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# Grief and the Shaping of Muslim Communities in North India, c. 1857–1940s

Drawing on approaches from the history of emotions, Eve Tignol investigates how they were collectively cultivated and debated for the shaping of Muslim community identity and for political mobilisation in north India in the wake of the Uprising of 1857 until the 1940s. Utilising a rich corpus of Urdu sources evoking the past, including newspapers, colonial records, pamphlets, novels, letters, essays, and poetry, she explores the ways in which writing took on a particular significance for Muslim elites in north India during this period. Uncovering different episodes in the history of British India as vignettes, she highlights a multiplicity of emotional styles and of memory works, and their controversial nature. The book demonstrates the significance of grief as a proactive tool in creating solidarities and deepens our understanding of the dynamics behind collective action in colonial north India.

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#### Note on Transliteration

This book mainly uses textual sources in Urdu. All translations are mine unless otherwise stated. A glossary of useful and recurrent terms is found at the end.

Proper names appear un-transliterated, according to their common usage in English, for example Mohamed Ali rather than Muhammad 'Ali. In case the English transliteration of proper names is not known, a simplified transliteration without diacritics is applied. Place names are either spelled according to their common modern English usage or according to the predominant form used in the sources. All other words from Urdu (or Persian and Arabic) are transliterated with diacritical markings as described below and italicised, except for the terms that are widely used in English scholarship and are included in the Oxford English Dictionary (e.g. ulama, haveli, Nawab).

Rendering the Urdu through roman transliteration is a nightmare, especially for poetry, because it does not always accurately replicate pronunciation. I have tried to be as consistent as possible but in some instances I have taken liberties with short vowels, especially before a *chhoțī he*, to reflect pronunciation better, as with *Dehlī* instead of *Dihlī*. I have transliterated according to the spelling of the original Urdu material: for instance only the nun ġhunnahs noted in my sources are transliterated.

$ ilde{l}$ (and medial and final I) $ ilde{a}$ ز Z $ ilde{l}$ 3	
b ی zh و au/ū/	o/w
h ه s س p پ	
t ی sh ش ī/y	
i.t. م s. د ai/e د ai/e	
' ء <u>۲</u> ض Ś ث	
ب <u>t</u> ع n .	
h ه <u>z</u> ظ h	
ε ḥ ε ʿ	
خ <u>kh</u> خ ġh izāfat	-е
f zer د d	i
q zabar ڈ ب	а
غ ż ک k pesh	u
l ل r	

#### Abbreviations

AIG	Aligarh Institute Gazette
AMU	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
BL	British Library, London
DSA	Delhi State Archives, New Delhi
INC	Indian National Congress
IOR	India Office Records, London
JMI	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
NAI	National Archives of India, New Delhi
NMML	Nehru Museum and Memorial Library, New Delhi
NNRNWP&O	Native Newspapers Reports for the North-Western
	Provinces and Oudh
SJM	Salar Jung Museum Library, Hyderabad
UP	United Provinces