

HISTORICAL MIS-STATEMENT ABOUT RAJPUTS

Asharamsingh Rathore

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Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, Vol Lvii. (57) Part, No. II-1888 A.D. (New Series. No. CCLXXXV. 275) Edited by the philological Secretary. Published by the Asiatic Society, Calcutta in 1888 A.D., (Page 71, line 28th)..... The only lady of Jodhpur wedded to Akbar (Jahangir's father) was Rukmawati, the daughter of Rao Mall Dev by his concubine Tipu. She had been given away in marriage to Akbar by (Udai Singh) the son of Mall Dev.

2 – Another Jodhpur princess Manmati, the daughter of Mota Rajah Udaisingh, was married in the Samvat year 1645 (A.D. 1588) to Jahangir himself, who named her Jagat Gosayin or Mistress of the world. Prince Khurram, afterwards the emperor Shah Jahan, was born of her.

Page 72a sister of Paharkhan, uncle of Raja Mansingh and a brother of Bhagwandas..... was in Akbar's harem.

(a) Jahangir's mother was the elder daughter of Raja Bharmall Kachhwaha of Amber (Jaipur). She had been married to Akbar, according to Abu-I-Fazl, at Sambhar in H. 969 (A.D. 1562) Vide Akbarnama Vol. II Page. 198. The Page in the Bibliotheca Indica (a collection of Oriental works) Edition in 157.]

Like Abu-I-Fazl, the other Muhammadan authors have, through prejudice, omitted the name of his lady in their narrative of Jahangir's birth.

But Munshi Sujan Rai who is considered a reliable authority by the Persian authors, and most likely derived information relating to Jahangir's birth from the contemporaries of Akbar and Jahangir, plainly says in his Khulasatu Tawarikh (Mss. pp. 221 written in the 40th year of Alamgir's reign. H. 1107-A.D. 1697) that Jahangir was born of the daughter of Raja Bharmall Kachhwaha, in H. 977 (A.D. 1570) which is also the uniform statement of the Mirat-i-Aftab Nume (Mss. P. 216. written in the 45th year of Shah Alam II's reign H. 1225. A.D. 1811 by Shah Nawaz Hashimi of Delhi) the Siraru-I-Mu Takhirin (Luck. Ed. P. 116. written in H. 1195 A.D. 1781 by Munshi sayyid Gulab Husain) and the Tarikh-i-Rashidu-ud-din Khani (P. 71 Hyderabad 1880 A.D. by Munshi Ghulam Imam Khan) The historians of Rajputana likewise agree in stating Jahangir's to have been born of an Amber princess.

(b) The grand-daughter of Bhar Mall (and daughter of Bhagwandas) was married to prince Jahangir & their nuptials were celebrated with great pomp & splendor by Akbar. Prince Khusrau was the results of the union.

Jahangir writes in his memoirs that when this Begam committed suicide by swallowing a dose of opium at Allahabad, he married another (Page 73) Jaipur

princess, the daughter of Jagat Singh (son of Mansingh & grandson of Bhagwandas.

The widow of Bairam Khan named Salimah Sultan Begam was a very intelligent lady, possessing many virtues and accomplishments she had certainly been marked to Akbar, & was the most distinguished of his wives, as Mr. Beveridge says, & commanded the respect of all the ladies in the Zanana; but the lady who had the honour of giving birth of Jahangir was a Jaipur princess a princess, Hindu by origin. (Page 73)

(Page 74) – Salimah was only a step-mother of Jahangir. His own mother was the daughter of Bhar Mall.

.....The Hindu Rajahs did not give away, their daughters voluntarily to the Muhammadan emperors; the origin of the practice is given in the following paragraphs.

When Hamayun had been expelled from India by the Pathan Sher Shah Suri and in his flight reached Iran he was taken to task by the Persian King Tahmasp, that he could not have lost his hold of India, had he been prudent enough to have contracted marriage ties with the Hindu Rajas as Babar had done. In what case, he said, the Hindu Rajas would have assisted him in times of need.

Hamayun perceived by the value of the important political dodge suggested by Tahamasp, and was determined to act up to its very letter, on his return to India, but he died no sooner than he returned.

His son Akbar was fully alive to the advantages likely to accrue by adopting such a policy and once he told Raja Bhar Mall that the relatives of the Imperial family, equal to them in rank and nobility, had been left in Turkistan and it would be a good thing if the Hindu Rajas belonging to ancient independent royal families, were to contract marriage relationship with the imperial household.

Raja Bharmall looking upon it is objectionable on religious grounds, for Hindu Rajas to marry Muhammadan princesses, preferred the alternative of giving his daughter to the emperor in marriage as stated by Sujan Rai.

(Page 75) – In his Memoirs Jahangir says that he solicited the hand of the daughter of Jagat Singh Kachhwaha, son to Raja Man Singh of Jaipur, but his suit having been rejected by Rao Bhoj of Bundi, the girl's maternal grandfather, he had a mind to return from Kabul to India to punish the Rao for his insolence, who, however, was dead before Jahangir's return.

Summary: An attempt has been made in this paper to show that Jahangir's mother was a lady, Hindu by origin, having been the daughter of Raja Bhar Mall of Jaipur, that Salimah Sultan was Jahangir's step mother, and that the Hindu Rajas did not offer their daughters voluntarily to the Muhammadan Emperors, but they gave their daughters, when solicited by the emperors, to contract marriage ties with them.

Remarks on the above paper By H. Beveridge Esqr. C.S. the Khulasatu-t Tawarikh gives Bihari Mal's daughter as the mother of Jahangir.

(Page 76)..... I still think the silence of all the leading Historians remarkable. Neither Abu-I-Fazl nor Nizamu-din nor Badaoni nor Firishtah nor Khafi Khan mentions Bihari Mall's daughter as Jahangir's mother. This cannot have been the result of bigotry, for Abu-I-Fazl as least was no bigot and he had some of the others mention the marriage of Biharimall's daughter with approval. If they approved of the marriage, why should they not have approved of its resulting in the birth of a son? They distinctly mention that Bhagwan Dass daughter was the mother of Khusru.).....

..... I have consulted the Ms. of the Tawarikh I-Salim in our Library. The statement there is exactly as price (P-19) translates it, that Jahangir married a daughter of Bihari Mall and had be her his son Khusru. This daughter might possibly be a younger sister of the one who married Akbar, but the statement that she was the mother of Khusru is certainly wrong. Undoubtedly his mother was the daughter of Bhagwan.....

..... Tod tells us that the name of Bhagwan Das is execrated in Rajputana, because he was the first who (P. 77) allied himself with the Moghul. This statement repeated in the Political History of Jaipur by Col. Brooke (Government selections, no. 65 p. 14) It is, however, certainly wrong for there is no doubt that his father had previously given his daughter in marriage to Akbar. I admit, fully, that if a Rajput lady was the mother of Jahangir, there is better authority for her having been Bihari Mall's daughter than for her having been of the Jodhpur family. I cannot find that Udai Singh or the Mota Raja gave his sister to Akbar, though he gave his daughter to Jahangir, and it would appear that Chandra Sen's introduction to Akbar and the marriage of his sister or other relative to Akbar did not take place till the 15th year of the reign, that is after Jahangir's birth. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 21-28)

The Hind Rajasthan or The annals of the native States of India, Compiled by Markand Nandshankar Mehta B.A. LL.B. and Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta

M.A. LL.B. (now Sir and Prime Minister Bikaner State) Published in 1896 A.D. at Dakor (Baroda State) Printed at Ahmedabad Times Press. Page 755-757. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 33)

Sitamau State C.I

"The Rulers of Sitamau are Rathod Rajputs, descended from the same stock as the Chief of Ratlam. This principality was first founded by Keshodas, the ILLEGITIMATE SON of Ramsinh the Raja of Ratlam. Shiv Sinh ascended the throne of Ratlam after the demise of Ramsinh. He dying without issue, the Gadi was next occupied by Keshodas, the ILLEGITIMATE SON of Ramsinh, in spite of a strong resistance offered by the leading nobility of the realm. He subsequently incurred the displeasure of the Emperor of Delhi, and had to fly from Ratlam, leaving the throne in the hands of Chhatrasal. During the latter part of Chhatrasal's reign, great disorder prevailed through out the territory, and Kesho Das, taking advantage of the prevailing anarchy appropriated to himself Sitamau and adjacent tracts of land and established a separate Chiefdom. Keshodas thus became the FIRST ruler of Sitamau." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 34)

Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan, by Lt. Col. J. Tod (edited by William Crooke C.I.E.) Vol. III Page 1337-Amber or Jaipur; -

..... but the name of Bhagwandas (1575 1592 A.D.) is execrated as the first who sullied Rajput purity by matrimonial alliance with the Islamite. His daughter espoused prince Salim, afterwards Jahangir and the fruit of the marriage was the unfortunate Khusru. (foot note – 4th Akbar had married the daughter of Bharmall).

(F.N. – pp. 1338 – It is pleasing to find almost all these outlines of Rajput history confirmed by Muhammadan writers. It was in A.H. 993 (A.D. 1586) that this marriage took place).

.....At the instigation of the celebrated Jodha Bai (daughter of Rae Singh of Bikaner) the Rajputani wife of Jahangir. Jaisingh, grandson of Jagatsingh (brother of Man) was raised to the throne of Amber,....(page 139) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 35-36)

....Udai was the first of his race who gave a daughter in marriage to a Tatar. The bribe for which he bartered his honour was splendid; for four provinces (Godwar, Ujjain, Debalpur and Badnawar) yielding 2,09,000 of snnual revenue, were given in exchange for Jodh Bai at once doubling the fisc of Marwar. (Foot note- The magnificent tomb of Jodhbai the mother of Shahjahan is at Sikandra near Agra and not far from that in which Akbar's remains are deposited Jodh

Bai is a title meaning Jodhpur lady.) Tod's Ragasthan. Vol. 1 P. 389 (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 37)

..... On the union of the Imperial house with that of Jodhpur, by the marriage of Jodh Bai to Akbar, the Emperor not only restored all the possessions he had wrested from Marwar with the exceptions of Ajmer, but several rich districts in Malwa, whose revenues doubled the resources of his own fiscal domain (Foot note – it is clear that she was wife of Jahangir not of Akbar Aini-Akbari pp. 619) Tod's Vol. II page. 965. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 37-38)

..... Raesingh and the Emperor had married sisters princess of Jaisalmer. (Vol II page. 1133) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 38)

..... The Emperor, who knew the value of such valorous subjects, strengthened the connexion which already subsisted between the Crown and the Rathors, by obtaining for prince Salim (afterwards Jahangir) Raesingh's daughter to wife. the unfortunate Parvez was the fruit of this marriage (Vol. III page. 1135) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 38)

Ajit Singh marries his daughter to Farrukhsiyar (A.D. 1716) page 1021. Vol. II. Here we must interrupt the narrative in order to supply an important omission of the bard, who slurs over the hardest of the conditions demanded of Ajit on the invasion of the Sayyid, namely, the.... giving a daughter to Farrukhsiyar, the important political results of which are related in the first part of this work.

..... Farrukhsiyar, when the empire began to totter, furnished the last instance of a Mogul sovereign marrying a Hindu Princess, the daughter of Raja Ajit singh, sovereign of Marwar (Vol. I pp. 179) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 38-39)

Later Mughals by Williams Irvine, Vol. I (1707-1720 A.D.) Edited by Sir Jadunath Sarkar M.A. C.I.E., Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University. Chapter V. Page 304 Sec. 17)

Farrukhsiyar's marriage to Ajitsingh's daughter.

.....until Rajah Ajitsingh had finished the necessary preparations for the despatch of his daughter to Dihli Shaista Khan, the Emperor's maternal uncle, was sent on 12th Jamadi I. 1127 H. (15th may 1715 to bring the bride from her home at Jodhpur. He arrived with her at Delhi on 25th Ramzan 1127 H. (23rd September 1715) & tents were erected within the palace for her reception. She

was then sent to the mansion of Amir-ul-Umara, and the preparations for the wedding were made over to Qutb-ul-mulk. Four days afterwards the Emperor repaired to the mansion of Amir-u-Umara, & there on repetition of the creed, the lady was admitted into the Muhammandan faith. The same night the marriage rite was performed by Shariyat khan the Chief Qazi. one lakh of gold coins being entered in the deed as her dower About nine o'clock in the evening Farrukhsiyar came out by the Delhi gate of the palace, seated on a moveable throne & wearing according to usage, the clothes sent to him by the bride's father, of which Khemsi Bhandari had been the bearer. The Emperor was preceded by platform on which stood women singing & dancing as they were carried along... This mixture was pressed on them by the Rajputs on the plea that it was the custom of their country. Many Muhammadans drank of it; but some objected... Farrukhsiyar returned late at night, bringing the bride with him to the palace.....

The consummation of the marriage had been delayed for a month or two by Farrukhsiyar's illness (Page 305).

-Tazkirat-us-salatin-i-Chaghtaiya. Page 156-158.

-Mirza Mouammad's Tazkira or Ibratnama. pp. 212. k. k. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 40-41)

Farrukhsiyar's widow is made over to her father Ajitsingh. At the time of setting out from Delhi, Ajitsingh. had been appointed to command the vanguard. Thereupon he commenced to make excuses on the ground that if he left his daughter. Farrukhsiyar's widow, behind him, she would either poison herself or her name & fame would be assailed. Yielding to these plans, Abdulla khan (Sayyed brothers) made the lady over to her father.

She performed a ceremony of purification in the Hindu fashion & gave up her Mohammedan attire. Then, with all her property estimated to exceed one crore rupees (pounds, 10 Lakhs) in value She was sent off to her native country of Jodhpur Great indignation was felt by the Mohammedans especially by the more bigoted class of those learned in the law. The Quazi issued a ruling that the giving back of a convert was entirely opposed to Mohammedan law. But in spite of this opposition, Abdulla Khan insisted on conciliating Ajitsingh."

(Vol. I Page 428 Chap. V. Sec. 15. on the basis on Khafi Khan's Muslim history 'Muntakhabul lubab' Vol. II published in Bibliothica Indica and Sawanihi khizari by Mohammed Umar son of Khizar khan). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 43-44)

Murder of Ajitsingh by his son. We are told that soon after Ajitsingh had made his peace and returned to Jodhpur he fell in love with the wife of his middle

son Bakhat Singh and was guilty of an incestuous intercourse. Over come with shame and touched in the tenderest point of his honour, Bakhat Singh sought his opportunity of revenge. One night when Ajit Singh drunk and stupefied, was lying fast asleep, his son stabbed him to death. (Later mughals chap Sec. 29 Page 115 Vol II). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 45)

The origin of the Rajpoot Kshatriyas by Haricharan Bandhu Murshidabad, 1929 A.D. page 47.....

"The interpolations in the Purans about the origin of the Rajpoot Kshatriyas ... In almost all the Dictionaries, compiled in Sanskrit, Bengali or Hindi within the last fifty years, the Rajpoots are declared to be a mixed caste born of Kshatriya father and Karan or Vaishya mother. The cause and basis of such assertions are the two verses interpolated in two Puranas as quoted. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 54-55)

History of the Rathors By Pandit Ramkaran Asopa, Vidya Ratna, of Historical Department, Jodhpur, Page 309 line 19.

..... Durgadas went to Ujjain & died an exile on the bank of the Sipra, In his memory a Chhatri has been erected and is now called the Rathor Chhatri. For his (Ajit Singh) unwisdom, in giving up such a loyal & devoted servant as Durgadas, a poet wrote as follows.

इण घर आहिज रीत, दुरगो सफरां दागियो ॥

En Ghar Ahij Rit, Durgo Safra Dagiyo.

A century later, another Maharaja of Jodhpur Man sinha confiscated the estates of the Sardars who had helped him before. The couplet was written at the time, and means that in this Jodhpur family, it is customary to be UNGRATEFUL as Durga was burnt on the Sipra river....(Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 56-57)

Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan or the Central and Western Rajput States of India by Lieut. Col; James Tod late Political Agent to the Western Rajputana States, published in A. D. 1828-32 (New Edition 1920) Edited by W. Crooke, C. I. E., D. Sc., B. A., F. R. A. I. Ret. I. C. S. Vol. II Page 818,

"The Chief of Pokaran..... It is a family which has often shaken the foundation of the throne of Marwar. During four generations have its bold & turbulent chiefs made the most resolute of these monarchs tremble Devisinghthe throne of Marwar is within the sheath of my dagger," was the boast, as elsewhere mentioned of this haughty noble to his sovereign. His son, Sabalsingh, followed his father's steps & even dethroned the great Bijai Singh a

cannon shot relieved the prince from this terror of his reign. Sawaisingh his son & successor acted the same part towards Raja Bhim, & was involved in the civil wars which commenced in 1806, when he set up the pretender. Dhokalsingh. The catastrophe of Nagor, in which Amir Khan acted the assassin of the Champawat and all his associates, relieved Raja Man from the evil genius of his house; & the honours this prince heaped on the son of the Champawat in giving him the first office in the State, were but a trap to ensnare him, From this he escaped or his life & the honours of Pokaran would have been lost together.

Tod's Rajsathan Vol II page 1067.

.....(Devisingh of Pokaran)...While the Raja would lament the distracted state of his country, inroads of the hill tribe and the depredations of his own chiefs. Devisingh of Pokaran would reply "Why trouble yourself about Marwar? it is in the sheath of my dagger" By dissimulation & an apparent acquiescence in their plans, he not only eluded suspicion, but availing himself of their natural indolence of character, at length obtained leave not only to entertain some men of Sind as guards for the town but to provide supplies for their subsistence

Tod's Rajasthan Vol. III (Crooke Edition 1920 A. D.) Page 1271.

.....Dunara and Manzil the fief of the loyal Durgadas, are now in the hands of the traitor Salimi (Thakur of Pokaran)..... (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 62-64)

The Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Leading Families in Central India, by Lient. Col. C.E. Luard C.I.E., I.A., M.A., Published by authority (Government of India Press) page 2 line 37 (Origin of Rajputs)

Rathor – The mythical descent of this clan is according to Tod not well determined, They themselves have always laid claim to descent from Jaychandra, the Ruler of Kanauj, and on the strength of this a Rathor dynasty was at one time supposed to have held this Kingdom. Epigraphic discoveries have, however, shown this to be myth. There never was at any time a Rathor dynasty of Kanauj ruling under this name. The records of the Kanauj rulers, which are very numerous, state they are of Gahadavala, that is Gharwar lineages. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 71)

The Indian Antiquary. (A Journal of Oriental Research) Bombay, Vol XI., A. D. 1882 May, page 117, Honorific Class names in the Punjab by Lieut R. C. Temple, F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S. &c. Page 117, Line 41.

"Ahluwalia for Kalal, low caste publican, dealer in spirituous liquors, abkari contractor or distiller. This name is based on a story which is probably a legend only and not historical. Ahluwalia is the surname of the Kapurthala Rajas and the name is thus accounted for (Griffin's Rajas, of the Punjab pp. 452-53) Sadaosingh, the founder of the village of Ahlu (whence the name Ahluwalia) near Lahore, has a younger brother named Sadawa, who became so ill for love of a Kalal girl, that he was allowed to marry her, the Kalals stipulating that the bridegroom's family should all be called Kalals and marry only into Kalal families. Hence all Ahluwalias were called Kalals and vice versa. The chances are that the Kapurthals Rajas were always really Jat Kalals by caste". (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 73-74)

The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. VII. (I to K) by W.W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India (Second Edition). Page 441-442 Lines, 39 and 42 Published in 1886 A.D.

..... the village of Ahlu, whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. THE CHIEFS OF KAPURTHALA ARE SIKHS OF THE KALAL TRIBE..... Kapurthala has been the capital of the Ahluwalia Chiefs since its conquest by Sardar Jassa Singh in 1780 A.D. in 1849, Sardar Nihal Singh was created a Raja. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 75)

The Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Leading Families in Central India, by Lieut. Colonel C. Eckford Luard, C.I.E., I.A., M.A. (Oxon) Political Agent, Sehore, C.I. Page 27, published in 1923 A.D.

Maihar-Baghelkhand. The family lays claim to Kachhawaha descent, a claim which is not however, admitted by the Jaipur and other Kachhawaha families Raja Brijnath Singh has married daughter of Maharaj Chattersingh of Semlia and uncle of the Ruler of Sailana in Malwa The Raja is a member of the Chamber Princes.' The Ruler is entitled to a salute of nine guns.' the hereditary title of Raja was conferred in 1869. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 76-77)

The family of the Ruling Prince (Patiala) belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the Chaudrayat of office of Revenue collector of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi, by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul Received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office, he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind and from the Second the Patiala family....." – Memoranda

on the Indian States P. 127 (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 77-78)

Aitchison, C.U. Treaties, Engagements and Sanads published by Authority-Foreign Department, Government of India) Third Edition. 1907 A.D. Page 139
..... Jodhpur became tributary to the Emperor Akbar. The family gave several daughters in marriage to the Imperial family and furnished some distinguished Generals to the Imperial army. About the beginning of last century Raja Ajit Singh became a party to the triple alliance with Udaipur and Jaipur to throw off the Muhammadan yoke. It was one of conditions of this alliance that the Chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpur should regain the privilege of marriage with the Udaipur family which they had forfeited by contracting matrimonial alliances with the emperors on the understanding that the off-spring of the princesses of Udaipur (Mewar) should succeed to the State in preference to all other children. The quarrels to which this stipulation gave rise induced the aspirants to power to invoke the help of the Mahratha leaders in support of their claims and ultimately led to the subjection of all the Rajput States to the court of Poona. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 80)

Page 89..... Raja Bhagwandas was the first Rajput chief who allied himself by marriage with the Muhammadan Emperor of Delhi. At a latter period the Rajas of Jaipur united with Udaipur and Jodhpur to resist the Muhammadan power. To obtain the privilege of remarrying with the Udaipur family, which the Jaipur chiefs had forfeited by matrimonial alliances with the Emperors, they agreed, on the occasion of such alliances, that the issue of the Udaipur princess should succeed to the State in preference to elder sons by other wives. This attempt to set aside the rights of elder sons brought great disasters both on Jaipur and Udaipur. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 81)

Rajputana Gazetteer Vol. III A. (The Westers Rajputana States Residency) by K.D. Erskine, Resident, Jodhpur. Page 13 published in 1909 A.D.

..... In the sixteenth century we hear of the Turkomen Governor of Umarkot, under the Arghun dynasty, marrying the daughter of a Chief of Jaisalmer, and the son of this marriage was Khan-i-Zaman, a distinguished General of his time in Sind, which was then on friendly political terms with Jaisalmer. The Beglarnamah mentions the deputation of Khan-i-Zaman on a mission to Rawal Har-raj (Bhati) with a robe of honour from Mirza Jan Beg of Sind. The name of Rawal Bhim appears in the Ain-i-Akbari in the list of Mansabdars (commanders) of 500 and Jahangir described him as a man of rank and influence (See Tuzak-i-

Jahangiri page 159) Bhim's daughter had been married to me when I was Prince and I had given her the title of "Malikah-i-Jahan". This alliance was made because her family had always been faithful to our house." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 82-83)

Rise of Christian Power in India by Major B.D. Basu. Allahabad Second Edition. (Prabasi Press, Calcutta). Page 866

"The Rajputs, who from motives of pride practiced infanticide, were not ashamed to give their daughters to Muhammadans Chiefs and Nobles to grace their "Harems" as wives or rather as concubines". (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 84)

The Illustrated weekly of India, Bombay, Vol. LIV. No. 15 Dated 9th April 1933. Page 40.

The Late 'Ranji'.

..... In 1856 (H.H. Sir) Vibhaji also married three (some say four) Mohammedan sisters, but it was strongly maintained that no son of any one of them could have a legal right to succeed to the Princedom since they were not, "legal" wives. In, 1857 the eldest of these Mahomedans had a son Kaloji, or Kaloobhai and he, as a matter of fact, was recognized as heir to the Princedom in 1870. In 1875 Kaloobhai had a son Lakhoji, but in 1877 he was accused of plotting against Sir Vibhaji, was deposed from his position as heir, and expelled from the country..... In 1882 one of the Mahomedan wives gave birth to a son Jaswantsinghji..... and the Indian Government recognized Jaswantsinghji who became Jam (ruler) in 1895, Ranjit Singhji received Rs. 10,000/- annually from the State, and went to England to complete his education. He himself declared "I had not only a prior, but according to Rajput law, a better claim to the succession than" Jaswant Singhji". The question was raised in the House of Commons, but Jaswant Singhji was not disturbed in his princedom of Nawanagar. (Jamnagar)". (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 85-86)

Rajputana Gazetteer. Vol III A. Bikaner State Page 318 (Raja Raisingh of Bikaner)

..... (Rai Singh) his daughter was married to Prince Salim (afterwards the Emperor Jahangir) their son Parwez being one of those who unsuccessfully strove for the empire with Shanjahan (The Raja sent fine presents with his

daughter and felt highly honoured by the alliance Vide Tabakat-i-Akbari). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 87)

Rajputana Gazetteer Vol III Jodhpur State Maharaja Ajit Singh Rathor. Page 63. Yet Ajit Singh's troubles were not over his eldest son (Abhai Singh) was taken to Delhi as an hostage and he was compelled, among other things, to pay capitation-tax, tolerate the killing of king, himself repair to the Imperial court and give his daughter (Indra Kunwar) in marriage to Farrukhsiyar. (The last instance of a Moghal sovereign marrying a Hindu Princess). retarding the celebration of the nuptials between him and the Rathor Princess..... (Page 64 (Ajit Singh) returned to Jodhpur with his daughter, the late King's widow and left his son Abhai Singh behind at Delhi (According the Muntakhab-ul-Lubab) he took back his daughter with all her jewels and treasure and valuables, amounting to a crore of Rupees in value. According to a report he made her throw off her Musalman dress dismissed her Muhammadan attendants and sent her to her native country. In the reign of no former emperor had any Rajah been so presumptuous as to take his daughter after she had been married to a king and admitted to the honour of Islam. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 87-88)

Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan by Col. James Tod. Political Agent. Udaipur-Mewar Part I page 276. (Edited by Crooke 1920 A.D.)

Persian descent of the Ranas of Mewar.

..... the Maasirul-Umara from which the following is a literal translation. "It is well known that the Rajas of Udaipur are exalted over all the princes of Hind. Other Hindu Princes, before they can succeed to the throne of their fathers must receive the Khushka or Tilak of regality and investiture; from them..... The Khushka of these princes is made with human blood; their title is Rana and they deduce their origin from Noshirwan-Adle (The Jst) who conquered the many countries of Hindusthan. During his life-time hi son Noshizad, whose mother was the daughter of Kaiser of Rum, quitted the ancient worship and embraced the faith of the Christians, and with numerous followers entered Hindustan..... but his issue remained in Hindustan from whom are descended the Ranas of Udaipur.....

(Page 275) Let us see what Abul Fazl says of the descent of the Ranas from Nushirwan; "The Chief of the State was formerly called Rawal but for a long time past has been known as Rana. He is of the Gahlot clan, and pretends to descent from Nushirwan the Just. An ancestor of this family through the vicissihides of fortune came to Berar and was distinguished as the Chief of Narnalah. About eight hundred years previous to the present time Narnalah

was taken by the enemy and many were slain. One Bapa, child was carried by his mother, from this scene of decollation to Mewar and found refuge with Rajah Mandlikh, a Bhil. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 90-91)

Tod's Rajasthan, Vol III page 1289
(Crooke Edition, London)

Assassination of Mir Bijar Talpura but Bijar, who was of a violent and imperious temperament, became involved in hostilities with the Rathores regarding the possession of Umarkot. It is asserted that he not only demanded tribute from Marwar, but a daughter of the Rathor Prince to wife, setting forth as a precedent his (Bijey Singh's) grandfather Ajit. who bestowed a wife to Farrukhsiyar.

(Page 1291) Chor Village (Umarkot)..... The Sodha and the Jareja connecting links between the Hindu and Muslim..... The present Rana of the Sodhas has set the example, by giving daughters to Mir Gulam Ali and Mir Sorab and even to the Khosa Chife of Dadar; and in consequence his brother princes of Jaisalmer, Bag and Parkar, though they will accept a princes to wife (because they can depend on the purity of her blood), yet will not bestow a daughter on the Rana, whose offspring might perhaps grace the heram of a Bloch.... The females of this desert region, being reputed very handsome have become almost an article of matrimonial traffic; and it is asserted, that if a Sindi hears of the beauty of a Dhatiani he sends to her father as much grain as he deems an equivalent and is seldom refused her hand..... (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 92-93)

Marwar Census Report, 1891 A.D. (The Castes of Marwar State illustrated) published by order of the Marwar Darbar. Printed at the State Press, Jodhpur page 114:

The Mohnot-Rao Rajpal Rathor, who was the ruler of Kher (Marwar) had a son Mohansi, who went to Jeysulmere where he took a fancy to the daughter of the Dewan of the State, who was a Srimal by caste. The Diwan complained against Mohansi to the Rawal who brought about the conversion of the latter in order to marry the "lady of his love" in about the Samvat year 1931 (1334 A.D.) The descendants of his former wife, who was a Bhati by caste, are denominated Mohnia Rathor whereas those of the latter are known as Mohnots (Mohnot Oswal Banias). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 94-95)

Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan By Col. Tod Vol. III page 1361 (Crooke Editions).

Prithisingh II A.D. 1778 PIRTHISINGH II a minor succeeded under the guardianship of the mother of his younger brother, Pratap. The queen regent a Chondawatui (Sisodani i.e. of Sisodiya family) was of so ambitious and resolute character, but degraded by her paramour, Firoz a Fildan or elephant driver whom she made member of her council which disgusted the chiefs, who alienated themselves from court and remained at their estates. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 96)

Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan By Col. J. Tod Vol. III page 1339-40 (Oxford-Crooke Editions-1920):

..... At the instigation of the celebrated Jodha Bai (daughter of Rae Singh of Bikaner) the Rajputani wife of Jahangir, Jaisingh, grandson of Jagatsingh (brother of Man), was raised to the throne of Amber, to the no small jealousy, says (Page 355 of First Edition of 1830) the chronicle, of the favourite queen, Nur Jahan. It relates that the succession was settled by the emperor and the Rajputani in a conference at the balcony of the seraglio, where the emperor saluted the youth below as Raja of Amber, and commanded him to make his Salaam to Jodhabai as the source of this honour. But the customs of Rajwara could not be broken; it was contrary to etiquette for a Rajput chief to Salaam; and he replied; 'I will do this: to any lady of your majesty's family, but not to Jodha Bai'; upon which she good-naturedly laughed, and called out, "It matters not, it give you the Raj of Amber." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 111-112)

The History of Kathiawad by Capt. H.W. Bell – Page 261.

Page 252

"In April of the following year (1893 A.D.) His Highness Sir Vibhaji of Jamnagar died, and was succeeded by his son Jaswant Singhji, during whose minority an administrator Major W.P. Kennedy was appointed to rule the State and to safeguard the young Chief's interest."

Page 260

"The British Administration of Nawanagar came to an end in March 1903 A.D. when the young Jam. H.H. Jaswant Singhji was seated on the gaddi of his ancestors by Mr. H.O. Quin who was acting as Agent to the Governor."

"..... this year (1906 A.D.) which was marked by the death of H.H. Jaswant Singhji, the youthful Jam of Nawanagar. He left no heir, and HIS COUSIN RANJJI SINGHJI who had before the birth of Jam Jaawant Singhji been adopted with the idea of succeeding to the gaddi was selected to the Jam, being installed by

the Agent to the Governor on March 7, 1907 A.D." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 117-118)

Guide and History of Moghal Buildings Agra by Mr. Kaleykhan, Sikandra 3rd Edition 1929 A.D. Page 91 Line 9

Palace of Jodha Bai – She was the daughter of Maharaja Udaysingh Rathor. Her original name was Manmati. She was married with Jehangir in 1585 in the life time of Akbar. She is buried in the village Bhogipura in Agra. This building is erected by Red Sandstone. In the middle of the building is the temple. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 118)

Ras Mala by Mr. A.K. Forbes Vol. II page 123

..... (on the death of Ajit) the Ranees prepared to become Saties, they took with them Abhesingh's younger brother, Anandsingh, Raesingh and Kishoresingh, in order that their eyes might not be put out according to the Jodhpur custom'. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 118-119)

Tod's Rajasthan, Page 966 Part II Mota Raja Udaisingh, Sacrifice of a Brahman Daughter:

It was on the Raja's return from court to his native land that he beheld the damsel, and he determined, notwithstanding the sacred character of her father and his own obligations as the dispenser of law and justice; to enjoy the object of his admiration. The Brahman was an Ayapanthi or votary of Ayamata, whose shrine is at Bhavi Bilara. These sectarians of Maru, very different from the abstinent Brahmans of Bengal, eat flesh, drink wine and share in all the coninon enjoyments of life with the martial spirits around them. Whether the scruples of the daughter were likely to be easily over come by her royal tempter, or whether the Raja threatened force, the Khyat does not inform us, but as there was no other course by which the father could save her from pollution but by her death, he resolved to make it one of vengeance and horror. He dug a sacrificial pit and having slain his daughter, cut her into fragments and mingling therewith pieces of flesh from his own person, made the Homa, or burnt sacrifice to Ayamata, and as the smoke and flames ascended he pronounced an imprecation on the Raja; "Let peace be a stranger to him and in three pahars (about three hours) three days and three years, let me have revenge!" Then exclaiming, "My future dwelling is the Dabhi (Tapi) Baori!" sprung into the flaming pit..... (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 119-120)

The Castes of Marwar State (Census 1891 A.D.) by Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh, Secretary to the Musahib-Ala Marwar State and Census Superintendent of Marwar. Page 65. Line 5. Chotia Joshi (Pushkarnas) Published by order of the Marwar Darbar in 1894 A.D.

"Chotia Joshi They do not observe the Holi festival, nor do they like to see its flame, as they believe that one of their ancestors, had formerly been a victim to it. Every one is aware of the horrid tale of an Aya Punthi Brahman on whose virgin daughter as Col. Tod mentions, Raja Udaysingh had cast an eye." In order to save her from pollution, "Says Col. Tod," He dug a sacrificial pit and having slain his daughter, cut her into fragments and mingling therewith pieces of flesh from his own person, made the Homa or burnt sacrifice to Aya Mata and as the smoke and flame ascended, he pronounced an imprecation on the Raja. Let peace be a stranger to him and in three pahars, three days, and three years let me have revenge," Then exclaiming, "My future dwelling is the Dabi Baori (properly Tapi Baori) sprung into the flaming pit."..... (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 121-122)

(Page 317. Part 1. Tods.) The recovery of Chitor.... As he (Rana Hammir) approached Chitor, the five sons of the Chauhan (Maldeo Sonagra) advanced to meet him, but on the portal of the city no Toran or nuptial emblem, was suspended. He, however, accepted the unsatisfactory reply to his remark on this indication of treachery and ascended for the first time the ramp of Chitor. He was received in the ancient halls of his ancestors by Rao Maldeo (Chouhan Sonagra), his son Banbir and other Chiefs, with folded hands. The bride was brought forth and presented by her father without any of the solemnities practised on such occasions; the knot of their garments tied and their hands united and thus they were left. The family priest recommended patience and Hamir retired with his bride to the apartments allotted for them. Her kindness and vows of fidelity overcame his sadness upon learning that he had married a widow. She had been wedded to a Chief of the Bhati tribe, shortly afterwards slain, and when she was so young as not to recollect even his appearance. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 127)

A History of Sind Vol. II by Mirza Kalichbeg Fredunbeg. Deputy Collector (Translated from Persian books). Page 163. Published in 1902 A.D.

...In this year (1184. H.=1770 A. D.) the Rao of Kachh gave the hand of a daughter of his cousin Wessuji in marriage to the Mian (King Ghulam Shah Kalhora) and the marriage was celebrated with great pomp and splendour on both the sides. In consideration of this relation- ship the town of Busta Bandar and Lakhpat Bandar and others that had been conquered by the Mian, were

returned to the Rao (of Kutch Bhuj State). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 128-129)

The Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Leading Families in Central India, by Liert. Colonel C. E. Luard, C.I.E., I.A. M.A. Published by Authority (Government of India Press). Third Edition, 1923 A. D. Page 2 line 37 (ORIGIN OF RAJPUTS).

"In this connection the use of the term Rajput is interesting. It is not met in the early books and only comes into use about the 10th century. There is no doubt that the term Rajaputra (or King's son) was a convenient expression devised by Brahmans to designate those new ruling clans which had taken the place of the early Kshatriya caste.

On the sudden fall of the brief empire of Harshavardhana these communities were left free to follow their own devices and appeared as the Rajput clans of mediaeval days. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 132-133)

SENGAR – Claim descent from the Sringa Rishi, implying mixed Brahman and Rajput descent. Traditions states that they came from Kanauj and migrated to Dhar whence they were driven into southern Rewa. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 133)

SISODIAS - One of the Solar race.. Epigraphic researches have now thrown light on the origin. It proves its descent from one Guhadatta (i.e. Guhilot) of Nagar Brahman extraction. The family originally Brahman merged into the early intermediate class of Brahman- Kshatriya, untimely becoming pure Rajput. The foreign extraction of the clan is also clearly shown. The BARWANI RANA also CLAIMS TO BE A SESODIYA but his RELATIONSHIP is NOT TRACEABLE. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 134)

CHANDELS - They claim Chandravanshi lineage, but the tale that their ANCESTRESS, a daughter of the family priest of the Gaharwars, had dalliance with the moon, suggests that some obscure marriage connection had been formed which this legend was invented to conceal. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 134-135)

DIKHIT - Are of Surya-Vanshi lineage..... Apparently an admixture of Kayasth blood has taken place and they have now lost their status. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 135)

GUJAR - Mention of the rise of this clan has already been made under the Agnikulas.... Some lists include the Bargujars, and apparently a section of the tribe which rose to eminence in later times, (Vide, Ibbetson, Punjab Ethnography. Page 481) among the thirty six Royal house, but they are often omitted. The Bargujars rose to some importance round Alwar whence they were driven by the Kachhwahas. In Central India the Samthar Ruler and the Sikarwaris in Northern Gwalior claim Bargujar descent. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 135)

The history of Kathiawad by Capt. H. Wilderforce Bell lately Political Agent, Sorath 1916 A. D. Page 124 :-

Jhala Raisinghji at Dharangadhra.

In A. D. 1718 Jam Raisinghji of Nayanagar (Jamnagar) had been murdered by his brother Hardholji, who usurped the dominions of the rightful heir, Jadeja Tamachi, the infant son of Raisinghji. A Slave girl concealed the child in a box and fled to Kachh where she sought the boy's aunt, Bal Ratnaji; to aid him to recover his lawful possessions. The Bai took up her nephew's case and wrote to her brother Pratap Singhji Jhala of Halwad, asking him to marry his daughter to the Victory of Gujarat, Sarbuland. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 137-138)

Tods Rajasthan Vol. III page 1537 Kotah State.

"Zalim Singh Jhala retires to Mewar..... having dared to cross his master's path in love, lost his favour and the office of Faujdar, which he had attained in his twenty first year. It is probable he evinced little contrition for his offence, for the confiscation of Nanta soon followed." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 138-139)

"Memoranda on the Indian States, Second Edition Page 40.

"The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 140)

Memorandum on the Indian States, page 50.

"Samthar is the only GUJAR State in Bundelkhand." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 140)

Memoranda on the Indian States. (Corrected up to the 1st January 1932) Published by the Government of India Foreign Department in 1933 A.D. Second Edition. Page 33, Narsingharh State C.I.

..... The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmar Rajputs was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth Century by two cousins, named Mohansingh and Parasram who assumed the titles of 'Rawat' and 'Diwan' and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of Camels came from Mewar in A.D. 1442 (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 141)

Memoranda on the Indian States 1932. Published by Authority (Foreign Department of India) in 1933 A.D. Page 260

Ambliara – area 80 sq. miles, Annual Revenue 93,000. The family (of Thakur) belongs to the clan of Kolis known as Khants but claim descent from Chauhan Rajputs of Sambhar and Ajmer.

The present Thakur Keshri Sinhaji Zalimsinhaji invested with the powers of the Taluka on 7th May 1908. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sardarsinhaji was born in September 1923. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 143)

Memoranda on the Indian States, published by authority by Government of India (Political & Foreign Deptt.) page 262:-

The Ruling family of Ghodasar (Mahikantha Agency) is said originally to have belonged to the Rajput clan who by intermarrying with Koli women have lost their status as Rajputs and became known as Dabhi Kolis. Thakur Fatehsingh the Ruling Thakur, was educated at the Scott College, Sadra and was invested with powers in August 1930. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 143-144)

Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. VIII (1884 A.D.) Gujrat (Kathiawar). Page 529, Line 11:- In comparatively modern times the Lathi Chieftain bestowed a daughter in marriage on Damaji Gaekwar giving with her as a dowry the Talukah of Chabbaria, now called after Damaji, Damnagar. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 144)

The Rulers of India and the Chiefs of Rajputana (1550 to 1897 A.D.) Page 11. By Brig. Surg. T.H. Hendley, C.I.E. V.D., I.M.S. Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana and Residency Surgeon, Jeypore (Rajputana):-

Page 11 Both Akbar and his son Jahangir had, amongst their wives, several of Hindu origin. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 145-146)

Page 12 : His (Jahangir) mother was the daughter of Rajah Bharmal of Amber. He was born on August 31st 1569 A.D. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 146)

Page 13 : He (Shahjahan) was born at Lahore on January 5, 1593; and his mother Balmati (Manvati) was the daughter of Rajah Udaisingh, son of Rajah Maldeo of Jodhpore. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 146)

Page 16 : Line 25 His (Farrukhsiyar) nuptials with the daughter of Rajah Ajitsingh of Marwar were celebrated with unprecedented splendor in the year 1761 A.D. (1128 A.H.) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 146)

Page 17 : Bahadur Shah II the last King of Delhi His mother's name was Lalbai. A stipend or pension of one lakh of rupees monthly was allowed him by the British Government. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 146)

Page 32 : Bhagwandas (of Jaipur) gave his daughter in marriage to Prince Salim (afterwards Jahangir) son of Akbar and according to other authorities he had also the emperor himself for his son in law. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 147)

Page 33 : Sawai Raja Jaisingh (founder of modern city of Jeypore) He made one great mistake however which nearly led to ruin overtaking both Jeypore and Udaipore. A treaty was agreed upon between these States and Jodhpur for common defence against the Mohamedan power, but unfortunately a stipulation was made in order to obtain the privilege of remarrying into the Udaipur family, which had been forfeited, that the sons of an Udaipur queen should succeed to the thrones of Jeypore and Jodhpore even in the event of these being elder boy by other wives..... (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 147)

Page 35, Line 7..... Udaisingh (of Jodhpur) became tributary to Akbar, to whom he gave his sister Jodhbai (Rukmavati) in marriage. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 147)

Page 36, Line 30 : (Rao Rai Singh of Bikaner) This prince was brother-in-law of the emperor Akbar, who bestowed high honours upon him. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 148)

The History of India as told by its own Historians (The Muhammadan Period). The posthumous papers of the late Sir H.M. Eliot K.C.B. Edited and continued by Prof. J. Dowson M.R.A.S. Staff College, Sandhurst London 1877 A.D. Vol. VII Printed at London in 1877 A.D. Page 231.

Raja Jaswant (of Jodhpur) when he fled from the encounter with Aurangzeb, betook himself to his own country. Women, especially Rajput women, have often a higher sense of honour than men and for this reason will rather bear the torture of fire than suffer disgrace. Raja Jaswant's Chief wife was a daughter of Raja Chattarsal. She strongly condemned her husband's conduct, one refused to sleep with him. In conversation she would express her censure both by words and hints. The Raja was stung to the quick by her reproaches, so he sent a letter by his Vakils Aurangzeb asking forgiveness of his offences. After his apology was accepted he proceeded to court where he was graciously received, presented with many gifts and confirmed in his Mansab.

(Vide Muntakhabu-I-Lubab of Md. Hashim Khafikhan. Text Vol. II page 42) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 148-149)

Eliot's Vol. VII P. 237

Aurangzeb appointed Amirkhan with ten thousand horse to punish TRAITOR RAJA JASWANT. He also joined to this force Rai Singh Rathor, a nephew of Raja Jaswant who had a family feud with his uncle.

(Vide Muntakhabu-I-Lubab of Md. Hashim Khafikhan. Text Vol. II page 61) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 149)

Eliot's History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. VIII P. 447

(Second year of the reign. 1124 A.H. = 1712 A.D. Upon the accession of Muhammad Farrukhsiyar, the Rajputs did not show proper allegiance and therefore Amirul-Umara Hussain Ali Khan and the Emperor's maternal uncle Shayista Khan were sent against them with other Amirs and a suitable army Husain Ali consequently concluded a peace with Ajitsingh, the Raja agreeing to pay tribute, to send his daughter for Farukhsiyar and his son to pay homage. Having made this settlement Amirul Umra left Shayista Khan, the King's uncle to bring the girl, while he went on to Court. (Vide Muntakha- bul Lubab, Text Vol. II P. 737) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 149-150)

Elliot's History of India, VI. VII. Page 473. (Ninth year of the reign 1131 A. H.=1719 A. D.)

"Maharaja Ajitsingh although he was father- in-law to the Emperor, had become a firm ally of the Minister. (Vide Muntakhabul-lubab, Text. Vol. II Page 749). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 150)

Elliot's History of India. Vol. VII. P. 483

At that time Maharaja Ajitsingh took back the Maharani his daughter, who had been married to Farrukhsiyar, with all his jewels and treasure and valuables, amounting to a Kror of rupees in value, according to report he made her throw off her Musalman dress, dismissed her Muhammad attendants and sent her to her native country: In the reign of no former Emperor had any Raja been so presumptuous as to take his daughter after she had been married to a king and admitted to the honour of Islam. (Vide Muntakhabul Lubab Text. vol. II Page 831).

(Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 150-151)

Elliot's History of India.vol. vii. (Fourth year of the reign 1071 a. h.-1661 a. D.) Page 265.

"Prince Muhamad Muazzam married (in 1071 a. h.) the daughter of Raja Rupsingh (of Kishangarh. vide Muntakhabul-Lubab vol. I pp. 128 Text). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 151)

Indian India by C. W. Waddington, M. A, C. I. E., M. V. O. Guardian to Heir apparent the Bada Mahrajumar Sahib of Jodhpur. Page 127. published in 1933.

"The far-sighted Akhbar concluded a treaty with the State which exempted Bundi from all conditions degrading to a Rajput prince, especially that OF SENDING A PRINCESS TO ROYAL HAREM and Bundi hence forward became a powerful and honoured supporter of the throne. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 151)

The Rathor dynasty of Kanauj Commonly mentioned in books is a myth. The Rajas belonged to the Gahadavala or Gaharwar clans as is expressly affirmed in the Basahi Copperplate grant of Govindra Chandra dated 1161 V.E..... The appellation Rathor applied to the Kanauj Rajas is due solely to the claim made by the "Rathor" Chiefs of Jodhpur to be descended from Raja Jaichand (V.A. Smith's Early History of Indi Fourth Edition pp. 387) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 153-154)

Gazetteer of the Bikaner State by Captain P.W. Powlett, offg. Political Agent, printed in 1874 A.D. (Reprinted at the Bikaner Government Press Bikaner in 1932 A.D.) page 10

Bika's next expedition was against Khandela in Shekhawati, Amongst the spoils was Pran Kunwar a sister of the Thakur and a widow of a Tanwar Rajput. This lady was received into Bika's zanana & become the mother of Umraji and Bisoji whose descendants subsequently became the hereditary stewards of the Mahajan and Bhukarka estates respectively, and are still families of some importance.) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 156)

"Indian India" by Col. C.W. Waddington, C.I.E. M.V.O. Retd. Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer and now Guardian to the Heir apparent Maharajkumar Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur Published in 1933. (Illustrated)

Page 77 (Jodhpur)

"Unhappily for the story which connects the RATHORES with the Royal House of Kanauj and the heroic Jaichand, the prying eye of the archaeologist has discovered in the ruins of Hathundi, an ancient town of Marwar, an inscription dated A.D. 997 which gives the names of no less than four Rathore Rajas who ruled there in the tenth century. It is therefore certain that the Rathores must have been settled in Marwar long before the Muhammedan conquest of Kanauj, and it is now supposed that the KANAUJ DYNASTY WERE PARIHAR RAJPUTS OF THE GURJARA STOCK. NOR DOES THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RATHORES OF RAJPUTANA AND THE RASHTRAKUTAS OF THE DECCAN REST UPON ANY SURE FOUNDATION. Trustworthy records, however show that Siahji was a Rathore Chieftain who held sway in Mallani at the opening of the thirteenth century, and he is justly regarded as the founder of the Jodhpur State. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 157-158)

The Indian States by Somerset Playne, F. R.G.S. Published in 1921-22 LONDON page 230 –

The earliest progenitors of the House of Patiala one of their descendants, Khewa married the daughter of a Jat Zamindar of the Naili Sidhu, the offspring of this union, was known by the caste of his mother, and the Sidhu Jat tribe, of which he was the founder, increased and grew in prosperity until it came to occupy the first position among the people inhabiting the country between the Sutlug and Jamna rivers. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 160-161)

"Rajput" monthly Magazine, LONDON. Special Coronation Number. Vol. I, No. 6, Page 32. June 1911. Edited and Published by Thakur Jessaraj Singh Seesodia, London:-

"NON RAJPUT RULING PRINCES OF INDIA"

State	Race	Province
Bamra	(Kshatriya)? Hindu	C.P.
Baroda	Mahratta (Hindu)	Bombay Presidency
Bastar	(Kshatriya)? Hindu	Madres now C.P.
Bharatpur	Jat (Hindu)	Rajputana
Cochin	(Kshatriya)? Hindu	South India
Cooch Bihar	Kshatriya? (Brahmo)	Bengal
Dewas	Mahratta (Hindu)	C.I.
Dhar	Mahratta (Hindu)	C.I.
Dholapur	Jat (Hindu)	Rajputana
Faridkot	Jat (Hindu)	Punjab
Gwalior	Mahratta (Hindu)	C.I.
Indore	Mahratta (Hindu)	C.I.
Kapurthala	Sikh (Hindu)	Punjab
Kolahapur	Mahratta (Hindu)	Bombay
Mohurbhunj	(Kshatriya)? Hindu	Orissa
Nabha	Sikh (Hindu)	Punjab
Travancore	(Kshatriya)? Hindu	S.I.

(Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 161-162)

The Life of Lieut. General H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh G.C.V.O., LL.D., by R.B. Vanward O.B.E., M.A. Principal Rajput Schools, Jodhpur, Printed at London in 1926 and published by Jodhpur State under authority. Page 183 –

"When Maharaja of Idar, Sir Pratap did a very unusual thing..... The Maharani, one of Maharaj Daulat Singh's Ranis, and two little girls dined with the guests, THE OFFICER GIVING HIS ARM TO LADY PRATAP AND SIR PRATAP TO HIS GUEST'S WIFE.... One of the other Zenana ladies had a touch of fever, and was unable to be present. On the guest asking if any pressure had been brought to hear on the ladies to make them appear, he was assured that nothing of the kind had taken place..... This time, the Khidmatgars were admitted to wait, as the previous evening, when served by the Zanana servants, the meal had been prolonged to somewhat wearisome extent. The Officer's wife asked Sir Pratap if he desired this occasion kept private, or if it might be mentioned. "Certainly" There is no reason why our ladies should not mingle with both sexes, either

European or of their own nationality." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 162-163)

"Memoranda on the Indian States". (Corrected up to the 1st Jan. 1932) Second Edition. Published in 1933 by Authority, Page 35 –

"Rajgarh State – 4. In 1831 Rawat Nawalsingh died, and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh. In 1871 Motisingh openly announced his conversion to the MUHAMMADAN RELIGION and took the name MUHAMMAD ABDUL WASEH KHAN. He received the title of "NAWAB" from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh who died in Nov. 1882 and was succeeded by his son Balbhadur Singh H.H. Raja Birendra Singh was married at Allahabad on the 1st March 1923 to the youngest daughter of Rana General Padamjang Bahadur. Son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra (Shamsher Jang Bahadur G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Prime Minister of Nepal) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 165)

Memoranda on the Indian States, 1933. Published by Government of India (Foreign & Political Deptt.). page 40 (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 166)

Memoranda on the Indian States, Page 88

Pudukkottai – The Rulers of the State claim to be Sudras and are of the Kaller tribe – a clan which formerly levied blackmail in country which lay between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 166-167)

Memoranda. Page 134

Bharatpur State – The Rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats. The story is that Balchand a descendant of Sindpal, having no family by his own wife, seized a JAT women of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur. The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 167)

Memoranda Page 218

Tripura State (Bengal) – The Raj family of Tripura like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Raja have, HOWEVER TAKEN THE STATUS OF THE KSHATRIYA CASTE AND CLAIM DESCENT

FROM THE LUNAR RACE. Their present title Barman means "Armour" – a term applicable to all Kshatriyas, and their family name was "Pha" up to 1279 A.D. The family has recently inter married freely with the stock in Manipur. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 167-168)

The Imperial Gazetteer of India by W.W. Hunter G.S.I., C.I.E. LL.B. Published by Govt. of India, Vol. VIII Page 130 Second Edition 1886 A.D.

"Khairagarh State – C.P. The Ruling family which is Raj-Gond and descended from the Royal family of Garha Mandla originally held only the small forest tract known as Kholwa below the Saletkri range, but they obtained extensive grants in 1818 both from the Mandla Princes and from the Maratha Rulers of Nagpur. The last chief Lal Fateh Singh was deposed and died in 1874. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 168-169)

"Rajputs" by Capt. A.H. Bingley, (Caste Hand Book for Indian Army) Page 10 – "Akbar's marriages to Rajput princesses – He further cemented his friendship with their Chiefs by marrying the daughters of the Rajas of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaipur. Only one of the Rajput princes proudly declined a matrimonial alliance with the Emperor – the haughty Udai Singh, Rana of Mewar, The marriage of Akbar to the daughters of Rajput princess secured the devotion of their families to his throne. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 173-174)

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..... Thus from the illegitimate progeny of Brahmans sprang several of the Rajput tribe of Oudh..... (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 174)

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..... The Gaharwars still adhered to Buddhism The Gaharwar clan is peculiar to Oudh..... and is unknown in Rajputana and the Punjab. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 174)

A Collection Of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. III. (Rajputana), Revised and continued upto 1930. by the authority of the Foreign and Political Department of Government of India. Published in 1933 A. D. Fifth Edition. (Compiled by C. U. Aitchison B. C.S.) Page 9 Udaipur Mewar-

It is the boast of the family that they never gave a DAUGHTER IN MARRIAGE TO ANY OF THE MUHAMMADAN EMPERORS and for many years THEY CEASED TO

INTER- MARRY WITH OTHER RAJPUT FAMILIES who had formed such alliances.....

Rana Amarsingh II who succeeded in 1698 formed an alliance with the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur for mutual protection against the Muhammadans. It was one of the conditions of this tripartite alliance that these Princes should regain the privilege of marriage with the Mewar family with the proviso that the sons of Mewar princesses should succeed in preference to children by other wives. (Footnote-In 1851 an attempt was made to revive this condition. In that year the Maharao of Kotah married a niece of the Maharana of Mewar and an agreement was signed by him and his son, according to which the latter was to succeed to the Kotah State, but on his death his children were to be set aside in favour of the children of the Maharana's niece. The Agent to the Governor General refused to recognise the agreement. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 177-178)

Treaties (Rajputana). by Aitchison, Revised Fifth Edition 1932. Page 114. (Jodhpur)

"When Jodhpur became tributary to the Emperor Akbar the family gave several daughters in marriage to the Imperial family, and furnished some distinguished generals to the Imperial army. About the beginning of the eighteenth century Raja Ajitsingh became a party to the triple alliance with Udaipur and Jaipur to throw off the Muhammadan yoke. It was one of the conditions of this alliance that the Rulers of Jaipur and Jodhpur should regain the privilege of marriage with the Udaipur family, which they had forfeited by contracting matrimonial alliances with the Emperors, on the understanding that the offspring of the Princesses of Udaipur should succeed to the State in preference to all other children. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 178-179)

History of India as told by its own Historians by Sir Elliot and Dowson, Vol. V. Page 273. published in 1873.

"...When he (Emperor) reached the town of Sambar, Raja Bihari Mal. one of the Chief Rajas of that country, came with great loyalty and respect, along with his son Bhagwan Das to pay his services to His Majesty. He was received with great honour and attention and his daughter, an honourable lady, was accepted by His Majesty and took her place among the ladies of the Court." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 181)

History of India as told by its own Historians (Elliot & Dowson) Vol. VI. Page 112.

Forty-ninth year of the reign. (Raja Man Singh's sister)... The death of the sister of Raja Mansingh, who was the chief favourite in the Harem of the Prince Sultan Salim, occurred at this time. This lady was ever ambitious of an ascendancy over the other inmates of the Harem, and grew violent at the slightest opposition to her will. Having one day had a quarrel with one of her rivals, she took the opportunity of the prince's absence at a hunting party, to swallow a large quantity of opium, preferring in her fury, the draught of deadly poison to the sweet waters of life. She expired before the Prince, who was recalled from his excursion by the news of her illness, could arrive and he remained for some days absorbed in grief for her loss. (vide Takmila-i-Akbarnama of Shaikh Inayatulla). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 185-186)

Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. (A brief historical record of the leading Princes and Chiefs in India together with a description of their territories and methods of administration) Published by Times of India Press, Bombay in 1930 A. D. and Introduction by Sir Walter Lawrence. Page 48. Jodhpur State.

"It may be mentioned that to the marriage of Indra Kunwar a daughter of Maharaja Ajitsingh of Jodhpur may be ascribed indirectly the rise of the British Power in India. Farrukhsiyar was afflicted with a disease which threatened to terminate fatally and, as a last resource. Mr. Hamilton a surgeon attached to a mission from the British merchants at Surat was called. He cured the malady and when asked to name his reward demanded a grant of land for a factory on Hooghly for his employees. This was accorded, and to his disinterested patriotism the British owe the first Royal grant of Firman, conferring on them territorial possession and great commercial privileges." (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 186-187)

Elliot's History of India as told by its Own Historians, Vol. V. Page 335 line 30 –arrived. Nagor on the 16th (Jumadal Akhir 977 H.-1570 A. D.)....While he was thus staying at Nagor, Raja Kalyan Mal, the Raja of Bikaner also came with his son Kai Singh to wait upon His Majesty and present his tribute. The loyalty and sincerity of both father and son being manifest, the Emperor married Kalyan Mal's daughter. For fifty days he shed the light of his Justice and equity upon the poor people of Nagor, (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 190)

History of India as told by its own Historians By Sir Elliot. Vol. V. Page 447. New Edition 1873. (Old Volume 1849 A. D.)

...Marriage of Prince Salim with the daughter of Raja Bhagwandas. Great ceremony and rejoicing. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 191)

Elliot's History, of India. Page 453. "On the 19th (Jumadas-Sani 995 A. H.) Prince Salim was married to the daughter of Raisingh, one of the great nobles. The Raja sent fine presents with his daughter and felt highly honoured by the alliance. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 191-192)

Elliot's History. PP. 456 Vo. V.

In this year (996 H.-1588) a son was born to Prince Salim (Jahangir) by the daughter of Raja Bhagwandas.

Elliot's History of India. Vol. VI. PP. 317.

As I had asked Jagatsingh, the eldest son of Raja Mansingh for the hand of his daughter. I sent to the Raja on the 16th, a sum of 80000 rupees on account of one of the nuptials ceremonies called Sachak....on the 4th Rabiul Awwal the daughter of Jagatsingh entered my Seraglio and the nuptial ceremonies were performed in the residence of Mariam-i-Zaman. Among other valuables which Raja Man Singh sent with her were sixty elephants. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 192)

Imperial Gazetteer of India, provincial Series Rajputana (Jaipur State) Page 237

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Bhagwandas gave his daughter in marriage to Salim who afterwards mounted the throne of Delhi as Jahangir. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 193)

Mahikantha Directory Vol. I. 1922 by Khan Bahadur Framroz Sorabji Master B. A. Deputy Political Agent Kathiawar, 1922. Page 184.

History of Amliyara-The Thakoles are Hindus Khant KOLIS BY CASTE. They claim their descent from Chohan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer & are said to have received the grant of Amliyara in the reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707) They are famous for the obstinate resistance they have more than once made to the Gaekwar troops, In 1768 Maharaja Sangramsinghji of Ahmednagar & Maharaja Jalamsinghji of Modasa attached Amliyara, but the then chief Bhathiji, brought a counter attack and desolated 10 villages of Ahmednagar Bhathiji defeated the combined army of Ahmednagar and Gaekwad. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 194)

The life of Lieut. General H. H. Sir Pratap Singh G. C. V. O., G. C. B., LL. D. By Principal R. B. Van wart, O B. E., M. A. Rajput High School. Jodhpur, Printed at London in 1926- Published by Jodhpur State under the authority. Page 90 :-

In 1889 the Marwar State Press, which is now worked by the Gaol Superintendent, came into being and the Marwar Gazette, hitherto A WORTHLESS RAG was published regularly as the OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE DARBAR. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 194-195)

Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. V, Page 24 by W.W. Hunter. Second Edition 1885 A.D. –

Garhwal (Tehri State) – During the mutiny of 1857, the Raja Sunder Shan Sah rendered valuable assistance to government. He died in 1859, without Legitimate issue and in accordance with the terms of the treaty, the State lapsed to Government, but in consideration of the services of Sundar Shan Sah his eldest illegitimate son Bhawanisingh, was allowed to succeed. Bhawani Singh subsequently received a Sanad giving him a right of adoption. He was succeeded in 1871 by his eldest son Pratap Sah the present ruler, who was born about 1850 A.D.

(Note – H.H. Raja Pratap Shah was succeeded in 1888 by his son H.H. Kirti Shah). (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 196-197)

The Kachhavahas claim descent from Kusa, son of Rama, and say that they came from Narvar but Narvar is the country of hunters (Nishads) and anciently there was a race called Kachhapaghata who are probably represented by modern Kachhavahas in the neighbourhood. The modern Kachhavas are an untouchable race but their rulers seem to have become Ksatriyas at some period. They have matrimonial relations with the proudest of the Ksatriya families and have got themselves affiliated to the solar race.

(See Preliminary Report on the operation in search of Mss. of Barbic chronicles Page 23-24 By Maha-Mahopadhyaya Harprasad Shastri M.A. C.I.E., F.A.S.B Vice President, Asiatic Society of Bengal 1913 A.D.) (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 198)

A Short History of Muslim Rule in India Vol. II by Prof. Ishwari Prasad M.A. D.Litt., LL.B. University of Allahabad Page 363 Second Edition 1931 A.D. –

"..... The First Rajput to join the Imperial Court was Bharmal the Kachwaha Raja of Amber..... He (Bharmal) expressed a wish to enter the Imperial Service

and strengthened his relationship by means of a matrimonial alliance. His wish was granted and on his return from Ajmer Akbar received at Sambhar the Raja's daughter whom he married. Bharmal with his son Bhagwan Das and grandson Man Singh accompanied the Emperor to Agra where he was given a Command of 5,000..... this marriage is an important event in our Country's History. (Historical Mis-statements about Rajputs; Asharamsingh Rathore; pg. 198-199)