो वात समझौ अठै आवण रो क्युहौ काम  
नहौ . . . etc.,

and ends abruptly p. 13b with the mention of *rāva* Māla De's expedition against Bikaner. Follow the *khyātas* of Kalyāna Mala (p. 14a), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 14a-15b), Dalapata Singha (pp. 15b-16b), Sūra Siṅgha (pp. 17a-18a), Karana Siṅgha (pp. 18a-18b), Anōpa Singha (pp. 18b-19a), Sarūpa Siṅgha (p. 19a), Su-jāna Siṅgha (pp. 19a-20b), and Jorāvar Siṅgha (pp. 20b-21a), all of which are very abridged and defective, some of them consisting only of a few lines and giving only the dates of the principal events. This part of the work contains no commemorative songs.

The latter part of the work, which describes the reigns of Gaja Singha, Sūrata Singha, and Ratana Singha, is compiled on altogether different lines and contains much the same substance as the corresponding part in MS. 1. The *khyāta* of Gaja Singha begins, p. 21a, as follows :—

श्रौजौ जैपुर था सु रौण्डौ पधारौया तरै वौकानेर सु न्हंतो  
बषतावरसौंधजौ सांन्हा गया वौकानेर पधराया सं० १८०२ असाड व्व

१४ नुं आंग फौरी पक्के गादौ बौराजौया पक्के सं १९०२ उणहौ रात  
कवरजौ अमरसौंघजौ गांव गाठबलै सुं परबारा जोधपुर राजा अमै-  
सौंघजौ कन्वे मदत लेवण सारू गया . . . etc.,

and comes to an end p. 26b. Then follows the *khyāta* of Sūrata Singha (pp. 26b-32b), and lastly that of Ratana Singha (pp. 32b-57b). This begins :—

सं १८८५ वैसाष व्द ५ गदीनसौन हुवा वैसाष व्द ५ नु श्रीजौ  
पोसाष कर करणमोल मै पधारौया : तष्ट ऊपर बौराजौया पहला  
तो गांव सेषसर रै गोदारा श्रीजौ रै तौलक कौयो पक्के महाजन रै  
ठाकर बौका रतनसौयोत बैरीसालजौ सेरसौंघोत तौलक कौयो . . .  
etc.

From a comparison of the few lines quoted above with the corresponding ones in MS. 1 (p. 339b), it will be seen how closely the two MSS. agree with one another. In fact, especially as far as the *khyāta* of Ratana Singha is concerned, the text in the two works is identical, except for slight differences in the wording and the use of different synonyms. In the *Deśadarpana*, the *khyāta* of Ratana Singha is not completed. It breaks off in Samvat 1902 with the mention of the contingent Ratana Singha sent to Marotha in help of the English (p. 57b, corresponding to p. 378b in MS. 1).

(b) बीकानेर रै पड़ाँ रै गाँवाँ रौ विगत, pp. 76a-154a. A

descriptive list of the villages in the Bikaner State, classified according to the names of their different tenants, with the figures of their respective income, population, etc., and also summary accounts of the principal events in the history of each fief, as well as genealogical lists of the ancestors of the present tenants, etc. Compiled under the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha, and probably intended to form a kind of supplement to the *khyāta* (a) described above. The work begins from the villages assigned to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीदेवस्थाना तालकै (sic) गांव मंडौया तै रौ तृपसौल इण भांत,

then follow the other fiefs. As a specimen of the nature of the work, we may take the account of the fief of Mahājana, which begins p. 98a as follows :—

रेष

गांव

पैदावारौ

८६

८७

५१०००

ठौकांणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लौघीजै तें रौ वीगत इण  
भांत क्वै (।) हमार ठाँ अमरसौंघजौ ठाकरे घर पटै रा गांव १०६  
ठाकर बंदगौ में पोहता तै सुं बधारै रा गांव ११ परधान ठाकरां रे  
अमरावत क्वै त्यां रै पटै गांव १५ इण भांत पटो तो गांव एक सो  
पैतीस १३५ रो लौघीजै परंत हमार पटै वा: आवाद कमतौ क्वै तै रौ  
तपसौल इण भांत ठाँ डावौ मौसल सौरै बैठै महाजन रो ठौकांणो  
रावजौ श्रीलूग्णकरणजौ रै राज मै वडा कवर इतनसौजौ था ज्यां नै  
चबल मै ठौकांणो बंधायो संवत १५६२...

Then follows a list of all the villages in the fief of Mahājana. The work describes first the fiefs of the Rāthoras (Vīkā, Jodhā, Rūpavata, Vīdāvata, etc.), and then those of the chiefs belonging to other tribes of Rajputs (Bhātī, Tāvara, Parīhāra, Kachavāha, Pāvāra, Vāghora, etc.).

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 4 :—वौकानेर रै राठौडँ रौ वात तथा वंसावल्लै.

A MS. consisting of 54 leaves, of which about one half covered with writing, and the other half blank. Incomplete, apparently one or two leaves being missing at the end. Each leaf measures  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6''$  and contains 23 lines of writing of about 18 akṣaras each. Written all by one hand, some 150-200 years ago. Cloth-bound, but with loose leaves. The script is very incorrect *devanāgarī* and makes no distinction between छ and झ.

The MS. contains :—

#### (a) राठौडँ रौ वात राव सौहेजौ सुं राजा रायसिङ्घजौ ताँई,

pp. 1a-23b. A very summary historical sketch of the Rathoras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sihō to *rājā* Rāya Singha, apparently compiled during the reign of the latter. The first part of the work, from the beginning to the reign of Lūṇa Karāṇa (pp. 1a-15b) is written on the very same and identical lines as (a) in MS. 2, the only difference being in that the account here is much more ample than that in MS. 2, and commemorative

songs are abundantly interspersed. Many passages are practically identical in the two works, only the wording is slightly altered by the use of different synonyms and expressions. There is no doubt that of the two versions, that contained in MS. 2 is the original. To give an idea of the close dependency of the two works on one another, I quote below the beginning of our MS. 4 (a), which the reader may compare with the beginning of MS. 2 (a) quoted in the above pages :—

सौहोजी घेड गांव आय नै रहीया पक्के श्रीदारिकाजी रौ जात  
नु हालौया वौच पाट्ठण सोलंकी मूलराज रौ रजवार उठै डेरा कौया  
सु मूलराज चावोडां रो दोहोतो चावोडां रै भाटी लाषे फुलांणी सुं वैर  
सु लाषै घेटै करण मै निबला बात दीया तै सुं राज रो धंणी मूलराज  
ज्ज्वो सु मूलराज सौहेजी सुं मिलौयो कहो मांरे लाषै सुं वैर क्वै थे  
मारौ मदाह (sic) करो . . . etc.

The narrative continues on the same lines as in MS. 2 (a), only more diffuse, as far as the expedition of Lūṇa Karāṇa against Jesalmer, the account of which ends p. 15b, as follows :—

सु अठा सु लुणकरण फोज कर चढ़ौयो सु जेसलमेर सु कोस हेक  
परीया बावलांणी सुधा फेरीया रावल गठ मां बेठै जोयो,

corresponding to the following passage in MS. 2 (a), (p. 20a):—

ता पक्के राज लुणकरण वले कटक करि नै जेसलमेर गया राजल गठ  
भालौयो पक्के कोट दोला फेर नै पाढ़ा आया.

The rest of the work finds no correspondence in MS. 2 (a), which is interrupted after the list of the sons of Lūṇa Karāṇa, corresponding to p. 16a in the present MS. Pp. 16a-23b contain a continuation of the narrative, on quite the same lines, from the accession of Jēta Sī to the reign of Rāya Singha. I give below the last lines, from which it would appear that the work was composed under the last-mentioned *rājā* :—

अर रायसंघजी राज करें देस मां अंमल दसतुर ज्ज्वो पक्के पात-  
साह अक्कवर गुजरात रथासा पर आवै स [हे]रा अजमेर ज्ज्वा तद अठा  
सुं रायसंघजी रामसंघजी दुजा उमराव सासा साथ ले अजमेर पातसा  
रौ पावां लागा पंग पातसा इहां सु राजौ नहौ.....पक्के इहां अरज  
कौबी जो गुजरात पर हरवल न्हे हुसां चाकरौ मुत्ररो कर देषासां तद

पातसा कन्हे वौकानेर रो नवमोहरो लिघायो अजमेर रो सुबै  
तईनाथ ईण भांत चाकर हुवा.

Here ends the work proper. After the end, 4 commemorative *dūhās* are added, which have nothing to do with Rāya Singha and whereof the text is very incorrect.

(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ बंसावलौ, pp. 23b-26a. A genealogy of the Rāthòra rulers of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sihò to *mahārājā* Abhè Singha. It contains only names and references to the principal events and dates. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1781.

(c) वौकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ बंसावलौ, pp. 26a-27b. A similar genealogy of the Rāthòra rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vīkò to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1726, but the genealogy is incomplete, one or more leaves having gone lost at the end of the MS.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 5:—वौकानेर रौ ख्यात महाराजा सुजाण- सिङ्घजी स्तु महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी ताँई नै दूजी फुटकर वाताँ तथा प्रिथौराजरासै.

A huge volume, cloth-bound, numbering 374 leaves,  $16\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. Each page contains from 36 to 42 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 35 *aksaras*. Written by different hands, all in *devanāgarī* script. About 100 years old, at the most. A few pages blank. The volume contains :—

(a) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्घजी रौ वात, pp. 2a-5a. An historical sketch of the reign of *mahārājā* Sujāṇa Singha of Bikaner. Beginning :—

सं १७४७ सांवण सुद ३ रो जन्म सं १७५७ वैसाष सुद ७ पाट  
बैठा जेठ वद १२ श्रीवौकानेर वधाइ आइ पातसाह श्रीचोरंगसाह रौ  
चाकरौ मैं ओरंगावाह सोबै था सं १७६३ मितौ फागुण————

ओरंगसाह फोत झवो अजौतसिंहजौ पातसाह री सुण नै जालोर सुं  
असवार हुय जोधपुर कायंम कौयो . . . etc.

The work contains a description of the Jodhpur expedition against Bikaner, lead by Bhaṇḍārī Raghunātha, the conspiracy of Ajita Singhā to murder Sujāna Singhā through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda, the marriage of Sujāna Singhā at Dūgarapura (S. 1776), and the war with Jodhpur of Samvat 1790-92.

(b) महाराजा जोरावरसिङ्हजौ तथा गजसिङ्हजौ री ख्यात नै जूनौ ख्यात री वाताँ, pp. 6a-95b. A chronicle of the reigns of Jorāvar Singhā and Gaja Singhā of Bikaner, with special reference to the wars with Jodhpur, and digressional dialogues on the earlier history of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States. The work begins :—

...नै देस मै राजा श्रीअभैसिंहजौ वषतसिंहजौ रै थांणां उपर  
असवार हुवा वौदासर गोपालपुरै मुकाम हुवा परै सुं राजा वषतसिंहजौ  
प्रोहत जगनाथ जैदेवांगौ पोहकरणो जमीयत जोधपुर नागोर वगेरै  
सेषावत साटूलसिंघ जगरामोत फोज भारी ले नै श्रीजौ री फोज रै  
मुकालबै आय उतरौया...,

and proceeds immediately to relate the attack on Bikaner by Abhē Singhā of Jodhpur, and the siege he laid to the fort. P. 7a the first digression begins with the account of the mission of Muhatō Āñanda Rūpa to Savāī Jē Singhā of Jaipur, to induce him to take the field against Jodhpur and thus relieve the siege of Bikaner. His dialogues with mahārājā Jē Singhā begin from p. 11b, where Jē Singhā questions him about the earlier history of Bikaner and its relations with Jodhpur :—

महाराज श्रीसवाइजैसिंहजौ फुरमाइ जो मुहंताजौ जोधपुर रा  
सुं थांहांरै आगलौ हकौकत किण तरै क्वै।

The reply by Āñanda Rūpa is in the form of a summary historical sketch of Bikaner, from rāva Vīkō to rājā Dalapata Singhā (pp. 11b-18a). To corroborate and illustrate his recital, Āñanda Rūpa has a bard summoned, his name Jayā Rāma, a Bāraṭha originary from Bikaner, who recites all the commemorative songs referring to the events related. The narrative by Āñanda Rūpa begins :—

मुंहतैजौ अरज किवौ जो महाराज जाँगलु सांघलां रो राज थो  
सु आपत री अदाव[त] वा कालदुकालौ सु धरतौ वैराण झइ तिण

उपर सांघलो नापो मांगकराव रो राव जोधैजो कनै जाय धरतौ रो  
वैनतौ किवै...etc. (p. 11b),

and continues with the *khyāta* of Vīkò, his conquests, his foundation of Bikaner, and his expedition against Jodhpur (pp. 11b-12b). Then follow the *khyātas* of Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 12b-13a), which contains only the account of the expedition against Jesalmer, and some commemorative songs, Jēta Sī (pp. 13a-15b), Kalyāṇa Singha (pp. 15b-16a), Rāya Singha (pp. 16a-17a), and Dalapata Singha (pp. 17a-18a), all of which are more or less defective and incomplete. After Ānanda Rūpa has completed the account of the reign of Dalapata Singha, *mahārājā* Jē Singha interrupts his recital by questioning him about the origin of his family. The reply of Ānanda Rūpa is contained in pp. 18a-19a, where he traces his pedigree to Osiyā, whence his ancestor Siva Rāja Sālāvata emigrated to Bikaner, during the time of *rāva* Vīkò :—

...ओसीयां मांहारो कदैम वास थो नै ओ मुलक सं—  
राव चवडै वौरमोत मंडोहर लौवी तिण दिन सुं दरबार मै पग क्षै तठा  
पक्षै राव जोधैजो रो (sic) कवर वौकैजौ साथ ओसीयां सु सिवराज  
सालावत भायांवसौ लोक सुधो आयो...etc. (p. 18a).

The dialogical digression ends p. 19b, with an account of the contest Bikaner had with *rāva* Amara Singha, after the Emperor had assigned Nāgōra to the latter.

From p. 20a, the main narrative is resumed with a description of the council Jē Singha held with his nobles, and how they all resolved to draw their swords against Jodhpur. Pp. 20b-21a describe the march of the Jaipur army, and the alarm of Abhē Singha, who in great haste raised the siege of Bikaner and ran to the defence of his capital. *Sākha rō dūhō* :—

तैन<sup>१</sup> महौना पांच दिन      गठ सूं<sup>२</sup> गोता घाय ।  
अभमलहौ घर आवियौ<sup>३</sup>      पूदै<sup>४</sup> आग लगाय ॥ १ ॥

P. 21b a new digression begins, also in the form of dialogues, the interlocutors this time being Jē Singha of Jaipur, Bakhat Singha of Nāgōra, Dalel Singha of Būdī, and other chiefs assembled in the Jaipur camp. The first recital is by Bakhat Singha, who in compliance with a request of Jē Singha, relates the early history of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sihò to *rāva* Jodhò (pp. 22a-30b). This recital begins :—

आगलां बुजरकां कनै इण तरै सुणी क्षै परंपरा राठोड़ां रो कनवज

<sup>1</sup> MS. तन, <sup>2</sup> MS. सुं, <sup>3</sup> MS. आवौयो, <sup>4</sup> MS. पुदे ।

रजधानी सु महाराज श्रीजैचंदनौ दलेपाँगुलो कहांणो तांहां रौ साहिबौ  
रा कठा तांइ वधांण कहो ताहरै वरदाइसेन झवो ताहरै पाट सेतरांम  
ने सेतरांमजौ रै सौहोजी झवा...etc.,

and ends with the foundation of Jodhpur by *rāva* Jodhò in Samvat 1515. The conversation is continued in pages 30b-32b with the early history of the Sisodiyās (pp. 30b-31b), the Bhātīs (pp. 31b-32a), the Devarās, the Hādās, and the Kachavāhās (pp. 32a-b), related partly by Jē Singha and partly by the other chiefs present. Then the thread of the narrative is resumed with the account of how Jē Singha and his allies levied a contribution from Jodhpur and returned to their country, after having attained their object, the relief of the siege of Bikaner. *Sākha rō dūhō* by Gādaṇa Khīva Rāja (p. 33a) :—

वीकानेर गयंद जिम गहे अमै रजयाह ।  
सुणे पुकार सिहाय कौ हर चौ पर जैसाह ॥ १ ॥

P. 33a describes a meeting of Jorāvar Siṅgha and Jē Singha at Vanāra, after which the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Siṅgha is continued with an account of internal disturbances and the coalition of Bakhat Siṅgha and Abhē Siṅgha against Jaipur, till the death of Jorāvar Siṅgha in Samvat 1802 (p. 38a).

The *khyāta* of Gaja Siṅgha begins in the same page 38a, as follows :—

श्रीजौ रै कवर तो कोइ झवो नहो सारांइ अमरावां मुतक्कदौयां  
हजरौयां नै फिकर उपनो जो कासु कौजै तिण समै रा°(?) बलरांमसिंघ  
केसोदासोत घाप किसनसिंघोत वौको अमरसिंघजौ रो जिलायत थो  
सो किणहो मुतक्कदौयो नै पुछोयो नहो नै रा° (?) कुसलसिंघ प्रथीराजोत  
रौ वौटी रो सैहगान ले नै चठ गयो...etc.

Immediately after the installation of Gaja Siṅgha, comes the war with Jodhpur, which is related at some length till the meeting of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha at Nāgōra in Samvat 1806 (p. 44a). P. 45a begins the third and last dialogical digression. This time the chief interlocutors are Gaja Siṅgha, Bakhat Siṅgha, Kachavāhō Dalel Siṅgha, and Muhatō Mana Rúpa, and the place of their meeting is Kāliyāvāsa. The subjects treated in the conversation are the three following : how Savāī Jē Siṅgha went for help to Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur, when Amber was sequestered (pp. 45a-46b), how Orangzeb punished Jodhpur after the death of Jasavanta Siṅgha (pp. 46b-48a), and how Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur was murdered by his son

Bakhat Singha (pp. 48a-49a). This is related by Bakhat Singha himself and it is interesting to see how cynically he confesses his horrible crime and throws the blame on his young age and the drink he had indulged in :—

मांहांरौ ठांडा रौ सु (sic) बुध यौ नै बालक था नै भांग अरोगता  
तै रौ तरंगां उठतौ क्यु सोच विचार कियो नहौ तौण सु सं १७८१  
मिति आसाठ सुद १३ रात रा सुतां नै किंद्र पाय चूक कियो सु ज्ञाहार  
रा कारण पुठै वडो केहरषाणो ज्वो.....मांहांरौ तून बुध यौ  
तिण सु इसो कांम हाथे वणायो... (p. 48b).

Pp. 49a-53b contain an account of the new coalition of Bakhat Singha, Gaja Singha, and Isarī Singha of Jaipur, against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur, and of Bakhat Singha's installation on the throne of Jodhpur in Samvat 1807. The remaining pages (54a-95b) simply contain a continuation of the chronicle of Gaja Singha from his marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808) to some unimportant events which happened in Samvat 1828.

(c) वीरमायण ठाठौ बहादर रौ कहौ, pp. 97a-104b. The *Viramāyana*, a bardic poem on the exploits of Virama De Salakhāvata, by Dhādhī Bahādar. Beginning :—

अत मत कायब सुङ्ग लहां उकतौ । सुप्रस्त्र होय दौजे सरखतौ ।  
पोह राठोड़ अचल क्षत्रपतौ । कहां जिस कमधां कौरतौ ॥१॥

End :—

अमर जुग चार अरैहण । खब कुमंत रोर मेटण संगठ । कारज  
मनं वांक्त करण । सुज मात तात बंधव सयण । सध गोग थारै सरण ।  
क्ष क्ष क्ष ।

(d) बौकानेर रौ हकौगत धणियाँ रौ, pp. 105a-107b. A very summary sketch of the history of Bikaner from *rāva* Vīkō to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (S. 1726, pp. 105a-107a), followed by genealogical accounts of the Rāthoras who immigrated with Vīkō from Jodhpur, divided according to their *khāpas*: Kādhala, Īdāvata, etc. Beginning :—

राव बौकौ जोधावत रांणौ नोरंगदै सांघलौ रा पेट रा बेटा २ हुवा  
बौकौ ने बौदौ दोनुंइ भाई ज्वा राव बौकै जोधावत सं १४८७ रा  
आंवण सुदि १५ रो जनम सं १५२७ वैसाष सुद ३ जोधपुर कुटौ नै  
गांव चुंडासर आय रया...etc.

(e) चहुवाग सौसोदिया वगैरे रञ्जपुताँ रौ पौछियाँ तथा साहबौ

रौ जगावाँ, pp. 107b-111b. Genealogical accounts of the Caha-vāṇas (p. 107b), the Sīsodiyās and their branches (pp. 108a-110a), the Bhāṭīs (p. 110a), the Devarās (pp. 110a-b), the Mōhilas (p. 110b), the Sindhalas (pp. 110b-111a), the Solāṅkīs (p. 111a), and the Pāvāras (pp. 111a-b)

(f) पातसाह औरङ्जेब रौ हकीगत, pp. 111b-121a. An account of the reign of Orangzeb with special reference to his war with Jodhpur, from the Golakunda expedition and the founding of Orangābād, to the loss of Jodhpur in Samvat 1743. The two first pages contain a kind of introduction, in which the most salient events in the reigns of Akbar, Jahāgīr and Śāh Jahān are cursorily mentioned. The work begins :—

पातसा अकबर हमाऊ रौ दीलौ रौ धणी तिण रा परवाड़ा सं  
१६११ पातसा हमाऊ दीलौ लौवौ सु दीलौ रौ कोट जोवेतौ थो मु  
कांगरा थो गौर पड़ीयौ सुं मुवौ अकबर नानौ थो टौकै बैठौ...etc.

(g) राठोड़ां रौ वंसावली, pp. 122a-132b. An historical sketch of the Rāṭhōṛas of Jodhpur, from rājā Padārtha to the death of kāvara Jagata Singha, son of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha, in Samvat 1733 (p. 130b), followed by a few disconnected notes on very disparate subjects, mostly connected with the history of Marwar. Beginning :—

राजा पदारथ (सुरथ) रो बेटो सं ६११ पाट बैठो राजा ग्यांन  
पदारथ रो सं ६३४ रा वे ॥ सुद ५ जन्म...etc.

(h) प्रिथीराज चौहाण रौ रासौ कवि चन्द्रवरदाई रौ कहियौ, pp. 134a-373b. A very incorrect copy of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsō* from the beginning to the end of the *Dhanakathā*.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 6 :—नागौर रै मामलै रौ वात नै कविता.

A little MS. in the form of a *gutakō*, cloth-bound, numbering 132 leaves, 5" x 5½" in size. Pp. 21b-26b, 45b-96b, and 121b-

132b are blank. The pages filled with writing contain from 7 to 16 lines, of 13 to 27 *aksaras*. Leaves 100-115 exhibit 16 puerile pictures in water-colours illustrating episodes of the *Rasālū rā dūhā* [see (d) below]. The MS. is about 250 years old. P. 7b gives a date : *Samvat* 1696, *Jetha suda* 13 *sanavāra*, and a name, *Rughanātha*, as the name of the writer. Marwari script. No distinction is made between ज and झ.

The MS. contains :—

(a) परिहाँ दूहा वगैरे फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 1a-11b.

(b) नागौर रै मामलै रौ कविता, pp. 12a-21a. Three com-

memorative songs, namely a *gīta*, a *jhamāla*, and a *nīsānī*, on the contest between Karana Siṅgha of Bikaner and Amara Siṅgha of Nāgōra described in the next paragraph below. The three songs especially celebrate the valour of Mūhatō Rāma Canda, one of the chiefs in the forces of Bikaner. The *gīta* is by Cāraṇa Jagò, and the *jhamāla* by Cāraṇa Deva Rāja Vikū-puriyò. The name of the author of the *nīsānī* is not given. The three songs begin respectively :—

*gīta* : दलाथं रुदसंभ...etc.,

*jhamāla* : कैरव पांडव कलहीय।...etc.,

*nīsānī* : अवरल दवी अषर सषर...etc.

(c) नागौर रै मामलै रौ वात, pp. 27a-45a. A very minute

and interesting account of the contest which took place in the years *Samvat* 1699-1700 between Nāgōra and Bikaner, over the village of Jākhāniyò. After Nāgōra had been assigned in fief to *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the son of Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, Jākhāniyò had continued to remain in the possession of the *Rājā* of Bikaner. But in *Samvat* 1699 the Nāgoris went and sowed the fields round Jākhāniyò, and this eventually gave rise to the contest, which ended in *Samvat* 1700 (?) with a battle in which the forces of Amara Siṅgha were routed and their commander, Siṅghavī Siha Mala, put to flight. The account of the sequels of the battle is continued till the death of Amara Siṅgha. The little work is very important, thanks to the minute particulars it contains, which throw an interesting light on some aspects of the feudal life of the period. It begins :—

वौकानेर माहराजा (sic) श्रीकरनसिंहजी रै राज ने नागोर राउ  
अंमरसिंघ गत्संघोत रो राज सु नागोर वौकानेर रौ काकड गाँ<sup>(०)</sup> १  
जाषाणीयो सु गांव वौकानेर रो ज्ञतो ने नागोर रा कहे जु गांव  
माहारो इवहीज असरचो हुतो...etc., and terminates :—

इसडो काम मुहूर्ते रामचंद नु फबौयो वडो नाव झयो  
पातसाहौ माहे वदौतो झवो इसडो वौकानेर काई कामदार  
झयो नं को झसौ।

(d) रसालू रा दूहा, pp. 99b-115b. Thirty-three *dūhās* beginning: उंच(?)इ महस्त चवंदडौ ॥ २ ॥, namely from the fourth quarter in the second *dūhō*, and ending: राजा भोजु जुहारवै ॥ ३१ ॥.

(e) किवलास रा दूहा, pp. 116a-117b. Thirty couplets beginning: किणहौ सावण संयोग.. etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 7 :—वौकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ नै बौजा लाकाँ रौ पौढियाँ.

A small *gutakō*, cloth-bound, numbering 66 leaves,  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. Each page contains 11-12 lines of writing of 15-22 *aksaras*. Some pages have been left blank. The MS. was caused to be written by Gādāna Khūmājī for the use of *kāvara* Ratana Singha, the son of *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1867 (see p. 6b). It contains:—

(a) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ रै नाँवाँ रा दूहा, pp. 1a-3b. A series of 21 *dūhās* giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōra rulers following: Sihō, Salakhō, Virama, Cūḍō, Rina Māla, Jodhō, Vīkō, Lūṇa Karaṇa, Jēta Sī, Kalyāṇa Mala, Rāya Singha, Sūra Singha, Karaṇa Singha, and Anopa Singha.

(b) वौकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ वंसावलौ, pp. 4a-6b. A list of mere names of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha (159th).

(c) वौकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रै संवत नै धाम पधारण रौ जगावाँ, pp. 7a-10b. A prospectus giving the years of birth, accession, death, etc. of the rulers of Bikaner, and also the

names of the places where they died, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha.

(d) बौकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ माजौ साहिबाँ रा नै सतियाँ  
रा नै कँवराँ रा नाम, pp. 11a-22b. Names of the mothers, *satis*, and sons of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Āsathāna to *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha.

(e) बौकानेर रै पट्टेदाराँ रौ पौठियाँ, pp. 23a-33b. Genealogies of the chief *jagirdars* of Bikaner. The last pages contain also genealogies of the rulers of Jodhpur, Idara, Kisanagadha, Ratalāma, and Āmajharò.

(f) जैपुर बूँदी जेसलमेर वगैराँ रौ वंसावलौ नै पौठियाँ, pp. 35a-41b. Genealogies of the rulers of Jaipur, Būdī, Koṭò, Jesalmer, Derāvara, and Udaipur.

(g) बौकानेर रै कामदाराँ वगैराँ रौ पौठियाँ, pp. 42a-62b. Genealogies of the Mūhatās, Vèdas, Khajanacīs and other Bania and Rajput tribes in Bikaner.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 8 :—मूहणौत नैणसौ रौ ख्यात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 282 leaves covered with writing, besides a few blank leaves, some at the beginning and some at the end. Size of the leaves  $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$ . Each page contains from 22 to 25 lines of writing, and each line from 25 to 32 *aksaras*. All written by one hand, in *devanāgarī*. Complete, but illegible in very many places, owing to the bad ink which has caused the pages to stick to one another. P. 280a records that the copy was made by Vīthū Panò, at Bikaner, in Samvat 1899, by order of *mahārājā* Lakhamaṇa Singha, the brother of *mahārājā* Ratana Singha.

The MS. contains the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄ota Nēṇa Sī, beginning from the Sīsodiyās as follows :—

अै सोसोदौया आदि गैहिलोत कहौजै ओक वात यै सुणौ इणाँ  
रौ ठकुराई पैहिलौ दिषण नु नासकचंबक हुतौ सु इणाँ रै पुर्बज जै  
सूर्य रो उपासन हुतो...etc.

As a list of the contents of the first part of the "Khyāta"—going from the *Sisodiyā rī khyāta* (1) to the *Kānhāra De rī vāta* (28)—has been already given in "Descriptive Catalogue," Sect. i, Pt. i, MS. No. 6, it will be sufficient here to give an index of the contents of the second part, which is missing in the Jodhpur MSS. 6, 7, 13 :—

29. वौरमज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 179a-180b.
30. राव चूँडैज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 180b-183b.
31. गोगादेज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 183b-184b.
32. अरड़कमल चूँडावत रौ वात, pp. 184b-185b.
33. राव रिण्मलज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 185b-190a.
34. रावल् जगमालज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 190a-b.
35. राव जोधिज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 190b-192a.
36. राव वौकैज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 192a-193a.
37. भटनेर रौ वात, pp. 193a-194a.
38. राव वौकैज्जौ रौ वात वौकानेर वसायौ तै समै रौ,  
pp. 194a-194b.
39. काँधलज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 194b-195a.
40. राव तौडै रौ वात, pp. 195a-b.
41. पताई रावल् रौ वात, pp. 195b-196a.
42. राव सल्खैज्जौ रौ वात, p. 196a.
43. गठ मण्डिया तै रौ ख्यात, pp. 196a-b.
44. राव रिण्मल महमद मारियौ तै रौ वात, pp. 196b-197a
45. गोगादे वौरमदेवौत रौ वात, pp. 197a-198a.
46. [राठोड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम\*], pp. 198a-199a.
47. जेसलमेर रौ वात, pp. 199a-200b.
48. टूदै जोधावत रौ वात, pp. 200b-201a.
49. खेतसौ रतनसिंचौत रौ वात, pp. 201a-203a.
50. गुजरात देस(?) रौ(?) वात, pp. 203a-204b.
51. पाबूज्जौ रौ वात, pp. 205a-211b.

52. राव गाँगै वौरमदे रौ वात, pp. 211b-213b.
53. हरदास ऊहड़ रौ वात, pp. 213b-219a.
54. नरै सूचावत खौमै पोहकरणै रौ वात, pp. 219a-223a.
55. जैमल वौरमदेवौत राव मालदे रौ वात, pp. 223a-225b.
56. सौहैं सौँधल रौ वात, pp. 225b-227b.
57. राव रिणमलजौ रौ वात, pp. 227b-231b.
58. नरबद सतावत सुपियारुदे लायौ तै समै रौ वात, pp. 231b-234b.
59. नरबद सतावत राण्जैजौ नुँ आँख दीधौ तै समै रौ वात, pp. 234b-235a.
60. राव लूँणकरणै रौ वात, pp. 235a-b.
61. मोहिलाँ रौ वात, pp. 235b-241a.
62. क्वौस राजकुलौ इतरे गठे राज करै [तै रौ विगत], p. 241b.
63. पँवाराँ रौ वंसावलौ, pp. 241b-242a.
64. राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावलौ, pp. 242a-244a.
65. [पातसाहाँ गठ लिया तै रा संवत]\*, pp. 244a-b.
66. दिल्ली राजा बैठा तियाँ रौ विगत, pp. 244b-246b.
67. सेतराम वरदाईसेनौत रौ वात, pp. 247a-251a.
68. राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ नै सतियाँ रा नाम, pp. 251b-253a.
69. किसनगठ रौ विगत, pp. 253a-254a.
70. राठौड़ाँ रौ तेरै साखाँ रौ विगत, pp. 254a-b.
71. जेसलमेर रौ ख्यात, pp. 254b-255a.
72. सङ्कौत नारणौत वगैरे वौकानेर रै सिरदाराँ रौ पौछियाँ, pp. 255b-259b.
73. पातसाहाँ रा फुटकर संवत, p. 260a.
74. चन्नावताँ रौ वात, pp. 260b-264a.
75. सिखरौ वहेलवै गयौ रहै तै रौ वात, pp. 264b-266b.
76. उदै उगवणावत रौ वात, pp. 266b-269b.

77. दूरै भोज रौ वात, pp. 270a-272a.
78. ख्यामखान्याँ रौ उत्पत, pp. 272b-273a.
79. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ रौ वात, pp. 273a-b.
80. मलकम्बर नै आकूतखाँ रौ याददाल्त, pp. 274a-b.
81. साँगमराव राठौड़ रौ वात, pp. 275a-280a.

The last four pages contain a very imperfect index of subjects.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 9 :—राजा करणसिङ्हजी रै कँवराँ रौ वात नै नापै साँखलै रौ वात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 124 leaves,  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. Pages 73a-124b are blank. The pages filled with writing contain 18 lines each, and each line numbers 15 to 16 *akṣaras*. Beautiful, but inaccurate *devanāgarī* script. औं is often written for medial ां. The MS. was copied in Samvat 1926 (see p. 72b).

The MS. contains two works, to wit :—

(a) राजा करणसिङ्हजी रै कँवराँ रौ वात, pp. 1a-48b. A biography of the five sons of Karaṇa Singha, *rājā* of Bikaner : Anopa Singha, Kesari Singha, Padama Singha, Mohana Singha, and Vanamālī Dāsa, the last one an illegitimate son. The work begins :—

महाराजा ओकरणसिङ्हजी वीकानेर वडो राज कौयो । वडो  
अङ्गपायत आंटीलो राजा हुवो । तुरक रो परभात रो मुह न देषता ।  
दरबारै सईयद तुरक रहता थाँ नु मोतौ पेराय कांनां मे आप  
घताया । सो पातसाह चाकरौ वदले अहदौ मेलौया । सो भलौ तरे  
जावतो करावता । घांवण नु मोकलो देता । पाणी घारो पावता ।...  
etc.

The biography contains much fiction and has little historical value. The exploits of the five princes are related in

turn. After a general praise of the reign of Karana Singha, comes a preliminary enumeration of his five sons and of the chiefs with whom they were connected by marriage, and then begins the biography of Anopa Siṅgha, which continues till p. 3b (comm. songs : करे पांण असुरांण...p. 2a, सुबे दधण सोहौयो...p. 2b-3a, कूवर वषांणु राजा करण रा...p. 3b). Next comes the biography of Kesari Siṅgha, containing a description of his feats of arms from the battle of Ujain, in which he is stated to have fought at the side of Orangzeb (p. 4a). Third comes the biography of Padama Siṅgha, which is the most diffuse of all, and begins from p. 9a with the well-known quarrel over the deer :—

सो अके दिन मोहणसिंघ रो हौरण थो सो कुटो । सो कोटवाल  
पकड़ौयो । तद मोहणसिंघजी मोंणस<sup>1</sup> मेल कहायो । हिरण मांशे  
थांहरै क्वै । आयो कै सो दिशावो । कोटवाल नटौयो...etc.

(Comm. *nīśānī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhanā Lakhamīdāsōta : इल  
साका अवरंग तषत इम झवा उवारे...pp. 12a-13a). In the  
quarrel, Mohana Siṅgha, the fourth son of Karana Siṅgha, lost  
his life. The biographical account of Mohana Siṅgha consists  
practically all in the description of the part he had in the  
quarrel mentioned above. The biography of Padama Siṅgha  
continues at length till p. 38a, where his glorious death in battle  
is related, but his amorous adventures and other minor anecdotes  
are kept more in view than his military exploits. Pp. 39a-  
42a form a sequel to the life of Padama Siṅgha, and contain the  
story of a *navāb*, his friend, who became a *fakir* after Padama  
Siṅgha's death. The biography of Vanamālī Dāsa comes last  
(pp. 42a-48b), and terminates with the account of how he was  
murdered by order of Anopa Siṅgha.

(b) नापै साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 49a-72b. A biography of Nāpō<sup>2</sup>  
Sākhalō, the man who accompanied and helped *rāva* Vikō in his  
conquest of the new land. It begins from the murder of *rāva*  
Rīna Mala at Citora :—

रावजी श्रौरिणमलजी सूं रांणे कुंभै चूक कयो (sic) मोपे पुवार  
रे कहै । सो आदमी अठारे लेय महिपो रिणमलजी रे डेरे गयो ।  
सो ठोलौयै उपर पोछौया था । सो पाष रा आंटा देय मांचे उपर  
बाधः (sic) । पक्के तरवार वाहौ । सो रिणमलजी ठोलौयो लौयो उठौयो

<sup>1</sup> For माणस.

तिण वष्ट महिपो कुद आघो जाय घडो रहोः । बौजा अठारै मोणस  
था सो शिखमलजौ मारौया । (*Sākha rō gīta*: मेल्हीयां रांग कूंभ रथण  
राव मारंण...)

Nāpō is represented as having rendered *rāva* Jodhō invaluable help during his war with Mewar, by staying always at the court of the *rānā* and secretly informing Jodhō of all that was going on there. The biography is as full of fiction as the foregoing one. To quote only one instance, about 20 pages (pp. 53a-62b) are devoted to a story, according to which the *rānā* was once supplanted by a mean *jogī*, who went into the body of the *rānā*, after making the soul of the *rānā* enter the body of a dead deer. It was only after six months the *rānā* was able to recover his own body, thanks to the help of Nāpō. Subsequently, Nāpō left the court of Citora, and went to Jodhpur (p. 63a), where he became the best counselor of Jodhō. It was Nāpō, who made Jodhō assign to Vīkō the territory of Sārūriyō, which became the origin of all the latter's conquests. From this point, the exploits of Nāpō are mixed up with those of Vīkō, whose conquests are imperfectly related in the last pages of the work, special attention being paid to the war with the Mohilas.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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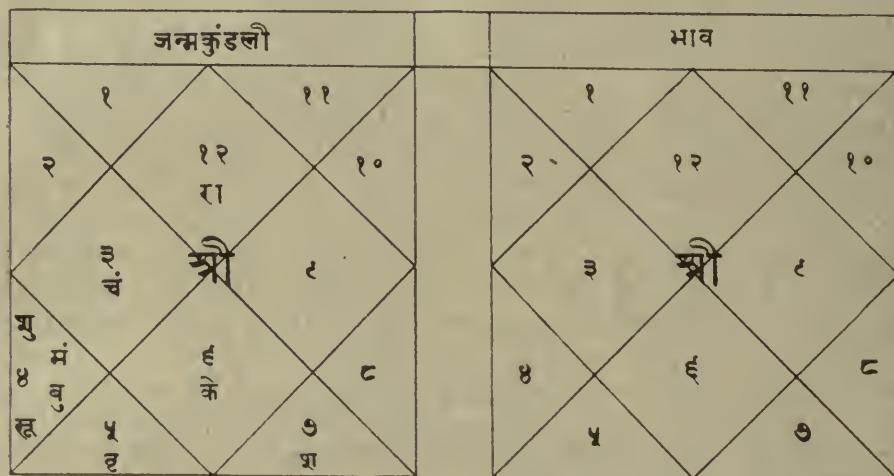
### MS. 10 :—राजावाँ रौ जनमपत्रियाँ .

A small *gutakō*,  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$  in size, cloth-bound, consisting of 70 leaves. Incomplete, many leaves being lost both at the beginning and at the end. Each page contains from 2 to 4 lines of writing of about 25 *aksaras*, followed by two *kundalīs*, or horoscopic diagrams, arranged on the same line. Pp. 33a-40b, which are inserted in the middle of the MS., are of different paper and in different writing. The MS. was apparently written about 200-250 years ago, probably in the second or third decade of the Samvat-century 1700.

The MS. contains a collection of *janmapatrīs*, i.e. horoscopes of the birth of the rulers of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, and also smaller chiefs, as well as imperial princes. Each page contains one horoscope, which consists of two parts, to wit : (a) two to four lines of text, giving the date, hour, and asterism of birth as well as the name of the father, etc., of the new-born one, and (b) two *kundalīs*, or zodiacal diagrams, the one being the *lagnakundalī*, with the names of the signs, and the other the *bhāvakundalī*, without these names.

I quote as a specimen of the collection the horoscope of *rājā Rāya Singha* of Bikaner, which is found p. 33a :—

संवत् १५६८ वर्षे अके १४६३ प्रवर्त्तमाने श्रावण मासे कृष्णपक्षे  
द्वादशश्यां १२ तिथौ बुधवासरे घ २४ आर्द्रानक्षत्रे चतुर्थपादे जन्म ॥  
श्री ५ माहाराजा रायसिंहजी जन्मः ॥



The horoscopes are given in a very irregular order. Most of them refer to the Samvat century 1600, but since the latest of all bears the date Samvat 1719 (p. 36a), it would appear that the collection was made shortly after this year.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 11 :—फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 90 leaves,  $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$  in size. Pages 1a-26b and 63a-90b are blank. One leaf seems to be missing between leaf 26 and leaf 27. The pages covered with writing contain from 21 to 26 lines of 12 to 17 *akṣaras*. Age uncertain, possibly some 150-200 years.

The MS. contains different short works, mostly poetical and incomplete. Leaving aside unimportant fragments, the only contents of some interest in the MS. are the following :—

(a) लखै जाम रौ वात, pp. 28a-31a. A very brief history of Lākhò, *jāma* of Bhadresara, and his sons Rāvala and Hari-dhavala. Beginning :—

राव हमौरौ (*sic*) सुचनगर राज्य करै लघो जांम भद्रेसर राज्य करै अकै देस मै दोइ राजा अकै राव कहाडै अ[क] जांम कहाडै हमौर रै बंधार १ साहिब [२] दोइ बेटा...etc.

(b) पञ्चसहेली रा दूहा कवि क्षौहल रा कहिणा, pp. 37a-41a.

Beginning: देष्या नगर सुहांवणा...etc.

(c) कूँगरै बलोच रौ वात, pp. 44a-47a. The story of the Baloca Kūgarò. Beginning:—

कूँगरो बलोच अरोड़ भषर रहै तिलोकसौ जसहड़ जेसलमेर राज्य करै। कूँगरो छ ताकड़ी रो आहार करै।...etc.

(d) बूँदौ रौ वात, pp. 53a-b. Incomplete. An episode of the rivalry between Bhoja and Dūdò, two sons of *rāva* Sūra-jana of Būdi, at the court of Akbar. Beginning:—

बूँदौ (*sic*) राव सुरजन राज्य करै। सुरजन रै दोइ बेटा अकै रो नांम दूदो। जेसै भैरवदासोत चांपावत रो दोहौतरै।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 12 :—**दिल्ली रै धणियाँ रौ याद नै बौजौ फुटकर वाताँ .**

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 50 leaves,  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$  in size. Each page contains 18-20 lines of writing of 12-17 *akṣaras*. Leaves have gone lost both at the beginning and at the end. *Devanāgarī* script by different hands. The MS. was written between Samvat 1675 (see p. 22b) and Samvat 1715 (see p. 41b).

It contains:—

(a) स्तङ्गाराद्यात्मकश्चोकसंग्रहः, pp. 1a-19b. A collection of miscellaneous Sanskrit verses, mostly of an erotical nature.

(b) दिल्ली कौ निगालि, pp. 20a-22b. A list of the names of the rulers of Dillī from Anaṅga Pāla Tūvara (1st) to Nūr Dī Sāhi

Salem Adalī (Jahāgīr, 53rd). The list was evidently compiled under the reign of the latter, in Samvat 1675, as recorded in the last lines, which run as follows :—

तिपनमो पातिसाह नूरदौ साहि सलेम अदलौ संवत् १६६२ कातौ  
सुदि १३ बेठो क्वे [।] संवत् १६७५ वर्षे आस्तु सुदि १० दिने लिया क्वे ॥

(c) सुभाषितस्मोकसंग्रहः, pp. 26a-30a. A small collection of moral sentences in Sanskrit verses, amongst which a *Subhāṣitasaṃvādah* intermixed with prose, beginning :—

धारनगर्या भोजराजा सभायां पञ्चशतपंडितपूरितायां...etc.

(d) फुटकर कविता, pp. 30b-33b. A few stanzas, partly in Sanskrit and partly in Dīngala, the latter only having some historical interest. These begin : संबत नवे अकम्म..., पन्हर असौ पांच संमत..., मंडोवरि सावंत छबो..., अभिप्रा जेवंत..., कनवज्ञा कमधज्ज...

(e) दिल्ली रै धण्डियाँ रौ याद, pp. 34a-41b. Two lists of the names of the rulers of Dillī with the years of their respective reigns, the one from Yudhiṣṭhira (1st) to Akbar (162nd), and the other from Viśala De Tūvara (1st) to Jahāgīr (62nd). The last page (41b) ends with a mention of the accession of Orangzeb (Samvat 1715) and the defeat of Dārā.

(f) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ रा नाम, pp. 42b-44a. Tables giving the names of the sons of the Rāthoras of Jodhpur from Salakhò to Sūjò, and of the Rāthoras of Bikaner from Vīkò to Rāya Singha.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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MS. 13 :—वौकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ रौ विगत राजा  
करणसिंहजी रै समै रौ .

A MS. consisting of 34 loose leaves,  $11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8''$  in size. Each page contains from 25 to 30 lines of about 25 aksaras. The first leaf has the upper margin, with a few words of the text, broken away. Mixed Marwari and *devanāgarī* script.

Copied by Vīthū Panā Singhā (cf. MS. 8) in the year Saṃvat 1905 (see p. 34a).

The work is a register of the fiefs in the Bikaner State, originally compiled under the reign of rājā Karāṇa Singhā, in the year Saṃvat 1714. It simply reflects the condition of the fiefs in the period above mentioned, and only exceptionally reference is made to earlier times. In the copy, the work is styled *Pattāvahī*. It consists of two parts, the one integrating the other, to wit :

(a) पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ रा नाम, pp. 1a-21a. A list of the villages forming part of the different fiefs in the Bikaner State. It begins from the villages the income of which goes to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीपरमेश्वरजी महाराजाधिराज महाराज श्रीकरणसिं[घजी रै  
रा]ज (?)<sup>1</sup> रै पटावहौ संमत १७१४

१ श्रीगोविंददेवजी रु० ७० वरघासण

१ श्रीनासिकजी माहे श्रीरामचंदजी रै दुवारै रु० १२५  
वर[घासण]...etc.

The description of the fiefs proper begins from p. 2a with the fief of Mahājana owned by the Viśvāvatas, after which follow the other fiefs in succession, arranged according to the clan of their tenants. The order is the following: fiefs of the Viśvāvatas, Kādhalotās, Vaṇavīrōtās, Bhātīs, Īdāvatas, Rina-dhīrōtās, Maṇḍalāvatas, Rūpāvatas, Nāthōtās, Jētamālās, Sisodiyās, Sonagarās, Sākhalās, Cahuvāṇas, Jētuṅgas, Nirabāṇas, Tūvaras, Devarās, Gogalīs, and miscellaneous.

(b) ठाकुराँ रा नाम, pp. 21b-34a. A list of all the *jāgīr*-holders in the Bikaner State, grouped under the denomination of their different clans in the same order as above (Viśvāvatas, Viśvāvatas, Kādhalotās..etc.). Beginning :—

बौका ठाकुर	असवार	गांव
१ रा० उद्दैभाण्ड देवीदासोत	४७	७०
१ रा० करमसेन मनोहरदासोत	२७	३२ etc.

By the side of the name of each chief, the number is given of the horses he is bound to keep and the villages he has in

<sup>1</sup> The part of the text in brackets has been conjecturally supplied by myself.

his jurisdiction. After the Rajput chiefs, lists are also given of the *jāgīr*-holders of different caste, chiefly Pirohitas, Cāraṇas, and Upādhiyās (pp. 28a-30a). The last pages (30b-36a) contain miscellaneous names.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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MS. 14 :—**रावलदे साँखलै रौ तथा वौँझै सोरठ रौ नै रतनाँ हमौर रौ वात .**

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 76 leaves,  $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. Containing from 28 to 29 lines of writing per page, and from 17 to 22 *aksaras* per line. All by one hand in bold *devanāgarī*. About 100 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) रावलदे साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 1a-29a. The story of Rāvala De, the Sākhalō chief of Sāmeragadha, near Giranāra in Soratha. Beginning :—

दईव संजोगे जनमौया      रांको वांको राव ।  
लेघ विधाता लिघीया      पासा हंदा डाव ॥ १ ॥  
वार्ता ॥ रावलदे सांखलो सामेरगढ राज करै कै । सोरठ देशे  
रो सामेरगढ । ...etc.

In prose intermixed with *dūhās*.

(b) वौँझै सोरठ रौ वात, pp. 29b-55b. The well-known story of Soratha, the wife of *rāva* Rūrō, and her amours with Viṣhō, also in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

सोरठ सिंहलदीप कौ      पालौ आंण कुंभार ।  
परणी राजा रुड़ नै      जीतौ राव खंगार ॥ १ ॥  
...साचोरगढ महादुरंग वसै कै । तिण नगर रो धणौ रायचंद  
देवडो राज करै कै...etc.

(c) रतनाँ हमौर रौ वात, pp. 56a-76b. The story of Ratanā and Hamīra, a prince of Sūrajagadha. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning :—

कुसम तणा सर पांच कर जग जिण लौनो जीत ।  
 तिण रो सुमिरण करतवां रस ग्रंथा रौ शीत ॥१॥  
 ...॥ वार्ता ॥ तिण समें सरों मै ज्युं मानसरोवर । तरों में ज्यं  
 कलपतरोवर ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 15:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्घङ्ग .

A MS. consisting of 425 leaves, 12" x 8" in size. Cloth-bound, but very badly preserved, most of the leaves being detached and very many crumbled at the margins. Some pages are missing at the end. Each page contains 26 to 27 lines of writing of 20-24 *aksaras*. Written partly in Samvat 1845 at Desanoka (see p. 91b), and partly in Samvat 1892 at Dāsorī by Ratanū Mana Rūpa (see p. 416b).

The MS. contains :—

(a) साँई कर रहा तै रौ वात, pp. 1a-4a. A tale of two fakirs, one of whom used to repeat: *sāī karē so huvē*, and the other *sāī kara rahā hè*, whence the title. Beginning :—

दौलौ सहर मे अेक फकौर चांदणी चोक मै रहै...etc.

(b) खुदाय बावलौ रौ वात, pp. 4a-6b. Another tale of two poor Mussulmans, Mullah Abdullah and Sipahi Aledad. Beginning :—

दौलौ सहर मै मुलां अवदला रहै । अर दुसरै महल मैं सुपाई  
अलेदाद रहै ।...etc.

(c) दीनमान रै फल रौ वात, pp. 6b-10b. A tale of a *setha* Dharma Dāsa and his wife Śilavanti. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस ते मे पाटण सेहर ते मे सेठ धरमदास नावै साहा  
रहै लघेसरौ ।...etc.

(d) तुँवराँ रौ वात, pp. 10b-12a. A life of Rāma De *pīr*. the son of Tūvara Ajē Sī and founder of Rāmadeharō, near Pohakarana. Beginning :—

सलारसौ तुवर दौली रो पातसा झतो । सु सलारसौ रो बेटो  
रीणसौ सु पातसाहौ छाड आप री मन री थुसौ जाय नौब रै पांन सु  
कासीकरवत लौयो.....पक्के रिणसौजौ रो बेटो अजैसौजौ...etc.

(e) राठौड़ सौहैजौ ने आसथानजौ री वात, pp. 12a-16b. An account of the exploits of Sihò and his son Āsat'hāna, from the departure of the former from Kanòja to the conquest of Khera by the latter. Derived from the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄òta Nēñā Sī. Beginning :—

राजा श्रीसंघसेन कनवज थौ जाचा भण्णौ दारकाजौ नु पधारैया ।  
आगै गोचकदंब बज्जत कौयो झतो तै मन विरकत झवो ।...etc.

(f) राव सुरताण देवड़े री वात, pp. 16b-24b. Wrongly described in the title as *Rāva Mānē rī vāta*. An account of the reign of Suratāṇa Siṅgha, the successor of *rāva Māna Siṅgha* of Sirohī, from his accession to the battle in which he defeated Jaga Māla, the son of *mahārāṇā* Udè Siṅgha, and Rāya Siṅgha, the son of *rāva Candrasena* of Jodhpur. The two last pages describe the encounter of Suratāṇa with Ādhò Durasò, the famous bard, who had been wounded in the battle. The work begins :—

राव मानौ सौरोहौ राज्य करै । राव मानै रे बेटो कोई झतो  
नहौ । एक बेटो हुतौ तिका जगमाल उदैसिंघोत सौसोदीयै नु  
परणाई । ..etc.

(g) जैसै सरवहियै री वात, pp. 25a-29b. The story of Jèsò Saravahiyò, a petty ruler of Giranāra, and Cāraṇa Sājana, who provoked on him an attack by Mahmud, the king of Ahmadabad, in the course of which Jèsò was slain. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस अहमदावाद नगर तठै मांमद वेगड़ो पातसाहौ  
करै । उण रा वारा माहे कुण कुण हौदु राज करै ।...etc.

(h) कक्खाहाँ री वात, pp. 29b-33a. An account of the intestine contests for power, which followed the death of *rājā* Prithī Rāja of Ābera, from the accession of the inept Ratana Sī to the installation of Bhāra Mala by Akbar. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिधीराज आंबेर रो । वौकानेर राव लूणकरण रै परण्णौयो  
झतो । बाई रो नाम बाह्लबाई । तौयै बाई रै बारैह बेटा हुवा ।

दोय बेटा प्रिथीराज है वौजै मोहल रा हुवा। रतनसौ अर भैम।  
...etc.

(i) मोहिलाँ रौ वात, pp. 33a-37b. An account of the Mohilas from the time of *rāṇò* Mohila Surajanòt down to the defeat of Verasala and Narabada by *rāva* Jodhò, and the assigning of the land to Vīdò. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòtā Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning :—

मोहिल सजनोत (*sic*) जात चोहवाण छापर ब्रोग्पुर रो धणी  
हुयो तौण रौ हकौकत। ...etc.

At the end a commemorative *beakkharī chanda* is inserted, beginning :—वागड़ौये भोगवौ वसाइ...etc.

(j) गोहिल अरजन हमौर रौ वात, pp. 37b-41a. A story of Arajana and Hamīra, two Gohilas, who are here described as sons of Bhīma, the Solāṇkī king of Anahilavārā Pāṭanā. Beginning :—

अणहिलवाड़ै पाटण गोहिल भैम राज करै। गुजरात मै वेगड़ो  
मांहमद पातिसाहि राज करै। वेगड़ै मांहमद सु भैम लड़ाइ लौधी।  
भैम कांम आयो। ...etc.

(k) चहवाण सातल सोम रौ वात, pp. 41a-42b. An account of the capture of the fort of Samiyāṇò (Sīvāṇò) by Alāva Dī, and the defeat of Sātala and Soma, the Cahamāṇa rulers of the place. Beginning :—

समौयाणो गठ तौयै रो नाम हिवारुं समौयाणो कहौजै सु  
कुभटगठ क्षे। ...etc.

(l) राव मण्डलीक रौ वात, pp. 42b-43b. An account of the war between Maṇḍalīka, *rāva* of Giranāra, and Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

गठ गौरनार राव मंडलीक राज्य करै। नवां सोरठां रा धणी।  
...etc.

(m) वालै चाँपै रौ वात, pp. 43b-45b. An account of the war of Vālò Cāpò Ebhāūta of Matiyālò with Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

चांपौ अभल नो मतौयालै राज करै। अेक दौहाड़ा रो समाजोग  
क्षे। वेगड़ो मांहमांद आमंदावाद राज करै...etc.

In the narrative, Cārana Sājana Lūbāvata (cfr. § (g) above) plays an important part, and several *dūhās* by him are inserted in the text.

(n) राव प्रतापमल देवडे री वात, pp. 45b-47b. A description of a feast given by Pratāpa Mala Devarò, which ended tragically with the death of one Picò from excessive opium. Beginning :—

दुम अेक सौधलां रो। राव प्रतापमल सौरोही है धणौ पासै  
मांगण गयौ...etc.

(o) हाडा हुवा तै री कुनी, pp. 47b-53a. An account of the exploits of Cāhavāna Devò Bāgāvata, the progenitor of the Hādās, at the close of which it is shown that the Hādās owe their name to *hādī*, the “bones” of a goat which Devò had killed. The goat belonged to a *pīr*, who resented the offence and would not be appeased, except by condemning Devò to wear the bones of the goat suspended to his neck, and Devò's descendants to be called Hādās. The origin of Devò is traced to Bhēsarora in Mewar, which was the centre of a *pargana* of 84 villages which Devò held as a vassal of the king of Mādava. Beginning :—

चहांग देवा थौ हाडा कहाणा। हाडां री वडी साहबी बुदै रा  
धणौ। बुदै मैणां भौलां रो उतन थो।...etc.

(p) हरदास मोकलौत वौरमदे दूदावत री वात, pp. 53a-58a.<sup>1</sup>  
A biographical sketch of Hara Dāsa Mokalòta Uhaṛa, formerly a vassal of *rāva* Gāgò of Jodhpur, then of Virama De of Meratò, and lastly of Sekhò Sūjāvata of Pīpāra, ending p. 54b with Hara Dāsa's and Sekhò's death in a battle against Gāgò. The remaining pages contain a description of the war subsequently waged by *rāva* Māla De against Virama De of Meratò. Beginning :—

हरदास नु कोठणो सातविस गामा सु। तिको हरदास लाकड़  
चाकरी न करै। इसराहै आय नै सलांम करै...etc.

<sup>1</sup> Identical with chapter 53 in the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above).

(q) पलकदरियाव, pp. 59a-84b. A moral novel, beginning:—पाटण सहर तठै ब्रह्मांण नामै राजा राज करै। तिण सहर मै अजैपाल नामै साहा व्यापारी रहै।...etc.

(r) वौकानेर रै अमरावाँ रौ पौछियाँ रो जाब वौठू बखतराम रै कहियौ, pp. 85a-88b. A work in *dūhās* by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Bakhat Rāma Rājasiōta, giving the pedigrees of the Rajput chiefs in the Bikaner State. From the introductory *dūhō*, which I quote below, it appears that the work was composed under *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha:—

भूप गजन कह भैम सु	भैम वषत सु भाष।
पौछाँ सिरदारां सुपहो	दोहा वरणव दाष ॥ १ ॥

The enumeration begins from the *Vikāvatas* of *Mahājana* (१ लूणकरण २ रतनो ३ अचन...etc.), and ends with the *Pāvāras*, the last verse being a *kavitta* beginning:—१ गुणोराज वडगात... etc.

(s) महाराजा अनोपसिङ्घजौ रै मुनसब नै तलब रौ विगत, pp. 88b-90b. A description of the *jāgīr* and stipend of Anopa Siṅgha, *mahārājā* of Bikaner, with the figures of produce, etc., and the names of the *parganas*, during the period Samvat 1724—Samvat 1752.

(t) राजा सूरजसिङ्घजौ रै जागैर रौ विगत, pp. 90b-91a. A similar, but much shorter, description of the *jāgīr* of Sūraja Siṅgha, *rājā* of Bikaner. Copied from a *vahī* written in Samvat 1775 (see p. 90b).

(u) वौकानेर रै राजावाँ रौ वंसावलौ मुहतै भैमसिङ्घजौ रौ बणायोड़ौ, pp. 91b-94b. A genealogical sketch of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Jodhō to the demise of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha (S. 1844), compiled by Muhatō Bhīma Siṅgha—(evidently the same man who is mentioned in the introductory *dūhō* quoted under (r) above). The two first pages contain a very prolix introduction in verses, the rest is in prose. Before the introduction, there is a prefatory note of six lines, in which it is recorded that the work was copied from an older MS. dated Samvat 1828—apparently the original written by Bhīma Siṅgha himself—at Desanoka in Samvat 1845. The first verse begins:—

॥ कवित ॥ वसधा वसि वेण रै वैण सुं झश विडांगौ ।...etc.

The last lines, which record the demise of Gaja Siṅgha and the accession of Sūrata Siṅgha, are probably an addition by the later copyist.

(v) गङ्गेव नौंबावत खौचौ रौ बैपौहरौ, pp. 95a-99a. A description of a pig-hunting by Gaṅgeva Khīcī of Gāgurāṇa, and a banquet which followed. Rather interesting on account of the very minute and detailed descriptions of arms, apparel, etc., it contains. In rhymed prose. Beginning :—

तिणां दिनां रो गठ गागरडु । मुते न भवसते । गंगेव नौबावत  
खौचौ राज करै । चार घूट सौं आडौ । गाहड़ रौ गाडौ । फौजां रौ  
लाडौ । ...etc.

(w) राठौड़ रामदास वैरावत रौ आखड़ियाँ, pp. 99a-100b. A description of the eighty-four vows strictly observed by Rāṭhōra Rāma Dāsa Vērāvata. Beginning :—

राठौड़ रिडमलजी पुच रामदासजी । आषड़ौसिद्ध रजपूत क्षै ।  
व्रतधारी रजपूत क्षै । तौण नुं चौरासी आषड़ौ थी । इतरा व्रद प्रतंग्या  
पालै क्षै । ...etc.

(x) नापै साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 101a-112b. The life of Nāpō Sākhalō, identical with MS. 9 (b) described above. Beginning :—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं राणै कूभै चूक करायो । महेपै  
पवार रे कहै । ...etc.

(y) हितोपदेसग्रन्थ गुवालेरौ भाखा मैं, pp. 113a-191a. A translation of the *Hitopadeśa* into *Guvālerī bhāsā*, a form of Western Hindi. Prose intermixed with verses. Beginning :—

श्रीमहादेव प्रताप तै	सकल कांम कौ सिध ।
चंद्र सौस गंग वहतु	जानत लोक प्रसिध ॥ १ ॥
॥ वात ॥ प्रथमहौ श्रीमहादेवजु के प्रशाद तै सकल कांम कौ सिध होय । कैसे है श्रीमहादेवजु । जिन के सौस चंद्रमा...etc.	

(z) वेतालपञ्चीसी रौ कथा, pp. 191a-226b. A translation of the *Vetālapañcavimśatikā*-tales into Marwari prose, intermixed with verses. From the introduction, it appears that the trans-

lation was composed at Bikaner, under the reign of *maharājā* Anopa Singha (Samvat 1724-55). Beginning :—

प्रणमुं सरसतौ माय	बले विनायक वौनवुं ।
सिध बुद्ध दिवराय	सनमुष थाये सरसतौ ॥ १ ॥
देश मरुधरदेव (sic)	नवकोटी मै कोट नव ।
वौकानेर विशेष	निहचै मन कर जांगज्यौ ॥ २ ॥
राज करै राठोड़	करण स्त्रसुत करण रौ ।
महौ क्षत्रीयां शिर मोड़	द्वचवट षुमांणो षरौ ॥ ३ ॥
.....॥ वारता ॥ दिक्षण देश रै विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर । तठै विक्रमादिय उजेण्यौ नगरौ रो ध्यौ राज्य करै क्वै...etc.	

(A) सिंहासणवत्तीसौ रौ कथा, pp. 226b-252b. A Marwari translation of the *Simhāsanadvātrimśatikā*-tales, composed in the same tour of time and apparently also by the same author as the *Vetālapacīsi rī kathā* above (see introduction to the latter). All in prose. Beginning :—

मालव देस तठे धारा नगरौ । तठै [राजा भोज] राज्य करै क्वै ।  
राजा कन्हे पांचसै पंडित रहे क्वै । पंडित धनपाल कालिदास प्रमुष ।  
चवदै विद्या पाच क्वै ।...etc.

(B) मारवाड़ रौ वात महाराजा रामसिंहजी रौ, pp. 253a-276a. A detailed account of the war fought by Rāma Singha of Jodhpur against Bakhat Singha of Nāgora and Gaja Singha of Bikaner, from Rāma Singha's accession (Samvat 1805), to his taking refuge with Madhō Singha of Jaipur, after his final defeat (Samvat 1807 ?). Beginning :—

राजा अभैसिंघजी संमत छठाहै सै पचोतरे रे आसाठ सुद पांचु  
देवलोक झवा अजमेर मे श्रीपोकरजी उपर दाग हुवो जोधपुर आसाठ  
सुदि अष्टमी घबर आई । मोहल घवासां गांयनां सतौ झई...etc.

In the MS., the work is styled as *Māravāra rā umarāvā rī vāta* at the beginning, and as *Māravāra mē dhamacaka huvā tina rī vāta* at the end.

(C) गोगादेजी रौ रूपक वैरवराह आठे पहाड़खाँजी रौ कहियौ,  
pp. 276b-287b. The *Gogā Dejī rō rūpaka*, a poem, by Ādhō Pahāra Khā. Beginning :—

गाथा ॥ अत मत कायब सुख्ल उकतौ [।] सुप्रसन हुय दैजै  
सुरसतौ । पौह राठोड़ अचल क्त्रपतौ । कहुं यम गोगा  
कौरतौ [॥ १ ॥]...etc.

(D) गोरा वादल् री कथा, pp. 288a-295a. A poetical version  
of the famous story of the fair Padamāṇī of Cītora and her  
relatives Gorā and Vādaḷa, by Jata Mala. Beginning :—

चरण कमल चौत लायक । सरु श्रीसारदा । सुभ अघर दे माय ।  
कहो सकथा चौत लायक ॥ १ ॥ जंबूदीप मभार । भरतषंड षंडा सिरै ।  
नगर भलो इ ससार । गठ चितोड़ है विषम अत ॥ २ ॥...etc.

(E) राजा भोज री पनरमौ विद्या त्रियाचरित, pp. 295b-320b.  
The fifteenth *vidyā* of king Bhoja, or the knowledge of woman,  
by Vyāsa Bhavāṇī Dāsa. In prose and verses. Beginning :—

श्रीगणपत सरखतौ सिव । विसन रवि गुरुदेव ।  
सेव करे अर दास प्रभु । दैजै अघर भेव ॥ १ ॥  
अविरल घांगि ओपजै ॥...etc.

(F) अेकलगिड वराह डाढाला री वात, pp. 321a-333b. The  
story of the heroic pig killed by Vīśalā De Vāghelō of Sirohī.  
Beginning :—

जंबूदीप [भ]रथषंड मै अढार गिर । अढारां गिरां रो सिरो ।  
अरबद सो अरबद किसोअके क्वै ॥ दूहा ॥ वनासपतौ पाघर वणी ॥...  
etc.

(G) महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजौ री गण विश्वसिणगार वारठ  
करनौदानजौ री कहियौ, pp. 334a-339a. The well-known abridg-  
ment of the *Sūraja Prakāśa* by Bārātha Karanī Dāna. Beginning :—

गणपति सरसति निमसकार । दिजीये सुभ वर बुध उदार...etc.

(H) लुकमान हकौम अपणै बेटै कूँ नसौहत, pp. 339b-342b.  
The advices by the sage Lukman to his son. In Marwari  
mixed with Urdu. Beginning :—

एव्या वस्त किस पास मांगौयै । कह्या दैणै षुस्याल रहै...etc.

(I) राजा करणसिंहजी रै कँवराँ रौ वात, pp. 343a-367a.

Identical with MS. 9(a).

(J) मुहण्यौत नैणसौजी रौ ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 369a-391b.

A portion of the “Khyāta” by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following :—

कान्हडे रौ वात, वौरमदे रौ वात, गोगादे रौ वात, राव चूँडे  
रौ वात, अरड़कमल रौ वात, राव रिणमल रौ वात, राव जोधै रौ  
वात, राव वौकै रौ वौकानेर वसायै तै समै रौ वात, कांधल रौ वात,  
राव तौडे रौ वात .

Notice that the order of the *vātas* of Cūḍō and Gogā De is inverted, and the following *vātas* are omitted :—

रावल जगमाल रौ वात, राव वौकै रौ वात, भटनेर रौ वात .

The wording of the text also differs, though not to any appreciable extent, from the wording in the common recension.

(K) बहलिमा रौ वात, pp. 392a-411a. A story concerning Bahalim of Gajani, apparently the rebellious Indian viceroy of Bahrām Śāh, who was defeated and slain by the latter near Multan. Beginning :—

ऊ बलहारी ताजीयां | जिन्हां जात कुहौ |...etc.

(L) खौंवै वौजै धाड़वौ रौ वात, pp. 412a-416b. A story of two famous thieves : Khīvō of Nādoļa and Vījō of Sojhata, and their exploits. Beginning :—

घीवो विजो धाड़वौ | वडा दोडा | वडा चोर | विजो सोभत  
वसै | घींवो वसै नाडोल | दोनौं रा अैसा परवाड़ा | ओ उण रो नाम  
जांगै [!] ओ उण रो नाम जांगै | पिण मिलिया कदे नहौ |...etc.

(M) वौकानेर नै जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ पौढियाँ, pp. 417a-425b. Described as *Rāthorā rī khyāta* in the title. Genealogies of the Rāthoras of Bikaner from the origins to *mahārājā* Gaja Singha, and of the Rāthoras of Jodhpur from *rāva* Jodhō to *mahārājā* Māna Singha, giving the names of the rulers as well as of their sons and wives. Beginning :—

गठ करोज | गठ मंडोवर | गठ अणदपुरी नगरौ | गठ माहोर |  
सेतबंध रामेसर राज कौथो |...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 16 :—उदैपुर री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ .

A MS., half-leather-bound, consisting of 136 leaves, of which about 40 blank. Size of the leaves  $10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ . Each of the written pages contains 17-18 lines of writing of 14-18 akṣaras. Running Marwari script, all by one hand. Age of the MS. about 100 years.

The MS. contains :—

(a) उदैपुर री ख्यात, pp. 1a-58b. A compendious history of the *rānās* of Udaipur from Vrahmā (1st) to *rānā* Rāja Singha (199th), who succeeded in Samvat 1810. The first three pages (1a-2a) contain only a list of bare names from Vrahmā to *rājā* Siddhārtha (125th). From page 2b begins the narrative with *rājā* Vijaya :—

[१] २६ राजा विजय अजोध्या राज करतो सुरज री उपासना  
कौवी सुरज प्रसन हूबो इसौ अग्या कौधौ दघण्डेस जावो...etc.

The account of each *rānā* is compiled on much similar and uniform lines: first comes the name of the mother-queen, then the number of the horses, elephants, infantrymen, and drumbeaters in the *rānā*'s army, and of the chiefs in the service of the *rānā*. Next comes the account of the principal events that took place during the reign of the *rānā* in question, and lastly the names of his wives, concubines, and sons, and the years and days of his reign. The account of the last *rānā*, Rāja Singha, which is a very short one as he did nothing, runs as follows :—

१६६ राणोजौ श्रीराजसंघजौ मालौ वषतकुवरबाई रा पुत्र वास  
उदैपुर सेनसंघा अम्ब २५००० पाला २५००० हस्तौ ७२ वात्रत्र १००  
समत १८१० माह वद २ पाट बैठा राणो चह्वाण राणो मालौ राठोड़  
इडरेचौ वरस ७ मा० २ दी[०] १० राज कौधो बाईजौ श्रीराजवषतकुवर-  
बाई दैबारी माहे वावड़ो कराई श्रीजौ रै नामै दैबारी माहे महादेवजौ  
रो देहरो श्रीराजराजेसुरजौ रो करायो ।

(b) सोलङ्की जौवराजजौ रा कवित्त बारठ अहजन रा कहिया,  
pp 71a-82a. A poem in 52 *kavittas* in commemoration of

Soļāṇkī Jīva Rāja and his two *satis*, by Bāratha Ahajana or Arjuna. From *kavitta* 51st, it appears that the death of the aforesaid Jīva Rāja took place in the year Samvat 1748. The first *kavitta* begins :—

सुद बारस भादवौ [।] देह कडौ राव चालक [।] उण समीये आय  
नै । अेक बोलौ ग्रहपालक ...etc.

(c) राठौड़ मोहकमसिंहजी रा कवित्त बारठ अहजन रा कहिया,  
pp. 83a-95a. A poem in 61 *kavittas* by the same Ahajana, in the form of an epistle, being a satire against Rāṭhōra Mohkam Siṅgha. Beginning :—

तै कागद वांचौया [।] राण राजड़ जगपत रा [।]  
तै कागद वाचौया [।] राण पातल रा नैत रा ।...etc.

(d) वौकावताँ वौदावताँ रै गाँवाँ रौ विगत, pp. 99a-108b. A list of the villages forming the fiefs of the Vikāvata and Vīdāvata Rāṭhōras of Bikaner. Undated. Beginning :—

महाजन अमरसंघ वैरौसालोत गा° १३५ रेष ८६ रा° लालसंघ  
कौसनसंघोत कुभाणो गा° १० रेष १०...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 17:—आईनि अकबरी की भाखा वचनिका ।

A huge and beautiful MS., velvet-bound, consisting of 353 leaves covered with writing, besides 6 additional leaves containing an index of chapters and two tables with coloured designs of royal jewels and arms. Each page is  $15\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  11" in size and contains 30 lines of writing, each line comprising 22-32 *aksaras*. All by one hand in beautiful and big *devanāgarī*. Jaipuri bhāṣā. Written about Samvat 1852 (see below).

The work contained is a translation of the *Āin-i-Akbarī* into Jaipuri bhāṣā, composed by munshi Lālā Hīrā Lāla, and put into writing by Kāyastha Guṇānī Rāma, by order of mahārājā Savāī Pratāpa Siṅgha of Jaipur. The work was started in Samvat 1852. All the above information is given in a poetical preface to the translation itself, which is found pp. 1a-b. Here the translation is called *Bhākhāvacanikā*. The work proper begins p. 1b, as follows :—

अब शेष अवल फजल ग्रंथ को करता ॥ प्रभु कों निमसकार करि  
के अकबर बादस्याह की तारीफ लिखने कों कसत करै है ॥ अरु कहै  
है या की बड़ाई अरु चेष्टा अरु चिमतकार कहां तक लिखूँ । कहाँ जात  
नांहौ ता तै या के पराकरम अरु भाँति भाँति के दसतूर वा मनसूबा  
दुनिया मैं प्रगट भये ता कों संघेप लिखत हौँ ॥ प्रथम तो बादस्याह  
के नाम संग्या को अरथ लिखियत है ॥ बाद फारसी भाषा मैं नित रहे  
ता कों कहते है...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 18 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्घङ्ग .

A cloth-bound MS., numbering 350 leaves, of which 134 are missing, namely the following :—1-14, 37, 69-96, 109, 141-199, 214-226, 228, 231-234, 269-271, 273-279, 295-296, 328. Moreover, the MS. originally was not ending with leaf 350, but had some more leaves, which are lost. Very badly preserved, many leaves being detached and crumbled. Size  $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$ . Number of the lines in each page 31-33, number of the *akṣaras* in each line 26-34. *Devanāgarī* script. Written about Samvat 1847 (see p. 36a).

A good many of the works contained in the MS. are identical with those in MS. 15. The works contained are the following :—

(a) वेतालपचौसी रौ वात, pp. 15a-36a. The same work as MS. 15 (z), but somewhat differing in the wording. Beginning :—

प्रणञ्जं सरस्वति पाय  
बुधि दे सिद्धि दिवाय  
...देश मरुस्थल देषि  
पश्चि वीकानेर विशेष  
तह राज करै राठौड़  
महि ज्ञात्रौयां सिर मैंड

वले विनायक वैनबु ।  
सनमुखि थायि सरस्वतौ ॥ १ ॥  
नौकोटी मै कोटि नव ।  
मनि निच्छै करि जांगौयौ ॥ ३ ॥  
करन स्त्रसुत करन सौ ।  
षत्रवटि षूमांणां षरै ॥ ४ ॥

... ॥ दक्षिण देश है विष्वे प्रस्थानपुर नगर [!] तेथि विक्रमादीत  
उच्चौणा रहे राजा...etc.

(b) रायधण भाटी री वात, pp. 38a-40b. The story of Bhāṭī Rāya Dhaṇa, the son of *rāvala* Dujhāsa of Ludravò, and his amours with Sajanala, the daughter of Dhāṭa (*sic*), a Soḍhō feudatory of Dujhāsa. Beginning :—

[...]नू दौठी कै। जौ तौ इये नू ले नै आप है घरे आये कै।  
अर सजनल वासे भाई रे वदलै चाकरी करै कै। रायधण इयै नु  
देष रौधा ।...etc.

(c) रायसिङ्ह खीँवावत री वात, pp. 40b-42b. A biographical account of Rāja Siṅgha Khīvāvata, a *pradhāna* of Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur, with special regard to his services on the occasion of the death of Gaja Siṅgha, directed to establish Jasavanta Siṅgha on the throne in the place of Amara Siṅgha, the legitimate heir, and also to the part he had in helping Jasavanta Siṅgha put an end to the vexatious revenue administration inaugurated by the *dīvān* Mūhan̄ota Nēṇa Sī. Beginning :—

महाराजा गजसिंघजौ वडो राजा हुवो। पातसाहां रो थापंग  
उथपंग हुवो [!] सो गजसिंघजौ रे कुवर अमरसिंघ वडो। मोटो  
चिरदार। मांटौपंगै रो आंक...etc.

(d) राव अमरसिङ्हजौ री वात, pp. 43a-48a. A biography of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the eldest son of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, who was banished by the latter and repaired to the court of Sāh Jahān, who assigned him a fief in Nāgōra. Beginning :—

अमरसिंघ गजसिंघजौ रे वडो कुवर। साचोर रां चज्जवांगां रो  
दोहौतो। सो गजसिंघजौ री रजा नही। अमरसिंघ निराठ सारी  
वात मै अवल। वडो देसोत ।...etc.

The text is interspersed with many commemorative songs.

(e) सिङ्हासणवत्तीसौ की भाखा, pp. 49a-68b. Incomplete, the pages containing the last tale being missing. A translation of the *Siṅhāsanadvātrīmśatikā*-tales into Jaipuri bhāṣā. Beginning :—

अनंत ग्यान करि जे पू[र]ण है। अर समस्त पदारथनि कै  
दैणहार जोगीश्वर जा को पार नहीं पावत।... राजा विक्रमादित्य को  
प्रबंध कहें है। शकबंधी राजा विक्रमादित्य है। केसो जाने आराधान  
करि सकल देवता वश्य कौया है। राजा विक्रमादित्य को सिंघासण  
श्वर्ण को रत्नजटित...etc.

(f) कुँवरसौ रौ वात, pp. 97a-108b. Incomplete both at the beginning and the end. The story of the amours of Kūvara Sī Sākhalō and Bharamala. In prose interspersed with verses.

(g) नामै साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 110a-117b. Incomplete at the beginning. Identical with MS. 9(b) and MS. 15(x).

(h) मारवाड़ रौ वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी रौ, pp. 117b-132b. Identical with MS. 15 (B).

(i) राठौड़ ठाकुरसौ जैतसौहौत रौ वात, pp. 132b, 136a-140b. Fragmentary in the middle and at the end. A biography of Thākura Sī, a son of *rāva* Jēta Sī of Bikaner. Interspersed with commemorative songs.

(j) जगदे पँवार रौ वात, pp. 200a-214b. Incomplete at the beginning and the end. The story of Jaga De Pāvāra, the faithful chief in the service of Siddha Rāja, the Solānkī king of Pāṭāṇa.

(k) राव सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै रौ वात, pp. 226a-b. The story of Sekhō, the Bhāṭī *rāva* of Pūgala, who had obtained from Karanījī the boon that he would not die unless he sat under a *bakāyāna*-tree and ate cold boiled rice. Incomplete at the beginning.

(l) वैरबल रौ वात, pp. 226b-228b. An anecdote concerning Vira Bala, the great favourite of Akbar. Beginning:—

पातस्याह अकबर दिली आगरे पातस्याही करे बडो अवलीयो  
पातस्याह हळवो बांवंन पौरां रौ करामात हळई...etc.

(m) राजा भोज खाफरै चोर रौ वात, pp. 228b-230b. An anecdote concerning king Bhoja and a thief, Khāpharō. Beginning:—

राजा भोज धार नगरी राज करे वडो राजा चवदे विद्या निधान  
सु राजा भोज रे बाफरो चोर चाकर...etc.

(n) कुतबदौ साहिजादै रौ वात, pp. 230b, 235a-238a. Four leaves missing. A story of a prince Kutub Di, in rhymed prose and verses. Marwari mixed with Urdu. Beginning:—

पौरोजसाह पातस्याह दिलौ पातस्याहौ करे । तिस के उमराव ।  
तिश्वरसंघ । गलतसमा । सुलतान । तिस के दशीयासाह बेटा । दुसरा  
महंमदसाह बेटा ।...etc.

(o) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 238b-268b. A *rifacimento* of the well-known tales of the parrot and the *sārikā*, illustrative of the vices of men and women, composed by a Josī Rāya (see last verse at the end), at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (see the introductory verses quoted below). Containing 32 tales. In Marwari prose mixed with Sanskrit and Marwari verses. Beginning:—

समरुं देवौ सरस्वतौ	मत विस्तारण मात ।
वौणा पुत्तक धारणी	विष्णु हरण विष्णात ॥ १ ॥
गणपति वंदू चरण जुग	... ... ...
वौकानेर सुहावणो	दिन दिन चट्ठतौ दौर ।
हिंदुस्थान मजाद हद	नवकोटी सिर मौर ॥ ३ ॥
राज करै राजा तिहाँ	कमधज भूप अनूप ।
सकबंधी करणेससुत	राठौड़ां कुल रूप ॥ ४ ॥
देस राज सुभ देष कै	मन मैं भयौ हुलास ।
दंपतिविनोद कौ वार्ता	कहिस कथा सविलास ॥ ॥

॥ अथ कथा प्रारंभते ॥ अेकदा प्रस्थावै आबू विष्णै विद्घमंण  
इसै नाम सूवौ रहै । माहा चतुर ग्याता । सर्व सासत्र प्रवौण । सासत्र  
जोवतां सांभलतां वैराग ऊपनौ जो स्त्री संसार बंध नौ कारण कै ।...  
etc.

(p) राव रिणमल रौ वात, pp. 272a-273a. Fragmentary.  
Only the end.

(q) मोमल रौ वात, pp. 280a-281b. A story of Momala, a slave girl, and Sālha, a Solankī king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

अथ राजा साल्ह सोलंकी गुजरात माहे राज्य करै । तौयै राजा  
रै १६ राण्यौ कै ।...etc.

(r) महिन्द्र वौसलोत रौ वात, pp. 281b-284b. Left incomplete. A continuation of the story of Momala and how she met Mahindra Visalota of Umarakota and *rāva* Hamira Jārecō. Beginning :—

उमरकोट मेहदरो वौसलोत राज करै [ ] वडौ राजाधानौ [ ]  
वडौ साहबौ [ ] सु बेहन १ मेहदर रे कुवारौ ।...etc.

(s) मूहणौत नैग्नसौजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 284b-294b.  
A small portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī, containing the *vātas* following :—

गँगै वौरमदे रौ वात (pp. 284b-286a),

ऊहड़ हरदास मोकलौत रौ वात (pp. 286b-290b),

राठौड़ नरै द्वुजावत खौंवै पोहकरणै रौ वात (pp. 290b-293b),

जैमल वौरमदेचौत राव मालदे रौ वात (pp. 293b-294b).

The last *vāta* is incomplete.

(t) जेसलमेर रौ वात, pp. 297a-301b. A history of Jesalmer from the attack by Alāva Dīn during the reign of *rāvala* Rātana Sī, to the succession of *rāvala* Kehara. Beginning :—

जेसलमेर उपर अलावदीन पातिसाह आयो । जेसलमेर माहिं  
भाटौ इतनसौह मूलराज राज्य करै । पातिसाहौ फौजा आइ नै गठ नुं  
लाग्यां ।...etc.

(u) जैतै हमौरौत राणगदे लखणसौचैत रौ वात, pp. 301b-  
304b. A story of the Bhātis Jētō Hamīrōta and Rānaga De Lakhānasiōta from their departure from Jesalmer to the battle in which the son of Rānaga De, with the help of the Multānis, defeated and killed *rāva* Cūdō at Nāgora. Beginning :—

जैतै हमौरौत भाटौ राणगदे लघणसौयोत बेवे रावल लघणसेन  
काढीया । ताहरां जैतै हमौरौत सुरजडे गाडा कौडीया । राणगदे  
योरौयां कन्हा पूगल लङ् ।...etc.

(v) रावल लखणसेन री वात, pp. 304b-306b. The story of *rāvala* Lakhaṇa Sena's marriage with the daughter of Kānhaṛa De, the Sonigarō chief of Jālōra, and her eloping with Nibō Semālōta, and the revenge Lakhaṇa Sena wreaked on Nibō. Beginning :—

किसन कांन्हड़े जालोर राज्य करै। सु अेक दिन रो समायोग क्षै। रावल लखणसेन रै राण्डौ सोढौ क्षै।...etc.

(w) क्रुंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 306b-307b. Identical with MS. 11(c). Beginning :—

तिलोकसौह जसहड़ोत जेसलमेर राज्य करै। क्रुंगरो क्ष ताकड़ौ रो आहारा (*sic*) करै।...etc.

(x) लाखै फूलाण्डौ री वात, pp. 308a-313a. Identical with MS. 11 (a) except for slight differences in the wording. Beginning :—

राव हमौर सुजनगर राज्य करै क्षै। लघो जाम भद्रेसर राज्य करै क्षै [I] अेकै देस माहे दोइ राजा। अेक राव कहाड़ै। अेक जाम कहाड़ै।...etc.

(y) कक्षवाहाँ री वात, pp. 313a-316a. Identical with MS. 15 (h), except for some differences in the wording. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिधीराज राव लंणकर्ण रै परण्यौयो झतो वाल्हबाई तौयै बाई रै वारह बेटा हूवा...etc.

(z) राणौ रतनसौ राव सूरिजमल री वात, pp. 316a-320b. The story of the enmity *rāṇo* Ratana Si of Citora conceived against his brother-in-law, the *rāva* Sūrija Mala of Būdī, and how he enticed him into the forest to assassinate him, but fell himself a victim to his treachery. Beginning :—

राणौ सांगो चौत्रोड़ राज्य करै। वडौ राणौ हूवौ। सागै रै पातिसाह बंदौषांगे रहीया। तौयां नुं चूड़गां पहिराइ क्षाडौया।...etc.

(A) नाराइणदास मौढाखाँ री वात, pp. 320b-321b. The story of Pathāna Midhā Khā, king of Māḍava, and his death at the hands of Nārāiṇa Dāsa of Būdī. Beginning :—

अेक मांडव है पातिसाह है पठाण तिण रौ नाम मौढाषान सु  
मांडव सुं साथ करि नै रिणथंभौर आयौ जोशावर यकै रिणथंभौर  
लौयौ |...etc.

(B) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर प्रिधौराज रौ वात, pp. 321b-324b.

An account of the war between *rāvata* Sūrija Mala, the son of Khīvò, the son of *rānò* Mokala, of Sādarī in Godhvāra, and his nephew *kūvara* Prithī Rāja, the son of *rānò* Rāya Mala, ended with Sūrija Mala's defeat, which obliged him to abandon Sādarī and carve for himself a new sovereignty amongst the Menās of Devaliyò (p. 323a); followed by an account of the death of Prithī Rāja from a pill given him by *rāva* Dūdò of Sirohi (p. 323b), and lastly an account of the death of Jè Mala, the brother of Prithī Rāja, at the hands of Ratana Si. Beginning :—

रावत सूरिजमल बौवै रो । बौवो राणै मोकल रो । कूंभो हौ  
राणै मोकल रो । सूरिज मोटो रजपूत ह्वो...etc.

(C) राणै खेतै रौ वात pp. 324b-327a. The story of *rānò* Khetò's of Citora falling in love with a carpenter woman, and having from her two sons, Cācò and Merò, and of their murdering *rānò* Mokala, and being at last defeated and killed by *rāva* Riṇa Mala of Maṇdora. Beginning :—

वरसालै रा दीह क्वै । दौवाण सिकार चढौया क्वै हल वहै क्वै  
भाद्रवो मास क्वै । बातिण भातो ले जावै क्वै । दोइ पाड़ो क्वै सु बिन्हे  
हाथे पकड़ो क्वै लौयै जावै क्वै |...etc.

(D) सोनिगरै मालदे रौ वात, pp. 327a-b. Incomplete, one leaf being missing. An account of Māla De's—the Sonigarò chief of Jālora—defeat at the hands of Trivirita Khā, his submission to the Emperor (Alāva Dīn), and his coming in possession of Godhvāra and Citora. Beginning :—

सोनिगरै मालदे गोठवाड़ माहे धरतौ पातिसाह रौ मारै साथ  
वहण न पावै...etc.

(E) मूहणौत नैग्यसौजी रौ ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 329a-337b.

A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄tā Nēna Si (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following :—

**खेतसौ रत्नसौचैत रौ वात** (pp. 329a-330a), incomplete,  
the first leaf being missing,

**चन्द्रावताँ रौ वात** (pp. 330a-333b),

**सिखरौ वहेलवै गयौ रहै तै रौ वात** (pp. 333b-335a), and :

**उदै उगवावत रौ वात** (pp. 335a-337b).

The second of the *vātas* above, which is a genealogical sketch of the *Candrāvatas* of Rāmapurò from Cādarò, the son of *rāṇò* Bhāvana Sī, to Amara Singha Harisinghòta, is followed by two short poems in Sanskrit, which are not found in MS. 8. Both are very incorrect. The first one is in 16 verses, and contains a *vamśāvalī* of the *Candrāvatas*, from *rāvala* Bāpò to *rāya* Pratāpa. It begins :—

**वापाभिधः समव् (sic) वसु धाविपो (sic) सौ पंचाष्ट्यष्ट्यस्मिते  
य सकेंद्रकालौ (sic) |...etc.**

The other one, which consists of 15 verses and is styled *Rāya-Durga-varnanam*, is a panegyric of *rāya* Duragò, the founder of Rāmapurò, who lived under Akbar. It begins :—

**श्रीसौतापतिपादपद्मभजनप्रध्वस्तकमर्माशयो गोपीनाथचित्रचित्र-  
सुमंयत् (sic) कर्णपूरीकृतं |...etc.**

(F) **राजा भौम रौ वात**, pp. 337b-342b. An account of the reign of Bhīma of Anahilavārā Pātana and his successor Karna, till the accession of Siddha Rāja Jè Singha. In the middle, an account is inserted of Lūna Sāha (Lavanaprasāda), the son of Ānò Vāghelò. The work begins :—

**अण्हिलवाड़े पाटण राजा भौम राज्य करै। सतरहसहस  
गुजराति रौ साहिबौ बडौ राजा। कवित्त। मूलू पैतालौस। वरस इस  
कौयो चंदगिरि |...etc.**

Follows a *Lūna Sāha rī vāta rō vakhāna*, in rhymed prose, the subject whereof is a description of the rainy season and the killing of an elephant by Lūna Sāha. Beginning :—

**वरघा रित लागौ | विरहणी जागौ |...etc.**

(G) **बहलिमा रौ वात**, pp. 342b-350b. Incomplete, the last leaves being missing. Identical with MS. 15 (K).

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 19:—राठौडँ री वंसावलौ तथा पीढियाँ.

A MS. consisting of 266 leaves, 8" x 6" in size. Cloth-bound, but leaves detached and out of order. The leaves were originally larger in size and numbered, but they were subsequently trimmed at the margins, the numeration figures being thereby cut away in most of the pages. Each page contains 17 lines of 15-20 *akṣaras*. Devanāgari. Written in Samvat 1723, under the reign of *rājā* Karana Singha of Bikaner, for the use of his son, *kūvara* Anūpa Singha.

The contents of the MS. are very much the same as those of the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descriptive Catalogue*, Sect. i, Pt. i. The work falls into two parts, to wit :—

(a) जोधपुर रे राठौडँ री वंसावलौ, pp. 1a-22b. Apparently fragmentary, owing to the loss of some leaves in the middle. A genealogical sketch of the Rāthoras of Jodhpur from the origins to *maharājā* Jasavanta Singha. The first pages (1a-2a) contain a kind of introduction, consisting of a Sanskrit invocation to Ganapati (identical with that in the Jodhpur MS. 14 alluded to above), Visnu, and the Sun, a *chatrisarājakulī-sthāpanā*, i.e. a list of the seats or capitals of the 36 Rajput tribes (beginning :—धारानगरी परमार १...etc.), a *kavitta* giving the names of the nine Paramāra rulers of *Navakotī Māravāra* (beginning :—मंडोवर सामन् ... etc.), and lastly a list of the six *vamśas*, to wit :—Sūrya-, Soma-, Kuru-, Hari-, Śiva-, and Daitya-*vamśa*. Then, after an *āśirvāda* in Sanskrit, the genealogy of the Rāthoras begins from the Satya-yuga, when the men lived 100 years and were born as twins (*jugalapanē*). From this particular, it is evident that the author of the *vamśāvalī* is a Jain. The pedigree of the Rāthoras is traced from *rājā* Mānadhātā *cakkavē* (p. 4a) down to Jē Canda (p. 12a), the list being divided into four sections corresponding to the four *yugas*. The account of Sihō begins p. 12b as follows :—

रा० श्रीसौहजोग द्वारिकाजी पधार्या । साथै दस हजार असवार  
लौधा । अेकेकौ वस्त्र भगवौ हाथ १ बरक्षी सों बांधे वसही समेत  
चाल्या । आवता थकां सोलंकीयां री भौर करि लाघौ फुलांगी मार्यै ।  
सौहौजी महादेव री अवतार क्षै ।...etc.

Much as in the Jodhpur MS. 15, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, here too the *Jainācārya* Jina Datta Sūri is given the credit of having called Sihō to Pāli. The genealogical account of the descendants of Sihō contains only names and commemorative

songs. The last names are those of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha and his brother Amara Singha.

(b) राठौड़ाँ रौ पौठियाँ, p. 22b-to the end. Genealogies of the Rāthòras, apparently identical with those in the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, mentioned above. Containing only names and occasionally quotations of commemorative songs. The work being disconnected and most of the leaves being out of place, it is difficult to give an idea of the contents. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the names are not followed by the patronymic as in the ordinary lists of *pīdhīs*. The genealogies were evidently compiled in the same time as the *vamśāvalī* described above, namely the beginning of the Samvat-century 1700, apparently during the last years of the reign of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 20 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्घः .

A MS. consisting of 116 leaves, 8" x 8½" in size. Cloth-bound, but several leaves detached. Leaf 86 is lost, and several other leaves are probably missing at the end. Each page contains 16-19 lines of writing of 26-36 *aksaras*. Written in Samvat 1826 (see p. 91a) by Khavās Sabaļa Sena at Bikaner.

The MS. contains :—

(a) सात बेटियाँवालै राजा रौ कथा, pp. 1a-2a. A tale of no historical interest.

(b) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखौ सोलङ्की मारियौ तै रौ वात, pp. 2b-5b. The story of Rāthòra *rāva* Rina Mala's fighting with Akhò Solankī and conquering the latter's land after killing him. Beginning :—

इण दूहै ऊपर ॥ रणमल गलतौ रात [ ] कांकल घर केवौ तणै ।  
पह ऊगे परभात [ ] आयो ऊघा हौ अघो ॥ १ ॥ राव रणमल नागौर  
सो छाडीया थका आय वले रे कांठे रह्यो...etc.

(c) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखौ साँखलै रौ वैर लियौ तै रौ वात, pp. 5b-8b. The story of Rāthòra *kūvara* Rina Mala's revenging on the Īdās the death of Akhò Sākhalò. Beginning :—

इण दूहे ऊपर ॥ आयो अमलौमाण [i] चावे भाले चोडवूत । तेढा  
हरण ठाण [i] चोवीसे चोरासीया ॥ १ ॥ ... अषो सांघलो मारवाड़ रो  
रजपूत रुणेचो तिको सौधला भेलो ह्य ने धाड़े दोड़ीयो...etc.

(d) सयणी चारणी रौ वात, pp. 8b-11b. The legend of  
Sayanī, the daughter of Cārana Vedò of Kaccha, and Vijhā-  
nanda. Interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

वेदो चारण केकरै गाव रहै । कक्ष देश मै । वेदे रे बडो द्रव्य ।  
...etc.

(e) पौरोजसाह पातिसाह रौ वात, pp. 11b-18b. A legendary  
account of the reign of Phiroj Šāh and Muhamad Šāh till the  
conquest by Bābar. Beginning :—

पौरोजसाह पातिसाह घतम कहाणो । चौता हिरण । चौता  
हिरण जनावर राषणा । सारि हिकमत सिकार रौ पेरोचसाह  
चलाई... etc.

(f) राव हमौर लखै जाम रौ वात, pp. 18b-20a. Identical  
with MS. 11(a), and MS. 18 (x), above.

(g) कुँगरै बलोच रौ वात, pp. 20a-22a. Identical with MS.  
11 (c) and MS. 18 (w), above.

(h) जैतमाल सलखावत कोलियाँ रौ वात, pp. 22a-24b. The  
story of Rāthòra Jēta Māla Salakhāvata being attacked by the  
Kolis, on his way back from Sirohī, where he had married, and  
loosing in the affray Bhāddo Sūdō and a hunting-leopard, and  
the revenge he subsequently took on the Kolis. Beginning :—

जैतमाल देवड़े परणीजण गयो [i] दिन ५ तथा ७ उठै जान रही  
...etc.

(i) सुराँ अर सतवादियाँ रौ वात, pp. 24b-30b. A moral tale  
of no historical interest.

(j) राव तौडै छाडावत रौ वात, pp. 30b-34b. A biographical  
account of Rāthòra rāva Tidò Chāḍāvata. Beginning :—

महेवे बेड़ राव तौडो छाडावत राज करै । बडौ ओगाठ देसोत  
जिकै रै वाये हरण थोड़ा झवै...etc.

(k) जैतमाल सलखावत री वात, pp. 34b-38b. A biographical account of Rāthòra Jēta Māla Sałakhāvata. (Cfr. h above). Beginning :—

राव तौडो आप री वार वजाय गजाय अर देवलोक ह्वो [.]  
वडो ओगाठ राजवी ह्वो [.] राव सलघे ह्वी ज्यां रा वित लौया...etc.

(l) सच बोलै सो मारिया जावै तै री कथा, pp. 38b-40. A tale of no historical interest.

(m) बौजड विजोगण री कथा, pp. 41a-46a. A love tale of Vijara, the son of Vije Sāla, a king of Gujarat, and Vijogana, the daughter of a *setha*.

(n) राव चूँडे री वात, pp. 46a-49b. A biographical account of Rāthòra rāva Cūḍò. Beginning :—

.....महेवे राज करे मालो सलघावत वौरम सलघावत जैतमाल  
सलघावत ईहा री वडी साहिबौ जिण समईये माहे दलो जोहौयो  
सिधराजा नेसंघदे पाटण राज करे...etc.

(o) रिणधीर चूँडावत री वात, pp. 49b-54b. A biographical account of Rāthòra Riṇa Dhīra Cūḍāvata. Beginning :—

ईयै दूहे उपर क्वै [:] केवौयौ.....। तिको रण चोडावत तलोलौ  
गाडा क्वोडीया [.] आगै जौवणौ बाजु तो सौधला रा गाडा क्वै...etc.

(p) हाहुल हमीर भोलै राजा भौम सूँ जुध करियौ तै री वात, pp. 54b-60a. An account of the contest between Hāhula Hamīra and Bhīma, the “Simpleton,” king of Anahilavārā Pātana, over some horses bought by the latter and coveted by the former. In the story, reference is made to Prithī Rāja of Dillī. Beginning :—

...भोलो राजा भौमदे अषई मोहतो घोड़ा घरौदण नू काबुल  
मेलौयौ...etc.

(q) वडावडी देवडे डहरू वानर री वात, pp. 60a-62b. An anecdote of no historical interest.

(r) राजा भोज री पनरमौ विद्या यास भवानीदास री कहौ, pp. 63a-91a. Identical with MS. 15 (E). At the end of the work, the copyist has recorded his name as well as the date as follows :—

लिघ्यतं शुवास सबलसेन । शुवास सबल वाचनार्थम् ॥ वौकानेर-  
मध्ये ॥ सँवत् १८२६ सावण वदि ६ वार सोमवार ।

(s) नागदमण्ण साइयै भूलै रौ कहियौ, pp. 91a-97a. A poem  
in 123 (?) verses, on the slaying of the Kāliya serpent by Kṛṣṇa,  
by Cāraṇa Sāiyò Jhūlò. Beginning :—

वलि तो सारद विनवं । सारद करो पसाय । ...etc.

(t) बगलै हंसणी रौ कथा, pp. 97a-116b. Incomplete at the  
end. The tales of the crane and the she-swan, his wife, in  
accusation and defence of woman, eight in all, but only four  
contained in the present MS. Beginning :—

मानसरौवर माहै हंस रहै सु अकै दिन हंस सर्व भेला झई अर  
मतौ कौयौ कहौ आपा मारवाड़ देस हालौ तो जावा मारवाड़ नू लौक  
वधाणै क्वै उठे बडा मेवा क्वै...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of  
Bikaner.

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### MS. 21 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्घङ्ह .

A huge MS., consisting of 492 leaves, 12" x 8" in size.  
Cloth-bound, but some leaves detached. About two fifths of  
the leaves are blank. Each page contains 28-30 lines, of 18-25  
aksaras. Devanāgarī script. About 100 years old.

Most of the contents of the MS. are identical with those in  
MS. 18 described above, of which the present MS. is in part  
a copy. A list of the contents is the following :—

(a) सिङ्हासणबचौसौ कौ भाखा, pp. 1a-29a. Identical with  
MS. 18 (e).

(b) वेनालपचौसौ रौ वान, pp. 30a-60a. Identical with MS.  
18 (a). Cfr. also MS. 15 (z).

(c) रायधण्ण भाटौं रौ वात, pp. 61a-66a. Identical with MS.  
18 (b). Complete. Beginning :—

रायधण्ण कुंवर रावल दुभास रो बेटौ जात रो भाटौ लुदवै राज  
करै...अर धाट सोढा राज करै। लुदवै रा सलौंमौ। तठै धाट रै  
अेक बेटो अर अेक बेटौ। बेटौ रो नाव सजनल...etc.

(d) राजसिङ्घ खौँयावत री वात, pp. 66a-69b. Identical with MS. 18 (c).

(e) राव अमरसिंहजी री वात, pp. 70a-78b. Identical with MS. 18 (d).

(f) राजा करणसिंहजी रै कँवराँ री वात, pp. 79a-104a. Introduced as "Mahārājā Padama Singhaji rī vāta." Identical with MS. 9 (a), and MS. 15 (I).

(g) कुँवरसौ साँखलै री वात, pp. 105a-140b. Identical with MS. 18 (f). Complete. Beginning:—

सांघलो धौवसौ चरसुकाल। जांगलु राज करै। बडौ साहिबौ।  
बडो सिरदार सों। धौवसौजी हलोद भाले परणौया। बडो वौहा  
ज्ज्वो। बडो गुडो घरच जस अवल कौयो...etc.

(h) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 141a-153b. Identical with MS. 9 (b), MS. 15 (x), and MS. 18 (g).

(i) अकलगिड वाग्न ह डाढाला री वात, pp. 171a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (F).

(j) गोड़ गोपालदास री वात, pp. 185a-196a. A biography of Gōra Gopāla Dāsa of Ajmer. Beginning:—

गोपालद[स] गोड़ अजमेर रा परगना सु कडांगो कौयो। सो  
पेहला तो अजमेर रा धावंद था गोड़ [।] पढ्वे अजमेर पातसाह लौयो  
तद गोड़ां नु परगनो अजमेर रो दौया (sic) |...etc.

(k) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिंहजी री, pp. 197a-215b.  
Introduced as "Mārvāra rē amarāvā̄ rī vāta." Identical with MS. 15 (B), and MS. 18 (h).

(l) पना वौरमदे री वात, pp. 216a-246a. Incomplete at the end. The story of the amours of Pannā, the daughter of Ratana, a *setha* of Pūgalā, and *kāvara* Vīrama De, the son of *rāva* Rāi Bhāṇa of Idara. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

सदा मनोर्थ सिङ्ग करण [।] बांणौ आषर बेस [।] सारा पहलौ  
सौवरजे [।] गुण दातार गणेस ॥ १ ॥.....सुवरण निज धातां

सिरै । बानांज चनण बेस । पदमणि तरौयां परषिजे । देसा पूँगल  
देस ॥ ३ ॥ करहा बोड़ा कांम रा । ...etc.

(m) जगदे पंवार रौ वात, pp. 258a-276a. Identical with MS.  
18 (j). Complete. Beginning :—

मालवौ देश धारा नगरौ । तठै पुंवार उदियादित्य राजा राज्य  
कहै क्षै । तिण राजा है दोय रांणी अक तौ वाघेलौ । अनै बौजौ  
सोलंकणौ । तिणां दोयां है दोइ कुंवर । तिण मैं वाघेलौ सुदै पटरांणि ।  
तिण है तौ कुंवर रिणधवल छ्वउ । ...etc.

(n) कृ कहाणियाँ, pp. 280a-292a. A collection of six tales,  
of no particular interest, to wit :—

1: साँई रौ पलक मै खलक वसौ तै रौ वात, pp. 280a-284a ;

2: आय ठहकौ भाहि मै तै रौ वात, pp. 284a-285a ;

3: हरराज रै नैणाँ रौ वात, pp. 285a-286a. Referring to  
Hara Rāja Devarō of Sirohī ;

4: न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै रौ वात, pp. 286a-288a. Re-  
ferring to Sekhò, the Bhāṭī *rāva* of Pūgaḷa ;

5: सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै रौ वात, pp. 288a-289b. Identical  
with MS. 18 (k).

6: वौरबल रौ वात, pp. 290a-292b.. Identical with MS.  
18 (l).

(o) राव वौरमदे रौ वात pp. 293a-295a. A biographical  
account of Rāthòra *rāva* Vīrama De, the son of Sañakhò, going  
as far as his death and the concealment of the infant Cūḍò in  
the house of Cārana Ālhò. From the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta  
Nèna Si (see MS. 8 above). Beginning :—

वौरम महेवा रे पासै गुढो मांडि नै वसौयो क्षै । सु जिकोदू  
महेवै माहे घून कहै गुनह करै तिको वौरम रे गाडै आवै वौ[र]मजौ  
जवै जवै तुं राघै...etc.

(p) दमतिविनोद, pp. 309a-325b. Incomplete at the end.  
Identical with MS. 18 (o).

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 22 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्घः .

A huge MS. consisting of 436 leaves,  $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9'' - 7\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. Cloth-bound. Each page contains 30 lines of writing, of 30 to 24 akṣaras. The writing has many blanks, especially in the first part of the MS., showing that it is a copy from some other MS., whereof some pages were broken or illegible. A few entire pages are blank. Devanāgarī script. The letters for ख and ङ are habitually interchanged. The MS. was caused to be written by mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner in Samvat 1820 (see p. 68a), and is the original from which many of the works contained in MS. 15 (dated Samvat 1845), MS. 18 (dated Samvat 1847), MS. 20, and MS. 21, were subsequently copied.

The MS. contains :—

(a) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 1a-18b. A collection of eight unimportant tales, all of which have already been found in MS. 15 (a), MS. 18 (k-m), and MS. 21 (n). To wit :—

1. साँई रौ पलक मै खलक वसै तै रौ वात, pp. 1a-4b.  
Identical with MS. 21 (n), 1.
2. साँई कर रह्यौ है तै रौ वात. pp. 5a-8b. Identical with MS. 15 (a).
3. आय ठहकौ भाह्य मै तै रौ वात, pp. 9b-10b. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 2.
4. हरराज है नैणाँ रौ वात, pp. 10b-11a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 3.
5. न क्यूँ हरहै न क्यूँ सेखै तै रौ वात, pp. 11a-13a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 4.
6. सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै रौ वात, pp. 13a-14a. Identical with MS. 18 (k), and MS. 21 (n), 5. Complete.
7. वीरबल् रौ वात, pp. 14a-16a. Identical with MS. 18 (b) and MS. 21 (n), 6.
8. राजा भोज खाफहै चोर रौ वात, pp. 16a-18b. Identical with MS. 18 (m).

(b) कुतबदी साहिजाई रौ वात, pp. 18b-27a. Identical with MS. 18 (n).

(c) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 32b-67b. The same work as contained in MS. 18 (o), and MS. 21 (p).

(d) मूहणौत नैणसीजौ रौ ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 68a-87a.

A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following :—

1. राव सौहैजौ रौ वात, pp. 68a-71b.
2. राव कान्डडे रौ वात, pp. 71b-76b.
3. वौरमजौ रौ वात, pp. 76b-78a.
4. राव चूँडैजौ रौ वात, pp. 78a-81a.
5. गोगादेजौ रौ वात, pp. 81a-82a.
6. अरड़कमल चूँडावत रौ वात, pp. 82a-83a.
7. राव रिणमलजौ रौ वात, pp. 83a-87a.

The form of the text is slightly different from that in MS. 8, the present MS. containing more Gujaratisms. The same remark applies also to the other parts of the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī contained in this MS. and described below.

(e) गोरै वादल रौ कथा, pp. 87a-93b. The same work as MS. 15 (D), but containing very different readings. Compare the following verses from the introduction as it is given in the present MS., with the corresponding ones in MS. 15 (D), which have been quoted above :—

चरण कमल चित लाय के	समरं सरसति माय ।
कहिस कथा बनाय के	प्रणमूं सदगुरु पाय ॥ १ ॥
जंबूदैप मभारि	भरथषेत्र सौभत अधिक । <sup>1</sup>
नगर भलो चौत्रोड़ है	ता परि दूठ दुरंग ।
रतनसेन राणो निषुण	अमलौमाण अभंग ॥ २ ॥

...etc.

A *dūhō* at the end, which is not found in MS. 15 (D), records the date of the composition of the *kathā* (Samvat 1686 ?), and the name of the poet (Jata Mala) :—

<sup>1</sup> The latter half of this verse is omitted.

सौलै सै असी थै<sup>1</sup> समै पागुण पूनिम मास।  
वौरारस सिणगाररस कहि जटमल सुपरकास ॥ [१]४६ ॥

(f) मोमल रौ वात, pp. 93b-95a. Identical with MS. 18 (q).

(g) महिन्द्र वौसलौत रौ वात, pp. 95a-98a. Left incomplete.  
Identical with MS. 18 (r).

(h) मुहौत नैगासीजौ रौ ख्यात रौ चेक भाग, pp. 101b-113b.

Another portion of the “Khyāta” by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. गाँगै वौरमदे रौ वात, pp. 101b-103a.
2. हरदास ऊहड़ रौ वात, pp. 103a-107a.
3. राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खौंवै पोहकरणै रौ वात, pp. 107a-110a.
4. जैमल वौरमदेज्ञात रौ वात, pp. 110a-112a.
5. सौहै माँडण रौ वात, pp. 112a-113b.

(i) जेसलमेर रौ वात, pp. 113b-118a. Identical with MS. 18 (t).

(j) जैतै हमौरौत राणगदे लखणसौहौत रौ वात, pp. 118a-120a. Identical with MS. 18 (u).

(k) रावल लखणसेन रौ वात, pp. 120a-121b. Identical with MS. 18 (v).

(l) कुँगरै बलोच रौ वात, pp. 121b-123a. Identical with MS. 18 (w) and MS. 11 (c).

(m) लाखै पूलाणौ रौ वात, pp. 123a-128a. Identical with MS. 18 (x). Cfr. also MS. 11 (a).

(n) कछवाहाँ रौ वात, pp. 128a-131a. Identical with MS. 18 (y). Cfr. also MS. 15 (h).

(o) राणै रतनसौ राव सूरिजमल रौ वात, pp. 131a-135a.  
Identical with MS. 18 (z).

<sup>1</sup> For थै?

(p) नाराइणदास मौढाखाँ री वात, pp. 135a-136a. Identical with MS. 18 (A).

(q) रावत स्त्रिजमल कुँवर प्रिथौराज री वात, pp. 136a-139a. Identical with MS. 18 (B).

(r) राणै खेतै री वात, pp. 139a-142b. Identical with MS. 18 (C).

(s) सोनिगरै मालदे री वात, pp. 142b-143b. Identical with MS. 18 (D). Complete.

(t) मूहणौत नैगसौजी री ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 143b-152b.  
Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèna Sī, identical with MS. 18 (E).

(u) राजा भौम री वात, pp. 152b-158a. Identical with MS. 18 (F).

(v) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 158a-173a. Identical with MS. 18 (G). Complete.

(w) राव सुरताण देवडै री वात, pp. 173a-180a. Described as "Rāva Mānē Devarè rī vāta" in the title. Identical with MS. 15 (f).

(x) राव प्रतापमल देवडै री वात, pp. 180a-182a. Identical with MS. 15 (n).

(y) हाडँ री हकौकत, pp. 182a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (o).

(z) बूँदौ री वात, pp. 184a-185b. Described at the end as "Dūdè Bhoja rī vāta." Identical with MS. 11 (d). Complete. Going as far as the assignment of Būdī to Bhoja by the Emperor, after the death of Dūdò.

(A) खौचियाँ री वात, pp. 186a-191a. An historical sketch of the Khīcīs, from Ānala down to the conquest of the land by Hādò Bhagavanta Singha Chatrasalōta, at the time of Orangzeb. The origin of the Khīcīs is traced to Khātū, a place from which they were expelled by king Prithī Rāja Cāhuvāna, in consequence of an act of treachery committed by Pāhila Pāndīra. Beginning:—

आंनल बौची जायल कठौती रहे। तौ नागौर रौ गांम क्वै नागौर थो कोस १० जायल क्वै। आगै बौची चहवांगे भिलै। चहवांग राजा प्रिथौराज रौ वडौ साहिबौ। दिलौ रौ धंगौ। नागौर अजमेर सैभर यां ठौड़ां राजथांन...etc.

(B) मोहिलाँ रौ वात, pp. 191b-195b. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Si. Cfr. also MS. 15 (i).

(C) सातल सोम रौ वात, pp. 195b-196b. Identical with MS. 15 (k).

(D) राव मण्डलीक रौ वात, pp. 196b-197b. Identical with MS. 15 (l).

(E) जैसै सहवह्यै रौ वात, pp. 198a-201b. Identical with MS. 15 (g).

(F) अरजन हमौर रौ वात, pp. 202a-205a. Identical with MS. 15 (j).

(G) सांगण वाढेल रौ वात, pp. 205a-206b. An anecdote referring to Sāgaṇa Vadhela, a chief of Khebararò, and Mūjò Bāvariyyò of Sarathò, both of whom are stated to have lived at the time of Vegaṛò Mahamad, *pātasāh* of Gujarat. Beginning:—

सांगण वाढेल ओ घबरडै राज्य करै। वेगडौ मुंहमद गुजराति रो पातिसाह। उण वारा माहे मूंजौ बावरौयौ सरठै राज्य करै। मूंजा नै अर सांगण वाढेल रा भतौजा आपस मै प्रौति...etc.

(H) चाँपै वालै रौ वात, pp. 206b-208a. Identical with MS. 15 (m).

(I) राव राघवदे सोलङ्की रौ वात, pp. 208a-210a. An anecdote referring to Rāghava De Solāṅki of Todò, a *sāmanṭa* of king Prithī Rāja of Dillī, and his Dāhimī wife. Beginning:—

राव राघवदे सोलंकी तोडा रो धणौ राजा प्रिथौराज रो सांमंत। नरसिंहदास दाहिमो ईयै रो घर आहड रावल समरसौ रो चाकर। तरै नरसिंहदास रै बेटी तिका अपक्षरा महादेवांगना |...etc.

(L) नानिग छाबड़ा रौ वात, pp. 210b-212b. An account of the migration of the four Chābarā brothers Nāniga, Devaga, Ajē Sī, and Vijē Sī from Sihoragadha to Pohakarāṇa, and of Nāniga's becoming the lord of the place. Beginning :—

पुह्पावतौ नगरौ । हिवारुं पोकरण कहौजै क्है । तौयै नगरौ माहे राजा परुरवा राज्य करै । वडौ राजधानी । राजा ईयै विध राज्य करै । मास अेक ईदर मौहल माहे रहै मास अेक पुरौ हवै ताहरां बाहिर आवै । नवौ वीमाह करै ।...

(M) सयणी रौ वात, pp. 212b-215a. Identical with MS. 20 (d).

(N) देवरै नायकदे रौ वात, pp. 215a-221b. A legend of Nāyaka De, the daughter of Mūḍhō, an Ahīra ruler of Sorāṭha, and Devarō, another Ahīra petty ruler of Devālī. Beginning :—

सोरठ देस माहे अहौर राज्य करै । मूँधो अहौर न[१]वै सोरठ राज्य करै । मूँधा अहौर रै बेटी कहौयै सु सारी सोरठ मै इसी काई नहीं ।...etc.

(O) खौँवै वीजै रौ वात, pp. 221b-225a. Identical with MS. 15 (L).

(P) राणी चौबोली रौ वात, pp. 225a-229a. A tale referring to rājā Bhoja, or Vikramāditya, of Ujenī and a rāṇī Còbolī. Beginning :—

उजेण्णी नगरौ राजा विक्रमादित्य राज्य करै । नववारौ नगरौ । चौरासौ चौहटा । छतीस पौलि । आर वरण रहै ।...etc.

(Q) आर मूरखाँ रौ वात, pp. 229a-231b. Left incomplete. A tale of no interest.

(R) सदैवक्ष सावलिङ्गा रौ वात, pp. 232b-238a. A concise version of the famous legend of Sadèvacha, the son of rājā Puḥavacha of Ujenī, and his mistress Sāvalīngā. In prose intermixed with dūhās. Beginning :—

उजेण्णी नगरौ पुह्पवक्ष राजा राज करै । वडौ दात[१]र [१] तेथ जिको गुण करि कवौश्वर पंडित आवै तौयै नूँ सवालाघ दियै ।...etc.

(S) लाखै फूलाष्टौ रौ वात, pp. 238a-240b. A biography of Lākhò Phūlāñī (cfr. MS. 11a, and MS. 18x). Beginning :—

सिंधु देस केबै कोट लाषो जाड़ेचौ राज्य करै। लाषौ नवै चांद  
रो नवै चांद वौमाह करै। लाषै रै क्वाहड़े पमार परधान |...etc.

(T) पौरोजसाह पातसाह रौ वात, pp. 240b-245a. Introduced as “Vāta Pathāñāñ rī.” Identical with MS. 20 (e).

(U) बुधिबल कथा कवि लक्ष्मीराम द्वत, pp. 245b-261a. The *Buddhibalakathā*, a didactic tale in verses, composed by a poet Lachi Rāma (i.e. Lakṣmī Rāma) in the year Samvat 1681 (see the last verse but two). Divided into eight *prabhāvas*. In Hindi. Beginning :—

सरसति कौ उरि ध्यान धरि। गणपति गुरु मनाइ। लक्ष्मीराम  
कवि यह कथा। अदभुत कहत वनाय ॥१॥ चोपई। पूरब दिसि जहाँ  
वहै। सुरसुरौ [।] ता उपकंठि वसति सिवपुरौ |...etc.

(V) जगदे पँवार रौ वात, pp. 261b-267b. Introduced as “Vāta Pāmāra Rina Dhava[la] Jaga Deva rī.” The same story as contained in MS. 18 (j) and MS. 21 (m), but beginning differently :—

राजा उद्योतचंद धार र[।]ज करै [।] एक दिन रै समाजोग  
दैलतावाह रे धणी रौ नालेर रिणधवल कुंवर नै आयौ |...etc.

(W) ?, pp. 267b-273a. An anonymous work, being a tale of no importance, partly in prose and partly in verses, referring to Rāja Dhara Solañki of Todò. Beginning :—

तोडै नगर माहे सोलंकी राजधर राज्य करै [।] सु राजधर रै  
क्षोरुं नही [।] ताहरां डाहा सयणा जिको परदेसौ आवै तौयां नुं,  
पूक्षीजै |...etc.

(X) गुजरात देस राज्य वर्णन, pp. 273a-275a. Identical with chapter (50) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī (see MS. 8, above). Followed by two anonymous *vātas*, of no particular interest, which occupy pages 275a-278b.

<sup>1</sup> For वहै.

(Y) अचलदास खौचौ रौ वात, pp. 278b-283a. Described as "Acalā Dāsa Khīcī Lālā Mevārī rī vāta" at the beginning, and as "Ūmā De rī vāta" at the end. The well-known story of Acalā Dāsa Khīcī of Gāguraṇa and his two wives Lālā, the daughter of Rāṇā Mokala of Mevāra, and Ūmā, the daughter of Khīva Sī Sākhalō of Jāgalū, and the intrigues of Jhīmī, a Cāraṇī. In prose with *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning :—

अचलदास गठ गागरण राज्य करै। तिण रै रांणी लालां मेवाड़  
रो धणी रांणे मोकलसौह तिण रौ बेटी। राज सिगलो हौ लालां रै  
हाथ [।] वडी साहिबौ [।] भलो राज्य क्वै [।] अेकदा प्रस्तावि भौमौ  
चाहणि अचलदास नु मांगण आई।...etc.

(Z) कछवाहाँ रौ वात, pp. 283a-284a. An account of how the Kachavāhās were once exterminated by the Tūvaras, and only one *rāṇī* escaped, who afterwards gave birth to a child, Malē Sī, who after killing *rāya* Rālhaṇa, made himself lord of the Mēnās of Dhūḍhāra. Beginning :—

कछवाहा राजा रामचंद रौ ओलात (sic)। नलवर उवालेर ईया  
गढां नल राजा रा पोतरा राज्य करै। ईयां षोचौयां सुं वैर [तु']-  
वरां सुं वैर।...etc.

(i) जेसलमेर पूगल वौक्रांपुर वरसलपुर रै भाटी धणियाँ रौ पट्टावली, pp. 284a-285b. Lists of the Bhāṭī rulers of Jesalmer, Pūgala, Vīkūpura, and Varasalapura. Beginning :—

संवत् १२१२ आवन सुदे १२ वार आदित मूल नक्षत्र जेसलमेर  
रावल जेसल स्थापिता। जेसलमेर गठ थापीयो। संवत सतर सत-  
रोहतरै। ऊसौ दैव रौ पेर। बाधो रुधो भाटीयां। जासौ  
जेसलमेर ॥ १ ॥...etc.

The first list contains names from *rāvala* Jesala (1st) to *rāvala* Jasavanta Siṅgha (28th). After the name of each *rāvala*, the years and days are given of his reign, and occasionally a mention is also added of his chief exploits. The three other lists contain only bare names.

(ii) दो कहाणियाँ, pp. 286a-287a. Two short tales of no interest.

(iii) वगड़ावताँ रौ वात, pp. 287b-294a. The legend of the Vagarāvatas, (or Vaghārāvatas), traced to Cahavāṇa Hara Rāma, who killed a tiger (*vāgha*) and subsequently became the father of a son with a tiger's head. Beginning :—

राजा वौसलदे चहवांग अजमेर मै राज्य करै। अजमेर माहे वाघ  
हिलौयौ सु वाघ धून करै दोइ २ चार २ धून करै [i] सोर पड़ौयौ।  
...etc.

(iv) राजा मानधाता रौ वात, pp. 294a-296b. A biography of *rājā* Mānadhātā, one of the *paurāṇika* ancestors of the Rāṭhōras. Beginning :—

राजा युवनाश्वर राजा अजेपाल रौ बहिन परणौयो। राजा  
युवनाश्वर वडौ राजा...etc.

(v) राजा प्रिथीराज चौहाण रौ अके वात, pp. 296b-297a. An unimportant anecdote referring to *rājā* Prithī Rāja and some revenge he once took on the Pāvāras. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज चहवांग अजमेर राज करै। सु राजा प्रिथीराज  
है पमार रजपूत चाकर...etc.

(vi) गोगैजी रौ वात, pp. 297a-298a. A short account of the four *avatāras* of Gogò in the four ages of the world. Beginning :—

गोगैजी रा ४ अवतार। सतयुग माहे भाद १ चेता माहे पहल २  
द्वापुर मै हरपाल ३ कलियुग मै गोग चहवांग...etc.

(vii) सोलङ्की राज बौज रौ वात, pp. 298a-301b. The story of the establishment of the Solaṅkīs' rule over Anahilavāra Pāṭāṇa, from the migration of Rāja and Bīja from Todò, to the usurpation of Mūla Rāja. Beginning :—

सोरों सों आया तद सोलंकी कहाया। सु गुजरात आया आइ  
नै राज कौयौ [i] कितरेक दिने निबला पड़ौया...etc.

(viii) मृहणौत नैगसौजी रौ ख्यात रौ अके भाग, pp. 301b-303b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī, containing the two *vātas* following :—

1. रावल् जगमालजौ रौ वात, p. 301b.
2. राव जोधैजौ रौ वात, pp. 302a-303b.

(ix) सुपियारदे रौ वात, pp. 303b-307a. The story of Supiyāra De and Rāthòra Narabada Satāvata. Cfr. chapter (58) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nèna Sī (see MS. 8, above). Beginning:—

न इबद सतावत आसकरण सतावत | कायलांगै गठ राज करै ।  
तठै सांघलां रौ रुंग सुं सांघलै सौहड़ रो नालेर आयौ...etc.

(x) मूहणौत नैणसौजौ रौ ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 307a-313a.  
Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nèna Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. खैमखानियाँ रौ उतपति, pp. 307a-b.
2. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ रौ वात, p. 307b.
3. मलकम्बर आकूतखाँ रौ याददास्त, pp. 308a-309a.
4. साँगमराव राठौड़ रौ वात, pp. 310a-313a.

(xi) रावल् लखणसेण वौरमदे सोनगरै रौ वात, pp. 313a-315a.  
The same story as contained in MS. 18 (v), and MS. 22 (k), but in a different version. Beginning:—

रावल लखणसेण जेसलमेर राज करै । हेके दिन रावलजौ बेठो  
हंतो तितरे कोचरी बोलौ [।] तद रावलजौ सोणीया (नू) बोलाय  
पूछीयो...etc.

(xii) राव शिगमलजौ रौ वात, pp. 315a-317b. Identical with chapter (57) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nèna Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xiii) अलावदी रौ उतपत रौ वात, pp. 318a-319a. A legend, according to which the emperor Alāva Dī, when a baby, was removed and substituted with Alāvaliyò, the son of a *pījārō*, and afterwards restored to his princely condition by Dhārū, the son of Ādala Rāva Khīcī, who obtained as a recompense the fort of Gāgurāṇa. Beginning:—

आंदलराव घैचौ जायल कठोतो रहै [।] सु अेके दिन रे समौयीये (sic) घैवसौ सांघले रे बेटी सु पागलौ [।] ताहरा घैवसौ जाणीयो तु ओर तो कोई लेवे न लेवे आंदल भलो रजपूत क्वै ।...etc.

(xiv) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 319a-331b. A collection of eight short tales of no historical interest, to wit :—

1. साह ठाकुरै रौ वात, pp. 319a-320b.
2. विसनौ वेखरच रौ वात, pp. 320b-321b.
3. आसा रौ वात, pp. 321b-323b.
4. पिङ्गला रौ वात, pp. 323b-324b.
5. गन्धर्वसेण रौ वात, pp. 324b-326b.
6. माल्हाली रौ वात, pp. 326b-329a.
7. सोणा रौ वात, pp. 329a-330a.
8. मामै भाल्जै रौ वात, pp. 330a-331b.

(xv) राव रिणमल खाबड़ियै रौ वात, pp. 331b-338b. The story of Rāthòra *rāva* Riṇa Mala of Khābara and his Sodhī wife of Īmarakoṭa. In plain prose interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

माडो गठ गोरौ पातिसाह राज करे [।] ताहरा विखायत रे पातिसाह नू माडो रे पातिसाह रौ रसाल जावे [।] ताहरा माडो रे पातिसाह मायस दोई बुलाया । ते रा नाव । अके मत के वास । अके अकल के वास...etc.

(xvi) पाँच कहाणियाँ, pp. 338a-343b. A collection of five short and unimportant tales, to wit :—

1. डूँगर जसाकौ (*sic*) तै रौ वात, pp. 338a-339a.
2. फैमै घोरान्वार रौ वात, p. 339a.
3. तमाईचौ पातिसाह रौ वात, pp. 339a-340a.
4. पाहुवा रौ वात, pp. 340a-b.
5. दत्तात्रेय २४ गुरु किया तै रौ विगत, pp. 340b-343b.

(xvii) मूहणौत नैगासीजौ रौ ख्यात रौ अके भाग, pp. 343b-350a. Another portion of the “ Khyāta ” by Mūhaṇota Nēṇa Śī, containing the *vātas* following :—

1. राव बौकैजौ रौ वात, pp. 343b-344b.
2. भटनेर रौ वात, pp. 344b-345b.

3. राव बौकैजी रौ वात बौकानेर मणियौ तै समै रौ, p. 345b.
4. काँधलजौ काम आया तै समै रौ वात, p. 346a.
5. राव तौड़ै अर रावल् साँवतसौ सोनिगरै इयाँ दूनाँ भैलमाल वेठ झई तै समै रौ वात, pp. 346a-b.
6. सुपियारदे रौ वात, pp. 346b-349a. Fragmentary.
7. पताई रावल् साकौ कियौ तै रौ वात, pp. 349a-b.
8. राव सल्खै रौ वात, p. 349b.
9. [गठ मणिया तै रौ विगत], p. 350a.

Notice that No. 6 is out of place.

(xviii) जेसल्मेर रौ वात, pp. 350b-351a. A brief account of the short period in the history of Jesalmer going from the attack by Alāva Dī and the death of *rāvala* Ratana Sī, to the installation of *rāvala* Ghara Sī. (Cfr. MS. 18 (*t*) and MS. 22 (*i*).) Beginning :—

...जद अक्षावदैन पातिसाहजौ सूं लडाई झई [।] रावल रतनसौ काम आयो । गढ माहे जोंहर ह्वाँ । तद मूलराव अर घडसौ चे दोई रतनसौ रा कुंवर विवै नौसरौया...etc.

(xix) क्षाहड़ पवार रौ वात, pp. 351a-352b. A genealogical legend in explanation of the origin of the Sākhalā and Sodhā branches of the Pāvāras, in which they are traced to Sākhalō and Sodhō, two sons born to Pāvāra Chāhara of Chahotana by an *apsaras* captured by him. The name of the Sākhalās is further connected with *sainkha*, a miraculous conch Chāhara had had from the *apsaras*. Beginning :—

क्षाहड़ पवार क्षहोटण राज करै । ते नुं षबर झई । जु क्षहोटण सिव रौ वाड़ी पासे ढूगरौ अेक क्वै...etc.

(xx) राव रिणमल अर महमद आपस मै लडाई झई तै रौ वात, pp. 352a-353b. Fragmentary. Identical with chapter (44) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxi) रिणधवल रौ वात, pp. 353a-356b. A tale concerning Rina Dhavala, king of Dhāra, and two Bhātas, Rayāna and Mayāna. Beginning :—

भाट रथण नै मयण बेवे भाई। सु मयण ढोलीयै बैसि नै पग  
बौक्लावतौ।...etc.

(xxii) वौँभरै अहौर रौ वात, pp. 356b-357a. An anecdote describing a love adventure a certain Vijharò Ahīra had with his sister's sister-in-law. In prose, with several erotic *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning :—

वौँभरै अहौर सोरठदेस मै रहै। एक दिन रै समाजोग  
वौँभरो बहिन रै प्राङ्गणो थकौ गयो...etc.

(xxiii) वैरसल भैमौत वौसल महेवचै रौ वात नै दूहा, pp. 357a-358b. An account of a contest which arose between Rāthòra Vēra Sala Bhīmōta of Bilārò and Vīsala of Mahevò over a mare, and ended with a battle in which Vīsala lost his life. Followed by 36 *dūhās* by Khiriyò Cādāna. The event happened during the time of *rāva* Jodhò of Jodhpur. Beginning :—

वैरसल बौलाडै राज करै। वौसल महेवै राज करै। युं करतां  
हेकै दिन बौलाडै ता घोड़ौ वैरसलजी जोड़ माहे ढालौ झतौ सु घोड़ौ  
चरतौ चरतौ महेवै (जाय नौंसरी)...etc.

The *dūhās* begin :—

माहेसर महामाय	भैम तणो साचौ भगवत् ।
तो सब कहै सवाय	वधौयो राय वैरसल ॥ १ ॥

(xxiv) ऊमादे भटियाणी रौ वात, pp. 358b-359b. An account of the jealousy conceived by Umā De, the Bhatiyānī wife of *rāva* Māla De of Jodhpur, towards a girl slave, and the promise she made never to talk to her husband, which promise she carried out till Māla De died and she burned herself on his funeral pyre. In the story, a Cāraṇa, Bāratha Āsò, plays an important part. Beginning :—

रावल जांम नवै नगर राज करै। एक दिन रै समायोग रावल  
जामनौ सिकार चढ़ीया झता [.] विरतां थकां एक क्षोकरी कहौं रौ  
पड़ौ जंगल माहे नजर आई...etc.

(xxv) सोनिगराँ रौ वात, pp. 359b-360a. An account of how Sāvata Si Sonigarò had a son, Māla De, from a stone image. Beginning :—

सौनगिरो सांवतसौ चिकार गयौ ज्ञतौ सु राति ख्लौ विना नौंद  
न पड़ै ।...etc.

Followed by a confuse note accounting for the origin of the Jhālās—the etymology being from *jhālan* “to catch”—and other Rajputs, and the *dūhō* :—

सौंसोदौया बांभणी रा तवड कौयो तेल रो ।  
गोदारा जाटणी रा मांगलौयो थोरिण रो॥

(xxvi) राव लूणकरण रौ वात, p. 360b. A very concise account of the fight, in which *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner was killed. Beginning :—

राव लूणकर्णजौ जे सलमेर रौ फते करि पाछा पधारौया...etc.

Followed by a short note of 11 lines, on the alliance of *rāva* Kelhaṇa of Jesalmer with the *pātisāha* of Multan, and the conversion of Kelhaṇa's son to the Islam. From the latter originated the Ābhoriyā Bhāṭīs. As a result of the alliance, *rāva* Cūḍō of Mandora was defeated and killed at Nāgōra. The note is introduced by the title: “Vāta rāva Kelhaṇa rō betō ara rāva Rānaga De rō betō Mulatāṇa rē pātisāha musala-māṇa kiyā tē rī vāta.”

(xxvii) लाखै फलाणौ रौ वात, p. 361a. The same subject as MS. 11 (a), MS. 18 (x), and MS. 22 (S). Beginning :—

नवै नगर फूल राज करै । तठै वाणीयो १ साह्वकार रहै...etc.

Followed by a short note on Rāja and Bīja.

(xxviii) गोगादेजौ रौ वात, pp. 361b-362a. An account of the looting expedition undertaken by Rāthōra Gogā De against the inhabitants of Mītāsara, to revenge a certain Vānara, who had been insulted by them. Beginning :—

गोगादे वौरमोत थलवट माहे रहै । इक समईयै तीव्रे देस माहे  
काल पड़ौयो [।] लोग मऊ नुं चालौयो थो...etc.

(xxix) राजा प्रिथीराज सूहवदे परणिया तै रौ वात, pp. 362a-b.  
An account of *rājā* Prithī Rāja Cōhāṇa's marriage with Sūhava De, the daughter of Vījhala of Maroṭha. Beginning :—

प्रिथीराज चहवाण दिलौ राज करै । नद राज करतां वौभलदे  
जोइयो सामियाणै रो नालेर आयो ।...etc.

(xxx) राणगदे भाटौ रौ वात, pp. 362b-363b. A biographical note on *rāva* Rānaga De of Jesalmer, from his conquest of Pūṅgala, to his fight with *rāva* Cūḍò of Maṇdora. Beginning :—

पूँगल थोरौ राज करै। तठै मूलराज थोरीयां ऊपरि चढि  
आयो [।] पूँगल लौवौ।...etc.

(xxxi) तुँवराँ रौ वात, pp. 363b-365a. Identical with MS. 15 (d).

(xxxii) जोगराज चारण रौ वात, pp. 365a-366a. A story of how Joga Rāja, a Cāraṇa of Jesalmer, fell in love with a Cāraṇī *panihārī*, and at last succeeded in marrying her. Interspersed with some *dūhās*. Beginning :—

जेसलदेस (sic) रै देस माहे जोगराज चारण वसै। वडौ चतुर  
हौसनाइक [।] वडा रूपक जोड़ै...etc.

(xxxiii) रावल मल्लीनाथ पञ्च मै आयौ तै रौ वात, pp. 366a-367a. An account of how *rāvala* Malī Nātha of Mahevò married Rūpā De, the daughter of Vālhò Tuḍiyò, and was converted by her to the *vāmapantha*. Beginning :—

रूपादे वाल्है तुडीयै रौ बेटो घेत माहे रघवालौ करैताँ<sup>1</sup> हतौ।  
रोह्यौ रो घेत हंतो पाण्यौ पूर हंतो [।] सु ऊगवसौ भाटौ...etc.

(xxxiv) नरबदजौ राणे क्रमै नूँ आँख दौवौ तै रौ वात, pp. 367a-b. Identical with chapter (59) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxv) काँधलौत खैतसौ रौ वात, pp. 367b-368a. A brief account of how Khēta Sī, the Kāḍhalòta ruler of Bhaṭanèra, killed a Mathena Bhāvadeva Sūri, whereupon the two pupils of the latter went to the *pātisāha* Kūvarò (Kamran, the son of Babar) and persuaded him to go against Bhaṭanera. It was on this occasion that Kūvarò, after overrunning Bhaṭanera, attacked Bikaner, and was encountered and defeated by *rāva* Jēta Sī. Beginning :—

भटनेर सहर कांधिलोत घेतसौह राज्य करै [।] भटनेर मांहि  
वडगङ्का मथेन भावदेवसूरि रहै।...etc.

<sup>1</sup> Sic for करतौ.

(xxxvi) सोहणी रौ वात, pp. 368a-369a. A love story concerning Sohanī, the wife of Jaṭa Mala Aroḍò, and her lover, Maliyāra.

(xxxvii) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम, pp. 369a-b. Identical with chapter (46) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxviii) जगमाल मालावत रौ वात, pp. 370a-b. A short anecdote referring to Jaga Māla, the son of Malī Nātha of Mahevò, and his marrying a daughter of the Bhūtas, and having from her a son, Ījaraṛa, who became the progenitor of the Ījara Rāṭhōras. Beginning :—

रावल मालै रो बेटो जगमाल [।] सु जगमाल दिलौ चाकरौ  
करै ...etc.

(xxxix) कुँवरियै जैपाल रौ वात, pp. 370b-371a. An anecdote concerning Bhāṭī Kūvariyò Jè Pāla, the son of Mahi Dhavaḷa of Māḍhavò, near Pohakaraṇa. Beginning :—

कुंवरौयो जैपाल भाटौ महिधवल रो बेटो [।] मा रो नांम  
मगोणी [।] भाई रो नांम देपाल [।] बहिन रो नाम मग्गी [।] गांम  
माटूवो (*sic*) पड़गनै पोकरण रै रहे ...etc.

(xl) दूदै जोधावत रौ वात, pp. 371b-372a. An account of how Dūdò, the son of *rāva* Jodhò Rāṭhōra, killed Meghò Narasingha-dāsōta in a single combat. Beginning :—

राव जोधो पौढ़ीयौ झतौ [।] वातपोस वातां करता झता [।]  
राजवौयां स्नां वातां करता झता [।] ताहरां अकै कह्नौ भाटौयां रो  
वैर न रहे...etc.

(xli) राजा रै कुँवर रौ वात, pp. 372a-373a. A tale of no interest.

(xlii) पाबूजौ रौ वात, pp. 373a-378a. The story of Pābū Rāṭhōra, the son of Dhāḍhala, his daring exploits, and his death at the hands of Jinda Rāva Khīcī. Identical with chapter (51) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī (see MS. 8, above). Beginning :—

धांधलजौ महेवै रहै [।] सु अे उठै सूँ क्वाड अर अठै पाटण रे  
तलाव आय ऊतरौया...etc.

(xlvi) पँमै घोरान्धार री वात, pp. 378a-383a. The story of Budha Pāmō (or Pemō), nicknamed "Ghorāndhāra," a chief of Kūḍala, with special reference to his love adventures with a beautiful daughter of a *kandoī*, and the violence used by his son Caṅgō to the daughter of Cārana Māvaļa, which was the cause of Rāṭhōra Mahirelaṇa Dhūharōta's marching against Kūḍala and conquering the place, after killing Pāmō and his son Maṅgō, and capturing Caṅgō. This had had a son from the daughter of Māvaļa, his name Cādō, who was subsequently made a Cārana by Mahirelaṇa, and became the progenitor of the Rohariyās. Beginning :—

कूडल माहे बुध राज्य करै। सु इहा रो वडो राज वडो  
तश्वारौया रञ्जपूत। सु तठे पंमो कुंवरपदे थको शुबौयां करै।...etc

(xlv) सिंहासणवत्तौसौ री कथा, pp. 383a-408a. A prose version of the *Simhāsanadvātrimśatikā* tales into Marwari, different from the version in MS. 15 (A). Anonymous. A few *dūhās* are here and there interspersed. Beginning :—

परम ज्योति प्रतिबंब तै	भूँठ छ्व दौसै साच।
जैसैं कंचन मैं रचित	मनि सोभित ( <i>sic</i> ) काच॥१॥
.....चह्व दिस पुरषारथ प्रवेस क्वै जेय इसडो मालव देस क्वै	
तेथ अनौत रहित राजनौत लोकनौत सहित अनेक पुरष स्त्रौ रत्न कर	
विशाजमान धारा नगरी क्वै तेथ महाप्रतापी चवदह विद्या निधान राजा	
रोज राज्य करै क्वै...etc.	

(xlv) खौचौ गङ्गेव नौँबावत रौ दोपौहरौ, pp. 408b-416b.

The same subject as MS. 15 (v), but a different work. Also in rhymed prose. Beginning :—

गंगेव खौचौ कागं (*sic*) भड़ां किवाड़। वेरीयां जड़ा उपाड़। जिण  
कौ सेल कह्वं वणाय। सुणौयां मंन प्रसंन थाय॥१॥ वरषा रितु  
लागौ। ब्रह्मौ जागौ। आभा भरहरे। वौजां आवास करे। नदौ ठेवां  
घावे। सुमद्रे न संमावे।...etc.

(xlvi) दैनमान रै फल री वात, pp. 416b-419a. Identical with MS. 15 (c).

(xlvii) पलक दरियाव रौ कथा, pp. 419a-436a. Identical with MS. 15 (q), except for a few differences in the wording.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 23 :—जोधपुर रै राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात .

A MS. of 12 loose leaves,  $15\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. Leaves 8, 9, 10, and 12 are entirely blank. The pages filled with writing contain about 50 lines, each line being made of about 40 *aksaras*. Very minute Devanāgarī script. The text contains some corrections by a later hand, and some short annotations are also added on the margins of the pages. Undated. Apparently, about 150 years old.

The work contained is a summary history of the Rāthòra rulers of Jodhpur, from the origins down to the time of *mahārājā* Abhè Siṅgha. Apparently, the work was composed either during the last years of the reign of Abhè Siṅgha, or immediately after his demise. The beginning is in a kind of Hindī, but it soon changes into Marwari :—

अेक चंद्रकला नामे नगरौ तिहां सूर्यवंसौ राजा नाम उस का  
चवनसत (*sic*) सो अपुचौयो सु राजा कुं बोहत चिंता भई तब अेक  
दिन राजलोक सहित वन सेवन कुं चल्या सु दरमजल हरदवार  
आये |...etc.

The origin of the Rāthòras is traced to king Javanasata (*sic*), who, having no sons, went to Haridvāra and propitiated the *rsi* Gotama, who made him father of a son, whom he took out of his spine (*rāṭha*, whence *Rāthòra*). This son was Mānadhātā. Follows a brief account of the descendants of Mānadhātā, as far as Jē Canda, and then the following pedigree of *rāva* Sihò :

वरदाइसेन जैचंद रो.....कमधज वरदाइसेन रो.....

स्वेतराम कमधज रो.....सौहो स्वेतराम रो.....

The story of Sihò and his son Āsathāna is related at some length in pp. 1a-b, but inaccurately: The conquest of Pāli is ascribed to Āsathāna. The account of his descendants consists of only a list of names, but the text enlarges again with Virama (p. 2a), and Cūḍò (pp. 2a-b). The account of Jodhò begins p. 3a as follows :—

राव जोधो रौड़मलोत रो जन्म सं १४७२ वैशाख सुद ४ राव  
रौड़मल ने चूक हूवो जह जोधोजी नौसर्या भं ॥ एंगो मांणसां १० उभो  
रह्यो कांम आयो जोधोजी घाटो लोप मारवाड़ आया फोज पाछौ गई ।  
रांगै कूमै मंडोहर तो आप रो थांणो राष्यो । जोधपुर नरबद सतावत  
नु दौयो...etc.

Of Vīkō and his foundation of Bikaner, there is no mention. The *khyāta* of Māla De is related at some length (pp. 3b-4b). Follow the *khyātas* of Udē Singha (pp. 4b-5a), Sūra Singha (p. 5a-b), and Gaja Singha (p. 5b). Pp. 5b-6a contain an account of *rāva* Amara Singha, from his contest with *rājā* Karāṇa Singha of Bikaner over a village of Nāgōra, to his death. The account is followed by quotations of commemorative songs. Lastly come the *khyātas* of Jasavanta Singha (pp. 6a-b), and Ajita Singha (pp. 7a-b), with the death of whom (S. 1780) the work ends. The last lines contain the following appreciation of the merits of Abhē Singha, and reference to the *Sūraja Prakāśa* :—

ओर माहाराज श्रीचमेसिंघजी अजीतसिंघजी रै पाट (*sic*) तिके  
वडा बाह्यादुर ने पड़वाड़ा वडा कौया था सु सूरजप्रकास गंथ में  
वरण्या क्वै ।

With the above, the work ends, p. 7b. The remaining pages are blank, but for p. 11a, which is partially filled with a very summary account of the life of *rāva* Vīkō—which had been omitted in the main narrative—with the dates of his principal conquests, and a mere mention of *rāva* Lūṇa Karāṇa as his successor.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 24 :—वौकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात आर्याराख्यानकल्पद्रुम तथा बौजी ख्यात रौ वाताँ .

A MS. consisting of 281 leaves, of which about 70 are blank. Leather-bound. Size of the leaves  $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$ . Each page contains 25 lines of writing, of 50-65 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 40 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) वौकानेर है राठौड़ाँ ही ख्यात आर्यचाख्यानकल्पद्रुम सिंगायच

दयालदास कृत, pp. 10a-185b. A history of the Rāthoras of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Singha (Samvat 1927). Compiled by Cāraṇa Śīndhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa, the author of the two similar *khyātas* contained in MS. 1 and MS. 3, but differing from both of these to some extent, particularly in the beginning and the end. The work is styled "Ārya Ākhyāna Kalpadruma," p. 10a, and introduced by five propitiatory verses, the first of which begins :—

॥ कवित्त छप्य ॥ मद जल भक्ति मध्य । लस्त गजमुख सकमा-  
मय । ...etc.

Next follow three other verses, recording that the work was composed during the reign of mahārājā Dūgara Singha of Bikaner, in the year Samvat 1934 :—

हंस बंस कुल रठवर । समवड विभव सुरेस ।

राज करहि मरुधर रुचिर । डंगरसिंह नरेस ॥ १ ॥

...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...

कल्पद्रुम इहि नाम कहि । आश्चियत्रत्त आख्यान ।

हिंदु सकल कुल आदि हित । जहि विध कहे सुजान ॥ २ ॥

संबत खुत गुन रस शृणि । भादव सुकल बघान ।

तिथि द्वादश बुधवार तिहे । जन्म ग्रंथ भजे जान ॥ ३ ॥

The introduction continues as far as the end of p. 12a, with explanations of the meaning of the words "Ārya," "Hindū," and "Mussulman," and a few other unimportant subjects. This part is in Hindi. Then follows a genealogical list of the Rāthoras, from Śrī Nārāyana (1st) down to rājā Jē Canda (252nd) (pp. 12b-14a), and after this the narrative in Marwari prose begins with the last-mentioned rājā, the text being almost a faithful copy of the corresponding part in MS. 3 (see above), and continuing so till the emigration of rāva Vīkō, in Samvat 1527 (p. 19b, corresponding to p. 9a in MS. 3). At this point, the exposition of the history of Bikaner is interrupted by the insertion of four works (*b*, *c*, *d*, *e*), which are described below. The thread of the narrative is resumed only p. 42a, with the *khyāta* of rāva Vīkō, and from here to p. 145b is identical with the corresponding part in the *Deśadarpana* of MS. 3.

The remaining pages, 146a-185b, contain a continuation of the history of Bikaner from Samvat 1901—the year with which

the *Deśadarpana* ends—to Samvat 1927. This part, which is altogether new, is compiled on just the same lines as the preceding, and contains a very minute chronicle of the greatest part of the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha, till about two years before his demise.

(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रै संक्षिप्त हाल राव जोधेजी सूं महाराजा विजैसिङ्हन्जी ताँई, pp. 19a-20b. A very summary historical account of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhò down to *mahārājā* Vijè Singha. Beginning :—

महाराजी श्रीजोधाजी रो हाल लिखते। रावजी श्रीजोधाजी रो जन्म सं १४७२ श्वाके १३३७ बैशाष वद ४ गत घटी १.....रावजी श्रीजोधोजी रयास्त बांधी भोमौया चार तोड़ीया...etc.

Followed by a list of the *parganas* in the Marwar territory.

(c) मारवाड़ रै पट्टाँ रै विगत खाँपवार, pp. 21a-22a. A prospectus of the *jāgīrs* in the Marwar State, divided according to the different *khāpas* of their holders (*Cāpāvatas*, *Kūpāvatas*, *Ūdāvatas*, *Meratiyās*, *Jodhās*, *Karanōtas*, *Karamasōtas*, *Jētāvatas*, *Bhāṭīs*, and miscellaneous). Beginning :—

रावजी श्रीजोधाजी सु साधा झइ सु मिसल डावी मै सिरायत सिरदार वाः राव रिडमलजी सु साधा फंटी जिणा रा ठौकाणा रै याद...etc.

(d) मारवाड़ रै ठिकाणाँ रै पौठियाँ नै गाँवाँ रै विगत, pp. 23a-37a. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Jodhpur State, consisting of lists of names and a few historical notes in illustration of the same. Beginning :—

पौढ़ीयां ठौकाणो आउवै रै घांप चांपावतां रै अवल तो आउवो जसोजी वसायो। सु आउवो पहलां तो सुरजमलोतां रै क्षो पक्षै तेजसिंघजी सु इणां रै झवो माहाराज अजौतसिंघजी आईदानोतां नुं दीयो...etc.

Followed by a prospectus of the villages in each *jāgīr*, consisting of tables giving the names of the villages, the figures of their income, and the names of their holders. Divided according to the different *khāpas* of the *jāgīr*-holders.

(e) जोधपुर रै राजावाँ रौ राणियाँ रौ नै कँवराँ रौ याद,

pp. 38a-41a. An account of the wives and sons of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Takhat Siṅgha. Beginning :—

प्रथम राव जोधैजौ रा मैल । १ जसमादे हाडी जैतमाल देवावत  
रौ कवर सुजैजौ सैवराजजौ रौ माता । २ बौरां भट्टैयांगौ बैरौसाल  
चाचावत रौ ठिं जेसलमेर रौ रायपाल करमसी रौ माता...etc.

Followed by a copy, in Marwari, of the treaty concluded between *mahārājā* Mānā Siṅgha of Jodhpur and the English in Samvat 1875 (=A.D. 1818).

(f) बौकानेर रै ठिकाणाँ रौ पौढियाँ नै पढ़ाँ रौ विगत, pp. 197a-

208b. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Bikaner State and summary description of their fiefs, together with a few historical notes in illustration of the same. For the most part identical with MS. 3, (b), the chief difference being in the lists of villages which are omitted in the present MS. Beginning :—

षांप बौका रतनसियोत । मिसल डावौ मांहलौ रा । ठिकाणौ  
महाजन रै पौढीयाँ रौ याद वा० ठौकाणाँ वा गांव चाकरौ रौ विगत ।  
ठिकाणो माहाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लिष्वैजै तै रौ विगत । माहाजन  
ठाकराँ रै बरु पटै रा कदौम सुं गांव १०६ कदौम सुं क्लै...etc.

(g) जैपुर मै सैव वैसनवाँ रौ भगड़ौ हुयो तै रौ हाल, pp. 211a-

242a. A detailed description of a religious controversy which was raised at Jaipur by *mahārājā* Rāma Siṅgha, and terminated with the expulsion of some *gusāis*, who eventually repaired to Bikaner and were afforded protection by *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha. Containing dogmatical questions and answers, and resolutions passed by a religious council (*dharmaśabha*), which had been appointed to decide the controversy, and many other documents in prose and verse. Beginning :—

संवत् १६२३ के साल ओसिरदारसिंहजौ महाराज एक वडो  
भारी नक्से रो तथा धरमपालन् रो तथा सर्वसञ्जनलोकां ने आनंद  
देवण रो काज कियो जो जेपुर महाराज बगसे भोजक वगेरे ओक्षा  
आदम्याँ रौ संगत सुं वैष्णव मत रो भगड़ौ उठावणो सल तेरे सुं  
सरु कियो ओर प्रणा० तथा चोसठ वणवाय धरमसभा रौ तरफ सुं  
आरों संप्रदायी वैष्णव महंत वा आचार्या रे ठिकाणे मेल्या...etc.

## (h) रत्लाम सैलाणा सीतामऊ जाँववौ आँवभरौ किसनगढ इडर

याँ रौ याददास्त, pp. 246a-250b. An account of the seven minor Rāthōra States following : Ratalāma, Sēlānā, Sitāmaū, Jābbavō, Āmbajharō, Kisanagadha, and Idara. Beginning :—

याद रत्लाम रौ ॥ जिले रत्लाम है गांव २५० पैदा लाष सात रौ ॥ पौढ़ी रत्लाम रौ जोधपुर सुं पंचा क्वै ॥ रावजी श्रीजोधोजी १ रावजी सुजोजी २ राव वाघोजी ३ राव गांगोजी ४ राव मालदेजी ५ राजा उदैसिंहजी.....६ दलपतसिंहजी ७ महेसदासजी ८ रतनसिंहजी ९ चत्रसालजी १० वैरौसालजी ११ मानसिंहजी १२...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 25 :—ओसवालाँ रौ पौढियाँ .

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 672" long  $\times$  8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " broad. Incomplete at the beginning, and somewhat crumbled at the two margins in the first part. About 30-40 *aksaras* in each line. Devanāgarī script. Written on both sides, but the back-side only partially filled. Age : about 150 years.

The roll contains genealogies of the Osvals, according to their different *gotras*, from the origin of each *gotra* down to the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1800. The origin of each *gotra* is first related in corrupt Sanskrit. Then come the genealogies, or pedigrees, each line containing the names of the sons of each particular individual, and on the left margin of the paper there being a blank on which the name of the village or town, where the individuals in question resided, is written. The genealogies consist of only bare names : dates are only exceptionally given, and they are not more than eight or ten in the whole work.

The beginning, which probably contained a general introduction, is missing. The roll, as it stands now, begins with a series of pedigrees, the *gotra* of which it is not possible to identify. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches below, we have an account of the Nāhara Osvals of Mahājana, beginning as follows.—

[महा]जने || श्रीनाहरगोत्रे कुलदेव्याश्वामुंडाभक्ताः सोठलहर  
वास्तव्यः ॥ साँ मेघा पुँ सँ देवा पुँ साँ वक्तु  
पुँ संसारा पुँ लोला पुँ ६ सीधर १ कोल्हा २  
गणिया ३ लाषगा ४ डूंगर ५ भोजा ६ सीधर  
पुँ... etc.

Coming down, we find an account of the origin of the *Bhāphāṇāgotra* according to which it was started by Saccū and Yovana, two sons of Śrīpati, king of Dhārānagara, who went to Jāgalū and were converted to Jainism by *bhaṭṭāraka* Tilakācārya of the Vṛhadgaccha. Then begins the account of the descendants of Yovana, as follows :—

साह योवन पुत्र साह सोमल १...तवः सोमिल ३ गोचरसिद्धो  
जातः साह सोमल पु० भोजा तेन सोहिलायांमे प्रसादः कारितः  
तडाकमपि काशपितः (sic) तव[:] नागपुरात् श्रीतिलकाचार्यसुरीना  
कार्याप्रतिष्ठा काशपिता संवत् १२१८...

Of the *Bhāphāṇā-gotra* the following 14 *sākhās* are recorded :

बापणा १ ठुळ्ण २ थोरवाड ३ झट्टिया ४ जागड ५ भोटा ६  
सोमलिया ७ वाहंतिया ८ वसाह ९ मौयडौरा (?) १० वाघमार ११  
भाभू १२ धत्तूरौया १३ नाहटा १४ .

The next *gotra* described is the *Varalabdhā*, the origin of which is traced to Lakhāṇa Pāla and Go Pāla, two *rājaputras* of Dhārānagara, who in Saṃvat 1102 went to Mathurā in pilgrimage, and there met Nemicandra Sūri of the Vṛhadgaccha, who converted them to Jainism.

Follows the *Vināyakagotra*, the origin of which is accounted for as below :—

पूर्व मार्षश्वरीगोत्रादुत्पन्नौ विनायकगोत्रेः अजमेरस्थाने श्रीसरश्वतौ-  
पत्तने समाधातो देहडगामा स राज्यमांच्यः आसौत् पुत्रार्थै विवाह-  
चयमकरोत् बह्न् प्रचारन् (sic) कुर्व्व (sic) सति तथापि संत[ति]र्न (?)  
जाता तदा लोकपरंपराया श्रुतं यदत्र श्रीरहदक्षाधीश्युगप्रधानं-  
श्रीमुनिशेषरस्त्रिशिष्या श्रीविद्याकोर्त्तिवाचिकाः संति ते तु संतानामायां  
सम्यग् विदंति परं विस्पृहाः किंचित्प्रश्नं इत्यन्ति यस्तेषां श्रावको भवति  
संतानार्थै संति प्राप्नोति संवत् १३८१ वर्षे...etc.

Then comes the *Niksatragotra*, which is described as having been founded by the three Khīci brothers Rāya Malla, Deva Simha, and Cācō, of the family of Lakhamāṇa Rāya, in the year Saṃvat 1366.

The last genealogies are those of the *Lodhās*, a *gotra* of which the origin is not explained. With these the work closes.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA:  
COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

NEW SERIES, No. 1413.

BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

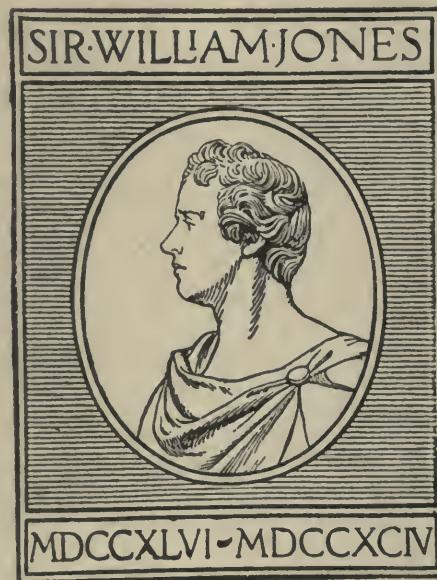
A  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION II:

*Bardic Poetry.*

PART I:

*Bikaner State.*



BY  
DR. L. P. TESSITORI.  
FASCICULUS I.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,  
AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY, 1, PARK STREET.  
1918.



The i Part of the ii Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*, whereof the present is the i fasciculus, deals with the manuscripts of *Bardic Poetry* extant in the Bikaner State. Though Bikaner is not one of the richest States in respect of bardic productions, yet the account of the manuscripts found in it will suffice to give an approximate idea of the vastness and importance of this peculiar literature, which once flourished all over Rajputana and Gujarat, wherever the Rajput was lavish of his blood to the soil of his conquest, and of villages to the Cāraṇas. It is a literature that is almost altogether dead to-day, but all the more precious are the relics of its exuberant growth in the past. Of the different kinds of poetical composition which form the subject of this Section, there is one particularly noteworthy for its originality, I mean the “commemorative song”. Collections of commemorative songs, or, as the bards would say, *sākha rī kavītā*, are common enough in Rajputana, and it is not rare to find, even to this day, Cāraṇas who know dozens and dozens of such songs by heart. In the collections, of course, they are numbered by hundreds and thousands. Apart from their literary value, which is often considerable, these commemorative songs have a great importance for the light they throw on the Rajput life in the Middle Ages, and also—when they are really contemporary with the events commemorated—for the help they give to the historian. The difficulties of classifying commemorative songs in rich collections by means of a descriptive catalogue, are obvious, but I have tried to overcome them by grouping the songs according to subjects, and according to authors, whenever the name of the author was known. For evident reasons, I have always described at more length works composed in or referring to Bikaner, than others.

All the manuscripts of Bardic Poetry described in the i fasciculus are found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

L. P. T.

*Bikaner, 18th March, 1917.*



## MS. 1 :—गाडण पसाइत रौ नै त्रैराँ रौ फुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a book,  $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$  in size, originally consisting of 232 leaves, but now reduced to only 140, 92 of the external leaves having gone lost. The leaves that remain at present are numerated from 47 to 186. Each page contains 12-14 lines of writing, of 18-25 *aksaras* each. Beautiful and accurate Marwari *devanāgarī* hand-writing. The MS. is undated, but appears to have been written during the *Samvat* Century 1700.

The MS. contains :—

(a) फुटकर गौत ११८, pp. 48a-93a. A collection of 118 miscellaneous *gītas*, mostly celebrating Rāthōra chiefs and rulers of Bikaner and Jodhpur. A great number of the *gītas* are anonymous. The authors of the others are the Cāraṇas following :—ĀDHÒ Kisanò 88, Durasò 31, 101; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī, 22, 55, 61, 64, 70, Dalò 63, Dūdo, 74, Mānò 66, Mālò 23; KAVIYÒ Bhāñi Dāsa 60; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 89, Devānanda 48; GĀDAÑA Kesava Dāsa 7, 79, Sadū 56; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mokò 5; DHIRĀÑA Mālò 85, NĀRŪ Hara Sūra 67; BĀRATHA Akhò Bhāñāvata 58, Thākura Sī Devāvata 28, Dūgara Sī 30, Teja Sī 24, Sākara 29; RĀTANŪ Dharama Dāsa 4; VĪTHŪ Mehò 19, 71, 72, 73; SĀDŪ Mālò 6, 75.<sup>1</sup> The two *gītas* 44 and 69 are by RĀTHŌRA Prithi-Rāja, a son of rāva Kalyāna Mala of Bikaner.

(b) जोधपुर रै महाराजा गजसिंहजी रौ कविता, pp. 94a-100a.

A series of 13 *gītas* and 1 *jhamāla* in honour of mahārājā Gaja Singha of Jodhpur, mostly by Cāraṇa KHIRIYÒ (?) Hari Dāsa Bāñāvata. The names of the other poets are: ĀSIYÒ Ratana Sī; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Khīva Rāja; BĀRATHA Rāja Sī; and MAHIYÒ Devò.

(c) फुटकर गौत ४३, pp. 100b-116b. A collection of 43 miscellaneous *gītas*, on the same subjects as (a) above, partly anonymous, and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—ĀDHÒ Kisanò

<sup>1</sup> In the above list of Cāraṇas the individual names have been grouped under the name designating the particular *sākhā* or *khāpa* to which the persons in question belonged. The names of the *sākhās* have been printed in capital letters and arranged alphabetically. The figures given after the names, indicate the place of the songs in the collection.

21, Dūgara Si 24, 43, Durasò 6; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Mala 23; DHIRANA Mälò 9; BĀRATHA Kalyāna Dāsa Pithāvata 13, Teja Si 3; LĀLASA Kheta Si 20; SĀDŪ Mälò 4, Rāmò 16.

(d) राव रिणमल रौ रूपक गाडण पसाइत रौ कह्हियौ,

pp. 117a-123b. A poem in *chandas*, *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *gāthās* on Rāthòra Riṇa Mala, the rāva of Mandora, and the treacherous death he met in the palace of rāṇò Kūbhò of Citora. By GĀDAÑA Pasāita. Beginning :—

॥ दूहौ ॥ वघ वाणी ब्रह्माणी  
कोमारौ सरसन्ति ।  
कौरत रिणमल नूं करुं  
देवी देहि सुमन्ति ॥ १ ॥  
पौर दिखावे प्राण  
गढ भेलै भेलै गिरै ।  
सांमहीयौ सुरताण  
गुहिलोतां चड़ीयौ गलै ॥ २ ॥ ... , etc.

(e) कवित्त राव रिणमल नागौर रै धणी पेरोज नै मारियौ तै  
समै रा गाडण पसाइत रा कह्हिया, pp. 123b-125a. A series of 7  
*chappaya kavittas* by GĀDAÑA Pasāita, in commemoration of  
the battle of Jotrāī, where rāva Riṇa Mala fought against Peroj  
of Nāgora, to help rāṇò Mokala of Citora. Beginning :—

अंब कोप पूरीयै  
असि आंहूं उर चाडे ।  
तरंग वेल विकसीयै  
नौंय याट निघाडे । ... , etc.

(f) कवित्त राव रिणमल राणै मोकल रै वैर मै चाचै नै  
मारियौ तै समै रा गाडण पसाइत रा कह्हिया, pp. 125a-126a. A  
series of 5 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀDAÑA Pasāita, recording the  
murder of rāṇò Mokala of Citora at the hands of Cācò, and the  
revenge wreaked on the latter by rāva Riṇa Mala. Beginning :—

डाबिलां मालवौ  
सुयण सुचौ हथ सूचां ।  
निरधारां आधार  
करण तौरथां सुगतां । ... , etc.

(g) कवित्त राव गुणमल चूँडे रै वैर मै भाटियाँ नै मारिया  
तै समै रा, गाडण पसाइत रा कहया, pp. 126b-127a. A series of  
 5 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀDAṄA Pasāita, commemorating the  
 punitive expedition which rāva Rīna Mala undertook against  
 the Bhāṭīs, to revenge the death of Cūḍò, his father. Beginning :—

लहै ग्रास वरहास

वेम (sic) भौचै विलहीजै ।

जरद काट काठियै

सार ससमारूँ कौजै । ... , etc.

(h) गुणजोधायण गाडण पसाइत रौ कहौ, pp. 128a-137b. The  
 “*Guṇa Jodhāyana*”, a poem in *kavittas*, *dūhās*, and *chandas*,  
 in honour of rāva Jodhò, the founder of Jodhpur, by GĀDAṄA  
 Pasāita. Shorter than the ordinary later recensions. Beginning :—

॥ कवित्त ॥ खैरवै मारौयै (sic.)

कटक अनि वाहर चड़ौया ।

हिंदूं अनै हमौर

आप सांच्छा आपड़ौया । ... , etc.

(i) नौसाणियाँ द्व लाठियाँ रौ कहौ, pp. 139a-141b. A collection  
 of 6 *nīśānīs* on Rāthòra rāva Cūḍò, Rāthòra Jēta Sī Khīvò  
 Üdāvata, rāvala Mālō, Rāthòra Jēta Māla Saļakhāvata, and  
 Rāthòra Teja Sī Dūgarasiòta. The two last-mentioned *nīśānīs*  
 are stated to have been composed by the Dhādhīs Māgarò and  
 Bhalū.

(j) महाराजा गजसिङ्घजौ रा गौत द्व, pp. 143b-145a. A collection  
 of 6 *gītas* in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur,  
 of which the 2nd and 4th are stated to have been composed by  
 BĀRĀTHA Rāja Sī Akhāvata, and the others are anonymous.

(k) रा० राव अमरसिङ्घजौ रा गौत १७, pp. 150b-156b. A collection  
 of 17 *gītas* by different poets, in honour of rāva Amara  
 Siṅgha, the elder brother of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of  
 Jodhpur. The names of the poets given are the following :—  
 Āḍhò Kisanò 2, Dūgara Sī 17 ; Āsiyò Ratana Sī 16 ; GĀDAṄA  
 Keso Dāsa 4, 15, Mādho Dāsa 1 ; BĀRĀTHA Narahara Dāsa 14,  
 Ratana Sī Dedāvata 11, Ravò 3 ; SĀDŪ Nāthò 13.

(l) फुटकर गौत २७, pp. 160b-175b. A collection of 27 miscellaneous *gītas*, partly anonymous and partly by the Cāranas following :—ĀDHÒ Kisanò 3, 4, 9, 10, Dūgara Sī 24, Durasò 11; KHIRIYÒ Jasò 19, Harī Dāsa Bānāvata 1, 17, 23, 26; GĀDAṄA Keso Dāsa 15; DHIRANA Mālò 2; BĀRATHA Jasò 20, Ratana Sī 8, 21; LĀLASA Kheta Sī 22; VITHŪ Dhōlū 25; VAṄASŪRA Duragò 27.

(m) राव गाँगै रा क्लन्द किनियै खेमै रा कहिया, p. 177a-b. A small poem in *chandas*, in honour of rāva Gāgò of Jodhpur, by KINTYÒ Khemò. Beginning :—

॥ गाहा ॥ कमधञ्ज जोध कलोधं  
करिमर गंग नशींद सक्रगे । ... , etc.

(n) राणै उदैसिङ्गंजौ रा राइरूपक क्लन्द, pp. 177b-179b. A small poem in *chandas* on rāṇò Udè Singha of Mevāra. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ दोहा ॥ जे उडौयण अति जोतिवंत  
पूरित गयण प्रभाण ।  
उडौयण उडौयण अंतरहि  
भाण वखाण सभाण ॥ ... , etc.

(o) जबदल मलिक रा क्लन्द देसन्तरौ, pp. 179b-181a. A small poem in *chandas* in honour of Jabdal Malik, the Vihārī Pathāṅa ruler of Jālora. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ दोहा ॥ पनि जिण पार न प्रांमहौं  
अनि अनि थाइ अलंब ।  
प्रिथमौ तुं ह्लवौ प्रगट  
पौहृ जेधि अंग प्रलंब ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(p) राणै उदैसिङ्गंजौ रौ वेलि साँदू रामै रौ कहौ, pp. 181a-182a. A small poem in *veliyā gītas* in honour of rāṇò Udè Singha of Mevāra. by SĀDŪ Rāmò. Beginning :—

ऊजम अंग अगाहि अङ्ग जिम आसति  
पौहृवि न कोई अेवड़ पहि । ... , etc.

(q) रा० देइदास जैतावत रौ वेलि बारठ अखै भाणौत रौ कहौ, pp. 182b-184b. A small poem in *veliyā gītas* in honour of

Rāṭhōra Deī Dāsa Jētāvata, by BĀRATHA Akhō Bhāñōta.  
Beginning :—

त्रहमाणी मात मया करि वैगौ  
भल आखर मागंतं भेद । ..., etc.

(r) सोङ्के भाखरसौ रा कन्द, pp. 184b-185b. A small poem  
in *chandas* in honour of Soḍhō Bhākhara Sī Vēraüta. Anony-  
mous. Beginning :—

॥ भाखर भाजे जांत  
काल भर आये कटक । ..., etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 2 :—जैतसौ रा नै पाबूजौ रा कन्द.

A MS. in the form of a *guṭakō*, consisting of 93 leaves,  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. From 15 to 19 lines of writing per page, and from 20 to 30 *aksaras* per line. Jaina. Written by different hands and at different periods. The former half of the MS. is in *devanāgarī*, and was caused to be copied by Koṭhārī Thira Pāla, the son of Karama Sī, at Piṭāsara, in the year Samvat 1672. This is the only really interesting part of the MS., the latter half being more recent in time and very inaccurately written, partly in Marwari-*devanāgarī*, and partly in *mahājani*, and containing nothing of any particular interest.

Leaving aside extraneous and unimportant matters, the bardic works of interest contained in the MS. are the two following :—

(a) राव जैतसौह रञ्ज पाघड़ी कन्द<sup>1</sup>, pp. 7a-35b. A poem in honour of rāva Jēta Sī of Bikaner, in 485 *pāgharī chandas*, by an author unknown. Different from the homonymous work by Sūjō contained in MS. 15 (i), though composed during the same time and on the same lines as the latter. The object of the poem is to celebrate the momentous victory obtained by rāva Jēta Sī over Kamran, the son of Babar, who after taking Bhatanera had marched over Bikaner with large forces. The date of the aforesaid event is Samvat 1591, and the poem seems to have been

<sup>1</sup> I have retained here the archaic spelling which is found in the MS.

composed immediately or shortly afterwards, certainly before Jèta Sî fell on the field of honour in Samvat 1598. As usual with all bardic poems of some bulk and importance, the subject is preceded by a lengthy introduction, containing a genealogical account of the predecessors of rāva Jèta Sî, from rāva Salakhò down to rāva Lūna Karana, Jèta Sî's father. Here the lengthiest accounts are those of rāva Vîkò and rāva Lūna Karana, and they are particularly important insomuch as, with the exception of a few scattered songs, they constitute the oldest documents we have of the history of the two aforesaid rāvas. The account of Jèta Sî begins only from stanza 224, and continues to the end, the subject being treated very prolixly, especially the part referring to the battle mentioned above, where a minute description is given of the Rajput chiefs who fought with Jèta Sî and the particular horses they mounted.

The poem begins :—

पथ प्रथम गुण्डेसर पथ प्रणाम  
तइं बुद्धि ततक्षण फुरइ तांम ।  
अगिवांण सुरां सह एकदंत  
निज वचन समण्ड मनि न भंति ॥ १ ॥

The copy is fairly correct and very accurately written. A peculiarity worth mentioning is the writing of the vocalic groups *ai*, *au* as अइ, अउ. The colophon, which I cite below, records the date and the name of the man who caused the copy to be made :—

संवत् १६७२ वर्षे शाके १५-- माहमासे । शुक्लपक्षे । चितैयायां  
तिथौ गुरुवासरे । चोपड़ागोचे । कोठारौ विरद सोभमाने । सा०  
रतनसौ तत्पुत्र करमसौह पुत्र धिरपाल लिषावतं ॥ आत्मार्थे ॥

॥ पं श्रीवरजांग लिषतं ॥ पौपासरमध्ये ॥ शुः ॥

(b) कन्द चोटक पाबू जौंदराउ रउ बौठू मेहा रउ कहियउ,

pp. 36a-39a. A poem in 46 verses (3 *gāhās*, 42 *troṭaka chandas*, and 1 *kalasa*) celebrating Pābū Dhādhalōta, the well-known Rāthōra deified hero, and the glorious death he met at the hands of Khīcī Jīda Rāva, while trying to rescue some kine stolen by the latter. Composed by Vīthū Mehō. Beginning :—

वंसि कमधञ्ज पाल्ह वरदाई ।  
वेगड़ विरद वांहण वरदाई ।

वयर हरे वांकउ वरदाई ।  
वांकां पाधोरण वरदाई ॥१॥ ... , etc.

Written by the same hand as (a).

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 3.—**ढोलै मारु रा दूहा .**

A MS. in the form of a book, bound but uncovered, consisting of 95 leaves covered with writing, besides 20 blank leaves unnumbered, distributed partly at the beginning and partly at the end. Size of the leaves  $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ . Each page contains 25-28 lines of writing, and each line about 20 *aksaras*. The writing is by two different hands, in clear devanāgarī. The latter half of the MS. was written by pāṇḍit Kesò Dāsa at Sri Sagara (*sic!*), in the year Saṃvat 1752.

The MS. contains three works, of which one only, the third, is of bardic interest :

(a) कविप्रिया केमवदास छत, p. 1a-67b. The *Kavipriyā* by Kesava Dāsa, a well-known work on rhetoric. Beginning :—

गच्छुख सन्मुख होत हौ  
विन्न विमुख है जात | ... , etc.

(b) रसमञ्जरी हरिवंस छत, pp. 68a-83a. A Bhāṣā vulgarisation of some Sanskrit *Rasamañjari*, by Harivamṣa. Beginning :—

कल कपोल मद लोभ रस  
कल गुज्जत रोलंब |  
कवि कदंब आनंद कहि  
लंबोदर अवलंब ॥१॥ ... , etc.

(c) ढोलै मारु रा दूहा, pp. 83b-95b. The very popular story of the amours of Dholò, the son of Naļa, rājā of Naļavara, and Mārī or Mārāvanī, the daughter of rāva Piṅgala of Pūgaļa, in 395 *dūhās*. Beginning :—

ग[हा]। पूर्गल पिंगल राज  
नल राजा नरवरे नयरे ।

अदिठा दिठ दूरे  
सगाई देव संजोगे ॥ १ ॥

[दूरा]। पूर्गल देश दुकाल थयौ  
किन ही काल विशेष ।  
पिंगल ऊचालौ कियौ  
नरवर वर चै देस ॥ २ ॥

Ending :—

आणंद अति उक्खाह अति  
नरवर माहे ढोल ।

ससनेही सयणां तणां  
कलि मैं रहीया बोल ॥ ६५ ॥

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 4 :—फुटकर गीत .

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 212" long by  $6\frac{1}{8}$ "- $6\frac{1}{4}$ " broad. About 20-25 *aksaras* per line. Fragmentary in the beginning. Written on both the faces of the paper. Devanāgarī script. About 150-200 years old.

The roll contains a small collection of *phutakara gīta*, or miscellaneous bardic songs, part of which refer to the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner. The most interesting songs in the collection are the following :—

गीत राजा सूरसिङ्घजी रौ, anonymous.

(Beginning : शिवा सौह शिव भौम खग नाग पावक सघण ... )

गीत राणै साँगैजै रौ, by MAHIYĀRIYĀ Hara Dāsa.

(Beginning : महमंद मुदापर बेवे मंजे .... )

गीत जसै जाड़ेचै रौ, anonymous.

(Beginning : तिल तिल तन झवो तणो जद तूटे ... )

गौत २ मुकुन्दसिङ्ग हाड़े रा, by KAVIYĀ Tiloka Dāsa and Lūṇa Karana.

(Beginning : आगे हौं हळतो तिसो ऊप्रमै ..., and : पहचे नह खड़ी अक्षर पक्षितावे .. , respectively.)

गौत राउ सत्रसालजौ रौ, by KAVIYÒ Tiloka Dāsa.

(Beginning : दूणो बल दाखि दुच्छ दल देखे ...) .

गौत रतन महेसदासौत रौ, by KAVIYÒ Syāma.

(Beginning : आयो जदि काम जु तू अतुलौबल ...) .

गौत राजा करणसिङ्गजौ रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Rāi Siṅgha.

(Beginning : चढ़ीयो नह चिलै कमल चालेवा ...) .

गौत महाराजा अनूपसिङ्गजौ रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Rāi Siṅgha.

(Beginning : करन मुरड़ीयो कहे पतिसाह कासुं करौ ...) .

गौत सेखै सूजावत रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Dedò.

(Beginning : बाधाणौ भोम बराबर बहसे ...) .

गौत अखैराज सोनिगरै रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Dedò.

(Beginning : साबासै सूर संपेखै सूरिज ...) .

गौत मानसिङ्ग सोनिगरै रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Mālò.

(Beginning : दुजड़ वाहता मांन जंमदाठ संम्हा डसण ...) .

गौत [राणै] कूँभै रौ, by BĀRATHA (?) Harasūra

(Beginning : जण जोवण जावतै मोटी जोखिम ...) .

गौत राउ जोधै रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Puna Rāva.

(Beginning : वहौ राव राणा वाद विवरजित ...) .

गौत राजा रायसिङ्गजौ रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Dūdò.

(Beginning : वसधा राउ जोध तणौ कजि वौको ...) .

गौत कल्याणदास राइमलौत रौ, by RĀTHORĀ Prithī Rāja.

(Beginning : आप -व कोपीये अकब्बर ... )

गौत रात्र वीकैजौ रौ, by BĀRATHA Còhatha.

(Beginning : संमेले सघण सेहर नर साहण ... )

गौत कल्याणदास राइमलौत रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Dūdò.

(Beginning : समौयाण कल्याण तणे मृत सौधो ... )

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 5 :—**सोढौ नाथौ रौ कविता नै सोढै राणै राइमल रा गुणगौत.**

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound, numbering 310 leaves, of which the first two are lost. Spoilt in places by water stains and by sticking of the leaves to one another. Containing 13-15 lines per page, and 14-15 *akṣaras* per line. Written almost all in devanāgarī by vrāhmaṇa Vihārī, the son of Śridhara, at Derāvara, in Samvat 1730-31.

The MS. seems to have belonged to Nāthī, a Sodhī of Derāvara. It was caused to be written by her, and contains almost only works composed by her. Nothing is said concerning her personality, except that she was the daughter of Bhoja, but if we are correct in identifying the latter with rāṇò Bhoja Rāja of Umarakoṭa, her personality becomes at once definite and important. Rāṇò Bhoja Rāja, the son of Candra Sena, must have been ruling between the end of the Samvat-Century 1600, and the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1700. According to Mūhan̄ota Nēna Sī (*Pāvārā rī Khyāta*), Bhoja Rāja's son and successor Isara Dāsa was removed from the *gaddī* by rāvaḷa Sabala Singha in Samvat 1710. Therefore Nāthī, who wrote in Samvat 1730-31, might well be his sister. Possibly, she had been married at Derāvara, and had subsequently become a fervent proselyte of Visnuism and taken to compose religious works.

The contents of the MS. may be divided as follows :—

(a) सोढौ नाथौ रौ कविता, pp. 3a-178b. A series of six religious poems by Sodhī Nāthī, composed in Samvat 1730-31, at Derāvara, during the reign of rāvaḷa Sundara Dāsa of (Jesal-

mer ?), and rājā Dalapati Siṅgha (of Bikaner). These are the names of the works :—

**भगतभाव रा चन्द्रायणा**, pp. 3a-36b. In 210 verses.

**गूढारथ**, pp. 37a-50b. In 77 verses.

**साख्याँ**, pp. 51a-80b. In 338 verses.

**हरिलौला**, pp. 81a-104b.

**नामलौला**, pp. 105b-161b. In 532 verses.

**बाल्चरित**, pp. 164b-169b. In 62 verses.

**कंसलौला**, pp. 170a-178b. In 109 verses.

(b) **सोङ्के राणै गाइमल गा गुणगौत**, pp. 179a-186a. A small

poem in 63 verses, celebrating rāṇò Rāi Mala, a Sodhò, and the gallantry displayed by him on the battle-field of Kāginī. Rāi Mala was a son of Siva Rāja, and grandson of Kūbhò (cfr. Mu. Nēna Sī, loc. cit.). The name of the author is not given. The poem begins :—

॥ आरज्या ॥ सोङ्का राणै समयो  
हिरण्ये दलिन्द्र रूप सुह राय हर ।  
वाधांश्चां वडहथो ।  
रायांमाल हौंदुचो राणै ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

The work was copied at Derāvara, in Samvat 1731, by the same vrā° Vihārī Chāgānī.

(c) **फुटकर कविता**, pp. 186b-207b, and 261b-271b. Miscellaneous verses of a religious nature, some of which by the same Nāthī mentioned above.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 6 :—फुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, numbering 254 leaves,  $6\frac{1}{8}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. Divisible into two parts : (a) a central body, consisting of 180 leaves (from leaf 41 to leaf 219), very accurately written, and containing only bardic songs ; and (b)

an external supplement of 74 leaves, distributed half at the beginning and half at the end, written hurriedly and by different hands, and containing genealogies and other miscellaneous information. The leaves forming the central body are all written by one and the same hand, and contain 15 lines per page, and 22-27 *aksaras* per line. The MS. seems to be some 150 years old, and in a few places seems to be a copy of MS. 8, *q.v.* infra.

The contents of the MS. may be classified as follows :—

(a) पौष्टियाँ ने दूजी फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 1a-40b, and 220a-253b.

Miscellaneous notes, principally consisting of genealogies of the Rāthòras of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, besides a few commemorative songs all referring to the history of Bikaner, and other extraneous matter. This part contains nothing so important as to deserve particular mention.

(b) दातार सूर रौ संवाद बारठ सँकर रौ कहियौ, pp. 41a-

42b. A small poem in 23 stanzas in the form of a dispute between a liberal man (*dātāra*) and a hero (*sūra*), as to which of the two is superior to the other. The dispute is resolved in favour of the liberal man by rājā Rāya Singha of Bikaner. The work was composed by Bāratha Sākara during the reign of the last-mentioned monarch. Beginning :—

बलि आगलि चिङ्ग मुवणि

राइ हर हथ पसारे . . . , etc.

Followed by 4 commemorative songs in honour of the same Rāya Singha, by *pātra* Mohana, ĀSIYÒ Mānò, [GĀDAÑA] Colò, and GĀDAÑA Kesava Dāsa (pp. 42b-44a).

(c) राव जोधा नुँ गुण जोधायण गाडण पसाइत रौ कहियौ,

pp. 44a-50a. The same work as MS. 1(h), but enlarged in the beginning by the addition of 16 *dūhās*, which are not found in MS. 1(h), and left incomplete at the end, the text being abruptly interrupted in the middle of the *kavitta* beginning *kothārī bhariyā* . . . Beginning :—

नारायण न विरोध

राणो वच साधे रयण ।

जुधता सुत्रौ जोध

वैरां ऊभौ वाहरू ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(d) राजा रायसिङ्घजी रा गीत, pp. 50a-81a. A collection of 115 songs, almost all *gītas*, by different poets in honour of rājā

Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner. Many of the songs are anonymous, the others are referable to the Cāraṇas following :—

ĀDHÒ Durasò 81 ; ĀSiRYÒ Dalò 93, 99, Dūdò 79 ; KALAHATA Mādhò 35 ; KAVIYÒ Kisanò 23 ; KURADHIYÒ Cādò 20 ; GĀDAÑA Jhājhāna 25, Netò 26, 27, 45, 108, Sadū 95 ; DHADHAVĀRİYÒ Cūdò 2 ; Dhōlū Rāmò 97 ; BĀRATHA Jogò 6, Dūgara Si 15, Nārāyaṇa Dāsa 11, 98, Bhīva Rāja 71, Mahesa 13, 103, Vēṇi Dāsa 19, Sākara 28, 29, 70, Sāvala 106, 107 ; MAHARŪ Kisanò 113 ; RATANŪ Tejò 16, 109 ; ROHĀRA Patò Dānāuta 36 ; VīTHŪ Tohò 17 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 102 ; SĀVARA Cāpò 84 ; SINDHĀYACA Nārū or Narò 7, 22.

(e) किसनावती कक्षवाहौ रा नै केसरौसिङ्ग आँबभरै रा गौत,

pp. 81a-82a. Two songs in honour of Kisanāvatī, a daughter of mahārājā Jē Siṅgha of Ābera, and two in honour of Kesari Siṅgha of Āabajharò. By BOGASÒ Govaradhana. The two songs of Kisanāvatī begin :—

दव दाधौ अेक अेक दुष दाधौ ... and :  
भारथ मनि मिले दूसरै भारथ ... , respectively.

(f) महाराजा अनुपसिङ्गजौ रा गौत, pp. 82a-84a. Six songs

in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner, by KAVIYÒ Mohaṇa ; LĀLASA Devi Dāna ; VīTHŪ Khaṇgāra ; and SĀDŪ Vijò.

(g) मण्डलाँ भारमलौताँ रूपावताँ राणावताँ राठौड़ाँ रा गौत,

pp. 84a-91b. A collection of 28 *gītas* referring to Maṇḍala, Bhāramalota, Rūpāvata, and Rāṇāvata Rāṭhòras. The names of the Cāraṇas recorded are the following :—

DHADHAVĀRİYÒ Rāma Dāsa 18 ; MAHARŪ Cāgò 26, 28 ; MīSAÑA Gopāla 2 ; RATANŪ Dharama Dāsa 19 ; VīTHŪ Khaṇgāra 4, 5, 6 ; SĀDŪ Jagānātha 12, Mālò 16, 23.

(h) विसहर, pp. 91b-95b. A collection of 21 *visaharas* or satirical songs, all anonymous, and referring to Kūpāvata Mādāna, Sīsodiyò Virama De, Hādò Bhagavanta Siṅgha, Rāṭhòra (mahārājā) Jasavanta Siṅgha, Hādò (rāva) Surajana, Kachavāhò Hara Rāma, etc.

(i) भाटियाँ रा गौत, pp. 95b-101b. A collection of 25 *gītas* in honour of Bhāṭī rāvalas and smaller chiefs, mostly anonymous. Three *gītas* are by the poets following : RATANŪ Asarāva 14, Hara Dāsa 3 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 22

(j) राठौड़ रामसिङ्गजौ रा गौत, pp. 101b-103b. Six *gītas* in honour of Rāṭhòra Rāma Siṅgha, a brother of rājā Rāya Siṅgha

of Bikaner, of which three composed by Rāthòra Prithī Rāja, another brother of Rāya Siṅgha.

(k) महाराजा सूरसिङ्घजी द्वी कविता, pp. 103b-117b. A collection of 51 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Sūra Siṅgha of Bikaner by the poets following :—Rāthòra Prithī Rāja 43 ; Āsryò Dāsa 11, Bhīmò 48 ; GĀDAṄA Kesava Dāsa 4, 6, 26, 33, Colò 12, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37 ; DHADHAVĀRĪYÒ Mādhava Dāsa 17 ; BĀRATHA Sākara 42, Harakhò 5 ; MAHARŪ Netò 25 ; RATANŪ Jīvò 10 ; LĀLASA Rūpa Sī 14, 45, 47 ; VīTHŪ Ghara Sī 8, Jodha 7, Dāhò Jhājhaṇòta 16, Bhagatò 24, Suratāṇa 13, Sūrò 3.

(l) महाराजा करणसिङ्घजी द्वी कविता, pp. 117b-143a. A collection of 85 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Karanā Singha of Bikaner, partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—ĀDHÒ Kesava Dāsa 56 : KINIYÒ Goinda 65 ; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 22, 69, Pharasa Rāma 57, Rūpa Sī 76 ; GĀDAṄA Kesava Dāsa 40, Thākura Sī 45, 58, Lakhò 30 ; BĀRATHA Caturò 36, 37, 38, 39 ; Sabalò 41, 80 ; BHĀDÒ Vāghò 17 ; LĀLASA Devī Dāna 9, 12, 77, Hathāla 13 ; VīTHŪ Dedò Suratāṇota 1, 24, 31, 79 ; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 35, Rāma Singha 20, 21 ; SINḌHĀYACA Giradhara 15, 83, Jaganātha 54 ; and by GÒRA Vijè Rāma 34 ; and by BHOJIGA Manohara 84.

(m) महाराजा अनुपसिङ्घजी द्वी कविता, pp. 143a-149b. A collection of 24 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner, some anonymous and some by the Cāraṇas following :—KHIRIYÒ Rāi Siṅgha 15 ; (GĀDAṄA ?) Jhājhaṇa 7, 19 ; PŪVĀRĪYÒ Jogī Dāsa 14 ; SĀDŪ Kūbhò 13, Goinda Dāsa 1, Jagò 2, Vijò 3, Bhopata 10 ; SINḌHĀYACA Jaganātha 18.

(n) फुटकर कविता, pp. 149b-161a. A collection of 45 miscellaneous songs, mostly *gītas*, in honour of Sisodiyā, Rāthòra, Kachavāhā, Hula, and other chiefs. Names of poets :—Ratana-siyò 23 ; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 25, Devī Dāna 16, Narahara Dāsa 24, Bhērū Dāsa 40 ; BĀRATHA Devī Dāsa 12, Harasūra 9 ; VīTHŪ Khāngāra 17, Jesò 42, Jhājhaṇa 32, Mehò 5 ; SĀDŪ Jagò 11, Mālò 27.

(o) ककावहाँ रा गौत, pp. 161a-172a. A collection of 45 miscellaneous *gītas* in honour of Kachavāhā chiefs. Names of poets :—(ĀDHÒ) Durasò 33, 44 ; KAVIYÒ Jasò 30 ; KINIYÒ Dūdò 3, 15, 20 (?) ; GĀDAṄA Kheta Sī 6, 14, Devī Dāsa 22 ; MISĀṄA Goinda Dāsa 4 ; RATANŪ Jaga Māla 19, Deva Rāja 32 :

VīTHŪ Jesò 23, Parabata 34, Hamīra 26; SĀDŪ Mālò 10, 12; SĀMORA Akhai 24; RĀTHÒRA Prithī Rāja 7, 8.

(p) भालाँ रा गैत, pp. 172a-178a. A collection of 25 *gītas* celebrating Jhälā chiefs, all anonymous, except the 16th which is by Cāraṇa BĀTĪ Rāma, the 20th, which is by Cāraṇa Hari Dāsa Bāñāvata, and the 23rd and 24th, which are by Cāraṇa BĀRATHA Isara.

(q) फुटकर कविता, pp. 178a-186a. A collection of 25 miscellaneous songs in honour of gods and mythological heroes, and Kachavāhā, Mohila, Khicī, and Rāthòra chiefs. The names of the poets are:—Harasūra 1, Bharamasūra 2; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī 25; KHIRIYÒ Narabada 2; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Gopāla Dāsa 19; BĀRATHA Isara 10; VīTHŪ Khaṅgāra 11; RĀTHÒRA Prithī Rāja 13, 14; and VĀNIYÒ Acalā 20.

(r) महाराजा अनुपसिङ्घजी रा गैत ५ साँदू विजै रा कहिया, pp. 186a-187a. Five *gītas* in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Singha of Bikaner, by Cāraṇa SĀDŪ Vijò [cfr. (s)].

(s) राठौडँ रै पौढियाँ रौ कविता, pp. 187a-202a. A collection of 70 songs celebrating the ancestors of the RĀTHÒRAS from Ajè Pāla and Jè Canda of Kanauja down to the sons of rāva Cūdò of Mandora. Songs 11-19 are in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Singha of Bikaner. Most of the songs are anonymous. The only names of poets recorded are the following:—Harasūra 53, 65; GĀDAÑA Āī Dāna 19; BĀRATHA Dūdò 60; MISANA Āñanda 35, Pūnò 42, 47; LĀLASA Devī Dāna 15; DŪMA Sabałò; and BHĀTĀ Canda.

(t) फुटकर कविता, pp. 202a-209a. A collection of 26 songs referring to chiefs belonging to the tribes following:—Saravahiyā, Gohila, Parihāriyā, Rāthòra, Cāvarā, Cāraṇa, and Pirohita. The names of poets recorded are:—Kisanò 23; Āḍhò Mahesa 22; ĀSIYÒ Dūdò 5; (BĀRATHA) Isara 9, Bhācò 26, Harasūra 10; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 24; and RĀTHÒRA Akhē Rāja Sāmantasiṅghòta 25, and Prithī Rāja 20.

(u) मेरतिया राठौडँ रा गैत, pp. 209a-213b. A collection of 18 *gītas* referring to Meratiyā Rāthòras. Names of poets:—Isara Hīgolāvata 12, Caturò 16, Nēta Sī Kesāuta 1, Hamīra Nagarājòta 8; JAGĀTĀ Sodhò 3; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Cūdò 13; MAHARŪ Jādò 9, Dānò 2; LĀLASA Jālapa 6.

(v) जाडेचाँ रा गौत, pp. 213b-217a. A collection of 16 *gītas* referring to Jārecā chiefs and Jāmas. Name of poets: DĀDHĀLÒ Khidò 10; BĀRATHA Isara 11, 12, 16; SĀDŪ Mālò 9; SŪDHAKAVI Sāvala 2.

(w) पडिहाराँ रा गौत ४, pp. 217b-218a. Four *gītas* referring to Parīhārā chiefs. The 2nd by Thākura Sī, and the 3rd by Harasūra.

(x) सोलङ्कियाँ रा गौत ६, pp. 218a-219b. Six *gītas* referring to Solānkī chiefs. The 1st and the 5th by (Ādhò) Durasò.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 7 :—राठौड़ रतनसिंहजी रौ महेसदासौत रौ वचनिका .

A MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, consisting of 72 leaves, besides 10 additional leaves at the end, which are disconnected and fragmentary. Size of the leaves  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$ . Each page contains 11-14 lines of writing, and each line consists of about 25-30 *aksaras*. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in Marwari-devanāgarī. It is undated, but appears to have been written towards the end of the Samvat Century 1700.

The MS. contains :—

(a) वचनिका राठौड़ रतनसिंहजी रौ महेसदासौत रौ खिडियै  
जगै रौ कहौ, pp. 4a-27a. The well-known poem by Khiṛiyò Jagò, on the battle fought at Ujain in Samvat 1715 by mahārājā Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur on one side, and Orangzèb and Murād, the two rebel sons of Śah Jahān, on the other. The work takes its name from rājā Ratana Singha of Ratlam, in Malwa, who particularly distinguished himself in the combat, and was killed on the field.

The work begins :—

॥ गाहा ॥ गणपति गणे (sic) गहौर  
गुण ग्राहौर दान गुण देयण ।  
सिधि रिधि सुबुधि सधौर  
संडालं देव सुप्रसनं ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(b) फुटकर कवित्त, pp. 28a to the end. Incomplete towards the end, owing to missing leaves. A collection of over 379 miscellaneous *kavittas*, by Kāśī Rāma, Ālam, Balabhadra and others, of no historical interest.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 8 :—फुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 222 leaves,  $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{8}''$  in size. Leaves 32-48 and 95 are missing. From 25 to 30 lines of writing per page, and from 18 to 23 *aksaras* per line. All written by one hand in devanāgarī script. Fairly accurate. Undated. Apparently over 200 years old.

The MS. contains a collection of miscellaneous commemorative songs, which, for the sake of simplification, I shall group under the heads following :—

(a) बौकानेर रै राजा करण नै सूरसिङ्गजौ रै नथा राव कल्याणमनजौ रै कविना, pp. 5a-11a. Sixteen *gītas*, eight *kavittas*, and one *chanda* referring to rājās Karana and Sūra Siṅgha, and rāva Kalyāṇa Mala of Bikaner. The names of the poets recorded are : (Ādhò) Durasò 16 ; KHIRIYÒ Vithala 13 ; GĀDAÑA Keso Dāsa 15 ; CĀRAÑA Hamīra 18 ; and LĀLASA Kheta Sī 14.

The songs are followed by a *gīta* in honour of Rāma Siṅgha Ratanòta of Ratlam, by Mahiyāriyò Udè Karaṇa.

(b) चाहवानाँ रा गीत ४३, pp. 11b-20a. A collection of 43 *gītas* in honour of Cāhavāna chiefs, partly anonymous, and partly by the poets following ;—ĀSIYÒ Dūdò 12 ; KAVIYÒ Jasò 11 ; KHIRIYÒ Tikama Dāsa 33, Dhana Rāja 19, 20, 23, 30 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Garathò 38 ; Bogasò Devī Dāsa 7, 18, Sūjò 6 ; RATANŪ Mādāna 1 ; SĀMORA Patò 2 ; SIṄDHĀYĀCA Caturò 14, 43 ; and VYĀSA Cintāmaṇi 3, 8, 10, 29, and Likhamī Dāsa 31, 34.

(c) फुटकर कविता, pp. 20b-121a. A collection of about 500 miscellaneous commemorative songs, of which only 416 are now extant, owing to the loss of leaves 32-48 and 95 in the MS. Almost the generality of the songs are *gītas*. The greatest part of them refer to Rāṭhōra chiefs, but intermixed with these are songs referring also to Cāhavānas, Kachavāhās, Bhātīs, Hādās.

Cāvarās, Jādamas, Guhilòtas, and a few other less important Rajput tribes. With a few exceptions, all the songs are composed by Cāranas, whereof the following names are recorded : Āḍhò Khidò 181, 330, Jaga Māla Durasāvata 215, Durasò 53, 66, 105, 106, 135, 143, 149, 161, 182, 210, 242, 256, 357, 371, Bhara Mala Durasāuta 179, Mukunda Dāsa 192 ; Āsiyò Karama Sī 155, Tejò 367, Dalò 52, Dūdò 115, 268, 362, Mānò 103, 363 ; Kaviyò Alū 57, 372 (?), Bhīmò 170, Mukunda Dāsa 396, Rāja Sī 174 ; Kiniyò Khimò 211, 278, 412, Dūdò 251 ; Kuvāriyò Jogī Dāsa 23 ; Khiriyò Kisanò 28, Kheta Sī 196, 197, 203, Jaga Māla 168, 175, 195, Jagò 24, 25, 27, Dalò 177, 194, Devò 45, Mālò 99, 104, 221, 222, Rāya Mala 296 ; Khorò Cāpò 235 ; Gadhwāvī Dedò 208 ; Gādaṇa Úgò 188, 204, 206, 390, 404, Keso Dāsa 280, 411, Tiloka Sī 213 ; Jagata Tejò 379, Nādò 111, 169, 231, 393, Sodhò 391, Sujāna 6 ; Jhūlò Sāiyò 118 ; Thehāra Rūpò 132 ; Dhadhavāriyò Khema Rāja 173 ; Cūdò 376, Mokò 339, Rāma Dāsa 227 ; Dhiraṇa Mālò 21 ; Bārathā Akhò 51, 290, 305, 308, Ghara Sī 232, Nara Singha 9, Narahara 8, Mahesa Dāsa 48, 354, 366, Ratana Sī 184, Rāja Singha 12, Rāja Sī 353, Likhamī Dāsa 41, Sabalò 394, 395, Harasūra (?) 158, 244, 245, 253, 258, 263, 266, 273 ; Bogasò Thākura Sī 333 ; Maiyò Soharò 3 ; Maharū Cāgò 238, 239, Cojò 214, Dānò 386, Lūṇa Pāla 128, 131, Śahasò 14 ; Mahiyāriyò Bhoja Rāja 39 ; Misāṇa Āṇanda 303, Gopāla 76, Devānanda 288, Motila 212 ; Mūhāra Mahi Rāja 189, 190, 406, 407 ; Ratānū Gaṅgā Dāsa 201, Jaga Māla 279, Dūgara Sī 259, Deva Rāja 361, Dharama Dāsa 102, 228, Bharamò 62, Rūpa Sī 30, Sākara 163, Hari Dāsa 348 ; Lālāsa Arijana 18, Kheta Sī 5, Gopāla Pūjāvata 112, 261, 262, Narò 114, 345, 397 ; Vanasūra Duragò 282 ; Varasarò Udè Sī 207, 281, Goinda 347, Mālhaṇa 241 ; Viṭhū Bhojò 187, 234, Mehò 180, 275, 276, Rāya Mala 250, 255, Sūrò 233 ; Sādū Kamò 329, 331, 364, 410, Nāthò 415, Bhopata 416, Mālò 109, 183, 225, 236, 283, 365, 402, 405, Rāghò Dāsa 336, 349, Rāmò 54, 298, 299, 374 (?), Hari Dāsa 152 ; Sāmora Thākura Sī Jagamālota 123, 124 (?), 125 (?), 153 ; Sīndhāyāca Āsò 220, Kalò 265, Khīvasūra 340, Cutarò 1, 7, Moṭila 133.

The other authors, who are not Cāranas, are the following :—Pohakaraṇò Jasavanta 34, 119, 277 ; Bhāṭa Mohana Dāsa 26 ; Bhojiga Mādāna 193 ; Rāthòra Dūgara Sī 91, Prithi Rāja 78, 79, 113, 249, 278, 332 ; Vahiyāvata Rāya Mala 300.

(d) हाडँ रौ कविता, pp. 121a-123b. A collection of 13 *gītas* and 1 *kavitta* in honour of Hādā chiefs. Before the first *gīta*, there is the title *Hādā rō guna*, which probably refers to the whole collection. Names of poets :—[Āḍhò] Durasò 7, 8 ; [Kaviyò] Kisanò Alūòta 10, 11 ; Dhadhavāriyò Mokò 12 ; Ratānū Dedò 5 ; Sādū Mālò 6.

(e) जादम भाला सरवहियाँ रौ कविता, pp. 123b-131b. Forty-six songs, mostly *gītas*, in honour of Jādama (Jārecā), Jhālā, and Saravahiyā chiefs. A great part of the songs are by BĀRATHA Isara (2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 41, 43), the others are partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—ĀSIYÒ Mālò 34, 36; KHIRIYÒ Kūpò 17; DĀDHĀLÒ Khidò 19; BĀRATHA Āsò 1, 14; LĀLASA Saravaṇa 7; VITŪ Mehò 5; and SĀDŪ Mālò 18.

(f) मेडतिया राठौड़ीं रौ कविता, pp. 131b-147b. A collection of 87 songs (*gītas* and *kavittas*) in honour of chiefs of the Meḍatiyā branch of the Rāthòras. The names of the Cāraṇas recorded are the following :—ĀDHÒ Kisanò Durasāuta 67, Durasò 51, 78, Mukunda Dāsa 49; KAVIYÒ Pañcāina 69; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 62, Sādūla 71; JAGATA Dīvò 16, Nādò 56; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mòkò 4, 59; BĀRATHA Nārāyaṇa Dāsa 84; MAHARŪ Jādò 28, 54; MŪHARA Mahi Rāja 85; RATANŪ Isara 22, 30, 45; LĀLASA Gopāla 29, 46, Jālapa 74; SĀDŪ Kamò 87, Mālò 52. Besides, there are the following names of Cāraṇas, the tribe of whom is not recorded : Isara Hīgolāvata 42, 64, Caturò Bhōjāuta 55, Devī Dāna 53, and Narū 31. The 31st song is by DHĀDHĪ Isākha, the 57th by Rāvata Kalyāṇa Dāsa, and the 75th by Padamā, a Cāraṇī.

(g) कचवाहाँ रौ कविता, pp. 147b-165b. A collection of 88 songs in honour of Kachavāhā chiefs, amongst which a poem : *Jhūlanā rājā Māna Siṅghajī rā* by ĀDHÒ Durasò (pp. 148b-150a). Names of Cāraṇas : ĀDHÒ Kesò 66, Durasò 5, 34, 54, 72, 76; KAVIYÒ Jesò 33; KINIYÒ Teja Sī 38, Dūdò 12, 22 (?), 24 (?), 58; KHIRIYÒ Kheta Sī 6; GĀDAÑA Kheta Sī 11, 84, 85, Devī Dāsa 21, 41; MīSAÑA Goinda Dāsa 59, Gopāla 10, Siraṅga 45, 60, 67; MOTESARA Cutarò 80; RATANŪ Isara 16, Jaga Māla 20, Deva Rāja 32; VITŪ Jesò 26, Parabata 37, Hamīra 25; SĀMORA Akhāi 27; SĀDŪ Mālò 7, 9 (?), 73, 88. Song 81st is by [Rāthòra] Prithī Rāja.

(h) सौंधलाँ रा गौत, pp. 166a-b. Five *gītas* in honour of the Sīdhalas Viśala De, Khaṅgāra, Sīhò, and Sūrija Mala, whereof the 3rd one is by Sūdana, and the 4th by ROHARIYÒ Bahagunò.

(i) पँवाराँ रा गौत, pp. 167a-169b. Twelve *gītas* in honour of Pāvāra chiefs, all anonymous, except the 3rd which is by Hīgola Dāsa Bharamāuta, and the 7th which is by BĀRATHA Isara.

(j) सोङाँ रौ कविता, pp. 169b-175a. Ten songs in honour of Soḍhā chiefs, amongst which a *Candrāyanā Acalā Dāsa Sabala Bhadota rā* (4), beginning :—

अचलैस्ति तिरलोक इसौ कथ उच्चैँ ।

and a *Rāya Sala Sujāuta rō guṇa* (5), beginning :—

चंद्र चंदन अरक अंबनिध ईसर ।

All anonymous, except the last *gīta*, which is ascribed to ROHARIYÒ Harisūra.

(k) फुटकर कविता, pp. 175a-186b. A collection of 60 miscellaneous commemorative songs, in honour of Rajputs of various tribes, to wit : Devarās, Soṅkīs, Bahelās, Sūdās, and Sākhālās. Names of poets :—ĀDHÒ Durasò 19, 25, 60 ; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī 27, 56, Dalò 14, 17 ; KAVIYÒ Kisanò Alūòta 13, Mādāna 44 ; KHIRIYÒ Mālò 43 ; GĀDAÑA Kheta Sī 40 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mòkò 18 ; [ROHARIYÒ] Bahuguṇò 28 ; VITHŪ Mehò 32 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 20, 46, 48 ; SINDHĀYACA Sāvala Gopāuta 22 ; besides : Jhīmī (a Cāraṇī ?) 31 ; JOGĪ Lākhò 29 ; MĀGANĀHĀRA Nārāyaṇa 51, and [RĀTHÒRA] Prithī Rāja 24.

(l) भाटियाँ रौ कविता, pp. 186b-192b. A collection of 32 songs in honour of Bhāṭī chiefs. Names of poets :—KHIRIYÒ Mālò 32 ; RATANŪ Hara Dāsa 6 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 26 ; besides : Bharama Sūra 7, Rāma Dāsa Akhāuta 9 ; Josī Mādhò 30 ; and BHOJIGA Sohila 28.

(m) फुटकर गौत, pp. 192b-198a. Twenty-five miscellaneous *gītas* referring to Rāthòra, Parīhāra, Bhāṭī, and Īdā chiefs. The last four ones are in honour of the Rāthòras of Ratlam. Names of poets :—[ĀDHÒ] Durasò 1, 25 ; ĀSIYÒ Dūdò 16 ; KHIRIYÒ Jagò 23 ; GĀDAÑA Uḡò 5 ; BĀRATHA Isara 13, 14 ; RATANŪ Rūpò 24 ; VAERASARÒ Dhanò 2, Bhāra Mala 4 ; SĀDŪ Hari Dāsa 6 ; SINDHĀYACA Gaṇesa 21 ; besides : Harasūra 10, 23, and Dhòlò Rāmò 20.

(n) राठोडँ रौ वंसावलीं रौ कविता, pp. 198a-208a. A collection of 55 songs, mostly *gītas*, celebrating the ancestors of the Rāthòras of Marwar from *rāva* Sihò down to *rāva* Sūjò Jodhāvata. Names of poets :—BĀRATHA Còhatha 47, Harisūra 50 ; MISĀÑA Karamāñanda 7, Gehana (*sic !*) 3, Pātū 14, Pūnò 8, 11 ; RATANŪ Bharama Sūra 45 ; VITHŪ Sūrò 31, 43 ; SINDHĀYACA Còbhuja 22 ; besides :—Dharamò 30, 37 ; Harisūra 18, 29, 44 ; and Jasò Sikotarò 32.

(o) फुटकर कविता, pp. 208a-219a. Thirty-two miscellaneous commemorative songs referring to various chiefs, mostly Rāthòras. Names of poets :—ĀDHÒ Durasò 18; KINIVÒ Goinda Dāsa 16; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 10, Narahara Dāsa 7, Ma-hesa Dāsa 11, Sujāna 5; GĀDĀNA Thākura Sī 17; BĀRATHĀ Nara Singha 3, Nāthò 13; MĀHIYĀRIYÒ Pūrana Dāsa 12; MOTESARA Goinda 14; VIĀHŪ Sūrò 25; SĀDŪ Rāgho Dāsa 9; besides : Pīra Dalāuta 26, Ratana Sī 6, and [Rāthòra] Prithi Rāja 19.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 9:—ढोलै मारू रा दूहा आदि.

A MS. in the form of a book, stitched but uncovered, consisting of 94 leaves,  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. Two leaves at the beginning, and four at the end are missing, but the MS. is not mutilated, as apparently these external leaves were either blank, or only filled with extraneous and unimportant matter. From 16 to 25 lines of writing per page, and from 15 to 20 *aksaras* per line. Devanāgarī script. Written in the year Samvat 1818.

The MS. contains :—

(a) ढोलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 1a-21b. The same work as contained in MS. 3 (c), but very different in the readings. In 399 *dūhās*. Beginning :—

पूगलि पिगल राउ  
नल राजा नरवरे ।

अदिठा दुरिठा  
सगाई दइय संयोगे ॥ १ ॥

दूहा ॥ पिंगल उचालौ कौयौ  
नल नरवर वै देस ।

पूगल देस दुकाल यथौ  
किण हौ काल विशेष ॥ २ ॥ . . . , etc.

(b) पञ्चाख्यान वारता, pp. 22a-59b. A vulgarization of the *Pañcākhyāna* in Marwari prose with Sanskrit *ślokas* interspersed. Containing 48 tales. Beginning :—

दक्षीणदेस तठै महिलारूप नामै नगर क्वै। तिहाँ राजा जितसत्रु  
राज्य करै। तिण नगरै वरधमान इसै नामै विवहारीयौ विणजारो ... ,

(c) सतसई विहारी द्वात, pp. 60a-91b. The *Satasai* of Vihārī Dāsa. Incomplete, the text being interrupted after *dūhō* 601.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 10 :—क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल राज प्रिथीराज री कही.

A MS. in the form of a book, without cover, numbering 90 leaves,  $8\frac{7}{8}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. The first six leaves have been eaten up by mice near the inner corners, and consequently several *aksaras* in the text are now lost. The MS. is rather accurately written on 19 lines per page, in devanāgarī. Each line comprises about 15 *aksaras*. The date is given at page 81a, and is Samvat 1826.

The MS. contains the famous *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmini, composed by Rāthorā rāja Prithī Rāja—a brother of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner—, who lived under Akbar. The subject of the poem is the story of Rukmini, the daughter of Bhīṣmaka, who secretly fell in love with Kṛṣṇa, and was against her will betrothed to Śiśupāla, but managed to send word to Kṛṣṇa, who came with his brother Balarāma and carried her off, in spite of armed opposition. The narrative is followed by a description of the wedded bliss of the two lovers, and the different seasons of the year, and is finally concluded with the birth of Pradyumna. The text, in 301 *veliyā gītas* and 1 *kalasa*, is accompanied by a prose *tīkā* identical with that in MS. 28 and described below. Beginning :—

पर[मेसर प्रण]मि प्रणमि सरसति पिण

सदगुर [ - - - - ]न्दे ततसार ।

मंगलरूप गाईयै माहव

[चा]र स एहिज मंगलचार ॥ १ ॥

॥ अथ टौका ॥ प्रथमहौ परमेश्वर कौं नमखार करै क्वै। पाँडै  
सरसतौ कौं नमखार करै क्वै। पाँडै सदगुर कौं नमखार करै क्वै।

ए तौने ततसार क्षै । मंगलरूप माधव क्षै । तै कौ गुणानुवाद कौजै क्षै ।  
या उपरांत मंगलाचार को नहौं क्षै ॥ क्ष ॥ . . . , etc.

The copy was made in the Fort of Bikaner, by pirohita  
śrī Kṛṣṇa, at the order of khavāsa śrī Āsōjī.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 11 :— जसरत्नाकर तथा पाण्डवयशेन्दुचन्द्रिका .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, but with most of the leaves detached. Size 9" × 6½". Number of the leaves 188, besides 10 blank leaves at the beginning, which are not reckoned in the numeration. The MS. is divisible into two halves, each written by a different hand. The former half contains 16-18 lines per page, and 15-19 *aksaras* per line, whereas the latter contains an average of 23 lines per page, and 20-25 *aksaras* per line. In the last page, the MS. bears the date : *Samvat 1917 miti, śrāvana vada 14, vāra mangalavāra*.

The MS. contains —

(a) जसरत्नाकर, pp. 1a-82a. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Singha of Bikaner, by an author unknown. Incomplete at the end, but probably only a small portion of the text is missing. The part extant comprises 290 verses—mostly *kavittas*, *dūḥas*, and *chandas*—, but this number includes also several old commemorative songs, which the Poet has incorporated into the work. The poem begins with the *kavitta* following :—

आद विश्व अखलेस  
अलख अविनासी अव्यय ।

भयेव नाभ अंभोज  
जगत कर्ता सु लग्नजय ।

जिंह मरिंच भये जान  
भयव कश्यप प्रजेस सुव ।

तेजपुंज सुत्त तिनह  
सुगुन जुत आधदेव सुव ।

ईच्छाक नृपत ताकै भयव

विकुस क्रौत जग विस्तरिय ।

जिन वंस कमंध रतनेस जग

अवनि सुजस बज अनुसरिय ॥ १ ॥

From the above it is seen that, like most bardic poems, the work begins *a principio* from the Creation, and traces the origin of the Rāthoras to Viṣṇu himself. Then the narrative continues, prolix and wearisome, and goes through the entire list of the mythical ancestors of the Rāthoras, *paurāṇika* and others, as far as Jē Canda, the last king of Kanauja. This mythical part, which has no interest of any kind, continues as far as p. 37a, where the historical part proper begins with Seta Rāma and Singha Sena (= rāva Sihō). The account of rāva Vīkō begins p. 40b, with a summary enumeration of his conquests, after which the Poet proceeds to relate how Vīkō marched on Jodhpur to contest the right of succession to Sūjō, his step-brother, and how he was afterwards persuaded by his step-mother, the Hādī rānī, to renounce his right in favour of Sūjō and content himself with the heirlooms of the family. These are recorded in the *kavitta* following :—

लौध पाट निज देव

तुरी जौपण रिण भमर ।

मेघाडंबर तखत

ग्रम कंचन लखमीवर ।

वरदाय कनग विचच्च

अवर केतला संभारे ।

पाटपतौ छत्रपतौ

वले घलवट पाधारे । ...

The accounts of the reigns of the successors of Vīkō (Lūna Karana, Jēta Si, Kalyāna Mala, Rāya Siṅgha, Sūra Siṅgha, Karana Siṅgha, Anopa Siṅgha, Sujāna Siṅgha, Jorāvara Siṅgha, Gaja Siṅgha, and Sūrata Siṅgha), though succinct, are not without any interest. It is obvious that the Author consulted several sources, before composing his work. How far the composition is by his own pen, and how far he has borrowed from other pre-existing bardic poems, it is difficult to say without a closer examination of the text. But the songs mentioned below, which are found interspersed in the text, are certainly

older, and some very much older than the author of the *Jasaratnākara* :—

RĀVA JĒTA Sī: 1 *gīta* (pp. 43b-44a). Beginning :—

खरै खेत खुरसांग रा पिसण्ड ह्य पांडणा ...

1 *gīta* (p. 46a). Beginning :—

उवेलण्ड गंग वैर अंपाणे असमर ...

RĀVA KALYĀNA MALA: 1 *gīta* by Hamī[ra]. Sūjāvata (pp. 46b-47a). Beginning :—

पड़े तेण पिड़ हाय भूपाल अन हैकंपे ...

RĀJĀ RĀYA SINGHA: 1 *gīta* by Ādhò Sadūla Durasāvata (pp. 49b-50a). Beginning :—

अहमंदपुर जौप जोधपुर आबू ...

1 *gīta* by Ādhò Durasò (pp. 50a-b). Beginning :—

जोधपुर तखत रायसंघ जोवतां ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 50b-51a). Beginning :—

धुबे अमत नौसांग हैकंप मातौ धरा ...

1 *gīta* by Vīthū Parabata (p. 51b). Beginning :—

अई भाग रासा न्यपत ताह रो ईखतां ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 52a-b). Beginning :—

सहर लूटतो सदा तुं देस करतो सहर ...

RĀJĀ SŪRA SINGHA: 1 *gīta* by Gādaṇa Kesava (pp. 53a-b). Beginning :—

समय तूझ सगरांम वियसौ तगत स्त्ररसंघ ...

RĀJĀ KARĀNA SINGHA: 1 *gīta* by Dedò (pp. 55a-b). Beginning :—

करण प्रथौ ईक राह पतसाह आरंभ करे ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ ANOPA SINGHA: 1 *gīta* by Gādaṇa Āī Dāna (pp. 57a-b). Beginning :—

अनड़ नड़ण ओनाड़ ओक्काड़ घड़ असपतौ ...

1 *nīśānī* by Gādāṇa Goradhana (pp. 58b-59b).  
Beginning :—

ईल साका अवरंग तखत ईम ह्वा उचारे...

1 *gīta* (p. 60a). Beginning :—

समंद फाल कूदै हण्डै नहर जारै संकर ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ SUJĀNA SINGHA : 1 *gīta* by Bāraṭha Jaganātha (p. 61a). Beginning :—

ह्वो ताव जोधां ईसो राव वौकां हथां ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ JORĀVARA SINGHA : 1 *gīta* by Bāraṭha Jaganātha (pp. 62a-b). Beginning :—

दव सिलगी जंगल जोधपुर दगधे ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ GAJA SINGHA : 1 *gīta* (pp. 63b-64a). Beginning :—

कहै एम जोधांग रौ प्रजा उमराव कथ ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 64a-65a). Beginning :—

धरे धंख अभमाल वालौ गजण कृत्र धरण ...

It is only on page 68b that the reader is introduced into the proper subject of the work : the reign of mahārājā Ratana Singha. Here the narrative becomes as diffuse as it can be, and particulars become very abundant. Unfortunately, it is only the beginning of the reign of Ratana Singha that is described, namely his installation on the *gaddi* in the year Samvat 1885, the *tīkō*, or gifts of congratulation on the occasion of the succession, which he received from the East India Company, the gifts which he received from the Emperor of Delhi in Samvat 1888, and lastly the pilgrimage he made to Gayā (in Samvat 1893), and the gifts and alms he gave on the occasion.

(b) फुटकर कविता, pp. 83a-85a, 88b-89b. Three different poems, to wit: twelve stanzas, partly *kavittas* and partly *savāiyās*, on religious subjects by Sūrata, Rasa Khā, and other poets; a *gīta* of invocation to the Āī (Mātā); and five *kavittas* exalting the *satī* practice. The first of the last-mentioned *kavittas* begins :—

देवत खेतल दिसा

जात देवां कज जातां । . . . , etc.

(c) पाण्डवयशेन्दुचन्द्रिका सामौ सरूपदास द्वत्, pp. 90a-188a.

The well-known vulgarization of the Mahābhārata in Piṅgala, by *sāmī* Sarūpa Dāsa. Composed in Saṁvat 1892.<sup>1</sup> Beginning :—

[ श्लोक ] ॥ गुणालंकारिणौ वौरौ धनुस्तोत्रविधारिणौ ।  
 भूभारहारिणौ वंदे नरनारायणावुभौ ॥ १ ॥  
 दोहा ॥ धान कौरत वंदना  
 त्रिविध मंगलाचर्न ।  
 प्रथम अनुष्टुप वौच सोइ  
 भए त्रिधा सुन कर्म ॥ २ ॥ ..., etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 12 :—ढोलै मारू रा नै बौजा दूहा सङ्खः .

A MS. in the form of a book, 11" × 7" in size. Number of leaves 515. From 21 to 25 lines of writing per page, and from 18 to 24 akṣaras per line. The MS. is apparently all written by one and the same hand, in beautiful Devanāgarī, but the first 173 leaves are written more carefully than the rest. The colophons bear neither date nor name of the copyist, but the MS. seems to be some 200 years old, at the most.

The MS. contains :—

(a) ढोलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 1a-13b. The *dūhās* of Dholō and Mārū in the same recension of MS. 9 (a) above, but with different readings. 395 *dūhās* in all. Beginning :—

॥ [ गाहा ] ॥ पूगल पिंगल राचो  
 नरराजा नयवरे नयरे ।  
 अदिष्ठा दूरिष्ठ  
 सगाई दईय संजोगे ॥ १ ॥  
 दोहा ॥ पूगलदेस दुकाल थियः  
 किणहौं काल विमेषि ।

<sup>1</sup> The work was published at Indore in Saṁvat 1909, and again in Bombay in Saṁvat 1954.

पिंगल उचालौ कौयौ

नर नरवर चै देसि ॥ २ ॥ . . . , etc.

(b) माधवकामकन्दलाचरित्र, pp. 14a-36a. A Marwari rifacimento of the well-known love story of Madhavānala and Kāmakandalā, composed by vācaka Kusalalābha at Jesalmer, in the year Samvat 1616 (? *sambata sola[so]lotarai*, st. 548), under the reign of rāvala Māla De, for the amusement of kumāra Hari Rāja (st. 552). In 553 verses, including *caupais*, *dūhās*, and Prakrit *gāhās*. Beginning :—

देव सरसति २ सुमति दातार

कासमैर मुख मंडणौ ब्रह्म पुच कर बौण सोहइ ।

मोहण तरवर मंजरी

मुख मयंक त्रिङ्गं भवन मोहइ । . . ॥ २ ॥

... ... ... ... ...

॥ चउपई ॥ पहिजौ नागलोक पाताल ।

बौजौ मट्युलोक सुविसाल ।

देव असंख कोडि जिहां रहइ ।

खग्लोक ते बौजौ कहइ ॥ ४ ॥ . . . , etc.

(c) मधावनल भाषाबन्ध कवि आलम छत, pp. 36a-60a. An-

other metrical rifacimento of the same story, in Hindī, by Ālam, a Muhammadan poet. Composed in the (Hijra) year 991 (*sana navasē ikānavē*, p. 36b) during the reign of Akbar (A.D. 1583). In *caupais* and *dūhās*. Beginning :—

प्रथमै पार ब्रह्म जस पर्णो ।

फुनि कङ्कु जगत रैति कों वर्णो ।

पार ब्रह्म परपूरन खामी

घट घट रहै सु अंतरजामी । . . . , etc.

(d) माधवानस्प्रबन्ध दोग्धबन्ध कवि गणपति छत, pp. 61a-139b.

A third, and lengthier, rifacimento of the same story, in Marwari *dūhās*, by Ganapati, the son of Nara Sā (see p. 139a). Composed at Āmrāpadra, on the Narmadā, in the year Samvat 1584 (*veda bhujangama bāna šaši* | *Vikrama varasa vicāra*, p. 139a), under the reign of rāṇo Nāga (? *Ugrasena kuli Ugrabala rāṇau Nāga nareśa*, ibid.). Beginning :—

कुंयर कमलारति रमण  
 मयण महा भड़ नाम ।  
 पंकजि पूजौय पथ कमल  
 प्रथमजि करुं प्रणाम ॥ १ ॥  
 सुर नर पन्नग पणि वलौ  
 लक्ष चउरासौ जोय । . . . , etc.

(e) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 141a-150b. Three small poems in *dūhās*, to wit: (1) *Rāmacandrajī rā dūhā*, (2) *Thākurajī rā dūhā* (3) *Jāhnavi rā dūhā*.

(f) सिंहसुभाषित ज्ञानशतक राजा देवीसिंह छत, pp. 153a-173a. A work in 617 *dūhās*, in Hindi, in the form of a collection of *subhāsitas*, composed by a rājā Devī Singh, the son of Bhāratha, during the reign of Aurangzeb (see p. 153a). Beginning :—

श्रीपति श्री कौ प्रौति लहि  
 उर बैठ न कौं दैन । . . . , etc.

(g) दूहा रनाकर, pp. 174a-501b. A very rich collection of *dūhās* from different and numerous sources, compiled by order of mahārājā Anopa Singh of Bikaner. The collection is introduced by a series of 37 *dūhās*, the subject of which is an invocation to Ganeśa, etc., a review of the ancestors of the Rāthoras, and a mention of mahārājā Anopa Singh, who caused the collection to be made. The *dūhās* are for the greatest part erotic, and are grouped under different subjects, e.g. *navodhā sneha*, *navodhā rō surata*, *navodhā ko suratānta*, etc.

(h) कुँवरसौ साँखलै रौ नै भरमल रौ वात, pp. 503a-b. The same work as MS. 18 (f). Fragmentary: only the first leaf left. Beginning :—

खौवसौह साँखलै जांगलू राज्य करै बेटौ कवलसौह (।) अेकदा  
 प्रस्ताव सोतरौ (*sic*) धरतौ दुकाल ह्वौ ताहरां खरल बोलौया कठै  
 हेकै हालौ तौ मास चार द्राव चारां (।) ताहरां केरेक बोलौया धरतौ  
 आज खौचीयां रौ भलौ क्वै (।) . . . , etc.

(i) जेहें जाम रौ वात, pp. 506a-509a. A tale referring to Jehò, the *jāma* of Thaṭò, in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. The subject is a mere episode of zenana life. Beginning :—

नगर घटै जेहौ जांम रहै तिण रै नव सै ६०० ख्वौ सगां कौ  
बेटौ साषेतां बापेकां कौ । . . . , etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 13 :—फुटकर कविता रौ सङ्घः ।

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound,  $6'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}'' - 10''$  in size. The present number of leaves is 349, of which about 40 are blank, and about a dozen detached. The MS. in origin contained some more leaves, which are now lost. From 14 to 17 lines per page, and about 30 *aksaras* per line. Devanāgari script. The MS. seems to be all written by one hand. The name of the copyist is Pema Rāja, a pupil of Mathena Pandit Ānandajī, and he wrote the MS. in Bikaner, between Samvat 1724 (p. 119b) and 1727 (p. 128b).

Leaving aside small and unimportant matters, the chief contents of the MS. are the following :—

(a) हियालियाँ, pp. 1b-2b. A small collection of riddles, in verses.

(b) ऊमादे भटियाणी रा कवित्त, pp. 3a-4b. A poem in 14 *chappaya kavittas* in commemoration of Ūmā De, the Bhatiyānī rāṇī of Jodhpur, who after having been irreconcilable with her husband, rāva Māla De, for years, sacrificed herself on his pyre when he died. Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 22 (xxiv). In MS. C. 50 (see *Progress Report* for 1915, p. 71), the poem is attributed to Bāratha Āsò, a Cāraṇa who lived at the court of Māla De. Beginning :—

गोरहरे राजगिरे  
चिछं दिस रूपक चाढे ।  
मेदपाट चौत्रोड़ ।  
भलौ जोधपुर भमाडे । . . . , etc.

(c) दातार सूर रौ संवादौ, pp. 4b-5b. The same work as already met with in MS. 6 (b) above, but containing many different readings. In 25 stanzas. Anonymous. Beginning :—

बलि आगै चय भवण

राय हरि हथ पसारै । . . . , etc.

(d) मैनासत, pp. 10a-17a. A moral tale in *caūpaīs* and *dūhās*, in which the chastity (*sata*) of a queen, Mènā, is put to test by a *mālana* Ratanā. Composed by a poet Sādhana. In Hindi. Beginning :—

प्रथम हौं गाउं सिरजनहारू

अलख अगोचर मया भंडारू । . . . , etc.

(e) राज पदमसिङ्गचौरै गीत, p. 17a. A *gīta* commemorating the part which Padama Singha, the son of *rājā* Karana Singha of Bikaner, took in the famous quarrel between his brother Mohana Singha and the Imperial kotwal, over the pet deer of Mohana Singha. Beginning :—

मौहरि आखेट मुग पाकड़े मूगलां । . . . , etc.

(f) फुटकर सवाइया कवित्त, pp. 20b-36b. A collection of miscellaneous *savāiyās* and *kavittas*.

(g) जेठवा रा दूहा, pp. 50a-51a. The *dūhās* of Jethavò Mehauta, 36 in all, inspired to the *viraha* emotion. Beginning :—

घण विण घाट थयाह

अहरण आभड़ीया नहौ ।

सौप समुदां माहि

महिल ज मोतौ मंगौयाह ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(h) मोहमदियै रा दूहा, pp. 51b-52a. The moral *dūhās* of Mohamadiyò, 17 in all. Beginning :—

मुहमं राया अथाह

मोतौ कौयो हौडोलौयो ।

परज पराई मांहि

न बोलजै सु बोलौयो ॥ २ ॥ . . . . . , etc.

(i) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 52a-53a. A collection of about 30 miscellaneous *dūhās*.

(j) ठोक्कै मारु रा दूहा, pp. 57a-77a. The story of Dholò and Mārū in 434 *dūhās*, being the same work as already met with in MS. 3 (c), and MS. 9 (a) above, but differing in the readings as well as in that it contains an introduction which is not found in the two latter MSS. The *gāhā* : पूगल पिंगल राचो ..., with which these two MSS. begin, is the 30th verse in the present MS. The work begins :—

सकल सुरासुर सांमिनी  
सुणि माता सरसत्ति ।  
विनय करौ नै वैनवुं  
सुभ द्यौ अविरल मत्ति ॥ १ ॥  
जोतां नव रस अेणि जुगि  
सविज्जं धुरि सिणगार । . . . , etc.

(k) मदनसत्क, pp. 77b-84b. A moral tale in 113 *dūhās*, intermixed with prose (*vārttā*), by Dāma (?) see *dūhō* 113). In Jaipuri-Marwari. Beginning :—

विश्वानंदौ पाय नमि  
भूत वात चित धारि ।  
मदन कुमर शत मइ लिघ्यउ  
जिउं कीनउ करतार ॥ १ ॥

वार्ता ॥ श्रौपुर नगर कइ विषइ । जनानंद वन ता महि ।  
कामदेव कउ प्रापाद । . . . , etc.

(l) माधवकामकन्दला चउपई, pp. 96a-119b. The same work as MS. 12 (b) q.v., copied in the year Samvat 1724.

(m) रुक्मिणीहरण, pp. 120b-128b. A poem in 206 verses on the rape of Rukminī by Kṛṣṇa, composed by Vīthala Dāsa (see st. 206). In *dūhās*, *kavittas*, *gāhās*, and *chandas*. Beginning :—

सकल सरूप सारदा साचौ  
नारायणौ कवि झइ नाचौ ।  
जगत्र जगेत्रा जोगिण जाचौ  
वर दातार आद लग वाचौ ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(n) सुन्दर सिणगार, pp. 129a-169a. The famous treatise on erotics by Sundara, a brahman of Gwalior, who lived under the reign of Śāh Jahān and was honoured by him with the titles of *kavirāī* and *mahākavirāī* (see st. 11). In *dūhās*, *savāi-yās*, and *chandas*. The introduction is interesting inasmuch as it contains a eulogy of Śāh Jahān and his predecessors, and also the name of the poet and the particulars concerning the composition of the work in Saṃvat 1688. In Piṅgala. Beginning :—

[दूषा] ॥ देवी पूजि सखतौ  
पूजों हरि के पाइ ।  
नमस्कार कर जोरि कै  
कहै महाकविशाइ ॥ १ ॥

नगर आगरौ वसतु है  
जमुना तट सुभष्टानु ।  
तहां पातिसाहौ करै  
बैठवौ साहिजहानु ॥ २ ॥

...     ...     ...     ...  
जिनि पुरुषनि के वंस मैं  
उपज्यौ साहिजहान ।  
तिनि साहिन के नाम कौ  
अब कवि करे वषान ॥ ३ ॥

क्षणै ॥ प्रथम मौर तैमूर  
लियौ साहिब किरान पद ।

ता कौ मौरां साहिब  
बजरि सुलितान महमद ।

अबू सैद पुनि उमर  
सेष बाबर सु जमाऊ ।

साहि अकबर साहि  
जहांगौर हिं जुग नांऊ ।

तिहि बंस अंस कविराज भनि

साहि जहां वह्निम बघत ।

धरि छतु बइयौ अटल भुव

पातिसाहि दिल्ली तघत ॥ ५ ॥ ... , etc.

(o) बारहमासा सन्दर छत, pp. 169a-172a. A small poem in 24 *savaiyās*, describing the twelve months of the year, by the same Sundara mentioned above. Beginning :—

भोर अन्हान उठै नर नारि सवारति गेह लिखै लिखनाए । ... ,  
etc.

(p) वेतालपचौसी रौ कथा, pp. 173a-192b. The same translation of the *Vetāla*-tales as found in MS. 15 (z) of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, but incomplete, the pages containing the first ten *kathās* and part of the eleventh, having gone lost. The last stanza of the work records that the translation was made for *rājakumāra* Anūpa Singha of Bikaner.

कौतुक कंवर अनूपसिंघ

केरै लिषै वणाइ ।

वात पचौस वेताल रौ

भाषा कहि बज्ज भाइ ॥

(q) कविप्रिया केसोदास छत, pp. 193a-247a. The well-known treatise on *alamkāra* by Keso Dāsa (composed Samvat 1658). Beginning from the 3rd *adhyāya*. (Cfr. MS. 3 (a) above).

(r) राव शिणमल खाबड़ियै रौ वात, pp. 287b-293b. The story of the amours of Rina Mala Khābariyò with the Sodhī wife of his brother Bhāra Mala. In prose mixed with *dūhās*. Incomplete in the beginning, the first two three lines being broken away. In the colophon, the work is called भावना, not वात. Beginning :—

... राव शिणमल रौ अगुहार ॥ १ ॥ खुरासांग सों । सौदागर  
सेर मोँहोंमंद । घोड़ां रौ सोबति ले चाल्यौ । ... , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 14 :—ग्रन्थराज गाडण गोपीनाथ रौ कहियौ .

A MS. originally consisting of 178 leaves, but now reduced to only 140, the remaining leaves having gone lost. Cloth-bound, but with all the leaves detached; in fact the present cover does not seem to be the original cover of the MS. Size of the leaves about 9" x 6". The last 46 leaves of the MS. are blank. The leaves covered with writing contain from 14 to 18 lines per page, and from 11 to 21 *akṣaras* per line. Most of the writing is in large and beautiful devanāgarī. Page 120b gives the name of the copyist as Prohita śrī Kṛṣṇa, and the date of the MS. as Samvat 1810.

The MS. contains only one work, to wit :—

ग्रन्थराज अथवा महाराजा गजसिंहजी रौ रूपक गाडण

गोपीनाथ रौ कहियौ, pp. 3a-120b. A poem in various metres in honour of mahārājā Gaja Singhā of Bikaner, who reigned from Samvat 1802 to Samvat 1844. By Cāraṇā Gāḍana Gopinātha. Fragmentary owing to the loss of 27 leaves (2, 19, 20, 22, 37-8, 42-3, 53-4, 61, 72-4, 86-93, 105-7, 118). After the customary introductory stanzas, the poem opens with a *kavistrīsamvāda*, or a dialogue between the Poet and his wife in praise of mahārājā Gaja Singhā. Then comes the genealogical account of the predecessors of Gaja Singhā, at first very concise, then by and by more ample. The account of rāva Vīkò is found at pages 11a-14b of the MS. Then follow the accounts of Narò (pp. 14b 15a), Lūṇa Karana (pp. 15a-b), Jēta Sī (pp. 15b-16a), Kalyāna Mala (pp. 16a-b), Rāya Singhā (pp. 16b—?), Dalapata Singhā and Sūra Singhā (pp. ?—27b), Karāṇa Singhā (pp. 28a-b), Anūpa Singhā (pp. 28b-35b), and Sarūpa Singhā (pp. 35b—?). Of these, the most diffuse are those of Rāya Singhā and Anūpa Singhā, which contain not only a summary exposition of the events happened during their reign, but also descriptive passages of some length. Soon after the accession of Sujāṇa Singhā (Samvat 1757), the thread of the narrative is interrupted by a very detailed account of the birth of Gaja Singhā (Samvat 1780) (pp. 40a ff.), his horoscope, the festivities and ceremonies following upon his birth, his boyhood, his education, etc. Pp. 44a-46b contain an enumeration of the different Sanskrit books and the different arts and sciences which Gaja Singhā mastered under his preceptors. Then, after a description of the beauty and prosperity of Bikaner at the time, the thread of the narrative is resumed with an account of the wars with Jodhpur, which constitute the most important feature of the reigns of Sujāṇa

Singha, Jorāvara Singha, and lastly of Gaja Singha himself. As might be expected, lengthy descriptions of battles in the usual Dingala style, form the largest bulk of this part of the work, which goes as far as the final defeat of Rāma Singha of Jodhpur in Samvat 1807. The work ends with an enumeration of the places reduced to obedience by Mahatō Bhaktāvara.

The poem is on the whole a valuable work, especially comparatively with the period of decadence, in which it was composed. Its author, Gādāna Gopinātha, reveals himself as a bard of good talents, and his knowledge of Dingala and his mastery of the different metres are uncommon for the time in which he wrote. From the *Khyāta* of Bikaner, by Dayāla Dāsa (p. 287a), we learn that Gopinātha presented the *Grantha Rāja* to mahārājā Gaja Singha at Rinī, (in Samvat 1810 ?), and the Mahārājā was so pleased that he rewarded the bard with a *lākhpasāva*.<sup>1</sup> Strange enough, the name of the author is not recorded in the work, but only that of the copyist which in the last *dūhō* at the end is given as *prohita Kehara*, and in the colophon as *prohita Śrī Kṛṣṇa*.

The MS. begins with the *gāhā* :

विवरे कवि कंठि वसणौ  
पुस्तक [क\*]रि वेण रथ द्वैरठो ।  
वेहराव तात विमलो  
वागेश्वरी जै जयो वसधा ॥ २ ॥

As a specimen of the composition I give the following *pāgharī chandas* which summarily record the chief exploits of the predecessors of Gaja Singha from rāva Vīkò to Karana Singha. They are taken from the account of the reign of Anūpa Singha :—

वहलोल सरसि विक्रम दुबाह ।  
राया राव विलगौ जांणि राह ॥ ७ ॥  
कन राव वहे मुहमंद कंठौर ।  
नरनाह चडावे वंस नौर ॥ ८ ॥

<sup>1</sup> As usual, the *lākhpasāva* was not given in cash entirely, but only for a small part in cash, and for the rest in kind. Here is the passage in the *Khyāta*, in which the particulars are related :—

पौद्वे रिणी विराजतां गाडण गोपीनाथ गट्य १ श्रीजौ रौ वणाथौ नांम संथराज । पौद्वे मालम कीथौ । तिण पर इतरी निवाजस झर्द ॥ रघौया २००० रोक । हाथी १ । हथणी १ । घोड़ा २ । सिरपाव । मोतीयां रौ कंठौ १ । दण रीत लानपसाव दीथै ।

जैतसी भंजि कंमरौ जड़ागि ।  
 धुंधुहर राइ लागे धियागि ॥ ६ ॥  
 मालदे तंगौ भंजौयौ मांग ।  
 कलियाण पांग भले केवाण ॥ १० ॥  
 बांधौयौ उलक रासै दुबाह ।  
 मारुवै राव गुजरात माह ॥ ११ ॥  
 पाटणौ स्त्रर खिड़कौ प्रजालि ।  
 केवाण पांग संभम लंकाल ॥ १२ ॥  
 क्रन राव लौध ज्वारौ कंठौर ।  
 वेदरां गंमे दह्वाट वौर ॥ १३ ॥ (pp. 31a-b).

The work ends with a *kavitta* followed by a *dūhò*, the former recording the date of composition of the poem and the reason of the title of *Grantha Rāja* given to it, and the latter recording the name of the copyist, which, as mentioned above, is *prohita Kehara* :—

[कवित्त ॥] अठार सै चिये  
 ग्रंथ पूरब आरंभे ।  
 चिरत गञ्ञा चित्रीया  
 सुणे जंग तेण अचंभे ।  
 वर्षे दाहोतरै  
 रित वर्षा घण वदल ।  
 तेरमि पुष्पा अरक  
 मास भाद्रपद कृष्ण दल ।  
 मभ नयर रिणौ सिध जोग मभि  
 वदै कृत चज्जंवै वले ।  
 सिरताज राज ग्रंथां सिरे  
 ह्वावै कलस महि मंडले ॥ ५ ॥  
 दोहा ॥ प्रसिद्ध ऊई प्रोहित पिथी  
 सारी विधि सिरताज ।  
 केहर लिषे गुणेस कल  
 रूपक ग्रंथां राज ॥ १ ॥

P. 121a contains an index of the different metres occurring in the poem.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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MS. 15 :—राव जैतसी रौ छन्द  
अचलदास खीची रौ वचनिका  
नै फुटकर कविता .

A MS. in the form of a *gotakò*, cloth-bound,  $5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 6'' - 5\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. No. of leaves 315. Written by different hands at different times, hence the number of the lines in each page and that of the *akṣaras* in each line varies considerably. The average number of lines seems to be about 18. The MS. now consists of 315 leaves, but a few leaves at the beginning and possibly also at the end have gone lost. The MS. contains a large collection of disparate works, in Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Bhāsā. The works in Sanskrit are the most numerous. The collection was caused to be made by Sāvalā Dāsa Sāgāvata, a Vīdāvata Rāthōra, under the reign of *mahārāya* Kalyāṇa Mala and his son Rāya Singha of Bikaner, between Samvat 1615 (p. 173b) and 1634 (p. 2b, and 258a). A good part of the works, especially those of bardic composition, were copied by Sāvalā Dāsa himself. The *gotakò* was evidently property of Sāvalā Dāsa. Page 311b has a particular interest in that it was written by the hand of *mahārāja kumāra* Sūraja Singha—the son of Rāya Singha—at Lāhōra (Lābhāpura), in Samvat 1664. Cfr. also p. 98b. Pages 277b-280a give a summary index of the contents of the *gotakò*.

Leaving out of consideration the Sanskrit and Prakrit works, which are of no particular interest for us here, the bardic works contained in the MS. are the following :—

(a) महाराय रायसिङ्गजी रा झोक २, p. 2b. Two Sanskrit stanzas in honour of *mahārāya* Rāya Singha of Bikaner, composed by Vanārisa Kṣamāratna in Samvat 1634, at Nādūla.

(b) राइ लूँगकरण रौ कवित्त प्रवाडँ रौ, p. 7b. An anonymous *kavitta* summarily commemorating the exploits of rāva Lūṇa Karana of Bikaner. Beginning :—

चड़िय सेन चतुरंग । ...

(c) अचलदास खौचौ रौ वचनिका सिवदास रौ कहौ, pp. 27a-

37b. The *Vacanikā* of Acalā Dāsa Bhojaüta, the Khīcī ruler of Gāgurāṇa, by Siva Dāsa, a Cārāṇa. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. The work celebrates the stubborn resistance offered by Acalā Dāsa to the *Pātisāha* of Mādava—who had invested the stronghold of Gāgurāṇa—and the heroic death met by Acalā Dāsa and his garrison, sword in hand, after sacrificing their women in the fire, when the place was at last expugned. The *Vacanikā* is apparently contemporary with the events mentioned above, and its author, Siva Dāsa, represents himself as a witness, who sustained the long siege in Gāgurāṇa till the very last moment, when he put himself in safety to survive and be able to immortalize the heroic death of the Khīcī, his master. The style of the composition is uncouth and archaic enough to corroborate the above statement, but the correctness of the account is much distorted by poetical exaggerations and fiction, like when the Poet describes the army of the *Pātisāha* of Mādava as being assisted by an army led by the Emperor of Dillī in person—his name Ālim Ghori (!)—and engrossed by contingents from many Rajput States.

The work is introduced by the *dūhō* :—

तउं वौसहथि विरोलि  
तैं वौसहथि विरोलियै ।  
भावठि भांमे तू तण्ण  
हिज्यौं सु कांइ हौंगोलि ॥१॥

The copy is by Sāvalā Dāsa's own hand, who in the colophon has recorded the date, as well as his name and pedigree, in the terms following :—

संबत १६३१ वर्षे आंवण सुदि ८ सोमदिने घटी १६ पल ३५  
विश्वाषा नक्षत्र घटी ३१ । ४४ व्रङ्ग नांमा योग घटी ५४ ॥ १० अचल-  
दास खौचौ रौ वचनिका ॥ महाराजाधिराय महाराय श्रीराइसौंघजौ  
विजैराज्ये ॥ जांगियांणा गांव मध्ये ॥ महाराजाधिराय महाराइ  
श्रीजोधाः तत्पुत्रः राजश्रीवीदाः तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसंसारचंद तत्पुत्र  
राजश्रीसांगाः तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसंवलदास लिखितं आत्मपठनार्थे .

A peculiar orthographical feature of the text is that the vocal compounds *ai*, *au* are sometimes represented in hiatus: अइ, अउ, and sometimes contracted into: औ, औ। The copy, as compared with the other more recent copies which are

extant of the *Vacanikā*, is very important on account of the old readings which it has preserved. It is also much shorter in the text, i.e., less corrupt by later additions, than the ordinary copies. The text ends with the *kavitta* following :—

सातल सोम हमौर  
कन्ह जिम जैहर जालिय ।  
चठिय घेति चहवांग  
आदि कुलवट उजालिय ।  
मुगत चिझर सिरि मंडि  
वपि कंठि तुलसौ वासौ ।  
भोजाउति भुज बलहिं  
करिहिं करिमर कालासौ ।  
गठि खंडि पड़तौ गागुरणि  
दिठ दाषे सुरिताण दल ।  
संसाहि नांव आतम सरगि  
अचलि बेवि कौधा अचल ॥ १२१ ॥

(d) कुतबसनक, pp. 62b-70a. The story of the amours of prince Kutab Di, a son of Firoz, the Emperor of Dilli, and Sahibā, a Muhammadan girl, terminating with their marriage. In the plot of the story, a Dhādhinī Devara plays the part of a procuress. The work is in rhymed prose—*vacanikā*—intermixed with *dūhās*. The name of the author is unknown Beginning :—

ठठिनि दाणस बंदरौ  
अट्टौ देवर नाम ।  
साहिव सो सूरतियां  
बर बोलिया वडाम ॥ १ ॥

[वचनिका ।] दिल्लौ सहर सुरताण पेशोजसाहि आना ।  
साहिजादा कुतबदौ जुआणा । . . . , etc.

Ending :—

वज्जे वज्जत वज्जीया  
हङ्गआ हङ्गअंदे काइ ।

जौमौ जौवै कुतबदौ  
मूच्चा वहंदा साहि ॥

The text is in Hindi corrupted by Pañjābī peculiarities. The copy was made in Samvat 1633.

(e) राव जैतसो ग कवित्त इ गोरा रा कहिया, pp. 71b-72a.

Three *chappaya kavittas* by Gorò, a Cárana (?), commemorating the bravery of rāva Jèta Sī of Bikaner, with special reference to the defeat inflicted to the army of Kāmrān in Samvat 1591. Beginning :—

अहि मिसि फनु फुंकरइ  
पवन मिसि सत्रु संघारइ ।  
सिंह जेम उट्टवै । . . . , etc.

(f) राव लुणकरण रा कवित्त इ काम आया तै समै रा, pp. 72a-b.

Three *chappaya kavittas* by an author unknown, commemorating the glorious death met by rāva Lūṇa Karāna of Bikaner and his brother Rāja Dhara, on the battlefield of Dhosi (Samvat 1583). Beginning :

जाइ सकइ सोई जाझ  
रहइ सोइ मेरा साथौ ।  
जव लगु घट मंहि सासु  
देउं ता लगइ न हाथौ । . . . , etc.

(g) अग्रहलवाडा पाटण छिन्ही नै गुजरात रै धणियाँ रा वरस,

pp. 74a-75a. A prospectus giving the years, months, and days of the reign of the sovereigns of Añahalavārā Pāṭaṇa, Dillī, and Gujarat. In corrupt Sanskrit. Beginning :—

संबत् ८०२ वर्षे वैशाष शुदि इ रवौ रोहिणी तत्कालं मृगश्चिरनक्षत्रे  
व्रष्ट्ये चंद्रे ... अणहिल्लपुरस्य शिलानिवेशस् ..... , etc.

(h) राजावाँ नै सिरदाराँ रौ चनमकुण्डलियाँ, pp. 97b, 99a, 99b, 155b, 173b, 174a, 176a, 218a. Eight horoscopic diagrams of the birth of eminent personages contemporary with Sāvala Dāsa, amongst whom : rāva Māla De of Jodhpur<sup>1</sup> (Samvat 1568), Akbar (Samvat 1599), rāva Virama De Dūdāuta (Samvat 1544),

<sup>1</sup> His birth-name was Kesava.

rāva Māna Siṅgha of Sirohī (Samvat 1599). The last-mentioned horoscope contains a note, in which Māna Siṅgha is styled *mahāpāpista*, and is charged with having murdered his aunt and also the pregnant wife of his brother Udē Siṅgha :—

... काकौ मारौ नै भाई राव उदयसिंघ रौ बायर रउ पेट  
फाड़ि नै दीकरौ पेट महा काढाड़ि नै आप मोजड़ौ रा खसता नौचौ  
दे मारियौ ।

(i) राइ जइतसौह रउ पाघड़ौ क्लन्द चारणि वौठू सूजइ

नगराजउति कियउ, pp. 218b-241b. A poem in honour of rāva Jēta Si of Bikaner in 401 verses, mostly *pāgharī chandas*, by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Sūjō, the son of Naga Rāja. The work is contemporary with the homonymous work described above (MS. 2-(a)), and like this celebrates the victory obtained by Jēta Si over Kāmrān in Samvat 1591, but pays also attention to the exploits of the ancestors of Jēta Si from rāva Cūḍō down to Lūna Karāṇa, Jēta Si's father. The style of the composition is about the same as the other poem mentioned above, only the narrative is a bit more concise and less particulars are given. The poem begins :—

ओवंकार अनाहत अष्टर  
सिधि बुधि दै सारद गुणेसर ।  
मंडलौकां मोटां कुलि मवडां  
रसणि सुवांणि कोति राठवडां ॥ १ ॥  
राठवड उदयौ चौंड राव

...    ...    ...    ... etc.

The colophon at the end contains the name of Sāvalā Dāsa, who made the copy himself in Samvat 1629 under the reign of Kalyāṇa Mala, and also a note on the term *pāgharī* (*chanda*), which is described as corresponding to the *paddharī* (*chanda*) of Piṅgala poetry :—

संबत् १६२९ वर्षे जेणु शुदि ६ आदौतवारे घटौ १३ । ५२ ...  
महाराय श्रीजइतसौह रौ पाघड़ौ क्लन्द चारणि कौयौ पौंगल मांहौः  
पद्मड़ौ क्लन्द कहीजइ चारणिः सूजइः नगराजउति कौयौः जाति  
वौठूः राजश्री सांवलदास सांगाउत लिघितं आतमपठनारथेः पड़िहार  
मध्ये महाराय श्रीकल्याणमल विजइराज्ये (p. 241b).

(j) सोनै नै लोह रौ भगडौ, pp. 248b-250b. A curious little poem in 12 stanzas, in the form of a dispute between the gold and the iron. Said to be by Bhagavāna Mahāpāta (!) In Piṅgala. Beginning :—

इक्का समय मन मुदित उदित दुश्य पुरिष बुद्धिवर ।  
इक कंचनु अरु लोह रूप्प रिज्मति अंमर नर । . . . , etc.

(k) वौदा जोधाउत रौ गौत वौठू स्त्रै रौ कहियौ, pp. 250b-251a. A *gīta* celebrating the liberality of Vīdò, a son of rāva Jodhò, by Cāraṇa Vīthū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतउ विभव पर्यपै वौदौ . . .

(l) क्रिसनजौ रौ वेलि साँखुला करमसौ रुणेचा रौ कही, pp. 257a-258a. A small poem in 22 verses, styled as *Krisanajī rī veli*, but in fact containing only a description of the body of Rukminī, by Sākhulò Rūnecò Karama Si. Beginning :—

अंनोपम रूप सिंगार अंनोपम अबल अंनोपम लघसू अंगि . . .

In the index of the contents of the *gotakò* (p. 279b), however, the work is attributed to the Sākhali rāñi of rāva Jodhò (the mother of rāva Vīkò ?) The copy was made by Sāvala Dāsa himself in the year Samvat 1634, vaisākha sudi 3, at Būsi, in the camp of mahārāī Rāi Siṅgha.

(m) वौदा जोधाउत रौ गौत रोहडियै ठाकुरसौ रौ कहियौ, p. 258b. A *gīta* in honour of Vīdò Jodhāuta, by Cāraṇa Rohariyò Thākura Si. Beginning :—

सर्वर नदि सघण कोडि बज्ज करिसण . . .

(n) राव शिगमल रौ गौत सिगायच चौमुजा रौ कहियौ, p. 259a. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Rina Mala of Mandora, by Cāraṇa Siñdhāyaca Còbhujò. The *gīta* celebrates the heroic manner in which Rina Mala defended himself with a *kaṭāri* when treacherously assailed during his sleep in the palace of Citora. Beginning :—

अपूरब वात संभलौ छेहा . . .

(o) साँगा संसारचन्दौत रौ गौत, p. 260b. An anonymous *gīta* in honour of Sāgò Samśāracandòta, a Vīdāvata, the father of Sāvala Dāsa. Beginning :—

करिमाल तणै बलि जोध कलोधर . . .

(p) राठौड़ रावाँ रै दौकराँ रा नाम, p. 262a. A note giving the names of the Rāthòra rāvas of Māravāra from Salakhò to Jodhò.

(q) राव वौका रै गौत बारठ चौहथ रै कहियौ, p. 303a. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Vīkò, by Cāraṇa Bāratha Cōhatha. Beginning :—

वौकौ वाषांगि जेरिंग वड रायां ...

(r) वौदा जोधाउत रै गौत वौठु सूरै रै कहियौ, p. 303a. A *gīta* in honour of Vīdò Jodhāuta, by Vīthū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतौ विभौ पयंपै वौदौ ...

Identical with (k) above.

(s) राव जोधा रा गौत, pp. 304b-307b. A series of eight *gītas* in honour of rāva Jodhò, by an author unknown. The first begins :—

नग मंडल मेवाड़ निरघतौ ...

Between the second and third, an anonymous *gīta* in honour of rāva Vīdò is inserted. This begins :—

बैठै विषि वियापे विकारि बौहिया ...

(t) राव जोधा तौरथाँ गया रा कवित्त, p. 313a. Two anonymous *chappaya kavittas* commemorating rāva Jodhò's pilgrimage to Prayāga, the Gaṅgā, and Gayā, and his meeting with the Emperor. Beginning :—

(1) धुरि पहिलौ हळ्यौ (?)

घसिय अचमेरहि लगौ | .... etc.

(2) ते आयौ हत्यिरू

राइ रिणमळइंहि जायौ | .... etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 16 :—क्रिसन रुकमणी रौ वेल राज प्रियोराज रौ कहौ.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 96 leaves, but now incomplete in the beginning, owing to the loss of the first 8 leaves. Size  $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ . From 19 to 24 lines per page, and from 16 to 23 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. is adorned with 135 ordinary and worthless pictures, the last of which bears the signature of Mathena Akhē Rāja “चितराम सथेन अखेराज कोशा”. The last page of the MS. bears the date : Bikaner, Samvat 1808.

The MS. contains the same *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī already found in MS. 10, and described above. The *tīkā* is also the same. But the present MS. exhibits readings different from MS. 10, and appears to be quite independent from the latter. Owing to the loss of the first 8 leaves of the MS., the text begins only in the middle of the commentary on stanza 31 :—

... तौ म नै तो यह अकलि उपज क्है। राजावीयां नै गवालां  
किसौ ज्ञाति । . . . , etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 17 :—महाराजा रत्नसिङ्घजी रौ कविता बीठु भोमै रौ कहौ.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 180 leaves,  $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. Each page contains 13 lines of writing, and each line comprises from 12 to 15 *akṣaras*. The writing is all by one and the same hand in bold and clear devanāgarī. The MS. was written at Desanoka, near Bikaner, by Cārana Vīthū Cāvadò, in the year Samvat 1905 (see pp. 141a, and 180a).

The MS. contains :—

(a) कुँवर सिरदारसिङ्घजी रौ बौद्धोटौ बीठु भोमै रामदान रै  
रौ कहियौ, pp. 1a-26b. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha of Bikaner and his son kāvara Sirdār Siṅgha, with spe-

cial reference to the latter's marriage at Devaliyò Pratāpagadha, by Vīthū Bhomò of Desanoka. It is on the whole a very disconnected work, couched in an empty and bombastic form and bearing no mark of originality. It is introduced by a *Ganesāstaka* by Śaṅkarācārya in Sanskrit (pp. 1a-b), and a series of *kavittas* in honour of the Rāthòras from the origin of the 13 śākhās down to Jè Canda of Kānauja and rāva Sihò, and a series of *dūhās* recording the names of the sons of Sihò and his successors of the Bikaner line as far as mahārājā Sūrata Singha (pp. 1b-7b). Next follows a panegyric of mahārājā Ratana Singha—the successor of Sūrata Singha—(pp. 8a-13a); and lastly the description of kāvara Sirdār Singha's, Ratana Singha's son, marriage at Devaliyò Pratāpagadha (pp. 13a-26b). The last-mentioned part of the work is introduced by another enumeration of the ancestors of the Rāthòras from Vijè Canda and Jè Canda down to Ratana Singha and Sirdār Singha. The poem is partly in *dūhās*, and partly in *kavittas* and *chandas*. It closes with the *kavitta* following :—

राजै रतन नरंद  
दखै कौरत दस देसां ।  
गुणां वेद रूपगां  
ज्ञवै हाजरै हमेसां ।  
वृत्तै रौभ वेदगां  
सुद्रव लाखां पोसाखां ।  
खोपावां सासणां  
पसर पांगौ चज्ज पासां ।  
सकवौयां पाल न्यप रतनसा  
धिन धिन कह अंजसै धरा ।  
कौरत राचे करन रौ  
इल साई रै उपरा ॥ (p. 26a).

From the above it is clear that the work was composed during the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Singha.

(b) महाराजा सूरतसिङ्हजी रा मरस्या बौठु भोमै रा कहिया,

pp. 27a-29b. An elegiacal poem commemorating the demise of mahārājā Sūrata Singha of Bikaner (Samvat 1884). By the same Vīthū Bhomò. In 6 *kavittas*, 12 *paddhari chandas*, and 1 *dūhò*. Beginning :—

सत वरतण सुरतेस  
ज्ञवौ शुरज हौंदवांणां ।  
भूपतीयां पत भूप  
करन दुसरौ कहांणां . . . , etc.

(c) महाराजा रतनसिङ्घजी रौ रूपग वौठू भोमै रौ कहियौ,

pp. 29b-44b. Another poem on mahārājā Ratana Singha of Bikaner, by the same Vīthū Bhomō, in *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandas*. Beginning :—

सधर रतन इल सोहौयौ  
कमंधां पत वौकाण ।  
तै पाट प्रतपै रतनसा  
भूप तौयां वंस भांण ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

The subject of the poem is very limited : it is simply a description of the ceremonies and festivities connected with the accession of Ratana Singha, his investiture, and the honours he received from the Emperor of Dilli.

(d) महाराजकँवार सिरदारसिङ्घजी रा कवित वौठू भोमै रा  
कहिया, pp. 45a-48a. A small poem in 8 *kavittas* and 7 *dūhās* in honour of mahārāja kumāra Sirdār Singha, the son of Ratana Singha, by the same Vīthū Bhomō. Beginning :—

अैवासां नरपत अरस  
रहत सत्तुणै रंग ।  
त्रेता सतत्तुग नै कहै  
विध किण आ विरंग ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(e) रतनविलास अथवा गयाप्रकास वौठू भोमै रौ कहियौ,

pp. 49a-70a. A poem in *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandas* in commemoration of mahārājā Ratana Singha's pilgrimage to Gayā (Samvat 1893) and the liberal elargitions made by him there, as well as the marriage of kāvāra Sirdār Singha, which was celebrated on the same occasion. The work begins :—

मिसलत परघै मुसदौयां  
सचव मंत्र सिरदार ।

रामचंद्र जिम रत्नसा

साभ सिरै दरबार ॥ १ ॥

.....  
 ॥ श्री दरबार वाच ॥  
 नौतंत आखै नरंद  
 इम्त वचन उचार ।  
 प्रति फलगु छंड परस्यां  
 आरंभ रचो अपार ॥ ३ ॥ ..., etc.

The author is the same Vīthū Bhomò found above, but the poem contains some fiction, which makes it perhaps less monotonous than the other similar works above mentioned.

(f) महाराजा रत्नमिष्टजौ रौ गौत साणोर, pp. 70b-73a. A *gīta sāncra* in 21 stanzas on the same subject as above. Anonymous, but probably composed by the same Vīthū Bhomò. Beginning :—

महपत रतन रघण सुभ मारग । ..., etc.

(g) करणीजौ रा कवित्त, pp. 73a-74b. A small poem in 5 *kavittas* and 1 *dūhō* in honour of Karanījī, the Cāranī goddess who is worshipped as the protectress of Bikaner. The first 3 *kavittas* briefly summarize all the favours which Karanījī is believed to have bestowed on the Rāthoras of Bikaner, from the time of rāva Riṇa Mala of Maṇdora down to mahārājā Sūrata Siṅgha. Anonymous. Beginning :—

ले आखा रिणमाल  
 आप निज पावां आया ।  
 कमधज नै करनल  
 धरा दे वां वधाया । ..., etc.

(h) महाराजा लिखमौसिष्टजौ रौ गौत तथा कवित्त, pp. 75a-77a. A *gīta sapāñkharò* in four stanzas, and 4 *kavittas* followed by 1 *dūhō*, in honour of mahārāja Likhamī Singha, a brother of Sir-dār Singha. Anonymous. Beginning :—

ओपै विरदां अथाह तै रौ न को दुजौ ईङ्वाहै । ..., etc.

## (i) महाराज गणपतिसिंहनौ रा कवित्त वौठ भोमै रा कहिया,

pp. 77b-83a. Nine *kavittas* and 11 *dūhās* in honour of Gaṇapati Siṅgha, a son of mahārāja Likhamī Siṅgha, by the same Vīthū Bhomò. Beginning :—

माहा ब्रौत झय उणमणौ  
युं बैठौ अकंन।  
इतै शुजस ही आवीयौ  
मिलबा कारण मिंत ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

## (j) राठोडँ रै धैदियाँ रा गैत, pp. 83b-107b. A collection

of *gītas* in honour of the early Rāthòra *rāras* of Marwar, mixed with *gītas* in honour of the *rāvas*, *rājās*, and *mahārājās* of Bikaner, 34 in all. The *gītas* referring to the latter princes are the following :—8 (*rāva* Kādhala); 9, 10, 11, 29, 30 (*rājā* Rāya Siṅgha); 25, 26, 27, 28 (*mahārājā* Anopa Siṅgha); 12, 31, 33 (*mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha); 32, 34 (*mahārājā* Ratana Siṅgha). All the *gītas* are anonymous, except the 12th (Pharasò), the 29th (Vīthū Dhòlū), the 30th (Vīthū Kisanò), the 32nd (GĀDAṄA Maṅgala), the 33rd (Vīthū Bakhatò), and the 34th (Vīthū Bhomò).

## (k) रतनरूपग अथवा रतनजसप्रकास कवित्ते सागरदान करनौ-

दानौत रौ कहियौ, pp. 109a-141a. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha of Bikaner, called *Ratana Rūpaga*, alias *Ratana Jasa Prakāsa*, by Kaviyò Sāgara Dāna, the son of Karanī Dāna (the author of the famous *Sūraja Prakāsa*). The poem begins with an invocation to Gaṇapati, Sarasvatī, Śakti, and Karanījī—the Cāranī goddess—, and then the customary genealogical account. The contents proper are formed by a description of the fort and city of Bikaner, the Darbar, the elephants, the horses, the camels, and lastly the Mahārājā himself, his son Sirdār Siṅgha, and his brother Likhamī Siṅgha. The poem is all in *dūhās* and *chandas*, only the last section, namely the description of the Mahārājā etc., is in *gītas*. Beginning :—

श्रीगणपत सरस्वत सक्त  
उकत समाप उदार ।  
बौक जोधशुत तप बलौ  
वरणु जस विस्तार ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

## (l) रतनविलास यन्त्र, pp 142a-180a. A treatise on metrics and prosody, in which all the examples given of the different

verses have for their subject a description of mahārājā Ratana Singha of Bikaner, and his ancestors, both fabulous and historical. Anonymous. Beginning :—

अकेरदन सिधुरवदन  
सदन माहा सुखकार ।  
सो गनपति सुप्रसन सदा  
विघ्न विडाशनहार ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 18 :—फुटकर दूहा .

A *gotakō*,  $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4''$  in size, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 92 leaves, but now reduced to 86, owing to the loss of 6 external leaves, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Each page contains 13 lines of about 10 *akṣaras*. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand in devanāgari, and appears to be about 150-200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) दूहा महाराजा जसवन्तसिङ्गची रा कहिया, pp. 1a-23b. A series of 216 *dūhās*, on erotic subjects, composed by mahārājā Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur. In Pingala. Incomplete, owing to the loss of the first 2-3 leaves, which contained the first 26 *dūhās* and a part of the 27th. To give an idea of the excellence of the composition, I need only quote the first of the remaining *dūhās*, i.e. the 28th—

सहति झतौ नहि पिय पुलक  
डरत झंतौ अप छांह ।  
निधरक कै कारौ निसा  
धसौ जात वन मांह ॥ २८ ॥

(b) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 14a-66b. A collection of 507 miscellaneous *dūhās* mostly on erotical subjects, amongst which the *Jamāla rā dūhā*, the *Sājana rā dūhā*, etc. .

(c) पच्चसहेली कवि कौहल रौ कही, pp. 67a-76a. A small poem in 67 *dūhās*, the subject of which is a description of five

young women, a *mālāṇa*, a *tambolāṇa*, a *chīpanā*, a *kalālāṇa*, and a *sonārī*, who are met by the poet Chihala at the tank, where they had gone to fetch water during the absence of their husbands, and relate to him the pains of their hearts, arising from the separation from their beloved ones. A peculiar feature of the poem is that each of the five women in describing the state of her mind, uses similes and terms borrowed from the particular art and profession of her husband. A few days later, the Poet meets the five women again, but this time they are in a cheerful mood, because, as they explain to him, their husbands have come back, and are with them. The poem begins :—

दिव्या नगर सुहांवंगा  
अधिक सुचंगां थांन ।  
नांम चंद्रै परगटा  
जनु सुरलोक समांन ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(d) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 77b-85b. Another collection of miscellaneous *dūhās*, on moral and erotic subjects, amongst which the *Sājana rā dūhā* (pp. 82a-84b), and a few *cōpāis* on the *bhāga*—intoxication (pp 80b-80a).

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 19 :—वरस्लपुरगढविजय .

A MS. in the form of a small *gutakò*, 3" x 5" in size. It consists of 46 leaves, of which only 15 are covered with writing. The page facing the first leaf is filled with a picture of Gaṇapati and flower ornaments. Several other pages are also decorated with flower ornaments and painted in different colours. The text is written very accurately on six lines for page, each line containing an average of 20 *akṣaras*. The MS. was written in Samvat 1769, Māgha sudi 5, probably by the hand of the author himself, who must have presented it to mahārājā Sujāṇa Singha. This conjecture is supported by the fact of the accuracy and elegance of the MS.

The work contained in the MS. is styled as महाराज  
श्रीसुजाणसिंघजीवरस्लपुरगढविजय in the colophon at the end. In MS. 21 (f) below, the same work is designated with a still bigger name, to wit: महाराजा श्रीसुजाणसिंघजी रौ रासौ. In fact, it

is but a small poem of 68 verses, *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandas*, couched in the most magniloquent form, but deriving its subject from a quite ordinary event, the importance of which is greatly exaggerated. This is briefly the following. A caravan from Multan, while passing through the territory of Varasalapura, had been robbed by the Bhātīs of the place. Mahārājā Sujāna Singha, on hearing of the aggression, immediately despatched a force to besiege Varasalapura, and shortly afterwards went himself in person and pitched his tents under the walls of the above-said fort. In the skirmish that ensued, a Fateh Singha, one of the men of Sujāna Singha, was killed. The siege, however, was raised shortly afterwards, as Lakha Dhīra, the Bhātī rāva of the place, came to terms and was pardoned. The subjects described at more length in the poem are : the consultations of mahārājā Sujāna Singha with his chief officials, especially the eunuch Ānanda Rāma, the marching of the Bikaneri force, and the fight with the Bhātīs.

The poem begins :—

॥ दोहा ॥ सरसत माता सुमत द्यौ

सुभ द्यौ अक्षर माय ।

वौकां न्यप वौकानयर

गुणे रिभाउ गाय ॥ १ ॥

.....

॥ कवित्त ॥ सुनहु कथा संबंध

भयौ इक आश्विज भारी ।

हैंगहार जो जोग

टरै न न काह्व टारै ।

मूलारंभ मुलतांण

मरे काफलो भारे ।

वलत वित्त वौकांण

माल गा भाटी मारे ।

वौकांण आंण दीवांण वर

भरन भौर सभ भर सुभर ।

आव नै साह दरबार मैं

कहौय वात सब विवह कर ॥ ३ ॥ . . . , etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 20 :—फुटकर दूहा सङ्घंह तथा महेवा कौ समै .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 156 leaves,  $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. From 14 to 17 lines per page, and about 22 *akṣaras* per line. The last 12 leaves are blank. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand in clear *devanāgarī* script. It was written between *Samvat* 1923 (p. 97a) and 1924 (p. 144b), at Bikaner. The name of the copyist is given p. 97a as Rāma Candra.

The MS. contains two different works, to wit :

(a) फुटकर दूहाँ रौ सङ्घंह, pp. 1a-97a. A very rich collection of miscellaneous bardic *dūhās*, referring to famous Rajput chiefs, both legendary and historical. The collection includes poems of various size going from a single *dūhō* to 111 *dūhās*. All the *dūhās*, with a very few exceptions, are anonymous. In the list below, I have given, in an alphabetical order, all the names of the personages who form the subject of the different poems, excluding from the list only scattered and fragmentary *dūhās*, which it would have been too long to classify and even to mention :—

अखैराज सोनिगरै रा दूहा २२, pp. 24b-25b.

अमरसिंह गजसिंहौत रा दूहा कुखलिया ८०, pp. 79a-85a.

ईल्है चावडै रा दूहा ११, pp. 21b-22a.

ऊगै वालै रा दूहा २२, pp. 14a-15a.

ऊनडै रा दूहा २०, pp. 20b-21b.

ओढै रा दूहा ६, p. 23a.

करण सगतसिंहौत रा दूहा ६, pp. 89a-b.

करण लाखाउत रा दूहा ८, pp. 50b-51a.

करमसौ लूणकरणौत रा दूहा ३, p. 4b.

कलै रायमलौत रा दूहा १२, pp. 91a-92a.

काक्षवै रा दूहा ७, pp. 26a-b.

- कान्ह सत्रसलौत रा दूहा २२, pp. 18b-19b.  
 कान्दडे सोनिगरै रा दूहा ४, p. 55b.  
 किसनसिङ्ग उदैसिङ्गौत रा दूहा १११, pp. 72b-79a.  
 केसरीसिङ्ग भगवानदासौत रा दूहा ६, p. 72a.  
 गङ्गाजी रा दूहा ३३ (प्रिथीराज रा कहिया), pp. 95b-97a.  
 गाँगे डूँगरसौचौत रा दूहा १५, pp. 25b-26a.  
 गाँगे राव रा दूहा ६, pp. 28a-b.  
 गोपालदास मुरताणौत रा दूहा ६, pp. 92a-b.  
 गोयन्दास ऊहडे रा दूहा ६, pp. 72a-b.  
 चाचगदे वाँचाउत रा दूहा २०, pp. 16a-17a.  
 चाँप चेमऊत रा दूहा ४४, pp. 6b-8b.  
 जखरै रा दूहा १२, pp. 12a-b.  
 जगतसिङ्ग मानसिङ्गौत रा दूहा १०, pp. 59a-b.  
 जगतसिङ्ग मानसिङ्गौत रा दूहा ६, p. 66a.  
 जगतसिङ्ग मानसिङ्गौत रा दूहा ५, p. 66b.  
 जगतसिङ्ग राणै रा दूहा ४८, pp. 85b-88b.  
 जगमाल मालाउत रा दूहा ४, pp. 58a-b.  
 जसवन्त मानसिङ्गौत रा दूहा ३, p. 50b.  
 जसै हरिधवलौत रा दूहा ११, pp. 22b-23a.  
 जेसल धवलौत रा दूहा १०, pp. 68b-69a.  
 जेसै कवाटौत रा दूहा २४, pp. 5b-6b.  
 जेसै चुगलौत रा दूहा ६, pp. 24a-b.  
 जोधै राव रा दूहा १६, pp. 64b-65b.  
 झाँझणसौ रा दूहा ६, pp. 32a-b.  
 तमाइचौ पातिसाह रा दूहा १६, pp. 43b-44a.  
 दलै जाम रा दूहा २६, pp. 4a-5b.  
 दादुचै पठाण रा दूहा २६, pp. 1b-3a.

- दुगाइचै रा दूहा ५, pp. 69a-b.  
 धाँधल आसथानौत रा दूहा ५, p. 51b.  
 धारू आनलौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 20a-b.  
 धौरै तेजसीचौत रा दूहा ४, pp. 93b-94a.  
 नागारजण सारङ्गौत रा दूहा २७, pp. 17a-18b.  
 पतै सूँडै रा दूहा ९, p. 32a.  
 पाल्हण कमारौत रा दूहा ५, p. 68a.  
 पौठवै रा दूहा १६, pp. 1a-b.  
 प्रताप राणै रा दूहा ११, pp. 29b-30a.  
 बाँधरै रा दूहा ६, pp. 23a-b.  
 भाखरसौ सोडै रा दूहा ६, p. 13a.  
 भारमल प्रियौराजौत रा दूहा ३, p. 58b.  
 भौम करणौत रा दूहा ४, p. 71b.  
 मण्डलीक सत्रसलौत रा दूहा ११, pp. 19b-20a.  
 महणसौ स्वरञ्जत रा दूहा २४, pp. 15a-16a  
 मानसिङ्ग अखैराजौत रा दूहा ३, p. 50b.  
 मानसिङ्ग भगवन्तसिङ्गौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 58b-59a.  
 मूँजै वाठेल रा दूहा १५, pp. 3b-4a.  
 मूलवै रा दूहा १२, pp. 31b-32a.  
 मोकल राणै रा दूहा ३५, pp. 61a-63a.  
 राघोदास खौयावत रा दूहा ८, pp. 93a-b.  
 राणगदे सोलङ्गौ रा दूहा ५, p. 22a.  
 राणुचै चङ्गवाण रा दूहा १०, pp. 40a-b.  
 रामदास जैमलौत रा दूहा २५, pp. 66b-67b.  
 रायसाल रा दूहा ८, p. 90a.  
 रायसिङ्ग रा दूहा ५, p. 92b.  
 रावल तेजसीचौत रा दूहा ५, pp. 30a-b.

राहू महङ्गौत रा दूहा ६, p. 12b.

रिणमल राव रा दूहा १४, pp. 69b-70a.

रेसाम रा दूहा १२, pp. 3a-b.

लाखै पूलाणी रा दूहा १३, pp. 60b-61a.

वणारौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 23b-24a.

वाघ ठाकुरसौचौत रा दूहा १२, pp. 70b-71a.

वाघै जैतसौचौत कोटडियै रा दूहा २३, pp. 10b-12a.

विजै देवडै रा दूहा ६, pp. 41a-b.

विजैसौ रा दूहा १०, pp. 30b-31a.

वौकमसौ चज्जवाण रा दूहा ८, pp. 29a-b.

वौदै भाटौ पूगलियै रा दूहा १० pp. 27b-28a.

वैरसल खङ्गारौत रा दूहा ८, p. 91a.

समरसौ चज्जवाण रा दूहा ८, p. 56a.

साँग नगराजौत रा दूहा ६, p. 31a.

साँगै रा ण रा दूहा ६, p. 29b.

सिवै काँधलौत रा दूहा १७, pp. 13a-14a.

सौँधलराउत रा दूहा १३, pp. 28b-29a.

सूरजमल खौँवाउत रा दूहा ४, p. 47a.

सूरसिङ्ग भगवानदासौत रा दूहा ७, p. 93a.

सूरै मेहाउत रा दूहा २७, pp. 26b-27b.

सोनिङ्ग सौहाउत रा दूहा १५, pp. 59b-60b.

सोनिङ्ग सौहाउत रा दूहा ६, pp. 66a-b.

हमौर गोहिल रा दूहा ४५, pp. 8b-10b.

हमौर राणै रा दूहा ३२, pp. 63a-64b.

(b) महोवा कौ समौ प्रिथीराजरासा मायलौ, pp. 98a-144b.

The *Mahovā kō samō*, a chapter of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsō* by Canda. Very incorrect. Beginning :—

कहत क्वंद पन क्वंद पट  
 कोध उदंगल सोय ।  
 चडवांन चंदेल कुल  
 कंदल उपज न होय ॥१॥ ..., etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 21 :—फुटकर कविता .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 307 leaves,  $11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8''$  in size. The last 60 leaves are blank. About 30 lines of writing per page, and about 25 *aksaras* per line. Written by two hands, very similar to one another (*Mūdharō Rāja Rūpa*, p. 130a, *Mūdharō Kisora* (?), p. 221b), at Desanoka, between Samvat 1797 (pp. 94a, 130a), and 1811 (p. 18b), in devanāgarī. Very inaccurate, but important on account of the rich mine of commemorative songs it contains.

The MS. contains :—

(a) राजा रायसिङ्हजी रो वेल, pp. 1a-2a. A poem in 43 *veliyā gitas*, in honour of rājā Rāya Siṅha of Bikaner, by an author unknown. It contains an account of the military exploits of Rāya Siṅha from the victories in Gujarat to the contest he had with Akbar, owing to his refusal to surrender Teja Sī, the man who had offended a father-in-law of the Emperor, his name Nasīr Khān. Beginning :—

पित भगत रायसंघ भगत परम गुरु  
 आंणां वरतांवणा अदल ।  
 तै बांधीया तिके बिड पांने  
 कण्डोरा ऊपरे कंगल ॥२॥ ..., etc.

(b) राजा सुरसिङ्हजी रो वेल गाडण चेलै रो कहौ, pp. 2a-3a.

A poem in the same metre as above, 31 stanzas in all, in honour of rājā Sūra Siṅha of Bikaner, composed by Cārana Gāḍāṇa Colō. This is the poem which, according to the tradition, won its author a *lākhapasāva* from rājā Sūra Siṅha. The work falls into two parts : an enumeration of the most distinguished men in the different branches of the Rāṭhōṛa tribe, to each of whom

Sūra Singha is compared, in turn; and a description of the virtues, prowess, liberality, learning, etc., of Sūra Singha, without any direct allusion to any historical event. Beginning :—

सुरपति हूँ प्रसन संमप मति सरसति  
दे मति गुणपति वयण दृति ।  
पति भुयपति सूर उचता पति  
यह वाराण्णां खेड़पति ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(c) राजा सूरसिङ्घजी रौ चाटकौ बारठ राजसिङ्घ प्रतापमलौत रौ कहियौ, pp. 3a-4b. A poem in 41 *trāṭakā gitas*, 7 *dūhās*, and 1 *gāhā*, in honour of the same rājā Sūra Singha, composed by Cāraṇa Bāratha Rāja Singha. The subject is for the greatest part derived from Sūra Singha's war with his brother Dalapata Singha, for the succession to the *gaddi* of Bikaner. Beginning :—

करण सदिन गंगेव कक्ष<sup>1</sup>  
भारथ पथि सुभल ।  
सिध संकर रायसंघ सुत  
मारु सूरजमल ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(d) राजकुमार अनोपसिङ्घजी रौ वेल गाडण वौरभाणा ठाकुरसौ-चैत रौ कहौ, pp. 4b-5b. A poem in 41 *veliyā gitas* in honour of rājakumāra Anopa Singha, the son of rājā Karāṇa Singha of Bikaner, by Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Vīra Bhāṇa.

(e) वौदावत करमसेण हिमतसिङ्घौत रौ झमाल गाडण गोवरधन लिखमौदासौत रौ कहौ, pp. 6a-7b. A poem in 32 *jhamāla gitas*, celebrating the victory obtained by Vīdāvata Karama Sena Himat Singhota over Ūmar Khān at Fatehpur during the reign of mahārājā Anopa Singha of Bikaner. By Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Govardhana. Beginning :—

गुणपति देवौ द्यो गुण  
जस वर दायक जौह ।  
कंमो वखाणू मुगत कर  
सौह तणौ थह सौह । . . . , etc.

<sup>1</sup> Sic, for कक्ष?

(f) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्हजी रौ रासौ महात्मा जोगीदास रौ कहियौ, pp. 7b-10a. The same work as contained in MS. 19 described above, only under a different title.

(g) राठोड़ अजबसिङ्ह गङ्गासिङ्हौत रौ नौसाञ्ची पेखलौ सामै रौ कहौ, pp. 10a-13b. A poem in 48 *nīsānī* verses, in honour of Ajab Siingha, thākura of Mahājana, who was killed in a fight with the Bhātīs and the Joiyās, during the reign of mahārājā Anopa Singhā of Bikaner. The poem starts from the rebellion of the Bhātīs of Khārabārō and their alliance with the Joiyās. Previously to his death in battle, the thākura of Mahājana had obtained from mahārājā Anopa Singhā the grant of Khārabārō. The name of the author of the *nīsānī* is given as Pekhanò Sāmò (?) in the MS., and the title of the work is given as follows : *śrī vāra Rāthōra Ajab Siingha[ī] Gaṅgā Saṅghōta Viko Ratana Sīhōta nu Pekhanè Sāmē rī kahī*. The poem begins :—

करण्हार कुजरत करौम : जै सिसट उपाई :  
 साठ तिह थौ मेदनौ सोहू धंधेलाई :  
 समरु देवौ सारदा : मुभु अषर दे माई :  
 आधा सूर राठोड़ पर : अधा सब लुकाई :  
 कनवज झ उठीये कंमध : वांके वरदाई :  
 कोट महेवा माणीया : कर आंपंग राई :  
 जोधै जौ कौया जोधपुर : रस नौवटि काई :  
 जोधै घर विकमायत झवा : जिण परज ठंभाई :  
 वौकानेर करावीया : ठावौ ठकराई :  
 छतां आगै पेषंगा : सच अघै लाई :  
 अंनमौ राजा अनोपसिंघ चोकुट निवाई ॥ १ ॥ . . . etc.

(h) फुटकर कविता, pp. 14a-56a. A collection of 280 miscellaneous commemorative songs, almost all *gītas*, except for a few *kavittas* and two small poems : the *Rūpaka Savaīyā rāva Amara Siinghañ Gajasinghōta rā* (pp. 15b-18b), and the *Mayāna Kotūhalā* (pp. 18b-21a). The former of the two poems has been classed separately below. The songs are very much mixed, and are given without any order, so that it would be too long to give any particular account of their subjects or of their authors. Besides, the text is so incorrect that it does hardly deserve so

much study. It may suffice to record that the greatest part of the songs are the same as found in other collections. The following songs referring to the early Rāṭhōṛa rulers of Bikaner, however, deserve particular mention :—

12th : गौत रावत कांधल रौ (खनाणे खंडे...),

13th : गौत राव लूणकरण रौ (खल भोम...) (by Mahārū Lolō),

14th : कवित्त राव जैतसौ रौ (गुजारव गैमरां...), (by the same),

154th : गौत राव कल्याणमल रौ (माछां महरांण...) (by Bāra-tha Āsō),

155th : गौत राव कल्याणमल रौ (खरहंड मेल...) (by Mahārū Cāgō),

157th : गौत दलपत रायसिङ्हौत रौ (भागौ भै वात...)

(i) राव अमरसिङ्ह गजसिङ्हौत रा रूपक सवइया हरिदास रा कहिया. pp. 15b-18b. A poem by Hari Dāsa, a Bhāta, in honour of rāva Amara Singhā, the eldest son of rājā Gaja Singhā of Jodhpur, who was excluded from the succession to the *gaddi* of his fathér, and met a violent death at the Imperial Court, where he was serving. In 39 *savaiyās* and 1 *vacanikā*. Beginning :—

प्रथंम मनाऊ देवौ सारद कौ सेव करुं  
दूसरै गणेस देव याथना उसौ सजू। . . . , etc.

(j) अचलदास खौचौ रौ वचनिका, pp. 56a-62a. The same work as found in MS. 15 (c) and described above (pp. 41-2), but with different readings. Beginning :—

वौसहयि विशोल  
तै वौसहयि विशोलिजै। . . . , etc.

(k) फुटकर कविना, pp. 62a-231a. A collection of miscellaneous commemorative songs in different metres : *gītas*, *kavittas*, *dūhās*, *chandas*, *nīśānīs*, etc. Mixed like section (h) above. Interspersed with the minor songs, there are several poems of a certain bulk, and these have been classed under separate heads below. The songs which refer to the Rāṭhōṛas of Bikaner have been arranged in chronological order in the synopsis following :—

राव वौकैजी रा गौत ५ :

1. Beginning : विठ्ठै अंग..., p. 63b.
2. „ : वैरायां लाइ विसम..., p. 66b.
3. „ : हीसार वहं मगल (sic)...., p. 66b.
4. „ : बभौषण जोय..., p. 100b.
5. „ : दिन पांच तके..., p. 100b.

राव जैतसीजी राम गैत १ :

Beginning : सर्भे सुर असुराण..., p. 222b

राव कल्याणमलजी राम गैत १ :

Beginning : पड़े तेण पड़टाव..., p. 120a (Sūjò Na[ga]rājòta)

राजा रायमिहृंजी राम गैत ६ :

1. Beginning : रिम सेन सुगह..., p. 100a.
2. „ : चेभुयण तखत..., *ibid.*
3. „ : प्राताल तठै..., *ibid.*
4. „ : पूकै नद पांच..., *ibid.* (Gādaṇa Netò).
5. „ : सिर दातारां..., p. 100b (Bāraṭha Sākara).
6. „ : वडौ स्तर..., p. 101a (Āḍhò Durasò)
7. „ : घर हरे पाखरे..., *ibid.*
8. „ : नमो सिंघ जणियार..., *ibid.* (Bāratha Keso Dāsa).
9. „ : वसधा राव जोध..., p. 101b (Āsiyò Dūdò).

राज राममिहृंजी राम गैत ३ कवित १ :

1. Beginning : धुबे नौसाण..., p. 63b.
2. „ : रच फोजां पाधर..., p. 147a (Bāraṭha Keso Dāsa).
3. „ : सरणाई चरण..., *ibid.* (Rāṭhòra Prithī Rāja).
4. „ : ओक फरस..., p. 153a (ditto).

राजा दलपतमिहृंजी राम गैत २ :

1. Beginning : दला दियतौ ओलभा..., p. 134b (Rāṭhòra Prithī Rāja).

2. Beginning : दल साह दुरत..., p. 135a.

### राजा सूरसिङ्गजी रा गैत २ :

1. Beginning : अखा पाल काधाल..., p. 67b.

2. „ : वदै ताहि आकाहि..., *ibid.*

### राज किसनसिङ्गजी रौ गैत १ :

Beginning : पड़ौ लग मेर..., p. 113b.

### राजा करणसिङ्गजी रौ गैत १ :

Beginning : नरां नाह पातसाह..., p. 135a.

### महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजी रा गैत १० :

1. Beginning : धौरज धरे..., p. 121a (*Vīthū Jhājhaṇa*).

2. „ : सता सैधरां सरूपी..., p. 121b (*Bāratha Goindāsa*).

3. „ : धरा धूतारौ..., *ibid.* (*Āsiyò Rāmò*).

4. „ : घट उलटे..., *ibid.* (*Bāratha Amara Dāsa*).

5. „ : अंन कारौ धरा..., p. 122a.

6. „ : करे पांग सुरतांग..., *ibid.* (*Āsiyò Bhopata*).

7. „ : सुबे दखण सोहौयौ..., pp. 122a-b.

8. „ : दले पांगलो..., p. 122b.

9. „ : अकल वौर..., p. 125a (*Gādaṇa Āī Dāna*).

10. „ : दलां साहरां वाह..., p. 231a (*Bhojaga Sakaramaṇa*).

### राज पदमसिङ्गजी रा गैत द्वे कवित्त २ नौसाणी २ :

1. Beginning : पग लागा साप..., p. 125b.

2. „ : भाई सुज भला..., *ibid.*

3. „ : करां जोड़ीयां..., p. 126a (*Sādū Vījò*).

4. „ : सूरां बागलां..., p. 126b (*Sūghò Kānhò*).

5. „ : झबे वौच छंबघास..., p. 127a.

6. „ : लख पाखर सूर..., *ibid.* (*Ratanū Sūra Dāsa*).

1-2. Beginning : गञ्ज अगार..., p. 126a (Sādū Kūbhò).

1. „ : इल् साका..., pp. 126a-b.

2. „ : सेवा कर श्रौराम..., pp. 65a-b.

राज केमरै मिछुंनी रौ गैत :

1. Beginning : उरां करां कसरां..., pp. 127a-b.

1. „ : चगथां जग चाला चल..., pp. 65b-66b.

महाराजा सुजाखसिङ्हनी रौ गैत १ :

Beginning : घड़ौ वात दोय..., p. 70b (Nādū Mallò).

महाराजा गजसिङ्हनी रा गैत ७ :

1. Beginning : पलम जैम लौधं..., p. 190b (Bārātha Satī Dāna).

2. „ : रुडै तंबालां..., *ibid.* (Bārātha Mehò).

3. „ : मिले मेर जिम..., *ibid.* (Bārātha Satī Dāna).

4. „ : सबल दाखौयै..., p. 191a.

5. „ : गंमर धारौयां चोगुण..., *ibid.*

6. „ : हारे पिड़ रतन..., *ibid.* (Bārātha Jagannātha).

7. „ : कहे ओम जोधाण..., p. 191b.

(l) दातार सर रौ संवादौ बारठ साँकर रौ कहियौ pp. 64a-b.

The same work as contained in MSS. 6(b), and 13(c) above.  
Beginning :—

बल् आगै चिङ्ग भवण  
रायहरि हथ पसास्तौ | . . . , etc.

(m) [भालै] जसै धवलैर रा कगलिया बारठ ईमरदार्म रा  
कहिया, pp. 77a-79a. A poem in honour of Jasò Dhavalòta,  
a Jhālò chief, by Bārātha Isara Dāsa. In 37 *kundaliyā* stan-  
zas and a *kalasa rō gīta*. Beginning :—

इलां भालां होवसौ  
सौघ लथोबथ |  
धर पेलौ अपणावनौ  
का आपंगड़ी परहट | . . . , etc.

(n) करनौजी रा कवित्त, pp. 84a-87a. A series of 44 *chapa-paya kavittas* in honour of Mātā Karanījī, the well-known Cāraṇī goddess protectress of Bikaner, by Cōhatha, a Cārana who apparently lived under the reign of mahārājā Sujāṇa Singha. The *kavittas* particularly mention all the occasions on which Karanījī came to the help of the Rāthōras of Bikaner, from the time of rāva Vīkò down to the time of mahārājā Sujāṇa Singha, but mostly insist on events happened during the times of rāva Vīkò and rāva Jēta Sī. The first *kavitta* runs as follows :—

आज झया आणंद  
आज वषत दन वलैया ।  
  
आज हुया आणंद  
सुजस पाजा सांभलैया ।  
  
आज झया आणंद  
आज अंन धंन अपारां ।  
  
आज झया आणंद  
रिजक खुला को गरां (;) ।  
आणंद झया मंन चाहतां  
सुख फल पायो सेवरो ।  
परसौयो थांन पतसाह रो  
दरसंग करनांव रो ॥ १ ॥ ...

(o) राजा गजमिङ्जी रा भूलणा बारठ राजसौ प्रतापमलौत रा कहिया, pp 91a-94a. A poem in 17 *jhūlanās* describing the exploits of rājā Gaja Singha of Jodhpur, by Cārana Bāraṭha Rāja Sī, the son of Pratāpa Mala. Beginning :—

आरच्या ॥ सुंडाढंड प्रसंनो  
उमया मात तात सिव अंमर ।  
अगेवांण सुरांणो  
पै लगे मांगु गुणपति ॥ १ ॥

भूलणा ॥ पै लगे गुणप झ तेण अगेवांणा । ..., etc.

(p) राव सूरताना देवडै रा भूलणा आकै दृश्सै रा कहिया, pp. 130a-132a. A poem in 27 *jhūlanās* in honour of rāva Sūratāna of Sirohī, by Ādhō Durasō. Beginning :—

सांम गुणै सुपसंन झं सुर अगेवाणं  
 सुंडालंड प्रचंड मे सौध बुध धराणं  
 मेक डसण पै लंबोवर फरसा धर पाणं . . . , etc.

(q) राठौड़ कले रायमलौत ग कण्डलिया आ यै दूँहि रा कहिया,

pp 165b-167b. A poem in 17 *kunīlīyīts* in honour of Rāthòra Kalò Rāyamalòta, lord of Sivāñò, by Āsiyò Dūdò. Beginning :—

दो देवी सचा वयंग  
 वाषांगु कलौयांग |  
 तेरह साष संमधरंग  
 रुप नवे गठ राण | . . . , etc.

(r) राणै हमीर गिराथभोर रै ग कवित्त, pp. 171b-173a. A

series of 21 *chappaya kavittas* commemorating the stubborn resistance offered by rāñò Hamira of Rinathambhora to the Muhammadan invaders, and his heroic death. Anonymous. The first *kavitta* begins :—

कौधा गुनह अपार  
 क्वाड दिलौ तै आचे |  
 मै क्वीना नवलाख  
 साह माण फुरमाचे | . . . , etc.

(s) बाणवेधकथा प्रिथैराजगामा माहनौ, pp. 178b-189a. The *Bānavedhakathā*, being a *khanḍa* or chapter of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsō* by Bhāta Canda.

(t) राव जैनसौ ग कट पधडौ बागठ मृजै नगराजैत रा कहिया, pp. 196b-208a. The same work as MS. 15 (i) described above, and apparently also copied from it.

(u) पाबूनौ ग कन्द वेठ पदमै पानावत रा कहिया, pp. 208a-210b. A poem in 95 *chandas* in honour of Pābūjī, the well-known Rāthòra deified hero, by Cāraṇa Vīthū Padamò Pātāvata. Beginning :—

आरज्या ॥ सुरसती सुपसनो  
 दुज सत हंस वाहंगौ देवी |  
 देवयणां वर दनो  
 अवरल वाण भेद तत अष्टर ॥ . . . , etc.

(v) महाराजा अनोपमिङ्गनी रै सतियाँ रा कवित्त, pp. 231a-b.

A series of 11 *kavittas* celebrating the *satis* who mounted the funeral pyre of mahārājā Anopa Singha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1755. By Bāratha (?) Sākara. The first *kavitta* begins :—

प्रणमि देव गणपति  
सुरां सरसति सुर रांगौ।  
बाषाणु राठबड़  
विमल दे अवरल वांगौ।..., etc.

(w) ऊमदे भट्टियाणी रा कवित्त बाठठ आसै रा कहिया,

pp. 231b-233a. The same work as MS. 13 (b) above.

The last 15 pages of the MS. (pp. 233a-247a) do not contain any work of bardic interest.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 22 :—राठौड़ रतनसौ रौ वेल पँवार अखैराज रा कवित्त वगैरा फुटकर .

A MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, cloth-bound,  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}'' - 5\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. The present number of leaves is 68, but several leaves appear to have broken away and gone lost both at the beginning and the end. From 10 to 15 lines of writing per page, and from 15 to 28 *aksaras* per line. The MS. was apparently all written by one hand, about the year Samvat 1698 (see p. 23a).

The *gutakò* contains a number of uninteresting mystic-erotic songs, in different *rāgas*, which are not worth mentioning, and amongst them also the bardic works following :—

(a) फुटकर कवित्त, pp. 5b, 62a, 63b. Four *chappaya kavittas* in honour of Ahamad, Jahāngīr, and rāṇò Bhīma.

(b) नव भाखा, pp. 17b-19b. The same contents as MS. 26 (f), q.v. below.

(c) पाढ़िगत. pp. 25a-b, and again pp. 30b-31b. A curious little poem, or rather song, by a *pandit* Sūra Dāsa, in honour

of rāva Kalyāṇa Mala of Bikaner, imitative of the different sounds of horses, elephants, men, etc., in the Bikaner army. Beginning :—

मेघ हरव गुंजइ जिम गयवर  
हय हौंसत पायक षग करि  
सूरदास पंडित असुवर गणि  
पाडिगत किल्यांगराय भणि ॥ १ ॥  
हों हों हों हों हों हों हों हय हौंसत हक्कार वरं । . . . , etc.

(d) अकबर रा सवाइया चौनोड़ लियौ नै समै रा, pp. 25b-26a.

A small poem in 3 *savaiya* stanzas, commemorating Akbar's capture of Citora. In Piṅgaṇa. Beginning :—

ग्रीधन बाज पाठस (१) लेघनि खर्ग थ (?) इंद्र सजोगन त्युं ।  
सो रसरंगं दघांसू कौ अंगन क्षोहंडतइं पर रुडन स्युं । . . . , et c.

(e) पँवार अखैराज राठोड़ रन्सौ रा कवित्त, pp. 35a-41a. A

poem in 18 *chappaya kavittas* by an author unknown, commemorating a fight which took place between Akhē Rāja, the Pāvāra chief of Piśāgaṇa, and Ratana Sī, the Rāṭhōra chief of the neighbouring village of Kūrakī. In the fight, Akhē Rāja, who had invaded his neighbour's territory, was killed, his men ignominiously taking to their heels. The poem begins :—

कांठलौया धर काज  
हङ्गआ आगइं अणहेसां ।  
अेका अेक अभंग  
रोस सांसह नरेस ।  
अजइपुर मेड़तइ  
आद वकवाद न क्षडइ ।  
करमचंद वौर गुरु  
आभ थांभा बे उडइ ।  
कमधज्ज पमार कड़क्खया  
वदइ करारे वच्चने ।  
संतोष सांध मेटइ सयल  
मांनइ नह कारण मने ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(f) राठौड़ रतनसी खौँवावत रौ वेलि, pp. 49b-59a.<sup>1</sup> A small but valuable poem in 66 *veliyā gītas*, by an author unknown, in honour of Ratana Sī, the Īdāvata Rāthōra chief of Jētāraṇa. The poem commemorates Ratana Sī's courage in facing an Imperial force which had been despatched against him, and the glorious death he met in the battle. Throughout the poem the author has developed the simile of the hero who like a bridegroom goes to spouse the enemy army, a simile common in bardic poetry. The poem begins :—

सुप्रसन ज्ञ सुरराये (sic) सारदा  
विमल सर आषर वयण ।  
कलिजुग रुषमागद राव कमधज  
राजा वाषाणौसि रयण ॥१॥..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 23 :—फुटकर स्लोक .

A MS. in the form of a *gutikō*, numbering altogether 386 leaves, of which the first 10 are separate from the rest and apparently originally formed part of another *gutikō*, and the last 42 are blank. The numeration begins from leaf 11 (marked 1), and continues till leaf 244 (marked 234). Pn. 34b-52a are also blank. Size  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' - 6\frac{1}{2}''$ . From 10 to 12 lines of writing per page, and from 14 to 20 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. was written almost all by Sāvala Dāsa Sāgāvata (see MS. 15, above) during the period Samvat 1640 (Akbarpura, p. 55a) - Samvat 1656 (Jūnāgadha, p. 25b), and afterwards. Leaves 55-213 represent the oldest part of the *gutikō*, which was written apparently between Samvat 1640 and 1645 (Nāgapura, p. 1a), when the *gutikō* was enlarged by the external addition of new leaves and re-bound (see note at p. 1a).

The main contents of the *gutikō*, leaving aside unimportant and extraneous matters, are briefly the following :—

(a) रसिकसंजीवनौ सभाषितपुर्विचक्ता, pp. 55a-213a. A collection of 1,053 Sanskrit verses, mostly good-sayings, from different sources, made or caused to be made by the above-mentioned Sāvala Dāsa between Samvat 1640 and 1645, and afterwards.

The collection is introduced p. 55a by the following note, which is not without interest :—

खल्ति श्रीमदिक्षमार्कराज्यात्संवत् १६४० वर्षे शाके १५०५ प्रवर्त्त-  
माने.....ज्येष्ठमासे । कृष्णपक्षे । एकादशां तिथौ ।.....  
महाराजाधिराजमहाराइश्रीरायसिंहजीविजयराज्ये । श्रीचकबरपुर-  
दुर्गमध्ये । रेशावया: सरितः समौपे । प्रथमं हडफा इतिनाम्नि ग्रामे ।  
राजि श्रीसांवलदासजी विनोदार्थं सुभाषितपुस्तिका कारिता । रसिक-  
संजीवनीतिनाम्नैषा पुस्तिकाल्लि ।...

(b) झोकरत्नानि, pp. 2a-15a. Another collection of Sanskrit  
verses taken from different sources, made by the same Sāvala  
Dāsa, and introduced by 5 verses amongst which the following :—

नानाग्रंथसमुद्देभ्यः झोकरत्नान्यनेकशः ।  
उद्भूत्यैकत्रचक्रे [३]सौ सांवलाख्यो महीपतिः ॥ ३ ॥  
धीमतां कंठभूषार्थमात्मनस्य कुतूहलात् ।  
एत्रपौत्रादिशिक्षायै सर्वभूतहिते रथः ॥ ४ ॥..., etc.

(c) गाहाकोसं, pp. 22b-26a. A collection of 40 Prakrit  
*gāhās* of an erotic nature, caused to be copied by Sāvala Dāsa  
at Jūnāgadhā in Samvat 1656. Beginning :—

नमिय हरिपाइपउम सरस्सईए मदालगमण्णैए ।  
सुललियगाहाकोसं भणामि सिंगाररसकलियं ॥ १ ॥  
ओचिटूय बहि बारेको उन्नपयोहरा विसालच्छौ ।..., etc.

(d) राव जैतसौ है साथ काम आया तियाँ रानाप, pp. 26b-27b.  
A list of the *sirdārs* of Bikaner, who fell with rāva Jēta Si (in  
the fight with Māla De of Jodhpur in Samvat 1598). Beginning :—

महाराजाधिराज महाराजाश्रीश्रीजैतसंहजी है साथि अत[रा]  
राठोड़ [ठा]कुर मारौया रां नावां हौ विगति ॥ राठोड़ः सांगो संसार-  
चंदोत १ ॥ राठोड़ः रांमदास सांगाउत बप बेटो बेडं २ ॥ ..., etc.

(e) राजा रायसिंहनौ रौ पश्चिम, pp. 223a-225a. A copy of the last 26 lines in the big Sanskrit inscription of rājā Rāya Siṅha incised on the *Sūrajapola* gate in the Fort of Bikaner. Differing from the inscription only for the omission of 3 stanzas, and the transposition of another. Beginning :—

॥ ओं ॥ वर्षे पंचत्रसक्तिनिमिते मासे तपस्ये सिंते पक्षे देवगुरौ  
नवम्यपगते आघातमैत्रीयुजे ,... etc.

(f) रायसंहपूर्वजागागर्णम्, pp. 226a-232b. A series of 37 Sanskrit *ślokas* recording all the names of the ancestors of Rāya Siṅha of Bikaner from Nārāyaṇa down to rāva Kalyāna Mala. Identical with the contents of the first 67 lines in the inscription of Rāya Siṅha mentioned above, except for different readings and omissions in two or three places. The *ślokas* are introduced by a bombastic eulogy of the *Sūryavamśis*, in Sanskrit prose. The *ślokas* contain almost only bare names. I quote as an illustration the following :—

वरदायौसेननामा तनुचोतुनवक्रपः ।  
तदात्मजः सौतरामो रामभक्तिपरायणः ॥ ५२ ॥  
सौतरामस्य तनयो [न]पचक्रश्चरोमणिः ।  
रायसौहा इतिख्यातः शौयवौ यैसमन्वितः ॥ ५३ ॥ .., etc.

(g) ठौकानेर तथा जेसलमेर रौ पौटियाँ रा बन्नि, p. 233a. Two *chappaya kavittas* recording the names of the Rulers of Bikaner and Jesalmer. The former, which goes as far as Rāya Siṅha, runs as follows :—

पदारथ ज्ञानपति तुंग  
भारथ पुंज बंभ तांह ।  
अजयचंद भड़ विजय-  
चंद मेनसाह ।  
सौतराम सौहरू  
आसथाम क्ल भूहड़ ।  
रथण कांन्ह चाल्हणा  
भूप कङ्डा तौडा भड़ ।

<sup>1</sup> Represented by a symbol.

राउ सलख वौर वंश चवड  
 राउ रिणमल योधा वौक रे ।  
 संह (sic) करन जेत कल्याण सुत  
 रायसंह कुल उद्धरे ॥ १ ॥

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 24 :—प्रिथीराज रासौ तथा दृहासङ्ख .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 148 leaves,  $7'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. About 20 leaves at the end are blank. The leaves covered with writing contain from 17 to 21 lines per page, and about 30 *aksaras* per line. Leaves 103-115, however, being written in larger characters, contain a smaller number of lines and *aksaras*. Devanāgarī script, apparently all by one and the same hand. The MS. is undated, but looks about 200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) प्रिथीराज रासौ कवि चन्द विश्चित, pp. 4b-102a. The *Prihī Rāja Rāsō* by Canda, in a short recension, comprising 19 *khandas*. Two *dūhās* at the end record that the poem was copied for the use of Vachāvata Bhāga Canda, the son of Karama Canda, but they probably refer to the archetype copy, not to our MS., which does not seem to be so old. Karama Canda is the well-known minister of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner, who lived under Akbar. The poem begins after two introductory Sanskrit stanzas, with the following *chanda* in honour of Mahādeva :—

क्षंद विशाज ॥ जटाजूट वंद । ललाटेय चंद ।  
 मुजंगी गलेद । शिरे माल लहं ।  
 सरोजाइ क्षंद । गिरीजाय नंद ।  
 उरो सिंग नंद । शिरो गंग हहं ।  
 रणे वौर महं । करौ चर्म क्षहं । . . . etc.,

and ends with the *kavitta* :—

न रहे तनु धन तरुणि  
 किरणि उदयं अरु अस्तय ।

चंद कला परिपृष्ठ

राह कर ग्रस्त विग्रस्तय ।

न रहैं सुर नर नाग

लोक लगे जनु जगै ।

न रहै वापी कूप

सत्त सखर गिरि भगै ।

जानज्ज सुजान अच्छर अमर

विविर विविर पुर्वच्छत कहै ।

भषि काल व्याल संसार सब

रहहिं त गरु गल्हां रहहिं ॥ १३ ॥

(b) रामचन्द्रजौ रा वगैरा दहाम्बङ्ह, pp. 103a-118b. Four small poems in *dūhās*, to wit: *Rāma Candrajī rā dūhā* 50, *Thā-kurajī rā dūhā* 166, *Gangajī rā dūhā* 80, and *Prithī Dāsa rā dūhā* 23.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 25 :—राजा सूरसिङ्घजौ रौ पाघड़ौ कन्द नै फुटकर कविता .

A MS. now consisting of 105 leaves,  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$  in size, but in origin containing some more leaves, which are now missing. Cloth-bound, but with all the leaves detached. Several leaves are blank. About 10-11 lines of writing per page, and an average of about 25 *akṣaras* per line. Apparently all written by one and the same hand in clear devanāgarī. About 200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) राजा सूरसिङ्घजौ रौ पाघड़ौ कन्द, pp. 39a-49b. A fragment of a poem in *pāgharī chandas* commemorating the fight between Sūra Singha and his brother Dalapata Singha for the *gaddī* of Bikaner, which ended with the victory of the former (Samvat 1670). The fragment is anonymous. It begins abruptly with the stanza :—

चोधार धरे करि चश्य चोल  
 भूला विठाल सोव्रह भोल ।  
 सभि सूर सिलह क्लौस सार  
 त्रिन्नयण रूप राजा तियार ॥,

describing how Sūra Singha armed himself for the battle. The greatest bulk of the work, so far as the fragment goes, is formed by an enumeration of all the chiefs and warriors of note in the army of Sūra Singha, much after the same manner of the two *Jēta Si rā Pāghārī Chandas* described above (see MSS. 2, 15). Indeed, the dependence of the present poem on the two *chandas* just mentioned, is very close, and there is no doubt that these were the models at which our poet inspired himself. Immediately after the enumeration of the chiefs in the army of Sūra Singha, there is inserted a *dūhō* which gives the year and day of the battle between the two brothers (Samvat 1670, Māha sudi 7, śukravāra) :—

सोलह से सतरा संबत  
 मास सुकल पष माह ।  
 सुक्रवारि ह तिथि सप्तमी  
 गठपति रचि गजगाह ॥ (p. 48b).

After this interruption, the narrative is resumed with another description of Sūra Singha's arming himself for the combat. This goes on for a few stanzas only, however, as p. 49b the fragment suddenly comes to an end with the verses :—

कंदौ कसे उकासे कमाण  
 बौजो पथ जाणि कि पत्ति वाण ।...

The fragment is titleless. The poem was evidently composed during the reign of rājā Sūra Singha (Samvat 1670-88).

(b) फुटकर कविना, pp. 5b-7b, 11a-35b, 50b-94ba. A collection of different little works partly in Bhāsā and partly in Sanskrit, chiefly *rāga*-treatises, and works on *bhakti* and *śringāra*. Pp. 50b-83a contain the *Gītagovinda* in Sanskrit, and pp. 89a-94a a fragment of a treatise on horse-veterinary. At p. 8a we find the following Sanskrit *śloka* in praise of the liberality of rājā Rāya Singha of Bikaner :—

रायसिंह नृसिंह लं सिहः कस्त्रिद्वाद्युतः ।  
 दयसे द्विरदान् यस्मादियमष्टपदाश्रितः ॥ 8 ॥

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 26 :—**फुटकर कविता .**

A MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, cloth-bound, measuring  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " high by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "—6" long. Present number of leaves 466, of which a few blank. The original number of leaves cannot be ascertained, but probably only a few leaves are missing at both ends of the *gutakò*. Each page contains an average of 10 lines of 11-16 *aksaras*. Devanāgarī handwriting, fairly accurate. The *gutakò* was written between Samvat 1710 (p. 172a) and 1720 (p. 439b) at Bikaner, by Prohita Vidyāpati, a Pohakaraṇa brahmin, for his own use.

The contents of the *gutakò* are formed by miscellaneous poems of various size, a great part of which are of a rhetorical, erotical, and mystic-erotical nature. Those which are bardic, or otherwise interesting, have been classified below :—

(a) फुटकर गौन ने कवित्त, between p. 20b and p. 49a. Eight *gītas* and two *kavittas*, mostly referring to rulers and chiefs of Bikaner, to wit :—

राजा च रामसिङ्घजी रहे गौन १, pp. 20b-21a.

(Beginning : अरकीयो जेम जल थाल करणेस थौ)

रा० पियौशाज हरहात्तैन रहे गौन १, p. 30b.

(Beginning : अकरह दल अगति कडाहि अ रीयण)

रा० राम्रोदास कल्याणमलौन रहे गौन १, p. 31a.

(Beginning : पिड पसे राघोदास पयंपे)

रा० सकनसिङ्घ उदाउत रा गौन २, pp. 35b-36a.

(Beginning : अबन पुनार रहे सुख सेज न सावै  
: ऊगौ उगमण गजरूप तथे अग)

राजा करणसिङ्घजी रा गौन २, pp. 41b-42b.

(Beginning : पथौया वातडी कहि जेत कुसा पो  
: विके राय राठेडि सिरहार बौजूजल)

महे रामचन्द्र रा कवित्त २, pp. 44a-b.

(Beginning : अरा अंन न जरे

,, : सम संनाह दौ वाह)

खवास तेजै रौ गौन १, pp. 48a-49b.

(Beginning : रिमराह अथाह दुवाह रुकहय)

All the songs are anonymous.

(b) फुटकर दहा, pp. 45a-48a, 54a-64b. Miscellaneous bardic *dūhās*, amongst which the *Vījharē rā*, the *Pīthavē rā*, the *Jethavē rā*, etc.

(c) ठोलै मारु रा दहा, pp. 76a-125b. The *dūhās* of *Dholō* and *Mārū*, in a recension coinciding with that in MS. 9 (a). 392 *dūhās* in all.

(d) सदैवक सावलिङ्गा रा दहा, pp. 127a-134b. The story of the amours of *Sadēvacha*, represented as a son of *rājā Sālivāhana* of *Mūgī Pataṇa*, and *Sāvalīngā*, represented as a daughter of a bania minister of the same *Rājā*. Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 22 (*R*) and 26 (*i*). In 31 *dūhās*, preceded by a *vārttā* in prose. Beginning :—

मूगौपटण अजब देश तिण देश मध्ये राजा सालिवाहन राज करे  
तिण राजा रे पदम सेठ मत्रौ ॥ तिये मत्रौ रे पुत्रौ सालंग्या इसे नाम  
बत्रौस लक्ष्मि[ण] सहित..., etc.

(e) कुतब सनक रौ वात, pp. 140a-163a. The same work as contained in MS. 15 (d) and described above, but with some different readings. It opens with a prose introduction, which is not found in the copy in MS. 15. Beginning :—

अेक दिवस साहिबा ठाठिणि सुं खांना खुलावनै थौ ठठमौ  
पसाव कीया। अरौ साहिबा मे तुझ कू अेक वडे (*sic*) उपगार करूगौ।  
अरौ ठठणि मुझ से कोणसे उपगार करेगौ..., etc.

(f) नवभाखा, pp. 173a-182a. A small poem in 11 stanzas in honour of *rāva Rāma Singha* [Kalyāṇamalōta (?) of Bikaner (?)], in the form of a dialogue between nine women of different nationalities in nine different languages. Beginning :—

गुजरात ठटे चौ राणौ जे सलमेर अने मुलताणौ ।

उचाधन पूर्वौ चिलंगौ पूँछे जे स नार नवरंगौ ।..., etc.

(g) सोरठ रा दहा, pp. 185b-190a. The amorous *dūhās* of Vijò and Soratha, 25 in all. Beginning :—

जाईतौ (sic) देवांगना  
पालौ आण कूंभार ।  
मन राख्यो जेसंघदे  
परणी राय खंगार ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

(h) माधवानल चउपट, pp. 190a-262a. The same work as contained in MSS. 12(b), 13(l), but shorter, as it consists of 410 stanzas only. Copied in the year Samvat 1711.

(i) मदन मनक, pp. 316a-340a. The same work as contained in MS. 13(k), q.v. above. In 106 *dūhās* intermixed with prose.

(j) रसाल रा दहा, pp. 340b-345b. The *dūhās* of rājā Rāsalū or Risalū, 35 in all. Very incorrect. Beginning :—

राजा रसलू रौ सवा (?) २ रौसडौया मरि जाहवे ।

सधरज पके अंबले । राजीया केहौ ठौल न बाइवे ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

(k) कवित्त ८, pp. 351b-353a. Four *chappaya kavittas* in honour of rājā Gaja Siṅgha (of Jodhpur), rāva Amara Siṅgha (of Nāgōra ?), *pātisāha* Sāhi Jahā, and rājā Rāya Siṅgha (of Bikaner). All anonymous. The last-mentioned one begins :—

रायसंघ नचिवा  
सुकवि मिल दिध पियाणो ..., etc.

(l) गौत ७, pp. 353a-354a, 355a-b, 428a, 428b-429a, 436b-437a, 437b-438b. Seven *gītas* in honour of the personages following :—Rāthōra Māla De, Hādō Sūrija Mala, Rāthōra Sūrija Mala (?), rājā Karāṇa Siṅgha (of Bikaner), rājā Gaja Siṅgha (of Jodhpur), rāṇo Jagata Siṅgha (of Mevāra), and rājā Jē Siṅgha (of Āmbera). All anonymous. The *gīta* in honour of rājā Karāṇa Siṅgha begins :—

मेर रे प्रवाणे मंधन वंश देश धन । ..., etc.

(m) राजा रायसिङ्गनौ गौ वेन, pp. 429a-435b. The same work as contained in MS. 21 (a), but in a more accurate form. Also anonymous. Complete in 43 *veliyā gītas*.

(n) दिलौ की निराजि, pp. 424a-428a. A list of the rulers of Dillī from Anaṅga Pāla Tūvara (1st) to Nūr Di Sāhi Salem Adali (Jahāngīr, 53rd). Identical with MS. 12(b) of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, and apparently the original, wherefrom the latter was copied. Beginning :—

संवत् ६७८ वर्षे दैसाख वदि १२ मंगलवार नागल की दोहो  
तिणि दिहाड़ा थो दिलौ को मढाण विगनि ॥१॥ राजा अनंगपाल  
तूवर वरस ६ मास ६ दिन १२ घड़ी १ पल ६..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 27 :—राठौड़ रतनसिङ्हजौ रौ महेसदासौत रौ वचनिका .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound,  $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. It consists of 110 leaves, but a good part of these are blank. The only leaves covered with writing are 3-25, and 52-54, 56-57, but the latter contain only uninteresting and trifling information. Leaves 3-25 contain 13-14 lines of writing per page, and about 20 akṣaras per line. The writing is in clear devanāgarī and seems to date some 150 years back.

The MS. contains the same *Vacanikā* of Rāthòra Ratana Singha, already described under No. 7 above, but somewhat differing in the readings. The copy is incomplete, as the text is interrupted in the middle of the *vacanikā* 244, after the words :—

मदनमोहन कमलोचन सांमसुंदर ठाकुर विराज..

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 28 :—क्रिसन रुकमणी रौ वेल वगैरा .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 264 leaves, wrongly numbered as 266,  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}'' - 7''$  in size. The last 27 leaves are blank. The first leaf, containing the begin-

ning of the text, is lost. The paper has become very friable, though some leaves are well preserved. 11 lines of writing per page, and about 18 *aksaras* per line. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in calligraphical *devanāgarī*. P. 125b records that the MS. was copied in the year Samvat 1673, during the victorious reign of rājā Sūra Siṅgha (of Bikaner).

The MS. contains only one work of bardic interest, to wit :—

(a) क्रिमन रुक्मणी रौ वेल गाठौड राज पिथौराज रौ कहौ,  
pp. 2a-125b. The *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmini by Prithī Rāja, accompanied by a *tīkā* in a form of Eastern Marwari, or Dhū-dhārī, identical with the *tīkā* in MS. 10 above. The work is incomplete, owing to the loss of the first page, containing the text of stanzas 1-2 and the *tīkā* of stanza 1. The text of the two missing stanzas has been subsequently written on one of the external blank leaves. The copy is rather valuable, not only on account of its age (Samvat 1673), but also of its comparative accuracy. The text is very carefully written in red ink, and the commentary in black. Beginning :—

लागौ चित्ताणि २ टीका । कवि कहै क्है ॥ जि मुनै उपायौ ।  
जे परमेश्वर सुगुणा कौ निधि क्है । जा के गुण कौ पार कोई न पावै ।  
में निगुण थकौ ते कौ गुण कहिवा कौ आंरंभ कौयौ ।..., etc.

Amongst the other works contained in the MS., there are :— a poem in 50 *dūhās* in praise of Rāma Candra, and the three *Śatakas* of Bhartrhari in the Sanskrit original.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 29 :—क्रिमन रुक्मणी रौ वेल रा० रत्नसिङ्घजौ रौ वचनिका वगैरा फुटकर .

A MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, cloth-bound, measuring  $6\frac{1}{4}$ " high by 5" broad. The present number of leaves is 293, but several leaves have gone lost at both ends of the MS. From 12 to 15 lines per page, and from 15 to 20 *aksaras* per line. Partly in *devanāgarī* and partly in current Marwari script. Written almost all by Voharò Venò (or Venī Dāsa) during the year Samvat 1753 (see pp. 4a, 220a, 267a, 271b). Page 163a, however, bears the date Gadha Solápura Samvat 1757. Leaf

1, which is fragmentary, was written at Ādūnī by a *bhagata* Badarī Dāsa.

A good part of the contents of the MS. is formed by poems of a devotional nature, and these have been omitted in the list below. The works of bardic interest contained in the MS. are the following :—

(a) किसन रुकमणी री वेल रा० राज प्रिधीराज री कही, pp. 51b-163a. The *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmini by Prithī Rāja with a *tīkā* identical with that in MS. 28 (a), but for minor differences in the wording.

(b) श० रत्नसिङ्गजी री महेसदासौत री वचनिका खिडियै जगै री कही, pp. 163b-183a. The same work as described in MS. 7 (a) above, but with different readings. Incomplete, as it goes only as far as *dūhō* 174.

(c) जलाल गहाणी री वात, pp. 195a-220a. The story of the amours of Jalala—a son of Kulhanasib *pātisāha* of Gajanipura, and Gahānī, a sister of Mriga Tamāyacī, the *pātisāha* of Thathā bhākhara—with Būbanā, a wife of Mriga Tamāyacī. [Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 26(l)]. In prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

सेध (*sic*) देस मै ओक ओक पातेसा तकै है दोइ बेटी वडौ मुमनां  
छोटी बुबन जदै पातेसा विचार कीयै जे अं री सगाई कीजै..., etc.

(d) धवल रा दृहा, pp. 223b-225b. The *dūhās* of Dhavaḷa, the bull, a composition inspired to the *vīra-rāsa*. Beginning :—

धवलो जै दन जनमौचौ  
चैटी वंसै रास (*sic*) |  
कदै न उनत भाखसौ  
नाक फुरंतै सास ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc:

(e) गोगौजी चहुवाण री नौसाणी, pp. 267b-271b. A small poem in *nīśāñī* in honour of Gogōjī, the well-known Cahavāna deified hero.

(f) सूर दानार री संवादौ, pp. 272a-276a. The same work as contained in MSS. 6(b), 13(c), and 21(l), for which see above.

(g) सुहप आदि पृष्ठारस रा दूहा, pp. 276b-288a. The *dūhās* of Suhapa and others of a similar kind, all inspired to the *śringāra-rasa*. Beginning :—

सोहव सौस गुथाइ नै  
गई गंधी कै हट ।  
बौणज गमाचौ वणौयै  
बलद गमायो जट ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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### MS. 30 :—महाराजा गजसिंहजी रौ कविता .

A MS. in the form of a book, stitched but uncovered, consisting of 24 leaves, 9" x 6" in size. 11 leaves only are filled with writing, the others are blank. From 19 to 20 lines per page, and from 13 to 17 *akṣaras* per line. Beautiful and accurate devanāgarī script. The MS. is some 100-130 years old.

The MS. contains only poems by Cārana Sindhāyaca Phatē Rāma, in honour of mahārājā Gaja Singha of Bikaner. These are the following :—

(a) महाराजा गजसिंहजी रौ रूपक, pp. 1b-9a. A small poem in honour of the above-mentioned Mahārājā of Bikaner, in *chandas*, *dūhās*, and *kavittas*, composed by Sindhāyaca Phatē Rāma. Though short, it is a tedious work, bearing no mark of originality. It contains a genealogical account of the Rāthōra rulers from rāva Sihō to mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha, a long and rather bombastic eulogy of the latter, and lastly a short mention of the wars in which he was involved and especially the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army under the leadership of Bhanḍārī Ratana Canda and others in Samvat 1804. The poem begins with the *gāhā* :—

सुंडाहल हँ मो सुपसनं  
मूसावाहण मेर सुमनं ।  
वण दांतसल उजल वरनं  
नमो नमो तो गौरिसुतनं ॥ १ ॥

(b) महाराजा गजसिंहजी रा गौत कवित्त दुहा, pp. 9a-11a.

Two *sapañkharā gitas*, one *sāñòra gīta*, two *chappaya kavittas*, and two *dūhās* in honour of the same mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha, by the same Siṅdhāyāca Phatē Rāma.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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## MS. 31 :—प्रिथीराज रासौ तथा विष्णुसहस्रनाम भाषा टौका .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 209 leaves, several of which at the beginning and at the end are either missing or broken and fragmentary. Size  $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$ . From 13 to 17 lines per page, and from 25 to 30 *aksaras* per line. All written by one and the same hand in beautiful devanāgarī. P. 155b gives the name of the copyist as Mathena Uḍā and that of the place as Vrahmāpura. About 200-250 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) प्रिथीराज रासौ कवि चन्द विरचित, pp. 7a-155b. The

*Prithī Rāja Rāsō* in the same recension as MS. 24(a) above, and also apparently copied from the same original. Somewhat older than MS. 24(a), but more incorrect in spite of the diligent handwriting. Incomplete at the beginning owing to the first six pages being missing, and the following thirteen having been eaten by white ants near the upper margin. The text on the whole perfectly coincides with that in MS. 24(a), but at the end it has an additional *kavitta*, which is not found in the latter MS. This *kavitta* runs as follows :—

प्रथम वेद उद्भविय  
बंभ मच्छह तनु किन्नउ ।  
दुतीय वौर वाराह  
धरनि उद्भरि जसु लिन्नउ ।  
कौमारिक भद्रेस  
धम्म उद्भरि सुर सव्यिय ।  
कूरम सूर नरेस  
हिंदु हृद उद्भरि रघ्यिय ।

रघुनाथ चरितु हनुमत द्वत  
 भूप भोज उद्धरिय जिमि ।  
 पृथीराज सुजसु कवि चन्द्र द्वत  
 चन्द्र सिंह उद्धरिय इमि ॥ २४ ॥

Who the Candra Simha mentioned in the above *kavitta* as a "rescuer" of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsō* is, I do not know. In the colophon, it is further stated that the copy was caused to be made by a Narahara Dāsa, son of saha Nara Singha.

(b) विष्णुसहस्रनाम भाषाटीका, pp. 156a-209b. Incomplete, owing to several leaves broken or missing towards the end. The *Viṣṇusahasranāma* in Sanskrit with a paraphrase in Old Western Rājasthānī. The paraphrase to the introductory stanza begins :—

ओं नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय सकल लोका नै कल्याण कै अर्थि  
 श्रीमहादेवजौ कल्पियुग ना अंतःकरण पाप करि अवृत्त मखिन छवा  
 देखी तें लोक नै सुधर्म आचरिवा नूं समर्थपण् देखी नै तेह नौ दया  
 करी नै धर्मार्थकाममोक्षसुषकल्याणस्त्रूप श्रीविष्णु नौ सहस्रनाम  
 लोक नै विषै प्रवर्त्तायौ..., etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 32 :—फुटकर कविता .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 386 leaves, of which 12 are now missing, 6 at the beginning and 6 at the end. Size  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}'' - 6\frac{3}{4}''$ . From 12 to 16 lines of writing per page and from 16 to 25 *aksaras* per line. All written by one hand—a Mathena—in clear devanāgarī, at Bikaner, during and after Samvat 1719 (see p. 20a), for the use of rājakumāra Anopa Singha, the heir-apparent of rājā Karana Singha.

According to their different nature, the contents of the MS. may be divided into three parts, to wit :—

(I) Works on *bhakti-* and *śringāra-rasa*, such as the following :—

पञ्चाध्याई नन्दास कृत, pp. 6a-20a.

जलासमोहनी मोहनकृत, pp. 21a-32b.

आनन्दलहरी मोहनकृत, pp. 33a-41b.

केलिकलोल मोहनकृत, pp. 42a-49a.

भक्ताश्वक टौका सहित, pp. 50a-63a.

सिखनखवरणन बलिभद्र कृत, pp. 150a-167a.

प्रेममञ्जरी, pp. 325b-344b.

(II) फुटकर कवित्त सवाइया दूहा, i.e. miscellaneous *kavittas*, *savaiyās*, and *dūhās* derived from different sources, mostly on *śringāra* and *bhakti* subjects, in Pingala. From p. 70b to the end of the MS., but with several interruptions here and there, due to the insertion of small works of a different character.

(III) Bardic works. These form only a small part of the MS., and include the following :—

(a) सिन्धु दूहडा, pp. 116a-118a. A series of 25 *dūhās* belonging to the Sindhu *rāga*—the musical mode of the poems sung before and during a battle. The *dūhās* are put in the mouth of a Rajput woman who in enthusiastic terms celebrates the valour and courage of her husband, and occasionally addressing him, gives him manly advices and new incitements to fight. Beginning :—

सार वहंतां साहिबो  
मन मया म धर्णत ।  
जांगि खंखेरी खालडौ  
तापस मठौ तजंत ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

(b) राणै जगपत रा दूहा मरस्या, pp. 123b-124a. A small elegy in 9 *dūhās* deplored the death of rānā Jagapati, or Jagata Singha, of Mevāra (Samvat 1710). The last *dūhā* gives the age of Jagapata and runs as follows :—

दोठ महीनो ओके दिन  
पैतालौस वरस ।  
जगपतौ जैते गयो  
रान करे राजस ॥

(c) राव सत्रसाल रा दूहा, pp. 124a-126a. A series of 25 *dūhās* commemorating the heroism of rāva Satra Sāla of Būdi at the battle of Dholpur (Samvat 1715), where he, under the banners of prince Dara, fought against the pretender Aurangzeb, and was killed on the field. Beginning :—

सत्रा गोपैनाथ रा  
रिण रता चहवाण ।  
रडौया चौरंगजेब का  
तटि दिलौ नैसाण ॥१॥..., etc.

(d) हाड़े मुकुन्दसिङ्ह रौ गौत खौंवराज रौ कहियौ, pp. 126a-b.

A *gīta* in honour of Hādò Mukunda Singha Mādhodāsòta of Koṭò, who was killed in the same battle of Dholpur above mentioned. Beginning :—

धरे सार तारां लगे करे मोटे धरम ।..., etc.

(e) भालै दयाल रा दूहा, pp. 126b-127b. Nine *dūhās* in honour of Jhālò Dayāla Dāsa Naraharadāsòta, who was killed in the battle of Ujain fighting on behalf of Sāh Jahān (Samvat 1715). Beginning :—

केता भगत उवाशौया  
राज राणा भूपाल ।  
साह दले नरपाल रो  
मेलो छ्वो दयाल ॥..., etc.

(f) जेठवै रा दूहा, pp. 128a-130b. The *dūhās* of Jet'havò, 27 in all. Cfr. MS. 13(g), above. Followed by another 11 miscellaneous *dūhās*, some of which identical with *dūhās* contained in (a).

(g) खौंवरै रा दूहा, pp. 156a-157a. Thirteen *dūhās* of Khī-varò and others.

(h) राजा भरमल रा कवित्त, pp. 170b-172b. Eight *kavittas* in honour of rājā Bhara Mala of Āmbera, being a fantastical enumeration of the multiform clans of Rajputs who were serving (?) under his banner. Beginning :—

बडगजर चहवाण  
कमध भाटी कक्षवाहा ।..., etc.

(i) जमलै रा दृहा, pp. 184b-186b. The amorous *dūhās* of Jamālō or Jamāla (Cfr. MS. 18(b), above), 21 in all.

(j) सोहणी रा दृहा, pp. 187a-b. The amorous *dūhās* of So-haṇī, 9 in all.

(k) राव रिणमल खाबड़ियै रौ भावना, pp. 314b-324b. The same work as found in MS. 13(r) above, but complete. In prose, intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

अेकज तारो उभरै  
समुद्रां पैलै पार ।  
उण तारै म नां वोलवी  
राव रिणमल रौ अणुहार ॥ १ ॥

वार्ता ॥ षुरसाण सों सौदागर सेर महमद घोड़ां रौ सौबत ले  
चल्यौ ..., etc.

The present copy seems to be the original from which MS. 13(r) was copied between Śamvat 1724-1727.

(l) महाराजा जैसिङ्हजी रौ गौत, p. 348a. A *gīta* in honour of mahārājā Jē Singha of Āṁbera, celebrating his unflinchingness in battle. Beginning :—

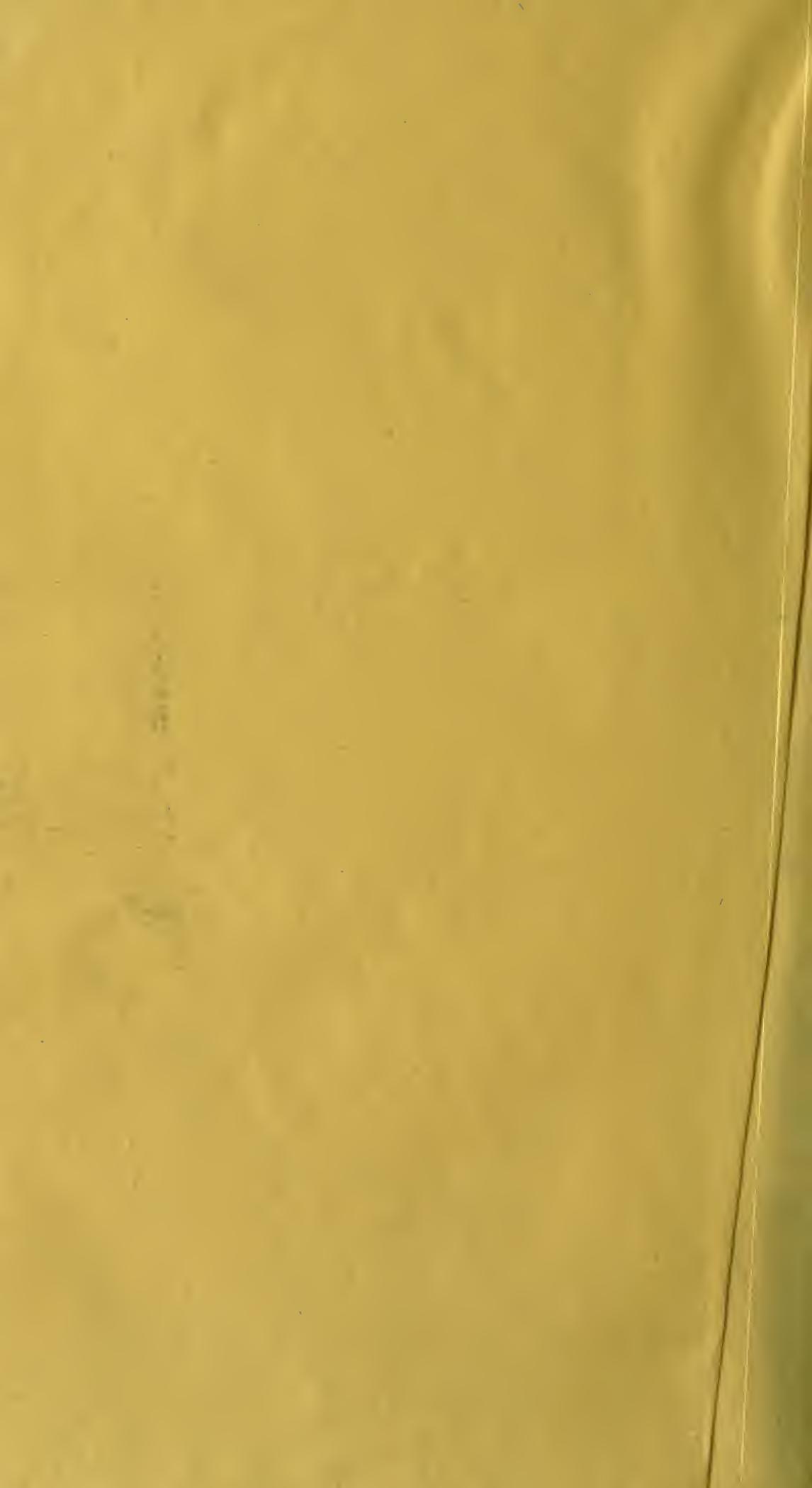
लड़े केह पतिसाह विमुद्धां घड़ै लसकरां ।..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.









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