

THE
JEYPORE GUIDE.

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CHAPTER I.

The City of Jeypoor.

The modern capital Jeynagur, or Jeypore, the city of victory, takes its name from Maharaja Sewai Jey Singh II, who laid its foundation; in the year 1728, the unusual regularity of plan has led many to think, that the merit of the design rests with either the famous Bengali Minister Viddyadhur or a European, but without taking into consideration the fact that the Silpi Shastras, (Hindi Works on Architecture), lay down rules for constructing even villages, on a very similar system, surely we may conclude that the master mind, which could reform a calendar, would be equal to this, a far inferior work. The removal from Amber has been explained by local legends, but the confinement of the old town, and want of water, coupled with the, to an oriental, very natural desire of perpetuating the memory of an unusually prosperous reign, sufficiently explain the change.

Nearly all the capitals of Rajputana, have undergone this migration, generally from the fastnesses of the hills, to less protected places, still bearing in mind, however the instruction of the ancients that, "the king should take up his residence in a capital, rendered difficult of access by natural or artificial barriers, as a desert, mound of earth, water, trees, and above all, by a fortress of mountains, which is said to have many transcendant virtues; that to build a fort is essential, as one man on a wall is a match for a hundred foes; that the Palace should be in the centre, surrounded by water and trees". All these advantages Jeypoor possesses in varying degrees.

The city stands on a small plain or basin, conjectured to be the bed of a lake, the prolongation of the present Man Sagar, having on all sides, except the south, where the ranges diverge, rugged hills, the summits of which are now, at important points, crowned with forts.

At the end of the ridge over-hanging the city on the north-west, stands the chief defensive work, Nahargurh or the

prove, if not genuine affliction, that custom had a wonderful hold upon the people. In the small state of Bundi, noted for the beauty of its monuments of this class, ninety females once followed a Chief to the pile. In Marwar on one occasion, upwards of seventy including several men, voluntary victims it is said, were burnt. We would, therefore, again repeat, that the fact of the rarity of sacrifices of this kind in Jeypore is, in the eyes of modern civilization, the brightest and most honorable boast in the history of the state.

The village of Gehtore stands in the angle of the valley, beyond the garden. The cenotaphs of the Nobles, who may die in the capital, are behind the Post office, while a few simple ones of rich towns-men are scattered over the burning grounds near the Chandpol and Ghat gate.

CHAPTER XI.

Modern Institutions of Jeypore.

Perhaps the great interest taken by the Maharaja of Jeypore, in introducing modern institutions into his country, has

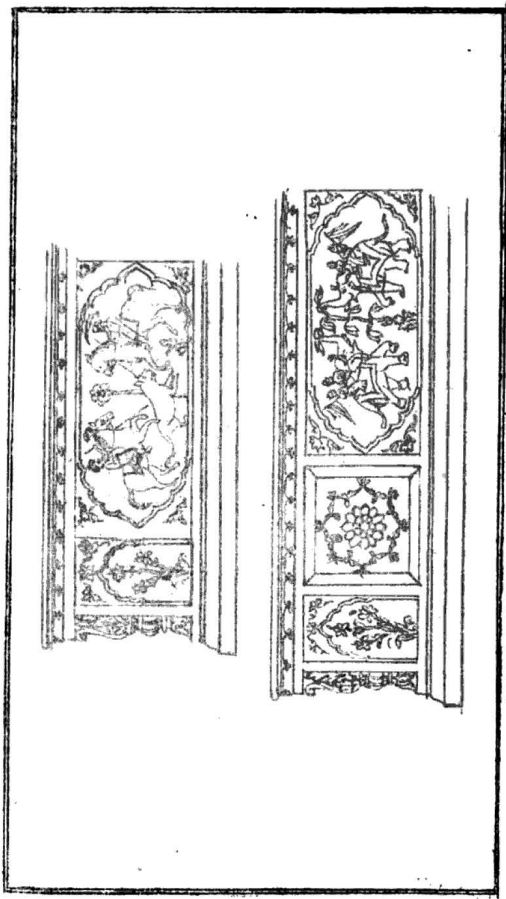
being 90 Rs. The Chief is a large contributor to the Mayo College at Ajmere, and has completed the construction of a handsome boarding house at that place, for use of the Jeypore pupils of the Rajputana Eton.

Under the Head—Education, may be included the School of Industrial Arts, which was established by the Maharaja in 1867, “for the purpose of teaching such new forms of Arts and Industry as the advancing civilization of the State, the intelligence and general prosperity of the people, have rendered imperative, and for the improvement of such branches of industry as already exist.” The idea of founding such an institution originated with the Maharaja, while conversing with Sir Charles Trevelyan, many years before, and was revived in 1867, when he met Dr. Hunter of Madras. Under Dr. DeFabeck, who was principal from 1869 to 1873, much progress was made, and in the latter year the samples of work turned out from the School, attracted much attention at the Calcutta Exhibition. It may not be out of place to

mention here, that Jeypore was well represented at the Paris Exhibition, and that the gifts of His Highness to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, especially the enamel work, were universally admired in England. Instruction is given in Drawing, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Electro Plating, Engraving, Modelling, Watch-making, Wood-carving, Sculpture, and Embroidery. To aid in tuition, a Museum, Workshops, collections of Philosophical apparatus and Machinery, with an Art's library have been formed. In 1875, the expenditure was Rs. 9,948 As. 6; the receipts from sales, &c., Rs. 8,241 As. 2. Baboo Opendro Nath Sen is the present Principal.

The College premises face the Hawa Mahl, and occupy the courtyard and adjacent apartments of a Vishnavi Temple. The School of Arts building is situated in the road leading from the Ajmere Gate.

Another great educational institution founded by the Maharaja, is the library. The building situated near the College contains 6,000 Volumes of English works, accumulated at considerable expence, some being of great value. There are also most of the Asiatic Society's Oriental publica-



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