

## 2:244

**A Story about the Battle that Occurred between Jhāḷo  
Rāysiṅgh Mansiṅhot and Jāreco Jaso Dhavalot and Jāreco  
Sāyab [Sāhib] Hamīrot**

Mānsiṅgh removed Jhāḷo Rāysiṅgh Mānsiṅhot [from his land]. Then, [as] Jāreco Jaso was Rāysiṅgh's sister's husband, he went there. Rāysiṅgh lived there one year. One day Jaso [and] Rāysiṅgh were playing *copar*. Meanwhile, a Sodāgar was going to Navānagar [and] Bhuj. With [him] was a large drum, which he was striking. He was passing by on the road inside the boundary of Dholhar village. Jaso heard the drum, and he said: "Who is having that drum struck? Who is such a one that he would pass by within the boundary of my village having a drum struck?" He ordered a Pāṇḍav: "Prepare a horse and bring [it to me]." He made an arrangement with [his] contingent: "Quickly prepare and come. We will fight a battle with him."

Then Jhāḷo Rāysiṅgh said: "My *thākur*! Why are you doing such a trifling thing? [Your] village is [one] of the road. Many will pass by on the road; will you fight a battle with whoever [comes]? Then Jaso said [these words]: "We will fight a battle with anyone who passes by inside the boundary having a drum struck." Then Rāysiṅgh said: "*Rāj*! You cannot fight the battle." Then Jaso taunted [him]: "One might suppose, *Rāj*, that you will have a drum struck inside my boundary." Then Rāysiṅgh said: "If I am a Rajpūt, then I will have a drum struck within your boundary."

## 2:245

Then Jaso said: "If you have the drum struck, I will fight a battle [with you]." This conversation was concluded there.

Jaso had information obtained about the Sodāgar who previously was striking the drum. Who was he? [His] men gave [him the information:

## Nāṁsī rī Khyāt, 2:244-252

“They are business people, going along the road.” Jaso heard these words and said: “What shall we do? They were business folk. Otherwise, they might have the drum hit within my boundary and I might not fight a battle.” Considering this, he let [them] go on.

Some days afterward, four or five months [later], Jhāḷo Mānsiṅgh died peacefully. The Rajpūts pondered: “To whom will we give the throne? Rāysiṅgh’s brothers are young boys and Rāysiṅgh is outside [the realm]. And the land will not remain with these [boys]. Rāysiṅgh is worthy of the throne.” Then, after pondering, the Rajpūts summoned Rāysiṅgh. They had a camel-rider ride in his direction and told [him to say to Rāysiṅgh]: “The *ṭhākur* has died peacefully. The land is yours. You should proceed quickly.”

Jaso [and] Rāysiṅgh, wife’s brother [and] sister’s husband, were seated on a balcony. Meanwhile Jaso observed a camel rider coming toward the road to Haḷvad. Then he said to Rāysiṅgh: “A camel-rider is visible coming toward the road to Haḷvad.” Both *ṭhākurs* were conversing in this manner. Meanwhile the camel-rider came into the *darbār* and got down in front [of them]. He came and bowed. Then the Rajpūt said: “The *ṭhākur* died peacefully<sup>1</sup> and the Rajpūts have summoned [you], *Rāj*. *Rāj*! You must proceed quickly. The land is [yours], *Rāj*.” Jāreco Jaso said: “*Rāj*! Proceed quickly.” Jaso

## 2:246

had clothes made and given to Rāysiṅgh. He gave [him] expense money. He gave [him] horses. While he did so, the time for mounting up occurred. Then Rāysiṅgh said to Jaso while taking leave: “*Rāj*! You have spoken a taunt to me. If I am a Rajpūt, then truly I will have a drum hit within [your] boundary, *Rāj*!” Then Jaso said: “On the day that you will have a drum hit within my boundary, I will come opposite and remain standing [ready for

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<sup>1</sup> Or: “Ṭhākurs! [Mānsiṅgh] died peacefully.”

**Naṁsī rī Khyāt, 2:244-252**

battle].” Previously, when this malicious conversation had occurred, then all had thought: “They, being the wife’s brother [and] the sister’s husband, are [just] playing.” And when Rāysiṅgh, going along, said these words, everyone realized: “These words were true. There will be some complication [or] disturbance.”

Jhāḷo Rāysiṅgh mounted up, came to Haḷvad, and sat on the throne. Four months afterward the land became productive. Then Rāysiṅgh said to all the Rajpūts. “I have a mind to make a pilgrimage to Śrī Riṅchorjī. The entire contingent must become ready [to go].” Then he assembled all the excellent Rajpūts [and] excellent horses in the land for the pilgrimage. The entire contingent, 2,000 horsemen [and] 2,000 foot soldiers, came from Haḷvad to inside the boundary of Dholhar village. Then he had the drum struck. Then Jāreco Jaso said: “Who is the sort of man who would strike a drum within my boundary?” He sent men and had them get information. The men said: “He is Jhāḷo Rāysiṅgh.” Then Jaso mounted up along with his contingent and went before [Rāysiṅgh]. Then Rāysiṅgh had Jaso informed: “The retainers with you are few, and my vow is to make a pilgrimage to Śrī Riṅchorjī.<sup>2</sup> I will make the pilgrimage and, while returning, I will pass by you. Then I will fight a battle [with you]. Meanwhile, you too must assemble the contingent of your land.”

**2:247**

This arrangement pleased Jaso as well.

Jhāḷo Rāysiṅgh afterward went for a glimpse of Riṅchorjī. Rāysiṅgh took a large dagger which had separated and fallen from the waist of the Ṭhākur. [It was worth] 1,500 rupees; he paid 2,000 rupees [for it]. He performed the viewing and then went back.

Jaso rode here with the contingent from his land. He assembled foot soldiers, seven thousand men. Jhāḷo Rāysiṅgh, returning after performing the pilgrimage of Śrī Riṅchorjī, came to Rāvaḷ Jām in Navānagar. They

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<sup>2</sup> Or: “I too must make a pilgrimage to Śrī Riṅchorjī.”

**Naīnsī rī Khyāt, 2:244-252**

met. Rāvaḷ Jām highly honored honored [Rayingh]. After treating [him] hospitably, he gave [him] leave. He sent two fine men and had Rāysiṅgh informed: “You and Jaso both have created a dispute. You are a wise man; Jaso is a [mere] youth. You should pass by [him] four *kos* separate from Dholhar Village.” The men went and told Rāysiṅgh these words. Then Rāysiṅgh said: “That matter is settled. Many men heard [of our quarrel].” Then those men told the Jāmjī. Then the Jām also was angered. He said: “You go and say: ‘Jaso is my brother’s son. If you will go to Dholhar, then I will have four Rajpūts who will join Jaso.’” Then they told Rāysiṅgh: “The Jām is speaking in this way.” Then Rāysiṅgh said: “I know about this statement [he made], but what shall I do? I made the previous statement. Now, if the Jām himself should go to Dholhar, I would not withdraw.”

Having spoken in this manner, Rāysiṅgh came near Dholhar. He struck the drum.

**2:248**

He made camp at Dholhar. He sent a man to Jaso and had [him] told: “I have come. *Rāj!* You should be prepared and remain [so]. We two will fight a battle in the morning.” Jaso also had become prepared along with his contingent. When the second day began, Rāysiṅgh mounted up and came along with his contingent. Jaso also mounted up and came along with his contingent. There is a tank before the face of the village; behind it is the battlefield. The contingents of both sides had advanced there. The divisions (*anī*) met [in combat]. The battle occurred in a noble fashion. The contingents of both sides abandoned the stirrups and fought on foot. In this [battle], Jaso rode into his contingent with 200 horsemen and watched the show standing [there]. Then Rāysiṅgh perceived: “My retainers are few and Jaso’s are many; what shall I do?”

Rāysiṅgh sent men and had them obtain information about Jaso. [He told them]: “Where is he? Which division is he in?” The men found out

**Naīnsī rī Khyāt, 2:244-252**

and came back. They said: “A contingent is mounted up, standing secretly on the far side. He is there.”

Then Rāysīngh selected from those who were fine Rajpūts [and] fine horses within his [own] contingent, took 400 mounted men, and fell upon Jaso where he was standing. Jaso died very easily. Jaso’s contingent fled. Many of Jaso’s [and] Raysīngh’s retainers died fighting here. The field [of battle] came into the hands of Rāysīngh.

Then they assaulted [Dholhar] village. Then Rāysīngh’s sister, who was in Jaso’s home, wandered before [them]. She said: “You have done a very considerable deed. Entrust the village to me for a bodice.” Then they did not sack the village. And [Rāysīngh] attended to his retainers who had fallen on the field [of battle] and then came back to Haḷvad.

**2:249**

Bārhaṭh Īsar recited a testimonial *git* concerning that affair:

***Git***

Narrative. Rāysīngh killed Jaso, upon which the Jāreco *ṭhākurs* all assembled and came to the Jāmjī in Navānagar. They came and said: “**Rāj!**”

**2:250**

You are the *ṭhākur* of the Jārecos. Jhāḷo Rāysīngh has killed Jaso. **Rāj!** You must help us.”

Then the Jāmjī dispatched Jāreco Sāhib Hamīrot. He provided a contingent of 20,000 horses. He said: “You should go and kill Rāysīngh.” Then Rāysīngh heard about this matter, upon which [news] he repaired the fort of Haḷvad. He assembled his contingent. They prepared to die and sat, [waiting]. The fort was readied [for a siege]. The army of the Jārecos came ten *kos* from Haḷvad and camped.

## Nāṁsī rī Khyāt, 2:244-252

Five *kos* from Halvad was Sāhib's father-in-law's home. Sāhib came to [his] father-in-law's with 500 mounted men during a *pohar* [of] the night. Jhālo Rāysiṅgh was standing in his contingent taking information. Meanwhile, a mendicant of Rāysiṅgh's had also married there in Jāḍo village where Sāhib's father-in-law's home was. He had gone to [his] father-in-law's home. Hearing that Sāhib had come upon Rāysiṅgh, he too approached Rāysiṅgh. [Rāysiṅgh] gave [him his blessings. Then he asked the Ḍūm: "What story have you heard?" Then [the Ḍūm] said: "I haven't heard any other story, and today Jāreco Sāhib has come to [his] father-in-law's house." Then Rāysiṅgh said: "I don't accept this statement. Sāhib would never go from [his] army to [his] father-in-law's house while he is so near me." Then the Ḍūm said: "If you command [me], then I will point out the signs of the horses." Then [Rāysiṅgh] said: "Point [them] out." Then he told [him] the signs. Then [Rāysiṅgh] accepted [his] account. Then Rāysiṅgh selected from those noble Rajpūts [and] fine horses that were in his contingent 501 mounted men, took them, and attacked Sāhib.

## 2:251

Jāreco Sāhib took leave from the people of his father-in-law's home and was going along. It was the last *pohar* of the night; his father-in-law's people would not allow [him] to set out. They said: "We shall have breakfast prepared [for you]. *Rāj!* Eat the breakfast, then go." Sāhib would not stay, but his father-in-law's people forcefully kept [him there].

When it was morning, Sāhib took opium and went to a tank for defecation. Sāhib himself was mounted on a horse. Before [his] face were 501 men, footsoldiers, swordsmen, and Giri [ascetics], [who were] in [his] contingent. They reached the edge of the water at the embankment of the tank. Meanwhile they saw the flashing of a lance belonging to a contingent coming on the side opposite [them]. Then they had information gathered. Meanwhile Rāysiṅgh came and joined [the opposing contingent]. The [two] divisions met [in combat]. A very fierce battle occurred here. Rajpūts faced

**Naṁsī rī Khyāt, 2:244-252**

Rajpūts. Rāysiṅgh and Sāhib clashed with one another. Rāysiṅgh killed Sāhib. Rāysiṅgh also was struck heavy blows by the hand of Sāhib. Many Rajpūts from both [sides] died fighting. Not [even] a boy came back. Jhāḷo Rāysiṅgh had fallen into a clay mine; the Jogīs picked [him] up. They bandaged [him]. Rāysiṅgh lived. Sāhib and Sāhib's contingent [and] Rāysiṅgh's contingent died fighting. The army of the Jārecos heard about this affair. Then the army went back.

**2:252**

A testimonial *dūho* concerning this affair:

***Dūho***

A *gīt* about Sāhib Hamīrot:

***Gīt***