

3:158

An Account of the Generations of the Mohils

1. Mohil, son of Rāṇo Surjan.
2. Rāṇo Hardatt.
3. Rāṇo Vairsī.
4. Rāṇo Vālhar.
5. Rāṇo Āsal.
6. Ramno Āhar.
7. Rāṇo Raiṅsī.
8. Rāṇo Sāhaṅpāl.
9. Rāṇo Lohaṭ.
10. Rāṇo Bobo.
11. Rāṇo Veg.
12. Rāṇo Māṅakrāv.
13. Rāṇo Sām̐vatsī and (13) Rāṇo Sāṅgo, both brothers [reigned], sons of Rāṇo Māṅakrāv. Rāṇo Sāṅgo [was] the daughter's son of Rav Lakhansen.
14. Mohil Ajīt Sām̐vatsīyot. Sām̐vatsī [was] the son of Māṅakrāv. Ajīt became a great Rajpūt.

Rāv Jodhojī had married his daughter to Mohil Ajīt. [Her] name [was] Rājāmbāī. Ajīt had gone to [his] father-in-law's house in Maṅḍor. In those days Rāv Jodho was powerful. The Mohils were great *sagos*; they had a lot of land. Rāv Jodhojī always was thinking about deceiving the Mohils, but among the Mohils was Ajīt, a great Rajpūt, [and] a powerful man. While he existed, the land would not come [into Rāv Jodho's hands]. Then [Rāv Jodho] perceived: "If Ajīt were killed, the land would come [into my possession]." Then Jodhojī thought about killing Ajīt. Rāv Jodhojī's *rāṅī* [was] a Bhātiyāṅi,

3:159

the mother-in-law of Ajīt. She received the information: "The Rāv will kill Ajīt." Then the Rāṅī had Ajīt's *khavās* [and] *pradhāns* informed: "The Rāv has practiced a deception against you. If you stay [here], you will suffer grief."

Upon that the *umrāvs* [and] *pradhāns* also pondered: "Ajīt upholds a vow [not] to flee; if you tell him this story, he will not believe [you and he will not leave]. Hence we should lie and have [him] mount up [to depart]." Then they all assembled and said: "A man has come from Chāpar. An army of Jāṭavs has come

upon Rāṇo Vachrāj Sāṅgāvat and the Rāṇo is in a siege. He has sent word: “If you can come upon my dying, then you should come quickly.” They said these words, upon which [Ajīt] prepared to mount [his horse]. The kettledrum was struck, and he mounted up and left. Then Rāv Jodho said: “Hey! Where is the kettledrum being struck?” Then they said: “Ajīt mounted up and departed.”

Then Rāv Jodho perceived: “He found out about the deception. If he went on living, he will give me pain.” Upon which the Rāvjī mounted up and went after [Ajīt]. Ajīt was going ahead; Rāv Jodhojī was going behind [him]. They came three *kos* from Droṇpur and five *kos* from Chāpar. Then both armies became visible [to one another].

3:160

Then Ajīt asked: “Behind us a rather large contingent is visible; whose is it?” Then they said: “Rāv Jodho had practiced a deceit against you; the Rāñjī knew [about it]. Then she had us informed: ‘You take the daughter’s husband and ride away.’ Then we deceived you and brought you this distance.” They said this thing; then Ajīt took [it] very badly. He said: “You also have reduced my strength.”

Then Ajīt came behind them with his entire contingent. He observed [them] and remained standing, [waiting]. The Rāvjī also sent forth [his men] and went [to confront Ajīt]. The weapons on both sides met [in battle]. A confrontation occurred. Ajīt died fighting along with forty-five men. The battle occurred in Gaṇoṛo village. Rāv Jodhojī killed Ajīt and turned back. He proceeded to Maṇḍor. Sister Rājām became a *satī* after Ajīt [died]. Now a very serious feud broke out between the Rāthoṛs and the Mohils. The Rāthoṛs were powerful [and] the *thākurāi* of the Mohils was strong, but there was not much unity in [their] brotherhood.

Under these circumstances, a year went by. And Rāv Jodhojī imposed a duty (*ḍāṇ*) on the land of the Mohils. After assembling [his] entire brotherhood, Rāv Jodhojī mounted up and came upon the Mohils. He killed Rāṇo Vachrāj Sāṅgāvat along with 265 [of his] men. The Mohils lost. [Their] feet came loose [from their land]. Victory was Rāv Jodhojī’s.

3:161

Kuṃvar Megho, the son of Rāv Vachu, left. Rāv Jodhojī went and sacked Chāpar. Rāv Jodhojī established [his] authority in the land [of the Mohils]. [But] Megho was powerful; the land could not be settled before Megho. And he would carry out night attacks on the army [of Rāv Jodho]. Then the Rāvjī reflected: “The land will

not come [into my hands] while Megho is living.” Upon that [thought], he stayed here two months, plundered the land, and then went back to Maṇḍor.

Kuṃvar Megho came back to Droṇpur-Chāpar. Megho sat on the throne. Megho became Rāṇo [of Mohilāvaṭī]. [He was] a great Rajpūt, a great swordsman, a great man of vision, a great, powerful man. Rāv Jodhojī made many investigations [into ways] to kill Rāṇo Megho, but [Megho] did not come into [his] hands. Megho became a great *bhomīyo*. Some years afterward Megho passed away. Then [his] brothers in the land began wrangling. Then the land was divided among the brothers. The [Mohil] *thākurāī* became weak. There were sixteen divisions [of the land]. Rāṇo Vairsal acquired Rāṇo Megho’s throne; Rāṇo [Vairsal was] the daughter’s son of Kūmbho Sīsodīyo.¹ The second son, Narbad, [was] the daughter’s son of Kāndhaḷ Riṇmalot. Vairsal sat on the throne. Vairsal became Rāṇo. He was a somewhat weak *thākur*. All the men [who] were in the brotherhood divided up the land and the brothers began to quarrel among themselves. Fights occurred daily between them. All the bodies were cut and destroyed. The *thākurāī* of the Mohils became weak.

And Rāv Jodhojī enjoyed [the rule of] Maṇḍor, [his] nearby powerful domain. The Rāvjī thought: “Today the Mohils have become weak.

3:162

[This] is a great thing.” Upon which Rāv Jodhojī assembled [the Rajpūts of] his brotherhood and came upon [the Mohil Rajpūts] Rāṇo Vairsal [and] Narbad. [Rāṇo] Vairsal [and] Narbad heard that Rāvjī Jodhojī was coming. They took their *vasī* and went away. They did not confront [him].² Rāv Jodhojī sacked Droṇpur [and] Chāpar. He put the whole land under [his] control. He established strong authority [there].

The Mohils, Rāṇo Vairsal [and] Narbad, abandoned [their] land and took to the border. For some days they stayed in Phataipur, Jūñjhñū, and Bhaṭner. Thereafter they went to Rāṇo Kūmbho in Mevār. They stayed some days there as well. Afterward they thought: “The land is lost to us. It brought [us] a powerful place [to rule]. And the land is not to return [to us] by our breath.”³ At that time the Mohil Narbad Meghāvat and the Rāṭhoṛ Vāgho Kāndhaḷot were mother’s

¹ Or, [Vairsal was] the daughter's son of Rāṇo Kūmbho Sīsodīyo.

² Literally, "They did not take the blow."

³ I.e., by their own effort.

brother [and] sister's son. They joined together and made a decision: "The land is lost to us. Some pursuit of [our lost land] should be undertaken."

Upon which these two men decided to go to the Sultān in Delhī. They, the mother's brother [and] the sister's son, set out for Delhī. At that time the domain of the Lodīyo Paṭhāṅs⁴ was in Delhī. [The Mohils] went [there] and met with [them]. They appealed for help and petitioned the [Paṭhāṅ] Sultān. Then the Sultān greatly encouraged them. They performed ten [or] eleven months of military service [for him]. The Sultān was pleased with them. He provided [them with] five thousand horses .for their military support [and] sent Sāraṅg Khān with them [back to Rajasthan].

3:163

Afterward Sāraṅg Khān Paṭhāṅ, Narbad Mohil, [and] Vāgho Kāndhaḷot Rāṭhor, all of them, set out and came to the vicinity of Phataipur [and] Jūñjhñū. Rāṅo Vairsal also came and joined them.

Rāv Jodhojī also took his men, six thousand [of them], and confronted [the enemy]. They too came to the border of Phataipur and Chāpar. Both armies came on two sides. They came and camped. On both sides preparations for battle occurred.

Then Rāv Jodhojī secretly had Vāgho Kāndhaḷot summoned. He summoned [him] and said: "Brāvo, nephew! On account of the Mohils you have tied on a sword [to fight] against us. Will you [next] have our elder brothers' wives [and our own] wives imprisoned [by the Mohils]?" Then this [Rāṭhor], Vāgho, perceived: "On account of the Mohils I am doing this [fighting against my] brother [Rāṭhors], but it is not a good [thing]."

Then Vāgho told the Rāvjī [Jodho]: "I am with you [now]. If you say [so], I shall deceive [them]. I shall do what[ever] is to your benefit." Then Vāgho said to the Rāvjī: "The horses of the Mohils are weak. [Their] horses' feet do not rise up [properly]. Because of this, I will have [the Mohils] decide on a battle of foot soldiers. And the Paṭhāṅs [helping them] will say: 'We [Paṭhāṅs] will fight the battle mounted.' I will have them decide [in this way]. The Mohils

3:164

⁴ I.e. the Lodī Paṭhāṅs, who ruled Delhī from 1451 to 1526. The Lodi ruler at this time was Bahlūl Lodī (1451-1489).

will fight on foot. [Their] attack⁵ will be on the left, and the attack of the Paṭhāṅs will be on the right. When you join weapons, the Mohils' entire contingent will be on foot. You should have [your] horses attack them. As they will be on foot, they will leave [the battlefield]. The Turks [will] be mounted; you should have [your] swordsmen attack them. Those who are [destined] to die will die; the remaining Turks will flee."

They fought a battle based upon [his] advice against the Mohils. [On the day of battle] the contingent of Rāṭhoṛs fell upon the Mohils. These foot-soldiers just could not take the shock; they were leaving [the battlefield].⁶

A great battle occurred between the contingent of Rāv Jodhojī and Sāraṅg Khān. Paṭhāṅ Sāraṅg Khān fell on the [battle]field along with 555 men. The remaining [men] either fell, wounded, or went away. The [battle]field came into the hands of Rāv Jodhojī. It was a great victory for Rāv Jodhojī. Rāv Jodhojī came back to Droṅpur. The Rāv thoroughly consolidated [his position] in the land [of the Mohils].

Rāv Vairsal went back to [his] mother's family in Mevār, and Narbad remained situated on the border [of] Phataipur. The land was lost by the Mohils.

The domain of the Rāṭhoṛs became a great assembly [of men and horses]. After looking this place over, Rāv Jodhojī gave it to Kuṃvar Jogo. Afterward he himself proceeded to Maṅḍor.

3:165

Kuṃvar Jogo was a rather simple-minded *ṭhākur*. The land did not become succulent for Jogo, and the authority of the Mohils began to be [reestablished] in the land. The Mohils began to despoil the land. Appeals [for help] began to come from various places. Then Kuṃvar Jogo's wife, who was a Jhālī, had her husband's father, the Rāvjī, told: "There is no auspicious quality in your son, and the land taken is being lost. You should devise a remedy as you think [fit]." Upon which [Rāv Jodho] gave Droṅpur [and] Chāpar to Kuṃvar Vīdo, who was the younger brother of Vikojī and the son of Sāṅkhālī Navraṅgde, and he summoned Jogo [back to Maṅḍor].

The Rāvjī told Vīdo: "We shall see what sort of arrangement you make and what sort of *sirdār* you are."⁷ Then Vīdojī touched the feet of the Rāvjī and

⁵ Literally, "slap" (*tamāco*).

⁶ *Khyāt*, 3:163-164.

mounted up. He came to Droṇpur-Chāpar. He made a great arrangement [for ruling the land]. [He had] great authority in the land. Great wrangling went on among the Mohils. Rāṭhoṛ Vīdo gave the Mohils a *paṭo* and made [them his] military servants. The Mohils performed military service.

Jabo Sīngatot (Sīngat [was the son] of Jagrām, Jagrām Javanṣīyot). This Jabo sent a betrothal coconut to Vīdojī. He married [his] daughter [to Vīdo]. Jabo was a wealthy *thākur*, and [he had] a great feud with [his] brothers. Then he married [his daughter] to Rāv Vīdo. Vīdo was wed at the Mohils' [residence], [his] first marriage. Jabo provided a substantial dowry for Vīdojī: 100 horses, 200 camels, and a *lakh* of rupees

3:166

[in] cash were given. A great wedding was made. The foundation of Vīdo's *thākurāī* was made. Vīdo highly favored the Mohilāṇī. Afterward Jabo told Vīdo about some of the Mohils who did not get along with Jabo; [Vīdo] had them all removed from [his] land. Vīdo established a strong authority [in Droṇpur-Chāpar]. Vīdo had Droṇpur settled again. He established a large population in Droṇpur.

The Mohils had taken the land from the Vagrīs in 574. The Mohils enjoyed [the rule of] the land for 900 years. The land remained with the Mohils up to 1474-75.

In 1466-67 Rāv Jodhojī had taken the land. It remained [his] for four or five months.

Afterward Kuṃvar Megho Vachrājot took back the land again. Megho sat on the throne. He settled the land. Afterward Megho died; then Vairsal and Narbad sat on the throne.

Then Rāv Jodhojī formed an army and came upon Chāpar [and] Droṇpur from Maṇḍor. Then Vairsal [and] Narbad went away. Then the Rāv took the land, the details of which are above. Rāv Jodho took the land and gave it to Kuṃvar Vīdo. The land is [still] under [the control of] the descendants of Vīdojī today.

The *be-akhrī* verses of Rāṭhoṛ Rāmdev, in which are all the details:

3:167

Be-akhrī Verses

Recited by Rāṭhoṛ Rāmdev

⁷ According to Lālas, *karai chai* could either be second or third personal singular or third person plural. Smith (1975) concurs.

[Verses]

3:168

[All verse]

3:169

[All verse]

3:170

[All verse]

3:171

[All verse]

3:172

[All verse]

**Thus the Account of the Mohils is Concluded.
May it be Auspicious!**