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Now the Story of the Mohils

Mohil Surjanot, a Cahuvāṅ, became master in Chāpar-Droṅpur. Details concerning this [event]:

Between Cahuvāṅ and the Mohils [are] the following number of generations:

1. Cahuvāṅ.
2. Cāh, the son of Cahuvāṅ.
3. Dhaṅsūr, the son of Rāṅo Cāh. He was also called Gaṅg.
4. Rāṅo Indravīr.
5. Rāṅo Arjan.
6. Rāṅo Surjan.
7. Rāṅo Mohil. [He was] the son of Rāṅo Surjan.

[Those descended] from the belly of Mohil are [themselves] called Mohil. Mohil became master of Chāpar-Droṅpur. From Mohil this land was called Mohilāvaṭī. It always used to be called the *pargano* of Chāpar [as well].

In the time of the Pāṅḍavas and the Kairavas, Droṅācāraj came to the *pargano* of Chāpar. He founded a city in his name two *kos* from Chāpar. [The mountain there] is called Kāḷo Ḍūṅgar (the Black Hill); he founded a city at its base and had it named Droṅpur. Droṅ remains [the name] for this place along with two markets of [present-day] Droṅpur. Droṅpur

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is settled on Kāḷo Ḍūṅgar [among] nine black *ḍūṅgarīs*.¹ Adjoining Kāḷo Ḍūṅgar are the nine *ḍūṅgarīs*. Droṅpur was settled [among] the black *ḍūṅgarīs* adjoining Kāḷo Ḍūṅgar. [Their names]:

1. Kāḷo Ḍūṅgar.
2. Vināyak rī Ḍūṅgarī.
3. Sāler rī Ḍūṅgarī.

¹ *Ḍūṅgarī* = small hill.

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4. Bhaimse Sirā rī Ḍūṅgarī.
5. Devījī rī Ḍūṅgarī.
6. Koḍhñī rī Ḍūṅgarī.
7. Carlā rī Ḍūṅgarī.
8. Cimar rī Ḍūṅgarī.

There are 1,400 villages in Chāpar Pargano. The following number of places [are] in Chāpar Pargano:

1. Chāpar.
2. Lāḍṇūṃ.
3. Karaṇāvaṭī.

Karaṇāvaṭī is on the far side of Riṅī. Kirtāvaṭī [is] the place of Kirto Āherot.

Dronpur belonged to the son of Bhāradvāj, Dronācāraj, in the time of the Pāṇḍavas and Kairavs. Afterward Dronpur belonged to the Ḍāhaḷīyo Paṃvārs. For many days, Chāpar Dronpur belonged to the Ḍāhaḷīyos, [descendants] of Sispāl. Chāpar was the great domain of the Ḍāhaḷīyos, and Nāgaur was the land of the Vāgrī Rajpūts. The Vāgrīs had a great stronghold in the land of Nāgaur. The Vāgrīs were great Rajpūts and great warriors. There was fighting between the Ḍāhaḷīyos and the Vāgrīs. The Vāgrīs thought of a deception [to use] with the Ḍāhaḷīyos. The Vāgrīs formed an army and came upon the Ḍāhaḷīyos. The Ḍāhaḷīyos set out and

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came before [them]. They fought a great battle. Six hundred of the Ḍāhaḷīyos' men died fighting. The ones remaining fled away. The Vāgrīs took the land. [The land] was lost by the Ḍāhaḷīyos. The Vāgrīs settled the entire land. They created a great assemblage [of men and horses]. They became powerful.

Now Mohil Surjanot has taken the land from the Vāgrīs. An account of this [event]:

It is said that there are twenty-four branches of the Cahuvāṅ [clan]. Rāṅo Surjan—it is said that the *pargano* of Śrīmor [was] between the east [and] the south, [and that] the capitol of Rāṅo Surjan was there. Surjan had

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a great domain. At that time, the Cahuvāṅs had a lot of territory in the land [of North India].

The eldest son of Rāṅo Surjan [was] Mohil, whom Surjan disfavored. There was no affection between them. And Mohil, a great Rajpūt, was not [made] by his father.

Then Mohil perceived: “I must find some other, new land.” Upon this [decision] he sent off two good men of his. He said [to them]: “Search the neighboring territory in this direction and come [back]. If there is an opportunity for us to take some land, then you see and come [back].” So those Rajpūts came this way searching [and] searching the land. They saw the intervening places. Some land was under [the control of] brotherhoods;

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some was under [the control of] powerful men. And these Rajpūts came to Chāpar-Droṅpur. They observed that this place was excellent. And they perceived [that] it would be quite easy [to take]. [There were] not many men inside the fort. Then the Rajpūts investigated this place. Having investigated [it], they went back. They went and informed Mohil about the details.

Upon this [news], Mohil assembled the contingent of the land. The Vāgrīs were masters of five thousand men. And Mohil assembled fifteen to seventeen thousand men. [But] Mohil had no treasury, and the land [of the Vāgrīs] was distant. He had great concern [about this], upon which Mohil summoned Vohro Santan, who was a great man in the *darbār* of Rāṅo Surjan, and said: “I have decided to take a place; for this [purpose] I have assembled an army, but there is nothing [for them] to eat. You must [fulfill] our needs; give [us] a loan.” Then Santan Vohro said: “Tell [me] how many *paiso* [and] I will give [them] to you. You make preparations and mount up.” Santan Vohro wrote the letter [for the loan]. He provided the expense money. Now they took Santan [and] the contingent and set out. They left there; Mohil suddenly came upon Chāpar-Droṅpur. The Vāgrīs also took [their] entire contingent and came outside [the town]. A great battle occurred. One thousand men from each side died fighting. Many Vāgrī *sirdār*s among them died fighting. The Vāgrīs lost [their] footing. The Vāgrīs fled. The land came into Mohil’s [possession].

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Victory was Mohil's. Mohil, after plundering the entire land, won [it] over. Mohil sat on the throne in Chāpar. He was given the title of Rāṅo. Mohil made his own great assemblage [of men and horses]. He settled 1,400 villages. He obtained a great land. Rāṅo Mohil Surjanot gave Vohro Santan Kasumbi village in Ladnu Pargano, seven *kos* from Chāpar, this one along with five [other] villages. And he said: “You go to Kasumbi and have your settlement (*vasī*) made [there].” Vohro Santan settled in Kasumbi. He made a great settlement (*vastī*). Vohro Santan had a *śikarbandh* temple of Śrī Ṭhākur constructed. And he had a step-well enclosed. This step-well is called Santan's [stepwell] to this day.

Mohil had taken the land from the Vāgṛīs. Mohil and Devrām Vīdāvat had fought among themselves; Cāraṅ Cāmpo had recited testimonial *be-akhrī* verses about this [fighting], in which the testimony is included.

The branch of the Mohils, from the belly of Mohil, emerged from among the Cahuvāṅs.