

Khoj – A Series of Modern South Asian Studies

Edited by
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Volume 10

2013
Harrassowitz Verlag
Wiesbaden

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Jaipur 1778

The Making of a King

2013

Harrassowitz Verlag

Wiesbaden

Cover illustration: Yudhiṣṭhira's royal consecration. Jaipur, ca. 1820. Detail.
Courtesy of Eva and Konrad Seitz, Bonn.

Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek
Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen
Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet
über <http://dnb.dnb.de> abrufbar.

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek
The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche
Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the internet
at <http://dnb.dnb.de>.

For further information about our publishing program consult our
website <http://www.harrassowitz-verlag.de>

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Printed on permanent/durable paper.

Printing and binding: Memminger Mediocentrum AG

Printed in Germany

ISSN 0937-2105

ISBN 978-3-447-06832-1



Mahārājā Savāi Pratāpsingh Riding. Painter: Rāmjī Dās.
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Jörg Gengnagel, Heidelberg: pp. 21, 56, 69, 72, 111, 113 (fig. 32), 121, 170, 172.
 Robyn Beeche, Vrindaban: p. 47.
 The Trustees, Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur: p. 25.

Abbreviations

DK	Dastūr komvār, Jaipur. RSA
HŚS	<i>Hindī śabdsāgar</i> , see Śyāmsundardās 1967–86
KD	Kapaṛdvārā (Kapad Dwara), see Bahura and Singh 1988
NP	‘Nagar Parikramā’, column by Nandkiśor Pārīk in the daily newspaper <i>Rājasthān Patrikā</i> , Jaipur
RSA	Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner
RSK	<i>Rājasthānī sabad kos</i> , see Lāḷas VS 2018–35
SH	Syāhau hajūrī
text.	technical term for textiles

Note on Transcription

Sanskrit terms are transcribed according to the established rules. In the eighteenth-century archival sources from Rajasthan in Ḍhūṇḍharī a great variation of spellings occurs. This has not been artificially standardised, though somewhat regularized in order to ensure comprehensibility. The transcription of Hindi is that used by R.S. McGregor in his *Hindi-English Dictionary* (Oxford and Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993). Many terms of Ḍhūṇḍharī, especially place names, have been officially replaced by Hindi terms. While the original terms have been retained in the translation of the archival source translated in Appendix 1, they have usually been replaced by the now common Hindi ones in the main part of the book. Generally known Indian place names have been rendered in their anglicised form as used in Joseph E. Schwartzberg (ed.). *A Historical Atlas of South Asia* (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1978).

Some proper names occur alternately in Sanskrit, Hindi, or Rajasthani transcription. The Sanskrit transcription is used if a name occurs in a Sanskrit document or text.

In order to avoid cluttering the book with italics, most Indian terms, especially designations of offices and ranks, have been italicised at first appearance and romanized thereafter. For the explanation of terms, see also the Glossary.

Acknowledgements

This book is the result of a research project entitled 'Court Rituals of Jaipur', conducted by myself in collaboration with Jörg Gengnagel. This project forms a topic within the Special Collaborative Research Group (SFB 619), 'The Dynamics of Ritual', funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and based at the University of Heidelberg. Research in India and the production of the book were largely funded by the Special Collaborative Research Group. The forum provided by the Special Collaborative Research Group sharpened my awareness of theoretical issues in ritual studies.

Jörg Gengnagel contributed to this book fundamentally by procuring from the Rajasthan State Archives in Bikaner the court record of the interregnum and royal consecration of Mahārājā Pratāpsingh in 1778, translated by myself and forming Appendix 1. This represents the main database for the book. Over the several years of my collaboration with Jörg Gengnagel, I have immensely benefited from cooperation and discussions with him, in this and other projects in which we have shared. My colleague also generously contributed a number of photos to the book. Further archival material came to me from Sharad Chandra Ojha, who carried out supplementary research for the project in Bikaner and who also donated to me his treasure of copies of archival material from the Rajasthan State Archives that he had collected over several decades. This rich source supplements in important ways the material that I have collected over the years. Without the collaboration of Jörg Gengnagel and Sharad Chandra Ojha this book could not have been written.

In Jaipur, Rajendra Singh Khangarot has collaborated with the project in too many ways to be fully recorded here. It is especially his intimate relationship with the Kachvaha history and heritage that has proved seminal for the work pursued especially by Gengnagel in his own subprojects under the umbrella of the SFB 619. In his characteristic generosity, Rajendra Singhji also espoused my interests and did not shun the inconvenience of joining me in most of my numerous early-morning explorations in the old city of Jaipur and in Amer. He did all this despite his own busy schedule as Professor of History and Principal of the Agrawal P.G. College of Jaipur. Had he not mobilised his connections with former students of his who are now in the administrative cadre of Rajasthan, I would not have had access to the former Royal Artillery (Topkhana Hazuri), now the headquarters of the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary (RAC), the state's armed police forces, where I was able to retrace the relevant places and events recorded in the court protocol. Rajendra Singhji also collected for me the newspaper articles of the funeral of Bhawani Singh of Jaipur.

Several ritual specialists connected with the former royal family of Jaipur were ready to share their rich knowledge and memories with me. Foremost among these are the retired rāj-ācārya, G. R. Bhatt, and his son, Devendra Bhatt; the present rāj-ācārya, Dilip Sharma, and the ācārya of Galta and priest of the deity Sitaram on the City Palace premises, Avadhesh Acharya. Rajendra Bhatt, descendant of Sadāśiv Bhatt, and the Tivari family, descendants of Śyām Rāy Tivārī, shared their family history with me.

The authorities of the Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur, were most supportive. Directors Yusuf Khimani, Chandramani Singh, and Giles Tillotson, and Senior Curator Pankaj Sharma deserve special mention. They were always willing to provide me with photographic material and access to museum holdings. The Government of Rajasthan's unpublished documentary of the funeral of Bhawani Singh of Jaipur was made accessible to me by Salahudin Ahmed, IAS, General Secretary, Government Secretariat, Jaipur.

The Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney, the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Eva and Konrad Seitz, Bonn, and Robyn Beeche, Vrindaban, gave me the permission to use material from their collections.

For terms of jewellery, I benefited from the expertise of Sudhir Kasliwal, Jaipur, and Lalchand Ghisulal Soni, Jodhpur. Saroj Kumari shared with me results of her sociological doctoral research on the Chipas of Jaipur. Many anonymous citizens of the Purani Basti and the Brahmपुरi of Jaipur and of Amer provided guidance.

Several colleagues read draft versions of the book and contributed valuable comments or bibliographical references. These are Catherine Clémentin-Ojha, Paris; Gita Dharampal-Frick, Heidelberg; Jörg Gengnagel, Heidelberg; Chandramani Singh, Jaipur, and Max Stille, Heidelberg. Bibliographical references were also provided by Rosalind O'Hanlon, Oxford. My copy editor, Dipali Singh, New Delhi, revised my English draft.

My husband volunteered as photographer. The maps and plans were drawn by Hannah Waitzinger, whose competence and patience with my extravagant wishes are admirable. Jonas Buchholz, with similar competence and patience, helped with the layout of the book and proofing. Julie Pusch assisted for bibliographical work.

Neerja and Mukund Lath, Jaipur, in innumerable ways made my stays in Jaipur stimulating and rewarding.

To all these persons and institutions I express my profound gratitude. Beyond giving me professional support, they made the period over which this book was written an enriching one.