The Last Hindu Emperor

This fascinating new study traces traditions and memories relating to the twelfth-century Indian ruler Prithviraj Chauhan: a Hindu King who was defeated and overthrown during the conquest of Northern India by Muslim armies from Afghanistan. Surveying a wealth of narratives that span more than 800 years, Cynthia Talbot explores the reasons why he is remembered and by whom. In modern times, the Chauhan King has been referred to as "the last Hindu emperor," because Muslim rule prevailed for centuries following his defeat. Despite being overthrown, however, his name and story have evolved over time into a historical symbol of India's martial valor. *The Last Hindu Emperor* sheds new light on the enduring importance of heroic histories in Indian culture and the extraordinary ability of historical memory to transform the hero of a clan into the hero of a community, and finally a nation.

Cynthia Talbot is Associate Professor of History and Asian Studies at the University of Texas at Austin.

The Last Hindu Emperor

Prithviraj Chauhan and the Indian Past, 1200–2000

Cynthia Talbot University of Texas at Austin



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Contents

List of illustrations		<i>page</i> vi
Acknowledgments		vii
Note on transliteration and citation		ix
Li	st of abbreviations	Х
1	Introduction: layers of memory	1
2	Literary trajectories of the historic king	29
3	Delhi in the making of the last Hindu emperor	69
4	The heroic vision of an elite regional epic	107
5	Imagining the Rajput past in Mughal-era Mewar	146
6	Validating Prthvīrāj Rāso in colonial India, 1820s-1870s	183
7	Contested meanings in a nationalist age, 1880s-1940s	219
8	Epilogue: the postcolonial Prithviraj	262
Appendix: Prthvīrāj Rāso's textual history		277
Bibliography		291
In	dex	312

v

Illustrations

1.1	Statue at Prithviraj Smarak park, Ajmer, 1996	page 18
1.2	Pavilion and walkway inside Prithviraj Smarak park	19
2.1	Map of Prithviraj Chauhan's world	34
2.2	Prthvīrāj Rāso manuscript	62
3.1	Iron Pillar, Delhi	78
4.1	Illustration of Prthvīrāj Rāso scene	129
5.1	A view of Rajsamand lake	160
5.2	Maharana Amar Singh II listening to music at night c. 1700	180
6.1	Portrait of Prithviraj Chauhan, Kota	191
6.2	James Tod reading texts with Gyanchandra, attributed to	
	Ghasi, ca. 1820	193
7.1	Statue of Prithviraj Chauhan, Lakshmi-Narayan temple	
	grounds, Delhi	251
7.2	A visual biography of Prithviraj, Hem Chander Bhargava	
	press, Delhi	254
8.1	Statue of Prithviraj Chauhan, Qila Rai Pithora park, Delhi,	
	2002	263

vi

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Note on transliteration and citation

In order to increase readability, I have kept diacritical marks to a minimum. I retain the typical English spellings for place names and for Indian words that can be found in English dictionaries (e.g., Brahmin). For personal names and other proper nouns, I use "sh" for the Indic letters more formally transcribed as \dot{s} and \dot{s} , as well as "ch/chh" instead of *c/ch*. Diacritics have been applied primarily in the titles of texts and for occasional words in South Asian languages, usually set off in italics. In those instances, I have followed the general system of transliteration for Sanskrit and Hindi found in scholarly works such as the *Oxford Hindi-English Dictionary* by R. S. McGregor. When authors of Sanskrit works are cited, I leave in the inherent vowel "a" at the end, but not in the case of those who composed in Brajbhasha, Rajasthani, or modern Hindi; I have followed a similar practice in regards to words that typically appear in Sanskrit contexts (for instance, *svayamvara* instead of *svayamvara*; or the dynastic name Chahamana rather than Chahaman).

Unless otherwise stated, all translations are my own. When verses from a Sanskrit or Hindi text are cited, the first number indicates the canto/chapter/ book, while the second number identifies the verse; the two numbers are separated by a period and no comma precedes them – thus, "*Surjanacarita* 10.128–130" refers to verses 128 through 130 in the tenth canto or chapter of the text *Surjanacarita*. I adopt a slightly different system in the case of books with multiple volumes: the volume number is separated from the page number by a colon, and the numbers are preceded by a comma – thus, " \overline{A} ' \overline{n} -*i* Akbar \overline{i} , 2:302–4" refers to pages 302 through 304 in the second volume of the text \overline{A} ' \overline{in} -*i* Akbar \overline{i} .

Abbreviations

Bora Rāso	Rajmal Bora, ed. Candvardāīkrt Prithīrājrāsau.
Gupta Rāso	Prthvīrāj Rāsau, ed. Mataprasad Gupta.
JASB	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Mohansimha Rāso	Prthvīrāj Rāso, ed. Kavirav Mohansimha.
Pandya <i>Rāso</i>	Prthvīrāj Rāso, eds. Mohanlal Vishnulal Pandya and
	Shyamsundar Das.
Rajasthan	James Tod, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, ed.
	William Crooke.

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