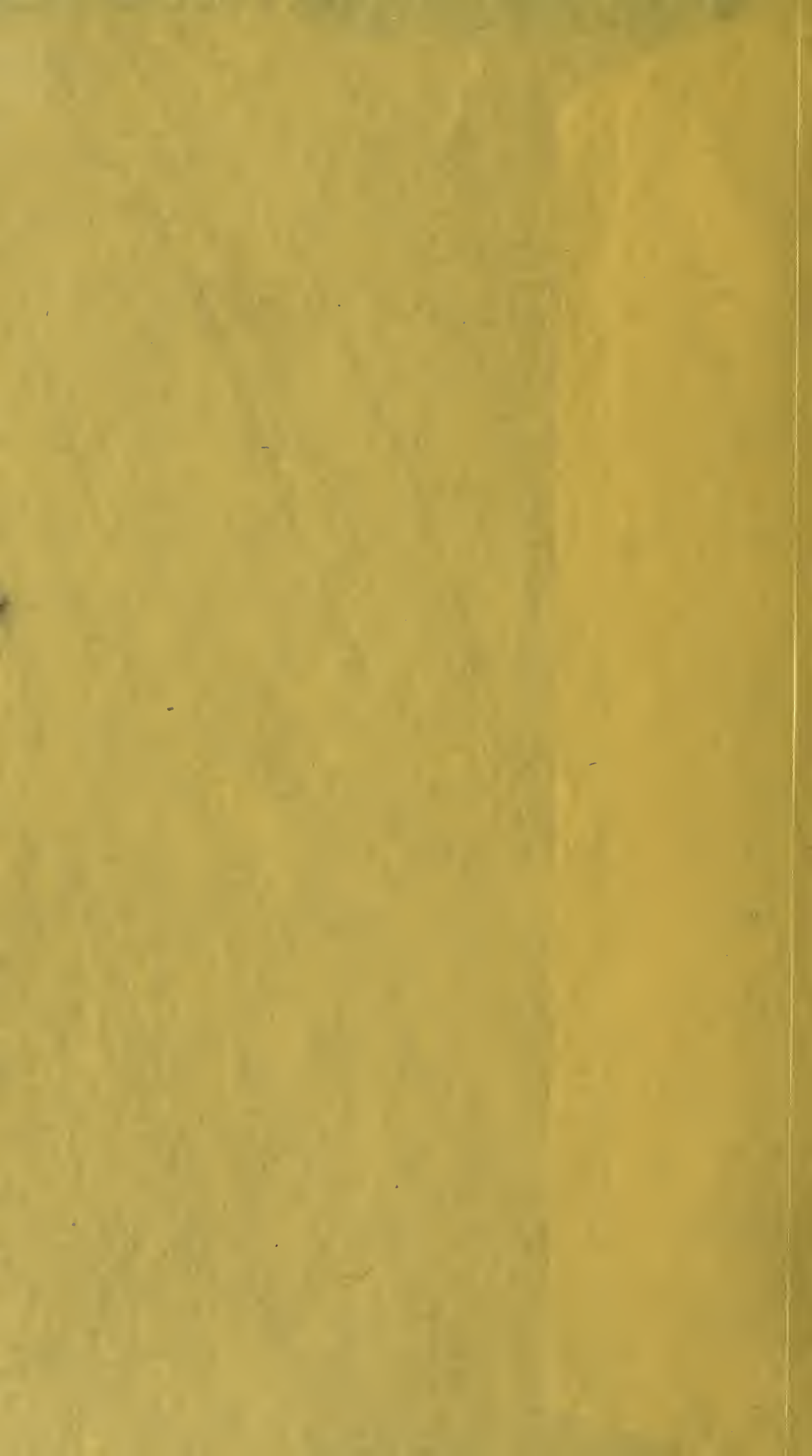


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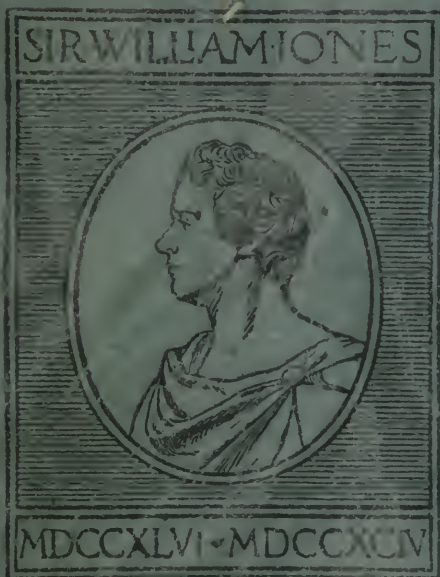
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAIPUTANA.

A  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS  
SECTION I:

*Prose Chronicles*

PART I:

*Jodhpur State.*



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

CALCUTTA.

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1917.

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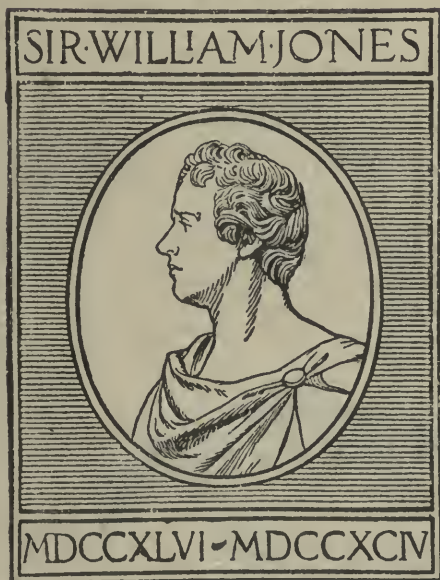
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SECTION I:

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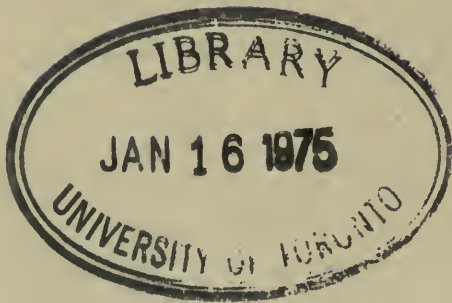
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Under the general title of "Prose Chronicles," the present section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts* includes all kinds of works in prose, such as those meant by the Marwari terms *khyāta*, *vāta*, *vigata*, *vamsāvalī*, *piḍhīs* 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 *akṣaras*. 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 Abhè 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 रहियो जिण ब्रह्मचारी कासीजी  
असौघाट माथै जगन्नाथजी रौ मंदर करायौ ॥ १ ॥ गोगाजी रौ मा  
वाक्लदे बाप जीवराज घोड़ौ नीलौ सहर ददरेवौ ॥ २ ॥ खातण मोती  
रांणां भीमसिंघजी रै मरजी रौ खवास जिण रै गुर साहपुरा रौ साद  
आंनदासजी ऊतो ॥ ३ ॥ ..... रूपसिंघजी रतनसिंघजी [ ..... ] इणां  
तीनां राजवियां नै अभैसिंघजी मराया ॥ ५२० ॥ ..... विलायत सू  
मिसरी आवै है जिक्का तुरसाई लियां छै है जवासा रा पांणां माथै पड़े

ओस बरफ जिण सूं उवा ऊँचै है ॥ ६०१ ॥ ..... गुजरात [ रा ]  
नांम मै आवै है रात जिण सूं इण मै अंधारौ है ॥ ६०५ ॥ रुपियां भरै  
गागरी जदौ वरै नागरी ॥ ६०६ ॥ ... महाराज राजसिंघजी है पांच  
बेटा ऊँचा सामतसिंघ जिके नागरीदास कहांणा १ फतेसिंघजी  
डूंगरपु[र] सूं परण घरां नूं आवतां मही नदी री तीर देवलोक ऊँचा  
२ सुखसिंघजी कांनां है चीरौ हाथां सूं लियो राजसिंघजी उगां नू  
कैद मै हीज राखिया ३ वीरसिंघजी ज्यां है वडा बेटा [ अमरसिंघजी ]  
केकड़ी उगां सूं कोटा सुरतसिंघजी रलावतै ४ बाहादरसिंघजी  
किसनगढ कौ राज बांधियो [ ५ ] ॥ ८६२ ॥ ... etc.

The collection ends :—

चातक दादुर मोर तीनों ही मेघ रा मित्र है वाला है जिणां मै  
मयर अतउत्तम है ॥ [२] २६१ ॥ मेघ चातक है फायदौ करै दादुर है  
अत फायदौ करै मोर है क्यूं ही फायदौ करै नहीं ॥ [२] २६२ ॥ सोक  
संदोह पाथोद पटलानिलं ॥ [२] २६३ ॥

(b) A continuation of the same फुटकर ख्यात, 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 men-  
tioned 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, बवहार, 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 philo-  
sophy :—

नेत्र ज्ञापण मै अनंत समय वितीत व्हे जैन मै कहै ॥ [१] ३२६ ॥  
जिनमत मै सब्द नूं पुद्गल मानै ॥ [१] ३३० ॥ रूपी द्रव्य रा परमाणु  
कहीजै अरूपी द्रव्य रा प्रदेस कहावै ॥ [१] ३३१ ॥ जीव १ धर्मास्ति-  
काय २ अधर्मास्तिकाय ३ आकास ४ यां चारां रा प्रदेस कहीजै जिण  
रौ खंड न होय सो प्रदेस ॥ [१] ३३२ ॥ आकास रा धर्मास्तिकाय रा  
अधर्मास्तिकाय रा जिता प्रदेस इता एक जीव रा प्रदेस ॥ [१] ३३३ ॥  
त्रसरेणु रौ तीसमौ हैसौ 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:—

मुंहणौतां री पौठी लिखते ॥ धूहड़ १ रायपाल २ मोहण ३  
सुभटसेन ४ महेव ५ देवीचंद ६ ..... जैमल २२ नैणसी २३ करमसी  
२४ ... राव रियमलजी रांण लाखा नूं ले आया संवत 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 मज्जंति निमज्जर्यन्ति च, and ending भ्रमति पुलिनपृष्ठे चक्रवचक्रवाकः १२७ ; and after that:

(e) Three *gītas* of 4 verses each, by Vākī Dāsa, the great-grandfather of the actual possessor of the MS., beginning: इलां जीत नित पास लीधां भड़ां इशोदां ।, and ending: गुडा केस जेसां वासा भेटिया गुमांन ॥ ४ ॥

The MS. is in the possession of the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa 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 सून न्यायादिकां री वात इण  
पोथी मै लिखणी ।,

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

जिण खिसा मै दराजी रहै सो खिसौ इतिहास कहावै १ जिण खिसा मै कम दराजी सो खिसौ वात कहावै २ इतिहास रो अवयव प्रसंग कहावै ३ जिण वात मै एक प्रसंग हीज चमत्कारीक 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 :—

संवत ११६७ वर्षे श्रीजिनवल्लभसूरिवारके मङ्गकरागच्छो जातः ॥  
१ ॥ संवत १२[०]५ वर्षे श्रीजिनदत्त[सूरि]वारके श्रीजिनसेखरतः रुदे-  
लीआगच्छो जातः ॥ २ ॥ संवत १३३० वर्षे श्रीजिनसिंहसूरितः लङ्गडा-  
खरतरगच्छो जातः ॥ ३ ॥ संवत १४२२ वर्षे श्रीजिनोदयसूरिवारके  
वेगडागच्छो जातः ॥ ४ ॥ ...

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

संस्कृतं प्राकृतं तस्यापभ्रंसं भूतभाषितं ।  
इति भाषाश्चतस्रोऽपि यांति काव्यस्य कायतां १  
संस्कृतं खर्गिणां भाषा सद्सस्त्रेषु निश्चिता ।  
प्राकृतं तज्जतत्तुल्यं देस्यादिकमनेकधा २  
अपभ्रंसस्तु यच्छुद्धं तत्तद्देशेषु भाषितं ।  
यद्भूतैरुच्यते किञ्चित् तद्भौतिकमिति स्मृतं 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 (अज्जो जिनः १) to the letter द (दूमद परितापयति २३३).

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 Vākī Dāsa. Occasionally, quotations of Sanskrit *ślokas* are also met with.

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

## MS. 3 :—जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात .

An anonymous work in four huge volumes, leather-bound, giving a detailed history of the Rāthōra 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 Siṅha. Modern, but very accurate copy. Size of the leaves 16 to 13½ 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. Mār-wārī script. The original was probably compiled, from similar chronicles, in the last years of the reign of Māna Siṅha. The first volume is missing.

The second volume consists of 269 leaves, of which 265 contain the text of the *ichyāta*. 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 Gaṇesa Dāna's): the first with a copy of two letters by mahārājā Māna Siṅha to *thākura* Nāthū Siṅha of Pisāgaṇa, dated Saṃvat 1862 and 1863, in both of which Nāthū Siṅha is earnestly requested to go with an army to the help of Māna Siṅha at Meratō; and the second with the *janmapatrī* of Karaṇōta Mahāvīra Durgā Dāsa (Saṃvat 1695, dvitīya śrāvana sudi 4 somavāra ghaṛī 20 pala 25). The volume contains :—

(a) महाराजा अजितसिङ्घजी री ख्यात, from p. 1a to p.

166b. After four preliminary lines giving the principal dates in the life of mahārājā Ajita Siṅha, the narrative begins from the very death of Jasavanta Siṅha :—

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

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

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 Singha is given p. 159a, and Bakhat Singha is represented as the perpetrator of it, at the instigation of Abhè Singha. The *khyāta* ends with a list of the wives and concubines of Ajita Singha who mounted his funeral pyre.

(b) महाराजा अभेसिङ्गजी री ख्यात, from p. 167a to p. 225b.

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

जोधपुर माहाराज अजीतसिंघजी देवलोक ऊवा आंग दुवाई  
माहाराज अभेसिंघजी री फिरी ने वखतसिंघजी वडा माहाराज  
देवलोक ह्वां री हकीकत अभेसिंघजी ने लिखी सो दिली खबर  
पोहती तरे अभेसिंघजी संपाडो करण जमनाजी पधारिया संवत  
१७८१ रा सांवण वद ८ सुकर राजतिलक विराजिया । .....

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

(c) महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी तथा महाराजा बखतसिङ्गजी री

ख्यात, 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 Singha on the event of his accession (Samvat 1806) :—

माहाराज श्रीरामसिंघजी गढ ऊपर राजतिलक विराजिया तरै  
इतरौ इनायत कीयो तिण री विगत ॥१ घायभाई देवकरण ने पचास  
५००००) हजार रुपियां रो पटो ने हाथी घोड़ो पालखी जड़ाऊ  
तरवार कटारी मोतियां री कंठी किलंगी सिरपेच ऊठण बैठण री  
कुरब ...,

and ends with the names of the ten *satīs* of Bakhat Singha. 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 :—



पक्षे अजिनकवर बाईं सुं मिलण मांछ पधारिया अजिनकवर बाईं किसनगढ रा राजा — — — — सिंघजी री बेटो था सो पक्षे माधौ-सिंघजी रा डेरां सु पाछा पधारतां माथा में दरद ह्ज्जो सो हाथी सुं खासै अखार होय गया ताव चढ गयो डेरां पधारिया तरै उलटो ह्ज्जै तरै वेद सुरजमलजी नाड देखतां ही कछ्यो के आ जुर आक्यो नहि चाकरां रा करम पतला है ..... तीजे दिन समत १८०६ रा भादवा सुद १३ तेरस विरसपतवार दोफार रा माहाराज श्रीवखतसिंघजी देवलोक ऊआ .

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

(d) माहाराज विजैसिंघजी री ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 171b.

It begins:—

माहाराज श्रीविजैसिंघजी ॥ समत १७८६ रा मिंगसर वद ११ ब्रसपतवार रो जनम समत १८०६ रा भादवा — — — — नु माहारोट में टीके विराजिया समत १८०६ रा माहा वद १२ मंगलवार जौधपुर पधार सिणगारचोकी राजतिलक विराजिया समत १८४६ रा असाठ वद ११ (?) देवलोक ह्ज्जवा । .....

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, Aṣāḍha vadi 14, midnight. The chronicle of Vijè Singha does not end with page 153b, nor with the list of his *satīs* 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 श्रीविजैसिंघजी रा वखत री वातां बाकी रह्यो सो अठे लिखी री विगत ॥

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

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

(e) महाराजा भीमसिङ्गजी री ख्यात, from p. 172*a* to p. 188*b*.

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

माहाराज श्रीभीवसिंघजी पोहोकरण सुं जेसलमेर परणीजग  
पधारिया था सो उठे माहाराज श्रीविजेसिंघजी देवलोक ऊवां री खबर  
पोहोती तरै ताकीद सुं कूच कर पोहोकरण पधारिया । . . . . .,

and ends with the list of *satīs*. The last page gives the date of birth (S. 1818) and demise (S. 1848) of Gumān 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 मानसिङ्गजी री ख्यात, from p. 1*a* to p. 313*a*.

This begins :—

माहाराज विजेसिंघजी रे माहाराज कवार फतेसिंघजी पाटवी  
हा सो चलियां पकै पासवांनजी अरज कर ने कवरजी सेरसिंघजी नू  
जुगराजपदवी दिराई थी ने पासवांनजी रा वाभा तेजसिंघजी चल गया  
तरे मानसिंघजी ने पासवांनजी आप रे खोलै न्यूं राखिया था . . . . .

In pages 46*a*—49*b* 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 ठहठहिया । भड़ थहिया के कोड़ भव ।  
वाली लाज तजे के वहिया । सतरै जद रहिया सकव ॥ १ ॥

In pages 104*a*—106*a* the chronicler gives the Marwari text of the treaty concluded with the East India Company, Samvat 1875, and in pp. 158*a*—168*b* that of the conventions with Colonel John Sutherland. Pages 172*b*—243*a* contain a table exhibiting the names of the chiefs and fiefs of Marwar, and the figures of their respective income. In pages 169*b*—170*a* 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. 244*a* to p. 289*a* we have a :—

सिद्धाराँ रौ पीढियाँ 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 ठिकाणां रौ पीढीयां । १ गांव आऊवो ।  
राठोड़ देवीसिंघ १ कुसालसिंघ २ खोले लांबियां सुं आया वखतावर-  
सिंघ ३ माघोसिंघ ४ सिवसिंघ ५ जेतसिंघ ६ कुसलसिंघ ७ तेज-  
सिंघ ८ आईदांन ९ दलपत १० गोपालदासोत ११ मांडण १२ जसो  
१३ भेरूदास १४ चांपावत १५ आईदांनोत वाजै आऊवौ जसाजी  
रौ वसायो है पेहलो सुरजमलोतां रे ह्यो तेजसिंघजी सुं इणां रै ह्यौ  
नाराज अजीतसिंघजी दीयो ॥

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

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

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

The same work, complete in three volumes, leather-bound, in the shape of a *vahī* or account-book, each leaf measuring  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches<sup>1</sup> and containing from 45 to 60 lines of 16 to 23 *aksaras*. 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 numeration, 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. 1*b*, a very short description of Mandora, in Hindī, 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.

अवल में यहां मांडथ रिसी का आखम था इस सबब से इस जगे का नाम मांडथाखम ऊवा इस लफज विगड कर मंडोवर ऊवा है...

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

(b) कितरीक वाताँ नीचला पानाँ माँहै बाकी रहौ तिके अठै लिखी, pp. 2a and 3a-b, some subsidiary information to be added to the text of the *khyāta* below. It comprises three notes: one on Jè Canda and Prithī Rāja to be inserted p. 5, one on Saḷakhò to be inserted p. 10, and one on the ancient history of Marwar. This is written in Hindī. The note on Jè Canda begins:—

राज जेचंद राजसु जिग कियौ जि[ग] मै सारा राजा आया चवांग प्रिथीराज नही आयौ .....

(c) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, from p. 4a to p. 5a. A genealogy of the Rāthòras from the creation to Bharatha—the 123rd in descent from Nārāyaṇa—, who is represented as having installed himself on the throne of Kanòja, after killing its Paṃvāra ruler Ajè Pāja, in the year Samvat 516, or shortly afterwards. The first lines are in a kind of Hindī, corrupted by Māravārī peculiarities:—

ईसवर अरूप है जिस कै जिहान वनानै की म[न]सा हूई जब जमीन पांनी आग हवा आसमान वगैरै पेदा हूवै .....

(d) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा ख्यात आदिनारायण सूँ महाराजा जसवन्तसिद्धजी ताँई, from p. 6a to p. 117b. In the beginning it is a mere genealogical list of names borrowed from the Purānas, with occasional biographical notes, which become more and more diffuse as we go on, till with *rāva Sīhò*—the 131st in the genealogy—the *vamśāvalī* takes the form of a real *khyāta*. The origin of the Rāthòras is traced to Kalyāṇī, in the Karaṇāṭaka, and thence to Kanòja:—

उतन कुंकणदेस गढ कल्याणी करणाटक पछे कनवज थी कनोजीया कहांणा (p. 6a).

Leaf 9 is blank. For Jè 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 Saḷakhò 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 Ghaṛa Sī of Jesalmer against the Muhammadan invaders. The date of the death of Vīrama De is given as Samvat 1440.

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

वीरमजी जोयावटि मै माराणा तरै चूंडाजी री मा मांगलियांणी  
चूंडाजी नै ले नै मारवाड़ मै आई सो थलि मै गांव कालाऊ चारण  
आल्हा बारठ रै घरै आय मांगलियाणी आप रो आपो क्पिय रह्यी  
चूंडोजी चारण आल्हा रै केरड़ा चरावै ...etc.

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

पकै कवरां रो साथ नागौर सु नीसरौयो नै राव चूंडो अक  
हजार रजपुतां सु काम आयौ (p. 18b).

The history of Cūḍò'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 Pañcoḷī Manohara Dāsa, the narrative begins as follows :—

महाराज जसवंतसिंघजी संवत १६८३ रा महाबद ४ मंगलवार  
रौ बुरहानपुर हवैली मै जनम संवत १६६१ रा सावण सुद ६ कासमीर  
मै राजा गजसिंघजी पातसाह साहजिहां सू अरज कर वडौ बेटौ  
अमरसिंघजी टीका थी दूर कर जसवंतसिंघजी टीका नू थापिया संवत  
१६६४ रा असाठ बद ७ महाराज जसवंतसिंघजी नू टीका पातसाह  
साहजिहां आपरा हाथ सू आगरै दियौ जसवंतसिंघजी जोधपुर सू  
बूंदी परणीजण गया उठै महाराज गजसिंघजी रौ खबर आई नै

पातसाहजी रौ हकम आयौ दरगा आवजो तरे आगरै पधारिया ...  
etc.

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

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

महाराज गजसिंघजी रे पाटवी कवर अमरसिंघजी था सौ महाराज इणां सु नाराज था तिण सु अमरसिंघजी नै टीका सु दूर कीया संवत १६६१ लाहौर बुलाय पातसाहजी रै जूदा चाकर राखीया तरे पातसाह साहजिहां अठाई हजारौ जात दोठ हजार असवारां रौ मनसब दीयौ तिण मै वड़ोद वगैरै पांच परगना दीया ...etc.

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

पकै संवत १७१५ ओरंगजेब रे नै साहसुजा रै पटणा कनै गाव कुरडै लड़ाई हई जिण मै रायसिंघजी वडी बाहादुरी कीवी ...,

and closes with the information that mahārājā Ajita Siṅha put to death the two sons of Indra Siṅha and mahārājā Abhè Siṅha took Nāgòra from Indra Siṅha.

(g) महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 115a to p. 117b. The beginning of the chronicle of Ajita Siṅha, 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 Rāṭhòras from Pisòra to Lāhòra. In the second volume the same chronicle is started afresh.

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

(h) जोधपुर रा राठौड़ां रौ ख्यात महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी रौ महाराजा बखतसिङ्गजी ताँई, from p. 1a to p. 184b. A chronicle of the reigns of Ajita Siṅha, Abhè Siṅha, Rāma Siṅha, and Bakhat Siṅha, identical with the contents of the second volume of the preceding MS.

(i) महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी री ख्यात, from p. 187a to p. 190a.

The beginning of the chronicle of Rāma Siṅgha 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 Siṅgha 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 विजैसिङ्गजी री ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 3b.

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

(k) जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी सँ महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी ताँई, from p. 5a to p. 266a. Identical with the correspondent part in the preceding MS.

(l) ख्यात माँहली वात महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी रै राज री सिन्ध री मुलक उमरकोट टालपुरियाँ कना सँ लियौ नै विजड़ नै चूक करायौ तिण री 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 मानसिङ्गजी रै राजलोक कँवर बायाँ पड़दा-थयाँ वामाँ वगैराँ री विगत, from p. 277a to p. 278a. A list of the wives and sons of Māna Siṅgha.

(n) वीकानेर रा राजा डूंगरसिङ्गजी रै नाँवै करनेल ज्याँन बुरक साहेब बहादुर अजगट गवरनर जनरल राजपूताना की तरफ सँ खरीतौ आयौ तिण री नकल, from p. 279a to p. 280b. A copy of an official letter by Col. John Brook to māharājā Dūngara Siṅgha of Bikaner, dated the 24th January 1873. In Hindūstānī. It begins:—

अपरं च आप कुं गदीनसौनी रयास्त वीकानेर फरमाया गया ओर दीनसौनी का खिलत सरकार दोलतमदार की तरफ से कल

आप कुं पेहनाया गया परंत आप कुं मालुम होय के पिक्कले वरस इस रयास्त मै वेइंतजांमी फेल रद्दी थी .....

(o) सिरदारों री पीढियाँ री 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 माघोसिंघ ३  
सिवसिंघ ४ ... etc.

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

(p) मुलक वसिया जिणां री 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 Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa 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 *akṣaras*. 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 numeration 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 री ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 3a<sup>1</sup>. A very summary historical sketch of Kisanagaḍha, 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 Singha and the *jāgīr* obtained by him at Āsopa :—

मोटा राजा उदैसिंघजी रा बेटा कौसनसिंघजी कक्कावा रा  
भाणेजा राणी मनरंगदै रा पेट रा स० १६३६ रा जेठ व्द २ रो जनम ।  
मोटा रा[जा] उदैसिंघजी स० १६५१ आसोप कौसनसिंघजी ने  
पटै दीबी .....

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

श्रीआदनारायणजी री नाम सून कमल उतपन ऊवौ तिण मै  
श्रीब्रह्माजी प्रगट ऊवा ...

(c) राजाँ री तथा पातसाहाँ री जनमपत्रियाँ, from p. 6a to p. 6b. Horoscopes of some of the Rāṭhōra rulers of Jodhpur from Jodhō to the sons of Māna Singha, as well as of Cahuvāṇa Pṛthvi Rāja, Kachavāhā Savāi Jè Singha and Pratāpa Singha, and of four of the emperors of Dillī, from Akbar to Orangzeb. P. 6a the horoscope of Jasavanta Singha II has been added by a later hand.

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

सौरकार अंगरेज कंपनी ब्हादुर कै अर मांहांराज मानसिंघ  
ब्हादुर राज जोधपुर जुगराज न्हाराज कवार कुत्रसिंघ ब्हादुर कै  
अर मीसतर मटकलय चारलस साकलस <sup>1</sup> बाहदुर .....

(e) जोधपुर री ख्यात, or, more properly, जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात, from p. 11a to p. 76b. A history of the Rāṭhōras 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 री हकीगत [॥] आद सहर मंडोवर थो सासत्र मै पदमपुरांण मै इण समत ने मंडोवर सुमेर रो बेटो कहै कै तीण रो माहातम घणो कहै कै मंडलेश्वर माहादेव नंदी नागदरी सुरजकुंड रो घणो माहातम कै .....

The chronicle ends with the names of the *satīs* of Jasantā Singha.

(f) अजितविलास or महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी री 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 Sīhò from Kanòja. According to this account, the Solankīnī obtained in marriage by Sīhò, was the sister of Cāvarò Mūla Rāja of Pātana :—

अथ राठोड़ मारवाड़ मै आया तीण री हकिगत लीखंतै ॥ राव सीहोजी सेतरांम रो राव सीहोजी कनवज सु आया स० १२१२ रा काती सुद २ लाखा फुलांणी नु मार पाटण रा चावड़ा मूलराज नु फतै दीराई नै मूलराज रे बेण सोलंकणी परणीजीया .....

Follows the story of the dream had by the Solankīnī in Khera, and then a very summary account of the Rāthòra princes intervening between Sīhò and Ajita Singha, with many quotations of traditional songs, till p. 82b the history of the latter prince commences from his birth at Lāhòra. 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 :—

करी वीखा मै चाकरी .....,

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 Ālaṇiyāvāsa, and Sirdār Singha, thākura

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

ओर सबै आणंद ऊवौ अक वात नह चाह ।

कौल्याणो राजड तणो सुवो द्वारका मांह ॥ १ ॥

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

सिरदारै साथे ऊंतौ नारी परतग दोय ।

ठाली मूली रहे गई साथ गई नह कोय ॥ ४७ ॥

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

तीरथ आवत जीवतां मर गा तीन हजार ।

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

इतै मर गे राह में मांस तौन हजार ।

ऊंट तुरंगम बैल रो कर कुण 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 (*dūhō* 65).

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

चूक सु महाराज बैकुंठ पधारीया .

With the beginning of p. 121*a*, 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 री ख्यात महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजी सँ महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी ताँई, from p. 121*a* to p. 285*b*. It contains a continued chronicle of the reigns of Abhē Singha, Rāma Singha, Bakhat Singha, Vijē Singha, Bhīma Singha, and Māna Singha. P. 145*b* 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 न्हाराज श्रीबखतसिंघजी सोनोली  
रां डैरां देवलोक ऊवां नै कदास उमर बोहोतेरी ऊवै तो दीली  
बीराजै 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 Vijè Singha begins p. 147a, that of Bhīma 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 rò dūhò* is reported as having been composed by Māna Singha on the death of the Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Jugatò Tejāvata :—

पूरै पखै चाकरी पूगौ मरजी रौ मुख मीठौ ।  
सुकवां जुगता सुकव सरीसौ दुयणी जण्यौ न दीठौ ॥

Another interesting information, which testifies to Māna Singha's predilection for the Cāraṇas, is given p. 242a, where it is recorded that on the Cāraṇa Vāki 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 *kyāta* ends abruptly p. 285b.

Then comes :—

(h) याद जो र्हैर गाँव वसिया तिगाँ री 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 Kucāmaṇa and gāva Rāhaṇa. The list contains 34 items, and is apparently compiled from different sources, as in places it is stated that one *kyāta* gives one date and another another.

Next comes :—

(i) और इलकाबनाँवो अङ्गरेजाँ री तरफ सूँ श्रीहजूर साहिबाँ

रै नाँवै आवै तथा श्रीहजूर साहिबाँ गी तरफ सूँ जावै तिगा गी 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) रावजी अमरसिङ्गजी री 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 :—

अमरसिंघजी रो जनम १६७० रो थो नै १६६० रा बै० व्० मै  
राजाजी श्रीगजसिंघजी बारबटो दीयो जद पतस्यां रुहाजांहां लोहोर  
पधारीया थां सु म्हाराज पीण साथै लाहोर थां नै कंवर अमरसिंघजी  
बरस २० री 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 मानसिङ्गजी रै राणियाँ पासवानाँ कंवरा वाभा भाई ऊवा तिणाँ री विगत, from p. 298a to p. 299a. A list of the sons of Māna Singha, both legitimate and non-legitimate.

(l) महाराजा तखतसिङ्गजी रै कंवराँ री विगत, from p. 300b to p. 301a. A similar list of the sons of Takhat Singha.

(m) सासण घट्दरसण 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 Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

M. 6:—मूहणौत नैणसी री 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" × 7½", 56 to 60 lines of writing per page, 18 to 25 *aḥṣaras* per line.

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

(a) ख्यात मूहणौत नैणसीजी री वणायोड़ी, from p. 4a to p. 119a. The famous *Khyāta* or rather collection of *Khyātas*

by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī Jēmalōta, formerly *hākīm* at Malāraṇṭ, then minister to mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅha from Saṃvat 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 rī vāta*. Copied by the Pañcolī Gumān Malla, in Saṃvat 1928.

The chapters contained in the text are the following:—

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

आदि सीसोदिया आदि गैहिलोत कहीजै अक वात यं सुयी  
इयाँ री ठाकुराई पेहली दिखण नु नासक त्रंबक जती सू इयाँ री  
पूरबज री सूरज री उपासन जतो ... etc.,

and closes with a note on Devaḷiyò.

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

3. वागड़ियाँ चऊवाणाँ री पीढी, from p. 26b to p. 27a. A genealogy of the Vāgaras from Brahmā (1st) to Lāla Siṅha (39th).

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

5. बूंदेलाँ री 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 Siṅha, in Saṃvat 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. गढ बन्धव रा धणियाँ री वात, from p. 28a to p. 28b.

7. सीरोही रा धणिया देवड़ाँ री 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 री वात, from p. 38a to p. 38b.
9. सोनगरा चङ्गवाणाँ री वात, from p. 39a to p. 43a. It starts from rāva Lākhaṇa, who obtained the sovereignty of Nādūḷa through the favour of Āsāpūrī devī, and ends with the death of Kānhara De, Samvat 1368.
10. साचोर रा चङ्गवाणाँ री वात, from p. 43a to p. 45b.
11. बोड़ा चङ्गवाणाँ री वात, p. 46a.
12. काँपलिया चङ्गवाणाँ री वात, from p. 46a to p. 46b.
13. खीचिया चङ्गवाणाँ री 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 री वात, from p. 48a to p. 48b. From the foundation of Aṇahilavārā by Cāvarò Vana Rāja to the conquest of Gujarat by Akbar, Samvat 1629.
15. सोलङ्गिया पाटण आयाँ री वात, from p. 48b to p. 49a.
16. जाड़ेचा लाखा नूँ सोलङ्गी मूलराज मारियाँ री वात, from p. 49a to p. 50b.
17. रुद्रमालौ प्रासाद सौधराव [ जैसिङ्गदे ] करायौ तिण री वात, from p. 50b to p. 52a.
18. सोलङ्गिया खेराड़ाँ री वात, from p. 52a to p. 52b.
19. सोलङ्गिया नाथवत री वात, from p. 52b to p. 53a.
20. कक्वाहाँ री 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 rāṇò Sāgò. Then a long *vamśāvalī* is exhibited, in which, on the authority of Bhāta Rāja Pāna, the origin of the Kachavāhas is traced to Ādi Nārāyaṇa. This *vamśāvalī* ends with Kirata Siṅgha (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 gaḍha by Rohitāsa, of Lāhōra by Lava, and of Gvālēra by Dholò, the son of Naḷa and husband of Māravanī.

21. खेड़ रा धगिया गोहिलाँ री वात, from p. 61a to p. 61b. It starts from the siege of Khera by the Muhammadan invaders from Khurasan.

22. पँवाराँ री उतपत, from p. 61b to p. 62a.

23. साँखला पँवाराँ री वात, from p. 62a to p. 65a.

24. सोढा पँवाराँ री वात, from p. 65a to p. 66b.

25. भाटियाँ री ख्यात, from p. 66b to p. 112b. The chapter includes also separate histories of the different branches, such as : Urajanòta, Jesà, Rūpasī, Saravahiyā, Jārècā.

26. भालाँ री ख्यात, from p. 112b to p. 113b.

27. राव सीहा री वात, from p. 114a to p. 116a.

28. कानड़दे री वात, from p. 116a to p. 119a.

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

(b) तुँवर रामदेजी री वात, p. 1a. The subject of the *vāta* is the well-known Rāma Sā Pīra, son of Aja Mala and founder of Rāmadevarò, three *kosa* to the north of Pohakaraṇa. The date given for him is Saṃvat 1600. The *vāta* begins :

दीली उपर तुँवराँ रो राज रयो ह्यो सो तुँवर अनंगपाल रे  
बेटो ज्जवो नही जीण सुं अजमेर रो राजा चवांण धीरधीराज दोइतो  
ह्यो जीकण ने सं० ॥ ११३८ रा मीगसर सुद पू दीली रो राज दीयो...

(c) गोगाजी रा जनम री विगत, p. 1a. A very short account of the birth of Gogò, son of Cahavāṇa Jèvara, 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 Saṃvat 1300. It begins :—

चवांण जेवर तीण रो रांणा खिताब थो गढ ददरेवे राजधानी थी  
जीण री रांणी रो नांव वक्ल थो ...

(d) इलकाबनाँवौ राजावाँ री आपस मै खलिता लिखै तिण री, 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, Jèpura, Vikānera, Kisanagaḍha, Sirohī, and the Dakhīna.



(e) उदैपुर रै राज री वंसावली, from p. 139a to p. 140a. A genealogy of the rulers of Mevāra, from Grahāditya (1st), the father of rāvaḷa Bāpò, to Simbhu Singha (83rd).

(f) उदैपुर रा ऊमराव सोले सिरा रा बैठक री 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) दीवाण राणाजी पाँतिअै बैसै तरै डावी जीँवणी मिसल री 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 *dūhò* is given, in which the different clans of the sixteen *emīrs* are specified :—

त्रण भाला त्रण पुरया चूडावत भिड़ चार ।

दोय सगता दोय राठवड़ सारंगदे र पंवार ॥ १ ॥

(h) उदैपुर रा जागीरदारों री 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) जसलमेर रा भाटी महारावल री वंसावली, from p. 143a to p. 143b. A genealogy of the Bhāti mahārāvaḷas of Jesalamera, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to Verīsāla Kesari Singhòta (155th).

(j) वीकानेर रा राजावाँ री पीढियाँ, from p. 144a to p. 144b. A genealogy of the Rāthòra rulers of Vikānera from rāva Vikò (1st) to mahārājā Dūgāra Singha (17th).

(k) किसनगढ रा राजावाँ री पीढियाँ, from p. 145a to p. 146b. A genealogy of the Rāthòra rulers of Kisanagadhā from Udè 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 *khayātas*. At the end the *pādhīs* of Fatehghadhā and Rajiyāvatò are also added.

(l) इंडर रा धणी राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ, p. 147a. From the

settlement of Sonaga, son of Sihò, to Bhavānī Śiṅha. At the end *pīdhīs* of Sitāmaū, Rataḷāma and Āmajharò are also given.

(m) दिल्ली री पातसाही रा सोबा २२ सिरकाराँ १७८ नै परगना ४७६४ री पेदास री 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) अंबेर तथा जैपुर रै राज री पीढियाँ नै राज कियौ तिख री विगत, from p. 150a to p. 150b. Tables exhibiting the names of the rulers of Dhūdhāra from Soḍhadēva (1st) to Savāī Rāma Śiṅha (38th), together with the years, months and days of the reign of each.

(o) जोधपुर रा राजावाँ रा परवाणाँ री नकल, from p. 152b to p. 154a. Six *paravānās*, three of mahārājā Ajita Śiṅha, two of Abhè Śiṅha, one of Vijè Śiṅha, and one of kāvāra Bhīva Śiṅha, addressed to the *Imdā kiledārs* of Jodhpur. The dates are Saṃvat 1760, 1765, 1770, 1781, 1781, 1811, 1849, respectively. The fourth *paravānò* was issued by Abhè Śiṅha at Jahānābād, on the occasion of Ajita Śiṅha's death.

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

## MS. 7:—मूहणौत नैणसौ री 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 *akṣaras*.

The contents are identical with those in the foregoing MS., of which this MS. appears to be a copy—made in Saṃvat 1941—except for some extraneous information on *śāsanas* 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 Mūhaṇòta NèṇaSi coming last. The new information contained in the present MS. is the following :—

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

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

खिड़ीया चांनगजी रा बेटा तो लूणकरणजी तिगां रा बेटा  
रायमलजी तिगां रै चिरजी तिके गांव गोधेलावस रहता पकै उठा  
सूं जाय वीकानेर ग म्हाराज श्रीप्रथीराजजी किलांगसिंघोत री  
चाकरी लागी ... ..

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 Guṇesa, Miṣaṇa Duragò, and Siṇdhāyaca Khidò.

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

चूक ऊवो चीतोड़ 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 Khūdālò and Khāṭā-vasa (pp. 7a—8b). The history of the Āsiyās is traced back to the time of Nāhara, the Paṛihāra ruler of Maṇḍora, whose son Dhòma is said to have been killed by one of them. In consequence the Āsiyās were obliged to leave the Paṛihāras, and to go to the Sīdhalas. The fact is recorded in a *kavitta* beginning:—

धोम कंवर मारियौ राव नाहड़ रीसांगौ ।

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

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

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

The MS. belongs to Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 8:—**राठौड़ाँ 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 *akṣaras*. 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 Jè Canda of Kanōja. It begins:—

ग्यारै सै अक्कावनै चैत तीज रविवार ।  
कनवज देखण कारणै चलयौ तु संभरवार ॥ १ ॥

Next follow miscellaneous commemorative songs of the Rāthōras of Marwar, from Cūḍò to Rāghò Dāsa Dvārakādāsòta. The first one is by Bārathā Dūdò, and begins:—

असुरां स्रूं कौध कमंध असंकित ।

The songs are not given in due order. After a series of 27 *dūhās* on mahārāja Gaja Singha, by Khiriyo Narbada (p. 9a), the songs come of Karaṇa Rāmòta, Jāhaṇa Sī, Dvārakā Dāsa Khaṅgaròta, and Rāghò Dāsa Dvārakādāsòta.

(b) राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावली तथा ख्यात ब्रह्मा स्रूं महाराजा जस-  
वन्तसिङ्गजी ताँई, from p. 13a to p. 45b. In the beginning it is a mere list of names, but from rāva Sihò the *vaṃśāvalī* is enlarged into a real *khyāta*, illustrated by frequent quotations of *phūṭa-kara kavita*. It begins:—

ब्रह्मा १ मरीच २ कश्यप ३ सूर्य ४ मनु ५ इत्वाकु ६ विकुक् ७  
दुरंजय ८ प्रथुराज ९ समुद्र १० ..... etc.

The *khyāta* ends abruptly p. 45b with Jasavanta Singha's marriage at Sirohī, Saṃvat 1715:—

पकै महाराज जोधपुर स्रूं सं० १७१५ चैत सुद ५ असवार ऊआ  
दसराहौ सथलांगै क्रियौ पकै वैर मै सौरोही 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 Bhāṭī Māṅgò married the daughter of the Cāraṇa Varasarò Māvāla, her name Jhīmā, and had a son, by name Canda, from her. And:

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

(c) राठौड़ाँ री खाँपाँ री पौढियाँ, from p. 46a to p. 123b. Genealogies of the Rāṭhòras, according to their different *khāpas*, from rāva Riṇamala to about the end of the Saṃvat-century 1600. Cfr. MS. 18, below. Beginning:—

राव रियमल वडौ रजपूत अक्सणसिध राहवेधी असख प्रवाडै  
जैतवादी मंडोवर राज कियौ सता कन्हा सूँ मंडोवर लियौ। राव चूंडा  
रै पाट अक वार केहिक वरस कांन्हौ बैठौ पकै कांन्हा कना राव  
रियमल नूँ मंडोवर लैण रौ सूंस थौ ... etc.

(d) फुटकर ख्यात री वाताँ, p. 128b. A few short notes on different historical subjects, *i.e.* the sons of Tiḍò and Saḷakhò, the date of Siḥò's killing Lākhò Phūlānī (Saṃvat 1209), of Cūḍò's taking Maṇḍora (Saṃvat 1438) and Nāḡòra (S. 1456), the Paṃvāra and Paṛihāra rule on *Navakoṭī Māravāra*, the founding of Maṇḍora by Paṛihāra Nāhara, the descendants of Nāhara, etc.

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

## MS. 9:—राठौड़ाँ री 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 10½", number of lines and *akṣaras* 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. गीत वीकानेर रा राजा रायसिङ्गजी रौ, a song celebrating rājā Rāya Singha's marriage with Jasamā De, a daughter to rānā Udè Singha, and his fulfilling of Padamanī's vow by sleeping in the palace of Cītorā after making a gift of 52 elephants. It begins :—

रहसी जग बोल घण 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 *Guṇa Jodhāyana* by Gāḍaṇa Pasāyata.

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

तदि घोड़ा रावजी कनै थोड़ा अर सेत्रा रा घणी रावत लूँगा  
कनै घोड़ा घणा हूता सो रावजी सेत्रावै घोड़ा लैण सारू लूँगा कनै  
गया .....

(b) राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात राव जोधा सूँ राव गाँगा ताँई, from p. 9b to p. 17b. A history of the Rāthòras of Jodhpur from rāva Jodhò to rāva Gāḡò. 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 वाहरू हूँओ  
असंख्य प्रवाड़ा किया वैर वाहरू हूँओ जैतवादी हूँओ । राव रागंगदे  
रौ दोहौत रौ कोड़मदे भटियांणी रा पेट रौ ...,

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

(c) राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावली तथा ख्यात श्रीआदिनारायण सूँ 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 Vikānera rā rājā Sūra Singhājī rī*, in 15 verses, by Gāḍaṇa Colò (pp. 41 a—b). The list of the *śāsanas*, etc., granted by Gāḡò 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 सीहौ वडौ ठाकुर ऊँचौ वडा साथ रौ घणी हूँचौ मास ई  
सिकार रमतौ नै भाई अल्ल कनौज रहतौ .....

(d) राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी सँ इन्द्रसिङ्गजी ताँई,

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

१ वल्ल वाघेली कसूँभदे सांगा रौ बेटी डोलौ जोधपुर लाया था  
संवत १६७२ सोभा सिकदार रौ घरे परणिया सु रहौ तलाव कागड़ी  
नवौ बंधायौ सं० १७१५ .

Next comes a list of the *śāsanas* granted by Gaja Singha. The *khyāta* of Jasavanta Singha 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 *rānīs* and concubines are given pp. 60b—61b, and after these follows the list of *śāsanas* (p. 61b). Pp. 62b—63b contain an *Amara Singhajī rī vāta*, and pp. 63b—64b a list of the Rajputs who were killed in the fight between Bhāṭī Sabaḷa Singha and Jodhō Indra Bhāṇa (Samvat 1709). Next comes a *Rāya Singhajī rī vāta* (pp. 65a—66b), and after this, a biographical account of Rāya Singha's son Indra Singha (pp. 66b—67a) and brother Isarī Singha.

(e) राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात राव मालदेजी सँ महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी

ताँई, from p. 83a to p. 105b. The text begins with a list of names of *rāva* Gāḡò'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 Āsakarāṇa, which goes as far as p. 92a where the *khyāta* of Udē Singha begins. This also ends with the list of *śāsanas*, p. 97b. Next comes the *khyāta* of Sūra Singha, also ending in the same manner p. 102b, and finally that of Gaja Singha, ending abruptly p. 106a with the list of *satīs*.

The *khyāta* of Māla De begins:—

राव मालदे वडौ प्रतापीक ऊँचौ हिंदुसथांन रौ पातसाह  
कहांणी कहै कै पांडव सहदेव रौ अवतार जिण संसार ऊपर जगहथ

बाघौ इण रा प्रवाड़ां रौ लेखौ न्हीं दिहाड़ा जिता ही प्रवाड़ा किया  
केई गठ कराया केई गठ लिया केई गठ पाड़िया ... etc.

(f) वीका 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 वीकौ जोधावत सांखला मांडा रा दोहीतौ नौरंगदे सांखली  
रुंयेची रौ बेटौ सं० १४६७ रौ जन्म ... etc.

(g) ऊदावत खांप रौ विगत, from p. 130b to p. 133b. It begins from Māla De with the words:—

२ मालदे ऊदावत अक वार ऊदा मूअं पक्के जैतारण गादी  
बेटौ ...,

and ends with the name of Prithī Rāja Jètasihòta.

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

१८ मोटौ राजा उदैसिंघ मालदे रौ ।

१९ जैतसिंघ उदैसिंघौत कक्वाही रौ रावलै पहिला भेटनडा  
रौ पटौ थौ पक्के जैतारण ऊई तरै राबड़ीयाख दीयौ थौ वसी भेटनडा  
थौ राबड़ीयाख गई सु पक्के सं १६७५ क्वांडि राणाजी रौ गया ... etc.

(i) चांपावताँ ऊदावताँ मेड़तियाँ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 176b, 178b, 180b respectively.

(j) ऊमरावाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 181a to p. 183a. Apparently incomplete. It gives a genealogical list, with occasional historical and biographical notes, of the Cāpāvata chiefs from rāva Riṇamala (1st) to Simbhu Singha of Āūvò (18th) and Maṅgala Singha of Pohakarāṇa (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 Rāṭhòras.



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

## MS. 10:—जोधपुर रा महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी री तथा तखतसिङ्गजी री 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 *akṣaras*. 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 मानसिङ्गजी री ख्यात संवत १८९५ सँ संवत १९००

मैँ धाम पधारिया जठा ताँई री, 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 भीवनाथजी उदेमंदरवालां री राज है काम मे आग्या हालै  
सो सब ओधा खिजमतां त्या जबती वाहाली त्या केद कर विगाड़या  
भीवनाथजी री दुवायती सुं ऊवै : अर भीवनाथजी रा बेटा लिखमी-  
नाथजी माहामंदर रा जिणां है बाप बैटां है आपस मै मेल नही : ...,  
and ends p. 28b with the date of the demise of Māna Singha.

(b) महाराजा तखतसिङ्गजी री ख्यात संवत १९०० सँ संवत

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 *satīs* (1 *rāṇī*, 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 री सागर सुरधर घणी जियो ते मांन ॥ .

Next follows a राणीजी देवड़ी [जी] री गीत, possibly also composed by the same Magò, and after it two *kavittas* by Lālā Ānandī Bagasa, *vakīl* of Kisanagaḍha. These are in Braja. The first begins:—

धर ही को मेरू आ कुवेरू दांन कंचन को ।

The chronicle of Takhat Singha, 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:—

१९०२ वैसाख सुद ३ आखातीज रो उक्व दसतूर मुजब ऊवो ।

१९०२ जैठ सुद १३ श्रीहजूर री वरसगांठ रो उक्व सदामंद मुजब ऊवो ।

१९०२ खां [वण] सुद १ अजंटम्हा आबूजी हूं आया मुसायब दिवांण बगसी वगेरे सांमा दसतूर मुजब गया । (Pp. 26b—27a).

१९१२ मिगसर व्द ७ अंगरैजी नटां रो तमासो श्रीहजूर साहवा कायलांणै करायो ।

१९१२ फागुण व्द १२ मंगलवार ओर आज परभात रा चफ आयूण कांनौ धरधराट ऊय धरती धूजी पुल २ ताई धूजी । (P. 73a).

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

(c) फुटकर ग्यात, 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 Saṃvat 1924, Migasara vadi 2, to Saṃvat 1925, Vaisākha vadi 11.

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

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

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

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

6. A copy of the correspondence passed between mahārājā Vijè Siṅgha and rānā Aṛa Sī, Saṃvat 1827, concerning the province of Goḍhavāra, 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 Saṃvat century 1700). The following is a complete list of the works contained in the MS :—

(a) खावडिया राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात, from p. 1b to p. 3b. An historical sketch of the Khābariyā Rāthōras, who, with the title of *rāvatas*, ruled in Khābara, having first Nilamò and afterwards Girāba for their capital. The work starts from the conquest of Khābara by Riṇamala Jagamālòta and the founding of Nilamò. One of Riṇamala's descendants was Gāgò, whose sister was married at Jesalmer, after which Gāgò 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 Nilamò, 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 Vijè Siṅgha. The work begins :—

रिडमल जगमालौत खावड़ लीवी नै खावड़ मै नीलमौ सहर  
रिडमल वसाय आप री रजधानी नीलमै बांधी । पकै रिडमल रा वंस  
मै गांगौ खावड़ियो ह्यौ ..... etc.

P. 1b it is recorded that the village of Bālevò was given as a *śāsana* to Rohariyò Bārātha Acalò by rāvata Bhāra 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 Bāharamera and Jūnò from Mūdhò Cāhavāṇa. Subsequently, Jaga Māla went to Bāharamera and took Maṇḍalaka to Jasola, whilst Lākò remained in Jūnò and founded an independent kingdom. His *pīdhīs* are : (1) Lākò, (2) Sekhò, (3) Jètò, (4) Ratò, (5) Bhīmò (who transferred the capital from Jūnò to Bāharamera), (6) Kalyāna Mala, (7) Rāma Siṅha, (8) Rāja Sī, (9) Bhāra Mala, (10) Lāla Canda, (11) Māna Siṅha, (12) Padama Siṅha, (Māna Siṅha's brother), (13) Bhabhūta Siṅha, (14) Panaji. From this point to the end, we have the genealogy of the sons of Bhāra Mala.

(b) वौकानेर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, from p. 4a to p. 4b.

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

(c) राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात सरू सँ महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी 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 *rāṇīs* 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 Siṅha. 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 :—

संवत १५८८ राव गांगै रै मरण राव मालदे टीका धड़ि (?)  
सींधल वीरम नू मार भाद्राजय ली रायपुर रा सींधल मार रायपुर री

जायगा मालगठ करायौ । सं० १५६२ भाद्रवा वद ६ राव मालदे नागोर लीयौ वीरम मांगलीयौ हाकम राखीयौ [ नागौर में । कूपौ मेहराजौत फौज में मुसायब थौ नागौर लियौ तद गुरां री ख्यात में सं० १५६६ भाद्रवा वद ६ नागौर 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 अमरसिंघजी सं० १६७० रा पोस वद १० रवि रात घड़ी २ पल २ जातां जनम राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी है वडौ बेटौ टीका-यत । कुंवर श्रीजसवंतसिंघजी है भाग कर राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी है मन में आई टीका थी दूर कीजै तहै राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी कंवर अमरसिंघ नै लाहोर थी लिख मेलीयौ जोधपुर थी ये मेड़तै जाजौ .....

(d) वीकानेर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ री पीढियाँ राव वीका सूँ महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजी ताँई, pp. 100a-b. At the end there is an appendix containing also *pīdhīs* of the Rāthōra rulers of Idara, from Sonaga to Bhagavāna Dāsa.

(e) खीचीवाड़ा रा राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ, p. 101a. A genealogical list of the descendants of Hara Rāja, son of Dei Dāsa, son of Sūjò, who settled in Maū, in Khicivārò. The list bears the date Samvat 1693.

(f) राठौड़ अखैराजौताँ री पीढियाँ, from p. 101a to p. 102b. Genealogical tables of the descendants of Rāthōra Akhè Rāja Riṇamalòta, i.e. Kūpāvatas, Pañcañòtas, etc.

(g) ख्यात री फुटकर वाताँ, from p. 103a to p. 108a. Miscellaneous historical information, beginning with some old traditions of the Rāthōras, headed as *Rāthōrũ rī jūnī vātã* and containing particulars referring to Karama Si Jodhāvata, Pābū Dhādhālòta, Nibò Jodhāvata, rāva Riṇamala, rājā Rāya Singha of Bikaner, etc., and indulging especially on the war between rāva Māla De of Jodhpur and Jèta Si of Bikaner, and on some events happened during the Samvat-century 1600, as well as on Akbar, the series of the rulers of Dilli 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) सीसोदियाँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ, from p. 108a to p.

112a. After a *siranāvò* (=maṅgalācaraṇa), the work is introduced as *Rānā rī vaṃsāvalī*. The descent of the Sisodiyās is traced back to Vijāpāna, son of Vrahmā, and hence, through 56 names ending in °*śarmā*, 55 in °*āditya*, 29 *rāvalas* and 35 *rānās*, the genealogy is brought down as far as rānā Sarūpa Siṅgha, who is stated to have been ruling when the list was composed. After the above *vaṃsāvalī*, another genealogy of the Rānās is given from Guhāditya, and this includes also *piḍhīs* of the various branches and miscellaneous information going as far as Saṃvat 1771.

(i) ककवाहाँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ, from p. 113a to p.

116b. A genealogical list of the Kachavāhās from Kuntala to Jè Siṅgha Mahāsiṅghòta.

(j) देवड़ाँ सीरोही रा घणियाँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ, from

p. 116b to p. 117a. A genealogical list of the Devarās of Sirohi from rāva Lākhaṇa to rāva Akhè Rāja.

(k) राठौड़ाँ इंडर रा घणियाँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ, from p.

117a to p. 118b. A genealogical list of the Rāthòra rulers of Idara from Sonaga Sihāvata to Jaga Nātha Kalyāṇamalòta. It gives also the names of the *rānās*.

(l) सीसोदियाँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ नै जागीरदाराँ री

फेरिस्त, from p. 119a to p. 126b. A genealogical sketch of the Sisodiyās from rānā Giṛa Likhama Sī to Jagata Siṅgha, who died in Saṃvat 1709, giving besides the names of the *rānās*, also those of their wives and sons. The wife of Likhama Sī was Likhama De, a daughter to Rāthòra rāva Tīḍò, son of Chāḍò. After the mention of the demise of Jagata Siṅgha, which obviously took place shortly before the composition of the *vaṃsāvalī*, the *piḍhīs* are added of the *Sakatāvata* and *Devaliyā rā* Sisodiyās. P. 123b we come again to the death of Jagata Siṅgha 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. Pithò Nārāyanòta and brought to Meratò in the year Saṃvat 1691, where it was copied by the author of the present work. This catalogue gives first the figures of the income of the *khālasò* of Jagata Siṅgha, and then the figures

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

(m) जेसलमेर रा भाटियाँ री वंसावली. from p. 127a to p.

129b. The work includes three different genealogies of the Bhātīs: the first from Nārāyaṇa to rāvaḷa Jasavanta, the second from Daśaratha to Jēta Sī and hence to Sabala Singha Dayāladāsōta (Samvat 1707), and the third from Jesala to rāvaḷa Bhīva, born Samvat 1618. The part of the second *vamśāvalī* going from Jēta Sī to Sabala Singha, contains also names of *rānīs* 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 Dūriyākhèrò under Gēravāra Rāya Canda. At Dūriyākhèrò they joined Hāla, a *sirdār* of the Bēsas, with whom they proceeded to Gūḍavāṇò, and hence to Kuḍāra, near Orachò, where they settled. The *pīdhīs* go as far as the sons of Jhūjhāra Singha, whose names, however, are not given. The note begins:—

बूदेला पहिली गैरवार रजपूत सु बाराणसी री तरफ नु रहता  
तठै क्यौं उवाकौ ऊवौ तिण या गैरवार राइचंद उठा या भाज नै  
ढंडीयाखेड़े आया ...

(o) हाडाँ री वंसावली, from p. 131a to p. 133a. A genea-

logical list of the Hādās, in which their origin is traced to Prithī Rāja son of Somesura (1st), and hence, through Jodhò (2nd), Hādò (3rd), etc., brought down to Bhāva Singha Chatra Sālòta (26th).

(p) जालोर रा घग्गी चौहाण कानड़दे री वात, p. 133a-b. A

rather trustworthy account of the invasion of Jālorā first by Alu Khā and afterwards by Alāva Dī, ending with Kānharā 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 Kānharā De, as well as those who three days after, were killed together with Kānharā De's son Virāma De. The account begins:—

जालोर गठ चौहाण कानड़दे मांडीयौ सं ॥ १३०० सोनगिर

भाखर रो नांव तिण भाखर ऊपर मांडीयौ चोहांणां थी सोनगरा  
कहाणां पहली भीनमाल राजधानी थी .....

(q) गढ कोटाँ री विगत, from p. 134a to p. 136b. A note on the foundation of Jodhapura, Maṇḍovara, Ajamera, Cītroṛa, Jesalamera, Jālorā, Sivāṇò, Vikānerā, Sojhata, Meratò, Jētāraṇa, Phalòdhī, Sāgānerā, Pohakarāṇa, Āgarò, Ahmadāvād, Mālapura, Ahamadnagara, Burānapura, Sikarī-Phatèpura, Sivāṇò, Kumbhalamera, Udèpura and Nāgòra. The accounts of the last four places contain many more details than those of the others. The account of Sivāṇò (p. 135b) begins:—

सिवांणां गढ री विगत ॥ राजा विक्रमादीत रो बेटो वीर-  
नारायण पंवार रो मांडीयो गढ इण भाखर रो नांव पहली कूभटौ  
कहीजतौ वीरनारायण आय नै पहली तो गढ रा भाखर ऊपरै गढ  
मांडीयौ पकै पीपलोद रा भाखर ऊपरै गढ मांडणों मांडीयो .....

(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*, *jharanās*, *kundās*, *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 गढ थी जिके जितरे कोसे कै 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) गढाँ साका ऊवा थाँ री विगत, *ibid.* A short note giving the dates of the big fights resulting in the capture of Riṇathambhòra (Samvat 1352), Cītroṛa (Samvat 1355), Jālorā (Samvat 1358), and a few other places.

(w) कागदाँ रा इलकाव, from p. 142b to p. 143b. A small collection of forms of letters as used by mahārājā Gaja Singha



and mahārājā Jasavanta Śingha of Jodhpur in writing to mahārājā Jè Śingha of Jèpura, Satra Sāla of Būdī, Karaṇa Śingha of Bikaner, etc., as well as to the chief *jāgirdārs* of Marwar such as Prithī Rāja Baluvòta, Bhīva Kilyānadāsòta, Mahesa Dāsa Dalapatòta, and others. A specimen of a *sanad* by mahārājā Ajita Śingha is also included.

(x) बदरीनाथ रा राजावाँ री वंसावली तथा मारग रौ वर्णन,

pp. 144a-b. This little work contains two parts: a genealogical sketch of the Gaḍhavālas, and a description of the road to the pilgrimage of Badarīnātha. In the former the origin of the Gaḍhavālas is traced to Kali Sāhi; a Pāvāra who migrated from Dhāra to Kamāñ and was first employed in the service of the king of Kamāñ, Likhamī Canda, who invested him with the *jāgīr* of Lohibò. But afterwards Kali Sāhi rebelled and set up himself as an independent sovereign in Gaḍhavāla. His successors are: Ajāna Sāhi (2), Bahādara Sāhi (3), Sahaja Sāhi (4, the founder of Śrīnagara), 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 Śrīnagara 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 बद्रीजी री धरती रा राजा री वंसावली । जात  
पंवार धारनगरी थी राजा कलिसाह आयो कमाऊ रा राजा  
लिखमीचंद रै कलिसाह चाकर रयौ लोहिबौ गढ जागीरी थौ सू  
गढ ले नै कमाऊ रा राजा थी फिरियौ गढ लीयौ तिण थी गढवाल  
कहीजै कै .....

(y) पातसाह साहजिहँ रै बेटाँ उमरावाँ नै मूनसप री 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 *daftar*, in the year Samvat 1696. It begins from the *sāhijādò* Dārā Sikò, whose figures are: *jāti* 20,000 and *asavāra* 10,000, and ends with the Kachavāhò Bhoja Rāja Manoharadāsa Khāngāròta rò, whose figures are: *jāti* 700 and *asavāra* 300.

(2) पातसाह साहजिहाँ रै सुबाँ री 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) पातसाह्नी मुनसप री विगत, from p. 147b to p. 148a. A table of the different classes of *mansabdārs*, with the figures of their stipends.

(B) जोधपुर रा टीकायताँ रै मुनसप री 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 Udē Śiṅha, Sūra Śiṅha, Gaja Śiṅha, and Jasavanta Śiṅha.

(C) राठौड़ाँ री खाँपाँ री विगत नैँ पीढियाँ, from p. 151a to p. 152b. A list of the different *khāpas* of the Rāthōras, compiled at about the time of Jasavanta Śiṅha. Each item gives first the origin of the *khāpa* in question, and then the *piḍhīs* or genealogies.

(D) खत्रीवंस री साखाँ री विगत, pp. 153a-b. A list of the *sākhas*, or branches, of the Pāvāras, Gēhalōtas, Cōhāṅas, Bhātīs, Solānkīs, Parihāras, Joiyās, and Rāthōras.

(E) राठौड़ाँ रै गनायताँ री खाँपवार पीढियाँ, from p. 154a to p. 155a. A list of the non-Rāthōra *sirdārs* in the service of mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha of Jodhpur, with a short genealogical account of each of them.

(F) श्रीजी रा डेराँ री 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) ऊजदाराँ रै गाँव रोकड़ री विगत, pp. 155<sup>(1)</sup> a-b. A list of the villages and stipends of some Śiṅhavi, Pañcōlī, Bhaṅdārī, and Mūhaṅōta State officers of Jodhpur, from Saṃvat 1697 to Saṃvat 1705, when the list was compiled.

(H) परधानाँ रौ तथा उमरावाँ रौ पटौ, from p. 155<sup>(1)</sup> b to p. 156b. A description of the *jāgīr* of Rāthōra Rāja Śiṅha Khivā-

vata, *pradhāna* of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha, and of the *umarāva* Rāthōra Mahesa Dāsa Sūrajamalōta.

(I) राजसिङ्गजी री बेटियाँ रा बनोला मैँ दरबार सूँ मेलियो  
तिग री विगत, p. 156b. A description of the presents sent by mahārājā Jasavanta Singha from Lāhōra to Āsopa, on the occasion of the marriage of the seven daughters of Rāja Singha, in the year Saṃvat 1696.

(J) आँबेर जैसिङ्गजी रा मरणा पर टीकौ मेलियो तिग री  
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 Āmbēra, on the occasion of the succession of Rāma Singha to the throne, Saṃvat 1724.

(K) तिह्वाराँ मैँ मोताद पावै त्वाँ री विगत, p. 157b. A description of the tips the Darbār used to give to his *parādār*, *nāī*, *nāyaka*, *vedā*, *naḡārācī*, *doḡhīdār* and *sāhanī* on festive occasions.

(L) जेसलमेर रावल अमगसिङ्गजी रा मरणा पर टीकौ मेलियो  
तिग री 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 rāvaḷa Jasavanta Singha to the throne of Jesalmer, Saṃvat 1760.

(M) कँवरजी 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) वहूजी सेखावतजी अन्नरङ्गदेजी री अघरणी री 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, Saṃvat 1708.

(O) कँवरजी रै जनमउक्व रा खरच तथा पटाँ री 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 Siṅha was born Saṃvat 1709, Ratana kaṃvara—a girl—Saṃvat 1712, and Jagata Siṅha, Saṃvat 1723.

(P) राणीपदा रौ नेग तथा पटौ, from p. 166b to p. 169b. A description of the *negas* and *jāgīrs* of Sobhaga De, a *rānī* of Sūraja Siṅha, Pratāpa De, a *rānī* of Gaja Siṅha, and Jasa-vanta De, a *rānī* of Jasavanta Siṅha.

(Q) पौराणिक अर जैनी फुटकर वार्ता, 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: Vaiṣṇavas, Pirohitas, Vrāhmaṇas, Paṭēlas, Cāraṇas, Jijīpanthīs, Jātas, Kalālas, Rebārīs, Kāyasthas, Jaina Gacchas, Sunāras, Dhādhīs, Dūmas, Mūha-ṇōtas and Bāniyās. On p. 177a there is a separate note on how the Rāthōra rāva Riṇamala, with the help of rāṇō Lākhō, wrested Nāgōra from the Muhammadans in Saṃvat 1444, and how Khīva Si persuaded the Muhammadans, who had come to reconquer the place, to turn back.

(S) फुटकर वार्ता, 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) पातसाही डाकचौकी आग्रग थी 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 Saṃvat 1704.

(U) पैडाँ 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) खलीताँ री नकल, 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 Singha to rānā Saṅgrāma Singha (Samvat 1775), one by kāvara Vijè Singha to rānā Jagata Singha (undated), one by mahārājā Vijè Singha to rānā Ara Si (Samvat 1821), one by rānā Ara Si to mahārājā Vijè Singha (Samvat 1824), and one by rānā Saṅgrāma Singha to mahārājā Ajita Singha (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 अभैसिङ्गजी

सँ महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी ताँई, from p. 193a to p. 228a. A

chronicle of the reign of mahārājā Abhè Singha of Jodhpur, beginning from the flight of Anara Singha, Rāya Singha, and Kisora Singha after the murder of mahārājā Ajita Singha, and ending with a list of the wives and children of mahārājā Vijè Singha. The account of the demise of mahārājā Abhè Singha (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> नै मंडोर पधराया नै आणदुआई महाराज श्रीबखत-  
सिंघजी री फेरी नै वडा महाराज देवलोक ऊआँ री हकीकत महा-  
राज नै लिखी नै मंडोर सँ बलाड़ाँ री जोधौ मौहकमसिंघ जोध-  
सिंघोत अणदसिंघजी रायसिंघजी किसोरसिंघजी नै सतियां रां घोड़ां  
चढाय नै ले निसरियो ... etc.

(Y) फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 230a-b. A few miscellaneous notes on

different subjects, chiefly : *sākhās* of the Guhilōtas and Solāṅkis, *khāpas* of the Vāghelās, *sākhās* of the Parihāras and Joiyās, and lastly a biographical note on Jasa Nātha, a Jāṭa of Bikaner, who in the year Samvat 1545 became a follower of Gorakha-Nātha, and on his successor Toḍara, who was installed at Pācalò, in the year Samvat 1598.

(Z) सुज० नै नवानगर रा जाड़ेजाँ री विगत, from p. 230b to

p. 231b. A note on the history of the Jārejās of Bhujanagara,

<sup>1</sup> Mahārājā Ajita Singha.

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 Singha 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 Singha, as Samvat 1718. The note ends with an account of the battle of Sakhapārò (Samvat 1719), in which Rāya Singha was killed together with his son Bāmāniyò and six hundred Rajputs, after which event Satò, Rina Mala's son, was installed by Kutub-ud-Din and seven months afterwards deposed, and his brother Tamāyaci put in his place (Samvat 1720). The work begins :—

गौड़ियौ मंत्रवादी तिण समुद्र रै तट अक वडौ सर्प मंत्र रै बल  
कादियौ आखां संह मारै आगै साप पाकै गौड़ियौ ह्यौ ... etc.

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

शव भारै मुज वसायौ तीण रै बेटा १ खंगार १ लखघौर १  
तमायची १ अजो १ रामसिंघ १ उंनड़ १ अमेराज १ सूजो १ कूंभो १  
नव तौ अ नै दसमौ भारा रौ वडो बेटो मेघ थौ सो भारै जीवतां  
हौज मुवौ ... etc.

(a) हिंदूस्तान ग सहराँ री क्रेटी तथा विगन, 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, Kali koṭa, Kāci koṭa, etc.

(β) बाँधवगढ रा भणी वाघेलाँ री वंमावली, 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 Singha, 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 Dehiriya rò, 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 Singha Vāghelò are : (1) Vira Bhāna, (2) Rāma Candra (Vira Bhāna'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 Jita was succeeded by (5) Amara Singha. The work begins:—

पहली वाघेला गजरात है मुलक मै भोमिया था सु वाघेलौ  
वरसिंघदेव प्रयागजी जात्रा गयौ तरै मुलक खाली देख लीधां नूं मार  
लियो ... etc.

At the end a *kavitta* is quoted, recording the years of the reigns of the Vāghelās of Aṇahalanagara, from Lūṇa Sāha (= Lavaṇa Prasāda) to Karṇa Gahalarò (= Ghèlò). It begins:—

लूणासाह पंचवीस ।

(7) अणहलपाटण रा क्वावड़ा भाण नै सोलङ्की राज बीज तथा मूलगज रौ विगत, p. 233a. An account of how the Solāṅki brothers Rāja and Bīja gained the favour of Bhāṇa, the last Chāvarò ruler of Aṇahalapāṭaṇa, who gave his sister Rukamāṇī in marriage to Rāja, and how Rāja's son Mūḷa Rāja killed him and took possession of his kingdom. It begins:—

पाटण भाण क्वावड़ौ राज करतौ तरै सोलींकी राज नै बीज बेहूँ  
मारवाड़ सूं द्वारका जाता था सो पाटण ऊतरिया.....

(8) राव रिणमल रौ नाडूल रा सोनगराँ नै मार धरती लेणी, pp. 233a-b. A description of the snare laid by the Sonigarās to the Rāṭhòra rāva Riṇa Mala at Nādūḷa and his taking revenge on them and conquering the place. Beginning:—

राव रौडमल सोनगराँ है परणीया था तद सोनगराँ रौ राजदानी  
नांडोल थी नै वांव धणलो सोभत रो सोनगराँ आप रौ बाई नै  
दौनो थो .....

सोनगरौ जसवन्त काम आवण रौ विगत तथा उण गौ गीत, from p. 233b to p. 234a. A very short note on how the Sonagarò Jasavanta died at Bhaṭanèra 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 मूभ जोवतां ।

(1) जोधपुर महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी रौ ग्यात संवन १७६४, १७६५, १७६६, १७६७ रौ, from p. 234a to p. 242b. A fragment

of a chronicle of the time of mahārājā Ajita Singha of Jodhpur, from the beginning of the negotiations with the Emperor through the Rāthōra Mukunda Dāsa, in Saṃvat 1764, to the execution of the Bhāṇḍārīs Viṭhala Dāsa and Giridhara Dāsa in Saṃvat 1767. The chronicle begins:—

राठौड़ मुकंददास सुजांसिंघ आईदांनौत चांपावत पाली रौ घयी  
परघांन नै सिंगवी तखतमल विजैमलौत दीवांग और भईवौ उदैराज  
नै अक मुनसी आगरा रौ थौ सो यां सारां ही नै सिरपाव दे रुपिया  
दे महाराज श्रीअजीतसिंघजी पातसाह बहादरसाह रै सांमा मेलिया  
अै जाय नवाब खानखांना रौ मारफत पातसाह रै पावां लागा... etc.

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

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

A MS. in the form of a *pothī* made up of xii + 459 leaves measuring 13½" to 10", and containing from 20 to 26 lines of writing of 20 to 30 *aksaras*. Marwari script. The MS. was written some time after the year Saṃvat 1937, reference to which is found p. *xa*, but the original from which it was copied, was composed about Saṃvat 1721, under the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha and the ministership of Mūhaṇṭa Nēna Sī. The MS. contains:—

(a) अकबर रै समै री मुनसप री विगत, from p. *ia* to p. *iiia*.

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 *Āini-Akbarī*.

(b) पातसाही हिन्दू उमरावाँ री विगत, from p. *iva* to p. *ixa*.

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

(c) नागौर री हगीगत, from p. *xa* to p. *xiiḃ*. An historical

and geographical sketch of Nāgōra, compiled not long after the Census of Saṃvat 1937. It starts with the founding of Nāgōra at the time of Cōhāna Prithī Rāja in Saṃvat 1115, and comes



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

(d) जोधपुर महाराजा जसवन्तसिङ्गजी रै मनसप रौ नाँवौ नै

थोड़ौ वृत्तान्त, from p. 1a to p. 7b. A prospectus giving the figures of the *munsab* of Marwar under Jasavanta Siṅha, and a summary mention of the principal events in his reign from Saṃvat 1723 to 1730.

(e) जैपुर महाराजा जैसिङ्गजी रै मनसप रौ नाँवौ नै थोड़ौ

वृत्तान्त, from p. 8a to p. 13a. A similar account of the *munsab* and achievements of mahārājā Jè Siṅha of Jèpura, with special reference to the campaigns against Sujò and Sivāji.

(f) जोधपुर रा परगनाँ रौ विगत तथा राजावाँ रौ 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 Siṅha. The survey was probably made by Mūhaṇòta Nèna Sī with the help of some Pañcolīs, about Saṃvat 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 Pañcolī Hara Kisana, in Saṃvat 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 Saṃvat-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, Saṃvat 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 Maṇḍora to the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅha, as far as Saṃvat 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 पदमपुराण माहै भोगसील परबत सुमैर रौ बैटौ कहौ कै तीण रौ भोगसील माहातम घणौ कहौ कै मांडलैसर माहादेव नागद्रही नदी सुरजकुंड रौ घणौ माहातम बखाणीयौ कै .....

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 कै सु प० हर-  
कीसन कनै कहै नै मंडाया । वीगत हाटां री ।

२१ नागौरी दरवाजे बारै हाटां ... etc.

The first *pargana* described is naturally that of Jodhpur, which falls into the 19 *tapās* following : Havelī (i.e. Jodhpur), Pipāra, Bīlārò, Vāhālò, Khèravò, Rohiṭha, Gūdivaca, Pāli, Dunārò, Bhādrājana, Kodhaṇò, Vahaḷavò, Setrāvò, Ketu, Dechu, Osiyā, Khīvasara, Laverò, Āsopa, comprehending altogether 1039 villages, and includes also the *tapò* of Mahevò, which comprehends 128 villages. All the 1167 (1039 + 128) vil-  
lages 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, *tapò* for *tapò*, 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 *tapò* :—

१ भादावसीयौ

रु० २००

रजपुत बसै वज्जजी रे तलाव पीवै

स० १५    स० १६    स० १७    स० १८    स० १९

१०        ४२        ५८        १२०        १२६ (p. 151b).

१ बालरवौ

[रु०] १५००

कुंभार बोहरा बांणीयां रजपुत बसै अरट ६ कौसीटा ६ चांच १०  
जगै दुसाखौ

स० १५    स० १६    स० १७    स० १८    स० १९  
 २६८    १३८६    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—263b).
- (3) Jētārāna (pp. 269a—300a).
- (4) Meratò (pp. 300b—373a).
- (5) Sivānò (pp. 373b—404a).
- (6) Phalodhī (pp. 404b—419b) [pp. 419b—421a contain a list of the villages where salt is produced].
- (7) Pohakarāṇa (pp. 421b—453a).

(g) जोधपुर सम्बन्धी फ़ुटकर वार्ता, 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 Kānūgò Mahesa Dāsa in Saṃvat 1719 (1460 villages), and also tables and figures of a different numeration by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Sī and Pañcolī Narasiṅgha Dāsa (1296 villages), as well as of a third numeration (1440 villages); a short account of the contest between rāva Rāma Siṅgha and Candra Sena (Saṃvat 1620—22); tables exhibiting the figures of the *tanakhuhā* of the different *tapās* in the Jodhpur *pargana* under Udè Siṅgha, Sūraja Siṅgha, Gaja Siṅgha and Jasavanta Siṅgha, compiled by the afore-mentioned Kānūgò Mahesa Dāsa; a very brief note on Udè Siṅgha, referring to events occurred in the years Saṃvat 1641, 1643, 1644; a note referring to Saṃvat 1614; a record of a *lāhina* (public elargition) given by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Sī in Saṃvat 1720; and lastly a note on a certain tax (*karamulò*), which bears no date.

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

MS. 13:—मूहणौत नैणसी री ख्यात .

A MS. in the form of a *pothī*, consisting of 130 leaves covered with writing, of the size of 13½" to 10½", 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 *akṣaras*. The first 62 leaves are written in a better hand than the rest.

The MS. contains the first part of the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa 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 Cāhavāṇas and Soḷaṅkīs.

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

### MS. 14:—राठौड़ाँ 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 12¾" high by 9" broad, and the first pages contain about 32 lines of writing of about 27-30 *akṣaras* 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 : *Rāthōṛā rī vaṃśāvalī*, 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 *vaṃśāvalī*, 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 Bhāṣā. 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 Sīhō 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 *vaṃśāvalī* ends with

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

The *vamśāvalī* begins :—

श्रीपरमपुरखपरमात्मने नमः ॥ श्रीगुरभ्यौ नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ अविरलमदजलनिवहं । भ्रमरकलानेकसेवति (sic) कपोल । अभिमतफलदातारं । कामेशं गणपति वंदे । . . . . ॥ श्रीनागणेचीगोत्रदेव्या प्रसादात् ॥ श्रीराठौड़ाँ री वंसावली लिख्यते ॥ तत्रादौ भगवानस्तुतिः ॥ . . . . .

The *pīdhīs*, 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 Mathena Jiva Rāja of Phalodhī.

MS. 15 :—राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा पौढियाँ नै फुटकर ख्यात री 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 Mathena Jivana 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 reordinate 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) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, 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 Jasa-vanta Siūgha. 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) राठौड़ाँ री साखाँ री पीढियाँ, 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 रिणमलजी पु० चांपौजी सोनिगरां रा भांखोज तिण री परवार कै । चांपौजी वडौ ठाकुर ऊँचौ राव रिणमलजी चांपाजी नुं गांव कापरेड़ौ दीयौ थौ पकै सीधलां सुं वेदि ऊँई तठै चांपौजी काम आया . etc.

(c) राठौड़ाँ री पद्यमय वंसावली, 11 leaves in all. A poetical history of the Rāthōras from rāva Sihò, unfortunately incomplete, as it ends abruptly with the sons of Āsathāna. The work begins with a list of Sihò's predecessors, from Sihò (133th) upwards to Vrahmā or Ādi 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 पचवीस अश्व । सात हथणी पंच सिधुर ।  
भलसत गाडे भार । खजांन पंच तीसी खच्चर । रूड़ा रथ ईकवीस ।  
असौ लदीयां वलि ओठी । पांणी पनर पखाल । पांच सै संबल पोठी ।  
सात सयज सबदवेधी सुभट । दोइ सहस धानुखधर । कनवज थकी  
सीहौ कमध । आयौ पाली अणि परि ॥ १ ॥ अथ सीहाजी नै कन-

वज्जदेश्च थी जती सिद्धि श्रीसिद्धिसूरिजी आंग्या कै । अनै पालीनगर  
पालीवाल ब्राह्मण जेसौ राज करै कै । तिण आंग्याया (sic) कै तिका  
वान जथाविधि वातकथा लिखी[जै] कै ।

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, Jīnadatta Sūri, plays a very prominent part. The episode of Lākhò Phūlāṇī is related in full length, with many new particulars. The work abruptly ends with the following words in the *Soniga-jī rī vāta* :—

अक दिन सोनिगजी पासि घणा चारण भाट डूब आया पिण्णि  
घर मै घलां घण (?) पड़ै कै । खाण नूं ईतरौ नही जितरौ बिऊं  
दांतां वीचि दीजै । ति .....

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

(d) चारण खिड़ियाँ री वंसावली, 4 leaves. A genealogical sketch of the Khiriyā Cāraṇas, in which the Cāraṇas are represented as having originally been brāhmaṇas, living at Coravārò, 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 ब्राह्मण ऊता । आदू चोरवाड़ै गांर समंद कनारै  
रहता । तिण चोराड़ा कहौजै ॥ चौमुह १ कोल्ह २ दोइ भाई  
ऊत्रा ..... 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 Nèṇa Sī Mūṇòta.

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 ते तेज उत्पन्नाः तेज ते ब्रह्मांड  
उत्पन्नाः ब्रह्मांड ते पाणी उत्पन्नाः पाणी ते अंड उत्पन्नाः अंड फट् कुटका  
(sic) भयेः ते जल मध्ये विष्णुं रहै है ... etc.

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

प्रथम घोड़ा संपन्न ऊताः आकास दिसा गमन करताः पक्के  
सालिहोत्र रिख प्रबोधाः अस्वां की पांख काटी ज्युं वाहन जोगि  
होई ... etc.

(g) वाताँ मारवाड़ि री मारवाड़ि राँ राठौड़ाँ री, 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: Jè Mala Meratiyò, Prithī Rāja Jètāvata, Khivò Ūdāvata, Jèta Si Ūdāvata, Teja Si Dūgarasihòta, Jasavanta Dūgarasihòta, Acalò Pañcainòta, Teja Si Kūpāvata, Māḍana Kūpāvata, Deī Dāsa Jètāvata, Jèta Si Vāghāvata, Acalò Sivarājòta. The great bulk is formed by the exploits of Māla De, but there is also a chapter on Rina Mala and Jodhò, one on Udè Singha, Māla De's successor, and one on rānò Sāḡò. Apparently, the chronicle was compiled not long after the death of Māla De, possibly under Udè Singha. The last date mentioned in the chronicle seems to be Samvat 1637. The work begins rather abruptly as follows:—

वात मेड़ता री जैमल री ॥ जैमल मेड़तौ उभौ मेल्हि नै नीसरि  
गयो । राव मालदे मेड़तौ लीयौ । जैमल रा घरां री जायगा कोटड़ी  
पाड़ि । मूला वहाड़ीया । संवत १६१३ फागुण सुद १२ मेड़तौ  
लीयौ .....

(h) मारवाड़ि माहे राठौड़ रजपूत 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 Singha. It begins:—

मंडोवर जोधपुर पायतखत । राव चंद्रसेन तांइ रावाइ थी ।  
मोटै राजा उदैसिंघ राजा री किताब पायौ । मेड़तीयां री वडेरी होय  
सो राज्य (sic) कहावै .....



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

पग सु धरती खीणै दांत सु खिणै कान सु न रहै (?) तिण नु  
उखद । पीत पापड़ो .....

(j) रजपूताँ री वंसावली तथा साखाँ, 4 leaves. Lists of bare names.

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

(l) जोधपुर मेड़ता पोहकरण फलोधी नै पाली रा घराँ री 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 पातिसाह रै धरती कै तिण रै सोबाँ री सरकार री परगनाँ री दामाँ री विगत, 14 leaves. Tables giving the figures of the income of the different subdivisions of the Dilli empire.

The MS. belongs to Mathēṇa Jīva Rāja of Phalodhi.

### MS. 16:—जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री 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 Āi 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 Hindī

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 Sādhū Bhoma Dāna of Miragesara (Vāḷī).

MS. 17:—**बौकानेर रौ ख्यात सिण्ढायच दयालदास  
रौ वणायोडौ .**

A MS. in two volumes, cloth-bound, the one consisting of 155 leaves, and the other of 152 leaves. Size 12" × 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". From 15 to 21 lines of writing for page, and from 20 to 30 *akṣaras* for line. All written by one hand in current Marwari script. Recent and inaccurate copy. The MS. contains the main body of the *Khyōta of Bikaner*, compiled by Cāraṇa Siṇḍhāyaca Dayāḷa 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 Jodhò's conquest of Chāpara and Droṇapura from the Mohilas, down to the death of mahārājā Sarūpa Siṅgha, in Samvat 1757. Beginning :—

मोयल सन्खोत जात चङ्गवाण क्वाप[र] द्रोणपुर घणी हुवो तिण  
रौ हकीगत [॥] चहुवाणाँ नै मोयलाँ वीचे इतरौ पीढी हे [:] चङ्गवाण  
१ चाह २ घणसूर ३ रांगै चाह रो बेटौ गंग[ग]ण कहांणो राणौ  
इंद्रवीर ४ अरजन ५ सूरजन ६ मोयल ७ ईण मोयल रे पेटराखेल  
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 *bārè dinā rā kavitta* by Viṭhū Bhoma, the last of which runs as follows :—

इधक सूरान्ह अवकाय । सूपे उक्कव पूत्रेश्वर । अषंड धर  
आसीस । वना नित वधो वीकपुर । वधो संपत सत वार । वधो नित  
पुत्र वधाई । वधो रौद विसतार । वधो सुष सिध सदाई । वसमाद  
जीती आधुस वदो । चढ (sic) प्रीयाग जीम वीसतरो । सामद्र सूधौल  
(sic) सिरदार सा । कोड़ जुगाँ रोजस (sic) करो ॥

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

### MS. 18:—राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात तथा पौढियाँ .

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" × 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 Saṃvat-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 Siṅha. 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 Rāṭhōras of Jodhpur from the origin of the world down to the time of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅha. 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) राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात, goes from p. 1 (which is lost) down to p. 155b, where it ends with a list of the *satīs* of rāva Amara Siṅha. Leaves 1-4 are lost. The work begins with one of the customary lists of *paurāṇika* names, some of which are illustrated by occasional quotations of *kavittas* in Dīṅgaḷa. 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. 15*b*, where the history of the Rāthōras 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 ऊवै तरै लाघौ फूलांगी घाह मेल्है  
तरै राषइत भांखोज लाघा नूं पुक्कीयौ घणौ हठ कौयौ लाघा रै  
बैरां २० तिगां माहे एक अपकरा तरै लाघै कछ्यौ तो नूं अपकरा  
कहसी . . . . 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 श्रीगजसिंघजी सं १६६४ जेठ सुदि ३ आगरै राम कछ्यौ  
तरै साहजिहं पातिसाह रावाई रौ किताब अमरसिंघजी नूं दे ने  
नागौर दीयौ...अमर सिंघजी रै साथ नागौर नै वीकानेर राजा  
करण रै साथ गांव जाषणीयौ वीकानेर नै नागौर रै कांकड़ि कै तिण  
ऊपरा बेठि ऊई . . . . . (p. 150*a*).

The second part of the work, or (*b*) राठौड़ां रौ पीढियां extends from p. 156*a* to the end (p. 974*b*), and contains genealogies of all the Rāthōras from the time of rāva Jodhò (end of the Saṃvat-Century 1400), to the time of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha (beginning of the Saṃvat-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. 182*a*-214*b*), then those from the brothers of Udè Singha's father Māla De (pp. 214*b*-220*a*), 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>Deīdāsòta</i>    | .. | ..... | pp. 274a-278a, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Pirāgòta</i>     | .. | ..... | pp. 278a-280b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Sāgāvata</i>     | .. | ..... | pp. 280b-282a; |
|                    |    |       | <i>Dūdāvata</i>     | .. | ..... | pp. 309a-3 ?,  |
|                    |    |       | <i>Varasinghòta</i> | .. | ..... | pp. 381-400a,  |
|                    |    |       | <i>Karāmasòta</i>   | .. | ..... | pp. 400a-430a, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Rāipālòta</i>    | .. | ..... | pp. 431a-433a, |
| <i>Jodhāvata</i>   | .. | {     | <i>Bharamalòta</i>  | .. | ..... | pp. 434a-440b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Sivarājòta</i>   | .. | ..... | pp. 441a-443b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Jogāvata</i>     | or |       |                |
|                    |    |       | <i>Khaṅgāròta</i>   | .. | ..... | pp. 444b-451b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Vikāvata</i>     | .. | ..... | pp. 452a-466a, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Vidāvata</i>     | .. | ..... | pp. 466a-470b; |
|                    |    |       | <i>Kandhalòta</i>   | .. | ..... | pp. 479a-491b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Akhèrājòta</i>   | .. | ..... | pp. 492a-605b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Cāpāvata</i>     | .. | ..... | pp. 606a-645a, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Bhākharòta</i>   | or |       |                |
| <i>Riṅamalòta</i>  | .. | {     | <i>Bālāvata</i>     | .. | ..... | pp. 645b-661b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Māṅḍalòta</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>Vèrāuta</i>      | .. | ..... | pp. 766b-768a, |
| <i>Cūdāvata</i>    | .. | {     | <i>Jagamālòta</i>   | or |       |                |
|                    |    |       | <i>Khetasīòta</i>   | .. | ..... | pp. 768b-775b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Aṛabālòta</i>    | .. | ..... | pp. 776a-781b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Nāthūòta</i>     | .. | ..... | pp. 782a-b,    |
|                    |    |       | <i>Jètamālòta</i>   | .. | ..... | pp. 783a-784b; |
|                    |    |       | <i>Bhīvòta</i>      | .. | ..... | pp. 790b-797b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Aṛakamalòta</i>  | .. | ..... | pp. 798a-802b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Raṅadhīròta</i>  | .. | ..... | pp. 803a-812,  |
|                    |    |       | <i>Kānhòta</i>      | .. | ..... | pp. 813b-819b, |
|                    |    |       | <i>Pūnapālòta</i>   | .. | ..... | pp. 820a-821b, |
| <i>Satāvata</i>    | .. | ..... | pp. 830a-831(?);    |    |       |                |

|                        |   |                      |      |                    |                  |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|------|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>Vīramōta</i> ..     | { | <i>Devarājōta</i> .. | .... | pp. 831(?) - 841a, |                  |
|                        |   | <i>Gogādeōta</i> ..  | .... | pp. 841b - 843a,   |                  |
|                        |   | <i>Jēsīnghōta</i> .. | .... | pp. 843a-b,        |                  |
|                        |   | <i>Vijōta</i> ..     | .... | pp. 843b;          |                  |
| <i>Salākhāvata</i>     | { | <i>Mālāvata</i> ..   | .... | pp. 856a - 888b,   |                  |
|                        |   | <i>Jētāmālōta</i> .. | .... | pp. 889a - 910b,   |                  |
|                        |   | <i>Sobhitōta</i> ..  | or   |                    |                  |
| <i>Kānharadeōta</i> .. | { | <i>Suharōta</i> ..   | .... | pp. 911a - 919b;   |                  |
|                        |   | .....                | .... | pp. 920a - 930b;   |                  |
| <i>Rāipālōta</i> ..    | { | <i>Kelhanōta</i> ..  | .... | pp. 931a - 933a,   |                  |
|                        |   | <i>Sudōta</i> ..     | .... | pp. 933a - 935b;   |                  |
| <i>Dhūharōta</i> ..    | { | .....                | .... | pp. 936a - 937b;   |                  |
| <i>Āsathānōta</i> ..   | { | <i>Jopasōta</i> ..   | {    | <i>Ūhara</i> ..    | pp. 938a - 955a, |
|                        |   |                      |      | <i>Śīdhala</i> ..  | pp. 955b - 961b, |
|                        |   |                      |      | <i>Jolū</i> ..     | pp. 961b - 963b, |
|                        |   |                      |      | <i>Sivālōta</i> .. | pp. 964a - 965a; |
|                        |   | <i>Dhādhala</i> ..   | .... | pp. 965a - 966b,   |                  |
| <i>Sihāuta</i> ..      | { | <i>Cācigōta</i> ..   | .... | pp. 967a - 968a;   |                  |
|                        |   | <i>Sonigōta</i> ..   | .... | pp. 968b - 970b,   |                  |
|                        |   | <i>Ajōta</i> ..      | .... | 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 चौहाणां रौ भांगेज सेखाजी रौ भाइ  
सेखोजी मारीया तरै देईदासजी नुं रजपूते काढीया कछो सेखोजी  
नीकलीया थे कांइ मरौ तठा पक्खौ देईदासजी चीतोड़ विग्रह ऊवौ  
बहादर पातिसाह गुजराति रौ आयौ विक्रमाजीत सीसोदीया कंना  
चीतोड़ ली तठै देईदासजी जाइ गठि चठि नै कांमि आया

१६ कांन्हे देईदासौत कांन्हेजी वागड़ि कांम आयौ

१७ अचलदास कांन्हेत अचलदासजी नूं मोटै राजाजी वागड़ि  
था आंणि रोहीठ रौ पटौ दोग्यौ

१८ बलिभद्र अचलदासौत रोहीठ रौ पटौ वरकरार पक्खौ सं°  
१६७७ पटौ उतारीयौ पक्खौ राम कछ्यौ

१९ कल्याणदास [ बलिभद्र रौ ]

२० ईसरदास [ कल्याणदास रौ ]

१९ सुजाणस्यंघ [ बलिभद्र रौ ]

१८ केसौदास [ अचलदासौत ] सं° १६६५ जाल्हकौ पीपाड़ रौ  
गांव ४ सुं संवत १६७४ काडीयौ बलिभद्रजी साथै पक्खौ सं° १६७७

मोतीसरौ सीवांग्या रौ गांव ३ सं [ दीयौ ] सु सं १६७७ बलिभद्रजौ  
साथे वले छाडीयौ

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 Pohakarāṇa. By an author unknown. Beginning:—

माहेसुर तिपुर जूजण मोहः (sic)

आघौ जुग वीतौ 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 Bārāṭha Āsò. Beginning:—

सुरधर माहि महेवौ मंडण

षडग भयंकर षल धर षंडण

मिणयड तणै महीपति मालै

भुइ षंड षाघा ऊभै 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 Gaṇesa 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 Saṃvat-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—राठौराँ री पौदियाँ—from the middle of the Saṃvat-Century 1400, to the beginning of the Saṃvat-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 Sihò, but from rāva Cūḍò, who is marked 1. All the genealogies are traced back to the sons of Cūḍò 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 Cūḍò Viramòta   | ....                    | pp. 1a-5b;            |
| Cūḍāvatas.         | { Bhivò, whence the  | <i>Bhivòta</i>          | Rāthòras, pp. 7a-23a, |
|                    | { Sahasa Mala, ,, ,, | <i>Sahasamalòta</i>     | ,, pp. 24a-28b,       |
|                    | { Kānhò, ,, ,,       | <i>Kānhāvata</i>        | ,, pp. 29a-39b,       |
|                    | { Riṇa Dhira, ,, ,,  | <i>Riṇadhīròta</i>      | ,, pp. 40a-51b,       |
|                    | { Pūnò, ,, ,,        | <i>Pūnāvata</i>         | ,, pp. 53a-57a,       |
|                    | { Satò, ,, ,,        | <i>Satāvata</i>         | ,, pp. 59a-82a,       |
|                    | { Aṛaka Mala, ,, ,,  | <i>Aṛakamalòta</i>      | ,, pp. 85a-96b,       |
|                    | rāva Riṇa Mala       |                         |                       |
|                    | Cūḍāvata.            | ....                    | pp. 97a-103b;         |
| Riṇamalòtas.       | { Māḍana, whence the | <i>Māḍanòta</i>         | ,, pp. 104a-114b,     |
|                    | { Sāḍò, ,, ,,        | <i>Sāḍāvata</i>         | ,, pp. 115a-116b,     |
|                    | { Cāpò, ,, ,,        | <i>Cāpāvata</i>         | ,, pp. 117a-159b,     |
|                    | { Nāthū, ,, ,,       | <i>Nāthūòta</i>         | ,, pp. 160a-162a,     |
|                    | { Bhākhara Sī,, ,,   | <i>Bhākharasiòta</i> or |                       |
|                    |                      | <i>Bālāvata</i>         | ,, pp. 163a-184b,     |
|                    | { Kādhala, ,, ,,     | <i>Kādhālòta</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.



|              |   |                    |                   |                  |                      |                  |
|--------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Rinamālōtas. | } | Karana, whence the | <i>Karanòta</i>   | Rāthòras.        | pp 215a-224b,        |                  |
|              |   | Lakhò,             | „                 | „                | <i>Lakhāvata</i>     | „ pp. 226a-233b, |
|              |   | Maṇḍala,           | „                 | „                | <i>Maṇḍalā</i>       | „ pp. 234a-256a, |
|              |   | Patò,              | „                 | „                | <i>Pātāvata</i>      | „ pp. 258a-282b, |
|              |   | Rūpò,              | „                 | „                | <i>Rūpāvata</i>      | „ pp. 283a-290a, |
|              |   | Vèro,              | „                 | „                | <i>Vèrāvata</i>      | „ pp. 292a-299a, |
|              |   | Jèta Māla,         | „                 | „                | <i>Jètamālòta</i> or |                  |
|              |   |                    |                   |                  | <i>Bhojarājòta</i>   | „ pp 300a-307b,  |
|              |   | Dūgara,            | „                 | „                | <i>Dūgaròta</i>      | „ pp. 309a-324a, |
|              |   | Aṛaka Mala,        | „                 | „                | <i>Aṛakamalòta</i>   | „ pp. 326a-329a, |
|              |   | Sakatò,            | „                 | „                | <i>Sakatāvata</i>    | „ pp. 330a-b,    |
|              |   |                    |                   |                  | <i>Jètavata</i>      | „ pp. 332a-350a, |
|              |   |                    |                   |                  | <i>Kūpāvata</i>      | „ pp. 351a-360a, |
|              |   |                    |                   |                  | <i>Rāmòta</i>        | „ pp. 361a-362a, |
|              |   |                    |                   |                  | <i>Sāidāsòta</i>     | „ pp. 363a-364a, |
|              |   |                    | <i>Rānāvata</i>   | „ pp. 366a-371a, |                      |                  |
| Akhè Rāja,   | „ | „                  | <i>Singhanòta</i> | „ pp. 372a-b,    |                      |                  |
|              |   |                    | <i>Mālāvata</i>   | „ p. 374a,       |                      |                  |
|              |   |                    | <i>Rāvalòta</i>   | „ pp. 376a-377a, |                      |                  |
|              |   |                    | <i>Sūròta</i>     | „ pp. 377b-380a, |                      |                  |
|              |   |                    | <i>Sihāvata</i>   | „ pp. 381a-383b, |                      |                  |
|              |   |                    | <i>Nagarājòta</i> | „ 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 Cūḍò* and *rāva Riṇa Mala*, the biographical account is more diffuse than in the case of others. After the biography of *rāva Cūḍò*, the genealogical part proper begins from his son *Bhīva*, as follows:—

राठौड़ भींव चुडावत रौ परवार [1]

भींव चुडावत वडौ ठाकुर ज्जवौ राव रिणमल नुं चीतोड़ चूक  
कौयौ मारांणा तिण दिन भींव दारू घणौ पी नै सुता था सु राव  
जोधौ रातै नीसरीयौ तरै घणु ह्री भींव नुं नै वरजांग नुं जगायौ  
पिण जागै नही तरै वरजांग नुं राव जोधौ ले नौकलीया नै रांणा रौ  
साथ डेरां उपर आयौ सु भींव नुं सूतां हाथ घालीया अटक माहै  
कौया.....

रा । भींव चुडावत रा बेटा

३ राठौड़ वरजांग भींवौत वडौ रजपूत अक पाघर लाष पाघर  
घणौ वेठ जीतौ राव रिणमल जोधा सता री वैर माहै घणौ कारण

ऊँओ असंघ प्रवाडौ जैतवादी ऊँओ साह्वावस नदवांणसर गुडौ मोगडौ  
भावी लांबौ जुडलीओ गांव पटै वरजांग वैरवाराह परभोमपंचाइण  
ऊँओ . . . . (pp. 7a-b).

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

### 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 Hamirōta Bhātīs extending for a period of 11 generations, from Hamīra Devarājōta (9th generation) to the 19th generation. Beginning:—

॥ भाटौ केल्हण रौ वंसावली तिण माहे

६ हमीर देवराज रौ

१० लूणकरन हमीरोत

११ सतौ लूणकरनोत राव रिणमल नुं राखै कुंभै चौत्रोड़ चूक  
कर तठै काम आयौ रावजी सुं सता रौ बोल थौ ज रावजी  
वांसै ऊं नहीं जीऊं...

(b) सीसोदियाँ रौ पिरियावली, pp. 104b-115a. A genealogical account of the Sīsodiyās from rāṇò Bhamuṇa Sī (1st) to the 18th generation. Beginning:—

॥ सीसोदीयां रौ पौरीयावली सीसोदीया गुहिलोवां रौ साघ  
माहे कै

- १ रांणौ भमुखिसी जिण या रांणा ऊवा पैहली रावल कावता (sic)  
 पकै भमुखिसी या रांणा कहांणा  
 २ रांणौ भौवसी . . . . . etc.

(c) आहाड़ाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 116a-117b. Pedigrees of the Āhārā Sisodiyās of Dūgarapura and Vāsavāhalā, from rāvaḷa Kānhara De (1st) to the 12th generation. Beginning:—

आहाड़ा डुंगरपुर वांसवाहाला रां धाण्णीयां री पौडी [1]  
 आहाड़ा सौसोदीयां माहे ग्रहादि रौ जोगादित नै जोगादित रौ बापे  
 रावल आहाड़ वसोयी तठा या आहाड़ा कहांणा

१ रावल कांन्हड़दे करमसी रौ कांन्हड़दे या श्रीनाराइण या  
 पौडी १२६ कै तिणां वीगत और ठोहड़ मंडी कै .

(d) चन्द्रावताँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 118a-119a. Pedigrees of the Candrāvata Sisodiyās of Rāmapurò, from rāvaḷa Pratāpa Si (4th generation) down to the 9th generation.

(e) जेसा भाटियाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 121b-156b. Genealogies of the Jesā khāpa of the Bhātīs from rāvaḷa Kehara (9th generation from rāvaḷa Jesaḷa) to the 17th generation. Beginning:—

॥ भाटीयां री आगली वात तो घणी कै रावल जेसल दुसाऊ  
 रो तीण सं ॥ [१२१२] जेसलमेर बंभण रसे दीषायो तीण ठोड़  
 वासोयी तठा पकै इतरा पाट

१ रावल जेसल दुसाऊ रो जेसलमेर रो गठ करायो

२ रावल सालवहण . . . . . etc.

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

गुहिलोतां री पौरीयावली गुहिलोतां री चौवीस साष कै

१ गोहादित २ गोहिलोत ३ क्कोड़ ४ चोल ५ घुमाण

६ रावल बापौ घुमाण रौ रावल बापौ आहाड़ि ठाकुर ऊवौ  
 तठा या आहाड़ा कहांणा दलै पांगुला राजा जैचंद राठोड़ रे परणीयो  
 थौ . . . . . etc.

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

भायल पाव वली भायली पांवारां री ३५ पैतीस साष पांवारां  
मै अक भायलां री साष ते मै (?) भायलां री मायासरौ वली भायली  
रोहोसा (?) मगरा (?) नीवौ (?) नै सौवाणची

१ महारिघरघेश्वर                      २ सायर महरिघ रौ

३ उतिमरी                                  ४ पदमसौ

५ सजन भायल

१ सजन भायल पदमसौ रौ सजन वडौ रजपुत ऊवो...

(h) ऊलाँ री पीठियाँ, pp. 170a-177b. Genealogies of the Hulas, a subdivision of the Guhilōtas, from Hula Sālhā rò (2nd) to the 12th generation. Beginning:—

॥ ऊल गैहलौतां री चौवीस साष मै मीलै षेतौ ऊल सोजित  
वडौ रजपुत ऊवौ वडौ ठाकुराई ऊई पछौ कतरेहेके दीने ऊलां कन्हा  
सोनगरे सोजित ली . . . . etc.

(i) माँगलियाँ री पीठियाँ, pp. 178a-179b. Pedigrees of the Māṅgaliyās of Isarū, from Dulhò Kilū rò of Khīvasara (1st) to the 10th generation. Beginning:—

॥ ईसर वेदु रा मांगलीयां री वीगत पैहली षींवर रहता

२ मांगलीयां रै

रांगौ धरपाल

मोटुं राव

उहड़ राव

धांषड़ै

कीलु

१ दुल्हौ कीलु रौ दुल्हौ षींवर थकौ चारण हेक सिधराव  
जेसिंघदे सु बहस करि आयौ थौ उण नुं आप रौ दिकरौ वैरौ दांन  
दीयौ पकै चारण ले जाय नै सिधराव नु दिषायौ तरै राजा सिधराव  
वैरा नु आपरौ बेटौ परणाई . . . . etc.

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

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

॥ नीरवाणां री साष निरवाणा पैहली देवड़ा था देवड़ां था निरवाणा कहरणा निरवाणा सीरोही था आय कवरसी दाहलीया कन्हा षांडेलौ लीयौ उदैपुर लीयौ पक्कै वसी गांव सोलहर षांडेला नजीक क्कै तठै राषी पक्कै कक्कवाहौ रायसल सुजावत लघु भोजावत नै भीषा हेमा रा कन्हा षांडेलौ लीयौ तरै निरवाणा था षांडेलौ कुटौ...etc.

(l) चीबाँ री पीठियाँ, pp. 184b — ? A genealogical account of the Cībā 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.





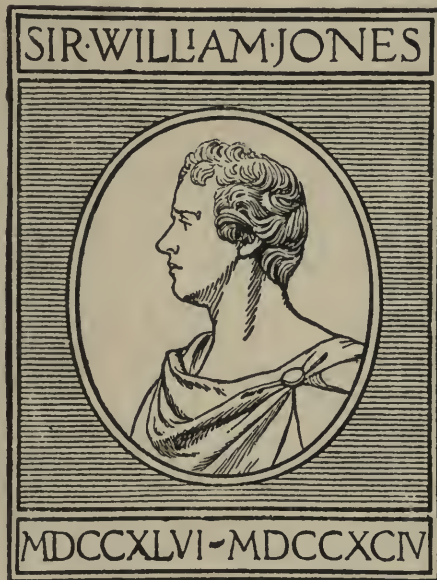
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BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.  
A  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION I:  
*Prose Chronicles.*

PART II:  
*Bikaner State.*



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

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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 :—**वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात सिंघायच  
दयालदास 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 *akṣaras*, the pages at the end about 35 lines of about 35 *akṣaras*. 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 Rāthòras to the death of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha (Samvat 1908). The chronicle was compiled by Cāraṇa Siṅdhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa in obedience to an order by mahārājā Sirdār Siṅgha of Bikaner, and was written by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Cāvadhò. The work is styled in the preface "Khyāta Rāthòrā ri." It begins :—

श्रीगणेशाय नमः श्रीकरनीजी सहाय श्रीसरस्वत्यै नमः ॥  
अथ ख्यात राठौड़ाँ रौ षुलासा याददास्ति श्रीश्री १०८ श्रीश्रीश्रीहजूर  
रा ऊकम सूँ सिंघायच दयालदास लिषाई वीठू चांवडै लिषी (॥)  
तम्बेरममुखविदितजस करैहि शिघ्र जगकाज (॥) वंदुं तिह परदेवता  
जिंह अघार 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 *Sūryavaṃśa ri pīdhīyā*, starting from Nārāyaṇa. In the genealogical series, Rāma Candra is the 64th, and Jè Canda the 254th. The life and exploits of Jè Canda of Kanòja 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 Jè Canda's life-time, namely: the *Jè mayānka jasa candrikā* by kavi Madhukara, and the *Jè canda prakāśa* by Bhaṭ[t]ja Kedāra. The date of the birth of Siṅhò is given as Samvat 1175 (p. 42b), and from this event the chronicle proper immediately begins as follows :—

राव सीहा नै विषा करवाया । बांवन वेठ कर मुगलों सै फते पाया । देस कनवज रा वसण दीना नहँ । पीकै पातसाह राव सीहै कुं दिल्ली कदमाँ बुलाया । कनवज का मुनसब अनायत कीया । जिस वषत कनवज लारै थोड़ा सा मुलक रै गया । पैदास लाख चौईश २४ रौ रह्यौ । ...etc.

From the death of Sihò (S. 1243) to the end, the text is all in Marwari prose, except for commemorative verses occasionally quoted. After the life of Āsathāna, an account is inserted of the life of Pābū, in which the latter is represented as a son of Ūdala, son of Dhādhala (धांधलजी रै बेटा दोय ज्वा । वडौ जदल कोटौ आसल । जौर जदल रै बेटा दोय हुवा । वडौ बूड़ौ कोटा (sic) पाबूजी, p. 47b). Pp. 93a-98b contain an account of Karanījī, the deified Cāranī who is regarded as the tutelary goddess of Bikaner, and she is described as having been born in Samvat 1473 at Soyāpa, from Kinyò Mehò and Ādhī Devala. The account of RĀVA JODHò begins p. 117b and continues at length till p. 131b, where the following list is given of his sons :—

श्रीवीकौजी १ सूजौजी २ दूदौजी ३ वीदौजी ४ कमांजी ५ सातल ६ जोगायत ७ वरसींघ ८ नीबकन ९ सिवराज १० सांवतसी ११ वखवीर १२ करन १३ रायमल १४ भोज १५ कूपौ १६ रामां १७ :

From this point, the chronicler leaves the Rāthòras of Jodhpur and takes to consider only Vikò, 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 Vikò, the narrative begins p. 132a as follows :—

अकदा प्रस्ताव राव जोधौजी दरबार कौयां विराजै है । नै सारा भाई वां अमराव वां कंवर हाजर है । जिसै कंवर श्रीवी-कौजी भीतर सूं आया । अरु रावजी सूं मुजरौ कर काका कांधलजी रै आगै विराजीया...

and continues relating how Jodhò, on seeing Vikò 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 Jāgaḷū, about which they had heard from Nāpò, a Sākhalò who was in the service of Jodhò. Accordingly, Vikò

set out with the consent of Jodhò and accompanied by his uncles Kādhala, Mādāna, Maṅḍalò and Nāthū, and his brother Vidò, and Sākhālò Nāpò, Paṛihāra Veḷò, Vèda Lalò and Lākhaṇa Sī, Koṭhārī Còtha Mala, and Vachāvata Vara Siṅha, and this was in Saṃvat 1522 (p. 132*b*). The first night they halted at Maṅḍora, and from there took with them the image of Bhèrū, called *Gorò*. With 100 horses and 500 infantrymen, Vikò then went straight to Desanoka, where he paid homage to Karanijī. From Desanoka he proceeded to Cādāsara, where he stopped 3 years, and thence to Koḍamadesara, where he stopped also 3 years. In the last-mentioned place he installed the image of *Gorò*. Then he proceeded to Jāgaḷū, where he stopped 10 years. During this period he married the daughter of Sekhò, the Bhātī rāva of Pūgaḷa. In Saṃvat 1535, Vikò made an attempt to build a fort at Koḍamadesara, 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 *Rātī Ghātī*, in the way from Multan to Nāgòra. Here he built a fort in Saṃvat 1542, and founded the city of Bikaner in Saṃvat 1545 (p. 136*a*).

The chronicle continues describing all the gradual conquests of Vikò, *viz.* how he subjugated the Jātas, the Joiyās, the Khicīs of Deva Rāja Mānasinghòta, the Sākhālās of Jāgaḷū, the Bhātīs of Sekhò, the chief of Pūgaḷa; how he took Kharalā from Subha Rāma, Bhāraṅga from Sāraṇa Pūḷò, Sidhamukha from Kasbò Kāvāra Pāḷa, Balūḍī from Pūniyò Kānò, Rāyasalānò from Venivāḷa Rāya Sāḷa, Sekhasara from Godò Pādū, Sūī from Sihāga Cokhò, Dhānasiyò from Sohuvò Amarò; how he took Droṇapura from rānò Vara Sala, a Mohila, and assigned it to his brother Vidò. Next comes an account of the expedition against Sāraṅga Khā of Hisāra, which cost Kādhala his life (S. 1546, *sākha rò gīta* : *षानाणे षडे षड्ग बल षधौ...*), and the subsequent defeat Sāraṅga Khā sustained at the hands of Vikò (S. 1547). Pp. 146*b* ff. contain an account of the expedition Vikò 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 Vikò, on the latter's ceding to him Lāraṇū and renouncing to his right of succession. The last pages describe how Vikò released Vara Siṅha of Meratò (*sākha rò gīta* by Cānaṇa), and defeated Nirabāṇa Riṇa Mala, a chief of Khandelò (*sākha rò gīta*). The death of Vikò is mentioned p. 151*b* as having taken place in Saṃvat 1561.

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

पौत्रै क्तिताईक दिनां सूं रावजी श्रीवीकैजी जमी दाबी ही ।  
जिके क्तिताअक भोमीया फिर गया हा । तिणां नूं पायनांमी कर्ण

सारू राव श्रीलूणकर्णजी फौज कर पधारीया । सागै इतरा सिरदार ।  
भाई घड़सीजी... etc. (p. 152a).

The *khyāta* of Lūṇa Karaṇa especially describes the repressing of the rebellion of Cāhuvāṇa Māna Singha Depālōta of Dadrevò, the expeditions against Kāmkhānī Dòlat Khā of Phatèpura and against Cāyalavārò, the marrying of the daughter of rāṇā Rāya Mala of Cīṭora, the expedition against Jesalmer and the capture of rāvaḷa Devī Dāsa, and lastly the expedition against Nāranòla, in which Lūṇa Karaṇa lost his life (S. 1583, p. 158b). The text is interspersed with commemorative songs by Viṭhū Sāvāḷa and Mēdū Lālò.

The *khyāta* of JÈTA SĪ, who succeeded, begins from an attempt of Udè Karaṇa Vidāvata, ṭhākura of Droṇapura, to fall on Bikaner and take it by surprise :—

पौकै राव लूणकर्णजी काम आया । तद उण दिन रौ चढीयो  
वीदावत उदैकर्ण द्रोणपुर रौ ठाकुर गांव ढोसी सं वादै रघौ वीकानेर  
आयो । अरु मन मै वीकानेर लैण रौ है..... etc. (p. 159a).

The first exploit of Jèta Sī was a punitive expedition against Droṇapura, whose Thākura sought refuge with the Khān of Nāgòra, after which Jèta Sī gave Droṇapura to Vidāvata Sāgò Samsāracandòta. Next we have the expedition against Sihānakòṭa, and immediately after it, an account of how Jèta Sī helped his brother-in-law Sāgò—the future founder of Sāgānèra—to conquer Mòjābād and Amarasara in the territory of Āmbera, and Gāgò to fight Sekhò Sūjāvata (*sākha rò gīta* : सके खर खखराण दल पूर आयौ सिषर...). At this point the main narrative is interrupted by the insertion of some particulars regarding Karaniḷī, the Cāraṇī saint, who was still living at Desanòka. It is stated that she in her old age went to Jesalmer to restore rāvaḷa Jèta Sī his health. From Jesalmer she went to Khārorò, and hence to Bēghatī, where she met Harabū Sākhalò, and lastly proceeded to Ghariyālò where she consumed herself into the fire of *yoga* (*sākha rò gīta* : उठी अंग खं चाग...). The year given for her death is Saṃvat 1595, as recorded in the *dūhò* following :—

पनरै सै पिच्याणवै                      चैत सुकल गुर नम्म <sup>1</sup> ।  
देवी सागण देह सूं                      पूगा जोत परम्म ॥ १ ॥

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

<sup>1</sup> MS. °म.

Bābar, who had taken Bharathanèra (Bhatanèra) 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 Gāgò, and in Samvat 1598 fell upon Bikaner. Jèta Sī was killed in the attempt of opposing him (3 *sākha rā gīta*, the first by Sūjò Nagarājòta, pp. 177b-178a), and Māla De took Bikaner with half the territory, the other half remaining to Kalyāna Singha, a son of Jèta Sī, who had taken refuge at Sarasò. The *khyāta* closes with the information that Bhīva Rāja, a brother of Kalyāna Singha, went to Dillī and propitiated the emperor Hamāū (p. 178b).

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

पीकै रावजी श्रीकल्याणसिंधजी सरसै विराजतां वीरमदे दूदावत  
आयौ तिका इण तरै । ... ,

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

पीकै वीरमदेजी कितैचेक साथ सूं गांव कोड नीसरीया सू०  
राव कल्याणसिंधजी षनै सरसै गया । नै रावजी वीरमदेजी री वडी  
घातरी कीवी अरु वडा जावता कीया पीकै वीरमदेजी रावजी नै  
कयौ कै० भीवराजजी दिली है सू आप न्हारी घातरी री कागद  
लिष देवौ । तौ न्हे पण घातसाहजी रै पावां लागां ।... etc.

Subsequently, Virama 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, Kalyāna Singha joined him with his forces. The defeat of Māla De culminating in the capture of Jodhpur, assured to Kalyāna Singha the possession of Bikaner, and to Virama De that of Meratò. The account of the above facts is very detailed, but inaccurate (*Gīta* on Kalyāna Singha, by Nagarājòta Hamīra Sūjāvata, pp. 187b-188a ; *dūhā* by Virama De : जननी धिन जै जन्मीयां... pp. 189a-b ; *kavitta* on Māla De by Jhūthò Āsiyò : भागौ तौ वाराह... ). In the war between Māla De of Jodhpur and Jè Mala Viramadevòta of Meratò, Kalyāna 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 Jètasiòta retook Bharathanèra 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 Vikās*, and the descendants of Nāraṇa,—to whom Kalyāṇa Siṅha gave Ēvārò in S. 1607,—who are called *Nāraṇòta Vikās*, and next relate how Vāghò Thākurasìòta went to Dillī and with his feats of bravery ingratiated himself to Akbar, who restored him the fief of Bharathanera. The last six pages contain a description of the coalition of Hājī Khā of Ajmer and rāṇā Udè Siṅha of Mewar against Māla De of Jodhpur (pp. 198a-199a), the difference subsequently arisen between Hājī Khā and Udè Siṅha over a dancing girl kept by the former, whom Udè Siṅha longed to possess, the coalition of Hājī Khā and Māla De against the Rāṇā, and his defeat at Haramārò, the capture of Meratò, the loss of Ajmer, and the fief Māla De gave to Hājī Khā in Jètāraṇa (p. 200a). The *khyāta* closes with the list of the *satīs* of Kalyāṇa Siṅha (S. 1628).

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

अरु राव कल्याणसिंघजी री वषत दीवाणगी रौ काम सांगौजी करता । सू° जिणां दिनां मै सांगौजी वक्कावत गुजरा हा । पीछे वीकानेर आया तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी सांगौजी री हवेली पघारीया । नै गढ दाखल हुवा । ता पीछे वक्कावत कर्मचंद दरबार मै हाजर ऊवौ । तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी इण नूं दीवाणगी री धिलत अनायत करी ।... etc.

The events are not given in due chronological order. First we have an account of how Rāya Siṅha was introduced to Akbar by *kāvāra* Māna Siṅha of Ābera, how Rāya Siṅha and Māna Siṅha defeated the Paṭhāṇas of Aṭaka (p. 205a) (*sākha rò gīta*, p. 205b), and how Akbar conferred on Rāya Siṅha 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: *अहमंदपुर जीप जोधपुर आबू*, p. 206a), and particularly indulges in a description of the bravery of Rāma Siṅha, Rāya Siṅha's brother, who captured Ahmad after killing his elephant (*sākha rī nīsānī*: *सोलै से तीसै समै...* p. 207b). Next he gives a list of the Rajputs killed in the last-mentioned conflict, and after it skips back to Rāya Siṅha's marriage with Jasamā De, the daughter of rāṇā Udè Siṅha, 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 दूदैं आसीयै नूं दीनां । हाथी १ देवराज रतनूं नै दीनै (sic) । हाथी १ दुरसै आठै नूं दीनां । हाथी १ बारट अखजी नूं दीनां । हाथी १ बारट लखैजी नै । हाथी १ गैपै तुंकारै सिंढायच नै दीनां । हाथी १ भुलै साईयै नै दीनां । हाथी १ भाट खेतसी गांव दागड़ै रै नै दीनां (p. 208b). (*Sāyada rò gīta* : रहसी जग बोल घणा दिन रासा...)

The next subject treated is the expedition against Sultān of Sīrohī, which Rāya Siṅgha 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 Siṅgha is recognized as a lord of 52 *parganas*. Then we have a description of how Rāya Siṅgha 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 *lākhapasāvus* to Bārāṭha Lākhò, Bārāṭha Śaṅkara, etc. (*sākha rò kavitta*). Jodhpur is stated to have remained in the hands of Rāya Siṅgha till S. 1639, when he asked Akbar to give it to Udè Siṅgha (*sāyada rò gīta* by Ratanū Deva Rāja : अई भाग राषा वृपत तप ईषता..., p. 215b). In S. 1642 Akbar commanded Rāya Siṅgha to the Dekhan, and while there Rāya Siṅgha 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 Siṅgha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1649), and in this connection an anecdote is related concerning Siṅdhāyaca Gèpò, and his habit of addressing all people as "thou", which had won him the nickname of *Tūkārò*. On that occasion, Rāya Siṅgha bestowed some more gifts on the Cāraṇas, chiefly on : Mahadū Jādò, Ratanū Deva Rāja, and Sādū Mālò (commem. song by Siṅdhāyaca Gèpò : किसै राण रावल किसै राव राजा कौयौ, p. 216a). P. 216a mentions a work (*Bhāṣa*) in praise of Rāya Siṅgha, which was composed by Bārāṭha Śaṅkara and was rewarded by Rāya Siṅgha with one crore of rupees and a *jāgīr* in Nāgòra (*sāyada rò gīta* by Ādhò Durasò : सबदी लग कोड़ सजाद रायसिंघ...). The last pages contain a description of Karma Canda's plot for murdering Rāya Siṅgha and placing Daḷapata on the throne, Karma Canda's taking refuge with Akbar, Akbar's reassuming from Rāya Siṅgha the *parganas* of Bhatanèra, Kasūra and others and assiguing them to Daḷapata (S. 1656, p. 217b), Daḷapata'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 Cāranī 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 Kalyānapura (S. 1656, commem. song : सरणाई चरण वषांणै सबदी, p. 220a) ; and lastly the death of Rāya Singha, which took place at Burānapura, in Saṃvat 1668 (*marasyò* by Ādhò Durasò : वडौ सूर सुदनार रायसिंघ विसरांभीयां, p. 221a).

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

पौकै दलपतसिंघजी गादी विराजीया । दलपतसिंघजी रौ जन्म  
सं० १६२१ । फागण वद । ८ ॥ इष्ट ॥ ४४ । ४५ ॥ दलपतसिंघजी  
रौ जन्मपत्री । सं० १६६८ राजा हुवा ॥ तद दिल्ली जाय पातसाह  
जिहानगौर रै कदमां लागा । सूं वरस । १ । चाकरी करी... etc.

The *khyāta* is a very short one. It relates how Daḷapata 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. Daḷapata 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 rò gīta* : काषां जद लौध किसन ची कामण... and *kavitta* : दूठ 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 *firman*s giving a list of the *parganas* assigned to him by Jahāgīr :—

पौकै दिल्ली गया तठै पातसाह जहानगीरजी मुनसब इनायत  
कौथौ । जिण मै पड़गना बगस्था तिण रौ सनंध रौ नकलां रौ याद ॥  
फरमाण 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 *lākhapasāva* to Gāḍaṇa Colò, who had composed a *velī* in his honour. The gift is commemorated in the *dūhò* following :—

ओलै राषण आप रां                      चोलै नै कर चाव ।  
सूरजमाल समापीया                    पण धर लाषपसाव ॥ १ ॥

(S. 1672, p. 225b). Almost the whole of the *khyāta* of Sūra Siṅgha 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 Kisanò : गिरंद गाहटण... p. 227b). The last three pages are devoted to Gōra Gopāla Dāsa, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion of the *navāb* of Thaṭhò (pp. 229a-b), and to thākura Udè 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 KARAṆA 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 Karaṇa Siṅgha's campaign against the *rājā* of Jvārī, who had rebelled to Śāh Jahā and was eventually defeated and captured in Saṃvat 1704, and after it the campaign Karaṇa Siṅgha made against the *rāva* of Pūgaḷa and the division he made of the territory of Pūgaḷa amongst the Sekhāvata Bhāṭis (*sākha rī nīsānī* by Sādū Mahesa Dāsa : सोलै सै तेहनरै... 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 Kesarī Siṅgha—the second son of Karaṇa Siṅgha—composed by Kaviyò Lūṇa Karaṇa (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 Aṭaka, 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 Mugals 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 Karaṇa 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 पातसाह). The fact is commemorated in the *gīta* following :—

करण प्रथी इकराह पतसाह आरंभ करे

कूच कर हले दरकूच काजा ।

अटक असुरांग रा कटक सब ऊतरे

रहे तट वार हिंदवांग राजा ॥ १ ॥

वंस घटतीस मिल वात यह विचारौ  
 जोर औरंग पड़े सोर जाडौ ।  
 सूर रौ सूर केवाण भुज साहीयां  
 आभ पड़तां ऊवौ भूप आडौ ॥ २ ॥  
 कुहाड़ां मार जिहाज बटका करे  
 धीर सांरां धरे मेट घोषो ।  
 करां षग तोल मुष बोल कहीयौ करन  
 जितै ऊभौ इतै नहीं जोषौ ॥ ३ ॥  
 करन वाषाण दुनीयांण धिन धिन कहै  
 धरम क्षत्रीयांण भुज अमर धारू ।  
 अटक सू लीयां हिंदवांण आयौ उरड़  
 मुरड़ पतसाह वीकांण मारू ॥ ४ ॥ (p. 239b).

After two other songs, one of which by Siṅdhāyaca Thākura Sī, the chronicler proceeds to relate how Orangzeb called Karaṇa Siṅgha to Dillī to kill him, but afterwards thought it wiser to command him to Orangābād, and, whilst Karaṇa Siṅgha was there, resumed the *mansab* of Bikaner. In Saṃvat 1724, the *mansab* of Bikaner was given to Anopa Siṅgha. The last page mentions three villages in the territory of Orangābād, which Karaṇa Siṅgha granted to Cāraṇas, to wit: Vikāsara to Sādū Mahesa Dāsa, Dātalī to Ratanā Māna, and Revārò to Kaviyò Lūṇa Karaṇa; and then the death of Karaṇa Siṅgha which took place at Orangābād in Saṃvat 1726 (commem. *gīta*: नरां नाह पतसाह कोडाड़ सकीयौ नही... p. 241b).

The *khyāta* of ANOPA SINGHA 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:—

पौकै अनोपसिंहजी नै पातसाहजी दषण रै बंदोबस्त सारू  
 मेलीया । जिणां दिनां सिवराज राजगठ रौ घोड़ां हजार ३००००  
 दिषण मै सारीं जागा डंड ठहरावै वा० मुलक लूटै । तिण पर माराज  
 पातसाहजी रै हुकम सू फौज लेर पधारीया । परै सू सिवराज  
 आयौ... etc. (p. 242a).

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

सनल ... etc.). Follow the expeditions against Sikandara of Vijāpura and Tānā Sāh of Golakunḍa (pp. 242b-243a ; commem. song : रूप कौ अनूप रस...), a *kavitta* on Orangzeb's religious intolerance ( उदैपुर प्रण कौयौ... , p. 243a), and minor accounts of marriages and the internal disturbances caused by the Bhātis of Cūdera (pp. 243b-ff.). P. 247a it is recorded that Anopa Siṅha 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 Karaṇa Siṅha, who enjoyed the favour of the Emperor, until Anopa Siṅha succeeded in getting rid of him (pp. 247b-248b). P. 249a records the death of Anopa Siṅha at Ādūnī, in Saṃvat 1755 (commem. song : दलां साह रां वाह दोय राह दापै दुनौ...)

The *khyāta* of SARŪPA SIṄHA 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 हू अरु वीनती कर जोधपुर अजीतसिंघजी ने  
बगसायौ... (p. 249a),

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

अरु जिणां दिनां मै सुषत्यारी मूघडै रघनाथ री कैः वां इणां  
रै जिलै मै इतरी आसांमी हैः औसवाल कोठारी कूकड़चोपड़ौ  
नैणसी जीवणदासौत... 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 Nēṇa Sī and three other officers who were suspected to be hostile to the Mājī. Sarūpa Siṅha died in Saṃvat 1757, after a reign of only two years (p. 260b).

The *khyāta* of SUJĀṆA SIṄHA begins p. 260 with Orangzeb's transfer of his capital from Dilli to Orangābād :—

सू० पातसाहजी इण तरै दिली छोडी सं० १७५८ दिली मै  
फकीर सिरमद कुं मरवाया सू० बीा सिरमद वडौ अबलीयो सिद्ध  
हौ... etc.

Commemorative *śūhò* (p. 261b) :—

केई बेसी गभरू कदर                      केई मनमौजी पीर ।  
सब के कांथ वटोल कर                      ले गयो आलमगीर ॥ १ ॥

The only important events in the reign of Sujāna Siṅgha are the repeated attacks he had to sustain from Ajita Siṅgha, Abhè 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 Abhè Siṅgha of Jodhpur (S. 1790, commem. song : *दुवौ ताव सूजां इसी राव वीकां हये*, 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 *kāvāra* Jorāvar Siṅgha. The demise of Sujāna Siṅgha, which took place in Saṃvat 1792, is recorded p. 266a.

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

पीकै देस रै दषणादै पासै राजा अभैसिंघजी रौ तर्फं सू थाणा  
बैठा हा : तिण सू फौज कर श्रीजी थाणा ऊपर चढीया : सू थाणा  
सारा उठाय दीना : वा० परै सू अभैसिंघजी फौज कर वषतसिंघजी  
रौ कांकड़ पर डेरा कौया...

is likewise formed by the hostilities with Jodhpur, this time Bakhat Siṅgha siding with Jorāvar Siṅgha against Abhè Siṅgha. The account of Abhè Siṅgha's siege of Bikaner, which was relieved by Jè 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 SINGHA begins :—

तथा जोरावरसिंहजी रै लारै संतान नहीं तिण रौ वडी चिंता  
हुई वा० ज्यां दिनां अमरसिंघजी । तारासिंहजी । गूदड़सिंहजी ।  
नागोर सं घड़ लेथ लाड़णं आया हा वीकानेर रौ विगाड़ कर्ण सारू ...

(p. 276a), and treats the subjects following: installation of Gaja Singha, invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army headed by Bhaṇḍārī Ratana Canda and its defeat (pp. 276b-278b, *sākha rō gīta*: कहै अम जोधाण रौ प्रजा अमराव कथ...), coalition of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha against Abhè Singha and Malāra Rāva (S. 1804, pp. 279a-b), coalition of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur, and account of the relations that existed between Ajita Singha of Jodhpur and Jè Singha of Āmbera on one side, and the Emperor on the other (pp. 279b-283b), defeat of Rāma Singha and installation of Bakhat Singha on the throne of Jodhpur (S. 1808, p. 284), Gaja Singha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808, pp. 284b-287a), copy of a *sanad* by Ahamad Sāh dated *san* 1166, in which Gaja Singha is recognized as a *mansabdār* of 7 thousand (pp. 288b-289b), coalition of Gaja Singha, Vijè Singha, and Bahādar Singha of Kisanagadhā against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur and the Marāṭhās (pp. 289b-295a, S. 1812). The remaining pages contain mostly local and unimportant information concerning minor events: such as Gaja Singha's marriage with the daughter of *rājā* Jèta 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 Vijè Singha of Jodhpur and Ara Sī of Udèpur over the province of Godhavāra, and Gaja Singha's intermediation in the same (S. 1828). The *khyāta* ends p. 311b with the death of Gaja Singha in Samvat 1844.

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

हमै माराज राजसिंघजी राजा हुवा सूं सरौर मै षेद तौ  
पैलडोज ऊती पण राजतिलक विराजीयां पकै सरधा घणी घट  
गई... etc.

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

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

पौकै सं १८४७ पोष वद ६ मंगलवार नै माराजकांवार रतन-  
सिंघजी रौ जन्म हुवौ अरु इणहीज साल जौज कर पधारीया  
गांव कालू मांय कर डेरा चूरु हुवा ठाकर सिवजीसिंहजी पावां  
लागा ... etc

The most important events related are: the capture of Bhatanera (S. 1862, pp. 313a-314b)—it was after capturing it that Sūrata Singha changed its old name into that of Hanu-mānagaḍha—the Sindh expedition (S. 1858-9, pp. 314b-315b), the coalition of Sūrata Singha with Jagata Singha of Jaipur and Savāi Singha of Pohakarana 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 वैसाख वद ५ श्रीमाराज रतनसिंहजी तघतं  
 विराजीयाः कर्णमौल मै स० पहला तो गांव सेषसर रै गोदारै  
 ... तिलक कीयौ श्रीहजूर रै वा० पीछै माजन रां ठाकरां वैरीसालजी  
 सेरसिंहोत हजूर रै तिलक कीयौ... 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 Viṭhū Bhoma is quoted, and with it ends the work.

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

MS. 2:—राठौड़ाँ 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 ढ and इ.



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

(a) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली राउ सीहेजी सूँ राउ कल्याणमलजी ताँई, pp. 1a-24a. A genealogical sketch of the Rāthòras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sīhò to *rāva* Kalyāṇa Mala, who died at Bikaner in Saṃvat 1630. It begins :—

राजि श्रीसीहोजी कनवज जंतौ आ[य] षेड रहींयो पकै श्रीदारकाजी री [जात] नु हालीयो सु विचालै पाटण मुल[रा]ज सोलंकी री रजवार सु : लाघौ फु[ला]णी उजाड घंणा कीया सु ते रे लीये सीहजे (*sic*) नु राघै पकै सीहेजी कहो जु जात करि नै घिरतो आईस पकै घिरता आया ताहरा : लाघौ फुलांणी मारीयो पकै सीहेजी नु : मुलराज परनाय नै षेड मेल्हैया (p. 1a),

and continues with a list of the sons of Sīhò who are here represented as four, to wit : Āsathāna, 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 Āsathāna, Dhādhala, Udala, Saḷakhò, and Vīrama, containing almost only bare names. With Vīrama (p. 3b), the genealogy enlarges into a compendious *khyāta* or historical sketch. This begins :—

तथा : वीरमजी महेवै : मालेजी कंन्हे रहता नै जोइया भटनेर धारबारे रे (*sic*) रहै आपत माहे वुरो हालीयो पकै जोइयोः लुणे नुं चुवडराय मारीयो...

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

पकै मुलतान री फोजा नै दिली रा फोजा ले नै राउ चुडे उपर नागोर आयो राउ चुडो नागोर मारीया पकै केल्हण अपुठो गयो हंमै ।

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

१ राजि श्रीवीकोजी नु (!) जांगलु ... ..

ताहरा कितराहेक दिन उसीया रहींया पकै कोडमदेसर राउ गिणमल री बयर रांगगदे री दीकरी तलाव कराडीयो तेथ रहा ।

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

पकै जोधोजी राम कहो सु टीकाइत नीबो जतो सु पेहली रांम कहो हुतो पकै राउ वीको कोडमदेसर जंतो सु राः वेरसल भीमोत वीकेजी नु कहाडीयो जु राउ जोधै राम कहो कै जे विगर गढ मै चढीया तु आयो तो टीको तो नु हुसो पकै राउ वीको कोडमदेसर हुती हालीयो सु पेडै माहै आवंत अंमल कर नै सुतो सु मोवडै रो आयो ने ता पेहली हाडी जसमादे उतर नै वेरसल नु हाथा गेहर नै ले चढी गढ उपर पकै सातल नुं टीको दीन्है तितरै राउ वीकोही आयो पकै गढ घेरीयो राउ वीकै शुः (sic).

The *khyāta* of Vikò 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 Vikò (p. 20b), Lūṇa Karaṇa (p. 22b), Jèta Sī (p. 23a), and Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 23b-24a).

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

(c) साँखलाँ दहियाँ सँ जाँगल लियौ तै रौ हाल, pp. 37a-b. A very interesting little note on Ajiyāpura (Jāḡalū ?) and Prithi Rāja, and how the Sākhalās conquered Jāḡalū from the Dahiyās :—

दहियाणी अजीयादे (गांव) रिणौहरौ दहियै रै बैटी राजा प्रिथीराज नु मांगी जती सु डोलौ दहिया ले ने हालीया जंता पकै जांगलु आय रहा पकै अजीयादे कोट आप रे नाव अजीयापुर कराडीया आगै जंगल धरतौ जंती किउ न जतौ पकै राजा प्रिथी-राज सीकार रांमण (sic) इये धरतौ आयो जंतौ ताहरा अजीयापुर आयो पकै बायर नु ले अजमेर गयो नै दहिया अजीयादे रे साथ

ऊंता सु रहींया पकै सांघलो ( रायसी : ) रूण ( नागोर रे गांव ) ऊंती आय नै रासीसर रहौ पकै उपाधीयो १ केसव सांघलां रे ऊतो तिण कुड कर नै सांघलां सं वात कौवी जु थो नु जांगलु दीरा दु सांघलां नु मराड नै पकै दहींया नु सांघलां बेटी [दी]न्ही पकै जान आई ऊंती ताहार (sic) सगलां [द]हींया नु चुक कर नै सांघला मारीया मार नै जाय जांगलु लीयो उव सांघला रहता पकै ।

(d) राठौड़ां री पीडियां राउ सीहेजी सूँ वीकानेर रै राउ

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

(e) राठौड़ां री पट्टावली आसपाल सूँ वीकानेर रै राजा सूरज-

सिङ्घजी ताँई, p. 46b. A list of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers from Āsa Pāḷa to Sūraja Singha rājā of Bikaner. Containing only bare names.

(f) राउ जोधैजी री वेठाँ कियाँ री याद, pp. 47a-48b. A list of the battles fought by rāva Jodhò, beginning :—

कुवरपदे थंका (sic) :

१ केरवो मारीयो

ताहरा वाहर चढीयो सु चुहलराई आपडौयो ओथ वेठ ऊई... etc.

(g) वीदावताँ री विगत, pp. 53b-56b. A note on the Vidāvatas from rāva Jodhò, who conquered Lāraṇū, Chāpara and Droṇapura from the Mohilas Ajīta, Vachò, and Kāñò, and gave the land to his son Vidò, down to Bhopata Rāmòta, whose domains were confiscated by rājā Rāya Singha in Samvat 1628. The note contains a list of the seven sons of Vidò and the villages they possessed, and then a short historical account of the Vidāvatas down to Bhopata, and their relations with the rulers of Bikaner and the Paṭhāṇas of Nāgòra. The note begins :—

मोहिल अजीत नै राणौ वकौ इयां रो राजथान लाडंगु नै कापर ऊंतौ नै द्रणपुर मोहिल कान्हौ वस्तौ पकै महाराई श्रीजोधजी

(sic) सगलां नुं मारि नै मोहिले रे री (sic) घरिती ले नै राजि श्रीवीदेजी नुं राषीयो... etc.

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

(i) जोधवात जोधपुर रै घणियाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 63a-65b. Genealogical lists of the successors of Jodhō, coming down as far as the sons of Udē 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 Udē Siṅgha. This narrative begins as follows :—

जोधपुर तुरकाणो कै (i) चंदसेणजी राम कहो ताहरा टीको आसकर (sic) नु दीन्हो पकै कितरेहेके दिहाडै उगरसेन कहो जु मो कंन्हा चाकरी कराडो की नही... etc.

(j) राउल मालै नै जगमाल मालाउत रै दीकराँ रै 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, Derāvāra, Vikamapura, Pūgaḷa, and Hāpāsara. The first list begins :—

भाटी ऊवा ताँह री विगत (i) १ भाटी १ मांजमराव १ मंगलराव १ वीजल १ देदल १ केहर १ तंगु तणौट कराडीयो १ विजैराव १ देवराव देरावर कराडीयो १ मुघ १ वाकु... etc.

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

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

MS. 3:—**वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण  
तथा पढ़ाँ र गाँवाँ री 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) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण सिगाहायच दयालदास

द्वत, pp. 1a—57b. A history of the Rāthòra rulers of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Ratana Siṅha (Samvat 1902). The date of the composition of the work and the name of its author are recorded in ten *dūhās* in Piṅgaḷa 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* [Siṅdhāyaca] Dayāḷa Dāsa by order of *rāva* [Vèda Mahatā] Jasāvanta Siṅha, during the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1927 (1871 A.D.). Dayāḷa 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 Siṅha (Samvat 1802), and a very minute and diffuse one from the accession of Gaja Siṅha to the end.

The work begins with a list of the names of the Rāthòras of Bikaner, from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Dūgara Siṅha (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* Sihò :—

२५५ मी पीढी सीयोजी सेतरामजी रा हुवा तिणा री जनम री याद सं ११८५ काती व् ५ रो जनम सं १२१२ वैसाष व् १२ राजा हुवा : लाष २४०००० री पैदा सुं कीताइक परगनां सुं इनायत कनोज ऊई सु पातसाह री चाकरी मै रजु हुवा . . . etc.

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

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

उखहीज दीनां कवर वीकीजी काकाजी कांधलजी सुं इकलास  
घणी जंतो सु कांधलजी सुं कवर वीकीजी वतलाय रच्या था राव  
जोधानी यां नुं देधीया इसो फुरमायो आज तो काका कांधलजी  
सुं भतीज रै सला ह्वै सु जाणां कां इसी दीसे कै काई नवी जमी  
घाटसी . . . etc.

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

सं १५८३ सांवण सुद ५ नुं गांव नापासर रै डेरां सुं वीदावत  
कील्याणदास री तरफ रो ओठी आयो तै रा समंचार मातमपोसी  
वासतै कील्याणदास आवै कै इसा समाचार रावजी श्रीजैतसी सुं मालम  
हुवा : तै पर रावजी कहायो वात समभी अठै आवण रो कुंही काम  
नही . . . etc.,

and ends abruptly p. 13b with the mention of *rāva Māla De's* expedition against Bikaner. Follow the *kyātas* of Kalyāṇa Māla (p. 14a), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 14a-15b), Daḷapata Siṅgha (pp. 15b-16b), Sūra Siṅgha (pp. 17a-18a), Karāṇa Siṅgha (pp. 18a-18b), Anōpa Siṅgha (pp. 18b-19a), Sarūpa Siṅgha (p. 19a), Su-jāṇa 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 Siṅgha, Sūrata Siṅgha, and Ratana Siṅgha, is compiled on altogether different lines and contains much the same substance as the corresponding part in *MS. 1*. The *kyāta* of Gaja Siṅgha begins, p. 21a, as follows :—

श्रीजी जैपुर था सु रीणी पधारीया तरै वीकानेर सु न्हंतो  
बघतावरसींघजी सांन्हा गया वीकानेर पधराया सं १८०२ असाड व्

१४ नुं आण फीरी पकै गादी बीराजीया पकै सं १८०२ उणही रात कवरजी अमरसींघजी गांव गाढवालै सुं परबारा जोधपुर राजा अभै-सींघजी कन्है मदत लेवण सारु गया . . . etc.,

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

सं १८८५ वैसाख व्द ५ गदीनसीन हुवा. बैसाख व्द ५ नु श्रीजी पोसाख कर करणमोल मै पधारोया : तषत ऊपर बीराजीया पहला तो गांव सेषसर है गोदारां श्रीजी है तौलक कीयो पकै महाजन है ठाकर बीका रतनसीयोत बैरीसालजी सेरसीघोत तौलक कीयो . . . 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 Singhā 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 Singhā is not completed. It breaks off in Samvat 1902 with the mention of the contingent Ratana Singhā sent to Maroṭha in help of the English (p. 57b, corresponding to p. 378b in *MS. 1*).

(b) वीकानेर है पट्टां है गाँवाँ री 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 Singhā, 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 मंडीया तै री तूपसील 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	पैदावारी
८६	८७	५१०००

ठीकाणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लीषीजै तै री वीगत इण भांत कै (1) हमार ठा° अमरसीघजी ठाकर रे घर पटै रा गांव १०६ ठाकर बंदगी में पोहता तै सुं वधारै रा गांव ११ परधान ठाकरां रे अमरावत कै त्यां है पटै गांव १५ इण भांत पटो तो गांव अक सो पैतीस १३५ रो लीषीजै परंत हमार पटै वाः आवाद कमती कै तै री तपसील इण भांत ठा° डावी मीसल सीरै बैठै महाजन रो ठीकाणो रावजी श्रीलूणकरणजी है राज मै वडा कवर रतनसीजी था ज्यां नै अबल मै ठीकाणो बंधायो संवत १५६२...

Then follows a list of all the villages in the fief of Mahājana. The work describes first the fiefs of the Rāṭhōras (Vikā, Jodhā, Rūpāvata, Vidāvata, etc.), and then those of the chiefs belonging to other tribes of Rajputs (Bhāṭī, Tāvāra, Paṛihāra, Kachavāha, Pāvāra, Vāghora, etc.).

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

### MS. 4 :—**वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री वात तथा वंसावली .**

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 ङ and ङ.

The MS. contains :—

(a) राठौड़ाँ री वात राव सीहैजी सुँ राजा रायसिङ्गजी ताँई,

pp. 1a-23b. A very summary historical sketch of the Rāṭhōras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sihō to *rājā* Rāya Siṅgha, apparently compiled during the reign of the latter. The first part of the work, from the beginning to the reign of Lūṇa Karaṇa (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 :—

सीहोजी घेड गांव आय नै रहैया पकै श्रीद्वारिकाजी री जात  
नु हालीया बीच पाटण सोलंकी मूलराज री रजवार उठै डेरा कीया  
सु मूलराज चावोडां रो दोहौतो चावोडां रै भाटी लाषे फुलांणी सुं वैर  
सु लाषे घेठै करण मै निबला घात दीया तै सुं राज रो धंणी मूलराज  
ऊवो सु मूलराज सीहोजी सुं मिलीयो कहो मारे लाषे सुं वैर कै छे  
मारी 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 Karaṇa against Jesalmer, the account of which ends p. 15*b*, as follows :—

सु अठा सु लुणकरण फोज कर चढीयो सु जेसलमेर सु कोस हेक  
परीया बावलांणी सुधा फेरीया रावल गढ मां बैठै जोयो,

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

ता पकै राउ लुणकरण वले कटक करि नै जेसलमेर गया राउल गढ  
भालीयो पकै कोट दोला फेर नै पाका आया.

The rest of the work finds no correspondence in *MS. 2 (a)*, which is interrupted after the list of the sons of Lūṇa Karaṇa, corresponding to p. 16*a* in the present MS. Pp. 16*a*-23*b* 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 ऊवो पकै पात-  
साह अकवर गुजरात रयासा पर आवै स [डे]रा अजमेर ऊवा तद अठा  
सुं रायसंघजी रांमसंघजी दुजा उमराव सास साध ले अजमेर पातसा  
री पावां लागा पंण पातसा ईहां सु राजी नही.....पकै इहां अरज  
कीबी जो गुजरात पर हरवल न्हे हुसां चाकरी मुजरो कर देघासां तद

पातसा कन्हे वीकानेर रो नवमोहरो लिषायो 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 Siṅha and whereof the text is very incorrect.

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

(c) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 26a-27b. A similar genealogy of the Rāṭhōra rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vikò to *mahārājā* Anopa Siṅha. 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.

MS. 5:—**वीकानेर री ख्यात महाराजा सुजाण-  
सिद्धजी सँ महाराजा गजसिद्धजी ताँई नै  
दूजी फुटकर वाताँ तथा प्रिथौराजरासै .**

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

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

सं १७४७ सांवण सुद ३ रो जन्म सं १७५७ वैसाख सुद ७ पाट  
बैठा जेठ वद १२ श्रीवीकानेर वधाइ आइ पातसाह श्रीओरंगसाह री  
चाकरी मै ओरंगावाद सोबै था सं १७६३ मित्ती फागुण—

ओरंगसाह फोत ऊवो अजीतसिंहजी 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 Singha to murder Sujāna Singha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda, the marriage of Sujāna Singha at Dūgarapura (S. 1776). and the war with Jodhpur of Saṃvat 1790-92.

(b) महाराजा जोरावरसिंहजी तथा गजसिंहजी री ख्यात नै  
जूनी ख्यात री वाताँ, pp. 6a-95b. A chronicle of the reigns of  
Jorāvar Singha and Gaja Singha of Bikaner, with special refer-  
ence 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 श्रीअभैसिंहजी वषतसिंहजी रै थाणां उपर  
असवार हुवा वीदासर गोपालपुरै मुकांम हुवा परै सुं राजा वषतसिंहजी  
प्रोहत जगनाथ जैदेवांणी पोहकरणी जमीयत जोधपुर नागोर वगेरै  
सेषावत साटूलसिंह जगरांमोत फोज भारी ले नै श्रीजी री फोज रै  
मुकालवै आय उतरैया...

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

महाराज श्रीसवाईजेसिंहजी फुरमाइ जो मुहंताजी जोधपुर रा  
सुं थांहारै आगली हकौकत किण तरै कै ।

The reply by Ānanda Rūpa is in the form of a summary  
historical sketch of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vikò to *rājā* Daḷapata  
Singha (pp. 11b-18a). To corroborate and illustrate his recital,  
Ānanda Rūpa has a bard summoned, his name Jayā Rāma,  
a Bārāṭha originary from Bikaner, who recites all the commemo-  
rative songs referring to the events related. The narrative by  
Ānanda Rūpa begins :—

मुंहतैजी अरज किवी जो महाराज जांगलु सांघलां रो राज थो  
सु आपत री अदाव[त] वा कालदुकाली सु धरती वैराण्य ऊइ तिण

उपर सांघलो नापो मांणकराव रो राव जोधैजो कंनै जाय धरती रो  
वैनती किवी...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 Lūna Karaṇa (pp. 12b-13a), which contains only the account of the expedition against Jesalmer, and some commemorative songs, Jēta Sī (pp. 13a-15b), Kalyāna Sīngha (pp. 15b-16a), Rāya Sīngha (pp. 16a-17a), and Daḷapata Sīngha (pp. 17a-18a), all of which are more or less defective and incomplete. After Āṇanda Rūpa has completed the account of the reign of Daḷapata Sīngha, *mahārājā* Jè Sīngha interrupts his recital by questioning him about the origin of his family. The reply of Āṇanda 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 मांहांरो कदीम वास थो नै ओ मुलक सं—  
राव चवडै वीरमोत मंडोहर लीवी तिण दिन सुं दरबार मै पग कै तठा  
पकै राव जोधैजी रो (*sic*) कवर वीकैजी साथ ओसीयां सु सिवराज  
सात्तावत भायांवसी लोक सुधो आयो...etc. (p. 18a).

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

From p. 20a, the main narrative is resumed with a description of the council Jè Sīngha 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 Abhè Sīngha, who in great haste raised the siege of Bikaner and ran to the defence of his capital. *Sākha rò dūhò* :—

तीन <sup>1</sup> महीना पांच दिन गठ सूं <sup>2</sup> गोता घाय ।

अभमलही घर आवियौ <sup>3</sup> पूंदै <sup>4</sup> आग लगाय ॥ १ ॥

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

आगलां बुजरकां कंनै इण तरै सुणी कै परंपरा राठोड़ां रो कनवज

<sup>1</sup> MS. तन, <sup>2</sup> MS. सुं, <sup>3</sup> MS. आवीयो, <sup>4</sup> MS. पुंदै ।

रजध्यांणी सु महाराज श्रीजैचंदजी दलेपाँगुलो कहांणो तांहां री साहिबी  
रा कठा तांइ वषांण कहो ताहरै वरदाइसेन ऊवो ताहरै पाट सेतरांम  
नै सेतरांमजी रै सीहोजी ऊवा...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 Jè Singha and partly by the other chiefs present. Then the thread of the narrative is resumed with the account of how Jè 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 rò dūhò* by Gāḍaṇa Khīva Rāja (p. 33a):—

वीकानेर गयंद जिम गहे अमै रजग्राह ।  
सुखे पुकार सिहाय की हर ची पर जैसाह ॥ १ ॥

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

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

श्रीजी रै कवर तो कोइ ऊवो नही सारांइ अमरावां मुतकदीयां  
हजरीयां नै फिकर उपनो जो कासु कौजै तिण समै रा°(?) बलरामसिंघ  
केसोदासोत घाप किसनसिंघोत वीको अमरसिंघजी रो जिलायत थो  
सो किणही मुतकदी नै पुक्रीयो नही नै रा°(?) कुसलसिंघ प्रथीराजोत  
री वींटी रो सैहगान ले नै चढ गयो...etc.

Immediately after the installation of Gaja Singha, comes the war with Jodhpur, which is related at some length till the meeting of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha at Nāgōra in Samvat 1806 (p. 44a). P. 45a begins the third and last dialogical digression. This time the chief interlocutors are Gaja Singha, Bakhat Singha, Kachavāhò Dalel Singha, and Muhatò Mana Rūpa, and the place of their meeting is Kāliyāvāsa. The subjects treated in the conversation are the three following: how Savāi Jè Singha went for help to Ajita Singha of Jodhpur, when Amber was sequestrated (pp. 45a-46b), how Orangzeb punished Jodhpur after the death of Jasavanta Singha (pp. 46b-48a), and how Ajita Singha 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:—

मांहांरी ढांढा री सु (sic) बुध थी नै बालक था नै भांग अरोगता  
तै री तरंगां उठती क्यु सोच विचार कियो नही तीण सु सं° १७८१  
मिति आसाठ सुद १३ रात रा सुतां नै किंन पाय चूक कियो से ज्जणहार  
रा कारण पुठै वडो केहरषाणो ऊवो.....मांहांरी नून बुध थी  
तिण सु इसो कांम हाथे वणायो...(p. 48b).

Pp. 49a-53b contain an account of the new coalition of Bakhat Singha, Gaja Singha, and Isari 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 ढाढी बहादर री कही, pp. 97a-104b. The *Vīramāyana*, a bardic poem on the exploits of Vīrama De Saḷakhāvata, by Dhādhī Bahādar. Beginning:—

अत मत कायब सुद्ध लहां उकती । सुप्रस ह्योय दीजे सरखती ।  
पोह राठोड़ अचल क्त्रपती । कहां जिम कमधां कीरती ॥ १ ॥

End:—

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

(d) वीकानेर री हकीगत धणियाँ री, pp. 105a-107b. A very summary sketch of the history of Bikaner from *rāva* Vikò to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (S. 1726, pp. 105a-107a), followed by genealogical accounts of the Rāthòras who immigrated with Vikò from Jodhpur, divided according to their *khāpas*: Kādhala, Ūdāvata, etc. Beginning:—

राव वीकौ जोधावत रांणी नोरंगदै सांघली रा पेट रा बेटा २ हुवा  
वीकौ ने वीदौ दोनुंइ भाई ऊवा राव वीकौ जोधावत सं° १४८७ रा  
आंवाण सुदि १५ री जनम सं° १५२७ वैसाष सुद ३ जोधपुर कुटौ नै  
गांव चुंडासर आय रया...etc.

(e) चहुवाण सीसोदिया वगैरे रजपुताँ री पीठियाँ तथा साहबी री जगवाँ, pp. 107b-111b. Genealogical accounts of the Cahavānas (p. 107b), the Sisodiyās and their branches (pp. 108a-110a), the Bhātīs (p. 110a), the Devarās (pp. 110a-b), the Mohilas (p. 110b), the Sindhalas (pp. 110b-111a), the Soḷaṅkīs (p. 111a), and the Pāvāras (pp. 111a-b)

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

पातसा अकबर हमांऊ रौ दीली रौ धणी तिण रा परवाड़ा सं°  
१६११ पातसा हमांऊ दीली लीवी सु दीली रौ कोट जोवेतौ थो सु  
कांगरा थी गौर पड़ीयौ सुं मुवौ अकबर नांनौ थो टीकै बैठौ...etc.

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

राजा पदारथ (सरथ) रौ बेटो सं° ६११ पाट बूँटो राजा ग्यांन  
पदारथ रौ सं° ६३४ रा वे ॥ सुद पू जन्म...etc.

(h) प्रिथीराज चौहाण रौ रासौ कवि चन्दवरदाई 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 री वात नै कविता.

A little MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, cloth-bound, numbering 132 leaves, 5" × 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 ड and ङ.

The MS. contains :—

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

(b) नागौर है मामलै री कविता, pp. 12a-21a. Three commemorative songs, namely a *gīta*, a *jhamāla*, and a *nīsānī*, on the contest between *Karaṇa* *Siṅgha* of *Bikaner* and *Amara* *Siṅgha* of *Nāgōra* described in the next paragraph below. The three songs especially celebrate the valour of *Mūhatò 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* : दलार्थंभ रुदसंभ...etc.,

*jhamāla* : कैरव पांडव कलहीया...etc.,

*nīsānī* : अवरल दवौ अघर सघर...etc.

(c) नागौर है मामलै री 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 *Jākhāṇiyò*. After *Nāgōra* had been assigned in fief to *rāva* *Amara* *Siṅgha*, the son of *Gaja* *Siṅgha* of *Jodhpur*, *Jākhā-ṇiyò* had continued to remain in the possession of the *Rājā* of *Bikaner*. But in *Samvat* 1699 the *Nāgōris* went and sowed the fields round *Jākhāṇiyò*, 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, *Siṅghavi* *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 :—

वीकानेर माहराजा (sic) श्रीकरंनसिंहजी है राज ने नागौर राउ  
अंमरसिंघ गजसंघोत रो राज सु नागौर वीकानेर री काकड गाँ(°) १  
जाषाणीयो सु गांव वीकानेर रो ऊतो ने नागौर रा कहे जु गांव  
माहारो शीवहीज असरचो हुतो...etc., and terminates :—



इसडो काम मुहते रामचंद नु फबीयो वडो नाव ऊयो पातसाही माहे वदीतो ऊवो इसडो वीकानेर काही कामदार ऊयो नं को ऊसी ।

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

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

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

## MS. 7:—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री नै बीजा लोकाँ री पौढियाँ.

A small *gutakò*, 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 *akṣaras*. Some pages have been left blank. The MS. was caused to be written by Gāḍana Khūmajī for the use of *kāvāra* Raṭana Sīṅha, the son of *mahārājā* Sūrata Sīṅha of Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1867 (see p. 6b). It contains:—

(a) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवरँ रै नाँवाँ रा दूहा, pp. 1a-3b. A series of 21 *dūhās* giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōra rulers following: Sīhò, Saḷakhò, Vīrama, Cūḍò, Riṇa Māla, Jodhò, Vikò, Lūṇa Karaṇa, Jèta Sī, Kalyāṇa Māla, Rāya Sīṅha, Sūra Sīṅha, Karaṇa Sīṅha, and Anopa Sīṅha.

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

(c) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रै संवत नै धाम पधारण री 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 Śiṅha.

(d) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री माजी साहिबाँ रा नै सतियाँ रा नै कँवरों रा नाम, pp. 11a-22b. Names of the mothers, *satīs*, and sons of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Āsathāna to *mahārājā* Sūrata Śiṅha.

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

(f) जैपुर बूँदी जेसलमेर वगैराँ री वंसावली नै पौढियाँ, pp. 35a-41b. Genealogies of the rulers of Jaipur, Būḍī, Koṭò, Jesalmer, Derāvāra, and Udaipur.

(g) वीकानेर रै कामदाराँ वगैराँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 42a-62b. Genealogies of the Mūhatās, Vēdas, Khaḷjanacīs and other Bania and Rājput tribes in Bikaner.

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

### MS. 8 :—मूहलौत नैणसी री 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 *akṣaras*. 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 Viṭhū Panò, at Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1899, by order of *mahārājā* Lakhamaṇa Śiṅha, the brother of *mahārājā* Ratana Śiṅha.

The MS. contains the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nēna Si, beginning from the Sisodiyās as follows :—

अै सोसोदीया आदि गैहिलौत कहीजै अेक वात य सुखी इयाँ री ठकुराई पैहली दिषण नु नासकत्रंबक हुती सु इयाँ रै पुर्बज जै सूर्य रो उपासन हुतो...etc.

As a list of the contents of the first part of the “Khyāta”—going from the *Sīsodiyā rī khyāta* (1) to the *Kānhaṛa 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. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 179a-180b.
30. राव चूँडेजी री वात, pp. 180b-183b.
31. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 183b-184b.
32. अरडकमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 184b-185b.
33. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 185b-190a.
34. रावल जगमालजी री वात, pp. 190a-b.
35. राव जोधैजी री वात, pp. 190b-192a.
36. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 192a-193a.
37. भटनेर री वात, pp. 193a-194a.
38. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर वसायो तै समै री,  
pp. 194a-194b.
39. काँधलजी री वात, pp. 194b-195a.
40. राव तीडे री वात, pp. 195a-b.
41. पताई रावल री वात, pp. 195b-196a.
42. राव सलखैजी री वात, p. 196a.
43. गढ मखिया तै री ख्यात, pp. 196a-b.
44. राव रिणमल महमद मारियो तै री वात, pp. 196b-197a
45. गोगादे वीरमदेवौत री वात, pp. 197a-198a.
46. [राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम\*], pp. 198a-199a.
47. जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 199a-200b.
48. टूदै जोधावत री वात, pp. 200b-201a.
49. खेतसी रतनसिञ्चौत री वात, pp. 201a-203a.
50. गुजरात देस(र) री(?) वात, pp. 203a-204b.
51. पाबूजी री वात, pp. 205a-211b.

52. राव गाँगे वीरमदे री वात, pp. 211b-213b.
53. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 213b-219a.
54. नरै सूजावत खीमै पोहकरयै री वात, pp. 219a-223a.
55. जैमल वीरमदेवौत राव मालदे री वात, pp. 223a-225b.
56. सीहै सौँ धल री वात, pp. 225b-227b.
57. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 227b-231b.
58. नरबद सतावत सुपियारदे लायौ तै समै री वात, pp. 231b-234b.
59. नरबद सतावत रायैजी नूँ आँख दीधी तै समै री वात, pp. 234b-235a.
60. राव लूँणकरय री वात, pp. 235a-b.
61. मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 235b-241a.
62. क्तीस राजकुली इतरे गढे राज करै [तै री विगत]\*, p. 241b.
63. पँवाराँ री वंसावली, pp. 241b-242a.
64. राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 242a-244a.
65. [पातसाहँ गढ लिया तै रा संवत]\*, pp. 244a-b.
66. दिल्ली राजा बैठा तियाँ री विगत, pp. 244b-246b.
67. सेतराम वरदाईसेनौत री वात, pp. 247a-251a.
68. राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ नै सतियाँ रा नाम, pp. 251b-253a.
69. किसनगढ री विगत, pp. 253a-254a.
70. राठौड़ाँ री तेरै साखाँ री विगत, pp. 254a-b.
71. जेसलमेर री ख्यात, pp. 254b-255a.
72. सङ्गौत नारणौत वगैरे वीकानेर रै सिरदाराँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 255b-259b.
73. पातसाहँ रा फुटकर संवत, p. 260a.
74. चन्द्रावताँ री वात, pp. 260b-264a.
75. सिखरौ वहेलवै गयौ रहै तै री वात, pp. 264b-266b.
76. उदै उगवणावत री वात, pp. 266b-269b.

77. दूँ भोज री वात, pp. 270a-272a.  
 78. ख्यामखान्याँ री उतपत, pp. 272b-273a.  
 79. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, pp. 273a-b.  
 80. मलकम्बर नै आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 274a-b.  
 81. साँगमराव राठौड़ री 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.

### MS. 9 :—राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवराँ री वात नै नापै साँखलै री 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. **खौं** is often written for medial **खाँ**. The MS. was copied in Samvat 1926 (see p. 72b).

The MS. contains two works, to wit :—

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

महाराजा श्रीकरणसिङ्गजी वीकानेर वडो राज कौयो । वडो  
 अड़पायत आंटीलो राजा हुवो । तुरक रो परभात रो मुह न देषता ।  
 दरबारी सईयद तुरक रहता त्यां नु मोती पेराय कांनं मे आप  
 घताया । सो पातसाह चाकरी बदले अहदी मेलीया । सो भली तरे  
 जावतो करावता । घांण 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 Karaṇa Siṅha, 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 Siṅha, which continues till p. 3b (comm. songs : करे पांण असुरांण...p. 2a, सुबे दषण सोहीयो... p. 2b-3a, कूवर वषांणु राजा करण रा...p. 3b). Next comes the biography of Kesari Siṅha, 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 Siṅha, 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 हीरण थो सो कुटो । सो कोटवाल पकड़ीयो । तद मोहणसिंघजी मोंणस<sup>1</sup> मेल कहायो । हिरण मांरो थांहरै कै । आयो कै सो दिरावो । कोटवाल नटीयो...etc.

(Comm. *nīsāṇī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhana Lakhamīdāsōta : इल साका अवरंग तघत इम ऊवा उवारे...pp. 12a-13a). In the quarrel, Mohana Siṅha, the fourth son of Karaṇa Siṅha, lost his life. The biographical account of Mohana Siṅha consists practically all in the description of the part he had in the quarrel mentioned above. The biography of Padama Siṅha 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 Siṅha, and contain the story of a *navāb*, his friend, who became a *fakir* after Padama Siṅha's death. The biography of Vanamāli Dāsa comes last (pp. 42a-48b), and terminates with the account of how he was murdered by order of Anopa Siṅha.

(b) नापै सांखलै री वात, pp. 49a-72b. A biography of Nāpò Sākhālò, the man who accompanied and helped *rāva* Vikò in his conquest of the new land. It begins from the murder of *rāva* Riṇa Mala at Cītorā :—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं रांणे कुंभै चूक कयो (sic) मोपे पुवार रे कहै । सो आदमी अठारे लेय महिपो रिणमलजी रे डेरे गयो । सो ढोलीयै उपर पोढीया था । सो पाघ रा आंटा देय मांचे उपर बाधः (sic) । पक्के तरवार वाही । सो रिणमलजी ढोलीयो लीयो उठीयो

<sup>1</sup> For माणस.

तिण वषत महिपो कुद आघो जाय षडो रहोः । बीजा अठारै मोगस  
था सो रिणमलजौ मारीया । (*Sākha rò gīta* : मेल्हीयां रांग कूभ रयण  
राव मारंण...)

Nāpò is represented as having rendered *rāva* Jodhò invaluable help during his war with Mewar, by staying always at the court of the *rānā* and secretly informing Jodhò 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 Nāpò. Subsequently, Nāpò left the court of Citorā, and went to Jodhpur (p. 63a), where he became the best counselor of Jodhò. It was Nāpò, who made Jodhò assign to Vikò the territory of Sārūriyò, which became the origin of all the latter's conquests. From this point, the exploits of Nāpò are mixed up with those of Vikò, 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.

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

A small *gutakò*,  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$  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 *akṣaras*, followed by two *kunḍalīs*, or horoscological 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 Saṃvat-century 1700.

The MS. contains a collection of *janmapatṭrīs*, 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 *kunḍalīs*, or zodiacal diagrams, the one being the *lagnakunḍalī*, with the names of the signs, and the other the *bhāvakunḍalī*, without these names.

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

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

जन्मकुंडली				भाव			
१		११		१		११	
२		१२ रा		२		१२	
	३	श्री	४		३	श्री	४
शु ४ मं ४ वु सू		५ के		५		५ के	
	६			६			
	७			७			
	८			८			
	९			९			
	१०			१०			
	११			११			
	१२			१२			

The horoscopes are given in a very irregular order. Most of them refer to the Śaṃvat century 1600, but since the latest of all bears the date Śaṃvat 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, 10¼" × 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 री वात, pp. 28a-31a. A very brief history of Lākhò, *jāma* of Bhadresara, and his sons Rāvaḷa and Hari-dhavaḷa. Beginning :—



राव हमीरी (sic) भुजनगर राज्य करै लघो जाम भद्रेशर राज्य करै अके देस मै दोइ राजा अके राव कहाडै अ[क] जाम कहाडै हमीर है घंघार १ साहिब [२] दोइ बेटा...etc.

(b) पञ्चसहेली रा दूहा कवि क्रीहल रा कहिष्वा, pp. 37a-41a.

Beginning: देष्वा नगर सुहांवणा...etc.

(c) कूंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 44a-47a. The story of the Baloca Kūngarò. Beginning:—

कूंगरो बलोच अरोड़ भघर रहै तिलोकसी जसहड़ जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो क ताकड़ी रो आहार करै ।...etc.

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

बूंद (sic) राव सुरजन राज्य करै । सुरजन है दोइ बेटा अके रो नाम दूदो । जेसै भैरवदासोत चांपावत रो दोहीतरौ ।...etc.

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

## MS. 12 :—दिल्ली रै धणियाँ री याद नै बीजी फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 50 leaves, 8½" × 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 Saṃvat 1675 (see p. 22b) and Saṃvat 1715 (see p. 41b).

It contains:—

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

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

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

तिपनमो पातिसाह नूरदौ साहि सलेम अदली संवत १६६२ काती  
सुदि १३ बेठो के [1] संवत १६७५ वर्षे आसू सुदि १० दिने लिख्या कै ॥

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

धारनगर्या भोजराजा सभायां पंचशतपंडितपूरितायां...etc.

(d) फुटकर कविता, pp. 30b-33b. A few stanzas, partly in Sanskrit and partly in Dīngāla, the latter only having some historical interest. These begin : संबत नवे अकम्म..., पन्हर असी पांच संमत..., मंडोवरि सावंत ऊवो..., अभिपुरा जेवंत..., कनवज्जा कमधज्ज...

(e) दिल्ली रै घणियाँ री 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 Visala De Tūvara (1st) to Jahāgīr (62nd). The last page (41b) ends with a mention of the accession of Orangzeb (Saṃvat 1715) and the defeat of Dārā.

(f) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवरँ रा नाम, pp. 42b-44a. Tables giving the names of the sons of the Rāṭhōras of Jodhpur from Saḷakhò to Sūjò, and of the Rāṭhōras of Bikaner from Vikò to Rāya Singha.

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

MS. 13 :—**वौकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत राजा  
करणसिङ्गजी रै समै री .**

A MS. consisting of 34 loose leaves, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 8" in size. Each page contains from 25 to 30 lines of about 25 *akṣaras*. The first leaf has the upper margin, with a few words of the text, broken away. Mixed Marwari and *devanāgarī* script.

Copied by Viṭhū Panā Siṅgha (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* Karaṇa Siṅgha, 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 *Paṭṭāvahī*. It consists of two parts, the one integrating the other, to wit :

(a) पट्टाँ है 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 श्रीकरणसिंघजी है  
रा]ज (?)<sup>1</sup> री पटावही संमत १७२४  
१ श्रीगोविंददेवजी रु° ७०) वरघासण  
१ श्रीनासिकजी माहे श्रीरामचंदजी है दुवारै रु[°] १२५)  
वर[घासण]...etc.

The description of the fiefs proper begins from p. 2a with the fief of Mahājana owned by the Vikāvatas, after which follow the other fiefs in succession, arranged according to the clan of their tenants. The order is the following : fiefs of the Vidāvatas, Kāḍhalōtas, Vaṇavīrōtas, Bhāṭis, Ūdāvatas, Riṇadhīrōtas, Maṇḍalāvatas, Rūpāvatas, Nāthōtas, Jētamālas, Siso-diyās, Sonagarās, Sākhalās, Cahuvāṇas, Jētuṅgas, Nirabāṇas, Tūvaras, Devarās, Gogaḷis, 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 (Vikāvatas, Vidāvatas, Kāḍhalōtas...etc.). Beginning :—

वीका ठाकुर	असवार	गांव
१ रा° उदैभाण देवीदासोत	४७	७०
१ रा° 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 Raṣput chiefs, lists are also given of the *ḡāgīr*-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.

MS. 14 :—**रावलदे साँखलै री तथा वौँझै सोरठ री  
नै रतनाँ हमीर री 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 री वात, pp. 1a-29a. The story of Rāvala De, the Sākhālò chief of Sāmeragadhā, near Giranāra in Sorathā. Beginning :—

देईव संजोगे जनमीया रांको वांको राव ।

लेष विधाता लिषीया पासा हंदा डाव ॥ १ ॥

वात्ता ॥ रावलदे सांघलो सामेरगढ राज करै कै । सोरठ देशे  
रो सामेरगढ ।...etc.

In prose intermixed with *dūhās*.

(b) वौँझै सोरठ री वात, pp. 29b-55b. The well-known story of Sorathā, the wife of *rāva* Rūrò, and her amours with Vījhò, also in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

सोरठ सिंहलदीप की पाली आंण कुंभार ।

परणी राजा रूड़ नै जीती राव खंगार ॥ १ ॥

...साचोरगढ महादुरंग वसै कै । तिण नगर रो धणी रायचंद  
देवड़ो राज करै कै...etc.

(c) रतनाँ हमीर री वात, pp. 56a-76b. The story of Ratanā and Hamīra, a prince of Sūraḡagadhā. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning :—

कुसम तथा सर पांच कर जग जिख लीनो जीत ।  
 तिख रो सुमिरण करतवां रस ग्रंथा री रीत ॥ १ ॥  
 ...॥ वार्त्ता ॥ तिख समें सरों मै ज्यू मांसरोवर । तरों में ज्यू  
 कलपतरोवर ।...etc.

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

### MS. 15 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सद्गह .

A MS. consisting of 425 leaves, 12" × 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 Dāsori by Ratanū Mana Rūpa (see p. 416b).

The MS. contains :—

(a) साँई कर रहा तै री वात, pp. 1a-4a. A tale of two fakirs, one of whom used to repeat: *sāi karè so huvè*, and the other *sāi kara rahā hè*, whence the title. Beginning :—

दीली सहर मे अक फकीर चांदणी चोक मै रहै...etc.

(b) खुदाय बावली री वात, pp. 4a-6b. Another tale of two poor Mussulmans, Mullah Abdullah and Sipahi Aledad. Beginning :—

दीली सहर मै मुलां अवदला रहै । अर दुसरै महल मै सुपाई  
 अलेदाद रहै ।...etc.

(c) दीनमान रै फल री 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 लषेसरी ।...etc.

(d) तुँवरौ री वात, pp. 10b-12a. A life of Rāma De *pīr*, the son of Tūvara Ajè Sī and founder of Rāmdeharò, near Pohakarāna. Beginning :—

सलारसी तुवर दौली रो पातसा ऊतो । सु सलारसी रो बेटो रीणसी सु पातसाहौ ऋड आप री मन री घुसी जाय नीब रै पांन सु कासीकरवत लीयो.....पक्कै रिणसीजी रो बेटो अजैसीजी...etc.

(e) राठौड़ सीहैजी ने आसथानजी री वात, pp. 12a-16b. An account of the exploits of Sīhò and his son Āsathāna, from the departure of the former from Kanòja to the conquest of Khera by the latter. Derived from the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī. Beginning :—

राजा श्रीसंघसेन कनवज थी जात्रा भणी द्वारकाजी नु पधारौया ।  
आगै गोत्रकदंब बज्जत कीयो ऊतो तै मन विरकत ऊवो ।...etc.

(f) राव सुरताण देवडै री वात, pp. 16b-24b. Wrongly described in the title as *Rāva Mānè rī vāta*. An account of the reign of Suratāna Sīngha, the successor of *rāva* Māna Sīngha of Sīrohī, from his accession to the battle in which he defeated Jaga Māla, the son of *mahārāṇā* Udè Sīngha, and Rāya Sīngha, the son of *rāva* Candrasena of Jodhpur. The two last pages describe the encounter of Suratāna with Ādhò Durasò, the famous bard, who had been wounded in the battle. The work begins :—

राव मांनौ सीरोहौ राज्य करै । राव मांनै रे बेटो कोई ऊतो नहौ ।  
अक बेटौ हुतौ तिका जगमाल उदैसिंघोत सीसोदीयै 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 Ahmada-bad, in the course of which Jèsò was slain. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस अहमदावाद नगर तठै मांमद वेगडो पातसाहौ करै ।  
उण रा वारा माहे कुण कुण हीदु राज करै ।...etc.

(h) कक्वाहॉ 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 प्रिथीराज आंबिर रो । वीकानेर राव लूणकरण रै परणीयो ऊतो ।  
बाई रो नाम बाहलबाई । तीयै बाई रै बारैह बेटा हुवा ।

दोय बेटा प्रिथीराज है वीजै मोहल रा हुवा । रतनसी अर भीम ।  
...etc.

(i) मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 33a-37b. An account of the Mohilas from the time of *rāṇò* Mohila Surajanòta down to the defeat of Verasala and Narabada by *rāva* Jodhò, and the assigning of the land to Vidò. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning :—

मोहिल सजनोत (sic) जात चोहवाण क्वापर द्रोणपुर रो धणी  
हुयो तीण री हकीकत ।...etc.

At the end a commemorative *beakkharī chanda* is inserted, beginning :—वागड़ीयै भोगवी वसाई...etc.

(j) गोहिल अरजन हमीर री वात, pp. 37b-41a. A story of Arajana and Hamira, two Gohilas, who are here described as sons of Bhīma, the Soḷaṅkī king of Aṇahilavārā Pāṭaṇa. Beginning :—

अणहिलवाडै पाटण गोहल भीम राज करै । गुजरात मै वेगड़ो  
मांहमद पातिसाहि राज करै । वेगड़ै मांहमद सु भीम लड़ाई लीधौ ।  
भीम कांम आयो ।...etc.

(k) चहवाण सातल सोम री वात, pp. 41a-42b. An account of the capture of the fort of Samiyāṇò (Sivāṇò) by Alāva Dī, and the defeat of Sātala and Soma, the Čahamāṇa rulers of the place. Beginning :—

समीयाणो गढ तीयै रो नांम हिवारं समीयाणो कहीजै सु  
कुभटगढ क्के...etc.

(l) राव मण्डलीक री वात, pp. 42b-43b. An account of the war between Maṇḍalīka, *rāva* of Giranāra, and Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

गढ गीरनार राव मंडलीक राज्य करै । नवां सोरठां रा धणी ।  
...etc.

(m) वालै चाँपै री वात, pp. 43b-45b. An account of the war of Valò Čāpò Ebhaūta of Matiyāḷò with Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

चांपौ अभल नो मतीयालै राज करै । अक दीहाड़ा रो समाजोग  
के । वेगड़ो मांहमांद आमंदावाद राज करै...etc.

In the narrative, Cāraṇa Sājana Lūbāvata (cfr. § (g) above) plays an important part, and several *dūhās* by him are inserted in the text.

(n) राव प्रतापमल देवड़ै 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 :—

हुम अक सीधलां रो । राव प्रतापमल सीरोही रै धणी पासै  
मांगण गयौ...etc.

(o) हाडा हुवा तै री कुनै, pp. 47b-53a. An account of the exploits of Cāhavāṇa 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 Māḍava. Beginning :—

चहांग देवा थी हाडा कहाणा । हाडां री वडी साहबी बुदी रा  
धणी । बुदी मैणां भीलां रो उतन थो ।...etc.

(p) हरदास मोकलौत वीरमदे दूदावत री वात, pp. 53a-58a.<sup>1</sup> A biographical sketch of Hara Dāsa Mokalòta Ūhara, formerly a vassal of *rāva* Gāgò of Jodhpur, then of Virama De of Meratò, and lastly of Sekhò Sūjāvata of Pipāra, 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 कोडणो सातविस गामा सु । तिको हरदास लाकड़  
चाकरी न करै । दसराहै आय नै सलांम करै...etc.

<sup>1</sup> Identical with chapter 53 in the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above).



(g) पलकदरियाव, pp. 59a-84b. A moral novel, beginning:—पाटण सहर तठै ब्रह्मभांण नामै राजा राज करै । तिया सहर मै अजैपाल नामै साहा व्यापारी रहै ।...etc.

(r) वीकानेर है अमरावाँ री पीढियाँ रो जाब वीठू बखतराम री कहियौ, pp. 85a-88b. A work in *dūhās* by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Bakhat Rāma Rājasīḍṭa, 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 Singha:—

भूप गजन कह भीम सु भीम वधत सु भाष ।

पीछ्यां सिरदारां सुपहो दोहा वरणव दाष ॥ १ ॥

The enumeration begins from the *Vikāvatas* of Mahājana (१ लखकरण २ रतनो ३ अजन...etc.), and ends with the *Pāvāras*, the last verse being a *kavitta* beginning:—१ गुणोराज वडगात... etc.

(s) महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजी है मुनसब नै तलब री विगत, pp. 88b-90b. A description of the *jāgīr* and stipend of Anopa Singha, *mahārājā* of Bikaner, with the figures of produce, etc., and the names of the *parganas*, during the period *Samvat* 1724—*Samvat* 1752.

(t) राजा सूरजसिङ्गजी है जागीर री विगत, pp. 90b-91a. A similar, but much shorter, description of the *jāgīr* of Sūraja Singha, *rājā* of Bikaner. Copied from a *vahī* written in *Samvat* 1775 (see p. 90b).

(u) वीकानेर है राजावाँ री वंसावली मुहते भीमसिङ्गजी री वणायोड़ी, pp. 91b-94b. A genealogical sketch of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Jodhō to the demise of *mahārājā* Gaja Singha (S. 1844), compiled by Muhatō Bhīma Singha—(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 Singha himself—at *Desanoka* in *Samvat* 1845. The first verse begins:—

॥ कवित ॥ वसधा वसि वेण है वैण सुं ऊइ विडांणी ।...etc.

The last lines, which record the demise of Gaja Singha and the accession of Sūrata Singha, are probably an addition by the later copyist.

(v) गङ्गेव नीबावत खीची रौ बेपौहरौ, pp. 95a-99a. A description of a pig-hunting by Gaṅgeva Khīcī of Gāguraṇa, 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:—

तिशां दिनां रौ गढ गागरडु । मुते न भवसते । गंगेव नीबावत  
खीची राज करै । चार घूट सौं आडौ । गाहड़ रौ गाडौ । फौजां रौ  
लाडौ ।...etc.

(w) राठौड़ रामदास वैरावत री आखड़ियाँ, pp. 99a-100b. A description of the eighty-four vows strictly observed by Rāthōra Rāma Dāsa Vērāvata. Beginning:—

राठौड़ रिड़मलजी पुत्र रामदासजी । आषड़ीसिद्ध रजपूत कै ।  
व्रतधारी रजपूत कै । तीण नुं चौरासी आषड़ी थी । इतरा व्रद प्रतंग्या  
पालै कै ।...etc.

(x) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 101a-112b. The life of Nāpò Sākhālò, identical with MS. 9 (b) described above. Beginning:—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं रांगै कूँभै चूक करायो । महेपै  
पवार रे कहै ।...etc.

(y) हितोपदेसग्रन्थ गुवालेरी भाखा मै, pp. 113a-191a. A translation of the *Hitopadeśa* into *Guvālerī bhāsā*, a form of Western Hindī. Prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

श्रीमहादेव प्रताप तै सकल काम कौ सिध ।  
चंद्र सीस गंग वहतु जानत लोक प्रसिध ॥ १ ॥  
॥ वात ॥ प्रथमही श्रीमहादेवजु के प्रशाद तै सकल काम कौ सिध  
होय । कैसे है श्रीमहादेवजु । जिन के सीस चंद्रमा...etc.

(z) वेतालपचीसी री कथा, pp. 191a-226b. A translation of the *Vetālapañcavimśatikā*-tales into Marvari prose, intermixed with verses. From the introduction, it appears that the trans-

lation was composed at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (Samvat 1724-55). Beginning:—

प्रणमं सरसती माय वले विनायक वीनवं ।  
 सिध बुद्ध दिवराय सनमुष थाये सरसती ॥ १ ॥  
 देश मरुधरदेव (sic) नवकोटौ मै कोट नव ।  
 वीकानेर विशेष निहचै मन कर जाण्यौ ॥ २ ॥  
 राज करै राठोड़ करण सूरसुत करण रौ ।  
 मही क्षत्रीयां शिर मोड़ क्षत्रवट धुमांणो षरौ ॥ ३ ॥

.....॥ वारता ॥ दिक्षण देश रै विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर । तठै  
 विक्रमादित्य उजेणी नगरी रौ धणी राज्य करै कै...etc.

(A) सिङ्घासणवत्तीसी 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 *Vetālapacīsī rī kathā* above (see introduction to the latter). All in prose. Beginning:—

मालव देस तठै धारा नगरी । तठै [राजा भोज] राज्य करै कै ।  
 राजा कन्हे पांचसै पंडित रहे कै । पंडित धनपाल कालिदास प्रमुष ।  
 चवदै विद्या पात्र कै ।...etc.

(B) मारवाड़ रौ वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी रौ, pp. 253a-276a. A detailed account of the war fought by Rāma Singha of Jodhpur against Bakhat Singha of Nāgōra 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 अठारै सै पचोतरे रे आसाठ सुद पांचु  
 देवलोक ऊवा अजमेर मे श्रीपोकरजी उपर दाग हुवो जोधपुर आसाठ  
 सुदि अष्टमी षबर आई । मोहल षवासां गांयनां सती ऊई...etc.

In the MS., the work is styled as *Māravāra rā umarāvā rī vāta* at the beginning, and as *Māravāra me dhamacaka huvā tina rī vāta* at the end.

(C) गोगादेजी रौ रूपक वैरवराह आठै पहाड़खांजी रौ कहियौ, pp. 276b-287b. The *Gogā Dejī rō rūpaka*, a poem, by Ādhō Pahāra Khā. Beginning:—

गाथा ॥ अत मत कायब सुकल उकती [1] सुप्रसन हुय दीजे  
सुरसती । पौह राठोड़ अचल कृत्रपती । कहं यम गोगा  
कीरती ॥ १ ॥...etc.

(D) गोरा वादल री कथा, pp. 288a-295a. A poetical version of the famous story of the fair Padamanī of Citorā and her relatives Gorā and Vādaḷa, by Jaṭa Mala. Beginning:—

चरण कमल चीत लायक । स्मर श्रीसारदा । मुझ अघर दे माय ।  
कहो सकथा चीत लायक ॥ १ ॥ जंबूदीप मभार । भरतषंड षंडा सिरै ।  
नगर भलो इ ससार । गढ चितोड़ है विषम अत ॥ २ ॥...etc.

(E) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या त्रियाचरित, pp. 295b-320b. The fifteenth *vidyā* of king Bhoja, or the knowledge of woman, by Vyāsa Bhavānī Dāsa. In prose and verses. Beginning:—

श्रीगणपत सरस्वती सिव । विसन रवि गुरुदेव ।  
सेव करे अर दास प्रमु । दीजे अघर भेव ॥ १ ॥  
अविरल षांणि ओपजे ।...etc.

(F) अकलगिड़ वराह डाढाला री वात, pp. 321a-333b. The story of the heroic pig killed by Viśaḷa De Vāghelò of Sirohī. Beginning:—

जंबूदीप [भ]रथषंड मै अठार गिर । अठारां गिरां रो सिरौ ।  
अरबद सो अरबद किसोअक कै ॥ दूहा ॥ वनासपती पाघर वणी ।...  
etc.

(G) महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजी रौ गुण विरदसिणगार बारठ  
करनीदानजी रौ कहियौ, pp. 334a-339a. The well-known abridgment of the *Sūraja Prakāśa* by Bāraṭha Karanī Dāna. Beginning:—

गणपति सरसति निमसकार । दिजीये मुझ वर बुध उदार...etc.

(H) लुकमान हकीम अपणै बेटै कूँ नसीहत, pp. 339b-342b. The advices by the sage Lukman to his son. In Marwari mixed with Urdu. Beginning:—

पुख्या वस्त किस पास मांगीयै । कह्या दैयै षस्याल रहै...etc.

(I) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवराँ री वात, pp. 343a-367a.

Identical with MS. 9(a).

(J) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 369a-391b.

A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following:—

कान्हडदे री वात, वीरमदे री वात, गोगादे री वात, राव चूँडे री वात, अरडकमल री वात, राव रिणमल री वात, राव जोधे री वात, राव वीकै री वीकानेर वसायौ तै समै री वात, कांधल री वात, राव तीडे री वात .

Notice that the order of the *vātas* of Cūḍò and Gogā De is inverted, and the following *vātas* are omitted:—

रावल जगमाल री वात, राव वीकै री वात, भटनेर री वात .

The wording of the text also differs, though not to any appreciable extent, from the wording in the common recension.

(K) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 392a-411a. A story concerning Bahalim of Gajanī, apparently the rebellious Indian viceroy of Bahrām Šāh, who was defeated and slain by the latter near Multan. Beginning:—

ऊ बलहारी ताजीयां । जिन्हां जात कुही ।...etc.

(L) खीँवै वीजै धाड़वी री वात, pp. 412a-416b. A story of two famous thieves: Khīvò of Nāḍoḷa and Vijò of Sojhata, and their exploits. Beginning:—

षीवो विजो धाड़वी । वडा दोड़ा । वडा चोर । विजो सोभत वसै । षीँवो वसै नाडोल । दोनौँ रा अिसा परवाड़ा । ओ उण रो नांम जांगै [।] ओ उण रो नांम जांगै । पिण मिलिया कदे नही ।...etc.

(M) वीकानेर नै जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 417a-425b. Described as *Rāthòrā rī khyāta* in the title. Genealogies of the Rāthòras of Bikaner from the origins to *mahārājā* Gaja Singha, and of the Rāthòras of Jodhpur from *rāvā* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Māna Singha, giving the names of the rulers as well as of their sons and wives. Beginning:—

गठ कनोज । गठ मंडोवर । गठ अणदपुरी नगरी । गठ माहोर । सेतबंध रामेसर राज कौधो ।...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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" × 6½". Each of the written pages contains 17-18 lines of writing of 14-18 *aksaras*. 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 Siṅha (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 रीं उपासना  
कीवी सुरज प्रसन हूवो इसी अग्या कीधी दषणदेस 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 Siṅha, which is a very short one as he did nothing, runs as follows :—

१६६ राणीजी श्रीराजसंघजी भाली वषतकुवरबाइ रा पुत्र वास  
उदैपुर सेनसंघा अश्व २५००० पाला २५००० हस्ती ७२ वाजत्र १००  
समत १८१० माह वद २ पाट बैठा राणी चह्णवाण राणी भाली राठोड़  
इडरेची वरस ७ मां २ दी[१] १० राज कीधो बाइजी श्रीराजवषतकुवर-  
बाई देबारी माहे वावड़ी कराई श्रीजी है नामें देबारी माहे महादेवजी  
रो देहरो श्रीराजराजेसुरजी रो करायो ।

(b) सोलङ्गी जीवराजजी रा कवित्त बारठ अहजन रा कहिया,  
pp 71a-82a. A poem in 52 *kavittas* in commemoration of

Soḷānki Jīva Rāja and his two *satīs*, by Bāratha Ahajana or Arjuna. From *kavitta* 51st, it appears that the death of the aforesaid Jīva Rāja took place in the year Saṃvat 1748. The first *kavitta* begins :—

सुद बारस भादवी [1] देह कडी राव चालक [1] उण समीये आय  
नै । अक बोली ग्रहपालक ...etc.

(c) राठौड़ मोहकमसिङ्गजी 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 वांचीया [1] राण राजड़ जगपत रा [1]  
तै कागद वांचीया [1] राण पातल रा नीत रा ।...etc.

(d) वीकावताँ वीदावताँ रे गाँवाँ री विगत, pp. 99a-108b. A list of the villages forming the fiefs of the Vikāvata and Vidāvata Rāṭhōras of Bikaner. Undated. Beginning :—

महाजन अमरसंघ वैरीसालोत गा° १३५ रेघ ८६ रा° लालसंघ  
कीसनसंघोत कुभाणो गा° १० रेघ 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 *akṣaras*. All by one hand in beautiful and big *devanāgarī*. Jaipurī bhāṣā. Written about Saṃvat 1852 (see below).

The work contained is a translation of the *Āin-i-Akbarī* into Jaipurī bhāṣā, composed by *munshi* Lālā Hirā Lāla, and put into writing by Kāyastha Gumānī Rāma, by order of *mahārājā* Savāi Pratāpa Siṅgha of Jaipur. The work was started in Saṃvat 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 *Bhākhāvācanikā*. The work proper begins p. 1b, as follows :—

अब शेष अवल फजल ग्रंथ को करता ॥ प्रभु को निमसकार करि  
कै अकबर बादस्याह की तारीफ लिखवे को कसत करै है ॥ अरु कहै  
है या की बड़ाई अरु चेष्टा अरु चिमतकार कहां तक लिखूं । कही जात  
नाही ता तै या के पराकरम अरु भांति भांति के दस्तूर वा मनसूबा  
दुनिया में प्रगट भये ता को संघेप लिखत हौं ॥ प्रथम तो बादस्याह  
के नाम संग्या को अरथ लिखियत है ॥ बाद फारसी भाषा में नित रहे  
ता को कहते है...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 18 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्गइ .

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 11½" × 9". Number of the lines in each page 31-33, number of the *akṣaras* in each line 26-34. *Devanāgarī* script. Written about Śaṃvat 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) वेतालपचीसी री वात, pp. 15a-36a. The same work as MS. 15 (z), but somewhat differing in the wording. Beginning :—

प्रणउं सरस्वति पाथ	वले विनायक वीनबु।
बुधि दे सिद्धि दिवाथ	सनमुखि थाधि सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
...देश मरुस्थल देधि	नौकोटी मै कोटि नव।
पण्णि वीकानेर विशेष	मनि निश्चै करि जाण्यौ ॥ ३ ॥
तह राज करै राठौड़	करन सूरसुत करन सौ।
महि क्षत्रीयांसिरमौड़	घत्रवटि घूमांणां घरौ ॥ ४ ॥



... ॥ दक्षिण देश है विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर [1] तेथि विक्रमादीत उजीय रौ राजा...etc.

(b) रायधण भाटी रौ वात, pp. 38a-40b. The story of Bhāṭī Rāya Dhana, the son of *rāvaḷa* Dujhāsa of Ludravò, and his amours with Sajanala, the daughter of Dhāṭa (*sic*), a Sodhò feudatory of Dujhāsa. Beginning:—

[...]नू दीठी कै । औ तो इये नू ले नै आप है घरे आये कै । अर सजनल वासे भाई रे वदलै चाकरी करै कै । रायधण इयै नु देष रौघा ।...etc.

(c) रायसिङ्ग खीँवावत रौ 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 *divān* Mūhaṇòta Nèna Sī. Beginning:—

महाराजा गजसिंघजी वडो राजा हुवो । पातसाह्रां रो थापंग उथपंग हुवो [1] सो गजसिंघजी रे कुवर अमरसिंघ वडो । मोटो सिरदार । मांटीपंगै रो आंक...etc.

(d) राव अमरसिङ्गजी रौ 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 Nāgòra. Beginning:—

अमरसिंघ गजसिंघजी रे वडो कुवर । साचोर रां चङ्गवांगं रो दोहीतो । सो गजसिंघजी रौ रजा नही । अमरसिंघ निराठ सारी वात मै अबल । वडो देसोत ।...etc.

The text is interspersed with many commemorative songs.

(e) सिङ्गासणवत्तीसी की भाखा, pp. 49a-68b. Incomplete, the pages containing the last tale being missing. A translation of the *Siṃhāsanadvātriṃṣatikā*-tales into Jaipurī bhāṣā. Beginning:—

अनंत ग्यान करि जे पू[र]ण है । अर समस्त पदारथनि कै  
दैणहार जोगीश्वर जा को पार नही पावत ।... राजा विक्रमादित्य को  
प्रबंध कहै है । शकबन्धी राजा विक्रमादित्य है । कैसे जाने आराधान  
करि सकल देवता वश्य कौया है । राजा विक्रमादित्य को सिंघासण  
श्वर्ण को रत्नजटित...etc.

(f) कुँवरसी री वात, pp. 97a-108b. Incomplete both at the  
beginning and the end. The story of the amours of Kūvara Sī  
Sākhalò and Bharamala. In prose interspersed with verses.

(g) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 110a-117b. Incomplete at the  
beginning. Identical with MS. 9(b) and MS. 15(x).

(h) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी री, pp. 117b-132b.  
Identical with MS. 15 (B).

(i) राठौड़ ठाकुरसी जैतसीहौत री 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 री 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 Solānki king  
of Pātana.

(k) राव सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 226a-b. The  
story of Sekhò, the Bhāṭī *rāva* of Pūgaḷa, who had obtained  
from Karanijī the boon that he would not die unless he sat  
under a *bakāyana*-tree and ate cold boiled rice. Incomplete at  
the beginning.

(l) वीरबल री वात, pp. 226b-228b. An anecdote concern-  
ing Vira Bala, the great favourite of Akbar. Beginning:—

पातस्याह अकबर दिली आगरे पातस्याही करे वडो अवलीयो  
पातस्याह हूवो बावंग पीरां री करामात हूई...etc.

(m) राजा भोज खाफरै चोर री वात, pp. 228b-230b. An  
anecdote concerning king Bhoja and a thief, Khāpharò. Be-  
ginning:—

राजा भोज धार नगरी राज करे वडो राजा चवदे विद्या निध्यांन  
सु राजा भोज रे घाफरो चोर चाकर...etc.

(n) कुतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp. 230b, 235a-238a. Four leaves missing. A story of a prince Kutub Dī, in rhymed prose and verses. Marwari mixed with Urdu. Beginning:—

पौरोजसाह पातस्याह दिल्ली पातस्याही करे । तिस के उमराव ।  
तिरवरसंघ । गलतसमा । सुलतांन । तिस के दरीयासाह बेटा । दुसरा  
महंमदसाह बेटा ।...etc.

(o) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 238b-268b. A *riřacimento* 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 देवी सरस्वती	मत विस्तारण मात ।
वीणा पुस्तक धारणी	विघ्न हरण विध्यात ॥ १ ॥
गणपति वंदू चरण जुग	... ..
वीकानेर सुहावणो	दिन दिन चढतौ दौर ।
हिंदुस्थान म्जनाद हद	नवकोटी सिर मौर ॥ ३ ॥
राज करै राजा तिहां	कमधज भूप अनूप ।
सकबंधी करणससुत	राठौड़ां कुल रूप ॥ ४ ॥
देस राज सुभ देष कै	मन मै भयौ ह्लास ।
दंपतिविनोद की वार्ता	कहिस कथा सविलास ॥ ॥

॥ अथ कथा प्रारंभते ॥ अकदा प्रस्थावै आबू विषै विदग्धमंण  
इसै नाम सूवौ रहै । माहा चतुर गयाता । सर्व सासत्र प्रवीण । सासत्र  
जोवतां सांभलतां वैराग ऊपनौ जो स्त्री संसार बंध नौ कारण कै ।...  
etc.

(p) राव शिखमल री वात, pp. 272a-273a. Fragmentary.  
Only the end.

(q) मोमल री वात. pp. 280a-281b. A story of Momala, a slave girl, and Sālha, a Solāṅkī king of Gujarat. Beginning:—

अथ राजा साल्ह सोलंकी गुजरात माहे राज्य करै । तीथै राजा रै १६ रांणी कै ।...etc.

(r) महिन्दर वीसलौत री वात, pp. 281b-284b. Left incomplete. A continuation of the story of Momala and how she met Mahindra Visalòta of Umarakoṭa and *rāva* Hamira Jāreçò. Beginning:—

उमरकोट मेहदरो वीसलौत राज करै [१] वडी राजाधानी [१] वडी साहबी [१] सु बेहन १ मेहदर रे कुवारी ।...etc.

(s) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 284b-294b. A small portion of the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Si, containing the *vātas* following:—

गाँगी वीरमदे री वात (pp. 284b-286a),

उहड़ हरदास मोकलौत री वात (pp. 286b-290b),

राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीँवै पोहकरणै री वात (pp. 290b-293b),

जैमल वीरमदेऔत राव मालदे री वात (pp. 293b-294b).

The last *vāta* is incomplete.

(t) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 297a-301b. A history of Jesalmer from the attack by Alāva Dīn during the reign of *rāvaḷa* Rātana Sī, to the succession of *rāvaḷa* Kehara. Beginning:—

जेसलमेर उपर अलावदीन पातिसाह आयो । जेसलमेर माहि भाटी रतनसीह मूलराज राज्य करै । पातिसाही फौजा आइ नै गढ तुं लाग्यां ।...etc.

(u) जैतै हमीरौत राणगदे लखणसीऔत री वात, pp. 301b-304b. A story of the Bhāṭis Jètò Hamīròta and Rāṇaga De Lakhaṇasiòta from their departure from Jesalmer to the battle in which the son of Rāṇaga De, with the help of the Multānis, defeated and killed *rāva* Cūḍò at Nāgòra. Beginning:—

जैतौ हमीरौत भाटी राणगदे लखणसीयोत बेवे रावल लखणसेन काडीया । ताहरां जैतै हमीरोत सुरजड़े गाडा कौडीया । राणगदे थोरीयां कन्हा पूगल लइ ।...etc.

(v) रावल लखणसेन री वात, pp. 304b-306b. The story of *rāvala* Lakhana Sena's marriage with the daughter of Kānhaṛa De, the Sonigarò chief of Jālòra, and her eloping with Nibò Semālòta, and the revenge Lakhana Sena wreaked on Nibò. Beginning :—

किसन कान्हड़दे जालोर राज्य करै । सु अक दिन रो समायोग  
कै । रावल लखणसेन रै रांणी सोढी कै ।...etc.

(w) कूंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 306b-307b. Identical with MS. 11(c). Beginning :—

तिलोकसीह जसहड़ोत जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो क ताकड़ी  
रो आहारा (*sic*) करै ।...etc.

(x) लाखै फूलाणी री वात, pp. 308a-313a. Identical with MS. 11 (a) except for slight differences in the wording. Beginning :—

राव हमीर भुजनगर राज्य करै कै । लषो जाम भद्रेसर राज्य  
करै कै [1] अकै देस माहे दोइ राजा । अक राव कहाड़ै । अक जाम  
कहाड़ै ।...etc.

(y) कक्वाहाँ री वात, pp. 313a-316a. Identical with MS. 15 (h), except for some differences in the wording. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज राव लंगकर्ण रै परणीयो ऊतो वाल्हवाई तीयै  
बाई रै वारह बेटा हूवा...etc.

(z) राणै रतनसौ राव सूरिजमल री वात, pp. 316a-320b. The story of the enmity *rāṇò* Ratana Si of Citorā conceived against his brother-in-law, the *rāva* Sūrija Mala of Būdi, and how he enticed him into the forest to assassinate him, but fell himself a victim to his treachery. Beginning :—

रांणी सांगो चीत्रोड़ राज्य करै । वडौ रांणी हूवौ । सांगै रै  
पातिसाह बंदीषांणे रह्यीया । तीयां नुं चूड़गं पहिराइ क्हाडीया ।...  
etc.

(A) नाराइणदास मीठाखाँ री वात, pp. 320b-321b. The story of Paṭhāna Miṭhā Khā, king of Māḍava, and his death at the hands of Nārāṇa Dāsa of Būdi. Beginning :—

अक मांडव रै पातिसाह रै पठाण तिण रौ नाम मीडाषांन सु  
मांडव सुं साथ करि नै रिणथंभौर आयौ जोरावर थकै रिणथंभौर  
लीयौ |...etc.

(B) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर प्रिथीराज रौ वात, pp. 321b-324b.

An account of the war between *rāvata* Sūrija Mala, the son of Khivò, the son of *rānò* Mokala, of Sādarī in Godhavāra, 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 Sirohī (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 धीवै रो । धीवो रांणै मोकल रो । कूंभो ह्यै  
रांणै मोकल रो । सूरिज मोटो रजपूत ह्वो...etc.

(C) रांणै खितै रौ वात pp. 324b-327a. The story of *rānò* Khetò's of Cītorā 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 Maṇḍora. Beginning:—

वरसालै रा दीह कै । दीवांण सिकार चढीया कै हल वहै कै  
भाद्रवो मास कै । घातिण भातो ले जावै कै । दोइ पाड़ी कै सु बिन्हे  
हाथे पकड़ी कै लीयै जावै कै |...etc.

(D) सोनिगरै मालदे रौ वात, pp. 327a-b. Incomplete, one leaf being missing. An account of Māla De's—the Sonigarò chief of Jālorā—defeat at the hands of Trivirita Khā, his submission to the Emperor (Alāva Dīn), and his coming in possession of Godhavāra and Cītorā. Beginning:—

सोनिगरौ मालदे गोडवाड़ माहे धरतौ पातिसाह रौ मारै साथ  
वहण न पावै...etc.

(E) मूहणौत नैणसौजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 329a-337b.  
A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following:—

खेतसी रतनसीऔत री वात (pp. 329a-330a), incomplete,  
the first leaf being missing,

चन्द्रावताँ री वात (pp. 330a-333b),

सिखरी वहेलवै गथौ रहै तै री वात (pp. 333b-335a), and :

उदै उगवणावत री 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 *rānò* Bhāvaṇa Si, to Amara Siṅgha 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 समवव् (sic) वसु धाविपो (sic) सौ पंचाष्टषट्परिमिते  
थ सकेन्द्रकालौ (sic) ।...etc.

The other one, which consists of 15 verses and is styled *Rāya-Durga-varṇanam*, is a panegyric of *rāya* Duragò, the founder of Rāmapurò, who lived under Akbar. It begins :—

श्रीसीतापतिपादपद्मभजनप्रध्वस्तकर्माशयो गोपीनाथचरित्रचित्र-  
सुमंयत् (sic) कर्णपूरीकृतं ।...etc.

(F) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 337b-342b. An account of the reign of Bhīma of Anahilavārā Pātana and his successor Karṇa, till the accession of Siddha Rāja Jè Siṅgha. In the middle, an account is inserted of Lūṇa Sāha (Lavaṇaprasāda), the son of Ānò Vāghelò. The work begins :—

अग्रहिलवाडै पाटण राजा भीम राज्य करै । सतरहसहस  
गुजराति री साहिबी बडौ राजा । कवित्त । मूलू पैतालीस । वरस दस  
कौयो चंदगिरि ।...etc.

Follows a *Lūṇa Sāha rī vāta rò vakhāna*, in rhymed prose, the subject whereof is a description of the rainy season and the killing of an elephant by Lūṇa Sāha. Beginning :—

वरघा रित लागी । विरहणी जागी ।...etc.

(G) बहलिमा री 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:—**राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली 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 *aksaras*. Devanāgarī. Written in Śaṃvat 1723, under the reign of *rājā* Karaṇa Siṅha of Bikaner, for the use of his son, *kūvara* Anūpa Siṅha.

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 री राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली**, pp. 1a-22b. Apparently fragmentary, owing to the loss of some leaves in the middle. A genealogical sketch of the Rāṭhōras of Jodhpur from the origins to *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅha. The first pages (1a-2a) contain a kind of introduction, consisting of a Sanskrit invocation to Gaṇapati (identical with that in the Jodhpur MS. 14 alluded to above), Viṣṇu, and the Sun, a *chattrīsarājakulīsthāpanā*, 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 *Navakoṭī Māravāra* (beginning:—**संडोवर सामंत ...** etc.), and lastly a list of the six *vamśas*, to wit:—Sūrya-, Soma-, Kuru-, Hari-, Śiva-, and Daitya-*vamśa*. Then, after an *āśīrvāda* in Sanskrit, the genealogy of the Rāṭhōras 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 Rāṭhōras 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 Sihò begins p. 12b as follows:—

रा° श्रीसीहजोग द्वारिकाजी पधार्या । साथै दस हजार असवार लीधा । अकेकौ वस्त्र भगवौ हाथ १ बरक्की सों बांधे वसही समेत चाल्या । आवता थकां सोलंकीयां री भीर करि लाघौ फूलांणी मार्यै । सीहौजी महादेव री अवतार कै ।...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 Sihò to Pāli. The genealogical account of the descendants of Sihò contains only names and commemorative



songs. The last names are those of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅha and his brother Amara Siṅha.

(b) राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ, p. 22b-to the end. Genealogies of the Rāṭhōras, 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 *pīḍhīs*. The genealogies were evidently compiled in the same time as the *vamśāvalī* described above, namely the beginning of the Saṃvat-century 1700, apparently during the last years of the reign of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅha of Jodhpur.

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

### MS. 20 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

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 *akṣaras*. Written in Saṃvat 1826 (see p. 91a) by Khavās Sabaḷa Sena at Bikaner.

The MS. contains :—

(a) सात बेटियाँवालै राजा री कथा, pp. 1a-2a. A tale of no historical interest.

(b) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखौ सोलङ्गी मारियौ तै री वात, pp. 2b-5b. The story of Rāṭhōra *rāva* Riṅa Mala's fighting with Akhò Solāṅkī and conquering the latter's land after killing him. Beginning :—

इण दूहै ऊपर ॥ रिणमल गलती रात [1] कांकल घर केवी तणै ।  
पह ऊगे परभात [1] आयो ऊघा ही अघो ॥ १ ॥ राव रिणमल नागौर  
सो क्हाडीया थका आय वले रे कांठे रह्यो...etc.

(c) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखै साँखलै रौ वैर लियौ तै री वात, pp. 5b-8b. The story of Rāṭhōra *kūvara* Riṅa Mala's revenge on the Īdās the death of Akhò Sākhalò. Beginning :—

इण दूहे ऊपर ॥ आयो अमलीमाण [1] चावे भाले चोडवूत । तेछा  
हरण ठाण [1] चोवीसे चोरासीया ॥ २ ॥ ... अषो सांघलो मारवाड रो  
रजपूत रूणेचो तिको सीधला भेलो ह्यु ने धाडे दोडीयो...etc.

(d) सयणी चारणी री वात, pp. 8b-11b. The legend of Sayanī, the daughter of Cāraṇa Vedò of Kaccha, and Vījhānandā. Interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

वेदो चारण केकरै गाव रहै । कक्क देश मै । वेदे रे वडो द्रव्य ।  
...etc.

(e) पीरोजसाह पातिसाह री वात, pp. 11b-18b. A legendary account of the reign of Phiroj Šāh and Muhamad Šāh till the conquest by Bābar. Beginning:—

पीरोजसाह पातसाह षतम कहाणो । चीता हिरण । चीता  
हिरण जनावर राषणा । सारि हिकमत सिकार री पेशेचसाह  
चलाई... etc.

(f) राव हमीर लखै जाम री वात, pp. 18b-20a. Identical with MS. 11(a), and MS. 18 (x), above.

(g) कूंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 20a-22a. Identical with MS. 11 (c) and MS. 18 (w), above.

(h) जैतमाल सलखावत कोलियाँ री वात, pp. 22a-24b. The story of Rāṭhòra Jèta Māla Saḷakhāvata being attacked by the Koḷīs, on his way back from Sirohī, where he had married, and loosing in the affray Bhādò Sūdò and a hunting-leopard, and the revenge he subsequently took on the Koḷīs. Beginning:—

जैतमाल देवडै परणीजण गयो [1] दिन ५ तथा ७ उठै जान रह्यी  
...etc.

(i) सुराँ अर सतवादियाँ री वात, pp. 24b-30b. A moral tale of no historical interest.

(j) राव तीडै क्हाडावत री वात, pp. 30b-34b. A biographical account of Rāṭhòra rāva Tīdò Chādāvata. Beginning:—

महेवे षेड राव तीडो क्हाडावत राज करै । वडौ ओगाढ देसोत  
जिकै हे वाये हरण षोडा ऊवै...etc.

(k) जैतमाल सलखावत री वात, pp. 34b-38b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra Jēta Māla Saḷakhāvata. (Cfr. *h* above). Beginning :—

राव तीडो आप री वार वजाय गजाय अर देवलोक ह्वो [1] वडो ओगाठ राजवी ह्वो [1] राव सलघै ही ज्यां रा वित लीया...etc.

(l) सच बोलै सो मारिया जावै तै री कथा, pp. 38b-40. A tale of no historical interest.

(m) वीजड़ विजोगण री कथा, pp. 41a-46a. A love tale of Vijara, the son of Vijè Sāla, a king of Gujarat, and Vijogaṇa, the daughter of a *seṭha*.

(n) राव चूँडै री वात, pp. 46a-49b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra rāva Cūḍò. Beginning :—

.....महेवे राज करे मालो सलघावत वीरम सलघावत जैतमाल सलघावत ईहा री वडी साहिबी जिण समईये माहे दलो जोहीयो सिधराजा जेसंघदे पाटण राज करे...etc.

(o) रिणधीर चूँडावत री वात, pp. 49b-54b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra Riṇa Dhira Cūḍāvata. Beginning :—

ईये दूहे उपर कै [:] केवीयो..... । तिको रण चोडावत तलोली गाडा कोडीया [1] आगै जीवणो बाजु तो सीधला रा गाडा कै...etc.

(p) हाहुल हमीर भोलै राजा भीम सूँ जुध करियो तै री वात, pp. 54b-60a. An account of the contest between Hāhula Hamīra and Bhīma, the "Simpleton," king of Aṇahilavārā Pāṭaṇa, 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 भीमदे अघई मोहतो घोड़ा घरौदण नू काबुल मेलीयो...etc.

(q) वडावडो देवडै डहरू वानर री वात, pp. 60a-62b. An anecdote of no historical interest.

(r) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या व्यास 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 :—

लिख्यतं षुवास सबलसेन । षुवास सबल वाचनार्थम् ॥ वीकानेर-  
मध्ये ॥ संवत् १८२६ सावण वदि ६ वार सोमवार ।

(s) नागदमण साइयै भूलै रौ कहियौ, pp. 91a-97a. A poem in 123 (?) verses, on the slaying of the Kālīya serpent by Kṛṣṇa, by Cāraṇa Sāiyò Jhulò. Beginning:—

वलि तो सारद विनुवुं । 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 ऊई अर  
मतौ कीयौ कह्यौ आपा मारवाड़ देस हालौ तो जावा मारवाड़ नू लौक  
वषायै कै उठे वडा मेवा कै...etc.

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

## MS. 21 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A huge MS., consisting of 492 leaves, 12" × 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 *akṣaras*. 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) सिङ्घासणबत्तीसी की भाखा, pp. 1a-29a. Identical with MS. 18 (e).

(b) वेतालपचीसी रौ वात, pp. 30a-60a. Identical with MS. 18 (a). Cfr. also MS. 15 (z).

(c) रायघण भाटी रौ वात, pp. 61a-66a. Identical with MS. 18 (b). Complete. Beginning:—

रायघण कुंवर रावल दुभास रो बेटौ जात रो भाटी लुद्रवै राज  
करै...अर घाट सोडा राज करै । लुद्रवै रा सबीमी । तठै घाट है  
अक बेटो अर अक बेटौ । बेटौ रो नाव सजनल...etc.

(d) राजसिङ्घ खँयावत री वात, pp. 66a-69b. Identical with MS. 18 (c).

(e) राव अमरसिङ्घजी री वात, pp. 70a-78b. Identical with MS 18 (d).

(f) राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री वात, pp. 79a-104a. Introduced as “Mahārājā Padama Singhajī 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:—

साँखलो घीवसौ चरसुकाल । जांगलु राज करै । वडी साहिबी ।  
वडो सिरदार सों । घीवसौजी हलोद भाले परणोया । वडो वीहा  
ऊवो । वडो गुडो घरच जस अबल कीयो...etc.

(h) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 141a-153b. Identical with MS. 9 (b), MS. 15 (x), and MS. 18 (g).

(i) अकलगिड़ वागह डाढाला री वात, pp. 171a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (F).

(j) गौड़ गोपालदास री वात, pp. 185a-196a. A biography of Gōra Gopāla Dāsa of Ajmer. Beginning:—

गोपालद[ास] गोड़ अजमेर रा परगना सु कडाँणो कीयो । सो  
पेहला तो अजमेर रा घावंद था गोड़ [1] पक्के अजमेर पातसाह लीयो  
तद गोड़ां नु परगनो अजमेर रो दीया (sic) l...etc.

(k) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी री, pp. 197a-215b. Introduced as “Māravāra rē amarāvā rī vāta.” Identical with MS. 15 (B), and MS. 18 (h).

(l) पना वीरमदे री वात, pp. 216a-246a. Incomplete at the end. The story of the amours of Pannā, the daughter of Ratana, a *seṭha* of Pūgāla, and *kāvāra* Virama De, the son of *rāva* Rāi Bhāṇa of Idara. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

सदा मनोर्थ सिद्ध करण [1] बाँगी आषर बेस [1] सारा पहली  
सौवरजे [1] गुण दातार गणेश ॥ १ ॥.....सुबरण निज धातां

सिहै । बानांज चणण बेस । पदमणि तरीयां परषिजे । देसा पूंगल देस ॥ ३ ॥ करहा घोड़ा कांम रा ।...etc.

(m) जगदे पूंवार री वात, pp. 258a-276a. Identical with MS. 18 (j). Complete. Beginning:—

मालवौ देश धारा नगरी । तठै पुंवार उदियादित्य राजा राज्य करै कै । तिण राजा है दोय रांणी अक तौ वाघेली । अनै बीजी सोलंकणी । तिणां दोयां है दोइ कुंवर । तिण मै वाघेली मुदै पटरांणि । तिण है तौ कुंवर रिणधवल हूउ ।...etc.

(n) छ कहाणियाँ, pp. 280a-292a. A collection of six tales, of no particular interest, to wit:—

- 1: साँई री पलक मै खलक वसी तै री वात, pp. 280a-284a ;
- 2: आय ठहकी भाहि मै तै री वात, pp. 284a-285a ;
- 3: हरराज है नैयाँ री वात, pp. 285a-286a. Referring to Hara Rāja Devarò of Sirohī ;
- 4: न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै री वात, pp. 286a-288a. Referring to Sekhò, the Bhāṭī rāva of Pūgaḷa ;
- 5: सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 288a-289b. Identical with MS. 18 (k).
- 6: वीरबल री वात, pp. 290a-292b. Identical with MS. 18 (l).

(o) राव वीरमये री वात pp. 293a-295a. A biographical account of Rāṭhòra rāva Virama De, the son of Saḷakhò, going as far as his death and the concealment of the infant Cūḍò in the house of Cāraṇa Ālhò. From the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Si (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

वीरम महेवा रे पासै गुठो मांडि नै वसीयो कै । सु जिकोई महेवै माहे घून करै गुनह करै तिको वीरम रे गाडै आवै वी[र]मजी ऊवै ऊवै तुं राघै...etc.

(p) दम्पतिविनोद, 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.

## MS. 22 :—फुटकर वाताँ री सङ्ग्रह .

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 **ड** and **ड़** are habitually interchanged. The MS. was caused to be written by *mahārājā* Gaja Singha of Bikaner in Saṃvat 1820 (see p. 68*a*), and is the original from which many of the works contained in MS. 15 (dated Saṃvat 1845), MS. 18 (dated Saṃvat 1847), MS. 20, and MS. 21, were subsequently copied.

The MS. contains :—

(a) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 1*a*-18*b*. 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 री पलक मै खलक वसै तै री वात, pp. 1*a*-4*b*.  
Identical with MS. 21 (n), 1.
2. साँई कर रछ्यौ हे तै री वात. pp. 5*a*-8*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (a).
3. आय ठहकी भाहि मै तै री वात, pp. 9*b*-10*b*. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 2.
4. हरराज है नैयाँ री वात, pp. 10*b*-11*a*. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 3.
5. न क्यूँ हरे न क्यूँ सेखै तै री वात, pp. 11*a*-13*a*. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 4.
6. सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 13*a*-14*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (k), and MS. 21 (n), 5. Complete.
7. वीरबल री वात, pp. 14*a*-16*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (b) and MS. 21 (n), 6.
8. राजा भोज खापरै चोर री वात, pp. 16*a*-18*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (m).

(b) कुतबदी साहिजादै री 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) मूह्यात नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 68a-87a. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following :—

1. राव सीहैजी री वात, pp. 68a-71b.
2. राव कान्दडे री वात, pp. 71b-76b.
3. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 76b-78a.
4. राव चूँडैजी री वात, pp. 78a-81a.
5. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 81a-82a.
6. अरडकमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 82a-83a.
7. राव रिणमलजी री 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 Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī contained in this MS. and described below.

(e) गोरै वादल री 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	समरुं सरसति माय ।
कहिस कथा वनाय के	प्रणमूं सदगुरु पाय ॥ १ ॥
जंबूदीप मभारि	भरथषेत्र सौभत अधिक । <sup>1</sup>
नगर भलो चीत्रोड़ है	ता परि दूठ दुरंग ।
रतनसेन राणो निपुण	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 (Jaṭa Mala) :—

<sup>1</sup> The latter half of this verse is omitted.



सौलै सै असी थै<sup>1</sup> समै फागुण पूनिम मास ।  
वीरारस सिणगाररस कहि जटमल सुपरकास ॥ [२]४६ ॥

(f) मोमल री वात, pp. 93b-95a. Identical with MS. 18 (g).

(g) महिन्दर वीसलौत री वात, pp. 95a-98a. Left incomplete. Identical with MS. 18 (r).

(h) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 101b-113b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following :—

1. गाँगी वीरमदे री वात, pp. 101b-103a.
2. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 103a-107a.
3. राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीँवै पोहकरणी री वात, pp. 107a-110a.
4. जैमल वीरमदेअैत री वात, pp. 110a-112a.
5. सीहै माँडण री वात, pp. 112a-113b.

(i) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 113b-118a. Identical with MS. 18 (t).

(j) जैतै हमीरौत राणगदे लखणसीहौत री वात, pp. 118a-120a. Identical with MS. 18 (u).

(k) रावल लखणसेन री वात, pp. 120a-121b. Identical with MS. 18 (v).

(l) कूंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 121b-123a. Identical with MS. 18. (w) and MS. 11 (c).

(m) लाखे फूलाणी री वात, pp. 123a-128a. Identical with MS. 18 (x). Cfr. also MS. 11 (a).

(n) कक्वाहाँ री वात, pp. 128a-131a. Identical with MS. 18 (y). Cfr. also MS. 15 (h).

(o) राणै रतनसी राव सूरिजमल री वात, pp. 131a-135a. Identical with MS. 18 (z).

(p) नाराइणदास मीढाखाँ री वात, pp. 135a-136a. Identical with MS. 18 (A).

(q) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर प्रिथीराज 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 नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 143b-152b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si, identical with MS. 18 (E).

(u) राजा भीम 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 Mānè 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) हाडाँ री हकीकत, pp. 182a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (o).

(z) बूँदी 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 Būḍī to Bhoja by the Emperor, after the death of Dūdò.

(A) खीचियाँ री वात, pp. 186a-191a. An historical sketch of the Khicīs, from Ānala down to the conquest of the land by Hāḍò Bhagavanta Singha Chatrasalòta, at the time of Orangzeb. The origin of the Khicīs is traced to Khātū, a place from which they were expelled by king Prithī Rāja Cāhuvāṇa, in consequence of an act of treachery committed by Pāhila Pāṇḍira. Beginning :—

आंनल बीची जायल कठौती रहै । तौ नागौर रौ गांम क्खै नागौर थौ कोस १० जायल क्खै । आगै बीची चहवांगे भिलै । चहवांगे राजा प्रिथीराज रौ वडी साहिबी । दिली रौ धंगी । नागौर अजमेर सैभर यां ठौड़ां राजयांन... etc.

(B) मोहिलाँ रौ वात, pp. 191b-195b. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇṭa Nēna Sī. Cfr. also MS. 15 (i).

(C) सातल सोम रौ वात, pp. 195b-196b. Identical with MS. 15 (k).

(D) राव मखलीक रौ वात, pp. 196b-197b. Identical with MS. 15 (l).

(E) जैसै सरवहियै रौ वात, pp. 198a-201b. Identical with MS. 15 (g).

(F) अरजन हमीर रौ वात, pp. 202a-205a. Identical with MS. 15 (j).

(G) सांगण वाढेल रौ वात, pp. 205a-206b. An anecdote referring to Sāṅgaṇa Vadhela, a chief of Khebararò, and Mūjò Bāvaryò of Sarathò, both of whom are stated to have lived at the time of Vegarò Mahamad, *pātasāh* of Gujarat. Beginning :—

सांगण वाढेल ओ षबरडै राज्य करै । वेगडौ मुंहमद गुजराति रौ पातिसाह । उण वारा माहे मूजौ बावरीयौ सरठै राज्य करै । मूजा नै अर सांगण वाढेल रा भतीजा आपस मै प्रीति...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 Solāṅkī of Todò, a *sāmanta* of king Prithī Rāja of Dillī, and his Dāhimī wife. Beginning :—

राव राघवदे सोलंकी तोडा रौ धणी राजा प्रिथीराज रौ सांमंत । नरसिंहदास दाहिमो ईयै रौ घर आहड रावल समरसी रौ चाकर । तरै नरसिंहदास है बेटौ तिका अपकरा महादेवांगना ।...etc.

(L) नानिग क्वाबड़ा री वात, pp. 210b-212b. An account of the migration of the four Chābarā brothers Nāniga, Devaga, Ajè Si, and Vijè Si from Sihoragādha to Pohakaraṇa, and of Nāniga's becoming the lord of the place. Beginning:—

पुहपावती नगरी । ह्बिबारुं पोकरण कहीजै कै । तीयै नगरी  
माहे राजा पहरवा राज्य करै । वडी राजघांती । राजा ईयै विध  
राज्य करै । मास अक ईदर मौहल माहे रहै मास अक पुरी हवै  
ताहरां बाहिर आवै । नवौ वीमाह करै ।...

(M) सयणी री वात, pp. 212b-215a. Identical with MS. 20 (d).

(N) देवहै नायकदे री वात, pp. 215a-221b. A legend of Nāyaka De, the daughter of Mūdhò, an Ahira ruler of Sorāṭha, and Devarò, another Ahira petty ruler of Devāḷi. Beginning:—

सोरठ देस माहे अहीर राज्य करै । मूंघो अहीर न[I]वै  
सोरठ राज्य करै । मूंघा अहीर है बेटी कहीयै सु सारी सोरठ मै  
इसी काई नहीं ।...etc.

(O) खीं वै वीजै री वात, pp. 221b-225a. Identical with MS. 15 (L).

(P) राणी चौबोली री वात, pp. 225a-229a. A tale referring to rājā Bhoja, or Vikramāditya, of Ujeṇī and a rāṇī Còboli. Beginning:—

उजेणी नगरी राजा विक्रमादित्य राज्य करै । नववारी नगरी ।  
चौरासी चौहटा । क्तीस पौलि । चार वरण रहै ।...etc.

(Q) चार मूरखाँ री वात, pp. 229a-231b. Left incomplete. A tale of no interest.

(R) सदैवक् सावलिङ्गा री वात, pp. 232b-238a. A concise version of the famous legend of Sadèvacha, the son of rājā Puhavacha of Ujeṇī, and his mistress Sāvalingā. In prose intermixed with dūhās. Beginning:—

उजेणी नगरी पुहवक् राजा राज करै । वडौ दात[I]र [I] तेथ  
जिको गुण करि कवीश्वर पंडित आवै तीयै नूं सवालाघ दियै ।...etc.

(S) लाखै फूलाणी री वात, pp. 238a-240b. A biography of Lākhò Phūlāṇī (cfr. MS. 11a, and MS. 18x). Beginning:—

सिंधु देस केबै कोट लाघो जाड़ेचौ राज्य करै । लाघौ नवै चांद  
रो नवै चांद वीमाह करै । लाघै रै काहड़दे पमार परधान ।...etc.

(T) पीरोजसाह पातसाह री वात, pp. 240b-245a. Introduced as “Vāta Paṭhāṇā rī.” Identical with MS. 20 (e).

(U) बुधिबल कथा कवि लक्ष्मीराम दत्त, pp. 245b-261a. The *Buddhibalakathā*, a didactic tale in verses, composed by a poet Lachī 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 जहां  
वदै<sup>1</sup> सुरसुरी [1] ता उपकंठि वसति सिवपुरी ।...etc.

(V) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 261b-267b. Introduced as “Vāta Pāmāra Riṇa 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[1]ज करै [1] अक दिन रै समाजोग  
दौलतावाद 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 Solāṅkī of Todò. Beginning:—

तोडै नगर माहे सोलंकी राजधर राज्य करै [1] सु राजधर रै  
कोरुं नही [1] ताहरां डाहा सयणा जिको परदेसी आवै तीयां नुं,  
पूकीजे...etc.

(X) गुजरात देस राज्य वर्णन, pp. 273a-275a. Identical with chapter (50) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Followed by two anonymous *vātas*, of no particular interest, which occupy pages 275a-278b.

(Y) अचलदास खीची री वात, pp. 278b-283a. Described as “Acala Dāsa Khīcī Lālā Mevārī rī vāta” at the beginning, and as “Ūmā De rī vāta” at the end. The well-known story of Acala Dāsa Khīcī of Gāguraṇa and his two wives Lālā, the daughter of Rāṇā Mokala of Mevāra, and Ūmā, the daughter of Khīva Si Sākhalò of Jāgaḷū, and the intrigues of Jhīmī, a Cāraṇī. In prose with *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning:—

अचलदास गढ गागरण राज्य करै । तिण रै रांणी लालां मेवाड़  
रो धणी रांणे मोकलसीह तिण री बेटी । राज सिगलो ही लालां रै  
हाथ [1] वडी साहिबी [1] भलो राज्य कै [1] अकदा प्रस्तावि भीमी  
चारणि अचलदास नु मांगण आई ।...etc.

(Z) कक्वाहाँ री वात, pp. 283a-284a. An account of how the Kachavāhās were once exterminated by the Tūvaras, and only one *rānī* escaped, who afterwards gave birth to a child, Malè Si, who after killing *rāya* Rālhana, made himself lord of the Mēnās of Dhūdhāra. Beginning:—

कक्वाहा राजा रामचंद री औलात (sic) । नलवर ग्वालेर ईया  
गढां नल राजा रा पोतरा राज्य करै । ईयां षीचीयां सुं वैर [तुं]-  
वरां सुं वैर ।...etc.

(i) जिसलमेर पूगल वीकूपुर वरसलपुर रै भाटी धणियाँ री पट्टावली, pp. 284a-285b. Lists of the Bhāṭī rulers of Jesalmer, Pūgaḷa, Vikūpura, and Varasalapura. Beginning:—

संवत् १२१२ आवन सुदे १२ वार आदित मूल नक्षत्र जिसलमेर  
रावल जिसल स्थापिता । जिसलमेर गढ थापीयो ॥ संवत सतर सत-  
रोहतरै । जूसी दैव रौ षेर । बाधो रूधो भाटीयां । जासी  
जिसलमेर ॥ १ ॥...etc.

The first list contains names from *rāvala* Jesala (1st) to *rāvala* Jasavanta Singha (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) वगड़ावतँ री वात, pp. 287b-294a. The legend of the Vagarāvatas, (or Vagharāvatas), 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 वीसलदे चहवांण अजमेर मै राज्य करै । अजमेर माहे वाघ  
हिलीयौ सु वाघ घून करै दोइ २ चार २ घून करै [1] सोर पड़ीयौ ।

...etc.

(iv) राजा मानघाता री वात, pp. 294a-296b. A biography of *rājā Mānadhātā*, one of the *paurāṇika* ancestors of the Rāṭhòras. Beginning :—

राजा युवनाश्वर राजा अजेपाल री बहिन परणीयो । राजा  
युवनाश्वर वडौ राजा... etc.

(v) राजा प्रिथीराज चौहाण री अक वात, pp. 296b-297a. An unimportant anecdote referring to *rājā Prithī Rāja* and some revenge he once took on the Pāvāras. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज चहवांण अजमेर राज करै । सु राजा प्रिथीराज  
है पमार रजपूत चाकर...etc.

(vi) गोगैजी री 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 चेटा माहे पहल २  
दापुर मै हरपाल ३ कलियुग मै गोग चहवांण...etc.

(vii) सोलङ्की राज बीज री वात, pp. 298a-301b. The story of the establishment of the Solāṅkis' rule over Aṇahilavāra Pāṭaṇa, from the migration of Rāja and Bija from Todò, to the usurpation of Mūla Rāja. Beginning :—

सोरों सों आया तद सोलंकी कहाया । सु गुजरात आया आइ  
नै राज कीयौ [1] कितरेक दिने निबला पड़ीया...etc.

(viii) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 301b-303b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Si, containing the two *vātas* following :—

1. रावल जगमालजी री वात, p. 301b.
2. राव जोधैजी री वात, pp. 302a-303b.

(ix) सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 303b-307a. The story of Supiyāra De and Rāṭhōra Narabada Satāvata. Cfr. chapter (58) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Beginning:—

नरबद सतावत आसकरण सतावत । कायलांगै गढ राज करै ।  
तठै सांघलां री रूंग सुं सांघलै सौहड़ रो नालेर आयौ...etc.

(x) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 307a-313a. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. खैमखानियाँ री उतपति, pp. 307a-b.
2. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, p. 307b.
3. मलकम्बर आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 308a-309a.
4. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 310a-313a.

(xi) रावल लखणसेण वीरमदे सोनगरै री 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 रावलजी बेठो  
हंतो तितरे कोचरी बोली [1] तद रावलजी सोणीया (नू) बोलाय  
पूछीयो...etc.

(xii) राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 315a-317b. Identical with chapter (57) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xiii) अलावदी री उतपत री वात, pp. 318a-319a. A legend, according to which the emperor Alāva Dī, when a baby, was removed and substituted with Alāvaiyò, the son of a *pījārò*, and afterwards restored to his princely condition by Dhārū, the son of Ādala Rāva Khīcī, who obtained as a recompense the fort of Gāguraṇa. Beginning:—

आंदलराव घोची जायल कठोती रहै [1] सु अके दिन रे समीयीये  
(sic) घोवसौ सांघले रे बेटी सु पागली [1] ताहरा घोवसौ जाणीयो जु  
ओर तो कोई लेवे न लेवे आंदल भलो रजपूत कै ।...etc.



(xiv) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 319a-331b. A collection of eight short tales of no historical interest, to wit :—

1. साह ठाकुरै री वात, pp. 319a-320b.
2. विसनी वेखरच री वात, pp. 320b-321b.
3. आसा री वात, pp. 321b-323b.
4. पिङ्गला री वात, pp. 323b-324b.
5. गन्धर्वसेण री वात, pp. 324b-326b.
6. माल्हाली री वात, pp. 326b-329a.
7. सोणा री वात, pp. 329a-330a.
8. मामै भाणेजै री वात, pp. 330a-331b.

(xv) राव शिगमल खावड़ियै री वात, pp. 331b-338b. The story of Rāṭhōra rāva Riṅa Mala of Khābara and his Sodhī wife of Ūmarakoṭa. In plain prose interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

माडो गढ गोरी पातिसाह राज करे [१] ताहरा विलायत रे पातिसाह नू माडो रे पातिसाह री रसाल जावे [१] ताहरा माडो रे पातिसाह माणस दोई बुलाया । ते रा नाव । अक मत के वास । अक अकल के वास...ete.

(xvi) पाँच कहाणियाँ, pp. 338a-343b. A collection of five short and unimportant tales, to wit :—

1. डूंगर जसाकौ (sic) तै री वात, pp. 338a-339a.
2. फमै घोरान्धार री वात, p. 339a.
3. तमाईची पातिसाह री वात, pp. 339a-340a.
4. पाहुवा री वात, pp. 340a-b.
5. दत्तात्रेय २४ गुरु किया तै री विगत, pp. 340b-343b.

(xvii) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 343b-350a. Another portion of the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇōta Nēṅa Si, containing the *vātas* following :—

1. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 343b-344b.
2. भटनेर री वात, pp. 344b-345b.

3. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर मखिद्यौ तै समै री,  
p. 345b.
4. कांघलजी काम आया तै समै री वात, p. 346a.
5. राव तीडै अर रावल साँवतसी सोनिगरै इयाँ दूनाँ  
भीलमाल वेठ ऊई तै समै री वात, pp. 346a-b.
6. सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 346b-349a. Fragmentary.
7. पताई रावल साकौ कियौ तै री वात, pp. 349a-b.
8. राव सलखै री वात, p. 349b.
9. [मठ मखिद्या तै री विगत], p. 350a.

Notice that No. 6 is out of place.

(xviii) जेसलमेर री 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 *rāvaḷa* Ratana Sī, to the installation of *rāvaḷa* Ghara Sī. (Cfr. MS. 18 (t) and MS. 22 (i).) Beginning:—

...जद अह्लावदीन पातिसाहजी सूं लड़ाई ऊई [1] रावल रतनसी काम आयो । गढ माहे जोहर ह्वौ । तद मूलराव अर घड़सी अे दोई रतनसी रा कुंवर विषै नींसरीया...etc.

(xix) काहड़ पँवार री 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 Sākhalò and Sodhò, two sons born to Pāvāra Chāhara of Chahotana by an *apsaras* captured by him. The name of the Sākhalās is further connected with *sankha*, a miraculous conch Chāhara had had from the *apsaras*. Beginning:—

काहड़ पवार क्होटण राज करै । ते नूं षबर ऊई । जु क्होटण सिव री वाड़ी पासि डूगरी अेक कै...etc.

(xx) राव रिणमल अर महमद आपस मै लड़ाई ऊई तै री वात, pp. 352a-353b. Fragmentary. Identical with chapter (44) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxi) रिणधवल री वात, pp. 353a-356b. A tale concerning Riṇa Dhavaḷa, king of Dhāra, and two Bhāṭas, Rayana and Mayana. Beginning:—

भाट रयण नै मयण बेवे भाई । सु मयण डोलीयै बैसि नै पग वीक्लावतो ।...etc.

(xxii) वींभरै अहीर री वात, pp. 356b-357a. An anecdote describing a love adventure a certain Vījharò Ahīra had with his sister's sister-in-law. In prose, with several erotic *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning :—

वींभरो अहीर सोरठदेस मै रहै । अक दिन रै समाजोग वींभरो बहिन रै प्राऊणो थकौ गयो...etc.

(xxiii) वैरसल भीमौत वीसल महेवचै री वात नै दूहा, pp. 357a-358b. An account of a contest which arose between Rāṭhōra Vēra Sala Bhīmōta of Bilārò and Visala of Mahevò over a mare, and ended with a battle in which Visala lost his life. Followed by 36 *dūhās* by Khiriyò Cādana. The event happened during the time of *rāva* Jodhò of Jodhpur. Beginning :—

वैरसल बीलाड़ै राज करै । वीसल महेवै राज करै । युं करतां हेकै दिन बीलाड़ै ता घोड़ी वैरसलजी जोड़ माहे ढाली ऊती सु घोड़ी चरती चरती महेवै (जाय नौंसरी)...etc.

The *dūhās* begin :—

माहेखर महामाय भीम तणो साचौ भगवत ।  
तो सब कहै सवाय वधीयो राय वैरसल ॥ १ ॥

(xxiv) उमादे भटियाणी री वात, pp. 358b-359b. An account of the jealousy conceived by Ūmā De, the Bhaṭiyānī 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, Bārāṭha Āsò, plays an important part. Beginning :—

रावल जाम नवै नगर राज करै । अक दिन रै समायोग रावल जामजी सिकार चढीया ऊता [1] घिरतां थकां अक कोकरी कहीं री पड़ी जंगल माहे नजर आई...etc.

(xxv) सोनिगराँ री वात, pp. 359b-360a. An account of how Sāvata Si Sonigarò had a son, Māla De, from a stone image. Beginning :—

सोनगिरो सांवतसी सिकार गयो ऊतौ सु राति स्त्री विना नौंद  
न पड़े ।...etc.

Followed by a confuse note accounting for the origin of the Jhālās—the etymology being from *jhālanò* “to catch”—and other Rajputs, and the *dūhò* :—

सीसोदीया बांभणी रा तवड कीयो तेल रो ।  
गोदारा जाटणी रा मांगलीयो थोरिण रो ॥

(xxvi) राव लूणकरण री वात, p. 360b. A very concise account of the fight, in which *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner was killed. Beginning :—

राव लूणकरणी जेसलमेर री 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 Bhātīs. As a result of the alliance, *rāva* Cūḍò of Maṇḍora was defeated and killed at Nāgòra. The note is introduced by the title: “Vāta rāva Kelhaṇa rò beṭò ara rāva Rāṇaga De rò beṭò Mulatāna rè pātisāha musalamāna kiyā tè rī vāta.”

(xxvii) लाखै फूलाणी री 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 साहूकार रहै...etc.

Followed by a short note on Rāja and Bija.

(xxviii) गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 361b-362a. An account of the looting expedition undertaken by Rāṭhòra Gogā De against the inhabitants of Mītāsara, to revenge a certain Vānara, who had been insulted by them. Beginning :—

गोगादे वीरमोत थलवट माहे रहै । ईक समईयै तीये देस माहे  
काल पड़ीयो [1] लोग मऊ नुं चालीयो थो...etc.

(xxix) राजा प्रिथीराज सूहवदे परणिया तै री वात, pp. 362a-b. An account of *rājā* Prithī Rāja Còhāṇa's marriage with Sūhava De, the daughter of Vijhala of Maroṭha. Beginning :—

प्रिथीराज चहवांण दिली राज करै । तद राज करतां वीभलदे  
जोइयो सामियाणै रो नालेर आयो ।...etc.

(xxx) राणगदे भाटी री वात, pp. 362b-363b. A biographical note on *rāva* Rāṅga De of Jesalmer, from his conquest of Pūṅgaḷa, to his fight with *rāva* Cūḍò of Maṅḍora. Beginning:—

पूगल थोरौ राज करै । तठै मूलराज थोरौयां ऊपरि चट्टि  
आयो [1] पूगल लीवी ।...etc.

(xxxix) तुँवराँ री वात, pp. 363b-365a. Identical with MS. 15 (d).

(xxxii) जोगराज चारण री वात, pp. 365a-366a. A story of how Joga Rāja, a Cāraṅa of Jesalmer, fell in love with a Cāraṅī *panihārī*, and at last succeeded in marrying her. Interspersed with some *dūhās*. Beginning:—

जेसलदेस (sic) रै देस माहे जोगराज चारण वसै । वडौ चतुर  
हौसनाइक [1] वडा रूपक जोड़ै...etc.

(xxxiii) रावल मलीनाथ पश्य मै आयौ तै री 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 वाल्हे, तुडीयै री बेटी घेत माहे रघवाली करैतां<sup>1</sup> हती ।  
रोही रो घेत हंतो पाणी पूर हंतो [1] सु उगवसौ भाटी...etc.

(xxxiv) नरबदजी राणै कूँभै नूँ आँख दीवी तै री वात, pp. 367a-b. Identical with chapter (59) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṅḍòta Nēṅa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxv) काँधलौत खेतसी री वात, pp. 367b-368a. A brief account of how Khèta Sī, the Kāḍhalòta ruler of Bhaṭanera, 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* Jèta Sī. Beginning:—

भटनेर सहर काँधिलौत घेतसीह राज्य करै [1] भटनेर माँहि  
वड़गका मथेन भावदेवसरि रहै ।...etc.

<sup>1</sup> Sic for करती.

(xxxvi) सोहणी री वात, pp. 368a-369a. A love story concerning Sohaṇī, the wife of Jaṭa Mala Arorò, and her lover, Maliyāra.

(xxxvii) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम, pp. 369a-b. Identical with chapter (46) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxviii) जगमाल मालावत री 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, Ūjarara, who became the progenitor of the Ūjara Rāṭhòras. Beginning:—

रावल मालै रो बेटो जगमाल [1] सु जगमाल दिली चाकरी करै ।...etc.

(xxxix) कुँवरियै जैपाल री वात, pp. 370b-371a. An anecdote concerning Bhāṭī Kūvariyò Jè Pāla, the son of Mahi Dhavaḷa of Mādhavò, near Pohakarāṇa. Beginning:—

कुंवरीयो जैपाल भाटी महिधवल रो बेटो [1] मा रो नांम मगोणी [1] भाई रो नांम देपाल [1] बहिन रो नाम मगी [1] गांम माटवो (sic) पड़गनै पोकरण रै रहे ।...etc.

(xl) दूदै जोधावत री वात, pp. 371b-372a. An account of how Dūdò, the son of rāva Jodhò Rāṭhòra, killed Meghò Narasiṅha-dāsòta in a single combat. Beginning:—

राव जोधो पौढीयो ऊतौ [1] वातपोस वातां करता ऊता [1] राजवीयां छां वातां करता ऊता [1] ताहरां अकै कछौ भाटीयां रो वैर न रहै...etc.

(xli) राजा रै कुँवर री वात, pp. 372a-373a. A tale of no interest.

(xlii) पाबूजी री वात, pp. 373a-378a. The story of Pābū Rāṭhòra, the son of Dhādhala, his daring exploits, and his death at the hands of Jinda Rāva Khicī. Identical with chapter (51) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Beginning:—

धांधलजी महेवै रहै [1] सु अ उठै सूं काड अर अठै पाटण रे  
तलाव आय ऊतरीया...etc.

(xliii) पँमै घोरांधार री वात, pp. 378a-383a. The story of Budha Pāmò (or Pemò), 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 Caṅgò to the daughter of Cāraṇa Māvaḷa, which was the cause of Rāthòra Mahireḷaṇa Dhūharòta's marching against Kūḍala and conquering the place, after killing Pāmò and his son Maṅgò, and capturing Caṅgò. This had had a son from the daughter of Māvaḷa, his name Cāḍò, who was subsequently made a Cāraṇa by Mahireḷaṇa, and became the progenitor of the Rohariyās. Beginning:—

कूडल माहे बुध राज्य करै । सु ईहा रो वडो राज वडो  
तरवारौया रजपूत । सु तठे पंमो कुंवरपदे थकौ घुबीयां करै ।...etc

(xliv) सिङ्हासणबत्तीसी री कथा, pp. 383a-408a. A prose version of the *Simhāsanaadvātrimśatikā* 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 हू दीसै साच ।  
जैसै कंचन मै रहित मनि सोभित (sic) काच ॥ १ ॥

.....चहू दिस पुरषारथ प्रवेस कै जेथ इसड़ो मालव देस कै  
तेथ अनौत रहित राजनीत लोकनीत सहित अनेक पुरष स्त्री रत्न कर  
विराजमान धारा नगरी कै तेथ महाप्रतापी चवदह विद्या निधान राजा  
गोज राज्य करै कै...etc.

(xlv) खीची गङ्गेव नीं बावत रौ दोपौहरौ, pp. 408b-416b. The same subject as MS. 15 (v), but a different work. Also in rhymed prose. Beginning:—

गंगेव घीची कागं (sic) भड़ां किवाड़ । वेरीयां जड़ा उपाड़ । जिण  
की सेल कहू वणाय । सुणीयां मंन प्रसंन घाय ॥ १ ॥ वरषा रितु  
लागी । ब्रह्मणी जागी । आभा भरहरे । वीजां आवास करे । नदी ठेवां  
घावे । सुमद्रे न संमावे ।...etc.

(xlvi) दीनमान 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 :—जाधपुर रै राठौड़ाँ री 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 *akṣaras*. 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 Rāṭhōra 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 नामें नगरी तिहां सूर्यवंसौ राजा नाम उस का जवनसत (*sic*) सो अपुत्रीयो सु राजा कुं बोहत चिंता भई तब अेक दिन राजलोक सहित वन सेवन कुं चल्या सु दरमजल हरदवार आये ।...etc.

The origin of the Rāṭhōras is traced to king Javanasata (*sic*), who, having no sons, went to Haridvāra and propitiated the ṛṣi Gotama, who made him father of a son, whom he took out of his spine (*rāṭha*, whence *Rāṭhōra*). This son was Māna-dhātā. Follows a brief account of the descendants of Māna-dhātā, as far as Jè Canda, and then the following pedigree of *rāva* Siḥò :

वरदाइसेन जैचंद रो.....कमधज वरदाइसेन रो.....

खेतरांम कमधज रो.....सीहो सेतरांम रो.....

The story of Siḥò and his son Āsathāna is related at some length in pp. 1a-b, but inaccurately. The conquest of Pālī 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 सं० १४७२ वैशाख सुद ४ राव  
रौड़मल ने चूक हूवो जद जोधोजी नीसर्या भं ॥ पुंगो मांणसां १० उभो  
रह्यो कांम आयो जोधोजी घाटो लोप मारवाड़ आया फोज पाक्री गई ।  
रांणै कूंभै मंडोहर तो आप रो थांणो राघ्यो । जोधपुर नरबद सतावत  
नुं दीयो... etc.

Of Vikò 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 Udè Siṅgha (pp. 4b-5a), Sūra Siṅgha (p. 5a-b), and Gaja Siṅgha (p. 5b). Pp. 5b-6a contain an account of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, from his contest with *rājā* Karaṇa Siṅgha 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 Siṅgha (pp. 6a-b), and Ajita Siṅgha (pp. 7a-b), with the death of whom (S. 1780) the work ends. The last lines contain the following appreciation of the merits of Abhè Siṅgha, and reference to the *Sūraja Prakāśa* :—

ओर माहाराज श्रीअभेसिंघजी अजीतसिंघजी रै पाट (sic) तिके  
वडा बाहादुर ने पड़वाड़ा वडा कीया था सु सूरजप्रकास ग्रंथ में  
वरणया के ।

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* Vikò—which had been omitted in the main narrative—with the dates of his principal conquests, and a mere mention of *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa as his successor.

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

MS. 24 :—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात  
आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम तथा बीजी 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 राठौड़ां री ख्यात आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम सिखायच

दयालदास कृत, pp. 10a-185b. A history of the Rāthòras of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha (Samvat 1927). Compiled by Cāraṇa Siṅdhāyaca 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 कृष्यय ॥ मद जल भङ्कृत मधय । 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 । समवड़ विभव सुरेस ।  
राज करहि मरुधर रचिर । डूंगरसिंह नरेस ॥ १ ॥

... ..

कल्पद्रुम इहि नाम कहि । आरियव्रत आख्यान ।  
हिंदु सकल कुल आदि हित । जहि विध कहे सुजान ॥ १ ॥  
संवत सुत गुन रस शशि । भादव सुकल बषान ।  
तिथि द्वादश बुधवार तिहे । जन्म ग्रंथ भये जान ॥ २ ॥

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 Hindī. Then follows a genealogical list of the Rāthòras, from Śrī Nārāyaṇa (1st) down to *rājā* Jè 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* Vikò, 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* Vikò, and from here to p. 145b is identical with the corresponding part in the *Deśadarpaṇa* of MS. 3.

The remaining pages, 146a-185b, contain a continuation of the history of Bikaner from Samvat 1901—the year with which

the *Deśadarpaṇa* 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 Siṅha, till about two years before his demise.

(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ संक्षिप्त हाल राव जोधेजी सँ महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी तई, pp. 19a-20b. A very summary historical account of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhò down to *mahārājā* Vijè Siṅha. Beginning:—

महारावजी श्रीजोधजी रो हाल लिखते । रावजी श्रीजोधजी रो जन्म सं १४७२ शाके १३३७ बैशाख वद ४ गत घटी १.....रावजी श्रीजोधजी रयास्त बांधी भोमैया चार तोड़ीया...etc.

Followed by a list of the *parganas* in the Marwar territory.

(c) मारवाड़ रै पट्टाँ रौ विगत खाँपवार, pp. 21a-22a. A prospectus of the *jāgīrs* in the Marwar State, divided according to the different *khāpa* of their holders (Cāpāvatas, Kūpāvatas, Ūdāvatas, Meratīyās, Jodhās, Karanōtas, Karamasōtas, Jētāvatas, Bhātīs, and miscellaneous). Beginning:—

रावजी श्रीजोधजी सु साधा ऊइ सु मिसल डावी मै सिरायत सिरदार वाः राव रिड़मलजी सु साधा फंटौ जिणा रा ठीकाणा री याद...etc.

(d) मारवाड़ रै ठीकाणाँ रौ पीढियाँ नै गाँवाँ रौ 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:—

पीढीयाँ ठीकाणो आउवै रै पांय चांपावतां री अबल तो आउवो जसोजी वसायो । सु आउवो पहलां तो सुरजमलोतां रै क्खो पक्कै तेजसिंघजी सु इणां रै ऊवो महाराज अजीतसिंघजी 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 है राजावाँ री राणियाँ री नै कँवराँ री याद, pp. 38a-41a. An account of the wives and sons of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Takhat Singha. Beginning:—

प्रथम राव जोधैजी रा मैल । १ जसमादे हाडी जैतमाल देवावत री कवर सुजैजी सीवराजजी री माता । २ बीरां भटीयांणी बैरीसाल चाचावत री ठि° जेसलमेर री रायपाल करमसी री माता...etc.

Followed by a copy, in Marwari, of the treaty concluded between *mahārājā* Mānā Singha of Jodhpur and the English in Samvat 1875 (= A.D. 1818).

(f) वीकानेर है ठिकाणाँ री पीढियाँ नै पट्टाँ री 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 वीका रतनसियोत । मिसल डावी मांहली रा । ठिकांणे महाजन है पीढीयां री याद वा° ठीकांणां वा गांव चाकरी री विगत । ठिकाणो माहाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लिषीजै तै री विगत । माहाजन ठाकरां है घर पटै रा कदीम सुं गांव १०६ कदीम सुं कै...etc.

(g) जैपुर मै सैव वैसनवाँ रौ भगडौ ह्यौ तै रौ हाल, pp. 211a-242a. A detailed description of a religious controversy which was raised at Jaipur by *mahārājā* Rāma Singha, and terminated with the expulsion of some *gusāīs*, who eventually repaired to Bikaner and were afforded protection by *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha. Containing dogmatical questions and answers, and resolutions passed by a religious council (*dharmasabhā*), which had been appointed to decide the controversy, and many other documents in prose and verse. Beginning:—

संवत १६२३ के साल श्रीसिरदारसिंहजी महाराज अक वडो भारी नकसे रो तथा धरमपालन रो तथा सर्वसज्जनलोकां ने आनंद देवण रो काज कियो जो जेपुर महाराज बगसे भोजक वगरे ओका आदम्यां री संगत सुं वैष्णव मत रो भगडो उठावणो सल तेरे सुं सरु कियो ओर प्रष्ण ८ तथा चोसठ वणवाय धरमसभा री तरफ सुं चारों संप्रदायी वैष्णव महंत वा आचार्या रे ठिकाणे मेल्या...etc.

(h) रतलाम सैलाणा सीतामऊ जाँबवौ चाँबभरौ किसनगढ इंडर याँ रौ याददास्त, pp. 246a-250b. An account of the seven minor Rāṭhōra States following : Ratalāma, Sēlānā, Sītāmaū. Jāibavò, Āmbajharò, Kisanagadhā. and Idara. Beginning :—

याद रतलाम रौ ॥ जिलै रतलाम रै गांव २५० पैदा लाष साव  
रौ ॥ पीठी रतलाम रौ जोधपुर सुं फंध्या कै ॥ 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 वैरीसालजी ११ मानसिंहजी १२...etc.

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

### MS. 25 :—आसवालाँ रौ पौढियाँ .

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 672" long × 8½" broad. Incomplete at the beginning, and somewhat crumbled at the two margins in the first part. About 30-40 *akṣaras* 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 Saṃvat-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. 35½ inches below, we have an account of the *Nāhara* Osvals of Mahājana, beginning as follows :—

[महा]जने ॥ श्रीनाहरगोत्रे कुलदेव्यास्त्रांमुंडाभक्ताः सोढलहर  
वास्तव्यः ॥ सां मेघा पुं सं देवा पुं सां वकू  
पुं संसारा पुं लोला पुं ६ सीधर १ कोल्हा २  
गणिया ३ लाषण ४ डंगर ५ भोजा ६ सीधर  
पुं... etc.

Coming down, we find an account of the origin of the *Bhāphaṇāgotra* 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 *bhattāraka* Tilakācārya of the Vṛhadgaccha. Then begins the account of the descendants of Yovana, as follows:—

साह योवन पुत्र साह सोमल १...ततः सोमिल ३ गोत्रप्रसिद्धो  
जातः साह सोमल पुं भोजा तेन सोहिलाग्रामे प्रसादः कारितः  
तडाकमपि कारापितः (sic) ततः[ ] नागपुरात् श्रीतिलकाचार्यसुरीना  
कार्याप्रतिष्ठा कारापिता संवत् १२१८...

Of the *Bhāphaṇāgotra* the following 14 *sākhās* are recorded :

बापणा १ ठुल्ल २ थोरवाड ३ ऊडिया ४ जागड ५ भोटा ई  
सोमलिया ७ वाहंतिया ८ वसाह ९ मीयडीरा (?) १० वाघमार ११  
भाभू १२ धत्तूरीया १३ नाहटा १४ .

The next *gotra* described is the *Varalabdha*, the origin of which is traced to Lakhaṇa 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 *Vināyakaḡotra*, the origin of which is accounted for as below:—

पूर्व मार्शेश्वरीगोत्रादुत्पन्नौ विनायकगोत्रेः अजमेरस्थाने श्रीसरश्वती-  
पत्तने समायातो देहडनामा स राज्यमान्यः आसीत् पुत्रार्थी विवाह-  
त्रयमकरोत् बहून् प्रचारन् (sic) कुर्वन् (sic) सति तथापि संत[ति]र्न (?)  
जाता तदा लोकपरंपराया अतं यदत्र श्रीवृहद्गच्छाधीश्वरप्रधान-  
श्रीमुनिशेषरसूरिशिष्या श्रीवियाकोर्त्तिवाचिकाः संति ते तु संतानाम्नायां  
सम्यग् विदंति परं निस्पृहाः किंचिन्न गृह्णन्ति यस्तेषां आवको भवति  
संतानार्थी संतति प्राप्नोति संवत् १३८५ वर्षे...etc.

Then comes the *Nikṣatragotra*, which is described as having been founded by the three Khīci brothers Rāya Malla, Deva Siṃha, and Cācò, 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:  
A  
COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL WORKS

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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:

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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 री नै औराँ री  
फुटकर कविता .

A MS. in the form of a book, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 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 *akṣaras* each. Beautiful and accurate Marwari-devanāgarī hand-writing. The MS. is undated, but appears to have been written during the Saṃvat Century 1700.

The MS. contains :—

(a) फुटकर गीत ११८, pp. 48a-93a. A collection of 118 miscellaneous *gītas*, mostly celebrating Rāṭhōra chiefs and rulers of Bikaner and Jodhpur. A great number of the *gītas* are anonymous. The authors of the others are the Cāraṇas following :—ĀḌHÒ Kisanò 88, Durasò 31, 101 ; ĀSIYÒ Karama Si, 22, 55, 61, 64, 70, Dalò 63, Dūdo, 74, Mānò 66, Mālò 23 : KAVIYÒ Bhānī Dāsa 60 ; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 89, Devānanda 48 ; GĀḌAṆA Kesava Dāsa 7, 79, Sadū 56 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mokò 5 ; DHIRAṆA Mālò 85, NĀRŪ Hara Sūra 67 ; BĀRATHA Akhò Bhānāvata 58, Thākura Si Devāvata 28, Dūgara Si 30, Teja Si 24, Śākara 29 ; RĀTANŪ Dharama Dāsa 4 ; VIṬHŪ Mehò 19, 71, 72, 73 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 6, 75.<sup>1</sup> The two *gītas* 44 and 69 are by RĀṬHÒRA Prithī-Rāja, a son of rāva Kalyāṇa Mala of Bikaner.

(b) जोधपुर रै महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी री कविता, pp. 94a-100a.

A series of 13 *gītas* and 1 *jhamālā* in honour of mahārājā Gaja Singha of Jodhpur, mostly by Cāraṇa KHIRIYÒ (?) Harī Dāsa Bānāvata. The names of the other poets are : ĀSIYÒ Ratana Si ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Khīva Rāja ; BĀRATHA Rāja Si ; and MAHIYÒ Devò.

(c) फुटकर गीत 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 :—ĀḌHÒ Kisanò

<sup>1</sup> In the above list of Cāraṇas the individual names have been grouped under the name designating the particular *śākhā* or *khāpa* to which the persons in question belonged. The names of the *śākhās* 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, Dūḡara Sī 24, 43, Durasò 6; KHIRIYò Jaga Māla 23; DHĪRANA Mālò 9; BĀRATHA Kalyāṇa Dāsa Pithāvata 13, Teja Sī 3; LĀLASA Kheta Sī 20; SĀDŪ Mālò 4, Rāmò 16.

(d) राव रिणमल रौ रूपक गाडण पसाइत रौ कहियौ,  
pp. 117a-123b. A poem in *chandās*, *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *gāthās* on Rāthòra Riṇa Mala, the rāva of Maṇḍora, and the treacherous death he met in the palace of rāṇò Kūbhò of Cīṭora. By GĀḌANA Pasāita. Beginning :—

॥ दूहौ ॥ वघ वाणी ब्रह्माणी  
कोमारी सरसत्ति ।  
कीरत रिणमल नूं करूं  
देवी देहि सुमत्ति ॥ १ ॥  
पौर दिखावे प्राण  
गढ भेलै भेलै गिरै ।  
सांमहीयौ सुरताण  
गुहिलोतां चड़ोयौ गलै ॥ २ ॥ ... , etc.

(e) कवित्त राव रिणमल नागौर है धणी पेगोज नै मारियौ तै  
समै रा गाडण पसाइत रा कहिया, pp. 123b-125a. A series of 7 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀḌANA Pasāita, in commemoration of the battle of Jotrāi, where rāva Riṇa Mala fought against Peroj of Nāgòra, to help rāṇò Mokala of Cīṭora. Beginning :—

अंब कोप पूरीयै  
असि आंहूं उर चाड़े ।  
तरंग बेल विकसीयै  
नीय घाट निघाड़े । ... , etc.

(f) कवित्त राव रिणमल राणै मोकल रै वैर मै चाचै नै  
मारियौ तै समै रा गाडण पसाइत रा कहिया, pp. 125a-126a. A series of 5 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀḌANA Pasāita, recording the murder of rāṇò Mokala of Cīṭora at the hands of Cācò, and the revenge wreaked on the latter by rāva Riṇa Mala. Beginning :—

डाबिलां मालवौ  
सुयण सुत्री हथ सूत्रां ।  
निरधारां आधार  
करण तीरथां सुगतां । ... , etc.

(g) कवित्त राव गिणमल चूँडै रै वैग मै भाटियाँ नै मारिया  
तै समै रा, गाडण पसाइत रा क हिया, pp. 126b-127a. A series of  
 5 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀDAṆA Pasāita, commemorating the  
 punitive expedition which rāva Riṇa Mala undertook against  
 the Bhāṭis, to revenge the death of Cūḍò, his father. Begin-  
 ning :—

लहै ग्रास वरहास

वेम (sic) भीचै विलहौजै ।

जरद काट काठिये

सार ससमारुं कीजै । ... , etc.

(h) गुणजोधायण गाडण पसाइत रौ कही, pp. 128a-137b. The  
 “Guna Jodhāyana”, a poem in *kavittas*, *dūhās*, and *chandās*,  
 in honour of rāva Jodhò, the founder of Jodhpur, by GĀDAṆA  
 Pasāita. Shorter than the ordinary later recensions. Begin-  
 ning :—

॥ कवित्त ॥ खैरवै मारीयै (sic.)

कटक अनि वाहर चड़ीया ।

हिंदूं अनै हमीर

आप सांन्हा आपड़ीया । ... , etc.

(i) नीसाणियाँ ई छठियाँ रौ कही, pp. 139a-141b. A collec-  
 tion of 6 *nīsāṇīs* on Rāṭhòra rāva Cūḍò, Rāṭhòra Jèta Si Khivò  
 Ūdāvata, rāvaḷa Mālò, Rāṭhòra Jèta Māla Saḷakhāvata, and  
 Rāṭhòra Teja Si Dūgarasiòta. The two last-mentioned *nīsāṇīs*  
 are stated to have been composed by the DHĀRṆIS Māgarò and  
 Bhalū.

(j) महाराजा गजसिङ्गजौ रा गीत ई, pp. 143b-145a. A collec-  
 tion of 6 *gītas* in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur,  
 of which the 2nd and 4th are stated to have been composed by  
 BĀRATHA Rāja Si Akhāvata, and the others are anonymous.

(k) रा° राव अमरसिङ्गजौ रा गीत १७, pp. 150b-156b. A col-  
 lection 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 :—  
 ĀRṆHò Kisanò 2, Dūgara Si 17 ; ĀSIYò Ratana Si 16 ; GĀDAṆA  
 Keso Dāsa 4, 15, Mādho Dāsa 1 ; BĀRATHA Narahara Dāsa 14,  
 Ratana Si Dedāvata 11, Ravò 3 ; SĀDŪ Nāthò 13.

(l) फुटकर गीत २७, pp. 160b-175b. A collection of 27 miscellaneous *gītas*, partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—ĀṚṢHÒ Kisanò 3, 4, 9, 10, DŪḡARA SĪ 24, DURASÒ 11 ; KHIRĪYÒ Jasò 19, HARĪ DĀSA BĀṇĀVATA 1, 17, 23, 26 ; GĀDAṆA Keso Dāsa 15 ; DHĪRAṆA Mālò 2 ; BĀRATHA Jasò 20, Ratana SĪ 8, 21 ; LĀLASA Kheta SĪ 22 ; VĪṬHŪ Dhòḷū 25 ; VAṆASŪRA Duragò 27.

(m) राव गाँगे रा कन्द किनियै खेमै रा कहिया, p. 177a-b. A small poem in *chandās*, in honour of rāva Gāḡò of Jodhpur, by KĪNIYÒ Khemò. Beginning :—

॥ गाहा ॥ कमधज जोध कलोधं  
करिमर गंग नरींद सक्रगे । ... , etc.

(n) रागै उदैसिङ्गजी रा राइरूपक कन्द, pp. 177b-179b. A small poem in *chandās* on rāṇò Udè Sīṅha of Mevāra. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ दोहा ॥ जे उडीयण अति जोतिवंत  
पूरित गयण प्रमाण ।  
उडीयण उडीयण अंतरहि  
भाण वखाण सभाण ॥ ... , etc.

(o) जबदल मलिक रा कन्द देसन्तरी, pp. 179b-181a. A small poem in *chandās* in honour of Jabdal Malik, the Vihārī Paṭhāṇa ruler of Jāḷora. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ दोहा ॥ पनि जिण पार न प्रांमहीं  
अनि अनि थाइ अलंब ।  
प्रियमौ तुं ह्रवौ प्रगट  
पौह जेथि आंण प्रलंब ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(p) रागै उदैसिङ्गजी री वेलि साँदू रामै री कही, pp. 181a-182a. A small poem in *veliyā gītas* in honour of rāṇò Udè Sīṅha of Mevāra. by SĀDŪ Rāmò. Beginning :—

ऊजम अंग अगाहि अड़प जिम आसति  
पौहवि न कोई अवेड़ पहि । ... , etc.

(q) रां देईदास जैतावत री वेलि बारठ अखै भाणौत री कही, pp. 182b-184b. A small poem in *veliyā gītas* in honour of

Rāthòra Deī Dāsa Jètāvata, by BĀRATHA Akhò Bhāṇòta.  
Beginning :—

ब्रह्मांणी मात मया करि वैगी

भल आखर मागंतां भेद । ... , etc.

(r) सोढे भाखरसी रा छन्द, pp. 184b-185b. A small poem in *chandās* in honour of Sodhò Bhākhara Si Vèraūta. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ भाखर भाजे जांत

काल भर आयै कटक । ... , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 2 :—जैतसी रा नै पावूजी रा छन्द.

A MS. in the form of a *gutaḷò*, 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 *akṣaras* 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 Pāḷa, the son of Karama Si, at Pīpāsara, in the year Saṃvat 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) राइ जइतसीह रउ पावडी छन्द<sup>1</sup>, pp. 7a-35b. A poem in honour of rāva Jèta Si of Bikaner, in 485 *pāgharī chandas*, by an author unknown. Different from the homonymous work by Sūjò 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 Jèta Si over Kamran, the son of Babar, who after taking Bhaṭanera had marched over Bikaner with large forces. The date of the aforesaid event is Saṃvat 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 Si 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 Si, from rāva Saḷakhò down to rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa, Jèta Si's father. Here the lengthiest accounts are those of rāva Vikò and rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa, 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 Si 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 Si and the particular horses they mounted.

The poem begins :—

पय प्रथम गुणोसर पय प्रणाम  
तइं बुद्धि ततक्षण फुरइ तांम ।  
अगिवांण सुरां सह ऐकदंत  
निज वचन समप्पइ 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 । त्रितीयायां  
तिथौ गुरुवासरे । चोपड़ागोत्रे । कोठारी विरद सोभमाने । सां  
रतनसी तत्पुत्र करमसीह पुत्र थिरपाल लिषावतं ॥ आत्मार्थे ॥

॥ पं श्रीवरजांग लिषतं ॥ पीपासरमध्ये ॥ शुः ॥

(b) कन्द चोटक पाबू जींदराउ रउ वीठू मेहा रउ कहियउ,

pp. 36a-39a. A poem in 46 verses (3 *gāhās*, 42 *trotaka chandas*, and 1 *kaḷasa*) celebrating Pābū Dhādhālōta, 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 Viṭhū Mehò. Beginning :—

वंसि कमधञ्ज पाल्ह वरदाई ।

वेगड़ विरद वांहण वरदाई ।



वयर हरे वांकु वरदाई ।

वांकां पाघोरण 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 मारू 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 *akṣaras*. The writing is by two different hands, in clear devanāgarī. The latter half of the MS. was written by paṇḍit 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 केसवदास कृत, p. 1a-67b. The *Kavipriyā* by Kesava Dāsa, a well-known work on rhetoric. Beginning:—

गजमुख सनमुख होत ही

विघ्न विमुख कै जात । ... , etc.

(b) रसमञ्जरी हरिवंस कृत, pp. 68a-83a. A Bhāṣā vulgarisation of some Sanskrit *Rasamañjarī*, by Harivaṃsa. Beginning:—

कल कपोल मद लोभ रस

कल गुञ्जत रोलंब ।

कवि कदंब आनंद कहि

लंबोदर अवलंब ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(c) ढोलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 83b-95b. The very popular story of the amours of Dholò, the son of Naḷa, rājā of Naḷavara, and Mārī or Māravanī, the daughter of rāva Piṅgaḷa of Pūgaḷa, in 395 *dūhās*. Beginning:—

ग[ाहा ] । पूगल पिंगल राउ

नल राजा नरवरे नयरे ।

अदिठा दिठ दूरे

सगाई देव संजोगे ॥ १ ॥

[ दूहा ] । पूगल देश दुकाल थयौ

किन ही काल विशेष ।

पिंगल उचालौ कियौ

नरवर वर चै देस ॥ २ ॥

Ending :—

आणंद अति उक्काह अति

नरवर माहे ढोल ।

ससनेही सयणां तणां

कलि मै रहैया 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 Rāthòra rulers of Bikaner. The most interesting songs in the collection are the following :—

गीत राजा सूरसिङ्गजी रौ, anonymous.

(Beginning : शिवा सीह शिव भीम खग नाग पावक सघण ... )

गीत राणै सांगैजी रौ, by MAHIYĀRIYÒ Hara Dāsa.

(Beginning : महमंद मुदाफर बेवे मंजे ....)

गीत जसै जाड़ेचै रौ, anonymous.

(Beginning : तिल तिल तन ऊवो तणो जद तूटे ... )

गीत २ मुकुन्दसिद्ध हाडै रा, by KAVIYĀ Tiloka Dāsa and Lūṇa Karāṇa.

(Beginning : आगे ही छतो तिसो ऊप्रमै ..., and : पहचे नह खड़ी अकर पक़ितावे .. , respectively.)

गीत राउ सत्रसालजी रौ, by KAVIYÒ Tiloka Dāsa.

(Beginning : दूणो बल दाखि दुअण दल देखे ... )

गीत रतन महेसदासौत रौ, by KAVIYÒ Syāma.

(Beginning : आयो जदि काम जु तू अतुलीबल ... )

गीत राजा करणसिद्धजी रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Rāi Siṅgha.

(Beginning : चढीयो नह चिलै कमल चालेवा ... )

गीत महाराजा अनूपसिद्धजी रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Rāi Siṅgha.

(Beginning : करन मुरड़ीयो कहे पतिसाह कासुं करौ ... )

गीत सेखै सूजावत रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Dedò.

(Beginning : बापांणी भोस बराबर बहसे ... )

गीत अखैराज सोनिगरै रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Dedò.

(Beginning : साबासै सूर संपेखै सूरिज ... )

गीत मानसिद्ध सोनिगरै रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Mālò.

(Beginning : दुजड़ वाहता मांन जंमदाठ संहा डसण ... )

गीत [ राणै ] कूँभै रौ, by BĀRATHA (?) Harasūra

(Beginning : जण जोवण जावतै मोटी जोखिम ... )

गीत राउ जोधै रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Puna Rāva.

(Beginning : वहौ राव रांणा वाद विवरजित ... )

गीत राजा रायसिद्धजी रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Dūdò.

(Beginning : वसधा राउ जोध तणी कजि वीको ... )

गीत कल्याणदास राइमलौत रौ, by RĀṬHORA Prithī Rāja.

(Beginning : आप -व कोपीये अकब्बर ... )

गीत राउ वीकैजी रौ, by BĀRAṬHA Còhatha.

(Beginning : संमेले सघण सेहर नर साहण ... )

गीत कल्याणदास राइमलौत रौ, by ĀSIYò Dūdò.

(Beginning : समीयाण कल्याण तणे मृत सीधो ... )

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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MS. 5 :—**सोढी नाथी रौ कविता नै सोढै राणै  
राइमल रा गुणगीत .**

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 Śrīdhara, at Derāvāra, in Saṃvat 1730-31.

The MS. seems to have belonged to Nāthī, a Sodhī of Derāvāra. 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 Ūmarakoṭa, 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 Saṃvat-Century 1600, and the beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1700. According to Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Sī (*Pāvārā rī Khyāta*), Bhoja Rāja's son and successor Isara Dāsa was removed from the *gaddī* by rāvaḷa Sabala Siṅgha in Saṃvat 1710. Therefore Nāthī, who wrote in Saṃvat 1730-31, might well be his sister. Possibly, she had been married at Derāvāra, 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) सोढी नाथी रौ कविता, pp. 3a-178b. A series of six religious poems by Sodhī Nāthī, composed in Saṃvat 1730-31, at Derāvāra, during the reign of rāvaḷa Sundara Dāsa of (Jesal-

mer ?), and rājā Dalapati Singha (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.

हरिलीला, pp. 81a-104b.

नामलीला, pp. 105b-161b. In 532 verses.

बालचरित, pp. 164b-169b. In 62 verses.

कंसलीला, pp. 170a-178b. In 109 verses.

(b) सोडै राखै राइमल ग 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 Kāgiṇī. Rāi Mala was a son of Siva Rāja, and grandson of Kūbhò (cfr. Mu. Nèṇa Sī, *loc. cit.*). The name of the author is not given. The poem begins :—

॥ आरज्या ॥ सोडा रांण समथो

हिरणो दलिद्र रूप सुह राय हर ।

वाधांवां वडहथो ।

रायांमाल हींदुओ रांण ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

The work was copied at Derāvara, in Saṃvat 1731, by the same vrā° Vihāri Chāgāṇī.

(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,  $6\frac{1}{8}$ " ×  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " 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) पौढियाँ नै दूजी फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 1a-40b, and 220a-253b.

Miscellaneous notes, principally consisting of genealogies of the Rāthòṛas 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 साँकर 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 Siṅha of Bikaner. The work was composed by Bārātha Sākara during the reign of the last-mentioned monarch. Beginning :—

बलि आगलि त्रिऊ भुवणि

राइ हर हथ पसारे । ... , etc.

Followed by 4 commemorative songs in honour of the same Rāya Siṅha, by *pātra* Mohana, Āsiyò Mānò, [GĀDAṆA] Colò, and GĀDAṆA Kesava Dāsa (pp. 42b-44a).

(c) राव जोधा नूँ गुण जोधायण गाढण 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 *koṭhārī bhariyā* . . . Beginning :—

नारायण न विरोध

रांगो वच साधे रयण ।

जुधता सुत्रौ जोध

वैरां ऊभौ वाहरू ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(d) राजा रायसिद्धजी रा गीत, pp. 50a-81a. A collection of 115 songs, almost all *gītas*, by different poets in honour of rājā

Rāya Śiṅha of Bikaner. Many of the songs are anonymous, the others are referable to the Cāraṇas following :—

ĀDHÒ Durasò 81 ; ĀSIYÒ Dalò 93, 99, Dūdò 79 ; KALAHATA Mādhò 35 ; KAVIYÒ Kisanò 23 ; KURADHIYÒ Cādhò 20 ; GĀḌAṆA Jhājhaṇa 25, Netò 26, 27, 45, 108, Sadū 95 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Cūdò 2 ; DHOLŪ Rāmò 97 ; BĀRATHA Jogò 6, Dūgara Śi 15, Nārāyaṇa Dāsa 11, 98, Bhīva Rāja 71, Mahesa 13, 103, Venī Dāsa 19, Sākara 28, 29, 70, Sāvāḷa 106, 107 ; MAHARŪ Kisanò 113 ; RATANŪ Tejò 16, 109 ; ROHARA Patò Dānāuta 36 ; VIṬHŪ Tohò 17 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 102 ; SĀVARA Cāpò 84 ; SIṆDHĀYACA Nārū or Narò 7, 22.

(e) किसनावती कक्वाही रा नै केसरीसिङ्घ आँबभरै रा गीत,

pp. 81a-82a. Two songs in honour of Kisanāvati, a daughter of mahārājā Jè Śiṅha of Ābera, and two in honour of Kesari Śiṅha of Ābajharò. By BOGASò Govaradhana. The two songs of Kisanāvati begin :—

दव दाघी अक अक दुष दाघी ... and :  
भारथ मभि मिले दूसरै भारथ ... , respectively.

(f) महाराजा अनूपसिङ्घजी रा गीत, pp. 82a-84a. Six songs

in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Śiṅha of Bikaner, by KAVIYÒ Mohaṇa ; LĀLASA Devi Dāna ; VIṬHŪ Khaṅgāra ; and SĀDŪ Vijò.

(g) मण्डलाँ भारमलौताँ रूपावताँ राणावताँ राठौड़ाँ रा गीत,

pp. 84a-91b. A collection of 28 *gītas* referring to Maṇḍala, Bhāramalòta, Rūpāvata, and Rāṇāvata Rāṭhòras. The names of the Cāraṇas recorded are the following :—

DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Rāma Dāsa 18 ; MAHARŪ Cāgò 26, 28 ; MISAṆA Gopāḷa 2 ; RATANŪ Dharama Dāsa 19 ; VIṬHŪ Khaṅgāra 4, 5, 6 ; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 12, Mālò 16. 23.

(h) विसहर, pp. 91b-95b. A collection of 21 *visahas* or satirical songs, all anonymous, and referring to Kūpāvata Māḍana, Sisodiyò Virama De, Hāḍò Bhagavanta Śiṅha, Rāṭhòra (mahārājā) Jasavanta Śiṅha, Hāḍò (rāva) Surajana, Kachavāhò Hara Rāma, etc.

(i) भाटियाँ रा गीत, pp. 95b-101b. A collection of 25 *gītas* in honour of Bhāṭī rāvaḷas and smaller chiefs, mostly anonymous. Three *gītas* are by the poets following : RATANŪ Asarāva 14, Hara Dāsa 3 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 22

(j) राठौड़ रामसिङ्घजी रा गीत, pp. 101b-103b. Six *gītas* in honour of Rāṭhòra Rāma Śiṅha, a brother of rājā Rāya Śiṅha

of Bikaner, of which three composed by Rāṭhòra Prithī Rāja, another brother of Rāya Siṅha.

(k) महाराजा सूरसिङ्गजी री कविता, pp. 103b-117b. A collection of 51 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Sūra Siṅha of Bikaner by the poets following :—Rāṭhòra Prithī Rāja 43 ; ĀSIYÒ Dāsa 11, Bhīmò 48 ; GĀDAṆA Kesava Dāsa 4, 6, 26, 33, Colò 12, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mādhava Dāsa 17 ; BĀRATHA Sākara 42, Harakhò 5 ; MAHARŪ Netò 25 ; RATANŪ Jivò 10 ; LĀLASA Rūpa Sī 14, 45, 47 ; VIṬHŪ Ghara Sī 8, Jodha 7, Dāhò Jhājhaṇòta 16, Bhagatò 24, Suratāṇa 13, Sūrò 3.

(l) महाराजा करणसिङ्गजी री कविता, pp. 117b-143a. A collection of 85 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Karaṇa Siṅha of Bikaner, partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—ĀPHÒ Kesava Dāsa 56 : KINIYÒ Goinda 65 ; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 22, 69, Pharasa Rāma 57, Rūpa Sī 76 ; GĀDAṆA Kesava Dāsa 40, Thākura Sī 45, 58, Lakhò 30 ; BĀRATHA Čaturò 36, 37, 38, 39 ; Sabalò 41, 80 ; BHĀDÒ Vāghò 17 ; LĀLASA Devī Dāna 9, 12, 77, Hathāḷa 13 ; VIṬHŪ Dedò Suratāṇòta 1, 24, 31, 79 ; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 35, Rāma Siṅha 20, 21 ; SIṆDHĀYACA Giradhara 15, 83, Jaganātha 54 ; and by GÒRA Vijè Rāma 34 ; and by BHOJIGA Manohara 84.

(m) महाराजा अनूपसिङ्गजी री कविता, pp. 143a-149b. A collection of 24 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅha of Bikaner, some anonymous and some by the Cāraṇas following :—KHIRIYÒ Rāi Siṅha 15 ; (GĀDAṆA ?) Jhājhaṇa 7, 19 ; PŪVĀRIYÒ Jogī Dāsa 14 ; SĀDŪ Kūbhò 13, Goinda Dāsa 1, Jagò 2, Vijò 3, Bhopata 10 ; SIṆDHĀYACA Jaganātha 18.

(n) फुटकर कविता, pp. 149b-161a. A collection of 45 miscellaneous songs, mostly *gītas*, in honour of Sīsodiyā, Rāṭhòra, Kachavāhā, Hula, and other chiefs. Names of poets :—Ratana-siyò 23 ; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 25, Devī Dāna 16, Narahara Dāsa 24, Bhèrū Dāsa 40 ; BĀRATHA Devī Dāsa 12, Harasūra 9 ; VIṬHŪ Khaṅgāra 17, Jesò 42, Jhājhaṇa 32, Mehò 5 ; SĀDŪ Jagò 11, Mālò 27.

(o) ककावहाँ रा गीत, pp. 161a-172a. A collection of 45 miscellaneous *gītas* in honour of Kachavāhā chiefs. Names of poets :—(ĀPHÒ) Durasò 33, 44 ; KAVIYÒ Jasò 30 ; KINIYÒ Dūdò 3, 15, 20 (?), 25 (?) ; GĀDAṆA Kheta Sī 6, 14, Devī Dāsa 22 ; MISANA Goinda Dāsa 4 ; RATANŪ Jaga Māla 19, Deva Rāja 32 :



VITĪHŪ Jesò 23, Parabata 34, Hamīra 26 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 10, 12 ; SĀMORA Akhai 24 ; RĀṬHÒRA Prithī Rāja 7, 8.

(p) भालाँ रा गीत, pp. 172a-178a. A collection of 25 *gītas* celebrating Jhālā chiefs, all anonymous, except the 16th which is by Cāraṇa BĀṬĪ Rāma, the 20th, which is by Cāraṇa Harī Dāsa Bānāvata, 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, Khīcī, and Rāṭhòra chiefs. The names of the poets are :—Harasūra 1, Bharamasūra 2 ; ĀSIYÒ Karama Si 25 ; KHIRIYÒ Narabada 2 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Gopāla Dāsa 19 ; BĀRATHA Isara 10 ; VITĪHŪ Khaṅgāra 11 ; RĀṬHÒRA Prithī Rāja 13, 14 ; and VĀṆIYÒ Acala 20.

(r) महाराजा अनूपसिङ्गजी रा गीत ५ साँदू विजै रा कहिया, pp. 186a-187a. Five *gītas* in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner, by Cāraṇa SĀDŪ Vijò [cfr. (s)].

(s) राठौड़ाँ रै पौडियाँ री कविता, pp. 187a-202a. A collection of 70 songs celebrating the ancestors of the RĀṬHÒRAS from Ajè Pāla and Jè Canda of Kanauja down to the sons of rāva Cūḍò of Maṇḍora. Songs 11-19 are in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner. Most of the songs are anonymous. The only names of poets recorded are the following :—Harasūra 53, 65 ; GĀDAṆA ĀI Dāna 19 ; BĀRATHA Dūdò 60 ; MISANA Ānanda 35, Pūnò 42, 47 ; LĀLASA Devī Dāna 15 ; DŪMA Sabaḷò ; and BHĀṬA Canda.

(t) फुटकर कविता, pp. 202a-209a. A collection of 26 songs referring to chiefs belonging to the tribes following :—Saravahiya, Gohila, Paṛihāriya, Rāṭhòra, Cāvaṛā, Cāraṇa, and Pirohita. The names of poets recorded are :—Kisanò 23 ; ĀPHÒ Mahesa 22 ; ĀSIYÒ Dūdò 5 ; (BĀRATHA) Isara 9, Bhācò 26, Harasūra 10 ; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 24 ; and RĀṬHÒRA Akhè Rāja Sāmantasiṅghòta 25, and Prithī Rāja 20.

(u) मेड़तिया राठौड़ाँ रा गीत, pp. 209a-213b. A collection of 18 *gītas* referring to Meratiya Rāṭhòras. Names of poets :—Isara Hīgolāvata 12, Caturò 16, Nèta Si Kesāuta 1, Hamīra Nagarājòta 8 ; JAGAṬA Sodhò 3 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Cūḍò 13 ; MAHARŪ Jādò 9, Dānò 2 ; LĀLASA Jālapa 6.

(v) जाड़ेचाँ रा गीत, 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 Sāvaḷa 2.

(w) पड़िहारँ रा गीत ४, pp. 217b-218a. Four *gītas* referring to Paṛihārā chiefs. The 2nd by Thākura Sī, and the 3rd by Harasūra.

(x) सोलाङ्कियाँ रा गीत ६, pp. 218a-219b. Six *gītas* referring to Soḷaṅkī chiefs. The 1st and the 5th by (ĀPHÒ) Durasò.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 7:—राठौड़ रतनसिङ्गजी री महेसदासौत री 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 *akṣaras*. 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 Saṃvat Century 1700.

The MS. contains :—

(a) वचनिका राठौड़ रतनसिङ्गजी री महेसदासौत री खिड़िये जगै री कही, pp. 4a-27a. The well-known poem by Khiriyò Jagò, on the battle fought at Ujain in Saṃvat 1715 by mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅha of Jodhpur on one side, and Orangzeb and Murād, the two rebel sons of Śāh Jahān, on the other. The work takes its name from rājā Ratana Siṅha 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 ग्राहीग 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 Kāsī Rāma, Ālam, Balabhadra and others, of no historical interest.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### 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) वीकानेर रै राजा करण नै सूरसिङ्गजी रौ तथा राव कल्याणमनजी रौ कविता, pp. 5a-11a. Sixteen *gītas*, eight *kavittas*, and one *chanda* referring to rājās Karana and Sūra Singha, and rāva Kalyāṇa Mala of Bikaner. The names of the poets recorded are : (ĀPHÒ) Durasò 16 ; KHIRIYÒ Viṭhala 13 ; GĀDAṆA Keso Dāsa 15 ; CĀRAṆA Hamīra 18 ; and LĀLĀSA Kheta Sī 14.

The songs are followed by a *gīta* in honour of Rāma Singha Ratanòta of Ratlam, by Mahiyāriyò Udè Karana.

(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 ; KĀVIYÒ Jasò 11 ; KHIRIYÒ Tikama Dāsa 33, Dhana Rāja 19, 20, 23, 30 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Garathò 38 ; Bogasò Devī Dāsa 7, 18, Sūjò 6 ; RATANŪ Māḍana 1 ; SĀMORA Patò 2 ; SIṆDHĀYACA 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 Rāthòra chiefs, but intermixed with these are songs referring also to Cāhavānas, Kachavāhās, Bhāṭīs, Hāḍās.

Cāvarās, Jādamas, Guhilōtas, and a few other less important Rajput tribes. With a few exceptions, all the songs are composed by Cāraṇas, whereof the following names are recorded :  
 ĀPHÒ 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 Si 155, Tejò 367, Dalò 52, Dūdò 115, 268, 362, Mānò 103, 363 ; KAVIYÒ Alū 57, 372 (?), Bhīmò 170, Mukunda Dāsa 396, Rāja Si 174 ; KINIYÒ Khīmò 211, 278, 412, Dūdò 251 ; KUVĀRIYÒ Jogī Dāsa 23 ; KHIRIYÒ Kisanò 28, Kheta Si 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 ; GAḌHAVĪ Dedò 208 ; GĀḌAṆA Ūgò 188, 204, 206, 390, 404, Keso Dāsa 280, 411, Tiloka Si 213 ; JAGAṬA Tejò 379, Nādò 111, 169, 231, 393, Sodhò 391, Sujāna 6 ; JHŪLÒ Sāiyò 118 ; THEHAṬA Rūpò 132 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Khema Rāja 173 ; CŪḌÒ 376, Mokò 339, Rāma Dāsa 227 ; DHĪRAṆA Mālò 21 ; BĀRATHA Akhò 51, 290, 305, 308, Ghara Si 232, Nara Singha 9, Narahara 8, Mahesa Dāsa 48, 354, 366, Ratana Si 184, Rāja Singha 12, Rāja Si 353, Likhamī Dāsa 41, Sabaḷò 394, 395, Harasūra (?) 158, 244, 245, 253, 258, 263, 266, 273 ; BOGASÒ Thākura Si 333 ; MAIYÒ Soharò 3 ; MAHARŪ Cāgò 238, 239, Colò 214, Dānò 386, Lūṇa Pāla 128, 131, Sahasò 14 ; MAHIYĀRIYÒ Bhoja Rāja 39 ; MIṢAṆA Ānanda 303, Gopāla 76, Devānanda 288, Motīla 212 ; MŪHARA Mahi Rāja 189, 190, 406, 407 ; RATANŪ Gaṅgā Dāsa 201, Jaga Māla 279, Dūgara Si 259, Deva Rāja 361, Dharama Dāsa 102, 228, Bharamò 62, Rūpa Si 30, Sākara 163, Hari Dāsa 348 ; LĀLASA Arijana 18, Kheta Si 5, Gopāla Pūjāvata 112, 261, 262, Narò 114, 345, 397 ; VAṆASŪRA Duragò 282 ; VARASARÒ Udè Si 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 (?), Harī Dāsa 152 ; SĀMORA Thākura Si Jagamālòta 123, 124 (?), 125 (?), 153 ; SIN̄DHĀYACA Āsò 220, Kalò 265, Khīvasūra 340, Cutarò 1, 7, Motīla 133.

The other authors, who are not Cāraṇas, are the following :—POHAKARAṆÒ Jasavanta 34, 119, 277 ; BHĀṬA Mohaṇa Dāsa 26 ; BHOJIGA Māḍaṇa 193 ; RĀṬHÒRA Dūgara Si 91, Prithī Rāja 78, 79, 113, 249, 278, 332 ; VAHIYĀVAṬA Rāya Mala 300.

(d) हाडाँ री 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 guṇa*, which probably refers to the whole collection. Names of poets :—[ĀPHÒ] Durasò 7, 8 ; [KAVIYÒ] Kisanò Alūòta 10, 11 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mokò 12 ; RATANŪ Dedò 5 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 6.

(e) जादम भाला सरवहियाँ री 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; VIṬHŪ Mehò 5; and SĀDŪ Mālò 18.

(f) मेड़तिया राठौड़ाँ री कविता, pp. 131b-147b. A collection of 87 songs (*gītas* and *kavittas*) in honour of chiefs of the Meṛatiyā branch of the Rāṭhòras. The names of the Cāraṇas recorded are the following:—ĀDHÒ Kisanò Durasāuta 67, Durasò 51, 78, Mukunda Dāsa 49; KAVIYÒ Pañcāiṇa 69; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 62, Sādūla 71; JAGAṬA Divò 16, Nādò 56; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mòkò 4, 59; BĀRATHA Nārāyaṇa Dāsa 84; MAHARŪ Jāḍò 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 Bhojāuta 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) कक्वाहाँ री कविता, pp. 147b-165b. A collection of 88 songs in honour of Kachavāhā chiefs, amongst which a poem: *Jhūlanā rājā Māna Singhājī 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; GĀDAṆA Kheta Sī 11, 84, 85, Devī Dāsa 21, 41; MISAṆA Goinda Dāsa 59, Gopāla 10, Siraṅga 45, 60, 67; MOTESARA Cutarò 80; RATANŪ Isara 16, Jaga Māla 20, Deva Rāja 32; VIṬHŪ Jesò 26, Parabata 37, Hamīra 25; SĀMORA Akhaī 27; SĀDŪ Mālò 7, 9 (?), 73, 88. Song 81st is by [Rāṭhòra] Prithī Rāja.

(h) सौँ धलँ रा गीत, pp. 166a-b. Five *gītas* in honour of the Sīdhalas Vīsaḷa De, Khaṅgāra, Sīhò, and Sūrija Mala, whereof the 3rd one is by Sūdana, and the 4th by ROHARIYÒ Bahaguṇò.

(i) पँवारँ रा गीत, 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) सोढाँ री कविता, pp. 169b-175a. Ten songs in honour of Sodhā chiefs, amongst which a *Candrāyanā Acala Dāsa Sabala Bhadōta rā* (4), beginning :—

अचलैसुँ तिरलोक इसी कथ उच्चरै ।

and a *Rāya Sala Sūjāuta rō guṇa* (5), beginning :—

चंद्र चंदन अरक अंबनिघ 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, Soḷaṅkis, Bahelās, Sūḍās, and Sākhalās. Names of poets :—ĀDHÒ Durasò 19, 25, 60 ; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī 27, 56, Dalò 14, 17 ; KAVIYÒ Kisanò Alūòta 13, Māḍana 44 ; KHIRIYÒ Mālò 43 ; GĀDAṆA Khetā Sī 40 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mòkò 18 ; [ROHARIYÒ] Bahugunò 28 ; VIṬHŪ Mehò 32 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 20, 46, 48 ; SIṆDHĀYACA Sāvala Gopāuta 22 ; besides : Jhimī (a Cāraṇī ?) 31 ; JOGĪ Lākhò 29 ; MĀGANAHAHĀRA Nārāyaṇa 51, and [RĀTHÒRA] Prithī Rāja 24.

(l) भाटियाँ री 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 गीत, pp. 192b-193a. Twenty-five miscellaneous *gītas* referring to Rāthòra, Parihāra, 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 ; GĀDAṆA Ūgò 5 ; BĀRATHA Isara 13, 14 ; RATANŪ Rūpò 24 ; VARASAṚÒ Dhanò 2, Bhāra Mala 4 ; SĀDŪ Hari Dāsa 6 ; SIṆDHĀYACA Gaṇesa 21 ; besides : Harasūra 10, 23, and DHÒLÒ Rāmò 20.

(n) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली री कविता, pp. 193a-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 ; MISANA Karamāṇanda 7, Gehana (*sic!*) 3, Pātū 14, Pūnò 8, 11 ; RATANŪ Bharama Sūra 45 ; VIṬHŪ Sūrò 31, 43 ; SIṆDHĀYACA 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 Rāthōras. Names of poets :—ĀDHÒ Durasò 18 ; KINIYÒ Goinda Dāsa 16 ; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 10, Narahara Dāsa 7, Mahesa Dāsa 11, Sujāna 5 ; GĀDAṆA Thākura Si 17 ; BĀRATHA Nara Siṅha 3, Nāthò 13 ; MAHIYĀRIYÒ Pūraṇa Dāsa 12 ; MOTESARA Goinda 14 ; VIṬHŪ Sūrò 25 ; SĀDŪ Rāgho Dāsa 9 ; besides : Pīra Dalāuta 26, Ratana Si 6, and [Rāthōra] Prithī Rāja 19.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### 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 *akṣaras* per line. Devanāgarī script. Written in the year Saṃvat 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 कीयौ

नल नरवर वै देस ।

पूगल देस दुकाल थयौ

किण ह्यौ 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 कै । तिहाँ राजा जितसत्र  
राज्य करै । तिण नगरै बरघमान इसै नामै विवहारीयौ विणजारो ... ,

(c) सतसई विहारी कृत, pp. 60a-91b. The *Satasai* of Vihārī  
Dāsa. Incomplete, the text being interrupted after *dūhò* 601.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

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 *akṣaras* in the text are now lost. The MS. is rather accurately written on 19 lines per page, in devanāgarī. Each line comprises about 15 *akṣaras*. The date is given at page 81a, and is *Samvat* 1826.

The MS. contains the famous *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī, composed by Rāthōra rāja Prithī Rāja—a brother of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner—, who lived under Akbar. The subject of the poem is the story of Rukmiṇī, the daughter of Bhīṣmaka, who secretly fell in love with Kṛṣṇa, and was against her will betrothed to Śiṣupāla, 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 *ṭikā* identical with that in MS. 28 and described below. Beginning :—

पर[मिसर प्रण]मि प्रणमि सरसति पिण

सदगुर [ - - - - ]न्दे ततसार ।

मंगलरूप गाईयै माहव

[चा]र स एहिज मंगलचार ॥ १ ॥

॥ अथ टीका ॥ प्रथमहौ परमेश्वर कौं नमस्कार करै कै । पाँके  
सरस्वती कौं नमस्कार करै कै । पाँके सदगुरु कौं नमस्कार करै कै ।



ए तीने ततसार कै । मंगलरूप माधव कै । ते कौ गुणानुवाद कौजे कै ।  
या उपरांत मंगलाचार को नहीं कै ॥ छ ॥ . . . , etc.

The copy was made in the Fort of Bikaner, by pirohita śrī Kṛṣṇa, at the order of khavāsa śrī Āsōji.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 11 :— जसरत्नाकर तथा पाण्डवयज्ञेन्दुचन्द्रिका .

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 *akṣaras* per line, whereas the latter contains an average of 23 lines per page, and 20-25 *akṣaras* per line. In the last page, the MS. bears the date : *Samvat 1917 miti, śrāvāṇa vada 14, vāra maṅgalavāra*.

The MS. contains —

(a) जसरत्नाकर, pp. 1a-82a. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Siṅha 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*, *dūhās*, and *chandās*—, 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 कर्त्ता सु वृहजय ।

जिंह मरिच भये जांन

भयव कश्यप प्रजेस सुव ।

तेजपुंज सुत्त तिनह

सुगुन जुत आधदेव सुव ।

ईद्वाक नृपत ताकै भयव

विकुस क्रीत जग विस्तरिय ।

जिन वंस कमंध रतनेस जग

अवनि सुजस बज्ज 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 Rāthōras to Viṣṇu himself. Then the narrative continues, prolix and wearisome, and goes through the entire list of the mythical ancestors of the Rāthōras, *paurānika* and others, as far as Jè Canda, the last king of Kanauja. This mythical part, which has no interest of any kind, continues as far as p. 37*a*, where the historical part proper begins with Seta Rāma and Siṅha Sena (= rāva Siḥò). The account of rāva Vikò begins p. 40*b*, with a summary enumeration of his conquests, after which the Poet proceeds to relate how Vikò marched on Jodhpur to contest the right of succession to Sūjò, his step-brother, and how he was afterwards persuaded by his step-mother, the Hādī rānī, to renounce his right in favour of Sūjò and content himself with the heirlooms of the family. These are recorded in the *kavitta* following:—

लौघ पाट निज देव

तुरी जीपण रिण भमर ।

मेघाडंबर तखत

ग्रभ कंचन लखमीवर ।

वरदाय कनग विचत्र

अवर केतला संभारे ।

पाटपती छत्रपती

वले थलवट पाधारे । ...

The accounts of the reigns of the successors of Vikò (Lūna Karaṇa, Jèta Sī, Kalyāna Mala, Rāya Siṅha, Sūra Siṅha, Karaṇa Siṅha, Anopa Siṅha, Sujāna Siṅha, Jorāvāra Siṅha, Gaja Siṅha, and Sūrata Siṅha), 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 पिसण ह्य पांहुणा ...

1 *gīta* (p. 46a). Beginning :—

उबेलण गंग वैर आंपायै असमर ...

RĀVA KALYĀNA MALA : 1 *gīta* by Hamī[ra]. Sūjāvata (pp. 46b-47a). Beginning :—

पड़े तेण पिड़ हाय भूपाल अन हैकंपे ...

RĀJĀ RĀYA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Ādhò Sadūla Durasāvata (pp. 49b-50a). Beginning :—

अहमंदपुर जीप जोधपुर आबू ...

1 *gīta* by Ādhò Durasò (pp. 50a-b). Beginning :—

जोधपुर तखत रायसंघ जोवतां ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 50b-51a). Beginning :—

धुवे असत नीसांग हैकंप माती धरा ...

1 *gīta* by Vīthū Parabata (p. 51b). Beginning :—

अई भाग रासा नपत ताह रो ईखतां ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 52a-b). Beginning :—

सहर लूटतो सदा तूं देस करतो सरद ...

RĀJĀ SŪRA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Gāḍaṇa Kesava (pp. 53a-b). Beginning :—

समथ तूम्ह सगरांम वियरी तगत खूरसंघ ...

RĀJĀ KARANA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Dedò (pp. 55a-b). Beginning :—

करण प्रथी ईक राह पतसाह आरंभ करे ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ ANOPA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Gāḍaṇa Āi Dāna (pp. 57a-b). Beginning :—

अनड़ नड़ण ओनाड़ ओक्काड़ घड़ असपती ...

1 *nīsānī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhana (pp. 58b-59b).  
Beginning :—

ईल साका अवरंग तखत ईम ह्वा उचारे...

1 *gīta* (p. 60a). Beginning :—

समंद फाल कूदै ह्यं नहर जारै संकर ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ SUJĀṆA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Bārathā Jaganātha  
(p. 61a). Beginning :—

ह्वो ताव जोधां ईसो राव वौकां हथां ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ JORĀVARA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Bārathā Jaganātha (pp. 62a-b). Beginning :—

दव सिलगी जंगल जोधपुर दगधे ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ GAJA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* (pp. 63b-64a). Beginning :—

कहै एम जोधांण री प्रजा उमराव कथ ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 64a-65a). Beginning :—

धरे धंख अभमाल वाली 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 Sīngha. 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 Sīngha 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 *savāi-yās*, 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) पाण्डवयज्ञेन्द्रचन्द्रिका सामी सरूपदास कृत, pp. 90a-188a.

The well-known vulgarization of the Mahābhārata in Piṅgaḷa, by *sāmī* Sarūpa Dāsa. Composed in Saṃvat 1892.<sup>1</sup> Beginning :—

[ श्लोक ] ॥ गुणालंकारिणौ वीरौ धनुस्तोत्रविधारिणौ ।

भूभारहारिणौ वंदे नरनारायणावभौ ॥ १ ॥

दोहा ॥ ध्यानं कीरत वंदना

त्रिविध मंगलाचर्न ।

प्रथम अनुष्टुप वीच सोऽ

भय त्रिधा सुन कर्म ॥ २ ॥ . . . , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 12 :—ढोलै मारू रा नै बीजा दूहा सङ्ग्रह .

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 Dholo and Mārū in the same recension of MS. 9 (a) above, but with different readings. 395 *dūhās* in all. Beginning :—

॥ [ गाहा ] ॥ पूगल पिंगल राओ

नरराजा नयवरे नयरे ।

अदिडा दूरिड

सगाई दईय संजोगे ॥ १ ॥

॥ दोहा ॥ पूगलदेस दुकाल धियुं

किण्छीं काल विमेषि ।

<sup>1</sup> The work was published at Indore in Saṃvat 1909, and again in Bombay in Saṃvat 1954.

पिंगल उचालौ कीथौ

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 Saṃvat 1616 (? *sambata sola[so]lotarai*, st. 548), under the reign of rāvaḷa Māla De, for the amusement of kumāra Hari Rāja (st. 552). In 553 verses, including *caupaīs*, *dūhās*, and Prakrit *gāhās*. Beginning :—

देव सरसति २ सुमति दातार

कासमीर मुख मंडणी ब्रह्म पुत्र कर वीण सोहइ ।

मोहण तरवर मंजरी

मुख मयंक चिजं भवन मोहइ । ... ॥ २ ॥

... ..

॥ चउपई ॥ पहिलौ नागलोक पाताल ।

बीजौ मृत्युलोक सुविसाल ।

देव असंख कोडि जिहं रहइ ।

खगलोक ते त्रीजौ कहइ ॥ ४ ॥ ... , etc.

(c) मधावनल भाषाबन्ध कवि आलम कृत, pp. 36a-60a. Another metrical rifacimento of the same story, in Hindī, by Ālam, a Muhammadan poet. Composed in the (Hijra) year 991 (*sana navasè ikānavè*, p. 36b) during the reign of Akbar (A.D. 1583). In *caupaīs* and *dūhās*. Beginning :—

प्रथमै पार ब्रह्म जस पणो ।

फुनि ककु जगत रीति कों वणो ।

पार ब्रह्म परपूरन स्वामी

घट घट रहै सु अंतरजामी । ... , etc.

(d) माधवानलप्रबन्ध दोग्धबन्ध कवि गणपति कृत, pp. 61a-139b.

A third, and lengthier, rifacimento of the same story, in Marwari *dūhās*, by Gaṇapati, the son of Nara Sā (see p. 139a). Composed at Āmrāpadra, on the Narmadā, in the year Saṃvat 1584 (*veda bhujāngama bāna śaṣi* | *Vikrama varasa vicāra*, p. 139a), under the reign of rāṇò Nāga (? *Ugrasena kuli Ugrabala rāṇai Nāga nareṣa*, *ibid.*). Beginning :—

कुंवर कमलारति रमण

मयण महा भङ्ग नाम ।

पंकजि पूजीय पय कमल

प्रथमजि करुं प्रणाम ॥ १ ॥

सुर नर पन्नग पणि वली

लक्ष चउरासी जोय । . . . , etc.

(e) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 141a-150b. Three small poems in *dūhās*, to wit: (1) *Rāmacandrajī rā dūhā*, (2) *Thākurajī rā dūhā* (3) *Jāhnavī rā dūhā*.

(f) सिंहसुभाषित ज्ञानप्रतक राजा देवीसिंह छत, pp. 153a-173a. A work in 617 *dūhās*, in Hindī, in the form of a collection of *subhāṣitas*, composed by a rājā Devī Singha, the son of Bhāratha, during the reign of Aurangzeb (see p. 153a). Beginning:—

श्रीपति श्री कौ प्रीति लहि

उर बैठ न कौ दौन । . . . , etc.

(g) दूहा रत्नाकर, pp. 174a-501b. A very rich collection of *dūhās* from different and numerous sources, compiled by order of mahārājā Anopa Singha of Bikaner. The collection is introduced by a series of 37 *dūhās*, the subject of which is an invocation to Gaṇeṣa, etc., a review of the ancestors of the Rāthoras, and a mention of mahārājā Anopa Singha, 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) कुंवरसौ सांखलै री नै भरमल री वात, pp. 503a-b. The same work as MS. 18 (f). Fragmentary: only the first leaf left. Beginning:—

खीवसौह सांखलौ जांगलू राज्य करै बेटौ कवलसौह (i) अकदा प्रस्ताव सोतरौ (sic) धरतौ दुकाल छवौ ताहरां खरल बोलौया कठै हेकै हालौ तौ मास चार द्राव चारां (i) ताहरां केईक बोलौया धरतौ आज खीचीयां री भली छै (i) . . . , etc.

(i) जेहै जाम री वात, pp. 506a-509a. A tale referring to Jehò, the *jāma* of Thatò, 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 स्त्री सगां की  
बेटौ साधेतां बापेकां की । . . . , etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 13 :—**फुटकर कविता रौ सङ्ग्रह .**

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, 6" × 8½"-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 *akṣaras* per line. Devanāgarī script. The MS. seems to be all written by one hand. The name of the copyist is Pema Rāja, a pupil of Mathena Paṇḍit Ānandaṣī, and he wrote the MS. in Bikaner, between Saṃvat 1724 (p. 119*b*) and 1727 (p. 128*b*).

Leaving aside small and unimportant matters, the chief contents of the MS. are the following :—

(a) हियालियाँ, pp. 1*b*-2*b*. A small collection of riddles, in verses.

(b) ऊमादे भटियाणी रा कवित्त, pp. 3*a*-4*b*. A poem in 14 *chappaya kavittas* in commemoration of Ūmā De, the Bhaṭiyānī 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 Bāraṭha Āsò, a Cāraṇa who lived at the court of Māla De. Beginning :—

गोरहरे राजगिरे

चिह्नं दिस रूपक चाडे ।

मेदपाट चीचोड़

भखौ जोधपुर भमाड़े । . . . , etc.

(c) दातार सूर रौ संवादौ, pp. 4*b*-5*b*. The same work as already met with in MS. 6 (b) above, but containing many different readings. In 25 stanzas. Anonymous. Beginning :—



बलि आगै त्रय 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, Mēnā, is put to test by a *mālana* Ratanā. Composed by a poet Sādhana. In Hindi. Beginning :—

प्रथम हीं गाउं सिरजनहारू

अलख अगोचर मया भंडारू । . . . , etc.

(e) राज पदमसिङ्गजी रौ 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 मृग पाकड़े मृगलां . . . , 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 नही ।

सौप समुदां माहि

महिल ज मोती मंगीयाह १२ ॥ . . . , etc.

(h) मोहमदियै रा दूहा, pp. 51b-52a. The moral *dūhās* of Mohamadiyò, 17 in all. Beginning :—

मुहमं राया अथाह

मोती कौयो हीडोलीयो ।

परज पराई मांहि

न बोलजै सु बोलीयो ॥ १ ॥ . . . . . , etc.

(i) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 52a-53a. A collection of about 30 miscellaneous *dūhās*.

(j) ढोलै 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 राखो ..., with which these two MSS. begin, is the 30th verse in the present MS. The work begins :—

सकल सुरासुर सांमिनी

सुणि माता सरसत्ति ।

विनय करी नै वीनवुं

सुभ द्यौ अविरल मत्ति ॥ १ ॥

जोतां नव रस अणि जुगि

सविज्जं धुरि सिग्गार । . . . , etc.

(k) मदनसतक, pp. 77b-84b. A moral tale in 113 *dūhās*, intermixed with prose (*vārttā*), by Dāma (? see *dūhò* 113). In Jaipuri-Marwari. Beginning :—

विश्वानंदी पाय नमि

भूत वात चित धारि ।

मदन कुमर शत मइ लिध्थउ

जिउं कीनउ करतार ॥ १ ॥

वात्ता ॥ श्रीपुर नगर कइ विघइ । जनानंद वन ता महि ।  
कामदेव कउ प्रासाद । . . . , etc.

(l) माधवकामकन्दला चउपई, pp. 96a-119b. The same work as MS. 12 (b) q.v., copied in the year Samvat 1724.

(m) रुकमणीहरण, pp. 120b-128b. A poem in 206 verses on the rape of Rukmiṇī by Kṛṣṇa, composed by Viṭhala Dāsa (see st. 206). In *dūhās*, *kavittās*, *gāhās*, and *chandās*. Beginning :—

सकल सरूप सारदा साची

नारायणी कवि ऊइ नाची ।

जगत्र जणेत्रा जोगिण जाची

वर दातार आद लग वाची ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(n) सुन्दर सिगागर, 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 *kavirāi* and *mahākavirāi* (see st. 11). In *dūhās*, *savāiyās*, 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 :—

[दृष्टा] ॥ देवी पूजि सरस्वती

पूजों हरि के पाइ ।

नमस्कार कर जोरि कै

कहै महाकविशइ ॥ १ ॥

नगर आगरौ वसतु है

जमुना तट सुभछानु ।

तहां पातिसाही करै

बैठवौ साहिजहानु ॥ २ ॥

... ..

जिनि पुरुषनि के वंस मैं

उपज्यौ साहिजहांग ।

तिनि साहिन के नाम कौ

अब कबि करे वषांग ॥ ४ ॥

क्यै ॥ प्रथम मीर तैमूर

लियौ साहिब किरान पद ।

ता कौ मीरां साहिब

बजरि मुलितान महमद ।

अबू सैद पुनि उमर

सेष बाबर सु जमाऊं ।

साहि अकबर साहि

जहांगीर हिं जुग नाऊं ।

तिहि बंस अंस कविराज भनि

साहि जहां वड्डिम बघत ।

धरि क्तु बइक्यौ अटल भुव

पातिसाहि दिल्ली तषत ॥ ५ ॥ ... , etc.

(o) बारहमासा सुन्दर छत, pp. 169a-172a. A small poem in 24 *savāiyās*, 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) वेतालपचीसी री 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 लिखी वयाइ ।

वात पचीस वेताल री

भाषा कहि बज्ज भाइ ॥

(q) कविप्रिया केशोदास 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 रिणमल खाबड़िये री वात, pp. 287b-293b. The story of the amours of Riṇa Mala Khābariyò with the Sodhī wife of his brother Bhāra Mala. In prose mixed with *dūkhās*. Incomplete in the beginning, the first two three lines being broken away. In the colophon, the work is called भावना, not वात. Beginning :—

... राव रिणमल री अणुहार ॥ १ ॥ खुरासांण सों । सौदागर  
सेर मोहोंमंद । घोड़ा री 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 120*b* gives the name of the copyist as Prohita śrī Kṛṣṇa, and the date of the MS. as Saṃvat 1810.

The MS. contains only one work, to wit :—

ग्रन्थराज अथवा महाराजा गजसिद्धजी रौ रूपक गाडण गोपीनाथ रौ कहियौ, pp. 3*a*-120*b*. A poem in various metres in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner, who reigned from Saṃvat 1802 to Saṃvat 1844. By Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Gopīnātha. 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 *kavistrīsaṃvāda*, or a dialogue between the Poet and his wife in praise of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha. Then comes the genealogical account of the predecessors of Gaja Siṅgha, at first very concise, then by and by more ample. The account of rāva Vikò is found at pages 11*a*-14*b* of the MS. Then follow the accounts of Narò (pp. 14*b* 15*a*), Lūna Karaṇa (pp. 15*a*-*b*), Jèta Sī (pp. 15*b*-16*a*), Kalyāṇa Mala (pp. 16*a*-*b*), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 16*b*— ?), Daḷapata Siṅgha and Sūra Siṅgha (pp. ?—27*b*), Karaṇa Siṅgha (pp. 28*a*-*b*), Anūpa Siṅgha (pp. 28*b*-35*b*), and Sarūpa Siṅgha (pp. 35*b*—?). Of these, the most diffuse are those of Rāya Siṅgha and Anūpa Siṅgha, 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 Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1757), the thread of the narrative is interrupted by a very detailed account of the birth of Gaja Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1780) (pp. 40*a* ff.), his horoscope, the festivities and ceremonies following upon his birth, his boyhood, his education, etc. Pp. 44*a*-46*b* contain an enumeration of the different Sanskrit books and the different arts and sciences which Gaja Siṅgha 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 Diṅgaḷa 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 Saṃvat 1807. The work ends with an enumeration of the places reduced to obedience by Mahatò Bhaktāvara.

The poem is on the whole a valuable work, especially comparatively with the period of decadence, in which it was composed. Its author, Gāḍana Gopinātha, reveals himself as a bard of good talents, and his knowledge of Diṅgaḷa and his mastery of the different metres are uncommon for the time in which he wrote. From the *Khyāta* of Bikaner, by Dayāḷa Dāsa (p. 287a), we learn that Gopinātha presented the *Grantha Rāja* to mahārājā Gaja Singha at Riṇī, (in Saṃvat 1810 ?), and the Mahārājā was so pleased that he rewarded the bard with a *lākhapasāva*.<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 *dūhò* 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 वसणी

पुसतक [क\*]रि वेण रथ द्वीरठो ।

वेहराव तात विमलो

वागेश्वरी जै जयो वसधा ॥ २ ॥

As a specimen of the composition I give the following *pāgharī chandus* which summarily record the chief exploits of the predecessors of Gaja Singha from rāva Vikò to Karaṇa Singha. They are taken from the account of the reign of Anūpa Singha :—

वहलोल सरसि विक्रम दुबाह ।

राया राव विलगौ जांणि राह ॥ ७ ॥

क्रन राव वहे मुहमंद कंठीर ।

नरनाह चड़ावे वंस नीर ॥ ८ ॥

<sup>1</sup> As usual, the *lākhapasāva* 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 :—

पीहै रिषी विराजतां गाडण गोपीनाथ गंथ १ श्रीजी रौ वणाथौ नांम  
मंथराज । पीहै मालम कीथौ । तिण पर इतरौ निवाजस ऊई ॥ रपीया २००० )  
रोक । हाथी १ । हथणी १ । घोड़ा २ । सिरपाव । मोतीयां रौ कंठी १ । इण रौत  
लानपसाव दीथौ ।

जैतसौ भंजि कंमरौ जड़ागि ।  
 धूंघहर राइ लागे धियागि ॥ ९ ॥  
 मालदे तंगौ भंजीयौ मांग ।  
 कलियाण पांग भूले केवाण ॥ १० ॥  
 बांधीयौ उलक रासै दुबाह ।  
 माखवै राव गुजरात माह ॥ ११ ॥  
 पाटणौ सूर खिड़की प्रजालि ।  
 केवाण पांग संभम लंकाल ॥ १२ ॥  
 क्रन राव लौध ज्वारी कंठीर ।  
 वेदरां गंमे दहवाट वीर ॥ 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 त्रिये  
 ग्रंथ पूरब आरंभे ।  
 चिरत गजण चित्रीया  
 सुणे जंग तेण अचंभे ।  
 वरषे दाहोतरै  
 रित वरषा घण वदल ।  
 तेरनि पुष्या अरक  
 मास भाद्रपद कृष्ण दल ।  
 मभ नयर शिणी सिध जोग मभि  
 वदै छत चङ्गवै वले ।  
 सिरताज राज ग्रंथां सिरे  
 ह्वौ कलस महि मंडले ॥ ५ ॥  
 दोहा ॥ प्रसिद्ध ऊई प्रोहित प्रिथी  
 सारी विधि सिरताज ।  
 केहर लिषे गुणोस 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.

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 Bhāṣā. The works in Sanskrit are the most numerous. The collection was caused to be made by Sāvāḷa Dāsa Sāgāvata, a Vidāvata Rāthòra, under the reign of *mahārāja* Kalyāṇa Mala and his son Rāya Siṅha of Bikaner, between Saṃvat 1615 (p. 173b) and 1634 (p. 2b, and 258a). A good part of the works, especially those of bardic composition, were copied by Sāvāḷa Dāsa himself. The *gotakò* was evidently property of Sāvāḷa Dāsa. Page 311b has a particular interest in that it was written by the hand of *mahārāja kumāra* Sūraja Siṅha—the son of Rāya Siṅha—at Lāhòra (Lābhapura), in Saṃvat 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 श्लोक २, p. 2b. Two Sanskrit stanzas in honour of *mahārāja* Rāya Siṅha of Bikaner, composed by Vaṇārīsa Kṣamāratna in Saṃvat 1634, at Nādūḷa.

(b) राइ लूणकरण रौ कवित्त प्रवाड़ाँ रौ, p. 7b. An anonymous *kavitta* summarily commemorating the exploits of rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner. Beginning :—

चड़िय सेन चतुरंग । ...



(c) अचलदास खीची री वचनिका सिवदास री कही, pp. 27a-

37b. The *Vacānikā* of Acala Dāsa Bhojaūta, the Khīcī ruler of Gāguraṇa, by Siva Dāsa, a Cāraṇa. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. The work celebrates the stubborn resistance offered by Acala Dāsa to the *Pātisāha* of Mādava—who had invested the stronghold of Gāguraṇa—and the heroic death met by Acala Dāsa and his garrison, sword in hand, after sacrificing their women in the fire, when the place was at last expugned. The *Vacānikā* is apparently contemporary with the events mentioned above, and its author, Siva Dāsa, represents himself as a witness, who sustained the long siege in Gāguraṇa 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 Ghcī (!)—and engrossed by contingents from many Rajput States.

The work is introduced by the *dūhō* :—

तउं वीसहथि विरोलि

तै वीसहथि विरोलियै ।

भावठि भांमे तू तणइ

हिय्यौं सु कांइ हींगोलि ॥ १ ॥

The copy is by Sāvaḷa Dāsa's own hand, who in the colophon has recorded the date, as well as his name and pedigree, in the terms following :—

संवत १६३१ वर्षे आंवण सुदि ८ सोमदिने घटी १६ पल ३५  
विशाषा नक्षत्र घटी ३१ । ४४ ब्रह्म नामा योग घटी ५४ ॥ १० अचल-  
दास खीची री वचनिका ॥ महाराजाधिराय महाराय श्रीराइसीघनी  
विजैरान्ये ॥ जांगियाणा गांव मध्ये ॥ महाराजाधिराय महाराइ  
श्रीजोधाः तत्पुत्रः राजश्रीवीदाः तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसंसारचंद तत्पुत्र  
राजश्रीसांगाः तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसांवलदास 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 *Vacānikā*, 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 हमीर

कान्द जिम जौहर जालिय ।

चठिय घेति चहवाण

आदि कुलवट उजालिय ।

मुगत चिजर सिरि मंडि

वपि कंठि तुलसी वःसी ।

भोजाउति भुज बलहिं

करिहिं करिमर कालासी ।

गठि खंडि पड़ंतौ गागुरणि

दिठ दाषे सुरिताण दल ।

संसारि नांव आतम सरगि

अचलि बेवि कौधा अचल ॥ १२१ ॥

(d) कुतबसतक, pp. 62b-70a. The story of the amours of prince Kutab Dī, a son of Fīroz, the Emperor of Dillī, and Sahibā, a Muhammadan girl, terminating with their marriage. In the plot of the story, a Dhadhiṇī Devara plays the part of a procuress. The work is in rhymed prose—*vacānikā*—intermixed with *dūhās*. The name of the author is unknown. Beginning :—

ठठिनि दाणस बंदरी

अठ्ठी देवर नाम ।

साहिब सो सुरतियां

बर बोलिया वडाम ॥ १ ॥

[वचनिका ।] दिल्ली सहर सुरताण पेरोजसाहि थाना ।  
साहिजादा कुतबदी जुआणा । . . . , etc.

Ending :—

वज्जे वज्जत वज्जीया

ह्वा ह्वांदि काइ ।

जीमौ जीवइ कुतबदो

मूआ वहंदा साहि ॥

The text is in Hindī corrupted by Pañjābī peculiarities. The copy was made in Saṃvat 1633.

(e) राव जैतसो रा कवित्त ३ गोरा रा कहिद्या, pp. 71b-72a.

Three *chappaya kavittas* by Gorò, a Cāraṇa (?), commemorating the bravery of rāva Jèta Sī of Bikaner, with special reference to the defeat inflicted to the army of Kāmrañ in Saṃvat 1591. Beginning :—

अहि मिसि फनु फुंकरइ

पवन मिसि सत्रु संघारइ ।

सिंह जेम उडुवै । ... , etc.

(f) राव लूणकरण रा कवित्त ३ काम आया तै समै रा, pp. 72a-b.

Three *chappaya kavittas* by an author unknown, commemorating the glorious death met by rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner and his brother Rāja Dhara, on the battlefield of Dhosi (Saṃvat 1583). Beginning :

जाइ सकइ सोई जाऊ

रहइ सोइ मेरा साथी ।

जव लगु घट मंहि सासु

देउं ता लगइ न हाथी । ... , etc.

(g) अणहलवाड़ा पाटण टिह्ली नै गुजरात रै घणियाँ रा वरस,

pp. 74a-75a. A prospectus giving the years, months, and days of the reign of the sovereigns of Aṇahalavāṛā Pāṭaṇa, Dillī, and Gujarat. In corrupt Sanskrit. Beginning :—

संबत् ८०२ वर्षे वैशाख शुदि ३ रवौ रोहिणी तत्कालं मृगशिरनक्षत्रे  
वृषस्ये चंद्रे ... अणहिल्लपुरस्य शिलानिवेशसु ..... , etc.

(h) राजावाँ नै सिग्दाराँ रौ जनमकुण्डलियाँ, pp. 97b, 99a, 99b,

155b, 173b, 174a, 176a, 218a. Eight horoscopic diagrams of the birth of eminent personages contemporary with Sāvaḷa Dāsa, amongst whom : rāva Māla De of Jodhpur<sup>1</sup> (Saṃvat 1568), Akbar (Saṃvat 1599), rāva Vīrama De Dūdānta (Saṃvat 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 *mahāpāpīṣṭa*, and is charged with having murdered his aunt and also the pregnant wife of his brother Udè Siṅgha :—

... काकी मारी नै भाई राव उदयसिंघ रौ बायर रउ पेट  
फाड़ि नै दीकरौ पेट महा काढाड़ि नै आप मोजड़ी रा खसता नीची  
दे मारियौ ।

(i) राइ जइतसीह रउ पाघड़ी कन्द चारणि वीठू सूजइ

नगराजउति कियउ, pp. 218b-241b. A poem in honour of rāva Jèta Si of Bikaner in 401 verses, mostly *pāgharī chandas*, by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Sūjò, 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 Jèta Si over Kāmraṇ in Samvat 1591, but pays also attention to the exploits of the ancestors of Jèta Si from rāva Cūḍò down to Lūṇa Karaṇa, Jèta 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 अघर  
सिधि बुधि दै सारद गुणसर ।  
मंडलीकां मोटां कुलि मवड़ां  
रसणि सुवांणि कीति राठवड़ां ॥ १ ॥  
राठवड़ उदयौ चौंड राव  
... .. etc.

The colophon at the end contains the name of Sāvala Dāsa, who made the copy himself in Samvat 1629 under the reign of Kalyāna Māla, and also a note on the term *pāgharī* (*chanda*), which is described as corresponding to the *paddharī* (*chanda*) of Piṅgala poetry :—

संबत् १६२९ वर्षे जेष्ठ शुदि ६ आदीतवारै घटी १३ । ५२ ...  
महाराय श्रीजइतसीह रौ पाघड़ी कन्द चारणि कौयौ पींगल मांही :  
पद्दड़ी कन्द कहीजइ चारणि : सूजइ : नगराजउति कौयौ : जाति  
वीठू : राजश्री सांवलदास सांगाउत लिषितं अतमपठनारथे : पड़िहार  
मध्ये महाराय श्रीकल्याणमल विजइराज्ये (p. 241b).

(j) सोनै नै लोह रौ भगड़ौ, 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 Piñ-gaḷa. Beginning :—

इक्का समय मन मुदित उदित दुइ पुरिष बुद्धिबर ।

इक कंचनु अरु लोह रूप रिज्जति अंमर नर । . . . , etc.

(k) वीदा जोधाउत रौ गीत वीठू सूरै रौ कहियौ, pp. 250b-251a. A *gīta* celebrating the liberality of Vidò, a son of rāva Jodhò, by Cāraṇa Vīthū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतउ विभव पयंपै वीदौ ...

(l) क्रिसनजी रौ वेलि साँखुला करमसौ रूणेचा रौ कहौ, pp. 257a-258a. A small poem in 22 verses, styled as *Krisanañi rī veli*, but in fact containing only a description of the body of Rukmiṇī, by Sākhulò Rūṇecò Karama Si. Beginning :—

अंनोपम रूप सिंगार अंनोपम अबल अंनोपम लषस अंगि ...

In the index of the contents of the *gotakò* (p. 279b), however, the work is attributed to the Sākhali rāṇī of rāva Jodhò (the mother of rāva Vikò ?) The copy was made by Sāvaḷa Dāsa himself in the year Samvat 1634, vaiśākha sudi 3, at Būsi, in the camp of mahārāi Rāi Singha.

(m) वीदा जोधाउत रौ गीत रोहड़ियै ठाकुरसी रौ कहियौ, p. 258b. A *gīta* in honour of Vidò Jodhāuta, by Cāraṇa Rohariyò Thākura Si. Beginning :—

सरवर नदि सघण कोड़ि बज्ज करिसण ...

(n) राव रिणमल रौ गीत सिण्णायच चौभुजा रौ कहियौ, p. 259a. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora, by Cāraṇa Siṇḍhāyaca Còbhujò. The *gīta* celebrates the heroic manner in which Riṇa Mala defended himself with a *kaṭārī* when treacherously assailed during his sleep in the palace of Cītorā. Beginning :—

अपूरब वात संभली अहेहा ...

(o) साँगा संसारचन्दौत रौ गीत, p. 260b. An anonymous *gīta* in honour of Sāḡò Samsāracandòta, a Vidāvata, the father of Sāvaḷa Dāsa. Beginning :—

करिमाल तणै बलि जोध कलोधर ...

(p) राठौड़ रावाँ रै दीकराँ रा नाम, p. 262a. A note giving the names of the Rāṭhōra rāvas of Māravāra from Saḷakhò to Jodhò.

(q) राव वीका रौ गीत बारठ चौहथ रौ कहियौ, p. 303a. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Vikò, by Cāraṇa Bārāṭha Còhatha. Beginning :—

वीकौ वाषांणि जेणि वड रायां ...

(r) वीदा जोघाउत रौ गीत वीठू सूरै रौ कहियौ, p. 303a. A *gīta* in honour of Vidò Jodhāuta, by Viṭhū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतौ विभौ पयंपै वीदौ ...

Identical with (k) above.

(s) राव जोघा रा गीत ८, 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 Vidò is inserted. This begins :—

बैठै विषि वियापे विकारि बौहिया ...

(t) राव जोघा तीरथाँ 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 हल्लयौ (?)

घसिय अजमेरहि लगौ | .... etc.

(2) ते आयौ हल्लिरू

राइ रिणमल्लइंहि जायौ | .... etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 16 :—**क्रिसन रुकमणी रौ वेल  
राज प्रियौराज रौ कही.**

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 Akhè Rāja “चितराम मथेन अखैराज कीया”. The last page of the MS. bears the date : Bikaner, Saṃvat 1808.

The MS. contains the same *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī already found in MS. 10, and described above. The *ākā* 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 कै । राजावीयां नै ग्वालां  
किसी ज्ञाति । . . . , etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 17 :—**महाराजा रतनसिङ्गजी रौ कविता  
वीठू भोमै रौ कही.**

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 Cāraṇa Vithū Cāvadhò, in the year Saṃvat 1905 (see pp. 141a, and 180a).

The MS. contains :—

(a) कुँवर सिरदारसिङ्गजी रौ वीँदोटी वीठू भोमै रामदान रौ कहियौ, pp. 1a-26b. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Śiṅha of Bikaner and his son kāvara Sirdār Śiṅha, with spe-

cial reference to the latter's marriage at Devaliyò Pratāpaḡaḡha, by Vīthū Bhomò of Desanòka. 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 *Ganeśāstaka* by Śaṅkarācārya in Sanskrit (pp. 1a-b), and a series of *kavittas* in honour of the Rāṡhòras from the origin of the 13 *śākhās* down to Jè Canda of Kānauja and rāva Sīhò, and a series of *dūhās* recording the names of the sons of Sīhò and his successors of the Bikaner line as far as mahārājā Sūrata Sīṅha (pp. 1b-7b). Next follows a panegyric of mahārājā Ratana Sīṅha—the successor of Sūrata Sīṅha—(pp. 8a-13a); and lastly the description of kāvara Sirdār Sīṅha's, Ratana Sīṅha's son, marriage at Devaliyò Pratāpaḡaḡha (pp. 13a-26b). The last-mentioned part of the work is introduced by another enumeration of the ancestors of the Rāṡhòras from Vijè Canda and Jè Canda down to Ratana Sīṅha and Sirdār Sīṅha. The poem is partly in *dūhās*, and partly in *kavittas* and *chandās*. It closes with the *kavitta* following :—

राजै रतन नरंद  
 देखै कीरत दस देसां ।  
 गुणां वेद रूपगां  
 ऊवै हाजरै हमेसां ।  
 वृवै रीभ वेदगां  
 सुद्रब लाखां पोसाखां ।  
 खोपावां सासगां  
 पसर पांगी चऊ पासां ।  
 सकवीयां पाल नृप रतनसा  
 धिन धिन कह अंजसै धरा ।  
 कीरत राचे करन री  
 इल सारी है उपरा ॥ (p. 26a).

From the above it is clear that the work was composed during the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Sīṅha.

(b) महाराजा सूरतसिङ्गजी रा मरस्या वीठु भोमै रा कहिया,

pp. 27a-29b. An elegiacal poem commemorating the demise of mahārājā Sūrata Sīṅha of Bikaner (Samvat 1884). By the same Vīthū Bhomò. In 6 *kavittas*, 12 *paddharī chandas*, and 1 *dūhò*. Beginning :—



सत वरतण सुरतेस

ऊवौ शुरज हींदवांणां ।

भूपतीयां पत भूप

करन दुसरौ कहांणां . . . , etc.

(c) महाराजा रतनसिद्धजी रौ रूपग वीठू भोमै रौ कच्चियौ,

pp. 29b-44b. Another poem on mahārājā Ratana Śiṅha of Bikaner, by the same Viṭhū Bhomò, in *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandas*. Beginning:—

सधर रतन इल सोहीयौ

कमंधां पत वीकाण ।

तै पाट प्रतपै रतनसा

भूप तीयां 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 Śiṅha, his investiture, and the honours he received from the Emperor of Dillī.

(d) महाराजकँवार सिरदारसिद्धजी रा कवित्त वीठू भोमै रा

कच्चिया, pp. 45a-48a. A small poem in 8 *kavittas* and 7 *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā kumāra Sirdār Śiṅha, the son of Ratana Śiṅha, by the same Viṭhū Bhomò. Beginning:—

अैवासां नरपत अरस

रहत सलुणै रंग ।

त्रेता सतजुग नै कहै

विध किण आ विरंग ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(e) रतनविलास अथवा गयाप्रकास वीठू भोमै रौ कच्चियौ,

pp. 49a-70a. A poem in *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandas* in commemoration of mahārājā Ratana Śiṅha's pilgrimage to Gayā (Samvat 1893) and the liberal elargitions made by him there, as well as the marriage of kāvāra Sirdār Śiṅha, which was celebrated on the same occasion. The work begins:—

मिसलत परघै मुसदीयां

सचव मंत्र सिरदार ।

रामचंद्र जिम रतनसा

साम्भ सिरै दरबार ॥ १ ॥

.....

॥ श्री दरबार वाच ॥

नीतवंत आखै नरंद

इमृत वचन उचार ।

प्रति फलगु डंड परसस्यं

आरंभ रचो अपार ॥ ३ ॥ ... , etc.

The author is the same Viṭhū Bhomò found above, but the poem contains some fiction, which makes it perhaps less monotonous than the other similar works above mentioned.

(f) महाराजा रतमिङ्गजी रौ गीत साणोर, pp. 70b-73a. A *gīta sāṅcra* in 21 stanzas on the same subject as above. Anonymous, but probably composed by the same Viṭhū Bhomò. Beginning:—

महपत रतन रषण सुभ मारग । ... , etc.

(g) करणीजी रा कवित्त, pp. 73a-74b. A small poem in 5 *kavittas* and 1 *dūhò* in honour of Karaṇijī, the Cāraṇī goddess who is worshipped as the protectress of Bikaner. The first 3 *kavittas* briefly summarize all the favours which Karaṇijī is believed to have bestowed on the Rāṭhòras of Bikaner, from the time of rāva Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora down to mahārājā Sūrata Siṅgha. Anonymous. Beginning:—

ले आखा रिणमाल

आप निज पावां आया ।

कमधज नै करनल

धरा दे वांन वधाया । ... , etc.

(h) महाराज लिखमीसिङ्गजी रौ गीत तथा कवित्त, pp. 75a-77a. A *gīta sapaṅkharò* in four stanzas, and 4 *kavittas* followed by 1 *dūhò*, in honour of mahārāja Likhamī Siṅgha, a brother of Sirdār Siṅgha. Anonymous. Beginning:—

ओपै विरदां अथाह तै रौ न को दुजौ ईठवारै । ... , etc.

(i) महाराज गणपतिसिङ्घनी रा कवित्त वीठू भोमै रा कहिया,

pp. 77b-83a. Nine *kavittas* and 11 *dūhās* in honour of Gaṇapati Śiṅha, a son of mahārāja Likhamī Śiṅha, by the same Viṭhū Bhomò. Beginning:—

माहा क्रीत जय उगमणी

युं बैठी अकंत ।

इतै मुजस ही आवीयौ

मिलवा कारण मित ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(j) राठौड़ाँ रै पीडियाँ रा गीत. pp. 83b-107b. A collection

of *gītas* in honour of the early Rāṭhōra *rāvas* 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* Kādhalā); 9, 10, 11, 29, 30 (*rājā* Rāya Śiṅha); 25, 26, 27, 28 (*mahārājā* Anopa Śiṅha); 12, 31, 33 (*mahārājā* Gaja Śiṅha); 32, 34 (*mahārājā* Ratana Śiṅha). All the *gītas* are anonymous, except the 12th (Pharasò), the 29th (Viṭhū Dhòlū), the 30th (Viṭhū Kisanò), the 32nd (GĀḌAṆA Maṅgaḷa), the 33rd (Viṭhū Bakhatò), and the 34th (Viṭhū Bhomò).

(k) रतनरूपग अथवा रननजसप्रकास कवियै सागरदान करनी-

दानौत रौ कहियौ, pp. 109a-141a. A poem in honour of mahā-

rājā Ratana Śiṅha 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 Mahārāja himself, his son Sirdār Śiṅha, and his brother Likhamī Śiṅha. The poem is all in *dūhās* and *chandās*, only the last section, namely the description of the Mahārājā etc., is in *gītas*. Beginning:—

श्रीगणपत सरस्वत सकत

उक्त समाप उदार ।

वीक जोधशुत तप बली

वरणु जस विसतार ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(l) रतनविलास ग्रन्थ, 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:—

ओकरदन सिधुरवदन  
 सदन माहा सुखकार ।  
 सो गनपति सुप्रसन सदा  
 विघन विडारनहार ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 18 :—**फुटकर दूहा .**

A *gotakò*, 6¼" × 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 devanāgarī, and appears to be about 150-200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) दूहा महाराजा जसवन्तसिङ्गजी रा कहिया, pp. 1a-23b. A series of 216 *dūhās*, on erotic subjects, composed by mahārājā Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur. In Piṅgaḷa. 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 ऊती नहि पिय पुलक  
 डरत ऊती अप कांह ।  
 निधरक कै कारी निसा  
 धसी 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) पञ्चसहेली कवि क्रीहल री कही, pp. 67a-76a. A small poem in 67 *dūhās*, the subject of which is a description of five

young women, a *māḷaṇa*, a *tambolana*, a *chīpana*, a *kalāḷaṇa*, and a *sonārī*, who are met by the poet Chīhala 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:—

दिष्ट्या नगर सुह्रांवाणा

अधिक सुचंगां थांन ।

नाम चंदेरी 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 *cōpaīs* on the *bhāga*—intoxication (pp 80b-80a).

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 19 :—वरसलपुरगढविजय .

A MS. in the form of a small *gutakò*, 3" × 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 Saṃvat 1769, Māgha sudi 5, probably by the hand of the author himself, who must have presented it to mahārājā Sujāna Siṅgha. 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 श्रीसुजाणसिंघजीवरसलपुरगढविजय 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 Bhāṭīs of the place. Mahārājā Sujāna Śiṅha, 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 Śiṅha, one of the men of Sujāna Śiṅha, was killed. The siege, however, was raised shortly afterwards, as Lakha Dhīra, the Bhāṭī 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 Śiṅha with his chief officials, especially the eunuch Ānanda Rāma, the marching of the Bikaneri force, and the fight with the Bhāṭīs.

The poem begins :—

॥ दोहा ॥ सरसत माता सुमत द्यौ

सुभ द्यौ अक्षर माय ।

वीकां नृप वीकानयर

गुणे रिभाउ गाय ॥ १ ॥

.....

॥ कवित्त ॥ सुनहु कथा संबंध

भयौ इक आश्विज भारी ।

हौंनहार जो जोग

टरै न न काहू टारी ।

मूलारंभ मुलताण

भरे काफलो भारे ।

वलत वित्त वीकांण

माल गा भाटी मारे ।

वीकांण आंण दीवांण वर

भरन भीर सभ भर सुभर ।

आव नै साह दरबार मै

कहीय वात सब विवह कर ॥ ३ ॥ . . . , etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 20 :—फुटकर दूहा सङ्ग्रह तथा महेवा का समौ .

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 रो सङ्ग्रह, 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.

अमरसिङ्ग गजसिङ्घौत रा दूहा कुण्डलिया ८०, pp. 79a-85a.

ईन्है चावडै रा दूहा ११, pp. 21b-22a.

ऊगै वालै रा दूहा २२, pp. 14a-15a.

ऊनड़ रा दूहा २०, pp. 20b-21b.

ओढै रा दूहा ६, p. 23a.

करण सगतसिङ्घौत रा दूहा ९, pp. 89a-b.

करण लाखाउत रा दूहा ८, pp. 50b-51a.

करमसी लूणकरणौत रा दूहा ३, p. 4b.

कलै रायमलौत रा दूहा १२, pp. 91a-92a.

काक्खै रा दूहा ७, pp. 26a-b.

- कान्ह सत्रसलौत रा दूहा २२, pp. 18b-19b.  
कान्हडदे 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 डूंगरसीऔत रा दूहा १५, pp. 25b-26a.  
गाँगे राव रा दूहा ६, pp. 28a-b.  
गोपालदास सुरताणौत रा दूहा ६, pp. 92a-b.  
गोयन्ददास ऊहड़ रा दूहा ६, pp. 72a-b.  
चाचगदे वाँचाउत रा दूहा २०, pp. 16a-17a.  
चाँप अमऊत 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.  
भाँभणसी रा दूहा ६, pp. 32a-b.  
तमाइची पातिसाह रा दूहा १६, pp. 43b-44a.  
दलै जाम रा दूहा २६, pp. 4a-5b.  
दादुअै पठाण रा दूहा २६, pp. 1b-3a.



- दुगाइचै रा दूहा ५, pp. 69a-b.  
धाँधल आसधानौत रा दूहा ५, p. 51b.  
धारू आनलौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 20a-b.  
धीरै तेजसीऔत रा दूहा ४, pp. 93b-94a.  
नागारजण सारङ्गौत रा दूहा २७, pp. 17a-18b.  
पतै सूँडे रा दूहा ७, p. 32a.  
पाल्हण कमारौत रा दूहा ५, p. 68a.  
पीठवै रा दूहा १६, pp. 1a-b.  
प्रताप राणै रा दूहा ११, pp. 29b-30a.  
बाँधरै रा दूहा ६, pp. 23a-b.  
भाखरसी सोडै रा दूहा ६, p. 13a.  
भारमल प्रिथीराजौत रा दूहा ३, p. 58b.  
भीम करणौत रा दूहा ४, p. 71b.  
मण्डलीक सत्रसलौत रा दूहा ११, pp. 19b-20a.  
महणसी सूरजत रा दूहा २४, pp. 15a-16a  
मानसिङ्ग अखैराजौत रा दूहा ३, p. 50b.  
मानसिङ्ग भगवन्तसिङ्गौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 58b-59a.  
मूँजै वाडेल रा दूहा १५, pp. 3b-4a.  
मूलवै रा दूहा १२, pp. 31b-32a.  
मोकल राणै रा दूहा ३५, pp. 61a-63a.  
राघोदास खीयावत रा दूहा ८, pp. 93a-b.  
राणगदे सोलङ्गी रा दूहा ५, p. 22a.  
राणुऔ चऊवाण 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 तेजसीऔत रा दूहा ५, pp. 30a-b.

राह मङ्गलौत रा दूहा ६, p. 12b.

रिणमल राव रा दूहा १४, pp. 69b-70a.

रेसाम रा दूहा १२, pp. 3a-b.

लाखै फूलाणी रा दूहा १३, pp. 60b-61a.

वणारौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 23b-24a.

वाघ ठाकुरसीञ्जात रा दूहा १२, pp. 70b-71a.

वाघै जैतसीञ्जात कोटड़ियै रा दूहा २३, pp. 10b-12a.

विजै देवडै रा दूहा ६, pp. 41a-b.

विजैसी रा दूहा १०, pp. 30b-31a.

वीकमसी चङ्गवाण रा दूहा ८, pp. 29a-b.

वीदै भाटी पूगलियै रा दूहा १० pp. 27b-28a.

वैरसल खङ्गारौत रा दूहा ४, p. 91a.

समरसी चङ्गवाण रा दूहा ४, 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.

सौँ धलराउत रा दूहा १३, pp. 28b-29a.

सूरजमल खीँवाउत रा दूहा ४, p. 47a.

सूरसिङ्ग भगवानदासौत रा दूहा ७, p. 93a.

सूरै मेहाउत रा दूहा २७, pp. 26b-27b.

सोनिङ्ग सीहाउत रा दूहा १५, pp. 59b-60b.

सोनिङ्ग सीहाउत रा दूहा ६, pp. 66a-b.

हमीर गोहिल रा दूहा ४५, pp. 8b-10b.

हमीर राणै रा दूहा ३२, pp. 63a-64b.

(b) महोवा कौ समौ प्रिथीराजरासा मायलौ, pp. 98a-144b.

The *Mahovā kò samò*, a chapter of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* by Canda. Very incorrect. Beginning:—

कहत छंद पन छंद पट

क्रोध उदंगल सोय ।

चऊवांन चंदेल कुल

कंदल उपज न होय ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### 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 *akṣaras* per line. Written by two hands, very similar to one another (Mūdharaṇò Rāja Rūpa, p. 130a, Mūdharaṇò 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 रायसिङ्गजी री वेल, pp. 1a-2a. A poem in 43 *veliyā gītas*, in honour of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner, by an author unknown. It contains an account of the military exploits of Rāya Siṅgha 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 वरतां वण अदल ।

तै बांधीया तिके बिऊ पांने

कणडोरा ऊपरे कंगल ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(b) राजा सुरसिङ्गजी री वेल गाडण चेलै री कही, pp. 2a-3a.

A poem in the same metre as above, 31 stanzas in all, in honour of rājā Sūra Siṅgha of Bikaner, composed by Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Colò. This is the poem which, according to the tradition, won its author a *lākhapasāva* from rājā Sūra Siṅgha. The work falls into two parts : an enumeration of the most distinguished men in the different branches of the Rāṭhōra 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 हूं प्रसन संमप मति सरसति

दे मति गुणपति वयण वृति ।

पति भुयपति सूर उचता पति

पह वाषांषां खेड़पति ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(c) राजा सूरसिद्धजी रौ चाटकौ बारठ राजसिद्ध प्रतापमलौत रौ कहियौ, pp. 3a-4b. A poem in 41 *trātakā gītas*, 7 *dūhās*, and 1 *gāhā*, in honour of the same rājā Sūra Singha, composed by Cāraṇa Bārāṭha 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 कच्छ<sup>1</sup>

भारथ पथि सुभल ।

सिध संकर रायसंघ सुत

मारु सूरजमल ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(d) राजकुमार अनोपसिद्धजी रौ वेल गाडण वीरभाग ठाकुरसौ-  
चौत रौ कहौ, pp. 4b-5b. A poem in 41 *veliyā gītas* in honour of rājākumāra Anopa Singha, the son of rājā Karaṇa Singha of Bikaner, by Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Vīra Bhāṇa.

(e) वीदावत करमसेण हिमतसिद्धौत रौ भूमाल गाडण गोवरधन  
लिखमीदासौत रौ कहौ, pp. 6a-7b. A poem in 32 *jhamāla gītas*, celebrating the victory obtained by Vidāvata Karama Seṇa Himat Singhōta over Ūmar Khān at Fatehpur during the reign of mahārājā Anopa Singha of Bikaner. By Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Govardhana. Beginning :—

गुणपति देवी द्यो गुण

जस वर दायक जीह ।

कंमो वखांण सुगत कर

सौह तणी थह सौह । . . . , etc.

<sup>1</sup> Sic, for कच्छ ?

(f) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्गजी रौ रासौ महात्मा जोगीदास रौ कहीयो, pp. 7b-10a. The same work as contained in MS. 19 described above, only under a different title.

(g) राठोड़ अजबसिङ्ग गङ्गासिङ्गौत रौ नौसाणी पेखणै सामै रौ कही, pp. 10a-13b. A poem in 48 *nīsānī* verses, in honour of Ajab Siṅgha, ṭhākura of Mahājana, who was killed in a fight with the Bhātīs and the Joiyās, during the reign of mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha of Bikaner. The poem starts from the rebellion of the Bhātīs of Khārabārò and their alliance with the Joiyās. Previously to his death in battle, the ṭhākura of Mahājana had obtained from mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha the grant of Khārabārò. The name of the author of the *nīsānī* is given as Pekhaṇò Sāmò (?) in the MS., and the title of the work is given as follows: *śrī vāra Rāthòṛa Ajab Siṅghaj[ī] Gaṅgā Saṅghòta Viko Ratana Sīhòta nu Pekhaṇè Sāmè rī kahī*. The poem begins:—

करणहार कुजरत करीम : जै सिसट उपाई :

साठ तिह थी मेदनी सोह धंधेलाई :

समरु देवी सारदा : मुभ अघर दे माई :

आधा सूर राठोड़ पर : अघा सब लुकाई :

कनवज ऊ उठीये कंमध : वांके वरदाई :

कोट महेवा माणीया : कर चांपण राई :

जोधैजी कौया जोधपुर : रस नौवटि काई :

जोधै घर विकमायत ऊवा : जिण परज ठंभाई :

वीकानेर करावीया : ठावी ठकराई :

कृतां आगै पेघंणा : सच अघै लाई :

अंनमी 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 Savāiyā rāva Amara Siṅghajī Gajasiṅghòta rā* (pp. 15b-18b), and the *Mayana Kotūhala* (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 Rāthòra rulers of Bikaner, however, deserve particular mention :—

- 12th : गीत रावत कांधल रौ (खनाणै खंडे...),  
 13th : गीत राव लूणकरण रौ (खल भोम...) (by Maharū Lolò),  
 14th : कवित्त राव जैतसौ रौ (गुजारव गैमरां...), (by the same),  
 154th : गीत राव कल्याणमल रौ (माकां महारांण...) (by Bāra-  
 ðha Āsò),  
 155th : गीत राव कल्याणमल रौ (खरहंड मेल...) (by Maharū  
 Cāgò),  
 157th : गीत दलपत रायसिङ्घौत रौ (भागौ भै वात...)

(i) राव अमरसिङ्घ गजसिङ्घौत रा रूपक सवइया हरिदास रा कहिया, pp. 15b-18b. A poem by Hari Dāsa, a Bhāṭa, in honour of rāva Amara Siṅgha, the eldest son of rājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, who was excluded from the succession to the *gaddi* of his father, and met a violent death at the Imperial Court, where he was serving. In 39 *savāiyās* and 1 *vacanikā*. Beginning :—

प्रथम मनाऊ देवी सारद की सेव करूं  
 दूसरै गणेश देव याचना उसी सजू । ... , etc.

(j) अचलदास खीची 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 :—

वीसहथि विरोल  
 तै वीसहथि विरोलिजै । ... , etc.

(k) फुटकर कविना, pp. 62a-231a. A collection of miscellaneous commemorative songs in different metres : *gītas*, *kavittas*, *dūhās*, *chandas*, *nīsānīs*, 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 Rāthòras of Bikaner have been arranged in chronological order in the synopsis following :—

राव वीकैजी रा गीत ५ :

1. Beginning : : विठ्ठलै अंग..., p. 63b.
2. „ : वैरायां लाइ विसम..., p. 66b.
3. „ : ह्रीसार वहं मगल (*sic*). ..., p. 66b.
4. „ : बभीषण जोय..., p. 100b.
5. „ : दिन पांच तके..., p. 100b.

राव जैतसौजी गौ गीत १ :

Beginning : सभे सुर असुरांण..., p. 222b

राव कल्याणमलजी गौ गीत १ :

Beginning : पड़े तेण पड़टाव..., p. 120a (Sūjò Na[ga]rājòta)

राजा रायसिङ्गजी रा गीत ६ :

1. Beginning : रिम सेन सुगह..., p. 100a.
2. „ : त्रेभुयण तखत..., *ibid*.
3. „ : पाताल तठै..., *ibid*.
4. „ : पूकै नद पांच..., *ibid*. (Gāḍaṇa Netò).
5. „ : सिर दातारां..., p. 100b (Bāraṭha Sāikara).
6. „ : वडौ सुर..., p. 101a (Āḍhò Durasò)
7. „ : घर हरे पाखरे..., *ibid*.
8. „ : नमो सिंघ जणियार..., *ibid*. (Bāraṭha Keso Dāsa).
9. „ : वसधा राव जोध..., p. 101b (Āsiyò Dūdò).

राज रामसिङ्गजी रा गीत ३ कवित्त १ :

1. Beginning : धुवे नीसाण..., p. 63b.
2. „ : रच फोजां पाधर..., p. 147a (Bāraṭha Keso Dāsa).
3. „ : सरणाई चरण..., *ibid*. (Rāṭhòra Prithī Rāja).
4. „ : अक फरस..., p. 153a (*ditto*).

राजा दलपतसिङ्गजी रा गीत २ :

1. Beginning : दला दियती ओलभा..., p. 134b (Rāṭhòra Prithī Rāja).

2. Beginning : दल साह दुरत..., p. 135a.

राजा सूरसिद्धजी रा गीत २ :

1. Beginning : अखा पाल काधाल..., p. 67b.

2. „ : वदै ताहि आकाहि..., *ibid.*

राज किसनसिद्धजी रा गीत १ :

Beginning : पड़ी लग मेर..., p. 113b.

राजा करणसिद्धजी रा गीत १ :

Beginning : नरां नाह पातसाह..., p. 135a.

महाराजा अनोपसिद्धजी रा गीत १० :

1. Beginning : धीरज घरे..., p. 121a (Viṭhū Jhājhaṇa).
2. „ : सता सीधरां सरूपी..., p. 121b (Bāraṭha Goindāsa).
3. „ : घरा घूतारौ..., *ibid.* (Āsiyò Rāmò).
4. „ : घट उलटे..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Amara Dāsa).
5. „ : अंन कारी घरा..., p. 122a.
6. „ : करे पांण सुरतांण..., *ibid.* (Āsiyò Bhopata).
7. „ : सुवे दखण सोहीयौ..., pp. 122a-b.
8. „ : दले पांगलो..., p. 122b.
9. „ : अकल वीर..., p. 125a (Gāḍaṇa Āi Dāna).
10. „ : दलां साहरां वाह..., p. 231a (Bhojaga Saka-ramaṇa).

राज पदमसिद्धजी रा गीत ६ कवित्त २ नौसाणी २ :

1. Beginning : पग लागा साप..., p. 125b.
2. „ : भाई सुज भला..., *ibid.*
3. „ : करां जोड़ीयां..., p. 126a (Sāḍū Viṭjò).
4. „ : सूरं बागलां..., p. 126b (Sūghò Kānhò).
5. „ : ऊवे वीच अंबघास..., p. 127a.
6. „ : लख पाखर सूर..., *ibid.* (Ratanū Sūra Dāsa).



1-2. Beginning : गज अगार..., p. 126a (Sādū Kūbhò).

1. „ : इल साका..., pp. 126a-b.

2. „ : सेवा कर श्रीराम..., pp. 65a-b.

राज केमर सिद्धनी गौ गीत १ नैमाणी १ :

1. Beginning : उरां करां कसरां..., pp. 127a-b.

1. „ : चमथां जग चाला चल..., pp. 65b-66b.

महाराजा सुजाणसिद्धनी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning : घड़ी वात दाय..., p. 70b (Nādū Mallò).

महाराजा गजसिद्धनी रा गीत ७ :

1. Beginning : पलम जेम लीधं..., p. 190b (Bāraṭha Satī Dāna).

2. „ : रुड़े तंबालां..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Mehò).

3. „ : मिले मेन जिम..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Satī Dāna).

4. „ : सबल दागीयौ..., p. 191a.

5. „ : गंमर धारीयां चोगुण..., *ibid.*

6. „ : हारे पिड़ रतन..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Jaga-Nātha).

7. „ : कहे अम जोधाण..., p. 191b.

(l) दातार मग रौ संवादौ बागठ मांकर रौ कहियौ pp. 64a-b.

The same work as contained in MSS. 6(b), and 13(c) above.  
Beginning :—

बल आगौ त्रिज भवण

रायहरि हथ पसास्यौ । . . . , etc.

(m) [भालै] जसै धवलौन रा कण्डलिया बारठ ईमगदाम रा

कहिया, pp. 77a-79a. A poem in honour of Jasò Dhavalòta, a Jhālò chief, by Bāraṭha Isara Dāsa. In 37 *kuṇḍaliyā* stanzas and a *kaḷasa rò gīta*. Beginning :—

हालां भालां होवसी

सौघ लथोबथ ।

धर पेलौ अपणावमी

का अपाणडी परहट । . . . , etc.

(n) करनीजी गा कवित्त, pp. 84a-87a. A series of 44 *chappaya kavittas* in honour of Mātā Karanījī, the well-known Cāraṇī goddess protectress of Bikaner, by Cōhatha, a Cāraṇa who apparently lived under the reign of mahārājā Sujāṇa Śiṅha. The *kavittas* particularly mention all the occasions on which Karanījī came to the help of the Rāṭhōras of Bikaner, from the time of rāva Vikò down to the time of mahārājā Sujāṇa Śiṅha, but mostly insist on events happened during the times of rāva Vikò and rāva Jèta Sī. The first *kavitta* runs as follows :—

आज ऊया आणंद  
आज वषत दन वलीया ।  
आज हुया आणंद  
सुजस पाजा सांभलीया ।  
आज ऊया आणंद  
आज अन धन अपारां ।  
आज ऊया आणंद  
रिजक खुला को गरां (i) ।  
आणंद ऊया मन चाहतां  
सुख फल पायो सेवरो ।  
परसीयो थान पतसाह गो  
दरसण करनादेव रो ॥ १ ॥...

(o) राजा गजनिङ्गजी रा भूलणा बारठ राजसी प्रतापमलौत रा कहिया, pp 91a-94a. A poem in 17 *jhūlanās* describing the exploits of rājā Gaja Śiṅha of Jodhpur, by Cāraṇa Bārathā Rāja Sī, the son of Pratāpa Mala. Beginning :—

आरल्या ॥ सुंडाडंड प्रसनो  
उमया मात तात सिव अंमर ।  
अगेवांण सुरांणो  
पै लगे मांगु गुणपति ॥ १ ॥  
भूलणा ॥ पै लगे गुणप ऊ तेण अगेवांणा । . . . , etc.

(p) राव सूतनागा देवडै गा भूलणा आठै दुसै रा कहिया, pp. 130a-132a. A poem in 27 *jhūlanās* in honour of rāva Sūrātāṇa of Sirohī, by Ādhò Durasò. Beginning :—

सांम गुणै सुपसंनं ऊं सुर अगेवाणं  
 सुंडाडंड प्रचंड मे सीध बुध धराणं  
 मेक डसण पै लंबोवर फरसा धर पाणं . . . , etc.

(q) राठौड़ कले रायमलौत ग कण्डलिया आ यै दूः रा कहिया,  
 pp 165b-167b. A poem in 17 *kuṇḍaliyās* in honour of Rāṭhōṛa  
 Kalò Rāyamalōta, lord of Sivāṇò, by Āsiyò Dūdò. Begin-  
 ning :—

द्यो देवी सचा वयंण  
 वाषांणु कलीयांण ।  
 तेरह साष संमधरण  
 रूप नवे गठ राण । . . . , etc.

(r) राणै हपीर गिगाधम्भोर रै ग कवित्त, pp. 171b-173a. A  
 series of 21 *chappaya kavittas* commemorating the stubborn  
 resistance offered by rāṇò Hamira of Rīnāthambhora to the  
 Muhammadan invaders, and his heroic death. Anonymous.  
 The first *kavitta* begins :—

कीधा गुनह अपार  
 कांड दिली तै आअे ।  
 मै क्वीना नवलाख  
 साह मागण फुरमाअे । . . . , etc.

(s) बाणवेधकथा प्रियौराजगामा माहली, pp. 178b-189a. The  
*Bāṇavedhakathā*, being a *khaṇḍa* or chapter of the *Prithī Rāja  
 Rāsè* by Bhāṭa Canda.

(t) राव जैनसौ ग कट पधडी बागठ मूजै नगराजौत रा कहिया,  
 pp. 196b-208a. The same work as MS. 15 (i) described above.  
 and apparently also copied from it.

(u) पाबूजी ग कन्द वोटू पदमै पानावत रा कहिया, pp. 208a-  
 210b. A poem in 95 *chandās* in honour of Pābūjī, the well-  
 known Rāṭhōṛa deified hero, by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Padamò Pātāvata.  
 Beginning :—

आरज्या ॥ सुरसती सुपसनो  
 दुज सुत हंस वाहंणी देवी ।  
 देवयणां वर दनो  
 अवरल वाण भेद तत अख्यर ॥ . . . , etc.

(v) महागजा अनोपमिङ्गनी है मतियाँ रा कवित्त, pp. 231a-b.

A series of 11 *kavittas* celebrating the *satīs* who mounted the funeral pyre of mahārājā Anopa Singha of Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1755. By Bārāṭha (?) Sākara. The first *kavitta* begins :—

प्रथमि देव गणपति

सुरां सरसति सुर रांणी ।

वाषाणु राठवड

विमल दे अवरल वांणी ।... , etc.

(w) उम'दे भटियाणी रा कवित्त बागठ 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.

MS. 22 :—राठौड़ रतनसौ री बेल 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 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. was apparently all written by one hand, about the year Saṃvat 1698 (see p. 23a).

The *gutakà* 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) पाड़िगत. pp. 25a-b, and again pp. 30b-31b. A curious little poem, or rather song, by a paṇḍit 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 हींसत पायक घग करि

सूरदास पंडित असुवर गणि

पाडिगत किल्यांणराय भणि ॥ १ ॥

हों हों हों हों हां हां हों हों हय हींसत हकार वरं । . . . , etc.

(d) अकबर रा सवाइया चीनोड़ लियो तै ममै रा, pp. 25b-26a.

A small poem in 3 *savāiya* stanzas, commemorating Akbar's capture of Citorā. In Piṅgaḷa. Beginning :—

ग्रीधन बाज पाठस (r) लेषनि खर्ग थ (?) इंद्र सजोगन त्पुं ।

सो रसरंगं द्रषांस् कौ अंगन कोहंडतइं पर रुंडन स्युं । . . . et c.

(e) पँवार अखैराज राठौड़ रनसी रा कवित्त, pp. 35a-41a. A

poem in 18 *chappaya kavittas* by an author unknown, commemorating a fight which took place between Akhè Rāja, the Pāvāra chief of Pisāgaṇa, and Ratana Sī, the Rāthōra chief of the neighbouring village of Kūrakī. In the fight, Akhè Rāja, who had invaded his neighbour's territory, was killed, his men ignominiously taking to their heels. The poem begins :—

कांठलीया घर काज

हूआ आगइं अणहेसां ।

अका अक अभंग

रोस सांसह नरेस ।

अजइपुर मेड़तइ

आद वक्रवाद न कूडइ ।

करमचंद वीर गुरु

आभ थांभा बे उडइं ।

कमधञ्ज पमार कड़क्खिया

वदइ करारे वच्चने ।

संतोष सांध मेटइ सयल

मांनइ नह कारण मने ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(f) राठौड़ रतनसी खीँ वावत री वेलि, pp. 49b-59a. A small but valuable poem in 66 *veliyā gītas*, by an author unknown, in honour of Ratana Sī, the Ūdāvata 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 ऊ सुरराये (sic) सारदा

विमल सर आघर वयण ।

कलिजुग रुषमागद राव कमधज

राजा वाषाणीसि रयण ॥ १ ॥... , etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 23 :—फुटकर श्लोक .

A MS. in the form of a *gutikò*, numbering altogether 386 leaves, of which the first 10 are separate from the rest and apparently originally formed part of another *gutikò*, and the last 42 are blank. The numeration begins from leaf 11 (marked 1), and continues till leaf 244 (marked 234). Pp. 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 Sāvaḷa Dāsa Sāgāvata (see MS. 15, above) during the period Saṃvat 1640 (Akbarpura, p. 55a) - Saṃvat 1656 (Jūnāgaḍha, p. 25b), and afterwards. Leaves 55-213 represent the oldest part of the *gutikò*, which was written apparently between Saṃvat 1640 and 1645 (Nāgapura, p. 1a), when the *gutikò* was enlarged by the external addition of new leaves and re-bound (see note at p. 1a).

The main contents of the *gutikò*, leaving aside unimportant and extraneous matters, are briefly the following :—

(a) रसिकसंजीवनी मभाषितपुच्छिका, 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 Sāvaḷa Dāsa between Saṃvat 1640 and 1645, and afterwards.

The collection is introduced p. 55a by the following note, which is not without interest :—

खस्ति श्रीमद्विक्रमार्कराज्यात्मंवत् १६४० वर्षे प्राके १५०५ प्रवर्त्त-  
माने.....ज्येष्ठमासे । कृष्णपक्षे । एकादश्यां तिथौ ।.....  
महाराजाधिराजमहाराइश्रीरायसिंहजीविजयराज्ये । श्रीअकबरपुर-  
दुर्गमध्ये । ऐरावत्याः सरितः समीपे । प्रथमं हडफा इतिनाम्नि ग्रामे ।  
राजि श्रीसांवलदासजी विनोदार्थ सुभाषितपुस्तिका कारिता । रसिक-  
संजीवनीतिनाम्नैषा पुस्तिकास्ति ।...

(b) श्लोकरत्नानि, pp. 2a-15a. Another collection of Sanskrit verses taken from different sources, made by the same Sāvāḷa Dāsa, and introduced by 5 verses amongst which the following :—

नानाग्रंथसमुद्रेभ्यः श्लोकरत्नान्यनेकशः ।

उद्धृत्यैकत्रचक्रे [ऽ]सौ सांवलख्यो महीपतिः ॥ ३ ॥

धीमतां कंठभूषार्थमात्मनश्च कुतूहलात् ।

पुत्रपौत्रादिशिद्ध्यै सर्व्वभूतहिते रतः ॥ ४ ॥..., etc.

(c) गाहाकोसं, pp. 22b-26a. A collection of 40 Prakrit *gāhās* of an erotic nature, caused to be copied by Sāvāḷa Dāsa at Jūnāgaḍha in Saṃvat 1656. Beginning :—

नमिय हरिपाइपउम सरस्सईए मदालगमणीए ।

सुललियगाहाकोसं भणामि सिंगाररसकलियं ॥ १ ॥

ओचिट्टय घरि बारेशो उन्नपयोहरा विसालच्छौ ।..., etc.

(d) राव जैतसी रै साथ काम आया त्रियाँ रा नाप, 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 Saṃvat 1598). Beginning :—

महाराजाधिराज महाराजाश्रीश्रीजैतसंहजी रै साथि अत[रा]

राठोड़ [ठा]कुर मारीया रां नावां री विगति ॥ राठोड़ः सांगो संसार-  
चंदोत १ ॥ राठोड़ः रांमदास सांगाउत बप बेटो बेउं २ ॥ ..., etc.

(e) राजा रायसिंहजी री पण्डित्ति, pp. 223a-225a. A copy of the last 26 lines in the big Sanskrit inscription of rājā Rāya Siṅgha incised on the *Sūrajapōla* gate in the Fort of Bikaner. Differing from the inscription only for the omission of 3 stanzas, and the transposition of another. Beginning :—

॥ ओं<sup>१</sup> ॥ वर्षे पंचचत्वरसत्तिनिमिते मासे तपस्ये सिते पक्षे देवगुरौ  
नवम्यपगते व्याघातमैत्रीयुजे ,... etc.

(f) रायसिंहपूर्वजगणवर्णम्, pp. 226a-232b. A series of 37 Sanskrit *ślokas* recording all the names of the ancestors of Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner from Nārāyaṇa down to rāva Kalyāna Mala. Identical with the contents of the first 67 lines in the inscription of Rāya Siṅgha mentioned above, except for different readings and omissions in two or three places. The *ślokas* are introduced by a bombastic eulogy of the *Sūryavamśīs*, in Sanskrit prose. The *ślokas* contain almost only bare names. I quote as an illustration the following :—

वरदायीसेननामा तत्पुत्रोत्तुलविक्रमः ।

तदात्मजः सीतरामो रामभक्तिपरायणः ॥ ५२ ॥

सीतरामस्य तनयो [ नृ ]पचक्रशरोमणिः ।

रायसीहा इतिख्यातः श्रीयुक्ती धंसमन्वितः ॥ ५३ ॥ .., etc.

(g) वीकानेर तथा जेम्लमेर री पीढियाँ रा कविन्, p. 233a. Two *chappaya kavittas* recording the names of the Rulers of Bikaner and Jesalmer. The former, which goes as far as Rāya Siṅgha, runs as follows :—

पदारथ ज्ञानपति तुंग

भारथ पुंज बंभ तांह ।

अजयचंद भड़ विजय-

चंद मेनसाह ।

सीतराम सीहरू

आसयाम क्ल भूहड़ ।

रथण कान्द जाल्हा

भूप क'डा तीडा भड़ ।

<sup>१</sup> Represented by a symbol.



राउ सलख वीर वंश चवड  
 राउ शिगमल योधा वीक रे ।  
 संह (sic) करन जेत कल्याण सुत  
 रायसिंह कुल उद्धरे ॥ १ ॥

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 24 :—प्रिथौराज रासौ तथा दूहासङ्ग्रह .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 148 leaves, 7" × 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 *akṣaras* per line. Leaves 103-115, however, being written in larger characters, contain a smaller number of lines and *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script, apparently all by one and the same hand. The MS. is undated, but looks about 200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) प्रिथौराज रासौ कवि चन्द विरचित, pp. 4b-102a. The *Prithī 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 :—

कुंद विराज ॥ जटाजूट वंदं । ललाटेय चंदं ।  
 भुजंगी गलेदं । शिरो माल लहं ।  
 सरोनाइ कुंदं । गिरीजाय नंदं ।  
 उरो सिंग नंदं । शिरो गंग हहं ।  
 रणे वीर महं । करी चर्म क्हं । . . , etc.,

and ends with the *kavitta* :—

न रहै तनु धन तरुणि  
 किरणि उदयं अरु अस्तय ।

चंद कला परिषिष्य

राह करि ग्रस्त विगस्तय ।

न रहैं सुर नर नाग

लोक लगे जनु जगै ।

न रहै वापी कूप

सत्त सरवर गिरि भगै ।

जांनऊ सुजांन अच्चर अमर

विविर विविर पुच्छित कहै ।

भषि काल व्याल संसार सब

रहहिं त गर गल्हां रहहिं ॥ १३ ॥

(b) रामचन्द्रजी रा वगैरा दहाम्झुह, pp. 103a-118b. Four small poems in *dūhās*, to wit: *Rāma Candrajī rā dūhā* 50, *Thā-kurajī rā dūhā* 166, *Gaṅgājī 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 सूरसिद्धजी रौ पाघड़ी छन्द  
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 सूरसिद्धजी रौ पाघड़ी छन्द, 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 चघ्य चोल  
 भूला विडाल सोव्रद भोल ।  
 सभि सूर सिलह कुत्रीस 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 Sī rā Pāgharī 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 संवत  
 मास सुकल पष माह ।  
 सुक्रवारि ह तिथि सप्तमी  
 गढपति 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 :—

कंदी कसे उकासे कमाण  
 बीजो पथ जाणि कि पत्ति बाण ।...

The fragment is titleless. The poem was evidently composed during the reign of rājā Sūra Singha (Samvat 1670-88).

(b) फुटकर कविता, 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 *śrīngāra*. 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 त्वं सिंहः कश्चिदिहाद्भूतः ।  
 दयसे हिरदान् यस्मादिष्टमष्टपदाश्रितः ॥ ४ ॥

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 *akṣaras*. 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 गीत नै कवित्त, between p. 20b and p. 49a. Eight *gītas* and two *kavittas*, mostly referring to rulers and chiefs of Bikaner, to wit :—

राजा नरमिद्धजी रौ गीत १, pp. 20b-21a.

(Beginning : अरकीयो जेम जल थाल करणोस थी)

रा° पिथीराज हरराजौन रौ गीत १, p. 30b.

(Beginning : अकर दल अगनि कड़ाहि अ रीयण)

रा° रामोदाम कल्याणमलौन रौ गीत १, p. 31a.

(Beginning : पिड़ पेसे राघोदास पयंपे)

रा° सकनसिद्ध उदाउत रा गीत २, pp. 35b-36a.

(Beginning : अबन पुनार रौ सुख मेज न सावै

: ऊगी उगमण गजरूप तथे अग)

राजा करणसिद्धजी रा गीत २, pp. 41b-42b.

(Beginning : पथीया वातडी कहि जेत किसा पो

: विठे राय राठौड़ सिरदार बीजूजल)

महै रामचन्द्र रा कवित्त २, pp. 44a-b.

(Beginning : अरा अंन न जरे

„ : सभ संनाह दी वाह)

खवास तेजै रौ गीत १, pp. 48a-49b.

(Beginning : रिमराह अथाह दुवाह रुकहथ)

All the songs are anonymous.

(b) फुटकर दहा, pp. 45a-48a, 54a-64b. Miscellaneous bardic *dūhās*, amongst which the *Vījharè rā*, the *Pīthavè rā*, the *Jethavè rā*, etc.

(c) ढोलै मारु रा दृहा, pp. 76a-125b. The *dūhās* of Dholò 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 Sadèvacha, represented as a son of rājā Sālivāhana of Mūgī Paṭaṇa, and Sāvaliṅgā, 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 :—

मूगीपटण अजब देश तिण देश मध्ये राजा सालिवाहन राज करे  
तिण राजा रे पदम सेठ मंत्री ॥ तिजे मंत्री रे पुत्री सालंग्या इसे नाम  
बत्रीस लक्षि[ण] सहित..., etc.

(e) कुतब सतक 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 डाडिणि सूं खांना खुलावती थी ढडणी  
पसाव कौया । अरी साहिबा मे तुभ कू अेरु वडे (sic) उपगार करुगौ ।  
अरी ढडणि मुभ से कोणसे उपगार करेगौ..., etc.

(f) नवभाखा, pp. 173a-182a. A small poem in 11 stanzas in honour of rāva Rāma Siṅgha [Kalyāṇamalòta (?) of Bikaner (?)], in the form of a dialogue between nine women of different nationalities in nine different languages. Beginning :—

गुजरात ठटेवी राणी जेसलमेर अने मुलताणी ।

उत्राघन पूर्बी त्रिलंगी पूछे जेस नार नवरंगी ।..., etc.

(g) सोरठ रा दृहा, pp. 185b-190a. The amorous *dūhās* of Vijò and Soratha, 25 in all. Beginning :—

जाईती (sic) देवांगना

पाली आण कूंभार ।

मन राख्यो जेसंधदे

परणी राय खंगार ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

(h) माघवानल चउपई, 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) रमाल रा दृहा, pp. 340b-345b. The *dūhās* of rājā Rasālū or Risālū, 35 in all. Very incorrect. Beginning :—

राजा रसाल रौ सवा (?) र रौसडौया मरि जांहेवे ।

सघरज पके अंबले । राजीया केही ठील न घाइवे ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

(k) कवित्त ४, 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 :—

रायसंध जचिवा

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 Māla, Rāthōra Sūrija Māla (?), rājā Karaṇa Siṅgha (of Bikaner), rājā Gaja Siṅgha (of Jodhpur), rānō Jagata Siṅgha (of Mevāra), and rājā Jē Siṅgha (of Āmbera). All anonymous. The *gīta* in honour of rājā Karaṇa Siṅgha begins :—

मेर रे प्रवाणो मंघन वंश देण घन । ..., etc.

(m) राजा रायसिङ्गजी रौ वेल, 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) दिल्ली की निगाह, pp. 424a-428a. A list of the rulers of Dilli from Anāṅga Pāla Tūvara (1st) to Nūr Dī 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 वैसाख वदि १२ मंगलवार नागल की दोही  
तिथि दिहाड़ा थी दिल्ली को मड़ाण 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.

### MS. 27 :—राठौड़ रतनसिद्धजी री महेसदासौत री 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 Rāṭhōṛa Ratana Siṅgha, 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 कमललोचन सामसुंदर ठाकुर विराज. .

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 28 :—क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल वगैरा .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 264 leaves, wrongly numbered as 266,  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}'' - 7''$  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 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in calligraphical devanāgarī. P. 125*b* records that the MS. was copied in the year Saṃvat 1673, during the victorious reign of rājā Sūra Singha (of Bikaner).

The MS. contains only one work of bardic interest, to wit :—

(a) क्रिसन रुक्मणी री वेल गठौड राज पिथीराज री कही,

pp. 2*a*-125*b*. The *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmīṇī 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 (Saṃvat 1673), but also of its comparative accuracy. The text is very carefully written in red ink, and the commentary in black. Beginning :—

लागी चित्राणि २ टीका । कवि कहै कै ॥ जि मुनै उपायौ ।  
जे परमेस्वर सुरुणा कौ निधि कै । जा के गुण कौ पार कोई न पावै ।  
में निगुण थकौ ते कौ गुण कहिवा कौ आरंभ 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 Bhartṛhari in the Sanskrit original.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 29 :—क्रिसन रुक्मणी री वेल रा० रतनसिद्धजी  
री वचनिका वगैरा फुटकर .

A MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, cloth-bound, measuring 6¼" 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 *akṣaras* per line. Partly in *devanāgarī* and partly in current Marwari script. Written almost all by Voharò Venò (or Venī Dāsa) during the year Saṃvat 1753 (see pp. 4*a*, 220*a*, 267*a*, 271*b*). Page 163*a*, however, bears the date Gaḍha Solāpura Saṃvat 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) क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल रा° राज प्रिथीराज री कही, pp. 51b-163a. The *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī by Prithī Rāja with a *ṭīkā* identical with that in MS. 28 (a), but for minor differences in the wording.

(b) रा° रतनसिङ्गजी री महेसदासौत री वचनिका खिड़ियै 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 *dūhò* 174.

(c) जलाल गहाणी री वात, pp. 195a-220a. The story of the amours of Jalāla—a son of Kulhanasīb *pātisāha* of Gajanīpura. and Gahāṇī, a sister of Mriga Tamāyaci, the *pātisāha* of Thatḥò bhākhara—with Būbanā, a wife of Mriga Tamāyaci. [Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 26(l)]. In prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

सैध (*sic*) देस मै अक अक पातेसा तकै रै दोइ बेटी वडौ मुमनां  
कोटी बुबन जदै पातेसा विचार कीयौ जे अं री सगाई कीजै..., etc.

(d) धवल रा दूहा, pp. 223b-225b. The *dūhās* of Dhavaḷa, the bull, a composition inspired to the *vīra-rāsa*. Beginning :—

धवलो जै दन जनमीचौ

चैटी वंसै रास (*sic*) ।

कदै न उगत भाखसी

नाक फुरंतै सास ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc:

(e) गोगैजी चहुवाण री नीसाणी, pp. 267b-271b. A small poem in *nīsāṇīs* in honour of Gogōjī, the well-known Cahavāna deified hero.

(f) सूर दानार रौ 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 षडङ्गाररस रा दूहा, pp. 276b-288a. The *dūhās* of Suhapa and others of a similar kind, all inspired to the *śṛṅgāra-rasa*. Beginning :—

सोहव सीस गुथाइ नै  
गई गंधी कै हट ।  
वीणज गमाचौ वगीये  
बलद गमायो जट ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 30 :—महाराजा गजसिद्धजी रौ कविता .

A MS. in the form of a book, stitched but uncovered, consisting of 24 leaves, 9" × 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 Cāraṇa Siṅdhāyaca Phatè Rāma, in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅha of Bikaner. These are the following :—

(a) महाराजा गजसिद्धजी रौ रूपक, pp. 1b-9a. A small poem in honour of the above-mentioned Mahārājā of Bikaner, in *chandas*, *dūhās*, and *kavittas*, composed by Siṅdhāyaca Phatè Rāma. Though short, it is a tedious work, bearing no mark of originality. It contains a genealogical account of the Rāṭhōra rulers from rāva Sīhò to mahārājā Gaja Siṅha, 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 Bhaṅḍārī Ratana Canda and others in Saṃvat 1804. The poem begins with the *gāhā* :—

सुंडाहल हू मो सुपसनं  
मूसावाहण मेर सुमनं ।  
वण दांतसल उजल वरनं  
नमो नमो तो गौरिसुतनं ॥ १ ॥

(b) महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी रा गीत कवित्त दृहा, pp. 9a-11a.

Two *sapañkharā gītas*, one *sāñḍora gīta*, two *chappaya kavittas*, and two *dūhās* in honour of the same mahārājā Gaja Siñgha, by the same Siñdhāyāca Phatè Rāma.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 31 :—प्रिथौराज रासौ तथा विष्णुसहस्रनाम भाषा टीका .

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 Ūdā and that of the place as Vrahmāpura. About 200-250 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) प्रिथौराज रासौ कवि चन्द विरचित, pp. 7a-155b. The *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* 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 उद्धरिय

बंभ मच्छ्छ तनु किन्नउ ।

दुतीय वीर वाराह

धरनि उद्धरि जसु लिन्नउ ।

कौमारिक भद्देस

धम्म उद्धरि सुर सथिय ।

कूरम सूर नरेस

हिंदु हद उद्धरि रथिय ।

रघुनाथ चरितु हनुमत कृत

भूप भोज उद्धरिय जिमि ।

पृथीराज सुजसु कवि चन्द्र कृत

चन्द्र सिंह उद्धरिय इमि ॥ २४ ॥

Who the Candra Simha mentioned in the above *kavitta* as a "rescuer" of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* 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 sāha 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  
श्रीमहादेवजी कलियुग ना अंतःकरण पाप करि अत्यंत मलिन ऊवा  
देवी ते लोक नै सुधर्म आचरिवा नूं समर्थपण देवी नै तेह नी दया  
करी नै धर्मार्थकाममोक्षसुखकल्याणस्वरूप श्रीविष्णु नौ सहस्रनाम  
लोक नै विषै प्रवर्त्ताव्यौ..., 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 *akṣaras* 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* Karaṇa Singha.

According to their different nature, the contents of the MS. may be divided into three parts, to wit :—

(I) Works on *bhakti*- and *śṛiṅgāra-rasa*, such as the following :—

पञ्चाध्याई नन्ददास कृत, pp. 6a-20a.

ऊलासमोहनो मोहनकृत, pp. 21a-32b.

आनन्दलहरौ मोहनकृत, pp. 33a-41b.

केलिकलोल मोहनकृत, pp. 42a-49a.

भक्ताष्टक टीका सहित, pp. 50a-63a.

सिखनखवरणन बलिभद्र कृत, pp. 150a-167a.

प्रेममञ्जरी, pp. 325b-344b.

(II) फुटकर कवित्त सवाइया दूहा, i.e. miscellaneous *kavittas*, *savāiyās*, and *dūhās* derived from different sources, mostly on *śṛṅgāra* and *bhakti* subjects, in Pīṅḡala. 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 दूहड़ा, 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 वहुंतां साहिबो

मन मया म धरंत ।

जांखि खंखिरी खालडौ

तापस मठौ तजंत ॥ १ ॥... , etc.

(b) रागौ जगपत रा दूहा मरस्या, pp. 123b-124a. A small elegy in 9 *dūhās* deploring the death of *rānā* Jagapati, or Jagata Siṅha, of Mevāra (Samvat 1710). The last *dūhō* gives the age of Jagapata and runs as follows :—

दोठ महीनो अक दिन

पैतालीस वरस ।

जगपती जीते 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 :—

सता गोपीनाथ रा  
रिण रता चहवांण ।  
रडीया औरंगजेब का  
तटि दिली नीसांण ॥१॥..., etc.

(d) हाडै मुकुन्दसिङ्ग रौ गीत खीँ वराज 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 Dayāḷa Dāsa Naraharadāsòta, who was killed in the battle of Ujain fighting on behalf of Sāh Jahān (Samvat 1715). Beginning :—

केता भगत उवारीया  
राउ राणा भूपाल ।  
साह दले नरपाल रो  
भेलो छवो दयाल ॥..., etc.

(f) जेठवै रा दूहा, pp. 128a-130b. The *dūhās* of Jeṭhavò, 27 in all. Cfr. MS. 13(g), above. Followed by another 11 miscellaneous *dūhās*, some of which identical with *dūhās* contained in (a).

(g) खीँ वरै रा दूहा, pp. 156a-157a. Thirteen *dūhās* of Khī-varò and others.

(h) राजा भरमल रा कवित्त ८, 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 कक्वाहा ।..., etc.

(i) जमलै रा दूहा, pp. 184b-186b. The amorous *dūhās* of Jamalò or Jamāla (Cfr. MS. 18(b), above), 21 in all.

(j) सोहणी रा दूहा, pp. 187a-b. The amorous *dūhās* of Sohanī, 9 in all.

(k) राव रिणमल खाबड़ियै री भावना, pp. 314b-324b. The same work as found in MS. 13(r) above, but complete. In prose, intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

अकज तारो उभरै

समुद्रां पैलै पार ।

उण तारै म नां वोलवी

राव रिणमल री अणुहार ॥ १ ॥

वार्ता ॥ घुरसाण सों सौदागर सेर महमद घोड़ां री सौबत ले चलयौ ...., etc.

The present copy seems to be the original from which MS. 13(r) was copied between Samvat 1724-1727.

(l) महाराजा जैसिङ्गजी री गीत, p. 348a. A *gīta* in honour of mahārājā Jè Siṅgha of Āmbera, celebrating his unflinchingness in battle. Beginning:—

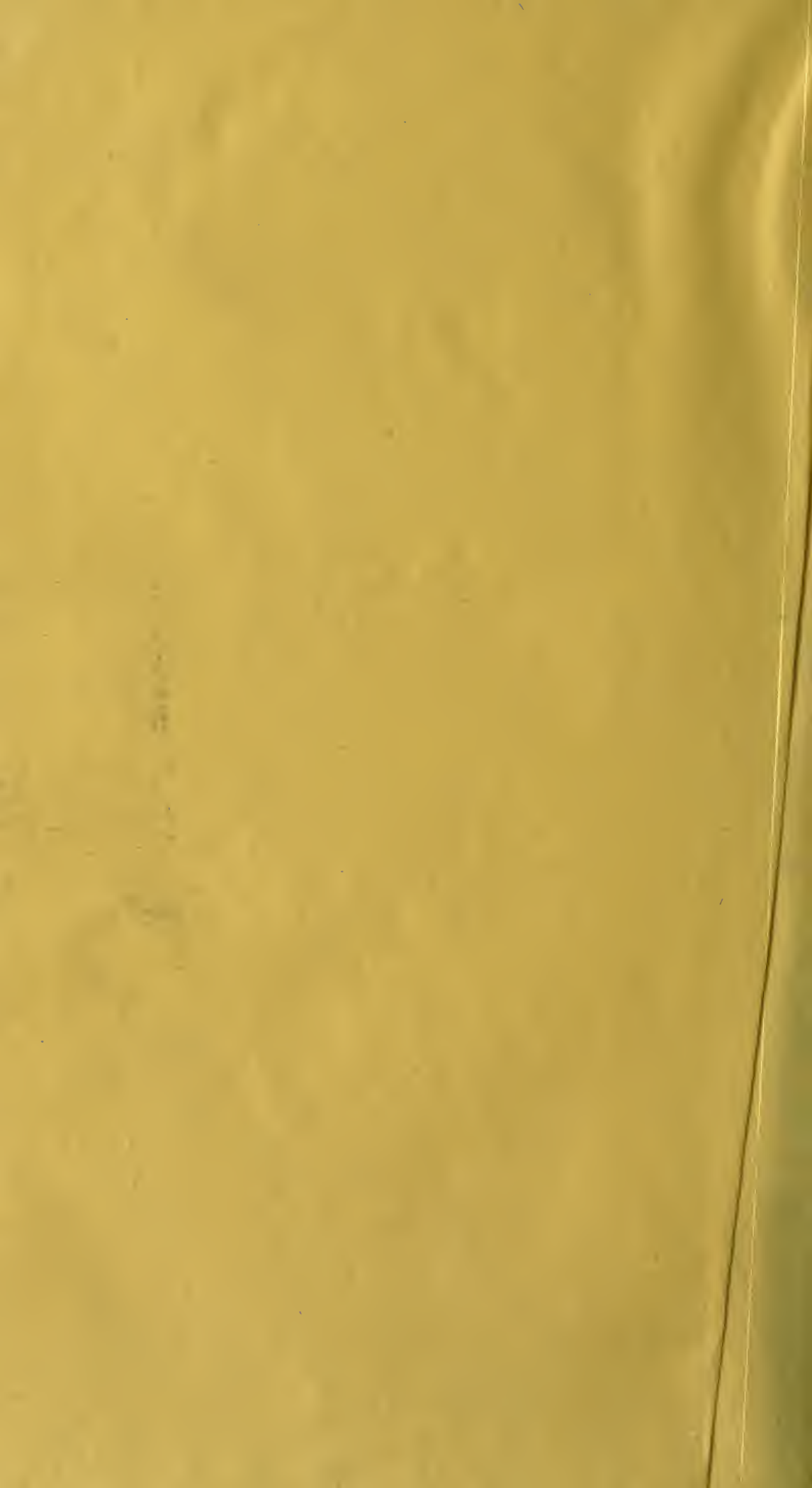
लड़े केह पतिसाह विमुहां घड़ौ लसकरां ।... , etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.









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