

Khoj 10

## Jaipur 1778

The Making of a King

Bearbeitet von  
Monika Horstmann

1. Auflage 2013. Taschenbuch. X, 212 S. Paperback

ISBN 978 3 447 06832 1

Format (B x L): 17 x 24 cm

Gewicht: 550 g

[Weitere Fachgebiete > Geschichte > Asiatische Geschichte](#)

Zu [Leseprobe](#)

schnell und portofrei erhältlich bei

  
DIE FACHBUCHHANDLUNG

Die Online-Fachbuchhandlung [beck-shop.de](http://beck-shop.de) ist spezialisiert auf Fachbücher, insbesondere Recht, Steuern und Wirtschaft. Im Sortiment finden Sie alle Medien (Bücher, Zeitschriften, CDs, eBooks, etc.) aller Verlage. Ergänzt wird das Programm durch Services wie Neuerscheinungsdienst oder Zusammenstellungen von Büchern zu Sonderpreisen. Der Shop führt mehr als 8 Millionen Produkte.

**Khoj – A Series of Modern South Asian Studies**

Edited by  
Monika Horstmann and Ali S. Asani

Volume 10

2013  
Harrassowitz Verlag  
Wiesbaden

Monika Horstmann

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>

© Otto Harrassowitz GmbH & Co. KG, Wiesbaden 2013

This work, including all of its parts, is protected by copyright.  
Any use beyond the limits of copyright law without the permission  
of the publisher is forbidden and subject to penalty. This applies  
particularly to reproductions, translations, microfilms and storage  
and processing in electronic systems.

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.  
© Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford. EA1992.115.

## Contents

List of Maps, Plans, and Tables.....	vii
Maps .....	vii
Plans.....	vii
Tables.....	vii
Image Credits.....	vii
Abbreviations .....	viii
Note on Transcription.....	viii
Acknowledgements .....	ix
Introduction .....	1
1 Kingship and Public Royal Ritual.....	1
2 Sources and Method.....	2
3 Ritual of Royal Legitimation .....	13
4 Ritual.....	13
5 Kingship.....	15
Chapter 1: The Kingdom of Jaipur: .....	20
1.1 Jaipur up to 1778.....	20
1.2 The Legacy of Mahārājā Mādhosingh .....	22
1.3 Kachvāhā symbols of royal legitimation before 1750.....	46
Chapter 2: Funeral and Mourning.....	61
2.1 The funeral of Pṛthvīsingh .....	61
2.2 The period from the third to the twelfth day from death.....	84
Chapter 3: Processions in Jaipur: .....	93
3.1 The procession of Vaiśākha ś.4, VS 1834/Thursday, 30 April 1778 .....	94
3.2 The procession of Vaiśākha ś. 5, VS 1834/Friday, 1 May 1778.....	96
3.3 The procession of Vaiśākha ś. 12, VS 1834/Friday, 8 May 1778.....	101
Chapter 4: The Royal Consecration: .....	104
4.1 Vaiśākha ś.13, VS 1834/Saturday, 9 May 1778.....	105
4.2 Vaiśākha ś. 14, VS 1834/Sunday, 10 May 1778.....	111
4.3 Jyeṣṭha b. 1, VS 1834/Tuesday, 12 May 1778.....	116

4.4 Jyeṣṭha b. 2, VS 1834/Wednesday, 13 May 1778.....	121
Chapter 5: Jaipur, April 2011: .....	139
5.1 The procedure manual.....	140
5.2 The funeral of Bhawani Singh and the transfer of authority .....	149
Conclusion.....	154
Appendix 1: Translation of the Protocol .....	157
Appendix 2: The royal consecration of Saṃgrāmsingh II of Udaipur in 1710.....	183
Glossary .....	187
Measures, Weights and Currency .....	195
References .....	197
Archival sources .....	197
Primary sources.....	197
Secondary sources.....	198
Index.....	207

## List of Maps, Plans, and Tables

### Maps

1. Funeral procession (14 April 1778)	68
2. <i>Piṇḍadāna</i> procession (22 April 1778)	87
3. Procession to temples (30 April 1778)	95
4. Procession to Gaiṭor (1 May 1778)	98
5. Procession to the Royal Artillery (8 May 1778)	100
6. Route from the City Palace of Jaipur to Āmer	106
7. Procession to Āmer (9 May 1778)	108
8. Procession in Āmer (10 May 1778)	112
9. Procession to Āmer (12 May 1778)	118
10. <i>Rājtilak</i> circuit (13 May 1778)	120

### Plans

1. The City Palace of Jaipur	60
2. Āmer: Mānsingh's palace	110

### Tables

1. The inauspicious period following the death of Pṛthvīsingh	63
2. Darbārs during the inauspicious period	81
3. Processions in Jaipur after the renewal of the auspicious period	93
4. Schedule of Pratāpsingh's royal consecration	105
5. Prices of foodgrains in 1778	132
6. Interregnum and royal consecration according to the mid-twentieth-century handbook	143
7. The inauspicious period from the death of Bhawani Singh of Jaipur	150

### Image Credits

Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney: p. 50.  
Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford: frontispiece.  
Eva and Konrad Seitz Collection, Bonn: p. 122.

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.