

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO

OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

PART III. CARVED DOORS.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

COLONEL S. S. JACOB, C.I.E.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS; ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE; ASSOC. INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS HON. ASSOC. ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Issued under the patronage of

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh, G.C.S.I. of Jeypore.



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LONDON:

BERNARD QUARITCH.

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HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM.

PREFACE.

HETHER successful or not, it seems well worth while that an attempt should be made to interest the Public in Indian Arcl itectural art; first, because the artist and architect will certainly acquire broader and more varied views of their art by its study than they can acquire from any other source. More than this, any one who masters the subject sufficiently to be able to understand their art in its best and highest forms, will rise from the study, with a kindlier feeling towards the nations of India, and a higher—certainly a correcter—appreciation of their social status than could be obtained from their literature, or from anything that now exists in their anomalous social and political position. (Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, preface).

Photography has done much to make us acquainted with the general character of the magnificent buildings which are to be found in many parts of India, and the Archæological Department has done something in preparing plans of ancient buildings and in producing plates for archæological purposes, and individuals here and there have made sketches, but it is believed no regular attempt has yet been made to produce any collection of architectural details in such a shape as would be of *practical* use to the architect and the artizan.

The Indian Public Works Department, as a body, has not hitherto been successful in its architectural efforts, and all who take an interest in architecture, and who know what vast stores of material lie scattered over the land, must regret the poverty of design and detail which, as a rule, characterises modern buildings in this country. Take any simple building—such as a sentry box, for instance—and see how it is treated by the Public Works Department, and compare it with the graceful little domes which surmount the battlements of an old native fortress. Not only do they charm the eye at a distance, but on looking closer one sees the stone plinth with its carved base and coping, and its cutstone pillars which do not obstruct the view, and its deep projecting eaves to shelter the soldier on duty, and protect him from sun and rain. In some cases expense may be the cause, but too often this is not the case. It does not cost much more to break a wall surface up into ornamental panels than it does to build it solid. Standard plans are too often produced, and buildings are erected by men who have no sympathy with Oriental architecture, men who have never made any attempt to take advantage of the architectural wealth which is scattered around, and hence the poverty of design, especially in details, and the stereotyped conventionalities which destroy all individuality, and characterise most of the buildings raised by Anglo-Indians.

Few men in India have the time or opportunity to make for themselves a collection of architectural studies, nor is it likely that the opportunity will again occur of erecting any buildings so grand as those we see around us; noble specimens, it is true, but designed to meet the requirements of an age that has passed. Still there is no reason why the details which everywhere meet the eye, so full of vigour, so graceful and so true in outline, and so rich in design, should not be made use of in modern buildings.

It is not pretended that this collection is anything like exhaustive; it has been compiled mostly during leisure hours, chiefly from works in or near Delhi and Agra and parts of Rajputana, and does not attempt to deal with other parts of India. The drawings have all been carefully done, and have been arranged together in parts,—each sheet loose—so that different examples of architectural details may be compared and selections readily made. The plates have been reproduced to a large scale with the hope that they will be found not only, as studies, interesting to the student, but chiefly as working drawings for the architect and artizan. Many of the designs can be used in wood, in stone, or in metal, as well as in wall decoration; and if the work proves generally useful, the object with which it has been prepared will be fulfilled. In any case, one object will have been secured; that is, putting these designs on record. Many of the patterns—notably those on the old doors in the Amber Palace (Part III)—are, even now, scarcely recognisable; the wood work is rapidly decaying, and in a few years will probably perish altogether; and yet a reference to them will shew how beautiful and how varied many of these patterns are, and how far they excel much that is seen in wood carving of the present day. To rescue such designs from oblivion and give them new life is worth something.

It is some years since the idea occurred of making this collection, and it was hoped that Surgeon-Major F. W. A. de Fabeck, late of the Bengal Medical Service—who at that time was Principal of the School of Art at Jeypore, and took an interest in the scheme,—would have been able to enrich the collection with freehand sketches. Unfortunately, circumstances prevented this, but as the lads who made these drawings received their first lessons under Dr. de Fabeck, it is a pleasant duty to acknowledge how much is due to him. Special thanks also are due to Mr. H. Cousens, of the Archæological Department of Western India, who, at Dr. Burgess's suggestion, kindly allowed some of the draftsmen from Jeypore to attend his office at Poona for three months in 1887, and who personally taught them how to prepare the drawings, and freely rendered valuable help. Thanks are also due to many friends for advice and encouragement kindly given, especially to Sir Edward Buck, K.B., Secretary to the Government of India; Jas. Burgess, LLD., C.I.E., Director-General of the Archæological Department for the interest he has shewn and the help given from time to time; Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E.; Dr. T. H. Hendley, Surgeon-Major, Jeypore; and others.

The compiler undertook the work at first at his own expense, but as the collection increased the expenditure became greater, and had it not been for the liberality of H.H. the Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh of Jeypore, and the support of his minister Babu Kanthi Chandra Mookharjee, Rao Bahadur, it is probable the work would never have been completed. Much credit also is due to Lala Ram Bakhsh, head draftsman and teacher in the Jeypore School of Art, for the trouble he has taken to insure accuracy, and the interest he has shewn in the work from first to last.

The lads who have been employed in preparing the drawings are all natives of Jeypore, trained first in the School of Art and then in the office of the Executive Engineer.

Acknowledgment is due to Mr. W. Griggs, Elm House, Hanover Street, Peckham, London, for the great assistance received, and for the interest and trouble he has taken in reproducing the drawings. It is unnecessary to say more, as the work speaks for itself.

Jeypore, Rajputana. 1890. S. S. JACOB, Colonel. Engineer to the Jeypore State.

The arrangement of the several Portfolios is as follows:-

PART I. Copings and Plinths

" II. Pillars—Caps and Bases

" III. Carved Doors ... 52 Plates. 79 Plates. 66 Plates. " III. " IV. " V ... 69 Plates. Brackets **** 58 Plates. Arches ... 50 Plates. VI. Balustrades

The following are also in hand:—Tracery; String Courses; Wall Decorations, including Dadoes, Wall Recesses and Panels; Cornice and Ceiling Decorations; Parapets, Projecting Eaves, and Finials. These will be issued in Portfolio Parts as soon as complete.

Jeppore Fortsolio of Architectural Details.

PART III. DOORS.

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Plate 5.	23	"	"	"	Details of Door, Plate 1,—Freize and Mounting.
" 6.	Inlaid In	vory Door	"		Fig. 1, Leaf of Door; Figs. 2, 3, Inlaid overlap Bar (coloured) with Sections.
,, 7.	"	n n	"		Upper Inlaid Panel of Door, Plate 6 (coloured).
" 8.	"	n n	"	"	Inlaid Panels " " " "
" 9.	.29	n n	23	"	Fig. 1, Leaf of Door; Figs. 2, 3, Inlaid overlap Bar,—in colour.
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" 14.	"	" "	"	"	Fig. 1, Leaf of Door; Fig. 2, Detail of Inlaid
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Plates 60-62. Ditto ditto 3 Panels of Do.					
Plate 63.	Marble	Carved Do	or from	Muhar	nmad Shah's Tomb at Nizam-ud-din, near Delhi:
6.	2 HILL .	Ditto	- 10	1244	Fig. 1, Leaf of Marble Door; Fig. 2, Overlap Bar.
,, 64.		Oitto		litto	Panel A of Door, Plate 63.
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	*				and Overlap Bar.
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Jeppore Portfolio of Architectural Details.

PART III. DOORS.

This Portfolio contains 66 Plates, -eleven of them representing inlaid ivory work, printed in colours, -comprising 27 Doors, 68 Panels, and about 60 other details.

SHORT DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

The following brief notes indicate the places and buildings from which each detail has been taken. For fuller descriptions of these buildings the reader is referred to Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture; Tod's Rajasthan; Heber's Journal: the Reports of the Archaeological Surveys by Cunningham and Burgess; Carr Stephen's Archaeology of Delhi; Burgess's Architecture and Scenery in Gujarat and Rajputana; the volumes of the Gazetteers of India, North-Western Provinces, Rajputana; &c.

Plates 1 to 58.

From Amber Palace.

Amber is situated in the hills about 5 miles north of the present capital, Jeypore. It was originally held by Bhatu, the Chief of the Susawat Minas, a local race in Rajputana, and is naturally a strong position. It was wrested from them by Maidal Rao, a Kachhwaha chief, about the middle of the 12th century. The Amber Palace was founded by Raja Mansingh, and was the chief residence, although at first it had no buildings of any pretension. In A.D. 1630 Mirza Jaysingh erected the Jaya Mandir and other beautiful buildings, which make it rank with Gwalior as one of the finest specimens of Rajput architecture. In A.D. 1728 Maharaja Sawai Jaysingh,—one of the most illustrious Princes of India, famous for his study of mathematics and astronomy, and as a Ruler who did more to promote sound science than any other Hindu Prince on record,—founded the modern capital of Jeypore, and Amber was gradually deserted, and with the exception of the Palace buildings and a few temples, is now more or less in ruins. The Palace buildings contain numerous courts and suites of apartments, some of them small and reached through intricate passages; others extremely beautiful, and "enjoying from their windows, balconies and terraces," says Heber, "one of the most striking prospects which can be conceived. For varied and picturesque effect, for richness of carving, for wild beauty of situation, for the number and romantic singularity of the apartments," he adds. "I am able to compare nothing with Amber." The and romantic singularity of the apartments," he adds. "I am able to compare nothing with Amber." The doors of the Palace of Amber, chiefly in the Zanana part, are some of them inlaid with ivory and ebony, and others are carved in blackwood. The workmanship as regards framing is very rough, but, as will be seen from these Plates, they are remarkable for the variety and beauty of the designs in the carved portions. Unfortunately, from exposure and neglect, they are all more or less decayed and in a few years will probably be entirely lost. It is with the hope of rescuing these designs from oblivion, and placing them on record, that they are now reproduced. The doorways are of stone or marble. The doors are usually fitted by a pivot at top and bottom, on which they swing. The broken portion at the top of some of the designs represents the shape of the mounting, made to fit the corbelled stone lintels.

Plates 59 to 62.

From the Moti Masjid in the Lal Kila or Fort at Delhi.

The brass door shewn in these Plates is taken from the Moti Masjid, or Pearl Mosque, in the Fort at Delhi. It was built by Aurangzeb, A.D. 1659, at a cost of about 160,000 rupees. It is of white marble throughout and exquisitely finished. Though small (about 40 feet by 30 feet) it is one of the prettiest buildings in India. It was used as a private place of worship by the Emperors of Delhi.

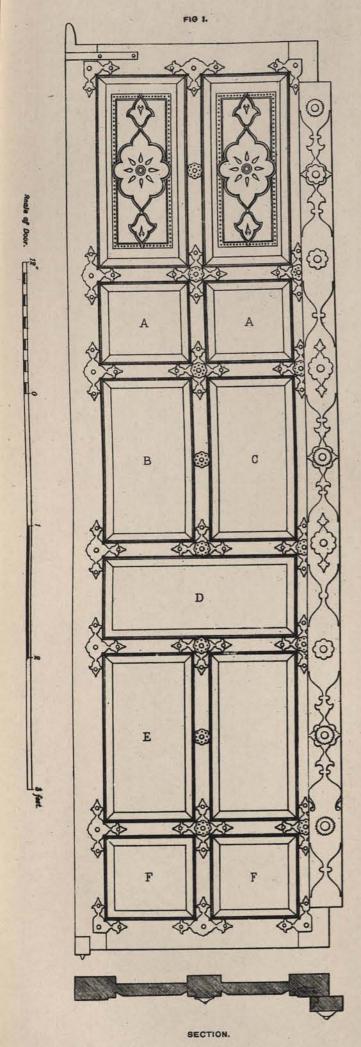
Plates 63 to 66.

From Mirza Jahangir's Tomb at Nizam-ud-din near Delhi.

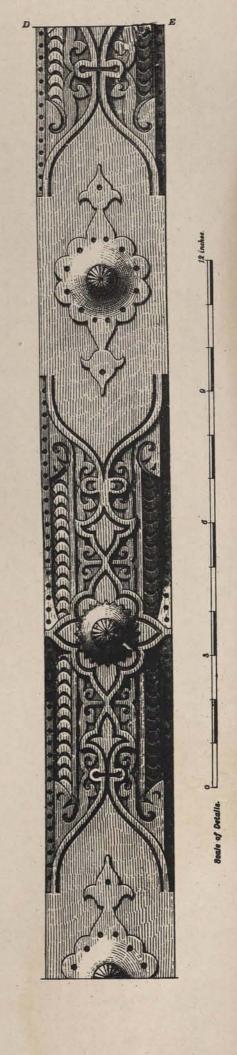
About 5 miles from modern Delhi there is a collection of tombs and mosques, known as Nizam-ud-din, from a Muhammadan saint named Nizam-ud-din who was buried here in 1324. Additions have been made to it from time to time by devotees and princes. It is of white marble. The carved marble doors shewn in Plates 63 and 64 are taken from the Tomb of Muhammad Shah, who died A.D. 1445. Those shewn in Plates 65 and 66 are from the Tomb of Mirza Jahangir, who was buried here in A.D. 1832. These are given merely as specimens of designs; the material is not suitable for doors.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 8.







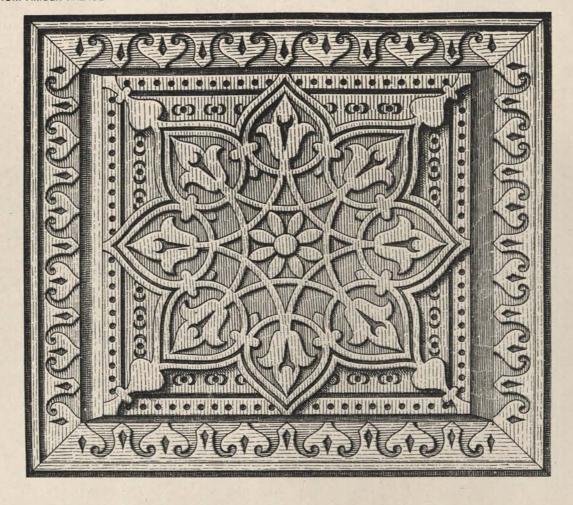
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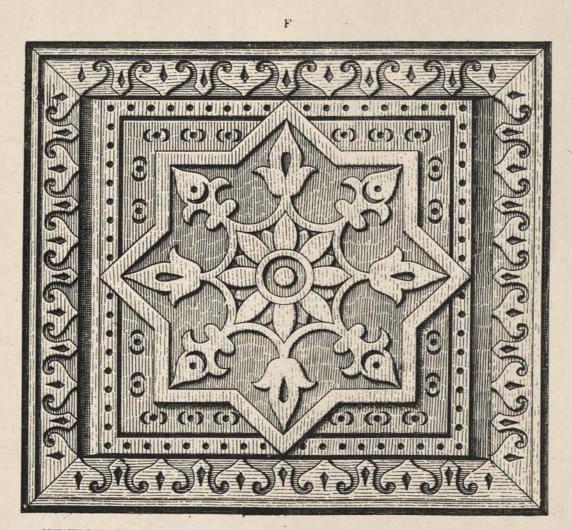
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

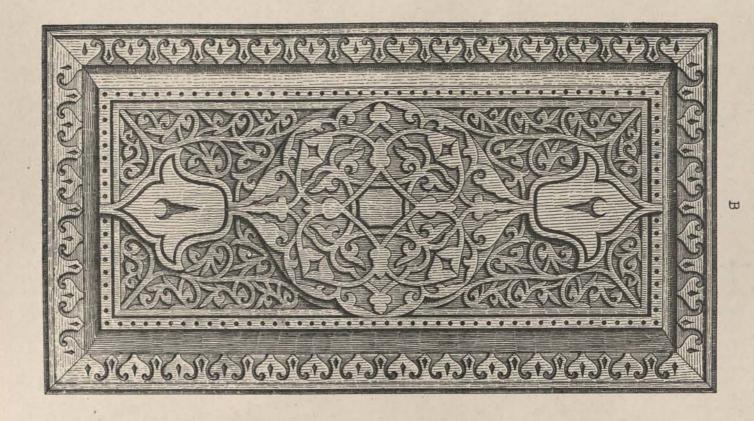
FIG. 1. LEAF OF DOOR.

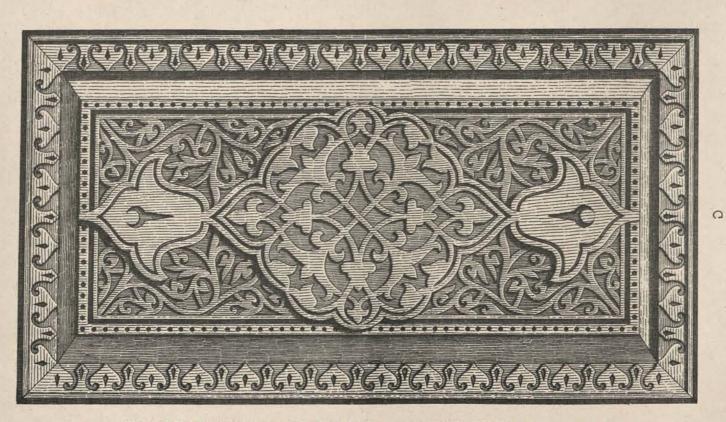
FIGS. 2 & 3. OVERLAP BAR



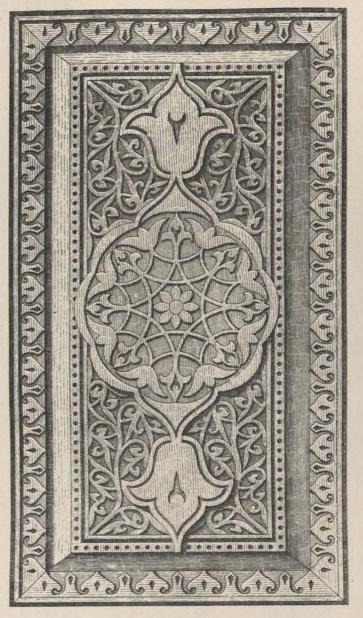


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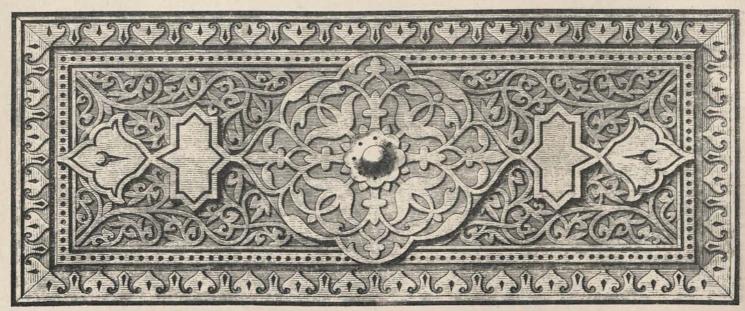




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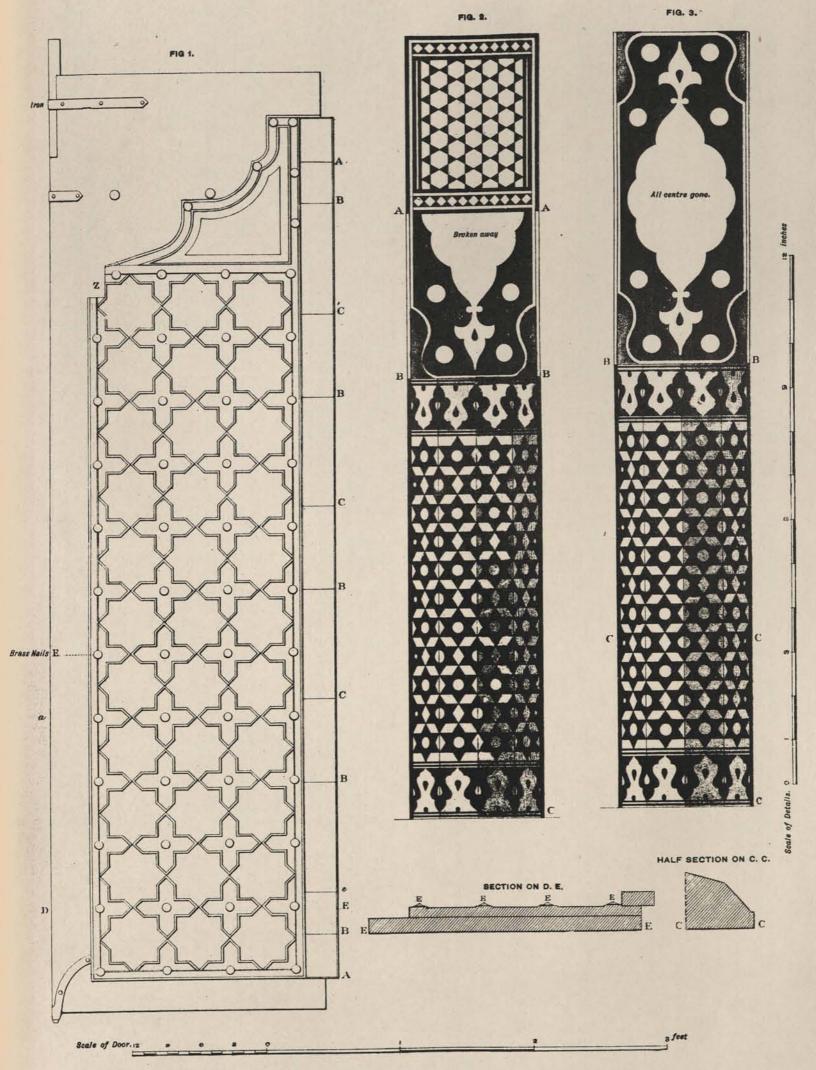


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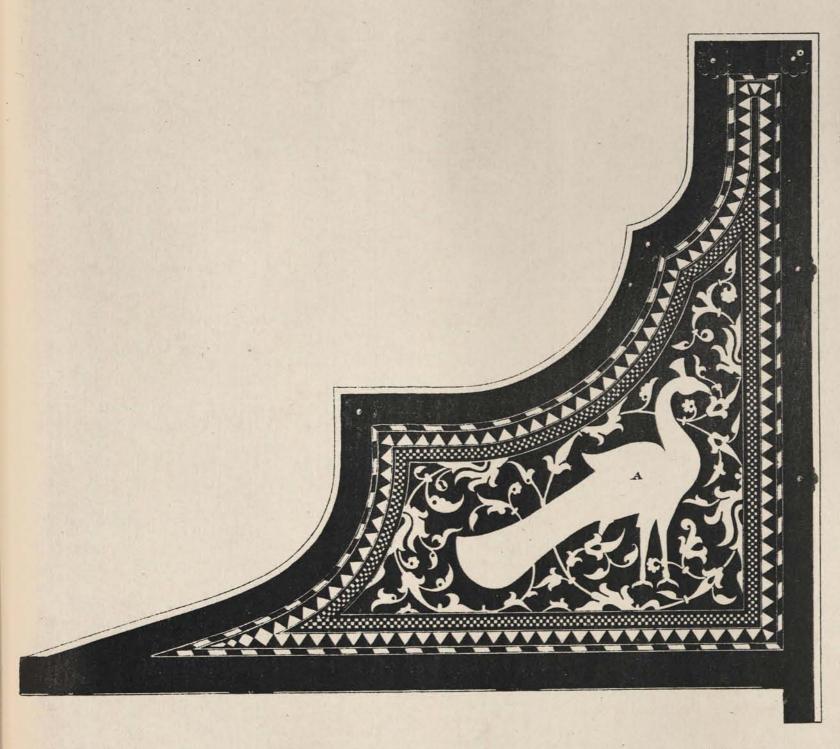
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

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Bhairav Baksh, del.



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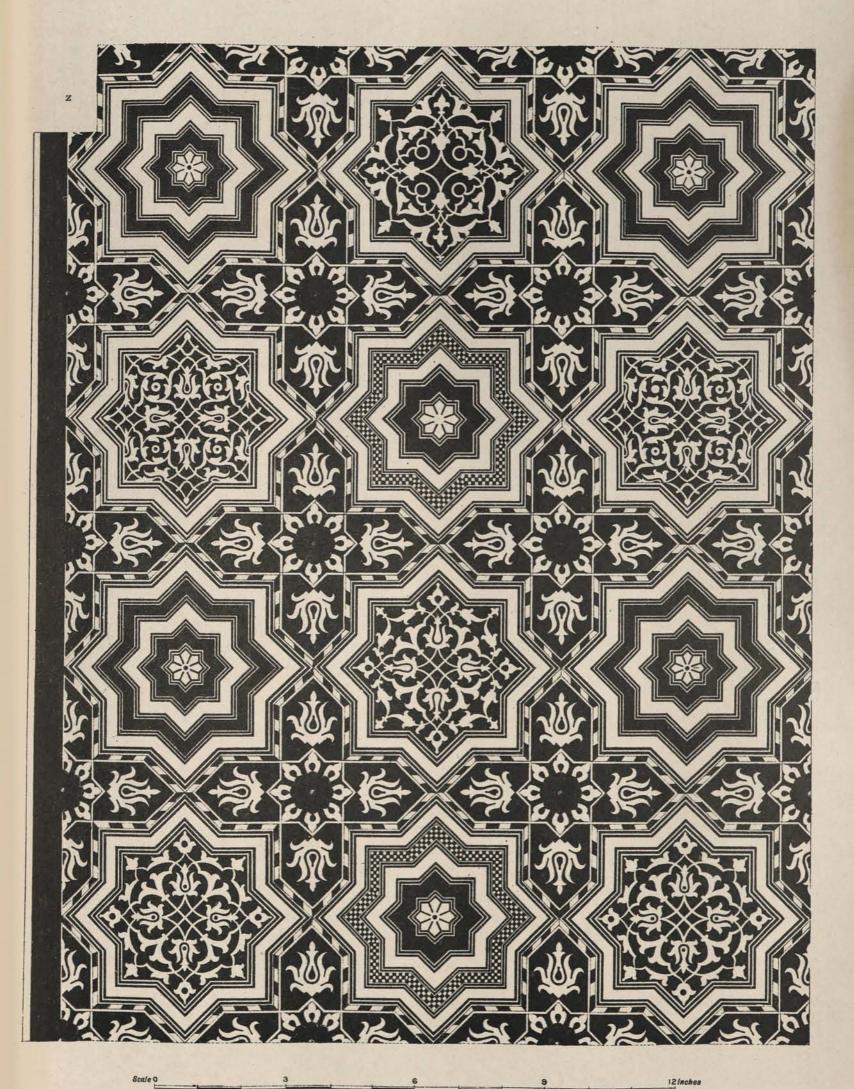
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JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

UPPER PANEL OF DOOR, PLATE 6.

Sohan Lall, del.

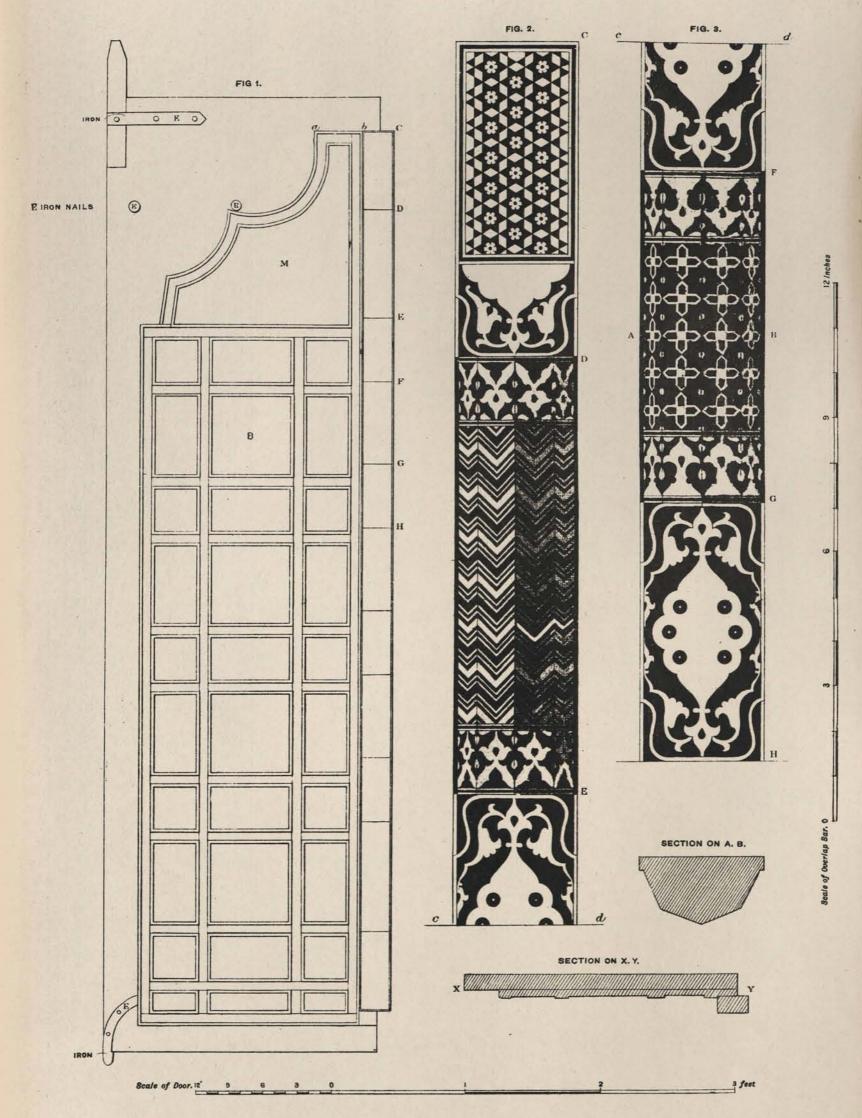
INLAID IVORY DOOR FROM AMBER PALACE.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

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JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

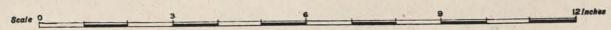
Sohan Lall, del,



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Sohan Lall, del.



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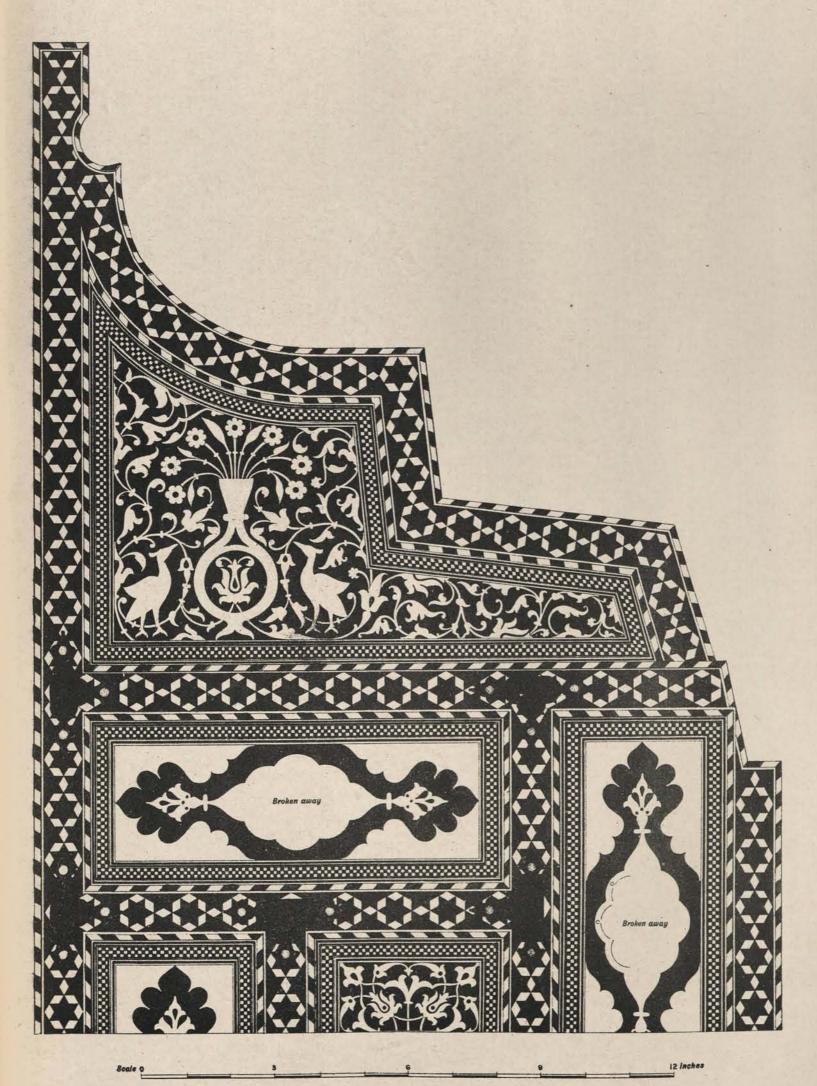
INLA JD IVORY DOOR FROM AMBER PALACE



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sohan Lall, del.

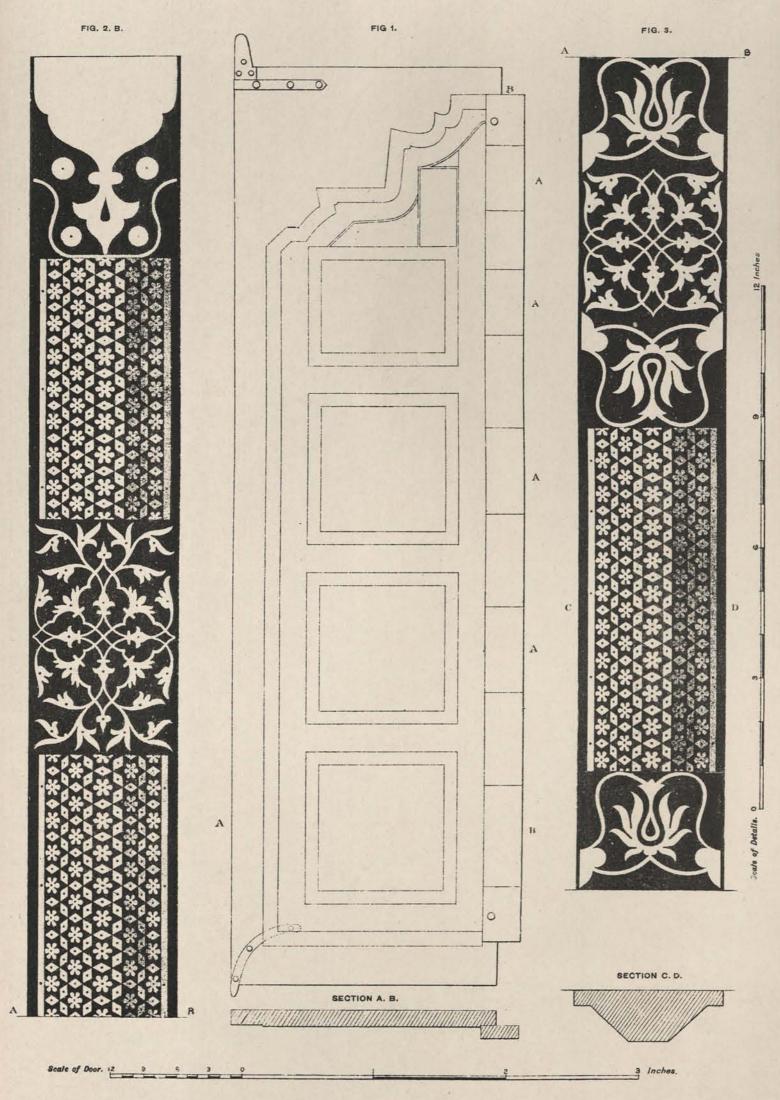
PART III DOORS
PART OF AN INLAID IVORY DOOR FROM AMBER PALACE



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sohan Lall, del.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

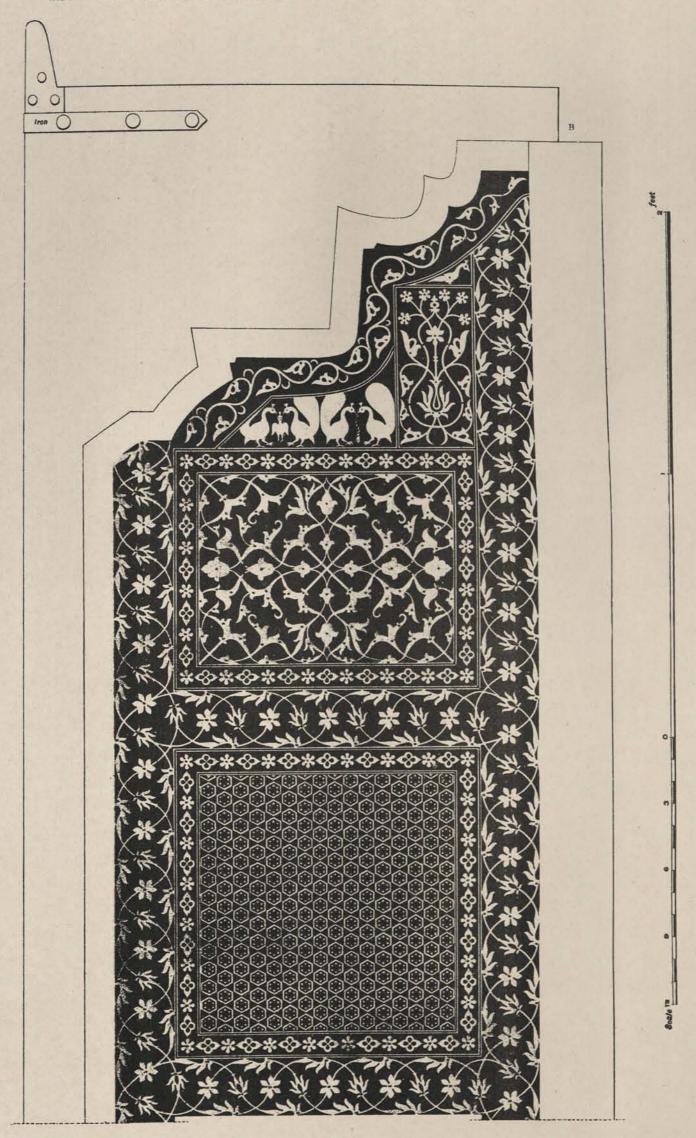
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull, del.

FIG. I. LEAF OF DOOR.

FIGS. 2 & 3. OVERLAP BAR.

INLAID IVORY DOOR FROM AMBER PALACE



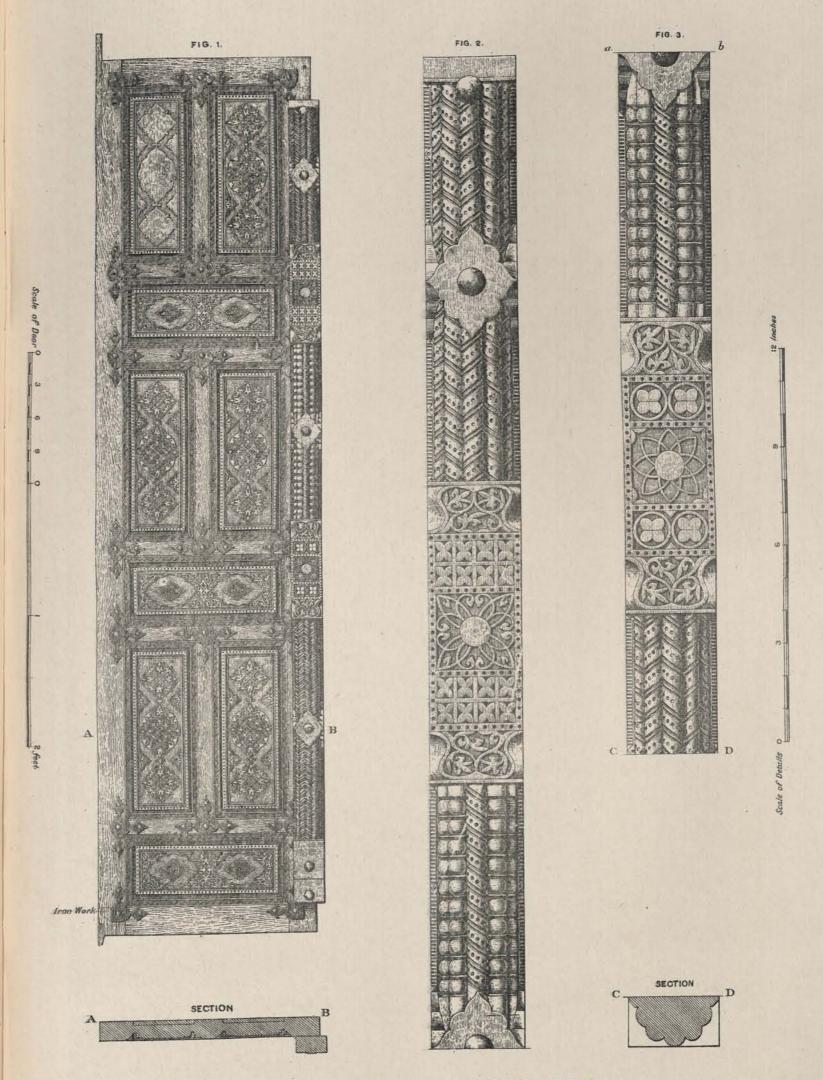
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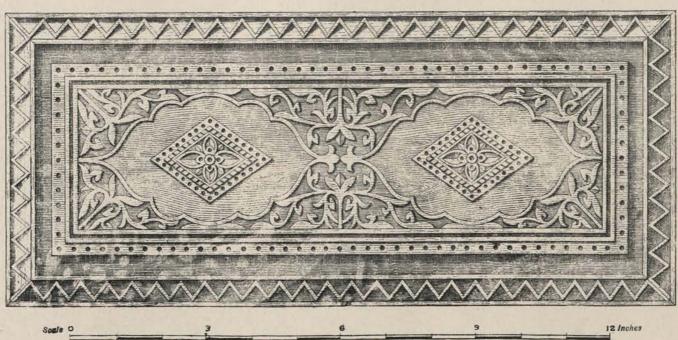
FIG. 2

FIG. 1. 0 0 0 JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF Bhairav Baksh , del. ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS. 12 inches



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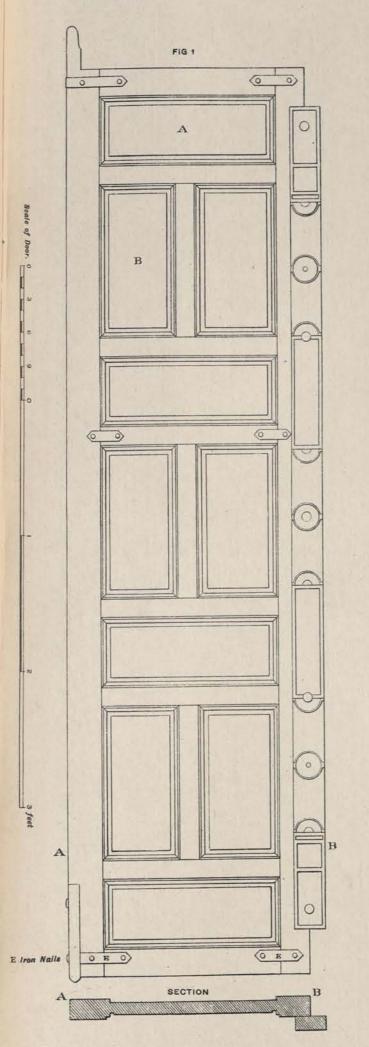


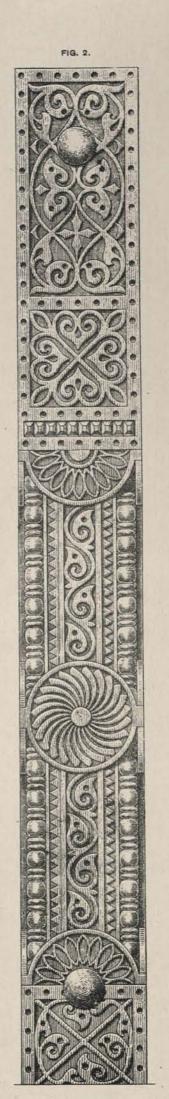


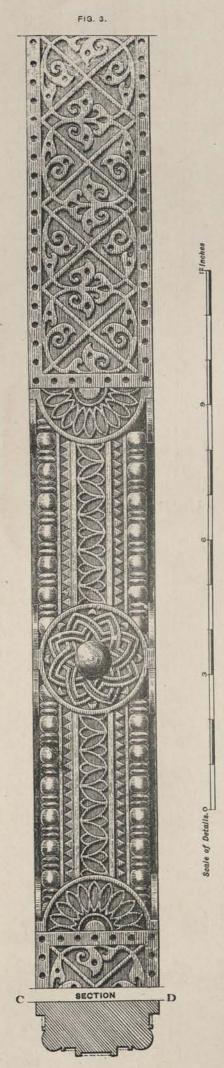
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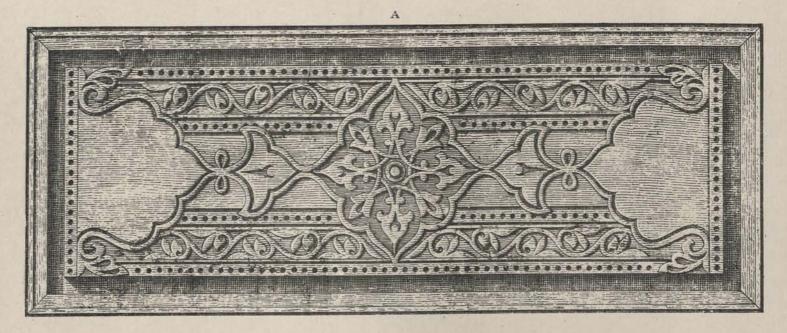
Unkar and Bhairav Baksh, del.







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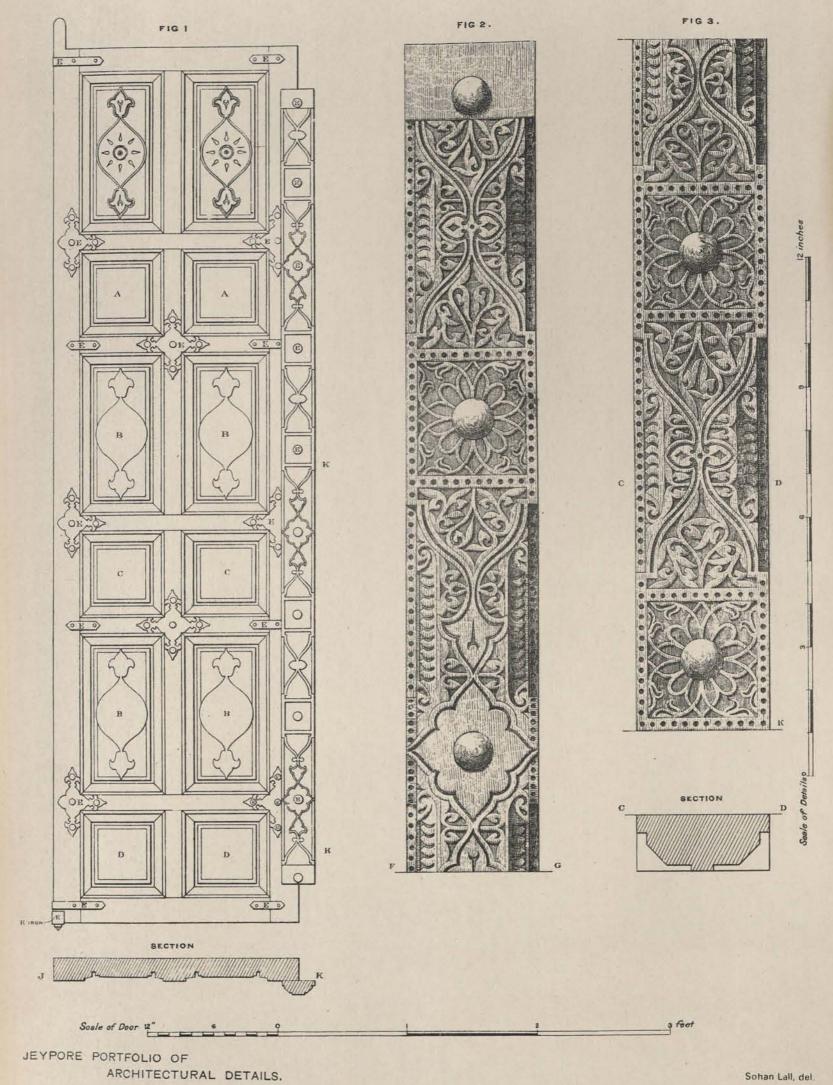


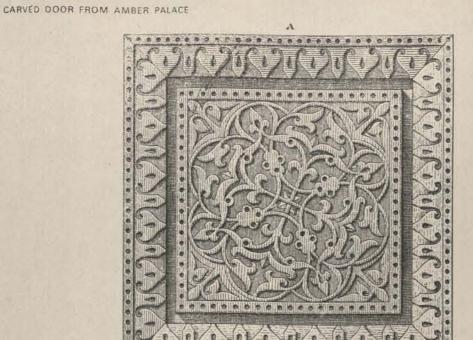


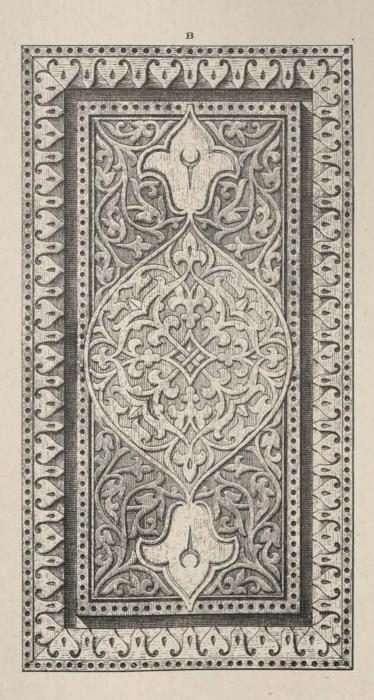
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8cale 0 9 12 Inches

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.



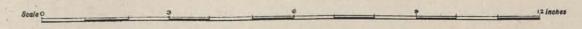


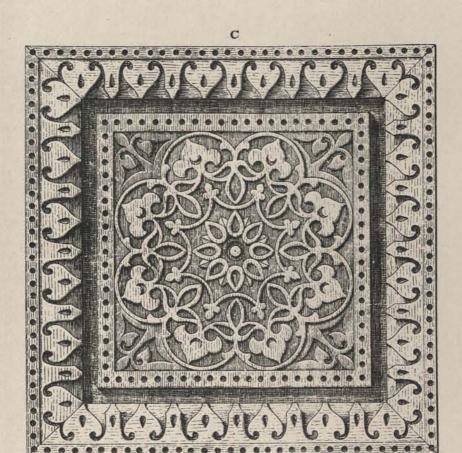


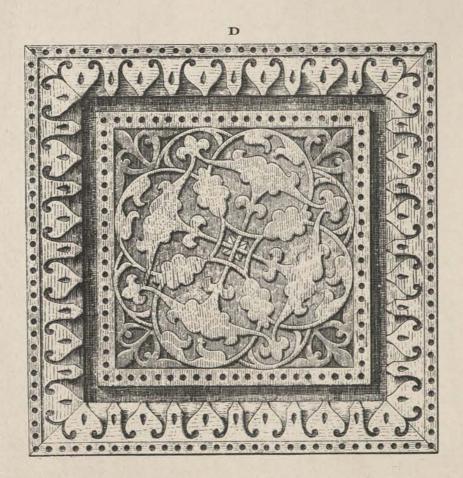
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sohan Lall, del.







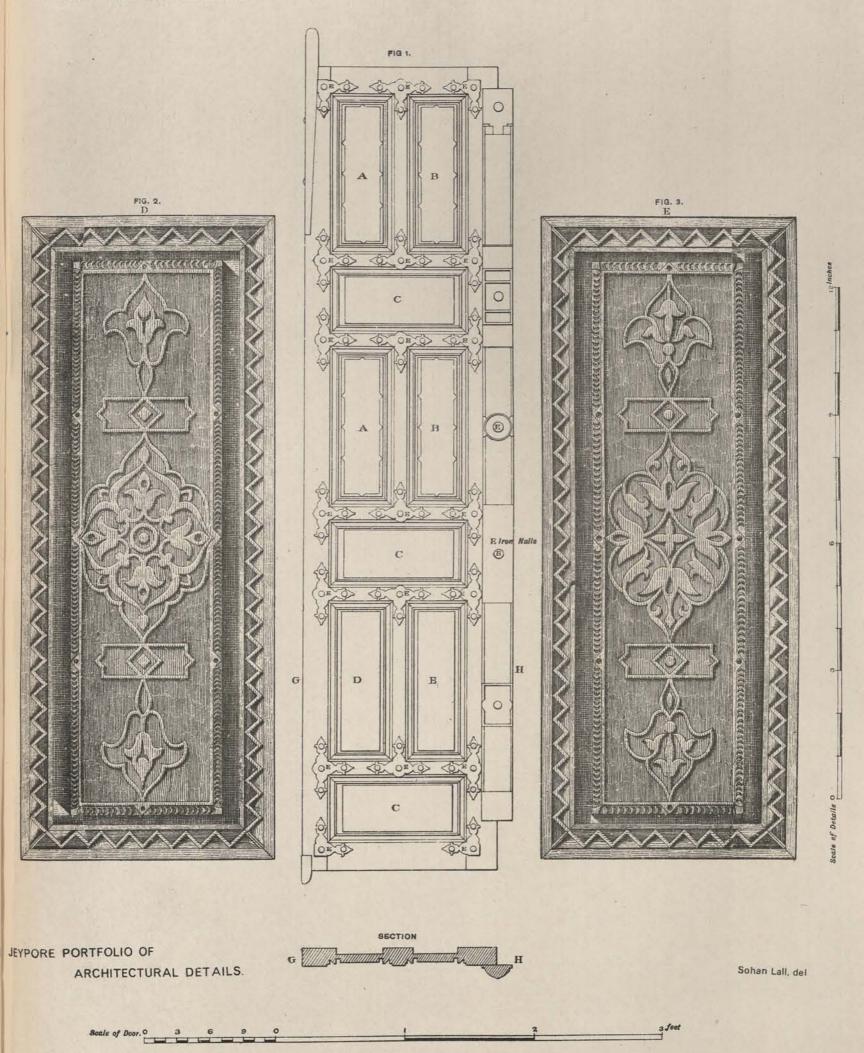
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,

Scale 0 3 6 e 12Inches

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

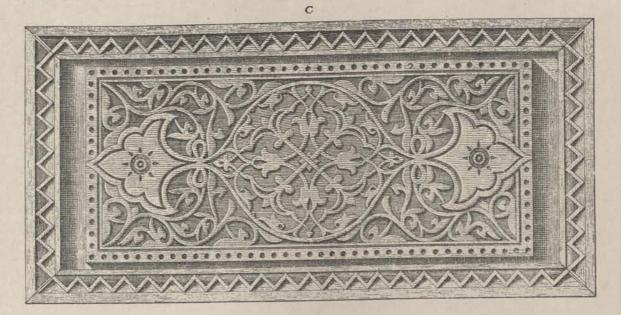
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

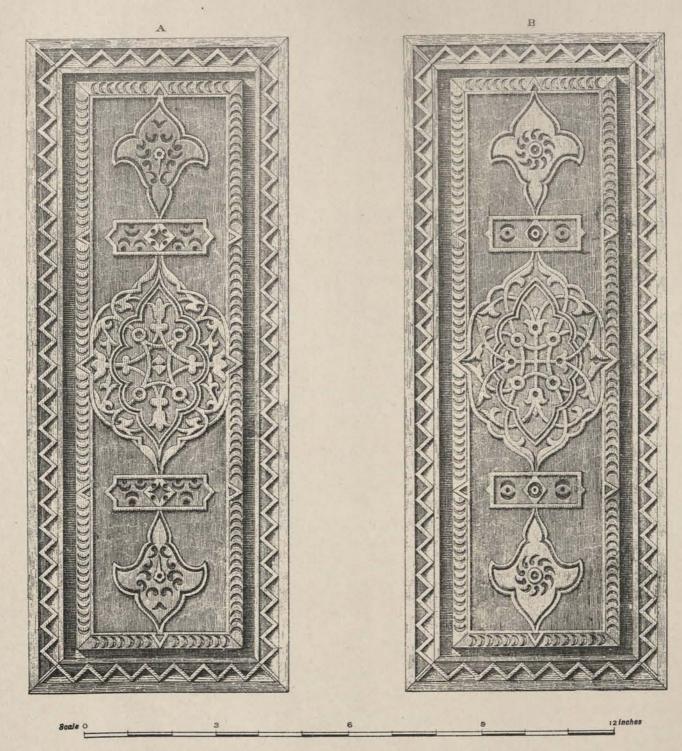
Sohan Lall, del.



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE.

AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

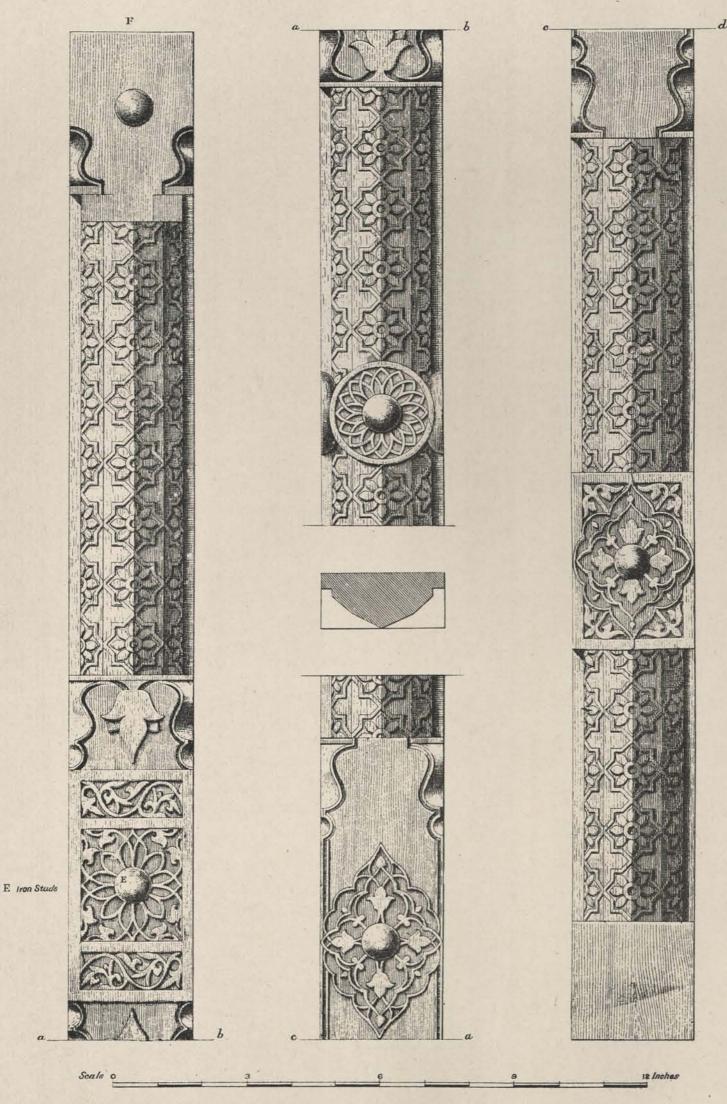




PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

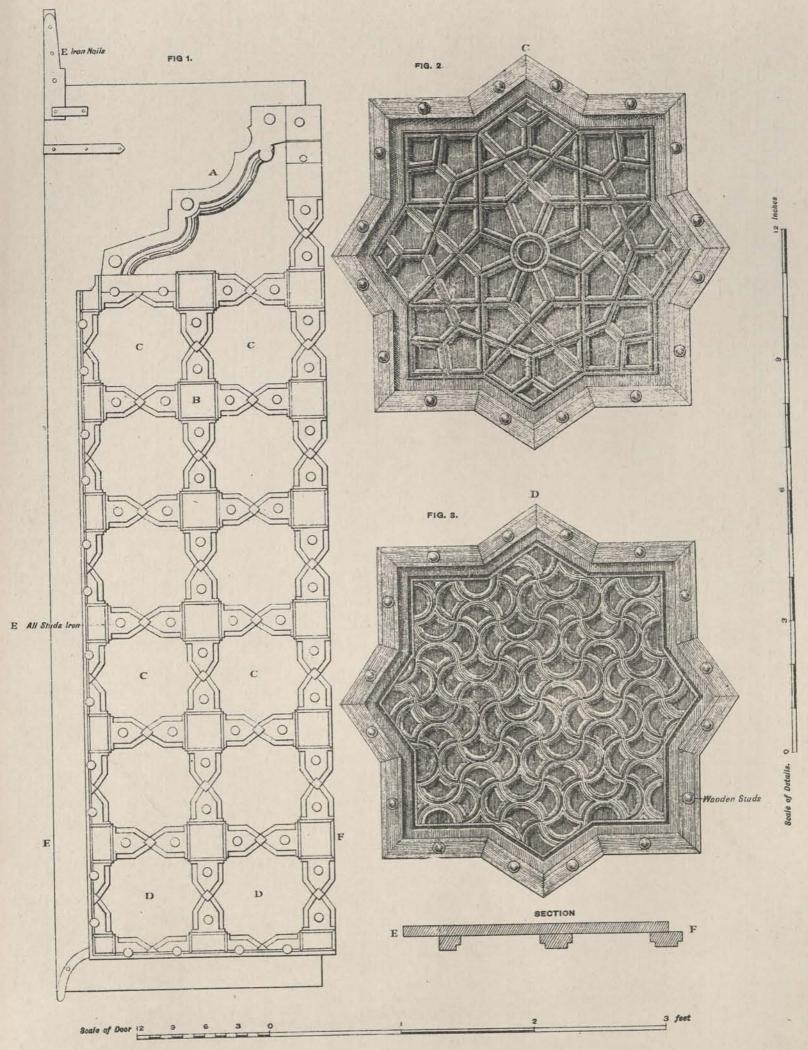
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS OF PANELS, DOOR, PLATE 24.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

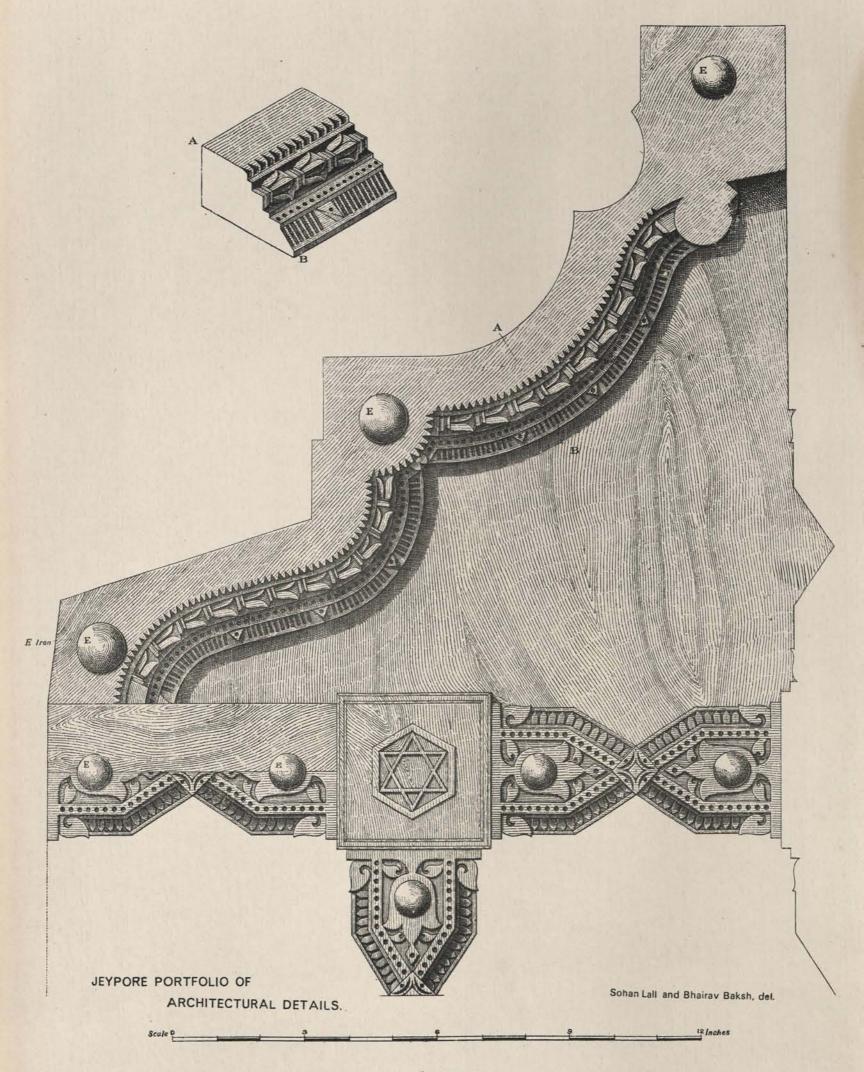
Sohan Lall and Lall Chand, del.



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

FIG. 1. LEAF OF DOOR.

FIGS. 2 & 3. DETAILS OF PANELS,



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AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

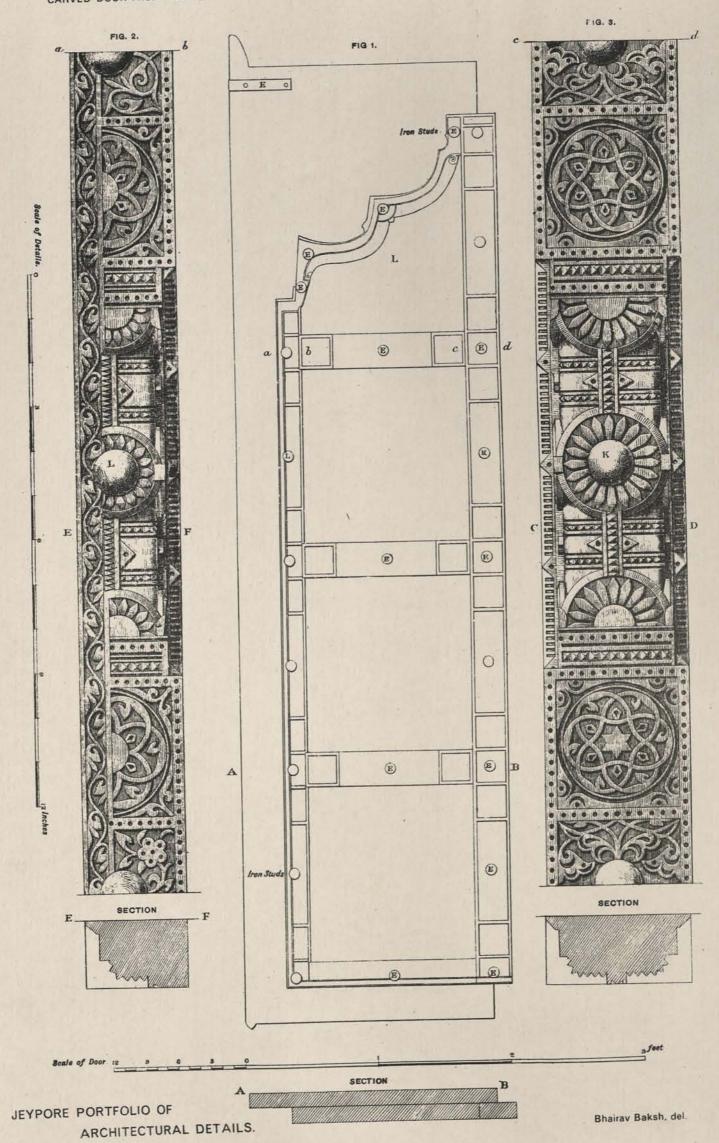
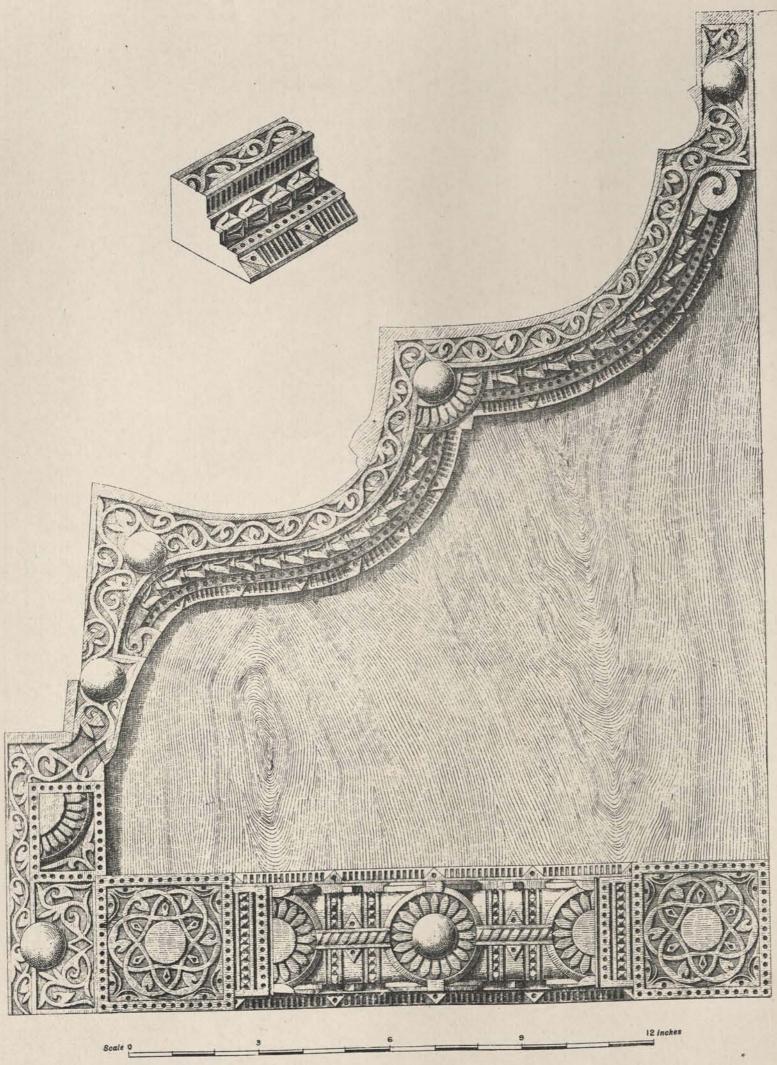
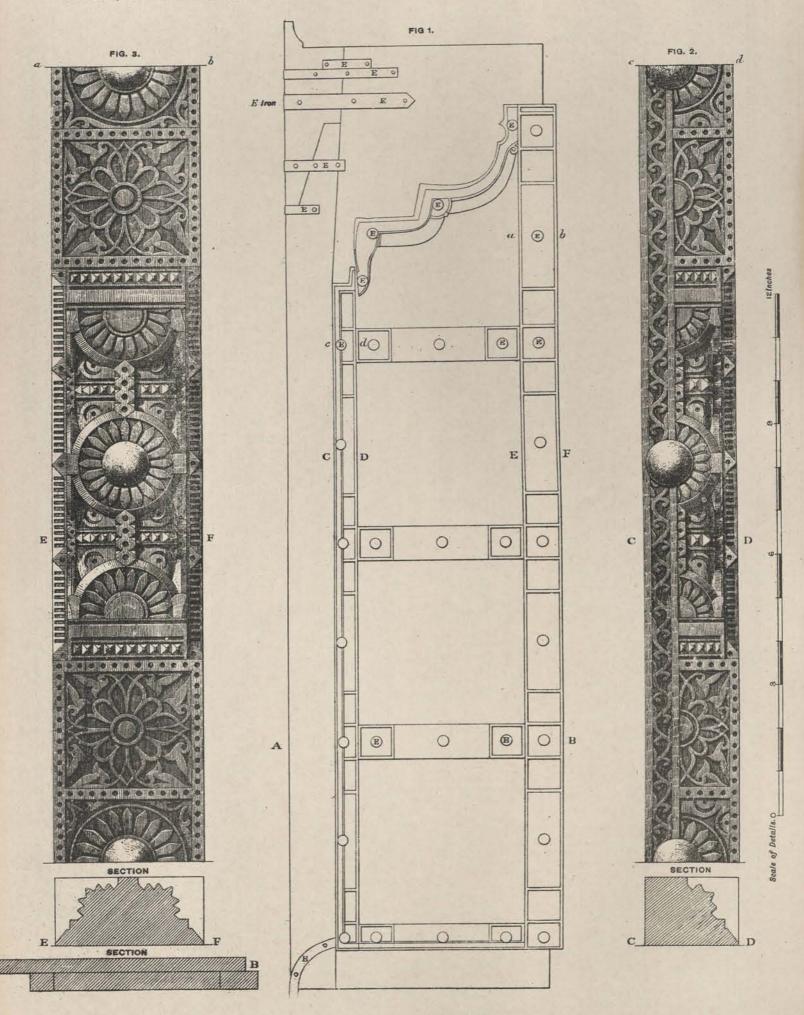


FIG. 1. LEAF OF DOOR FIGS, 2 & 3. DETAILS OF OVERLAP BAR.



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AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

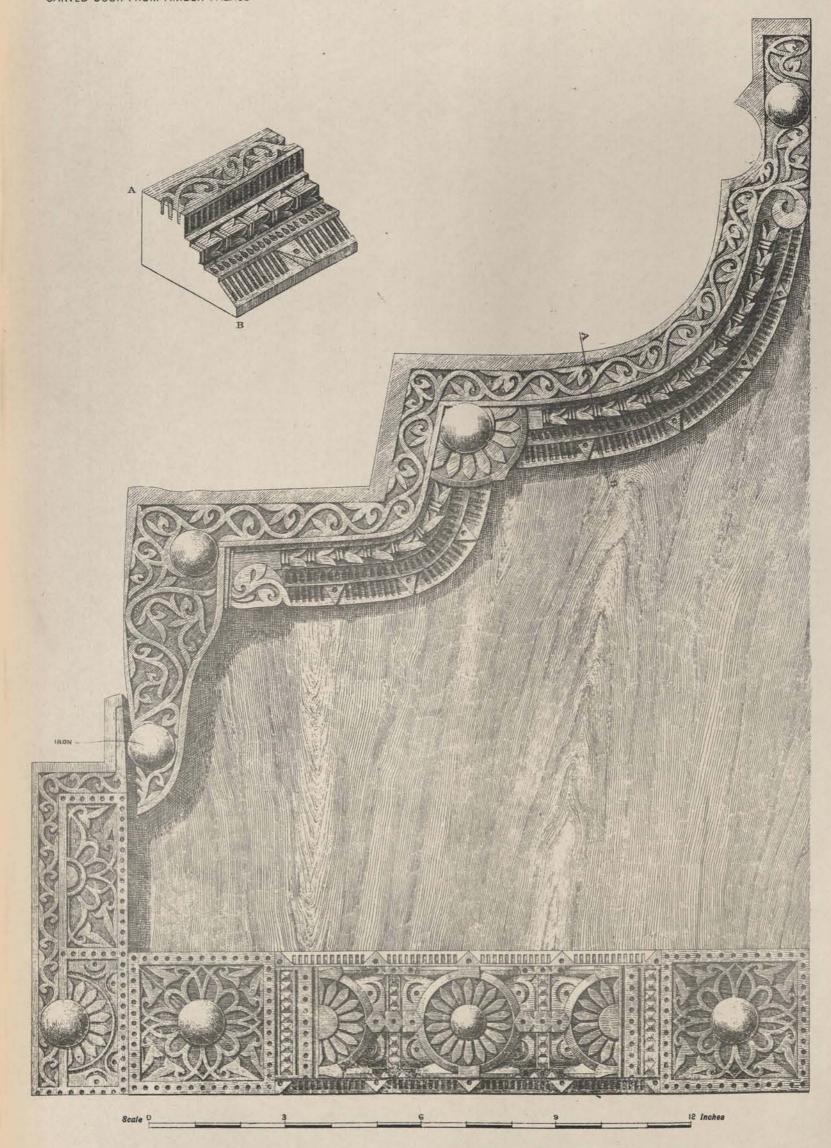


PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,

Scale of Door 12 0 6 3 0 1 2 3 feet

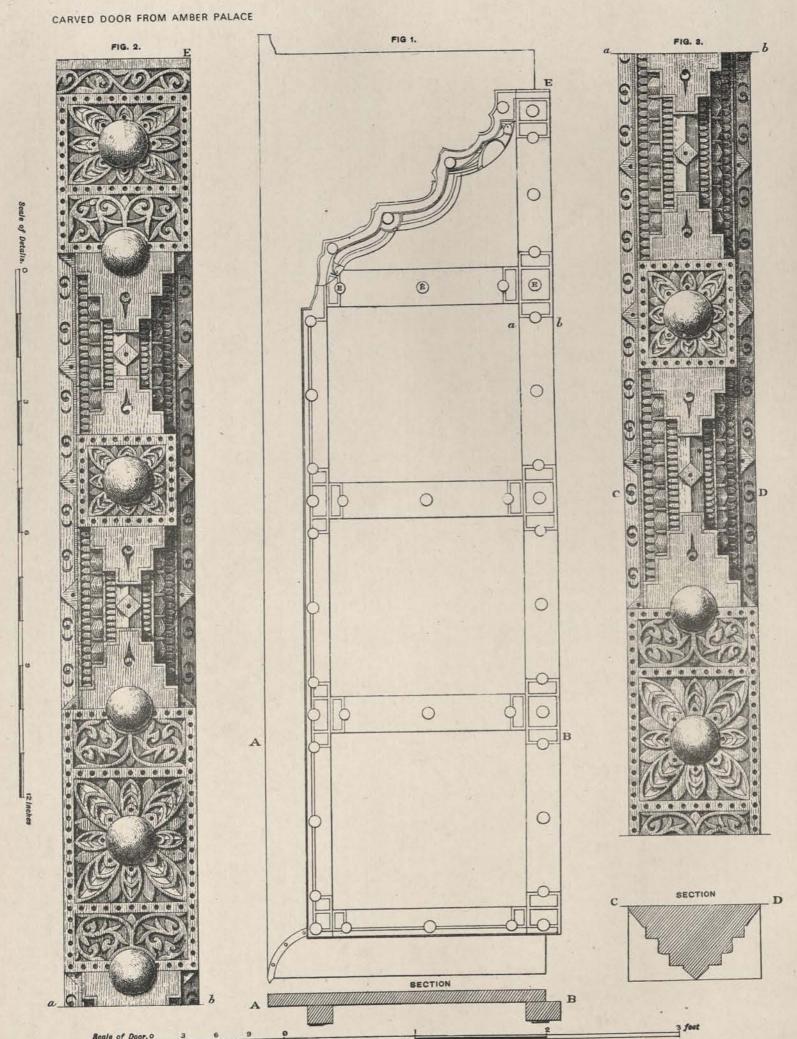
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bharray-Baksh, del



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

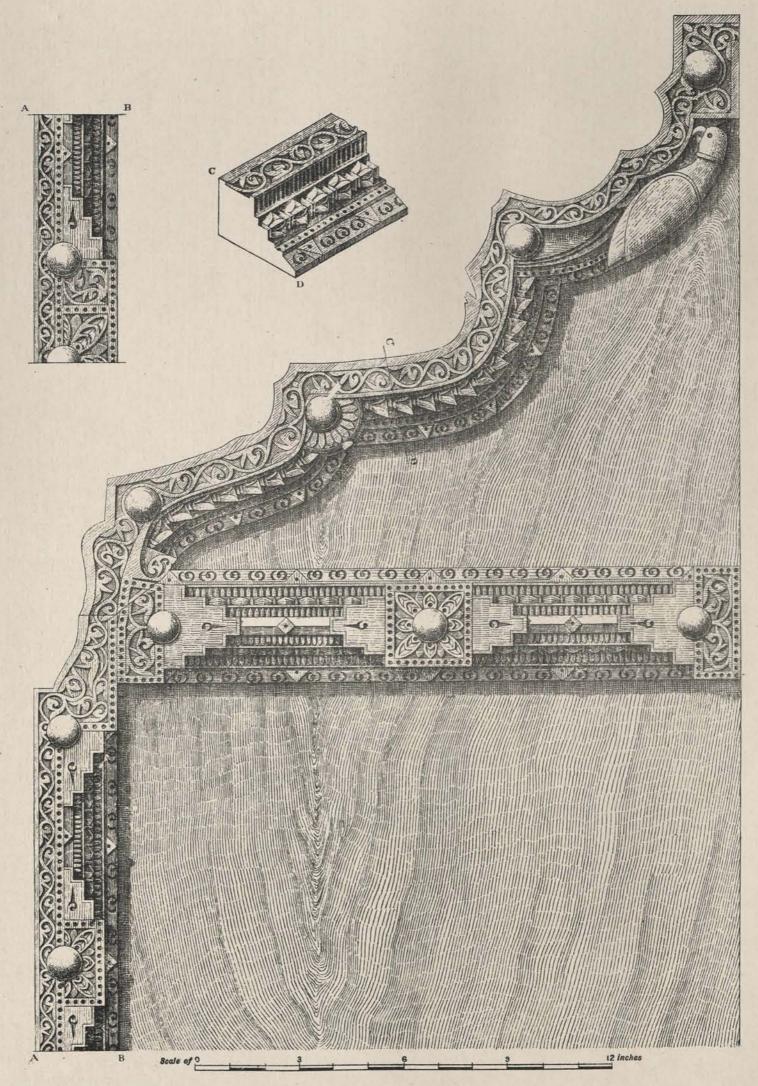
Bhairav Baksh, del.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Unkar and Bhairav Baksh, dei.

FIG. 1. LEAF OF DOOR. FIGS. 2 & 3. DETAILS OF OVERLAP.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

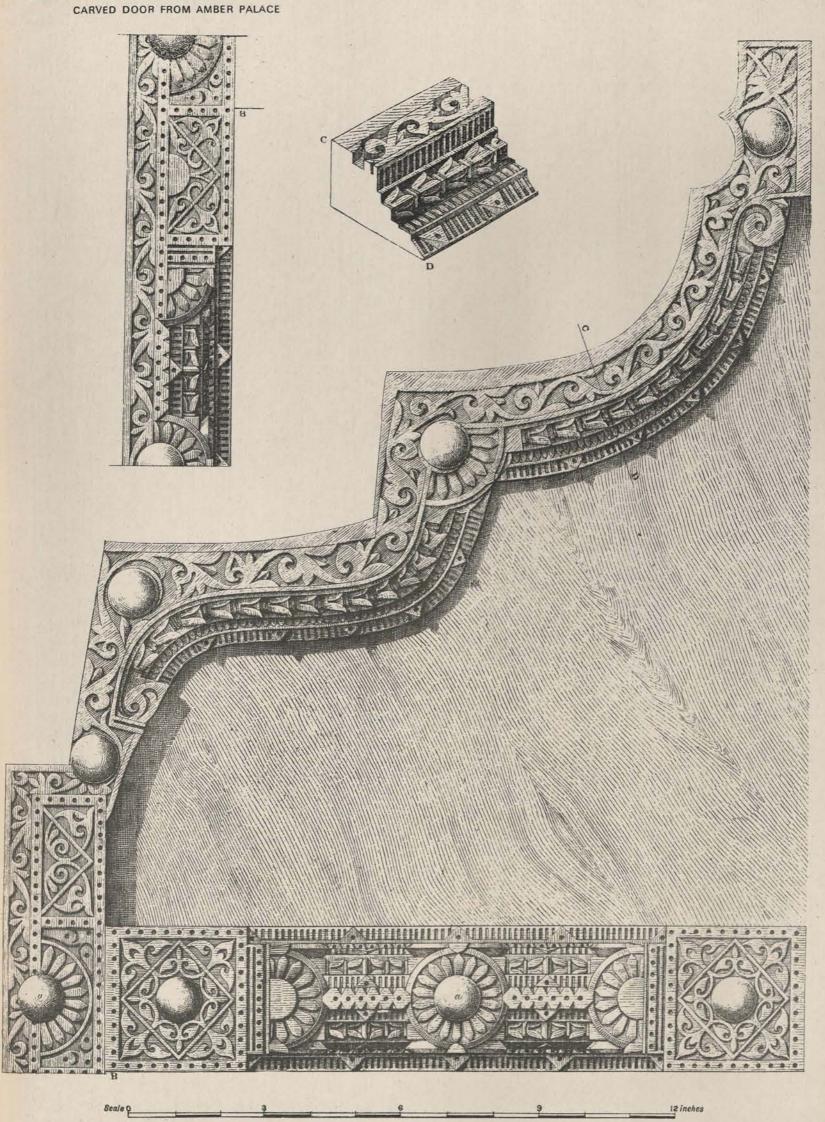
Unkar and Bhairav Baksh, del.

DETAILS OF UPPER PART OF DOOR, PLATE 33.

CARVED DOOR FROM AMBER PALACE F19. 1. FIG. 3. FIG. 2. (E) E (E) (E) 6 (E) (E) D b (F.) 6 (F.) (E) b^3 b (E) 6 (E) ь SECTION

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOYER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

Scale of Door. 12 9 6 8 0



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Unkar and Bhairav Baksh, del.

DETAILS OF UPPER PART OF DOOR, PLATE 35.

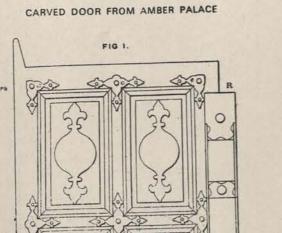
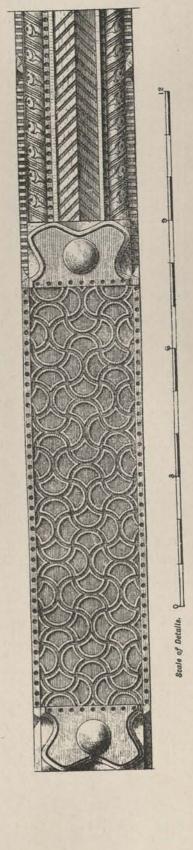
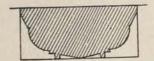


FIG 2.







JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS. FIG. 1. LEAF OF DOOR.

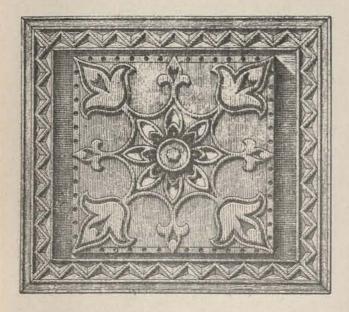
SECTION

Bhora Mull and Sohan Lall, del.

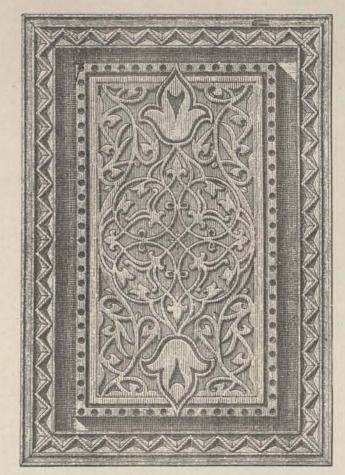
PART III DOORS

CARVED DOOR FROM AMBER PALACE

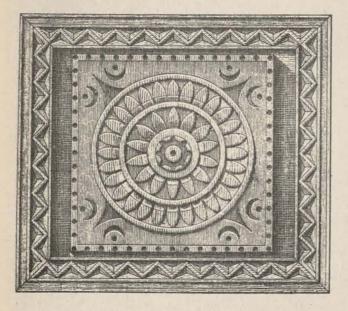
A



В



C

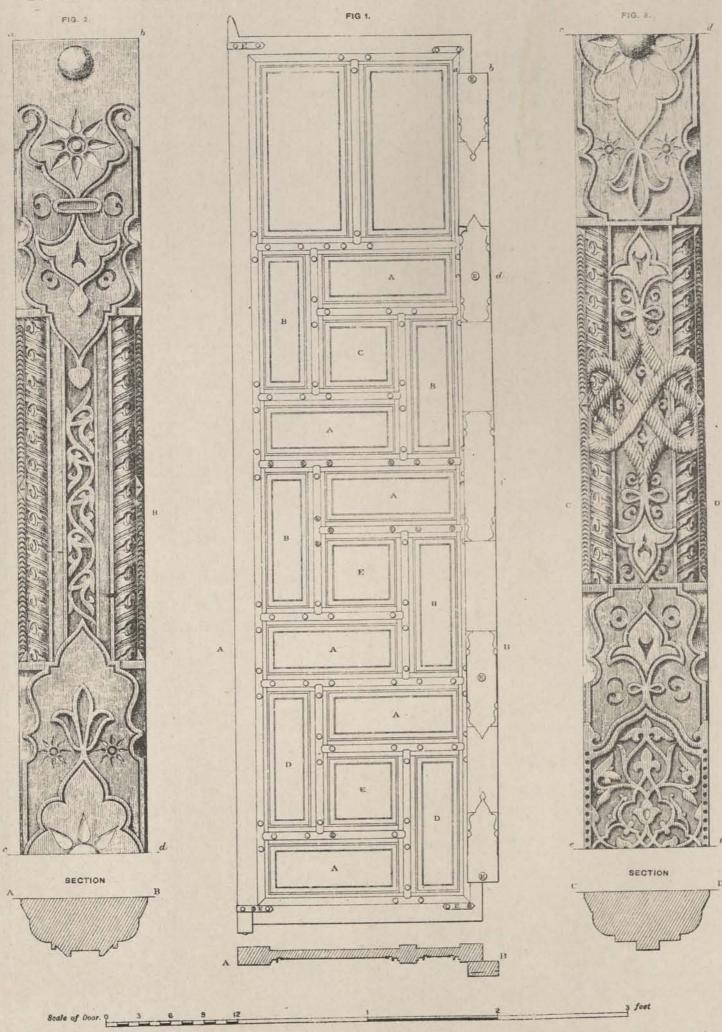


Scale 9 12 Inches

DETAILS OF PANELS, DOOR, PLATE ST.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

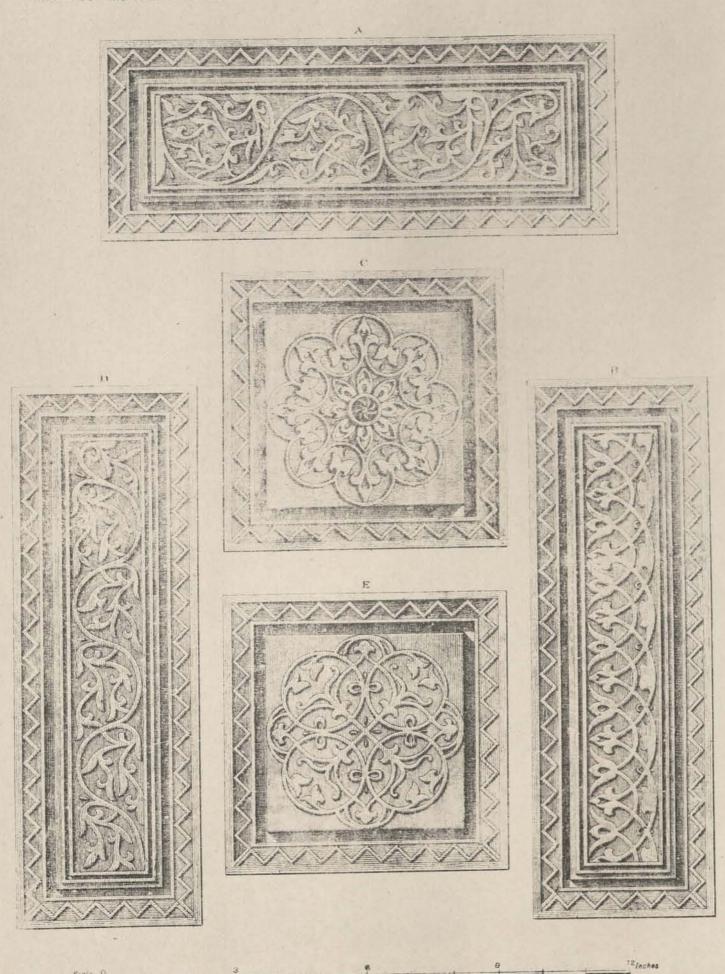
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

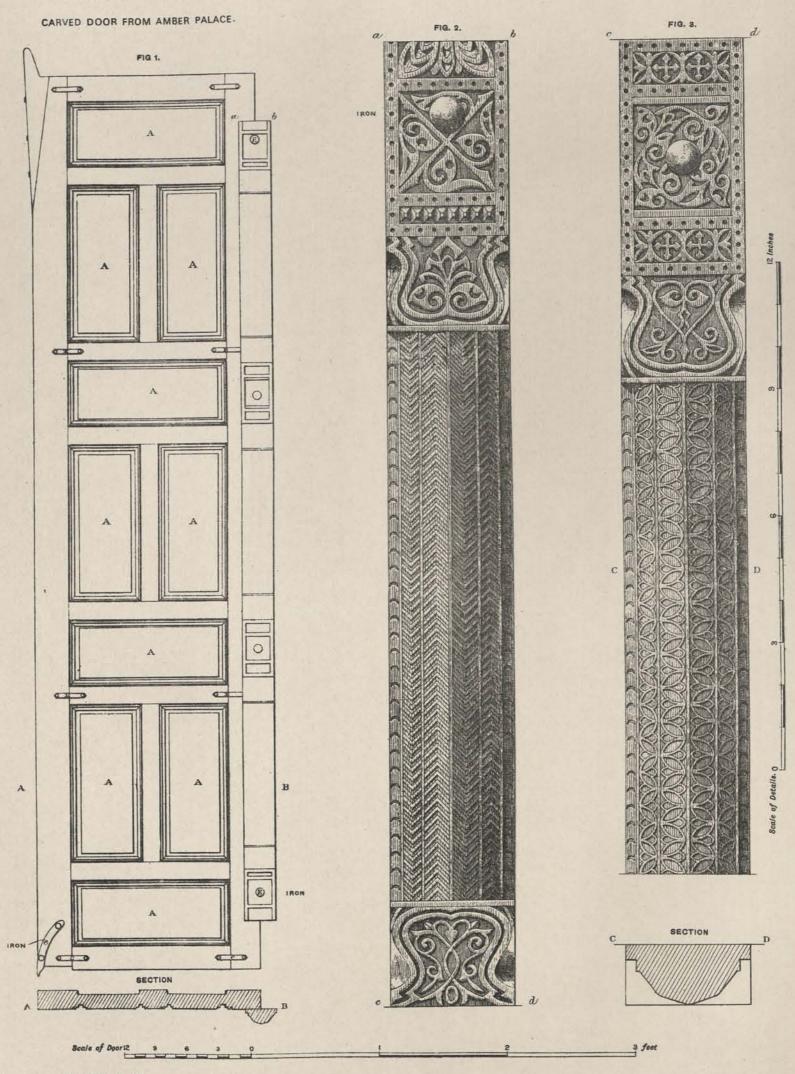
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sohan Lall and Lall Chand, det.



PROPAROUS DESCRIPTION OF A PROPERTY OF A PAROUS POSSESS STATE CORRESPONDED TO PROPERTY OF STATE, AND PROPOSITIOGRAPHED BY W. ORIGINAL HANDVERSTREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

PART III. DOORS.

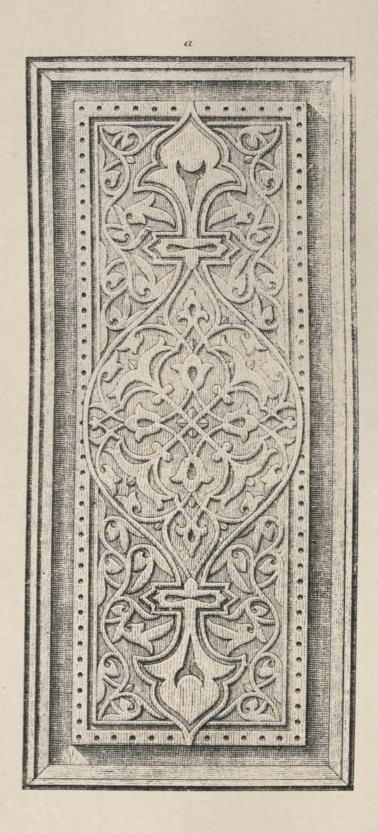


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Sohan Lall, del.

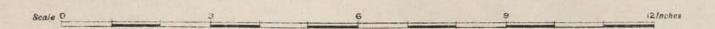
FIG. 1. LEAF OF DOOR.



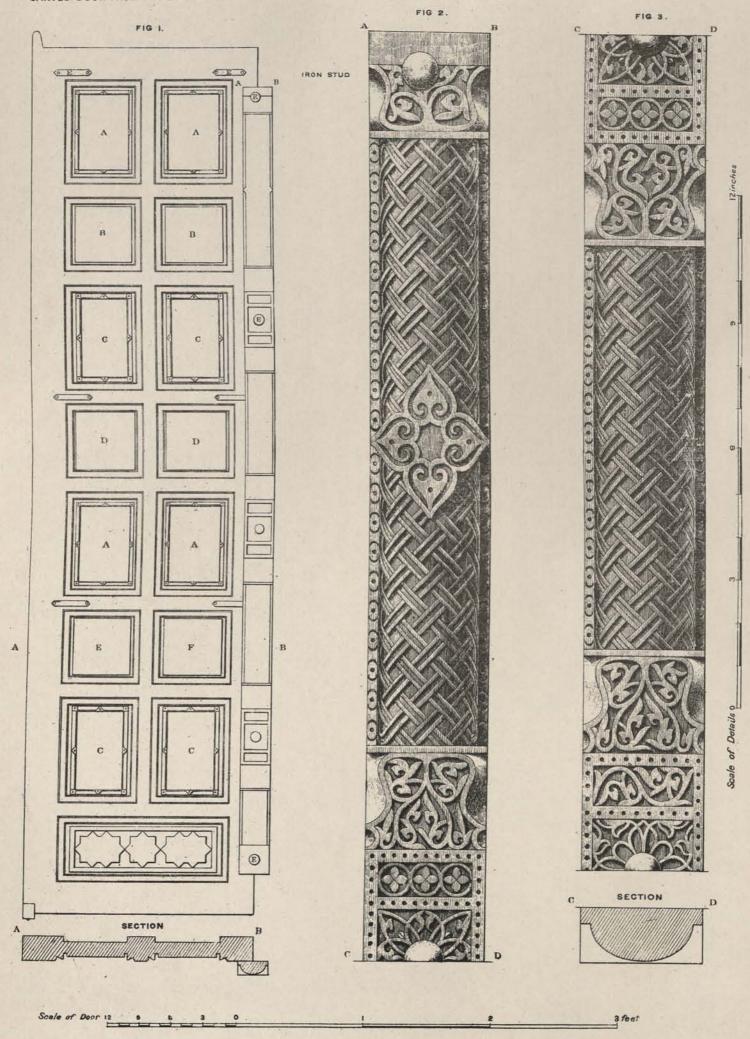
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Bhora Mull and Sohan Lall, del



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AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS. HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS. FIG. LEAF OF DOOR. FIGS 2 & 3. OVERLAP BAR.

Bnora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.





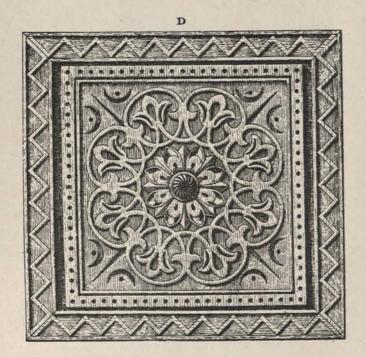


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

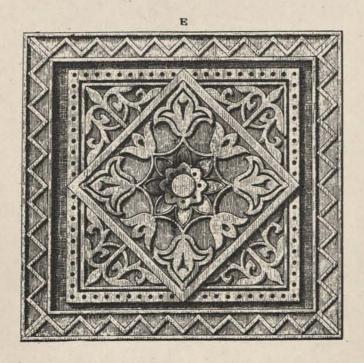
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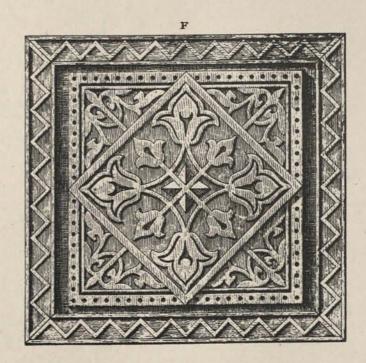
Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.

DETAILS OF PANELS, DOOR, PLATE 43.







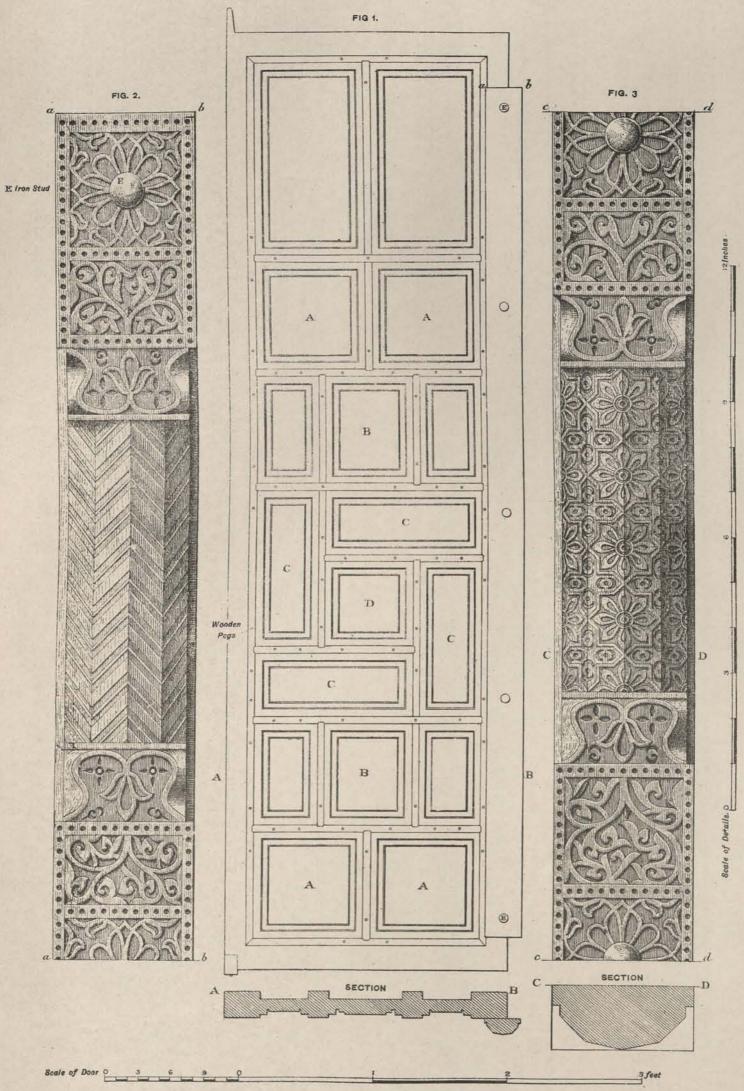


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Sohan Lall, del.

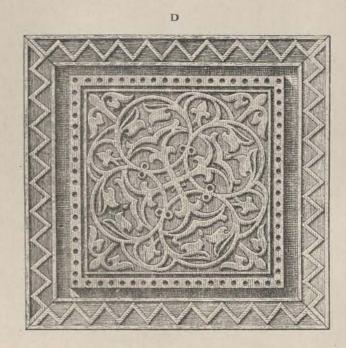
DETAILS OF PANELS, DOOR, PLATE 43.



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET PECCHAM, LONDON.

C





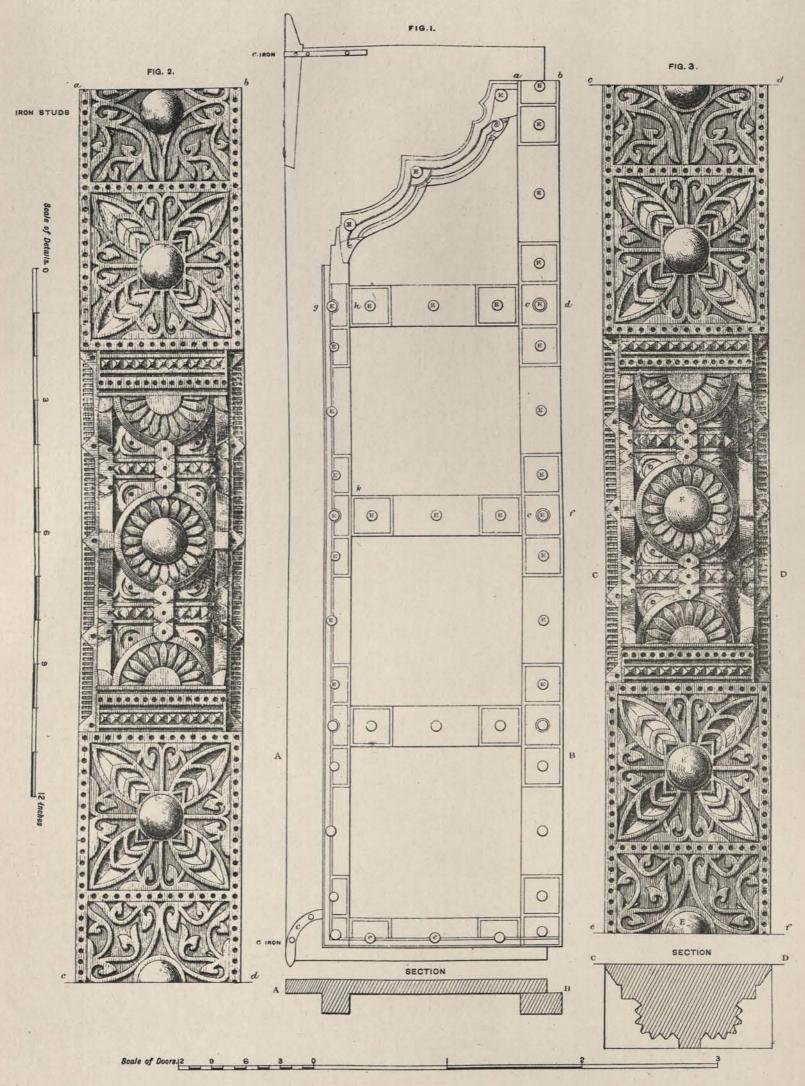


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Scale 0

Bhora Mull and Sohan del.

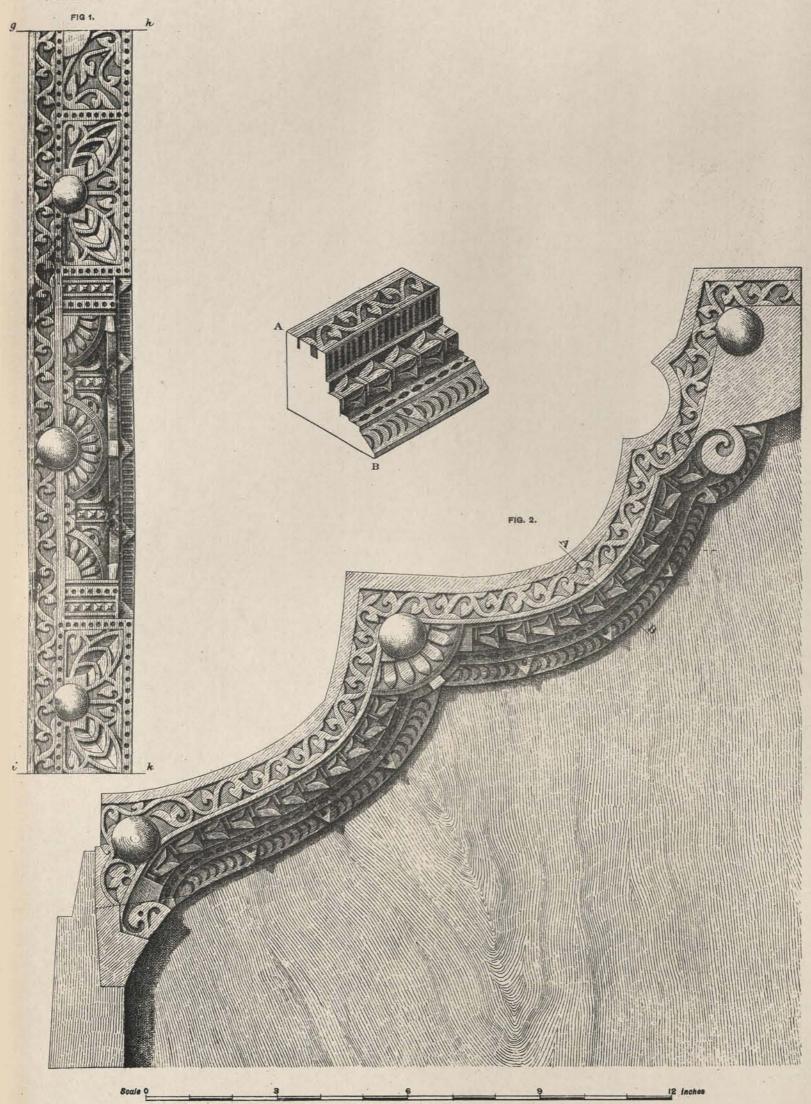
DETAILS OF PANELS PLATE 46.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

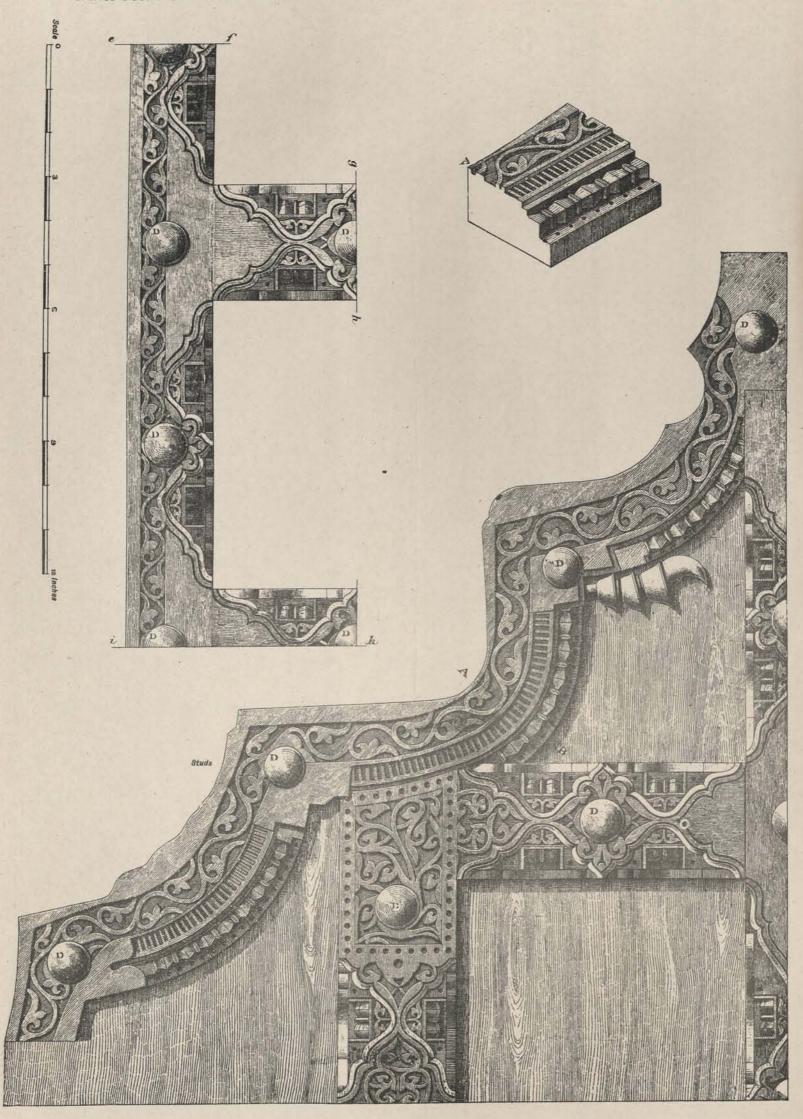
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.

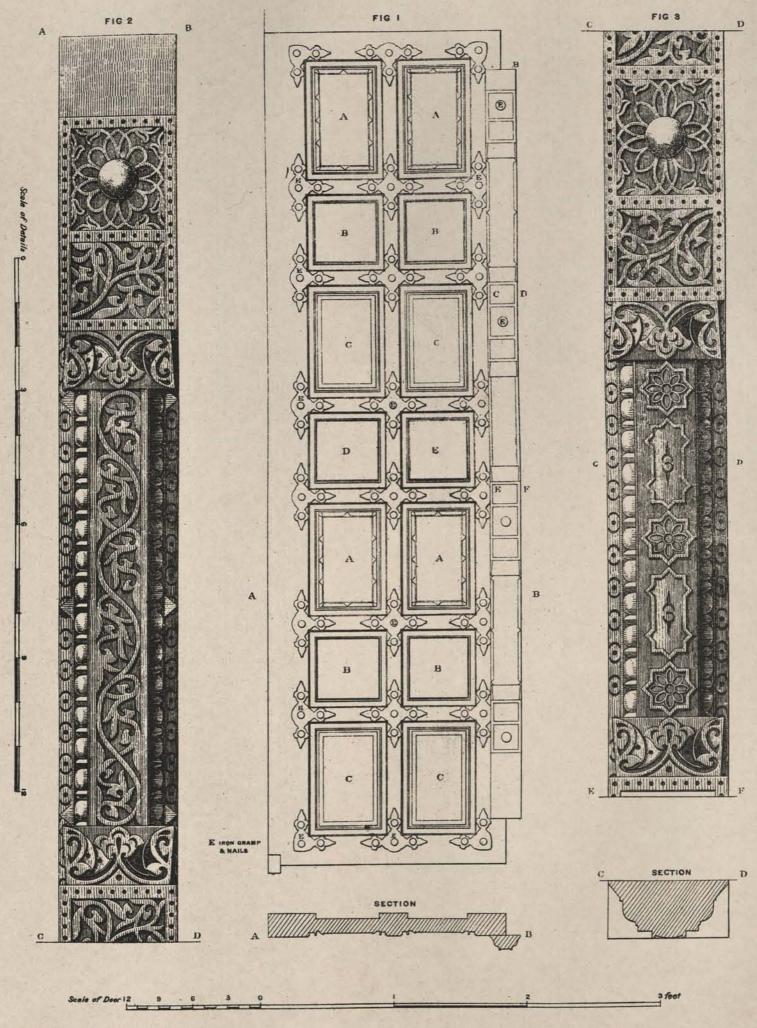
FIQ. 1. DETAILS OF MOULDING, DOOR, PLATE 48.

FIG. 2. DETAILS OF UPPER PART OF DOOR,

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB. BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE, AND LALA RAM BAKSH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYPORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

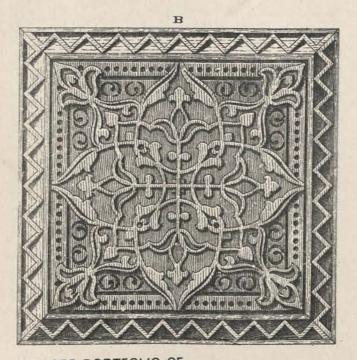


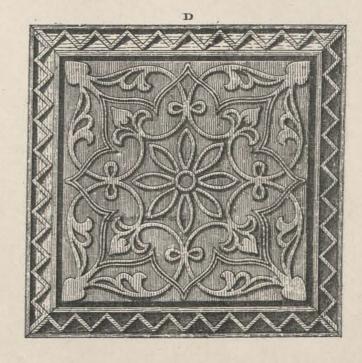
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.

FIG.I. LEAF OF DOOR. FIGS 2 & 3 OVERLAP BAR.







JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.

Scale 0 9 12 Inches

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AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.



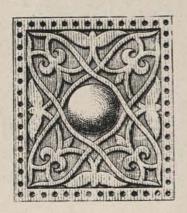


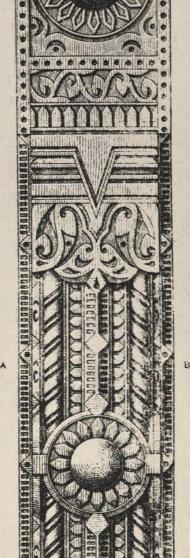
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.

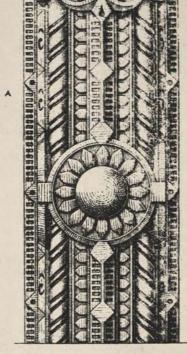
ETAILS OF PANELS, DOOR, PLATE 52.

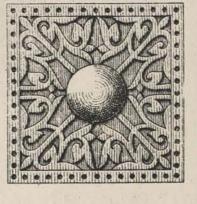


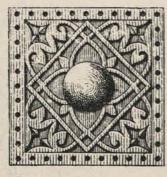


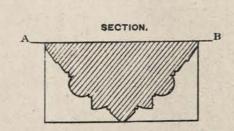














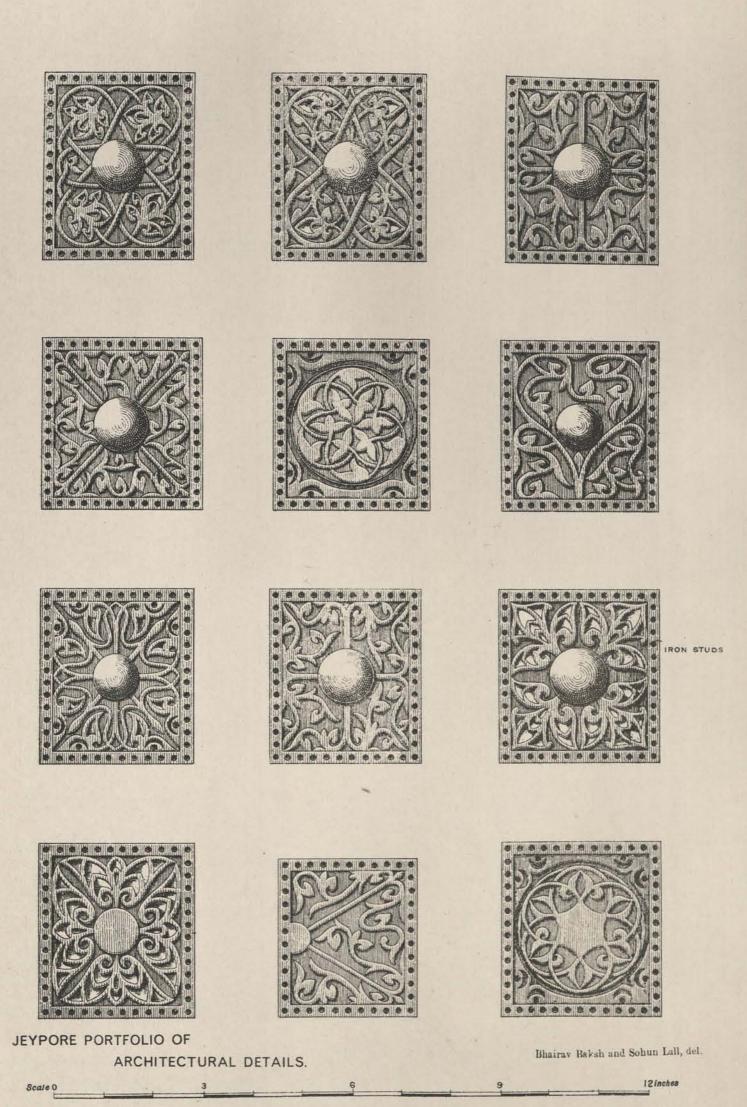
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

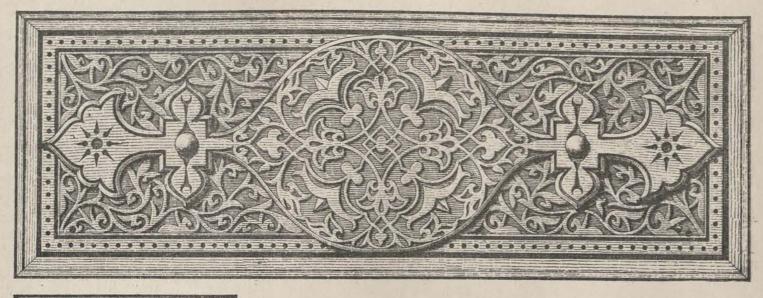
Bharrav Baksh, del.

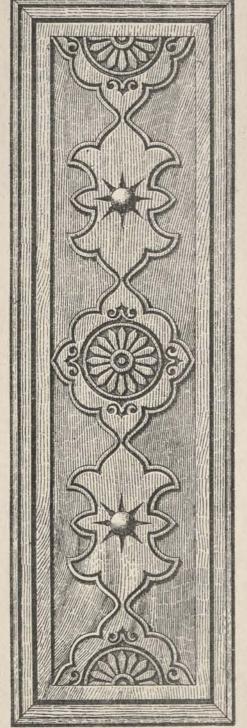
12 Inches

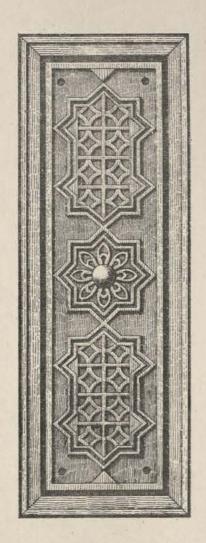
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONIL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.



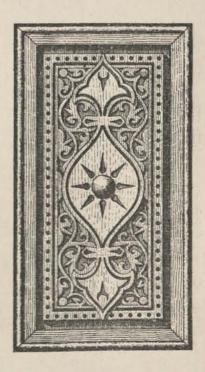
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.











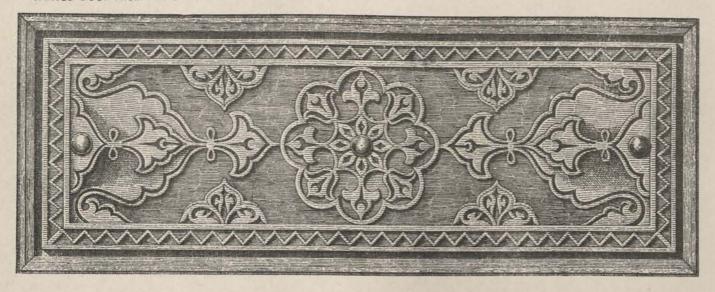
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

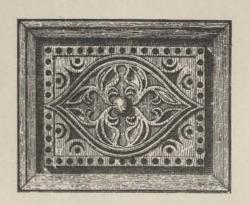
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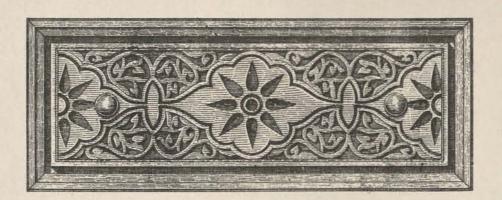
Unkar and Bhairav Baksh, del.

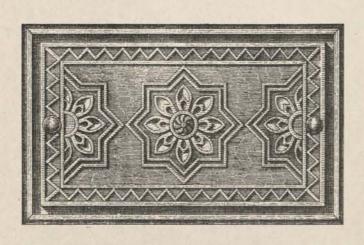
12 inches









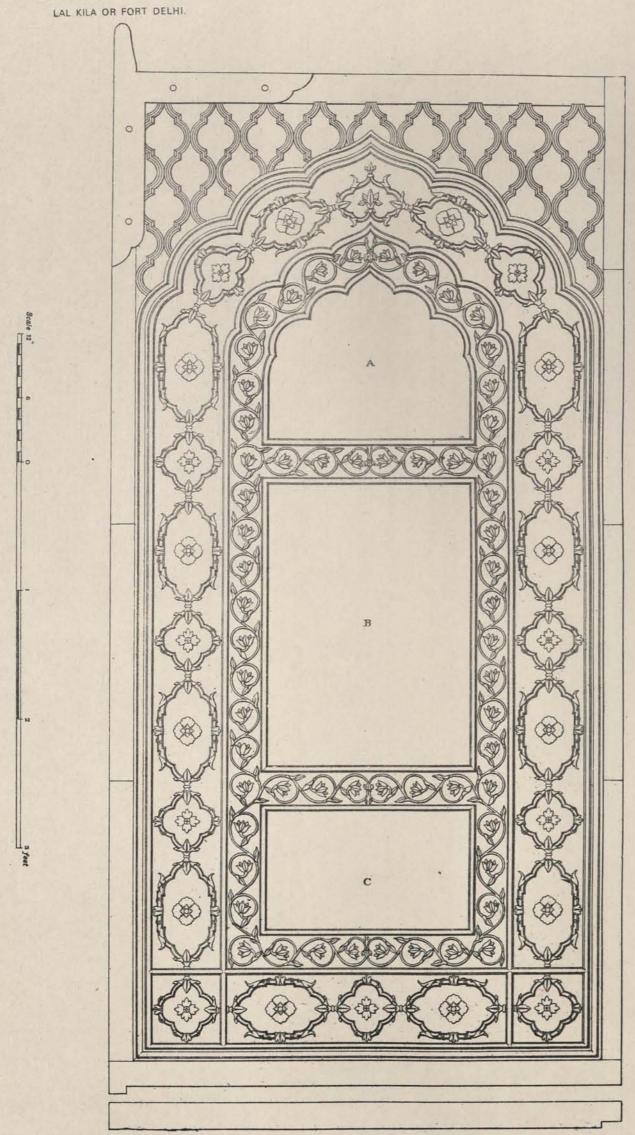




Scale 0 9 12Inche

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sohan Lall, del.

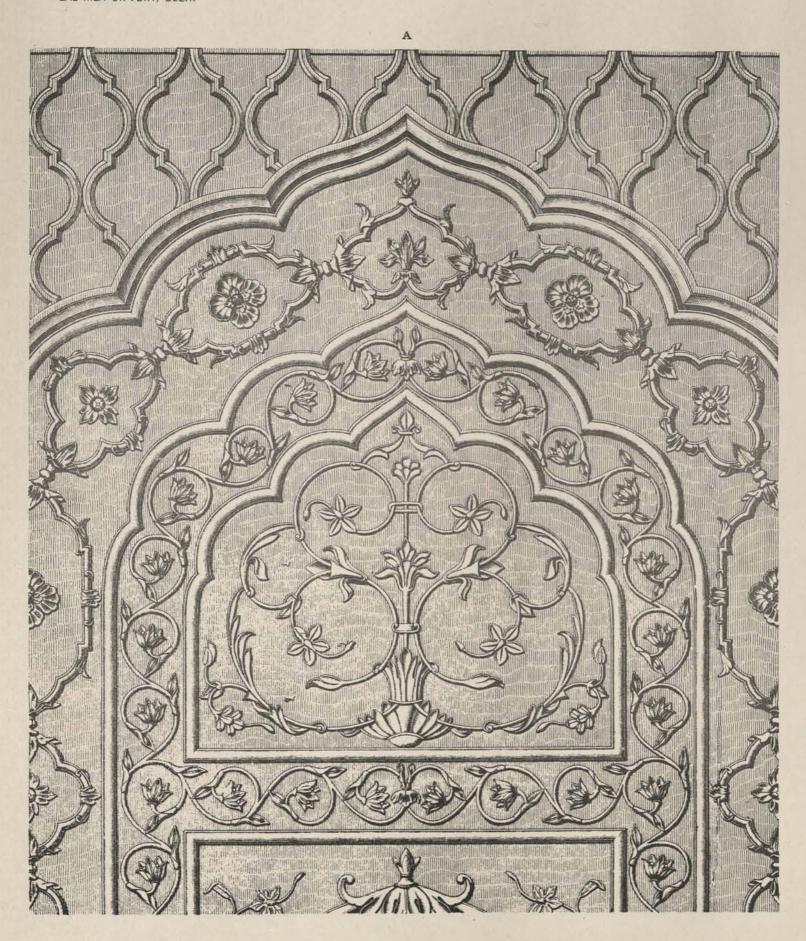


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sri Narain, del.

BRASS DOOR FROM MOTI MUSJID.

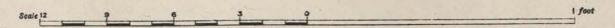
LAL KILA OR FORT, DELHI



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhairav Baksh and Sri Narain, del.



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AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

PART III DOORS

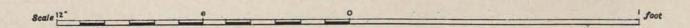
BRASS DOOR FROM MOTI MUSJID, LAL KILA OR FORT DELHI.



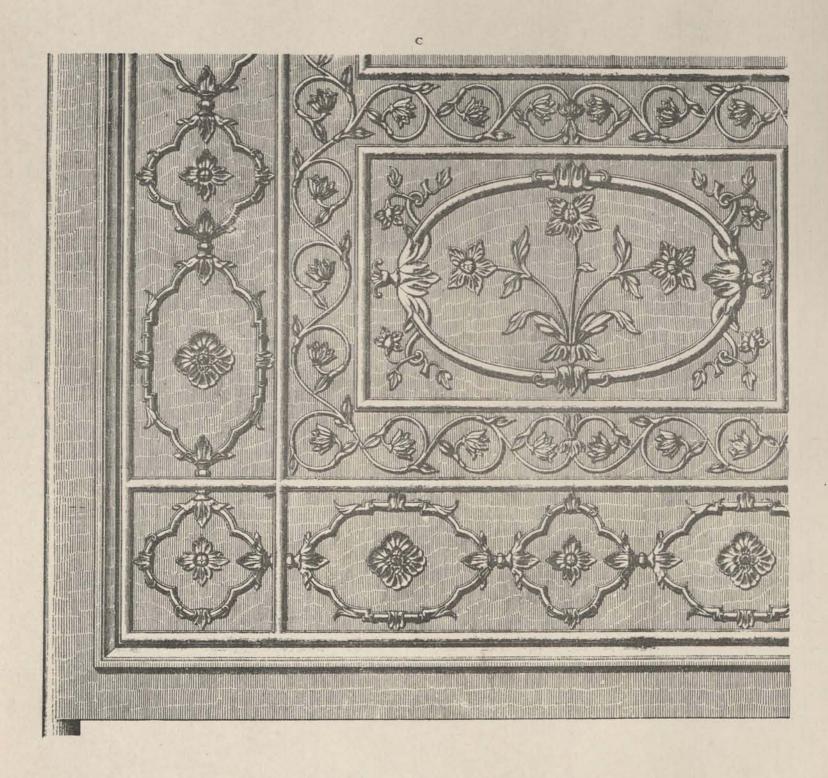
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhairav Baksh and Unkar, del.



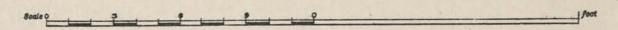
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

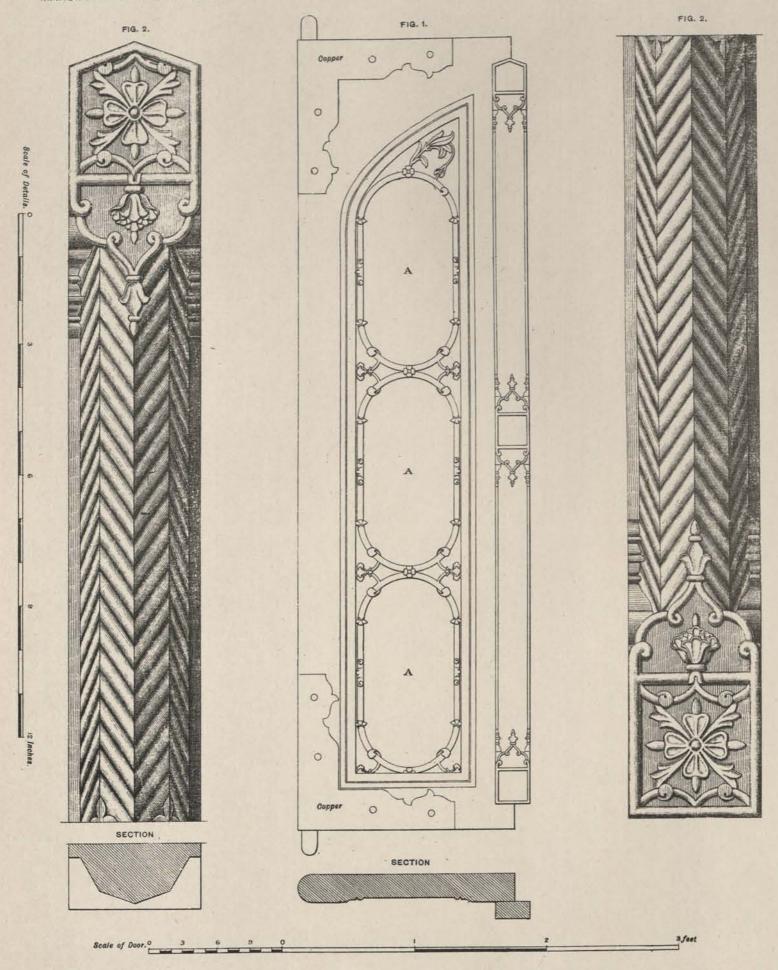
Sri Narain, del



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AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

PANEL C OF BRASS DOOR, PLATE 59.

CARVED MARBLE DOOR FROM NIZAM-U-DIN MAHOMED SHAH'S TOMB, DELHI



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Bhairav Baksh and Bhora Mull, del.

CARVED MARBLE DOOR FROM NIZAM-U-DIN MAHOMED SHAH'S TOMB, DELHI.

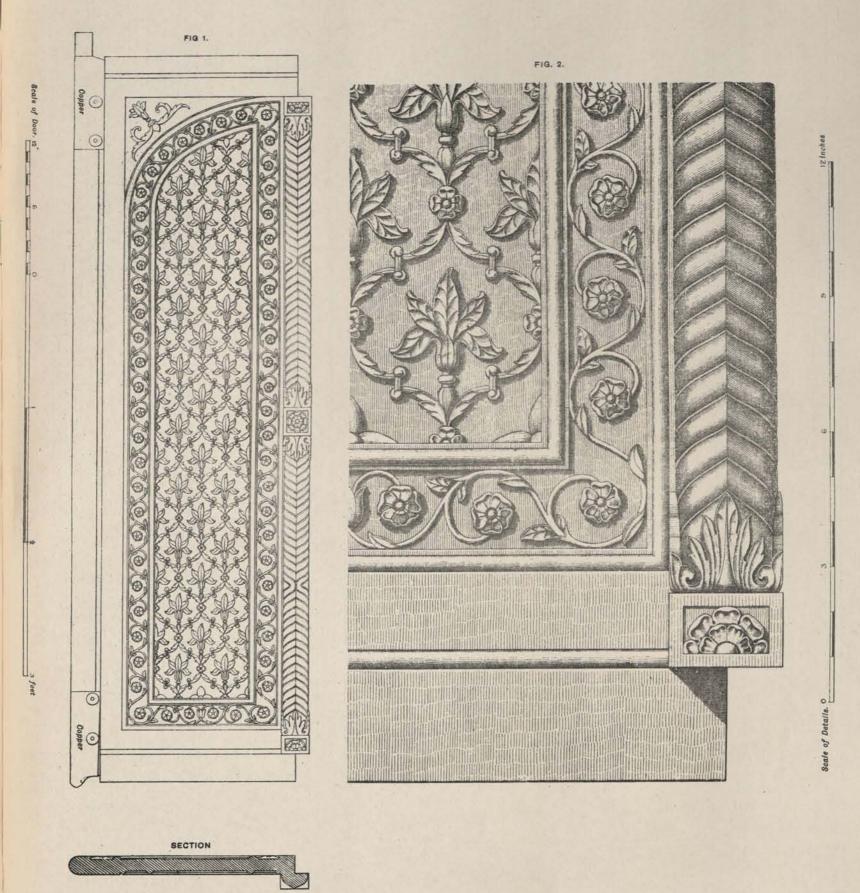


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Ram Pertab and Bhora Mull, del.

PANEL A OF MARBLE DOOR, PLATE 53.

CARVED MARBLE DOOR FROM NIZAM-U-DIN MAHOMED SHAH'S TOMB, DELHI.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Bhairav Baksh, del.

FIG. 1. LEAF OF DOOR.

FIG. 2. DETAILS OF PANEL AND OVERLAP BAR

CARVED MABLE DOOR FROM NIZAM-U-DIN MAHOMED SHAH'S TOMB, DELHI.



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AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO

OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

PART IV. BRACKETS.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

COLONEL S. S. JACOB, C.I.E.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS; ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE; ASSOC. INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS; HON. ASSOC. ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

3ssued under the patronage of

This Thighness Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh, G.C.S.I. of Jeypore.



LONDON:

BERNARD QUARITCH.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS AND SONS, LIMITED,

HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM.

PREFACE.

HETHER successful or not, it seems well worth while that an attempt should be made to interest the Public in Indian Architectural art; first, because the artist and architect will certainly aequire broader and more varied views of their art by its study than they can acquire from any other source. More than this, any one who masters the subject sufficiently to be able to understand their art in its best and highest forms, will rise from the study, with a kindlier feeling towards the nations of India, and a higher—certainly a correcter—appreciation of their social status than could be obtained from their literature, or from anything that now exists in their anomalous social and political position." (Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, preface).

Photography has done much to make us acquainted with the general character of the magnificent buildings which are to be found in many parts of India, and the Archæological Department has done something in preparing plans of ancient buildings and in producing plates for archæological purposes, and individuals here and there have made sketches, but it is believed no regular attempt has yet been made to produce any collection of architectural details in such a shape as would be of practical use to the architect and the artizan.

The Indian Public Works Department, as a body, has not hitherto been successful in its architectural efforts, and all who take an interest in architecture, and who know what vast stores of material lie scattered over the land, must regret the poverty of design and detail which, as a rule, characterises modern buildings in this country. Take any simple building—such as a sentry box, for instance—and see how it is treated by the Public Works Department, and compare it with the graceful little domes which surmount the battlements of an old native fortress. Not only do they charm the eye at a distance, but on looking closer one sees the stone plinth with its carved base and coping, and its cutstone pillars which do not obstruct the view, and its deep projecting eaves to shelter the soldier on duty, and protect him from sun and rain. In some cases expense may be the cause, but too often this is not the case. It does not cost much more to break a wall surface up into ornamental panels than it does to build it solid. Standard plans are too often produced, and buildings are erected by men who have no sympathy with Oriental architecture, men who have never made any attempt to take advantage of the architectural wealth which is scattered around, and hence the poverty of design, especially in details, and the stereotyped conventionalities which destroy all individuality, and characterise most of the buildings raised by Anglo-Indians.

Few men in India have the time or opportunity to make for themselves a collection of architectural studies, nor is it likely that the opportunity will again occur of erecting any buildings so grand as those we see around us; noble specimens, it is true, but designed to meet the requirements of an age that has passed. Still there is no reason why the details which everywhere meet the eye, so full of vigour, so graceful and so true in outline, and so rich in design, should not be made use of in modern buildings.

It is not pretended that this collection is anything like exhaustive; it has been compiled mostly during leisure hours, chiefly from works in or near Delhi and Agra and parts of Rajputana, and does not attempt to deal with other parts of India. The drawings have all been carefully done, and have been arranged together in parts,—each sheet loose—so that different examples of architectural details may be compared and selections readily made. The plates have been reproduced to a large scale with the hope that they will be found not only, as studies, interesting to the student, but chiefly as working drawings for the architect and artizan. Many of the designs can be used in wood, in stone, or in metal, as well as in wall decoration; and if the work proves generally useful, the object with which it has been prepared will be fulfilled. In any case, one object will have been secured; that is, putting these designs on record. Many of the patterns—notably those on the old doors in the Amber Palace (Part III)—are, even now, scarcely recognisable; the wood work is rapidly decaying, and in a few years will probably perish altogether; and yet a reference to them will shew how beautiful and how varied many of these patterns are, and how far they excel much that is seen in wood carving of the present day. To rescue such designs from oblivion and give them new life is worth something.

It is some years since the idea occurred of making this collection, and it was hoped that Surgeon-Major F. W. A. de Fabeck, late of the Bengal Medical Service—who at that time was Principal of the School of Art at Jeypore, and took an interest in the scheme,—would have been able to enrich the collection with freehand sketches. Unfortunately, circumstances prevented this, but as the lads who made these drawings received their first lessons under Dr. de Fabeck, it is a pleasant duty to acknowledge how much is due to him. Special thanks also are due to Mr. H. Cousens, of the Archæological Department of Western India, who, at Dr. Burgess's suggestion, kindly allowed some of the draftsmen from Jeypore to attend his office at Poona for three months in 1887, and who personally taught them how to prepare the drawings, and freely rendered valuable help. Thanks are also due to many friends for advice and encouragement kindly given, especially to Sir Edward Buck, K.B., Secretary to the Government of India; Jas. Burgess, LLD., C.I.E., Director-General of the Archæological Department for the interest he has shewn and the help given from time to time; Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E.; Dr. T. H. Hendley, Surgeon-Major, Jeypore; and others

The compiler undertook the work at first at his own expense, but as the collection increased the expenditure became greater, and had it not been for the liberality of H.H. the Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh of Jeypore, and the support of his minister Babu Kanthi Chandra Mookharjee, Rao Bahadur, it is probable the work would never have been completed. Much credit also is due to Lala Ram Bakhsh, head draftsman and teacher in the Jeypore School of Art, for the trouble he has taken to insure accuracy, and the interest he has shewn in the work from first to last.

The lads who have been employed in preparing the drawings are all natives of Jeypore trained first in the School of Art and then in the office of the Executive Engineer.

Acknowledgment is due to Mr. W. Griggs, Elm House, Hanover Street, Peckham, London, for the great assistance received, and for the interest and trouble he has taken in reproducing the drawings. It is unnecessary to say more, as the work speaks for itself.

Jeypore, Rajputana. 1890. S. S. JACOB, Colonel. Engineer to the Jeypore State.

The arrangement of the several Portfolios is as follows:—
PART I. Copings and Plinths ... 52 Plates.

"II. Pillars—Caps and Bases ... 79 Plates.

"III. Carved Doors 66 Plates.

"IV. Brackets 69 Plates.

"V. Arches 58 Plates.

"VI. Balustrades ... 50 Plates.

The following are also in hand:—Tracery; String Courses; Wall Decorations, including Dadoes, Wall Recesses and Panels; Cornice and Ceiling Decorations; Parapets, Projecting Eaves, and Finials. These will be issued in Portfolio Parts as soon as complete.

Jeppore Vortfolio of Architectural Details.

PART IV. BRACKETS.

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Plates I to 3.	From the Jagatsarwanji Mandir at Amber.	Plate 37.	From Jodhbai's Quarters at Fatehpur Sikri.
Plate 4.	" " Diwan Khana or Public Hall "	Plates 38, 39.	" the Tomb of Salim Chishti " "
" 5-	" " Chand Pol or Moon Gate "	Plate 40.	" Jodhbai's Quarters " "
" 6.	" " Ganesh Pol "	" 4I.	" the house of Raja Bir Bal's daughter at Fatehpur Sikri.
" 7. Fig. I. " 2.	" " Chand Pol " " Nakar Khana or Drum House "	Plates 42, 43.	" Jahan Khan's Quarter's at Fatehpur Sikri.
,, 3.	" " Jas Mandir "	Plate 44.	" the Panch Mahal ", "
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" 9.	" " Suraj Pol or Sun Gate "	,, 46.	" " Khwab-gah " "
,, 10.	" " Gaja Pol or Elephant Gate at Jeypore.	» 47·	" Jodhbai's Quarters ", "
" 11.	" " Patodiya Mandir or Temple "	Plates 48, 49.	" the Machhi Bhawan in the Fort at Agra.
	Congelion	,, 50, 51.	" " Hathi Pol or Elephant Gate "
	House of Laleni	Plate 52.	" , Palace of Jahangir in the Fort ,,
,, I3.		" 53.	" " Anguri Bagh " " "
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" 16 to 19.	" the House of Harji Mall at Chaksu.	200 200	Commer Part
Plate 20.	" " Diwan Khasin the Lal Kila or Fortat Delhi.	Plate 56.	" " Saman Burj " " "
" 21.	" " Rang Mahal " " " "	» 57·	" Tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah near Agra.
Plates 22 to 24.	" " Tomb of Nizam-ud-din, near "	Plates 58, 59.	" " Palace of Jahangir in the Fort at Agra.
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Plate 28A.	" " Arab Sarai " "	" бі.	" " Taj Ganj "
Plate 29.	" House of Gosain, in the Purana Kila or Old Fort at Delhi.	" 62. Fig. 1. " 2.	" a Building at Fatehpur Sikri. " the Tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah, near Agra
" 30.	" Purana Kila or Old Fort at Delhi.	Plates 63 to 66.	" " Mandir or Temple of Govindadeva at Bindraban.
Plates 31, 32.	" " Mosque of Firuz Shah "	Plate 67.	" " Hill Fort of Chitor in the Udaypur State.
" 33 to 36.	" " Tomb of Khan Khanan "	., 68.	" " Mosque of Rani Sipara at Ahmedabad.

Jeppore Fortsolio of Architectural Details

PART IV BRACKETS.

This Portfolio contains 69 Plates, representing 75 separate examples of Brackets.

SHORT DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

The following brief notes indicate the places and buildings from which each detail has been taken. For fuller descriptions of these buildings the reader is referred to Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture; Tod's Rajasthan; Heber's Journal; the Reports of the Archwological Surveys by Cunningham and Burgess; Carr Stephen's Archwology of Delhi; Burgess's Architecture and Scenery in Gujarat and Rajputana; the volumes of the Gazetteers of India, North-Western Provinces, Rajputana; &c.

Plates 1 to 9.

From Buildings at Amber.

These are all taken from buildings at Amber, which was the former capital of the Jeypore State from A.D. 1037 to 1728. It is situated 5 miles north of the present capital. The Palace was founded by Maharaja Mansingh about A.D. 1592. In A.D. 1633 Mirza Raja Jaysingh built several of the more beautiful halls, as the Jaya Mandir. In A.D. 1728 the capital was moved to the present city by Maharaja Sawai Jaysingh.

Plates 10 to 15.

From Buildings at Jeypore.

These are all taken from buildings in the town or vicinity of Jeypore, which was founded by the famous Maharaja Sawai Jaysingh, A.D. 1728. Getor is situated in a ravine at the foot of the hill close behind the city, and is the place where the Cenotaphs of the Maharajas of Jeypore are erected. The Cenotaph of Maharaja Sawai Jaysingh is of marble, and is a handsome structure.

Plates 16 to 19.

From the House of Harji Mall at Chaksu.

Chaksu is a small town 25 miles south of Jeypore. Originally it was surrounded by a wall and ditch; these are now in ruins, and only a few buildings of any pretensions exist, and these are of modern date.

Plate 20.

From the Diwan Khas in the Lal Kila or Fort at Delhi.

The Diwan Khas in the Lal Kila or Red Fort of Delhi was built of white marble by Shah Jahan, who ruled A.D. 1628-1658, and is one of the most highly ornamented of his buildings.

Plate 21.

From the Rang Mahal in the Lal Kila or Fort at Delhi.

The Rang Mahal, or Coloured Palace, is an oblong building with a flat roof and arched doors in the Fort at Delhi, in the same style and erected at the same time as the Diwan Khas. With the exception of the inner walls of the rooms, which for a few feet from the floor are covered with marble, the building is constructed of red and grey sandstone.

Plates 22 to 24.

From the Tomb of Nizam-ud-din near Delhi.

Nizam-ud-din is the name given to a collection of burial places and mosques about 5 miles from modern Delhi, this being the place where a famous Muhammadan saint named Nizam-ud-din was buried in A.D. 1324. The buildings are of various and much later dates.

Plates 25 to 28.

From the Tomb of Humayun near Delhi.

The Tomb of the Emperor Humayun, who died A.D. 1555, is 3 miles south of Delhi and was erected A.D. 1569 by Haji Begum, the mother of Akbar and devoted wife of Humayun. It is a magnificent building.

Plate 28A.

From Arab Sarai near Delhi.

Arab Sarai is a walled village close to Humayun's Tomb, and was founded by Haji Begum, the widow of Humayun, in A.D. 1560, for 300 Arabs whom she brought with her on her return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and settled them here.

Plates 29, 30.

From the Purana Kila or Old Fort at Delhi.

The walls and gate of the Purana Kila, or Old Fort, are generally supposed to have been built by Humayun, and the buildings inside the Fort by Sher Shah Sur, and are good specimens of the latest style of Pathan architecture.

Plates 31, 32.

From the Mosque of Firuz Shah at Delhi.

The Mosque and Tomb of Firuz Shah is said to have been built by Nasr-ud-din Tuglaq Shah in the year A.D. 1389.

Plates 33 to 36.

From the Tomb of Khan Khanan at Delhi.

Khan Khanan was the Abd-ur-rahim of the Mughal historians. He had a high reputation for talents, valour, generosity and learning, and died A.D. 1626.

Plate 37.

From Jodhbai's Quarters at Fatehpur Sikri.

Fatehpur Sikri is about 24 miles from Agra. It was founded by the Emperor Akbar, A.D. 1571-1586, who intended it to be the permanent seat of the Mughal Court; but it was abandoned within 50 years of its foundation in favour of Delhi, owing, it is believed, to its being found to be unhealthy. It was enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahangir. Nearly all the buildings are of red sandstone. Jodhbai was a Princess of Jodhpur in Rajputana, and wife of Jahangir. She died A.D. 1619. See Plates 40 to 47.

Plates 38, 39.

From the Tomb of Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri.

Salim Chishti was a Muhammadan saint who was born at Delhi A.D. 1478, and died A.D. 1572. He was greatly respected by Akbar, and by the liberality of that monarch he built a mosque on the hill of Sikri, which he called Fateh Sikri Masjid. Over his tomb, in the courtyard of the Mosque, is a handsome building of white marble.

Plate 40

From Jodhbai's Quarters at Fatehpur Sikri. See remarks, Plate 37, also Plates 41 to 47.

Plate 41.

From Bir Bal's Quarters at Fatehpur Sikri.

Bir Bal, or Bir Bar, was one of Akbar's courtiers. Originally poor, he was taken into favour on account of his wit and agreeable conversation. He fell while in command of an expedition on the North-west frontier, and perished with 8000 of his men. The details shewn in this Plate are taken from a building known as the Quarters of his daughter, in the Zanana or female part of the Palace.

Plates 42, 43.

From Jahan Khan's Quarters at Fatehpur Sikri.

See remarks on Plate 37, also Plates 40, 41, and 44 to 47.

Plate 44.

From the Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri:

The Panch Mahal, or "Five Storied Pavilion," is where the Emperor was accustomed to sit in the evenings. From the upper storey there is a good view around, and the terraces afforded shelter at all times from sun or rain.

Plate 45.

From the Sultana's Quarters at Fatehpur Sikri. See remarks, Plate 37.

Plate 46.

From the Khwab-gah at Fatehpur Sikri.

The Khwab-gah is a building supposed to have been set apart for rest or sleep.

Plate 47.

From Jodhbai's Quarters at Fatehpur Sikri. See remarks, Plate 37, also Plates 40 to 46.

Plates 48, 49,

From the Machhi Bhawan in the Fort at Agra.

The Fort at Agra was built by Akbar about A.D. 1566, and contains an imposing group of buildings of red sandstone. The Machhi Bhawan is a court between the Diwan-i-Am and the Diwan Khas, and was built by Shah Jahan, A.D. 1640.

Plates 50, 51.

From the Hathi Pol in the Fort at Agra.

The details shewn in these Plates are from the Hathi Pol, Hathiya Pol, or Elephant Gate in the Fort at Agra. This is the inner or second gate of the great barbican on the west face of the Fort,—the outer entrance being the Delhi Gate. It is supposed by some that it received its name from two elephants with their riders—" Jayamall and Fatha"—placed here by Akbar and afterwards removed to Delhi.

Plate 52.

From the Palace of Jahangir in the Fort at Agra.

The Palace buildings are interesting as a monument of the domestic life of the past, and beautiful as specimens of pure domestic Saracenic art; and in the opinion of Fergusson, "are, perhaps, even more interesting than similar buildings of Delhi, being wholly of the best age." See Plates 58 and 59.

Plate 53.

From the Anguri Bagh in the Fort at Agra.

The Anguri Bagh, or Grape Garden, is situated in a court of the Khas Mahal or Private Palace. The buildings around are of red sandstone of Akbar's time, A.D. 1556-1605.

Plates 54, 55.

From the Zanana Mahal in the Fort at Agra.

These are from the palace of the queens containing the apartments of the Haram or Zanana.

Plate 56.

From the Saman Burj in the Fort at Delhi.

In the Saman Burj or Jasmine Bastion are beautiful specimens of carved and inlaid marble work.

Plate 57.

From the Tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah near Agra.

The Tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah stands in a garden near Agra, which he made during his lifetime. He was the father of the celebrated Nur Jahan Begum, the favourite wife of the Emperor Jahangir. He was a Tartar by birth, and came from Persia. He was raised to the rank of Vazir by Jahangir with the title of Itimad-ud-daulah, and died A.D. 1621. The Tomb is a splendid mausoleum of white marble inlaid with mosaic, and was built by his daughter Nur Jahan, A.D. 1628. See also Plate 62, fig. 2.

Plates 58, 59.

From the Palace of Jahangir in the Fort at Agra. See remarks, Plate 52.

Plate 60.

From the House of Ramlal Darzi at Agra.

Plate 61.

From Taj Ganj at Agra.

Taj Ganj is the village or suburb to the west of Agra which takes its name from the Taj Mahal.

Plate 62. Fig. 1.

From a Building at Fatehpur Sikri. See remarks on Plate 37, also Plates 38 to 47.

Fig. 2.

From the Tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah near Agra. See remarks on Plate 57.

Plates 63 to 66.

From the Mandir or Temple of Govindadeva at Bindraban.

The Mandir or Temple of Govindadeva at Bindraban was built in the reign of Akbar by Maharaja Mansingh of Jeypore, A.D. 1592; it is of red sandstone, and was apparently left unfinished at his death in A.D. 1614. In plan it is cruciform, with vaulted roof, and is a magnificent work, the details being very bold and rich. It was desecrated by Aurangzeb, and repaired by the British Government in 1873-76 at a cost of Rs 38,365, including a grant of Rs 5,000 from the Maharaja of Jeypore.

Plate 67.

From the Hill Fort of Chitor, in Udaypur State.

Chitor is a hill fort in Rajputana belonging to Udaypur. These Brackets support a projecting window-seat. They are of cream coloured sandstone, and must be of about the 15th century.

Plate 68:

From the Mosque of Rani Sipara at Ahmedabad.

The beautiful little Mosque at Ahmedabad in Gujarat, commonly known as the Mosque of Rani Sipara, is justly considered a gem. It is built of cream coloured sandstone and was erected in A.D. 1514 by the mother of Abu Bakr Khan, son of Muhammad Shah Sultan.

BRACKETS

JAGAT SARWAN MUNDIR, AMBAIR.

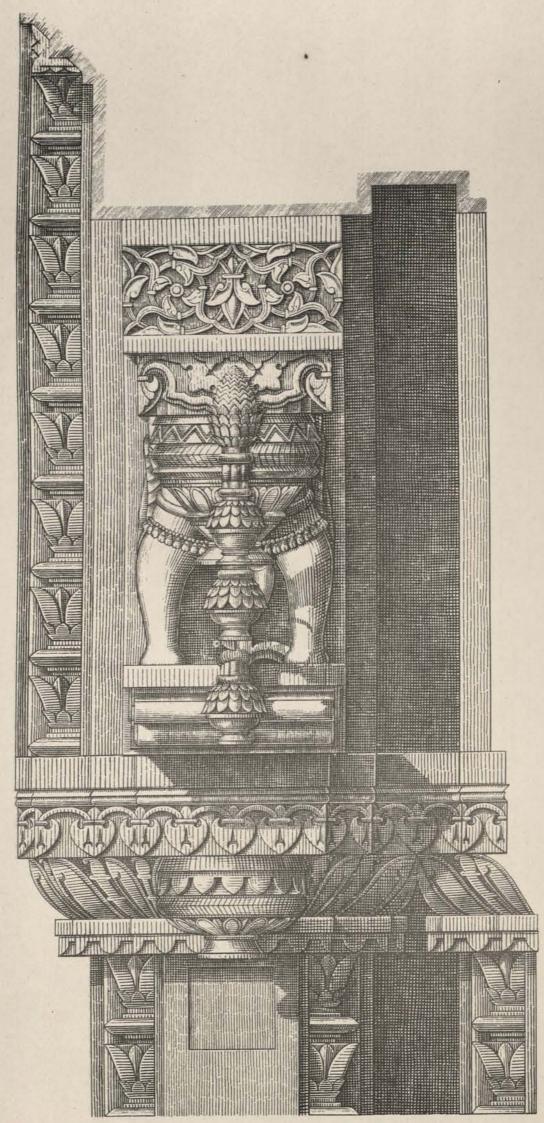


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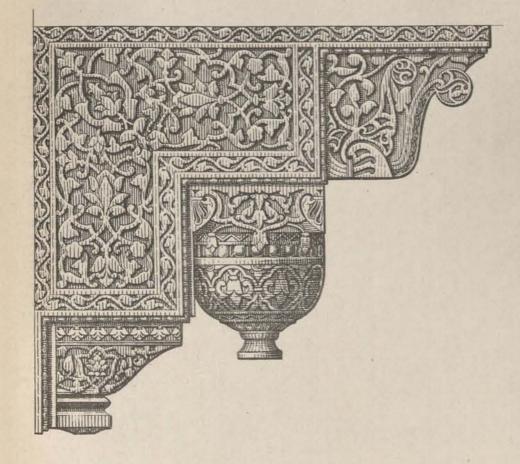
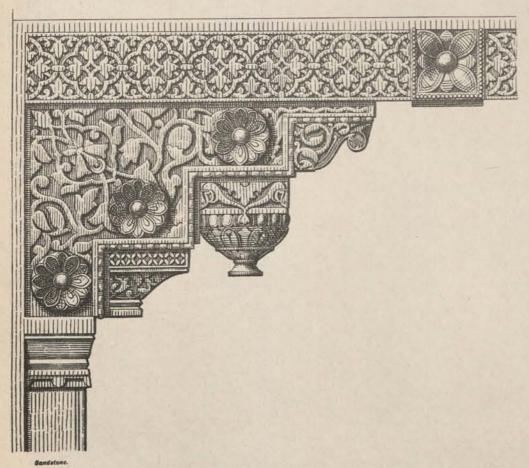
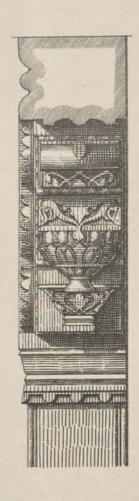




FIG. 2. JAGAT SARWAN MUNDIR, AMBAIR.



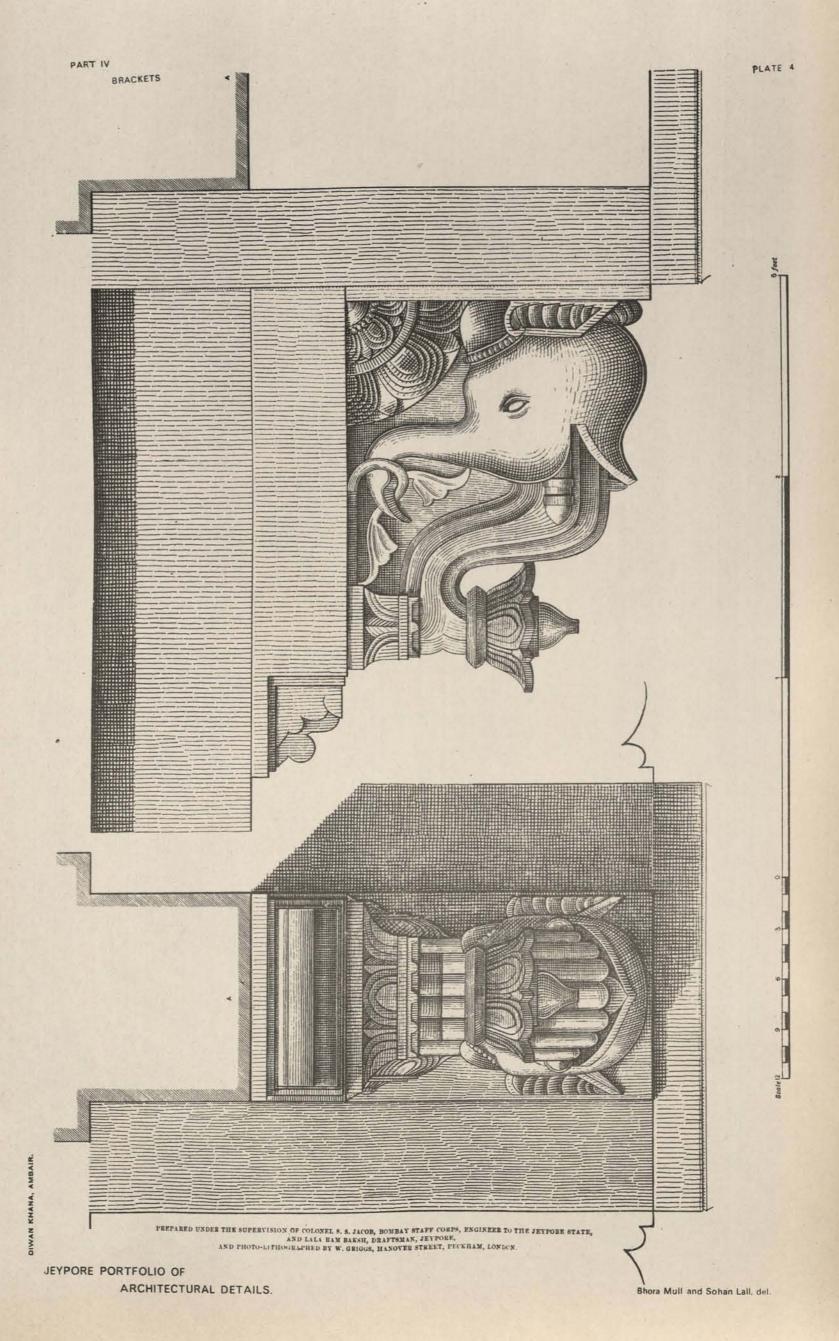


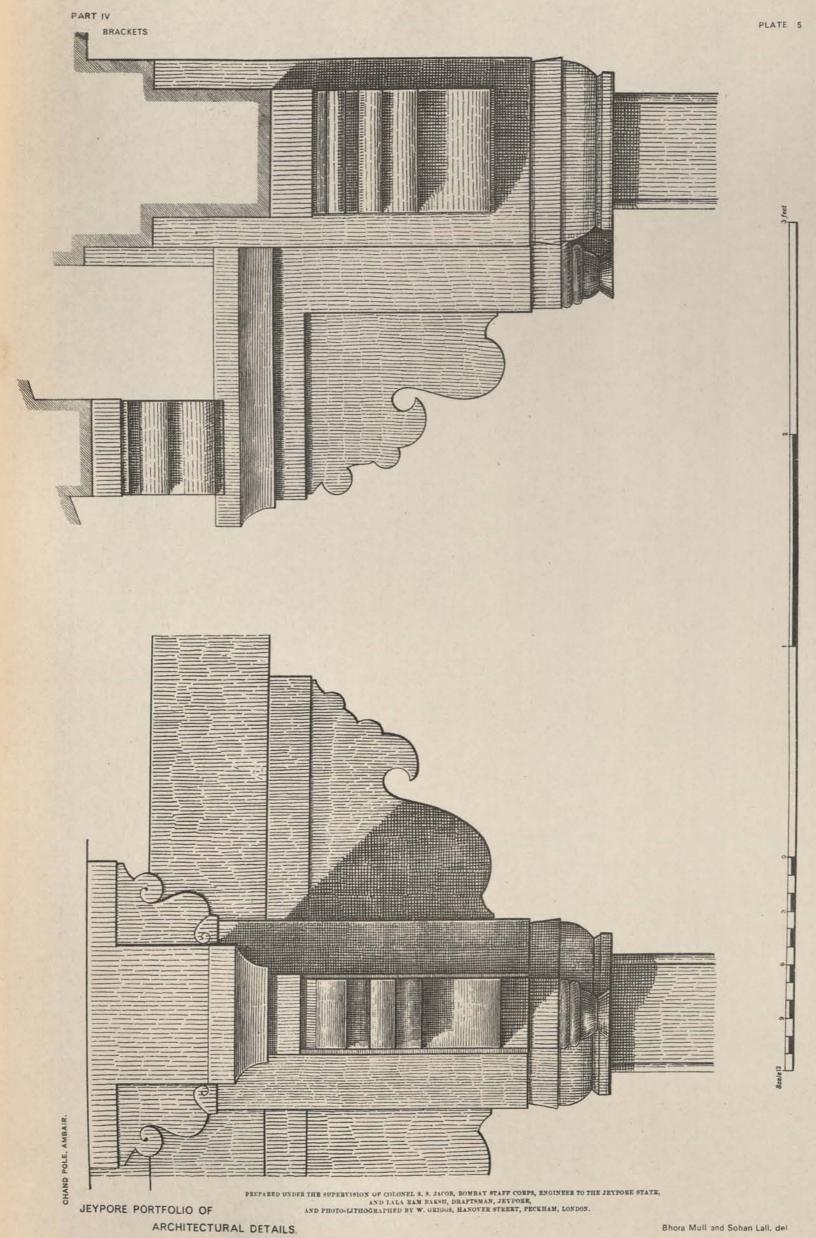
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PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL'S. S. JACOB, BOMBLY STAFF CORES, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE, AND LALA BAM BARSH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYFORE,

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FIG. 1. GANESH GATEWAY, AMBAIR.

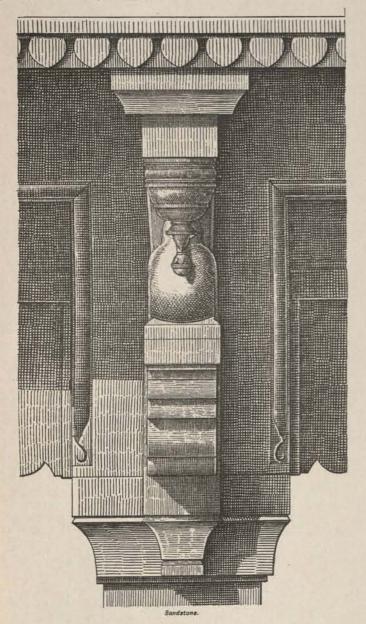
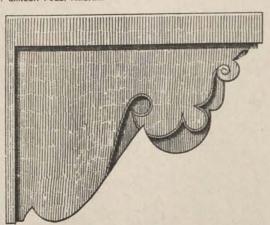
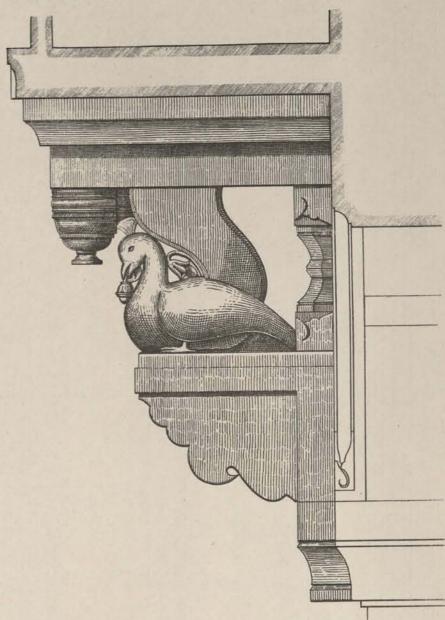


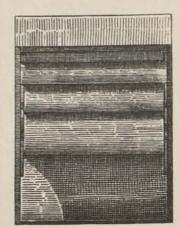
FIG. 2. GANESH POLE, AMBAIR.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

FIG. 1. GANESH POLE, AMBAIR.





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PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS. ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATES,
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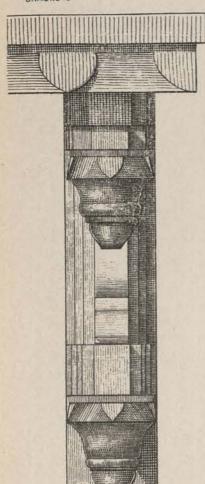
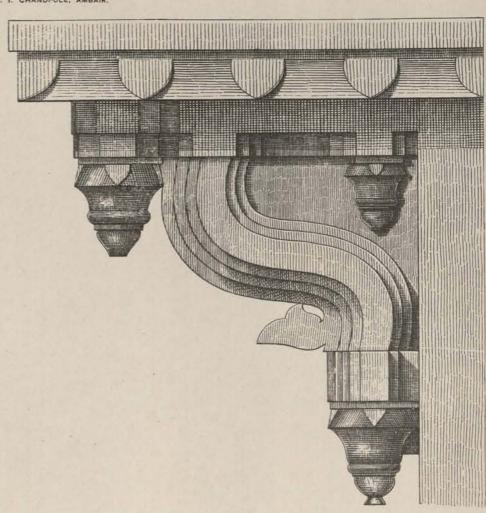
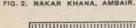
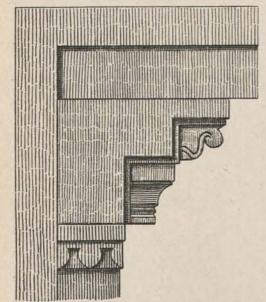


FIG. 1. CHANDPOLE, AMBAIR.

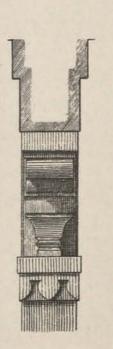


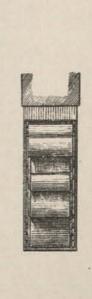


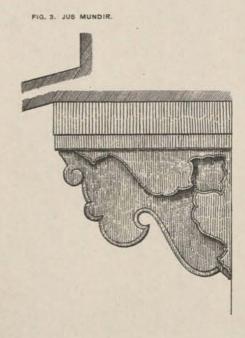


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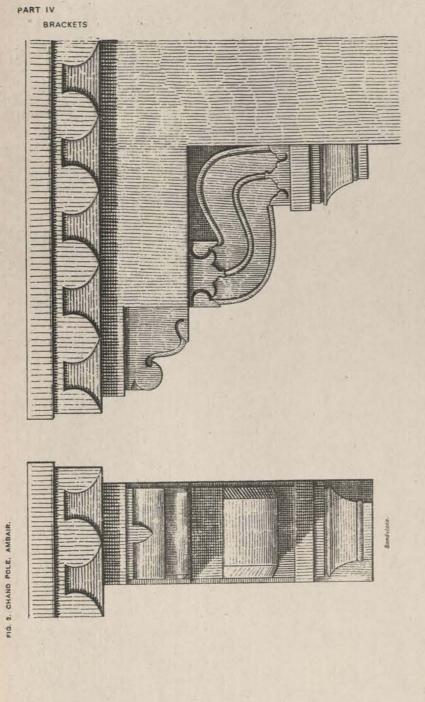
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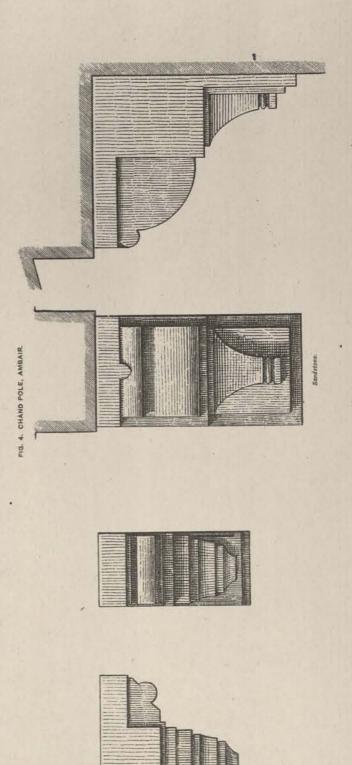


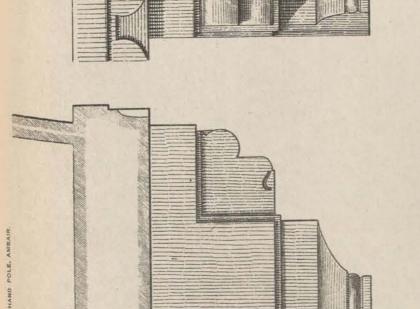


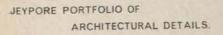


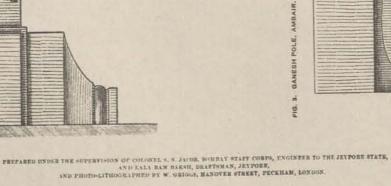
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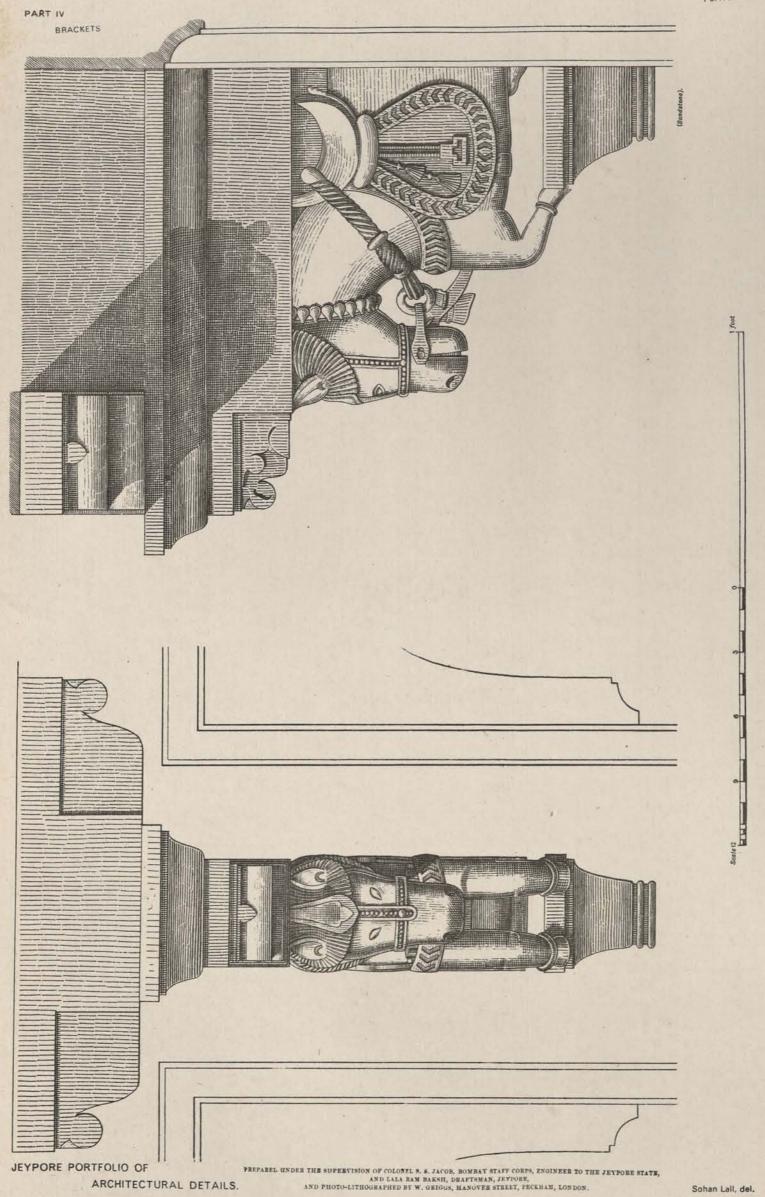




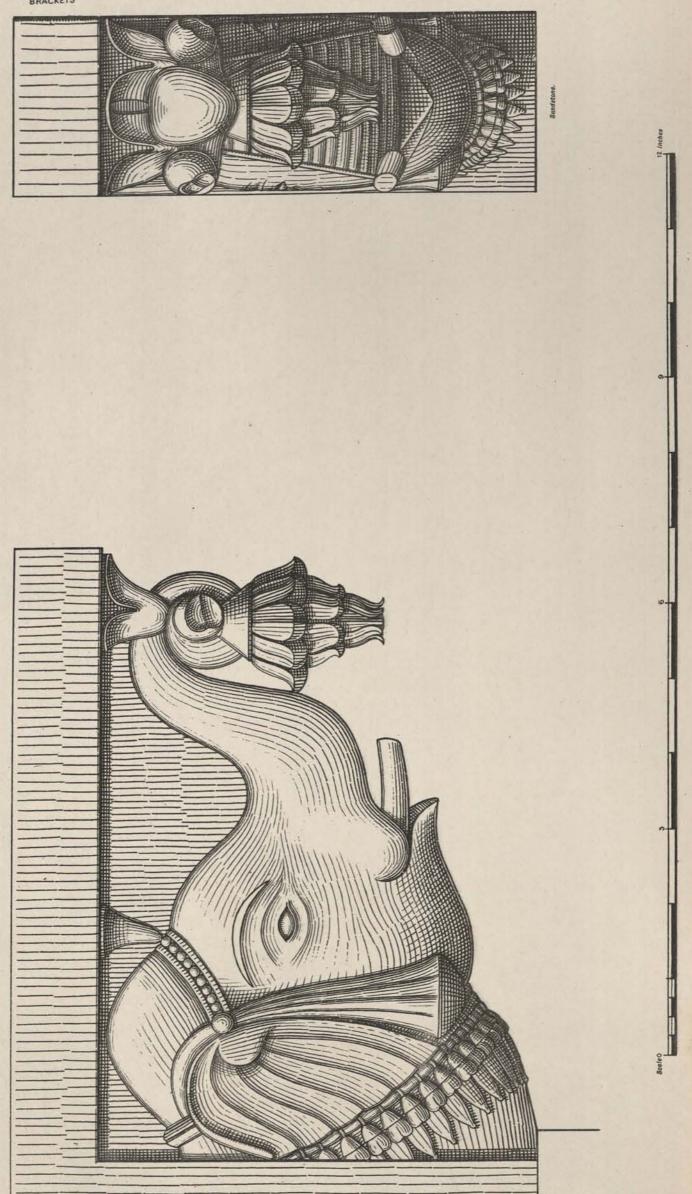




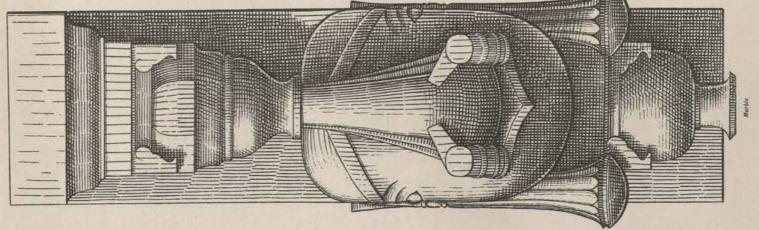
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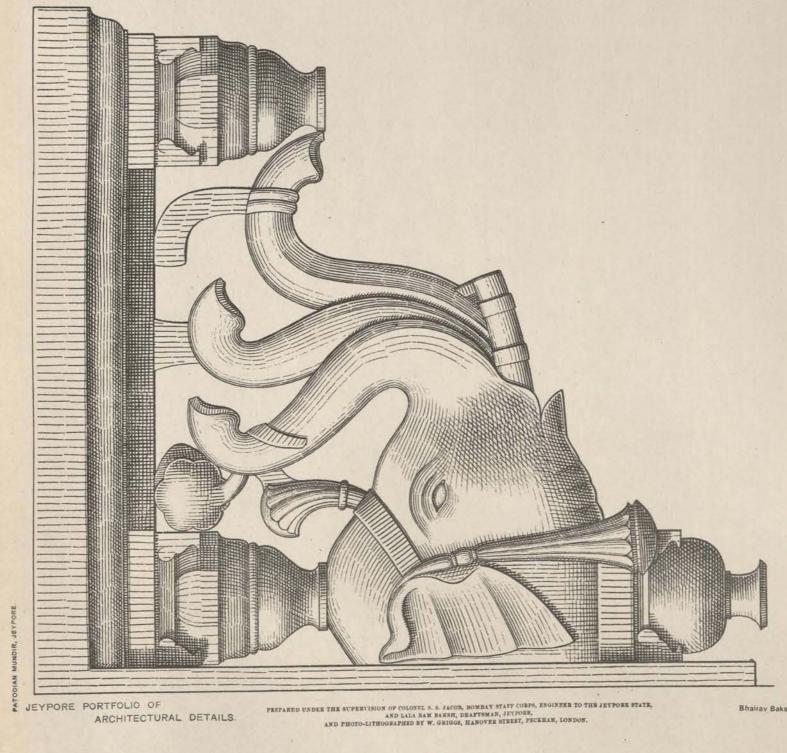


SURAJ POLE, AMBAIR.



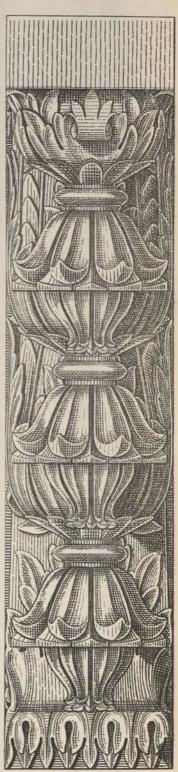
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PART IV
BRACKETS
SANGAKON MUNDIR, JEYPORE.



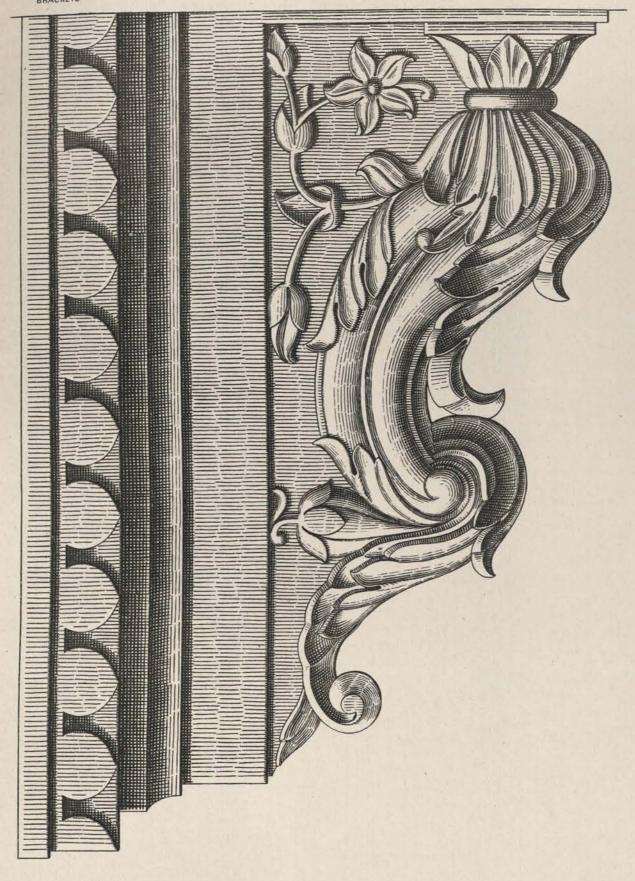


Marble

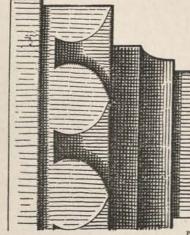
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Ram Pertab, del.









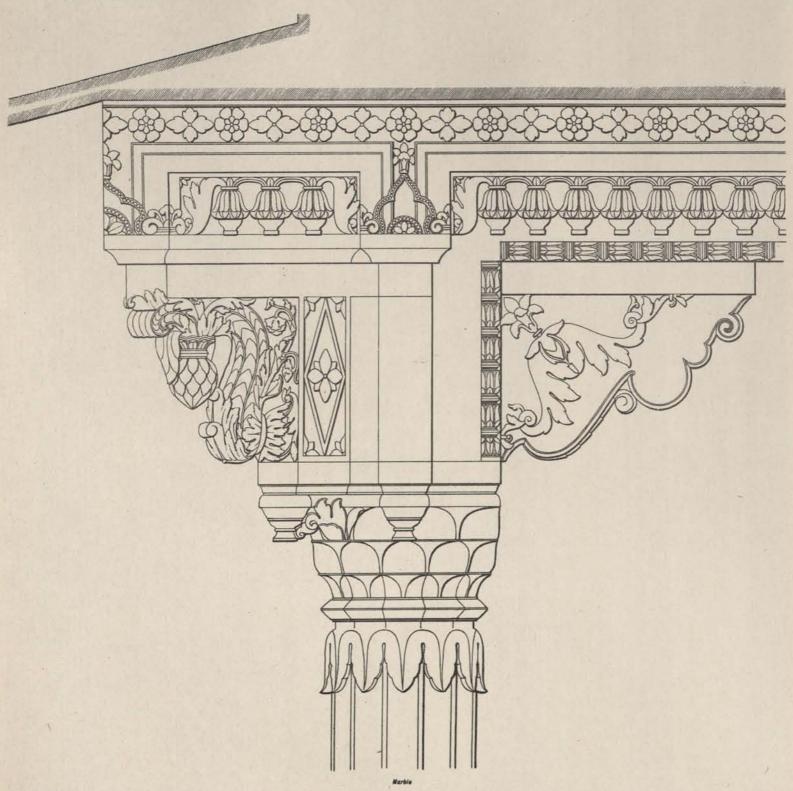
PREPABED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE, AND HALL BAM BLASH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYFORE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

FROM HOUSE OF LALANI, JEYPORE.

PART IV

BRRCKETS

FROM GATORE, JEYPORE.



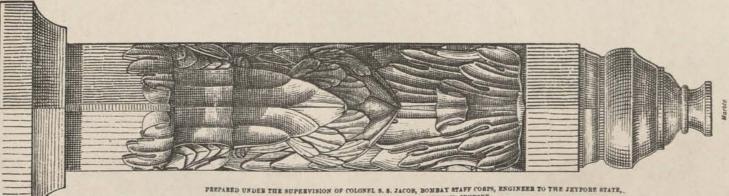
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull, del.

Scale 12 5 5 5 7 5 a

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,
AND LALA RAM BAKSH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYPORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.





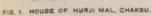
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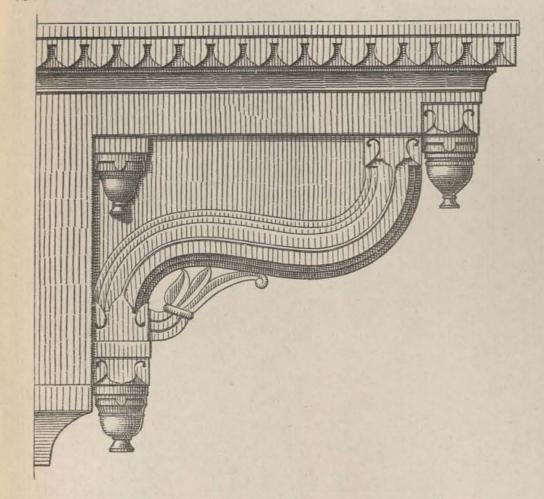
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Sohan Lall, del.

BRACKETS





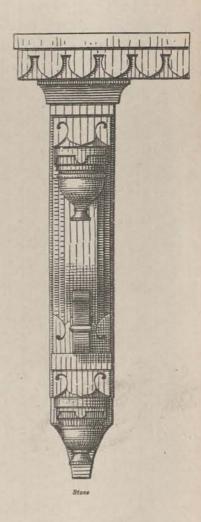
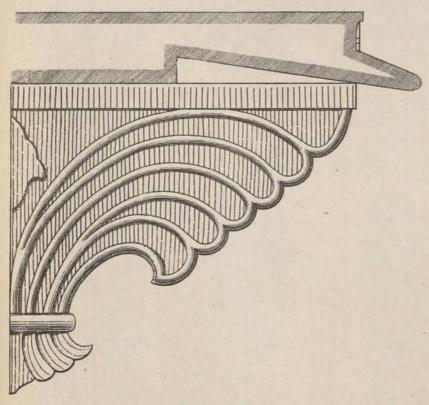
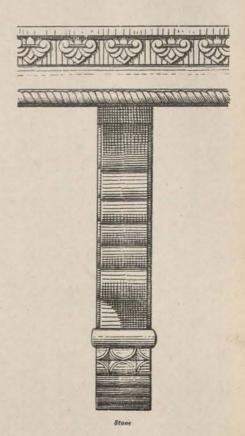


FIG. 2. HOUSE OF HURJI MAL, CHAKSU.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.



Sri Narain and Bharray Baksh del.

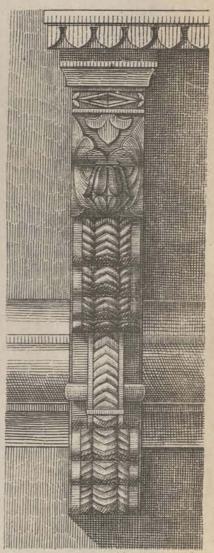
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,
AND LALA RAM RAKSH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYPORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGOS, HANDYLE STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

Scole 12 9 9 3 9

BRACKETS

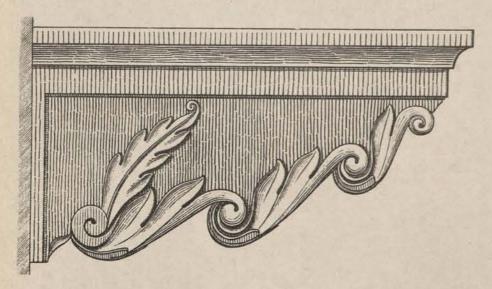
FIG. 1. HOUSE OF HURSI MAL, CHAKSU.



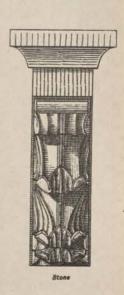


Stone

FIG. 2. HOUSE OF HURJI MAL, CHAKSU.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.



Sri Narain and Sohan Lall, del.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEVPORE STATE, AND EALA RAM BAKSH, DRAFTSMAN, JEVPORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

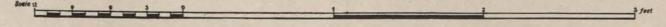


FIG. 1. HOUSE OF HURJI MAL, CHAKSU.

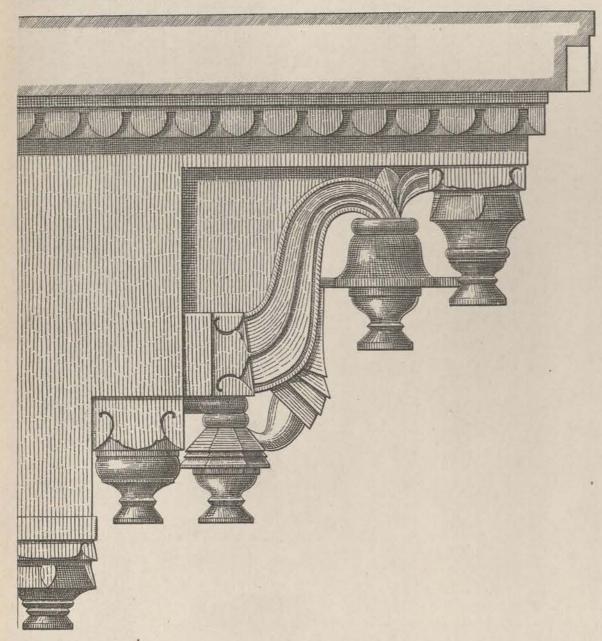
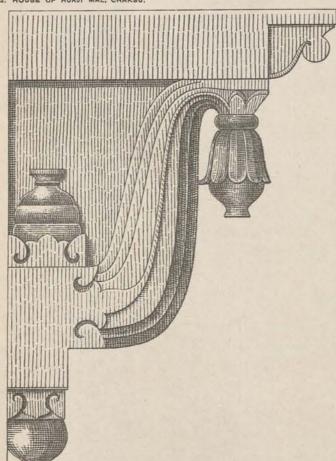


FIG. 2. HOUSE OF HURJI MAL, CHAKSU,



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPOER STATE, AND EALA BAN BAKSH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYPOER, AND PROTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. ORIGOS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Sohan Lall, del.

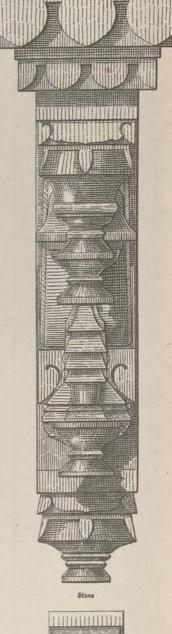
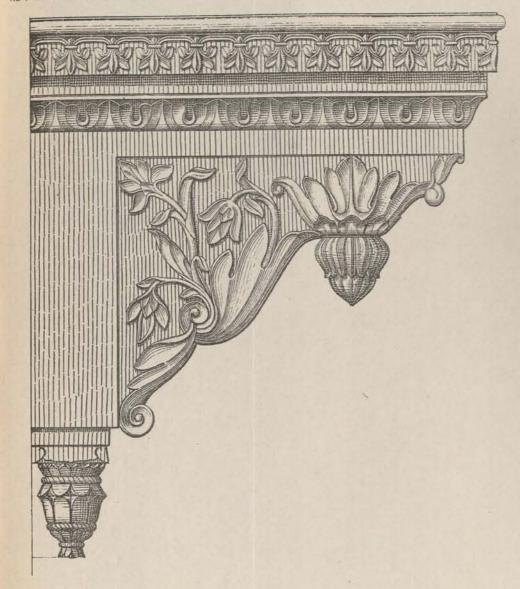




FIG. 1. HOUSE OF HURJI MAL, CHAKSU.



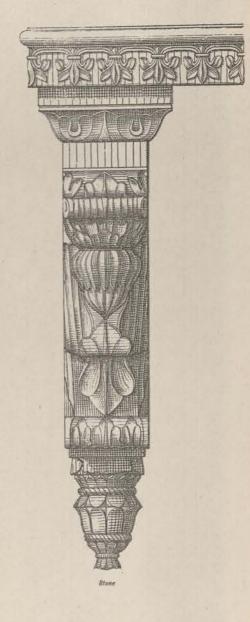
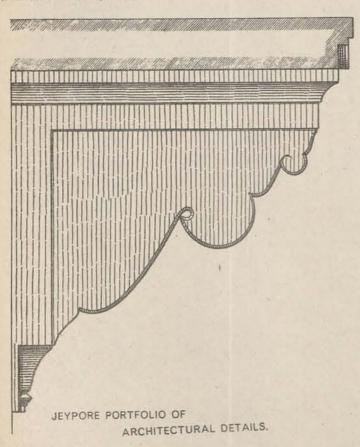
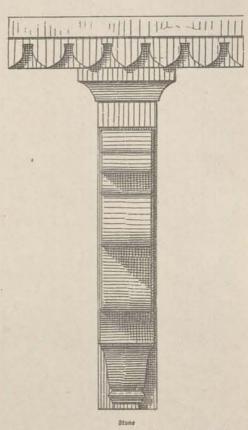


FIG. 2. HOUSE OF HURJI MAL, CHAKSU.





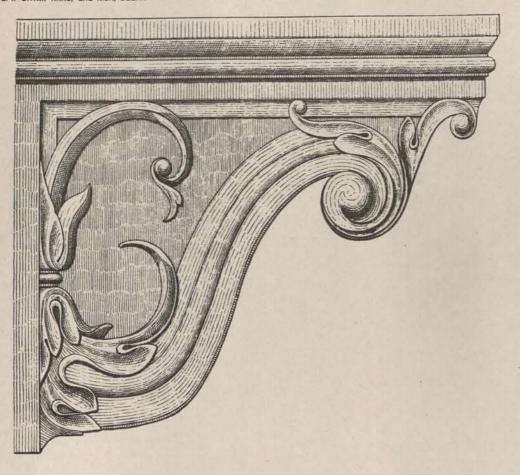
Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.

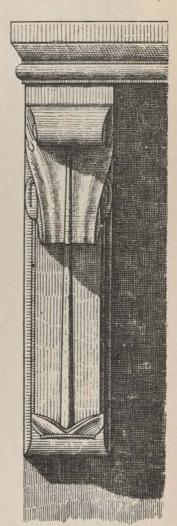
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONELS, S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF (DRIPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE, AND PROTO-LITTHOGRAPHED BY W. ORIGOS, HANOVER STREET, PEVERIAM, LONDON

Scale 12 9 9 3 9

FIG. 1. DIWAN KHAS, LAL KILA, DELHI.

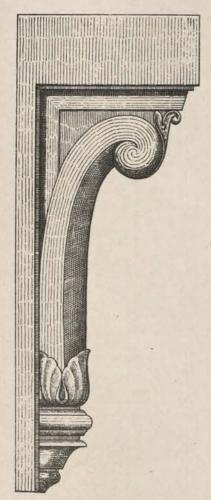
BRACKETS





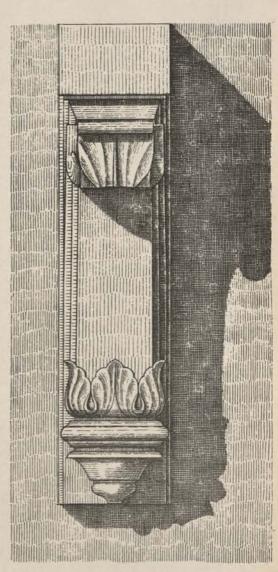
Sandatone

FIG. 2. DIWAN KHAS, LAL KILA, DELHI.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

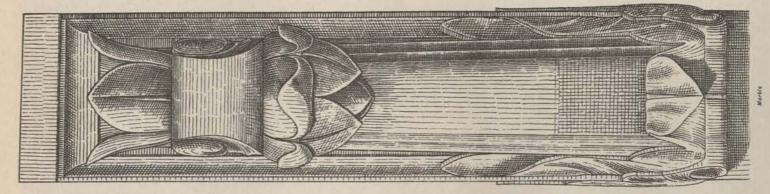
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

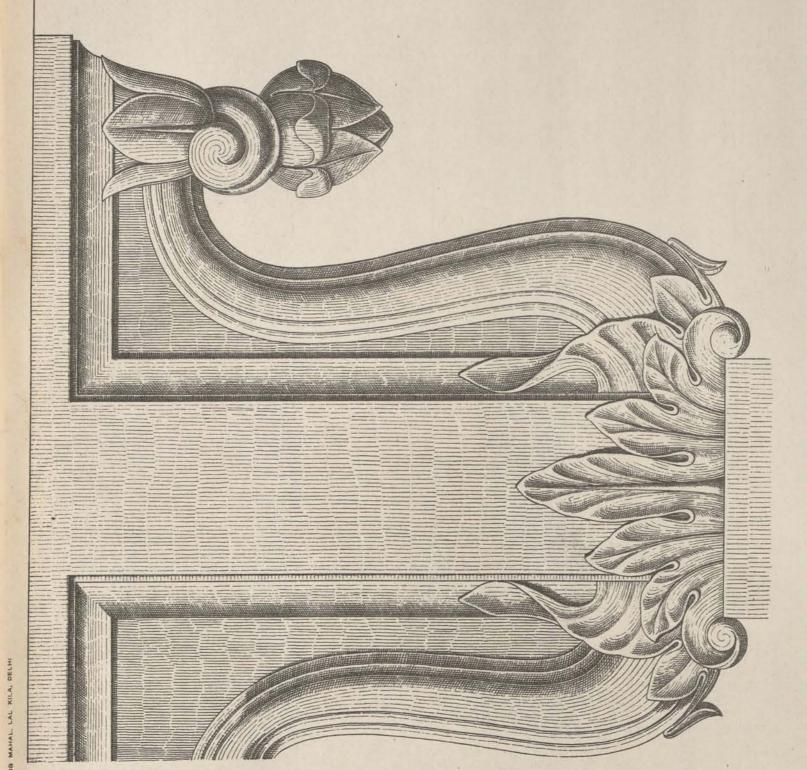


Marbi

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORES, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE, AND LALL RAM BARSH, DRAFTSHAN, JEYFORE,
AND PROTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PERKHAM, LONGOS

Sri Narain and Ram Pertah . dol

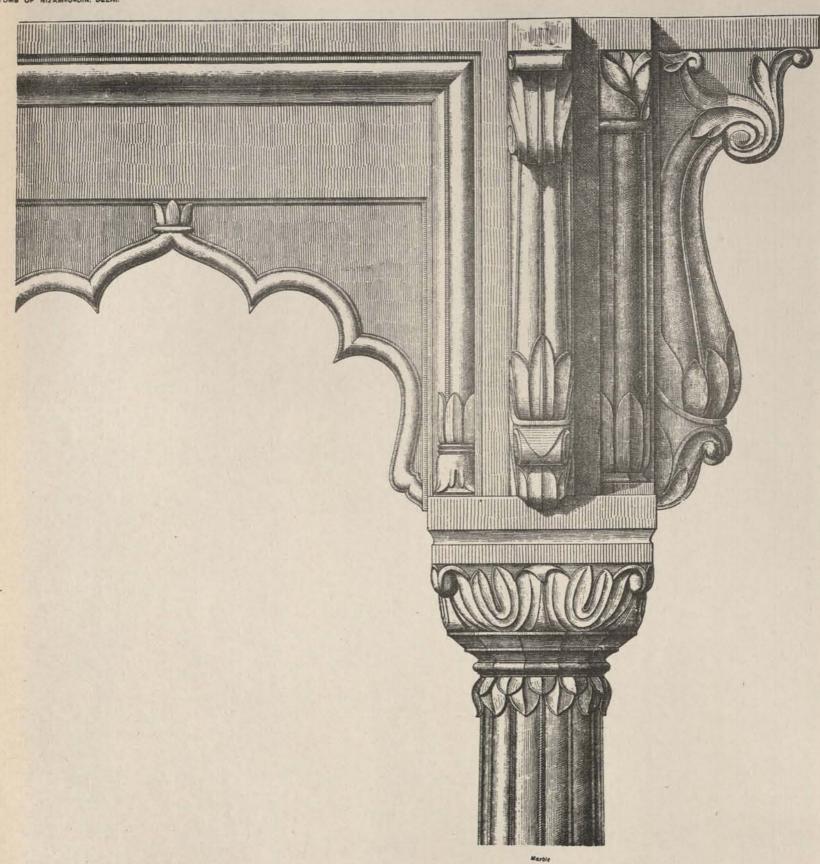




JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONELS, S. JACOR, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE,
AND DATA RAM BASSH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYFORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

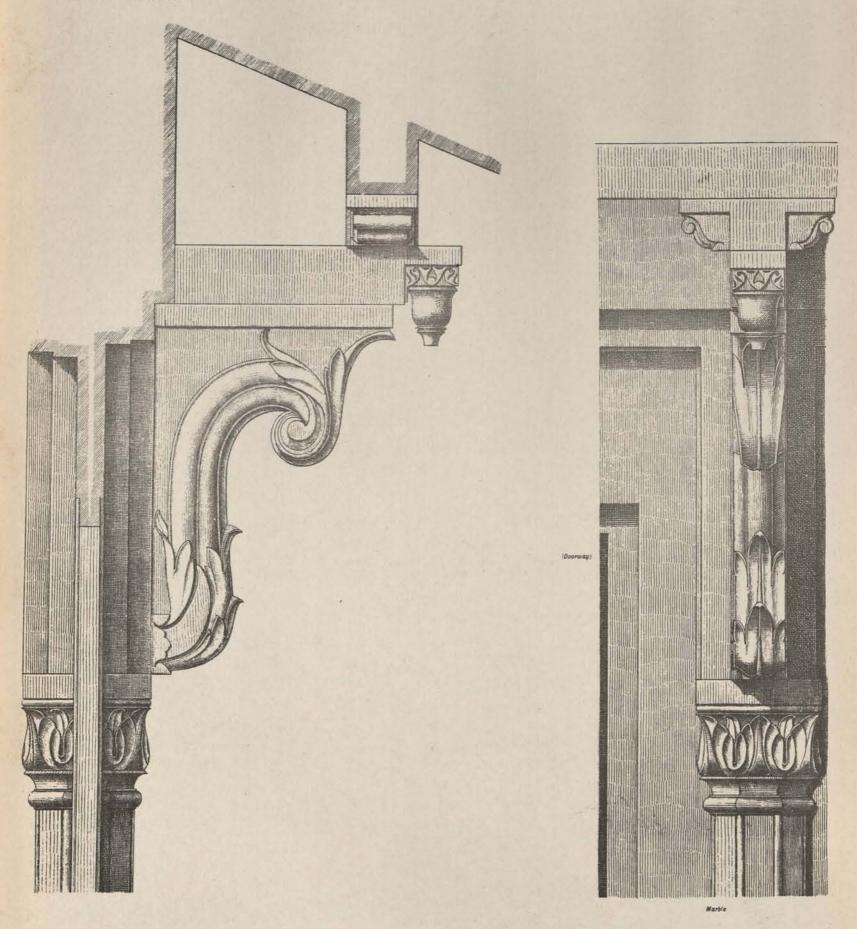
TOMB OF NIZAM-U-DIN, DELHI.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

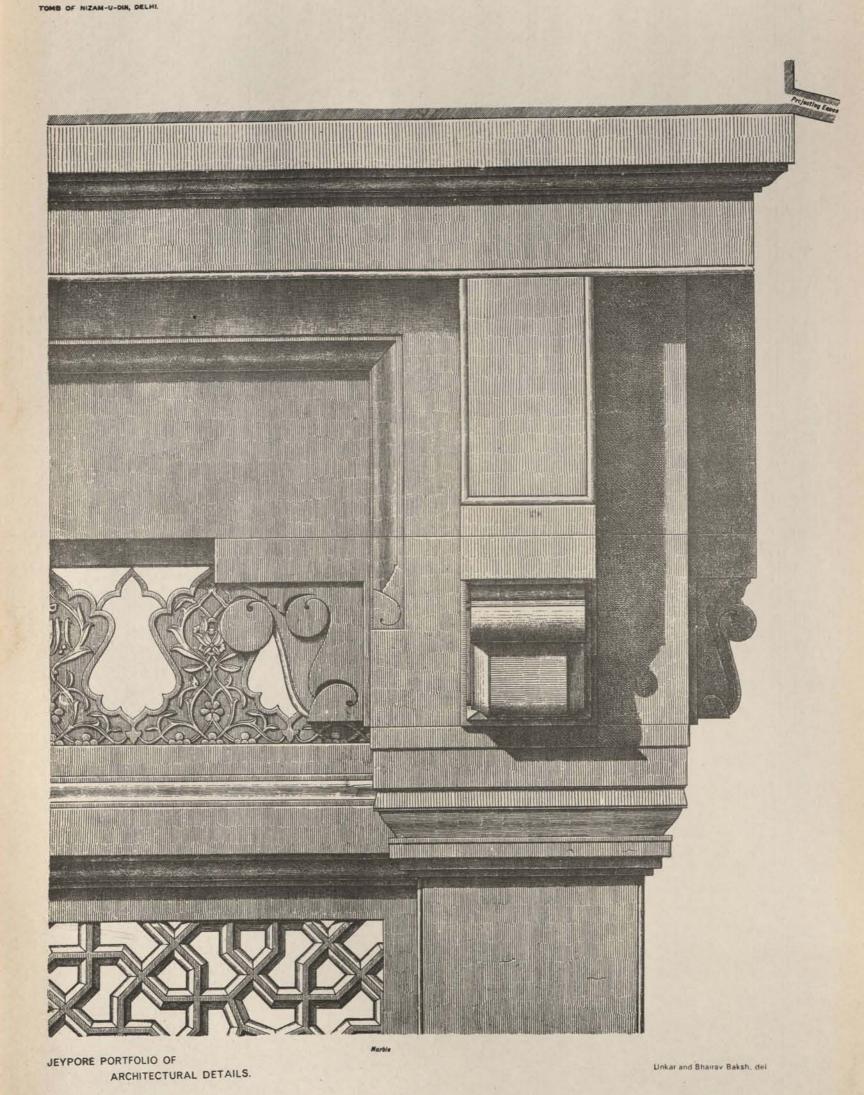
Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.,

TOME OF NIZAM-U-DIN, DELHI.

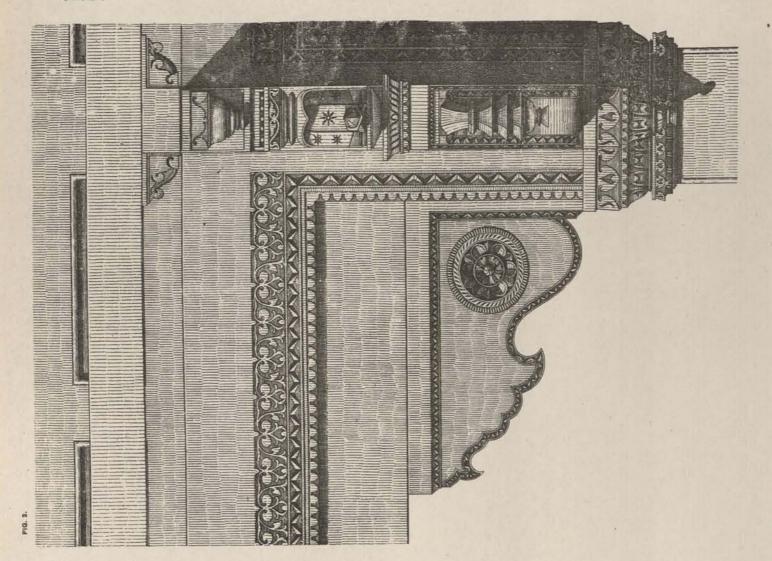


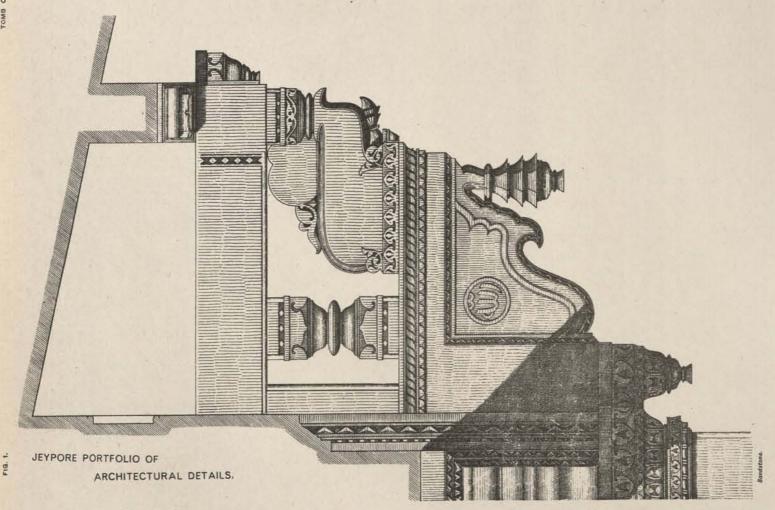
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Unkar and Bhairav Baksh del



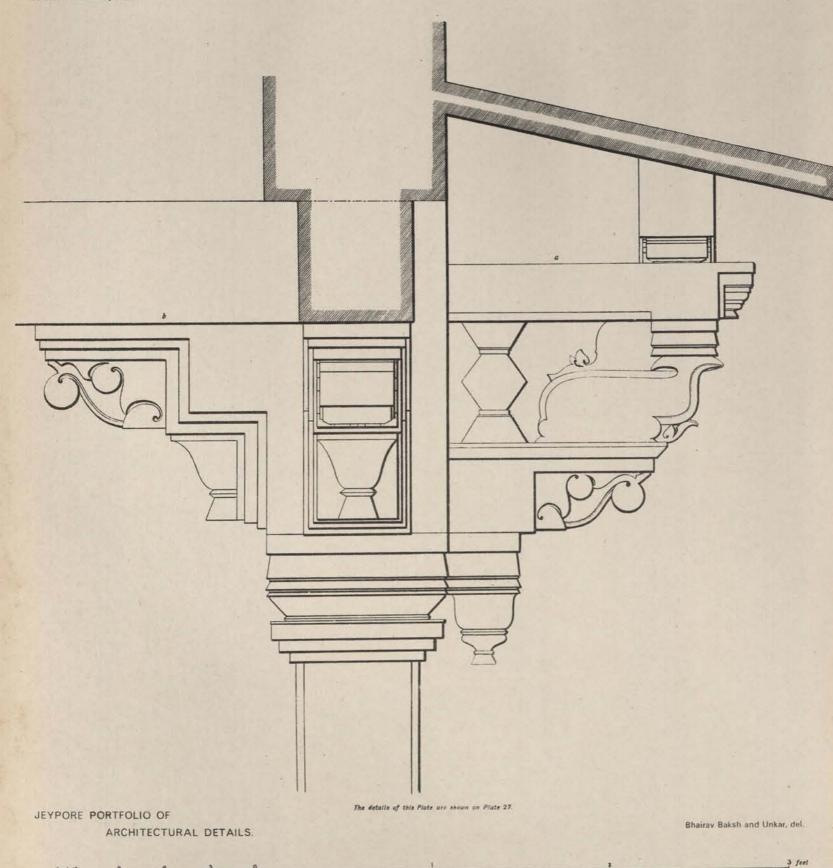
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOR, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE.
AND LALA RAM DAKSH, DRAFFSMAN, JEYPORE.
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRICGS, HANDVER STEERT, PECKHAM, LONDON.

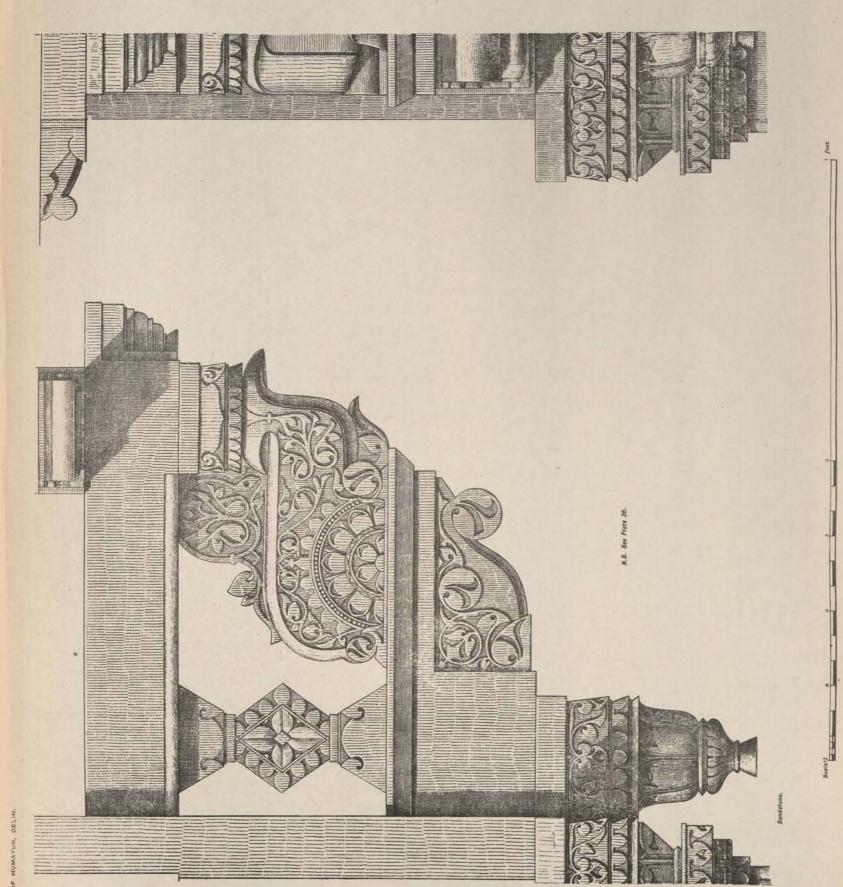




BRRCKETS

TOMB OF HUMAYUN, DELHI.

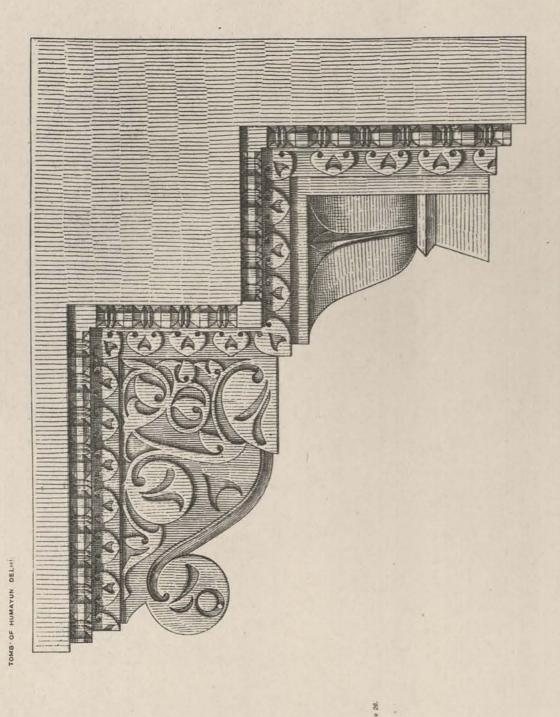




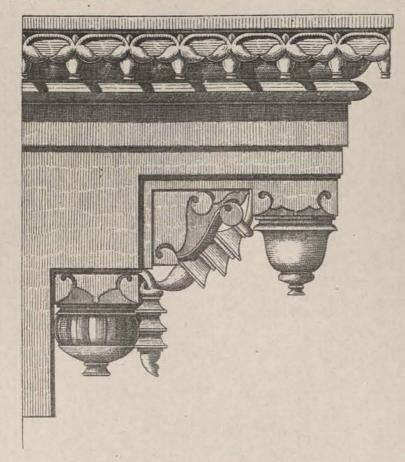
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

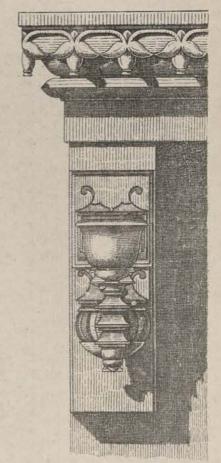
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Unkar and Bharrav Baksh, del



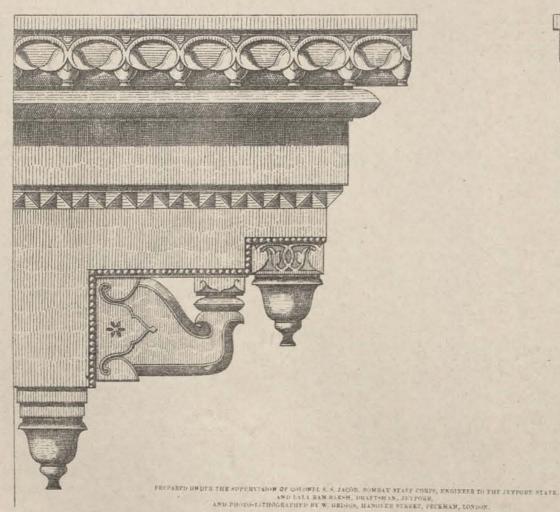
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLORER S. JACOR. BOMBAY STATE CORES. ENGINEER TO THE JEVPORE STATE, AND LALA BAM BLACH, DIAFTEMAN, JEVPORE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANDYEW STREET, PECKLIAN, LONDON. FIG. 1. ARAB SERAI, DELHI.





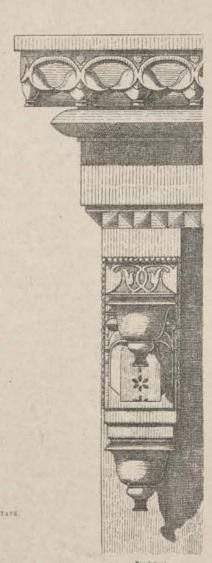
Sandstone

FIG. 2. ARAB SERAI, DELHI.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS



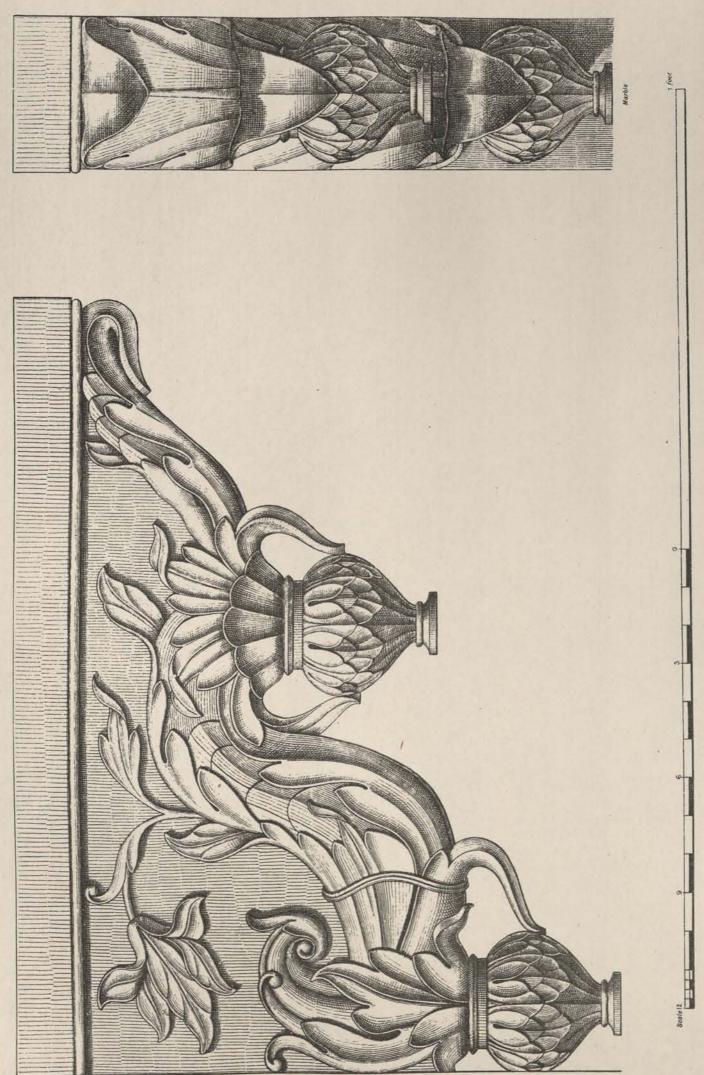
Sandstone.

Sri Narnin and Ram Pertah, del

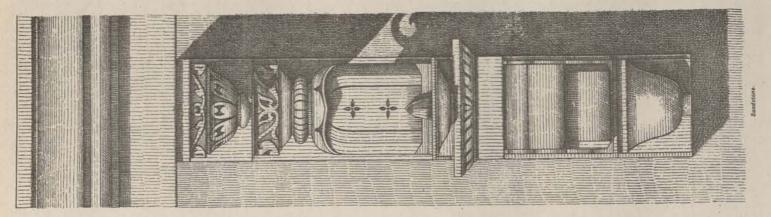
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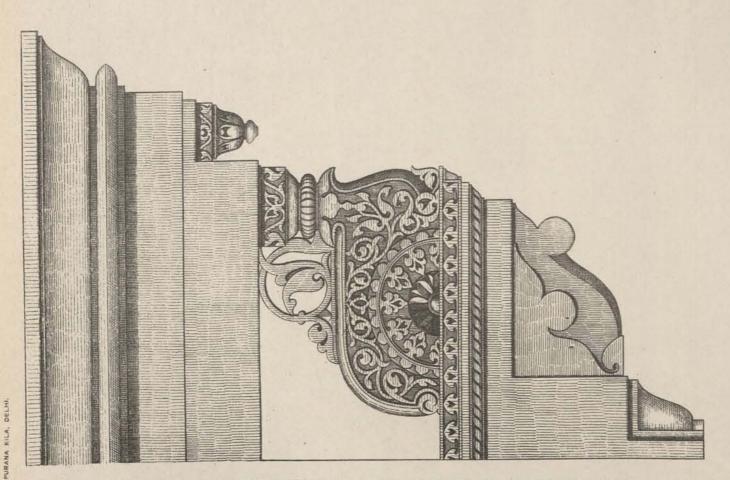
DELHI.

HOUSE OF GOSAIN, PURANA KILA.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.



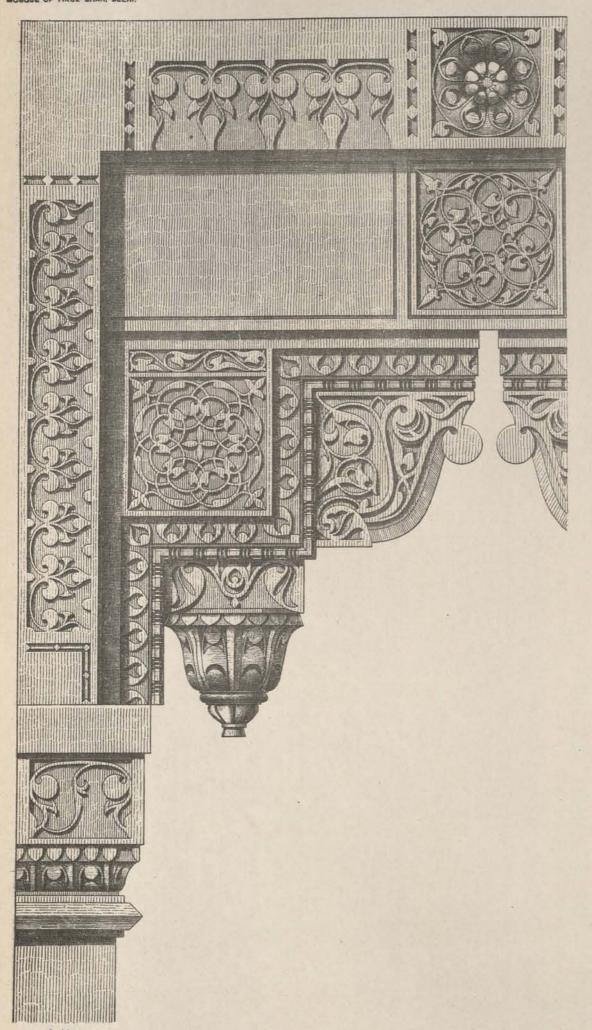


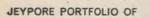
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOWRAY STAFF CORPS. ENGINEER TO THE JEYPOBE STATE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. CRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

Unkar and Ram Pertah, dol.

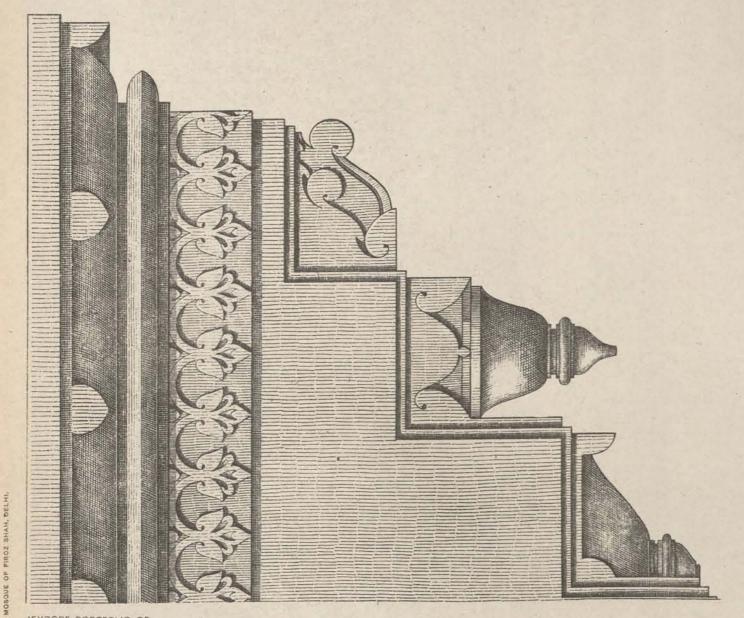
BRRCKETS MOSQUE OF FIROZ SHAH, DELHI,





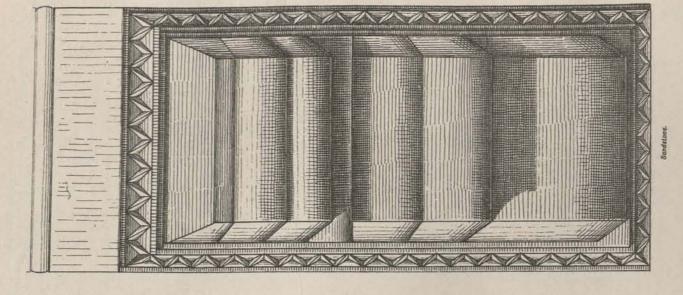
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Sohan Lall, del.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

BRACKETS





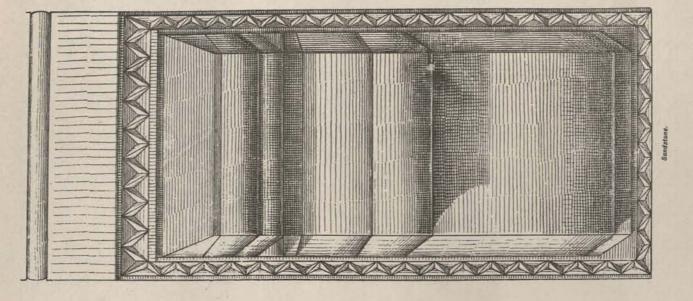
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

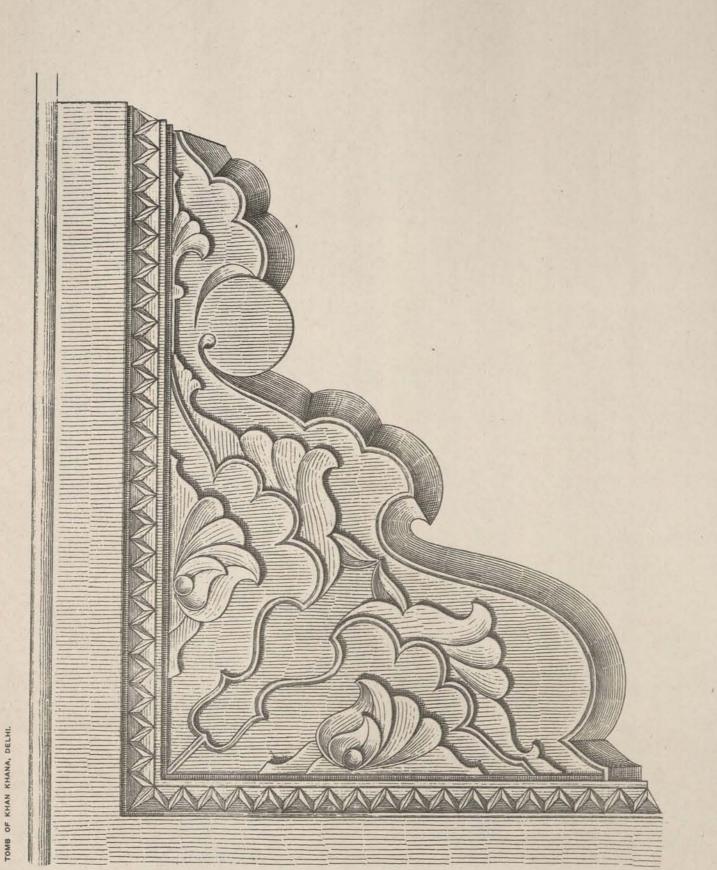
DELHI.

TOMB OF KHAN KHANA,

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

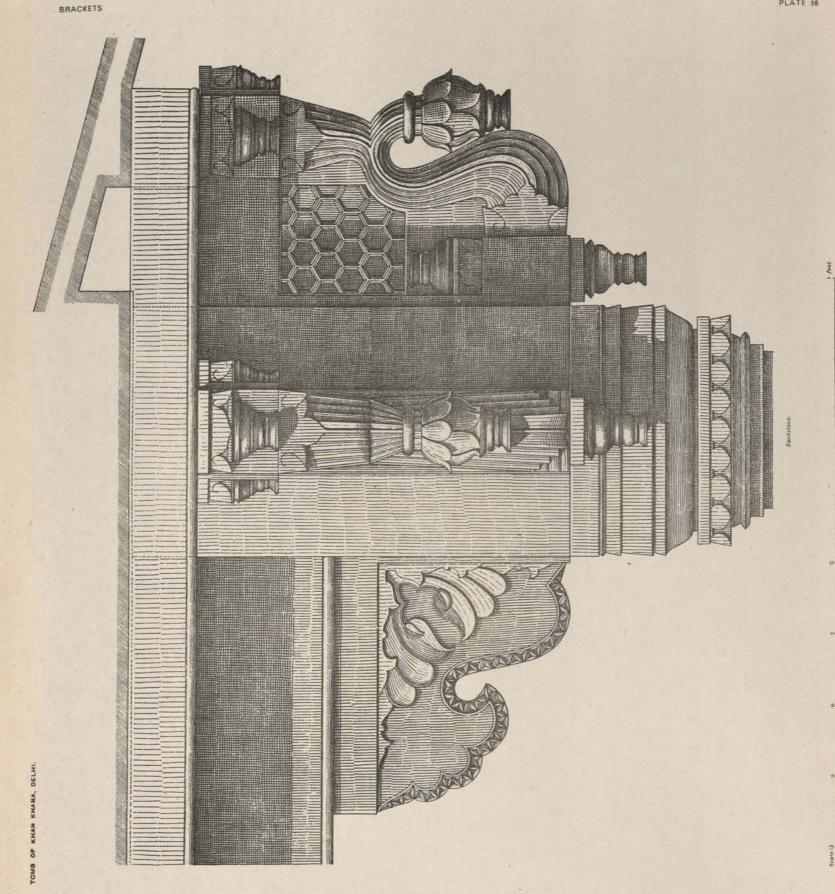
Sri Narain and Bhairav Baksh, del



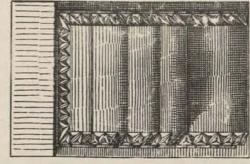


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPOER STATE,
AND LALA BAM BAKSH, DEAFTSMAN, JEYPOER,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOYER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.



Unkar and Bhairav Baksh, del.

FIG. 1. JODHA BHAI'S QUARTERS, FATEHPUR SIKRI.

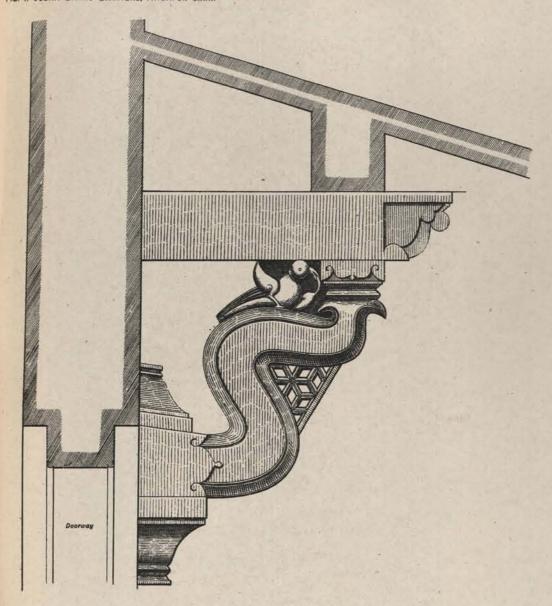
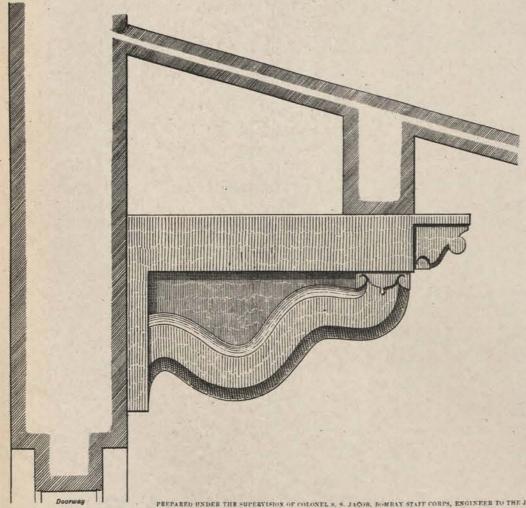




FIG. 2. JODHA BHAI'S QUARTERS, FATEHPUR SIKRI.



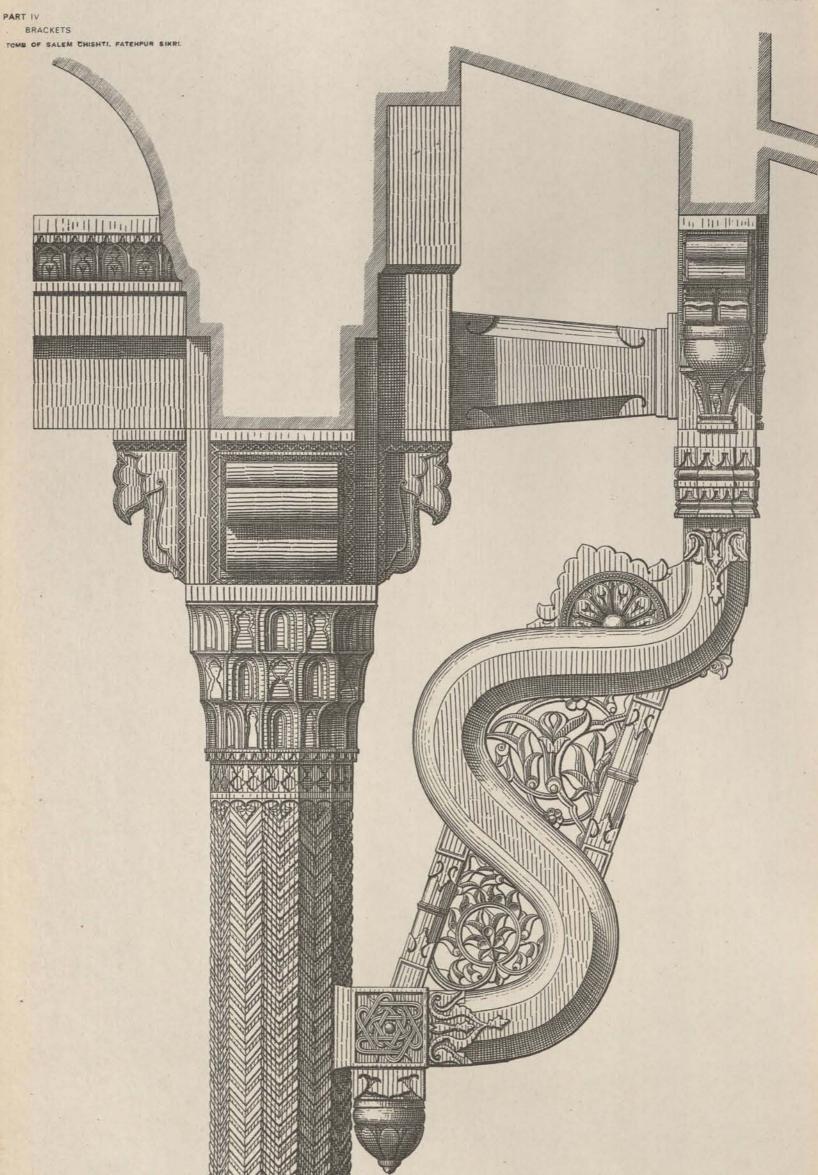


PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOR, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE, AND THOSE-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sri Narain, and Sohan Lall, del.



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

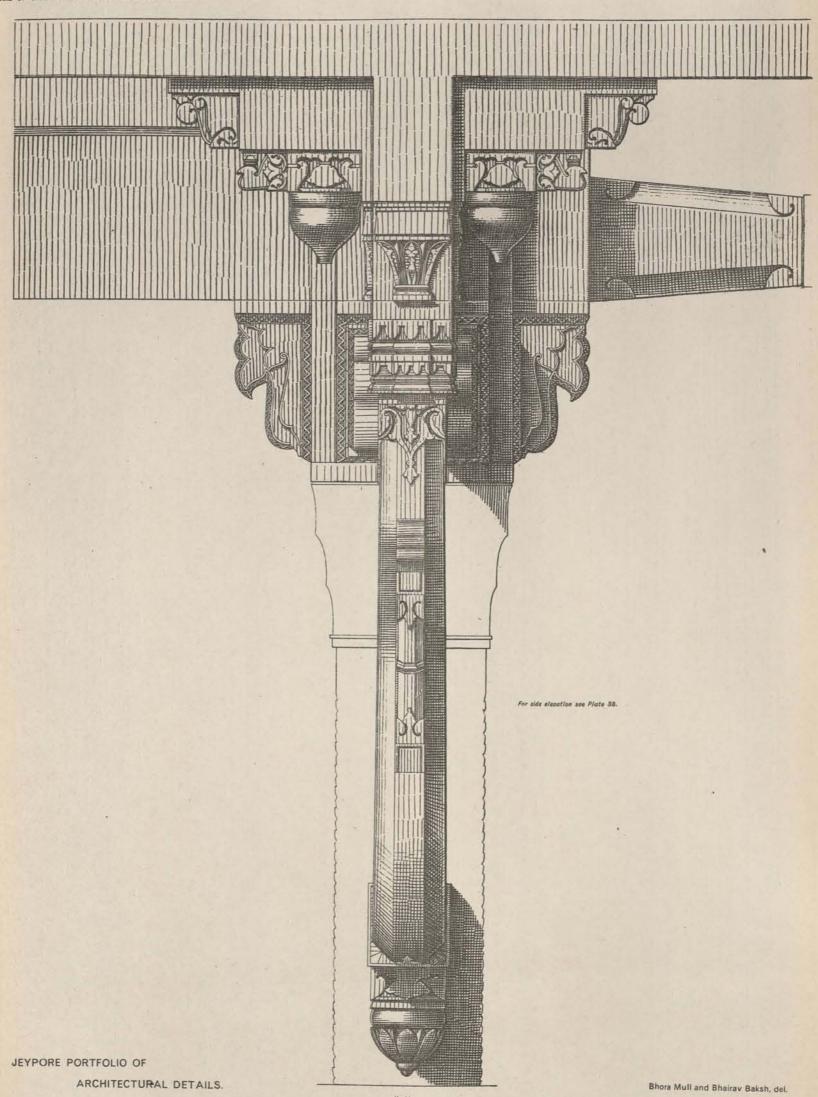
PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE,
AND LAIA RAM BLESH, DEAPTSMAN, JEYPORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGOS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, del.

BRACKETS

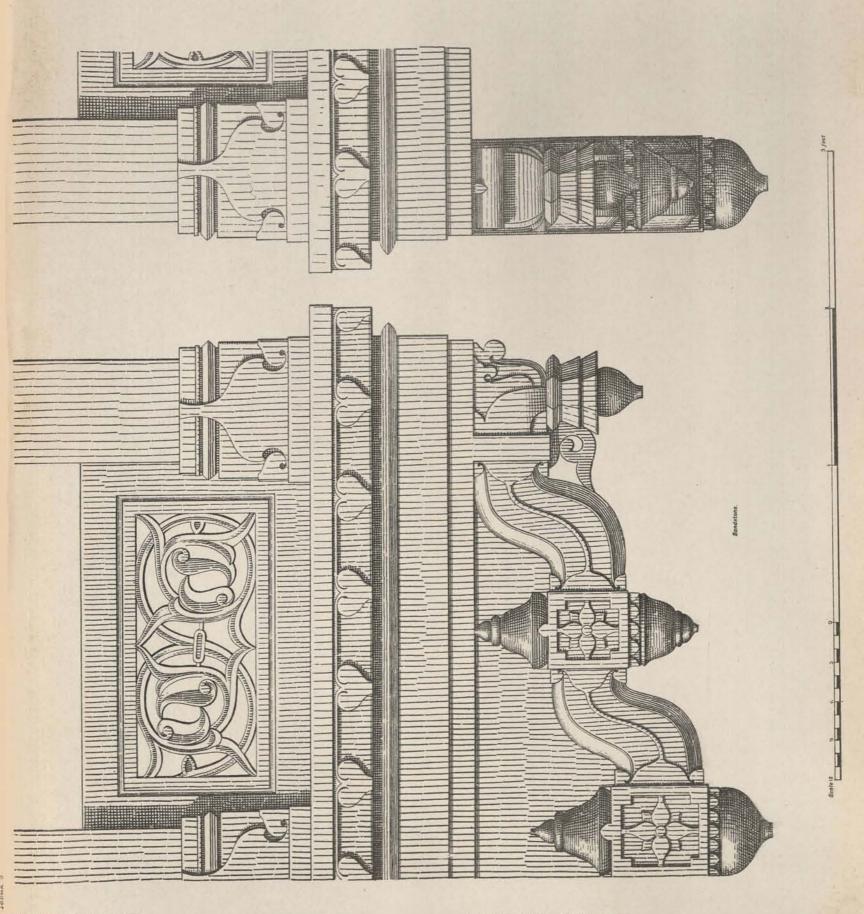
TOMB OF SHEIK SALEM CHISHTI, FATEHPUR SIKRI.



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. BACORS, BOWRAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE,
AND GALLA BAN BAKSH, DEAPTSMAN, JETFORE,
AND PROTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. ORIGUS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

Scale 12 9 9 3 9

PART IV BRACKETS



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

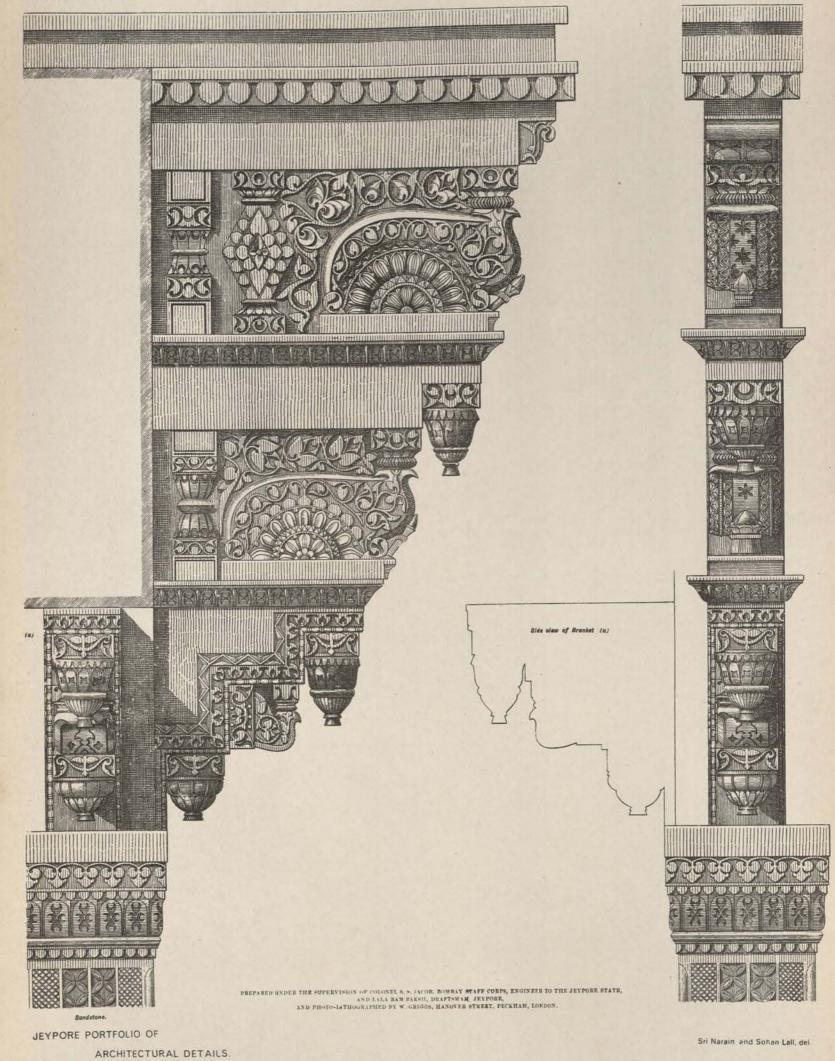
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPREVISION OF COLUMN S. S. FACOR, ROWHLY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JETPORE STATE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANDYER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON,

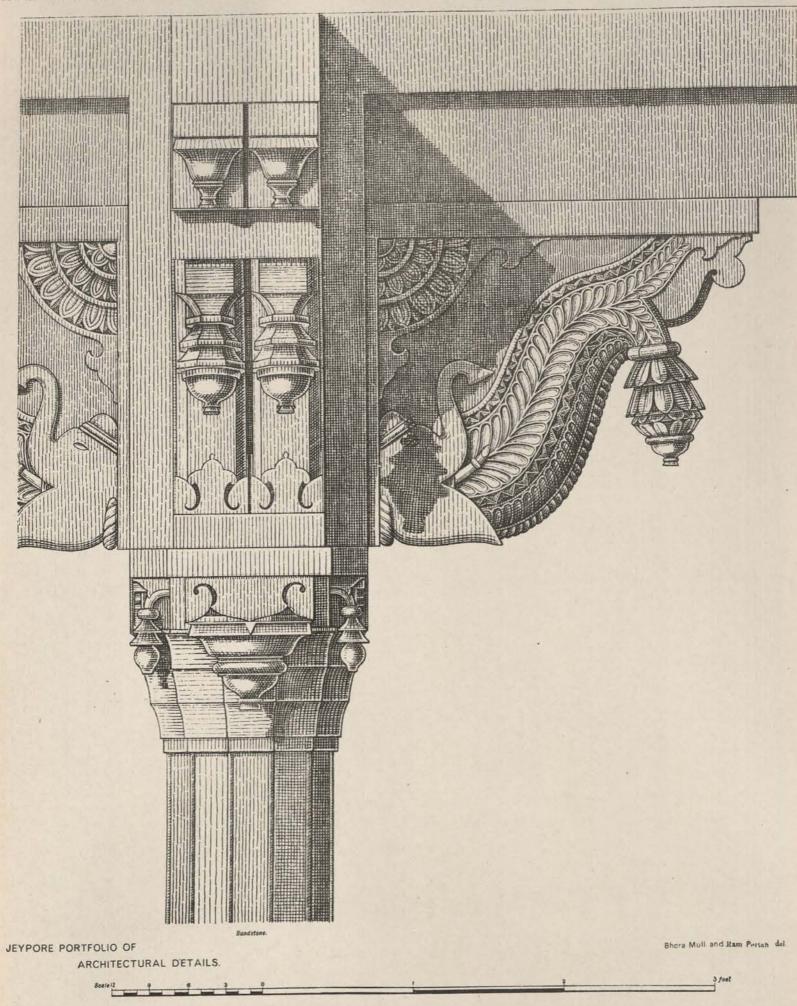
Sri Narain and Bhairav Baksh, del.

BRRCKETS

BIRBUL'S QUARTERS, FATEHPUR SIKRI.



JAHAN KHAN'S QUARTERS, FATEHFUR SIKRI,



BRACKETS JAHAN KHAN'S QUARTERS, FATEHPUR SIKRI. ALLEN ARRESTER AREA (TRANSPORTED)

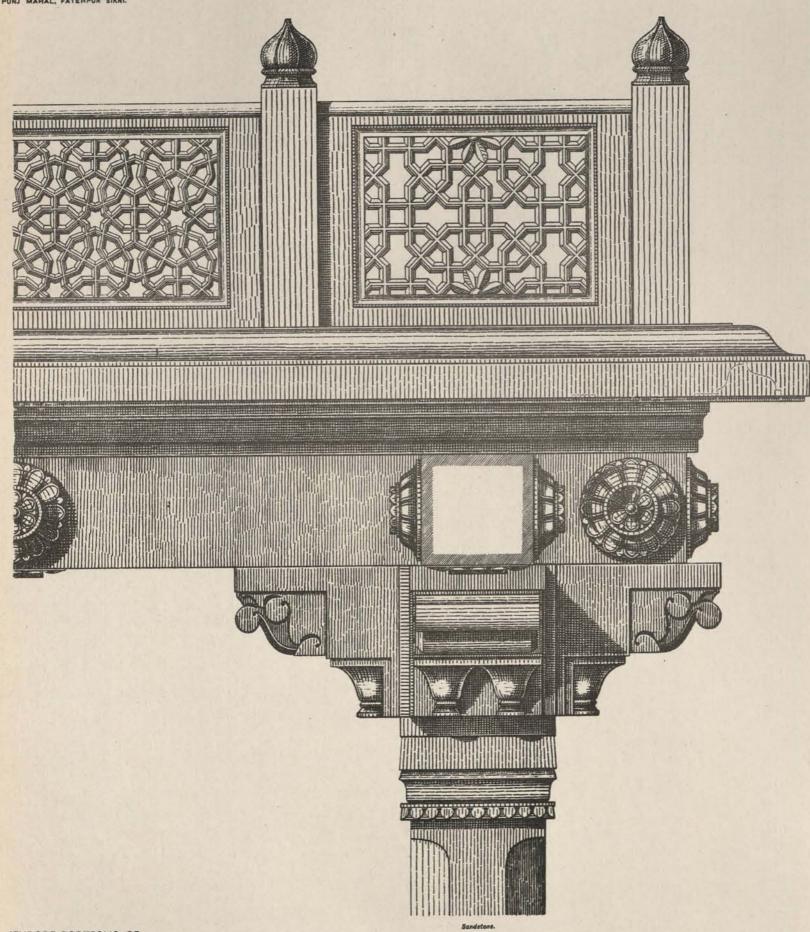
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JAVOR, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEVFORE STATE, AND LATA RAM BASSII, DRAFTSMAN, JEVFORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

Unkar and Ram Pertah, del.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

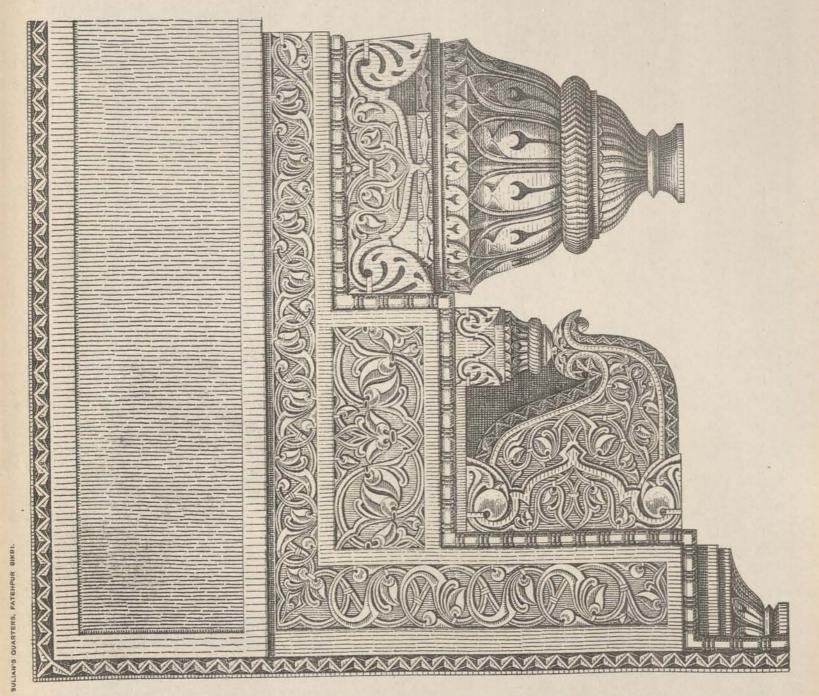
PUNJ MAHAL, FATEHPUR SIKRI.

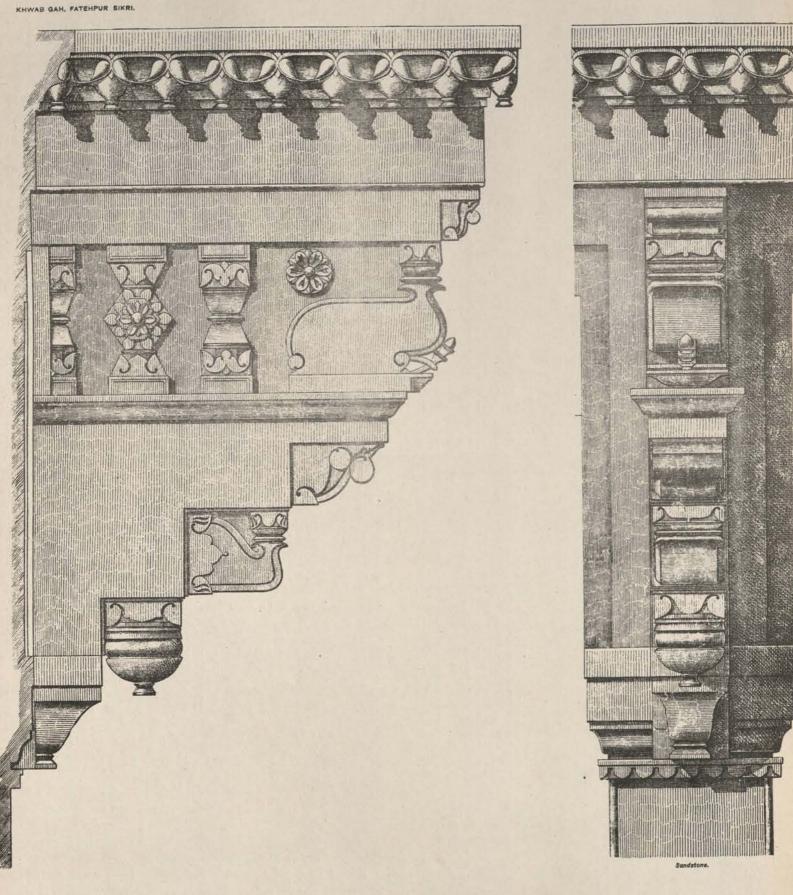


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sri Namin and Ram Pertab, del.



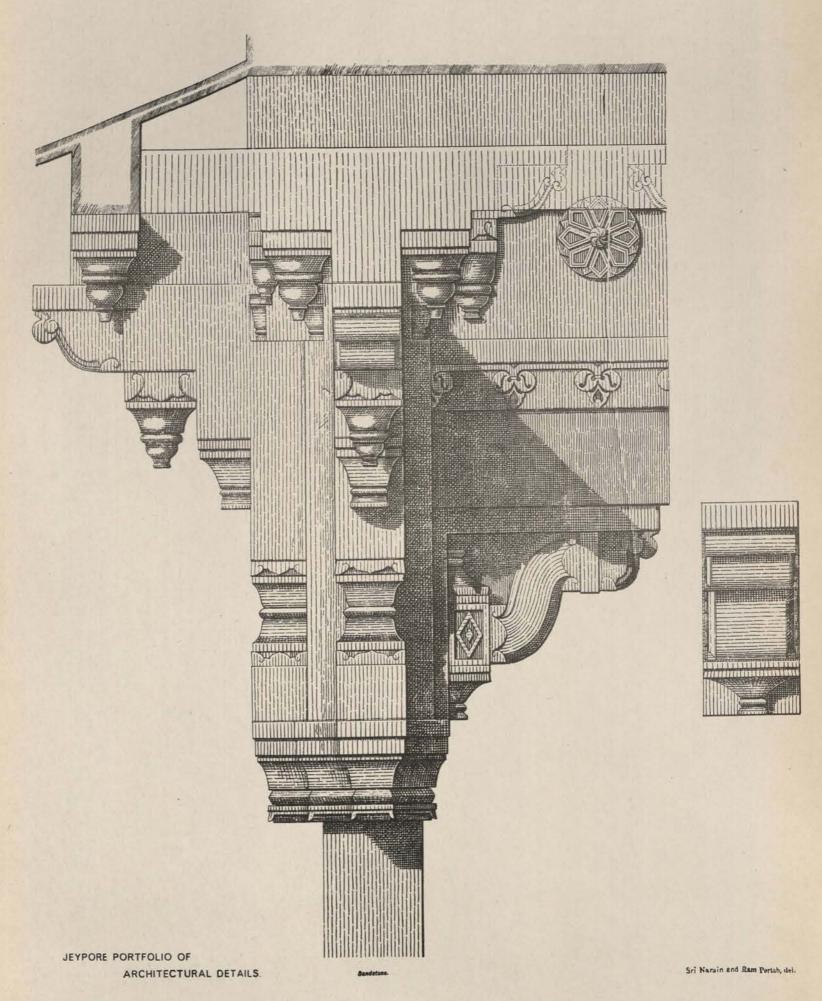




PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BONRAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE, AND EVALVBER BERTSHAN, JEYFORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER SIREET, FECKHAM, LONDON.

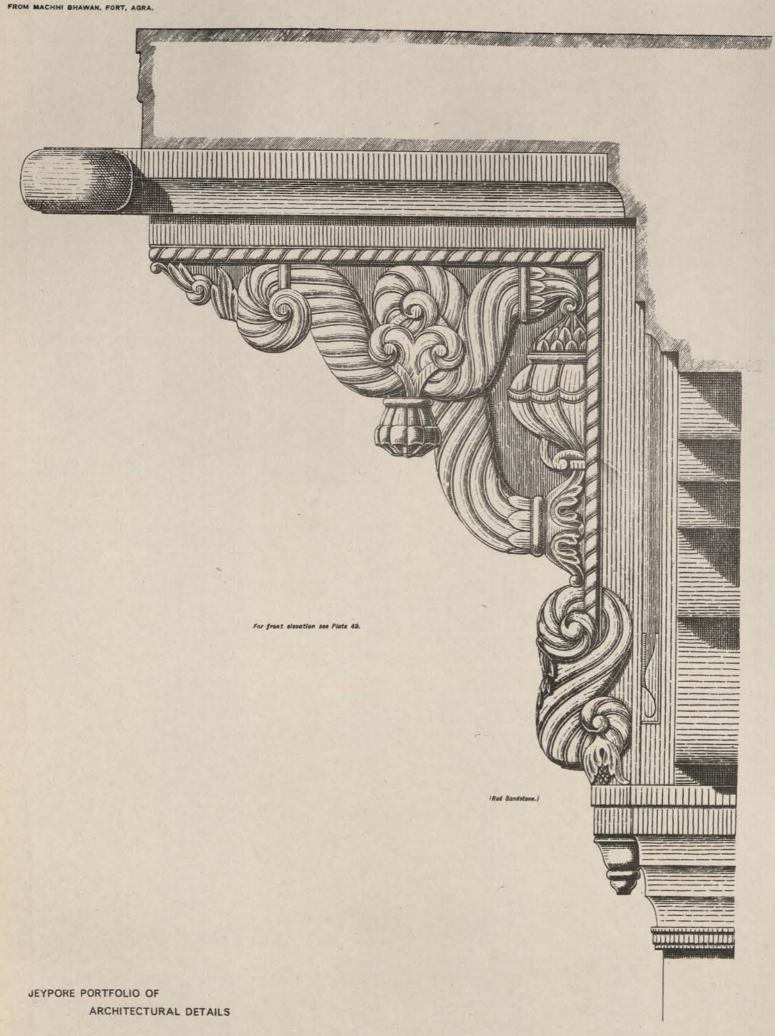
BRACKETS

JODHA BHAI'S QUARTERS, FATEHFUR SIKRL



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPOUR STATE, AND LALA RAM BLASH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYPOUR,
AND PROTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. URIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

BRACKETS



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF COAPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORT STATE.
AND LALA BAM BAKSH, DRAFFEMAN, JEYPORE,
AND PHOTO-LITH(GGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON,

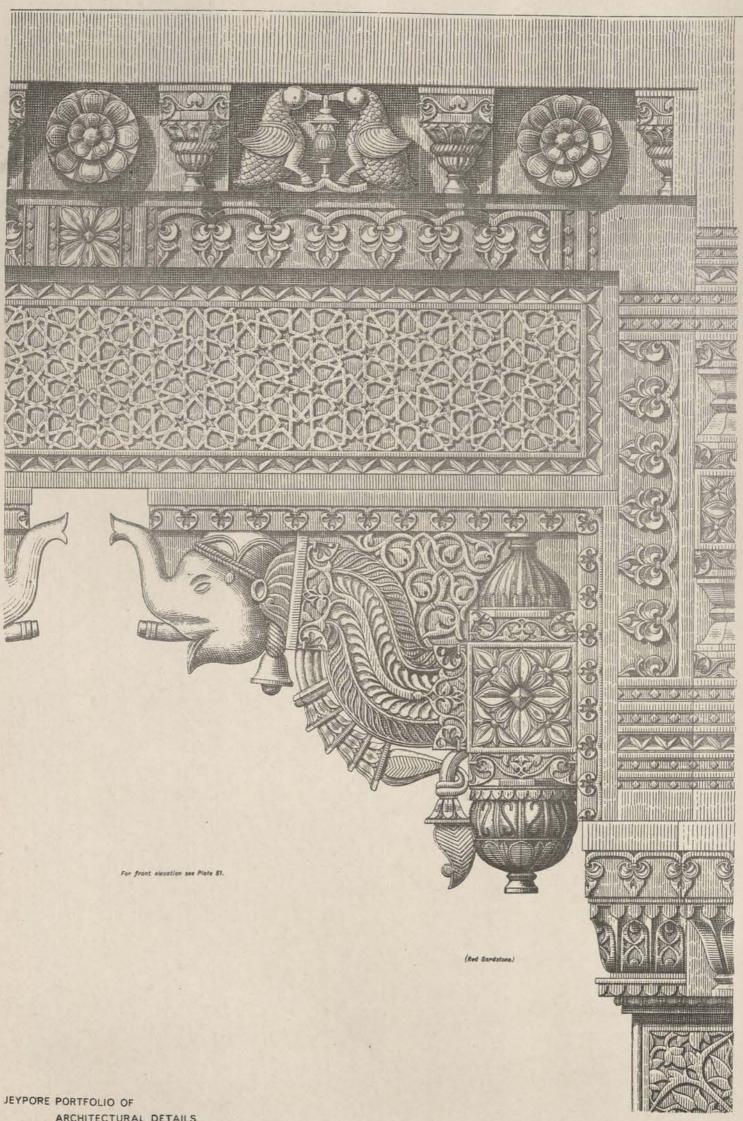
Bhora Mull and Ram Periab, del.



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JETFORE STATE,
AND LALA BAM BARSH, DRAFTSMAN, JEYFORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHUGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS. HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM LONDON.

pale 12 9 9 3 0 2 feet

BRACKETS FROM HATIA POLE, FORT, AGRA.

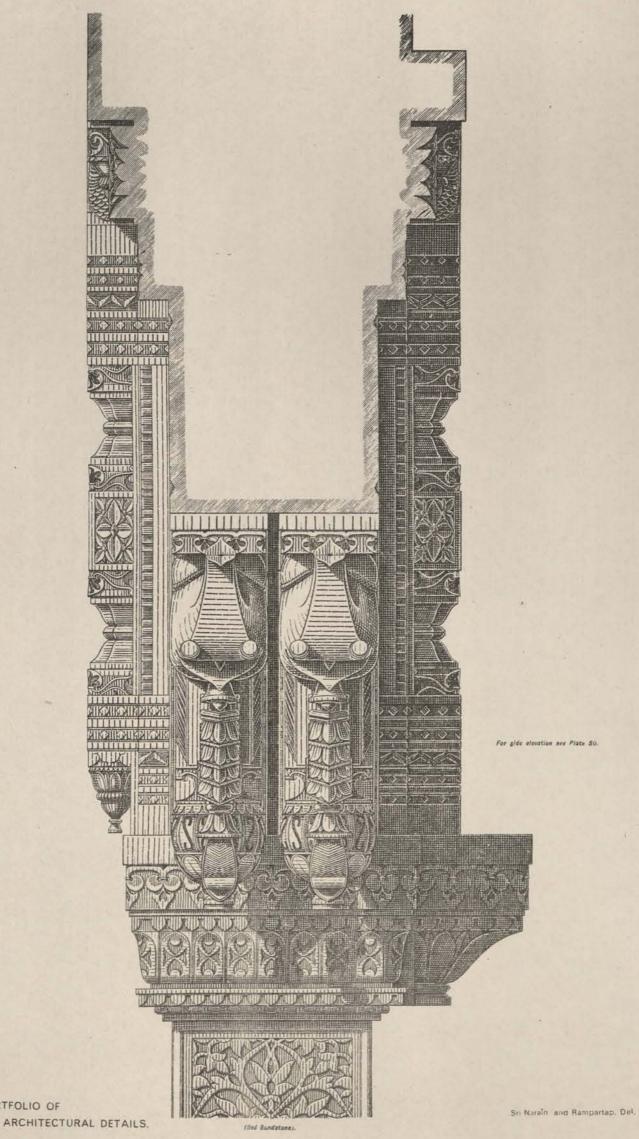


ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sri Narain and Bharray Baksh, del

FREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BONDAY STAFF CURPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFOME STATE, AND FACE BAM BARSH, DRIFTSMAN, JEYFORE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

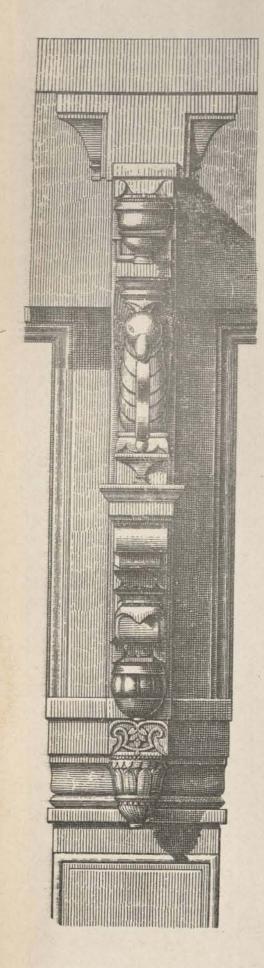
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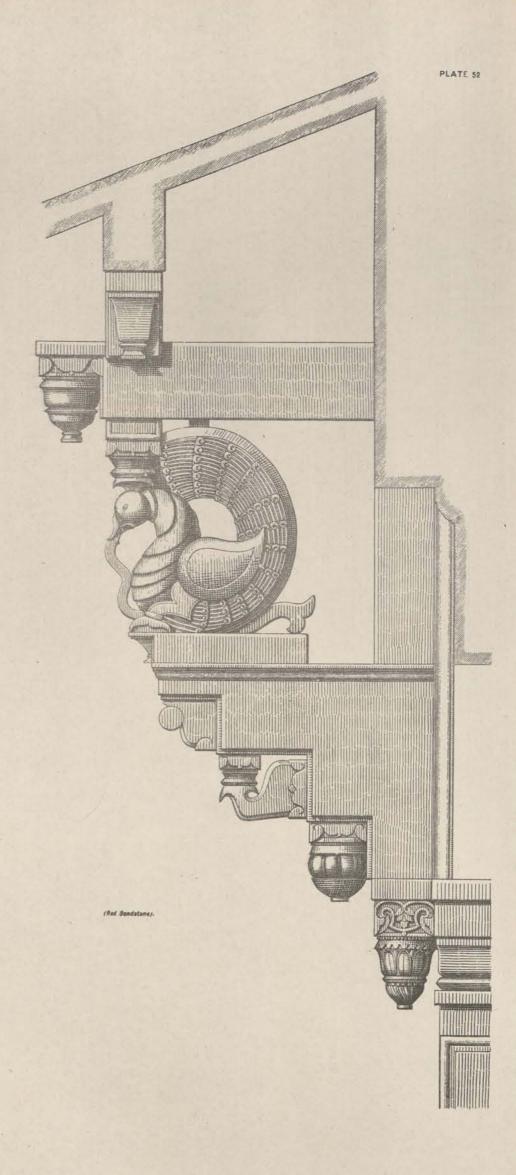


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AND LILL RAM BLKSH, DRAFTSHAN, JEYPORE,
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BRRCKETS

FROM JEHANGIR'S PALACE, FORT, AGRA.





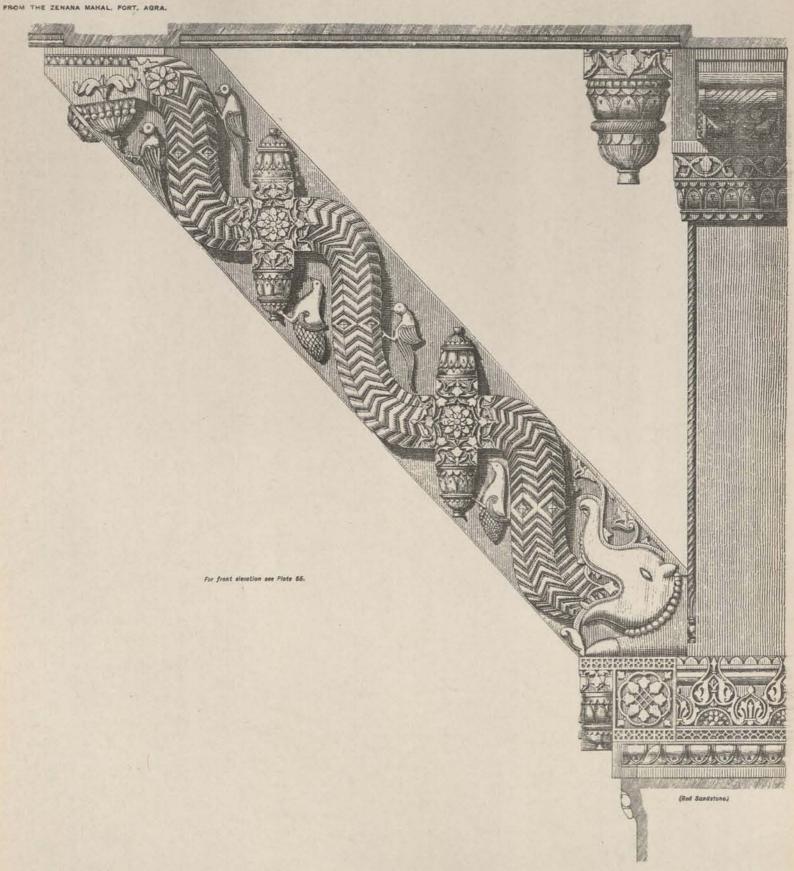
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Sri Narain, and Bhairav Baksh, del.

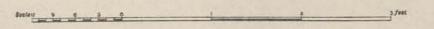


ANGUR! BAGH, FORT, AGRA.

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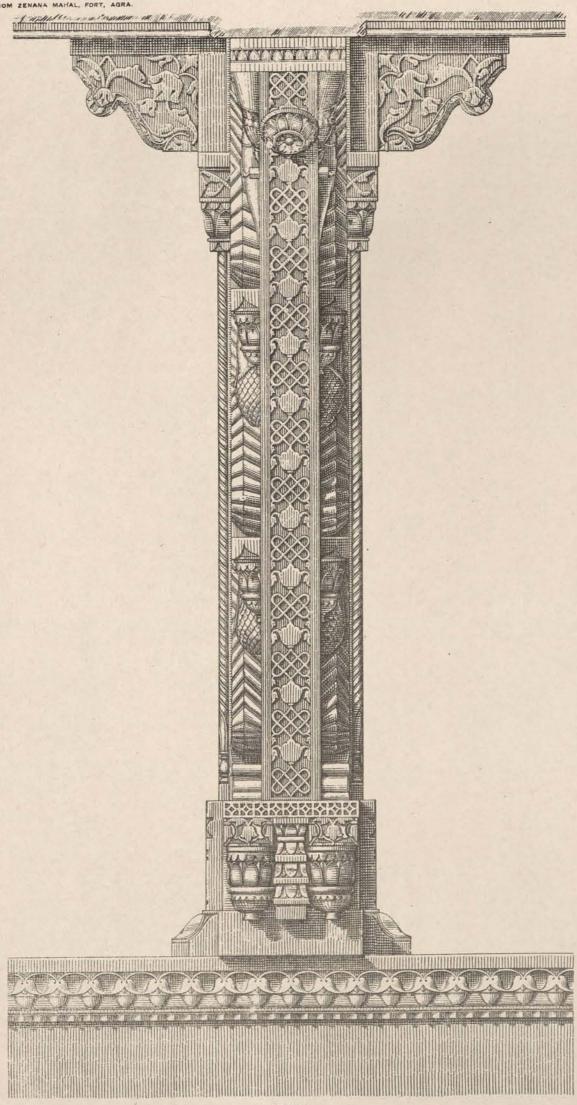
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.



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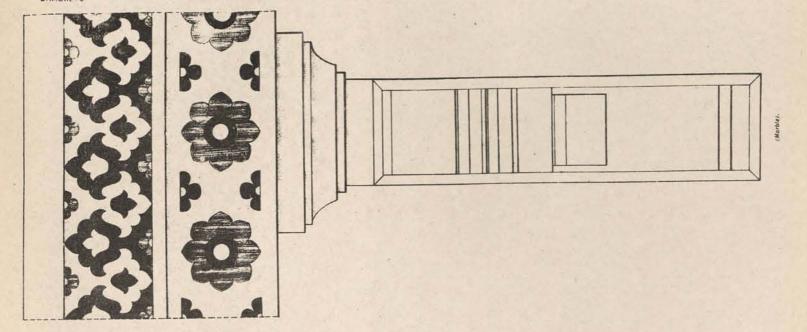
Bhora Mull and Sohan Lall, del.

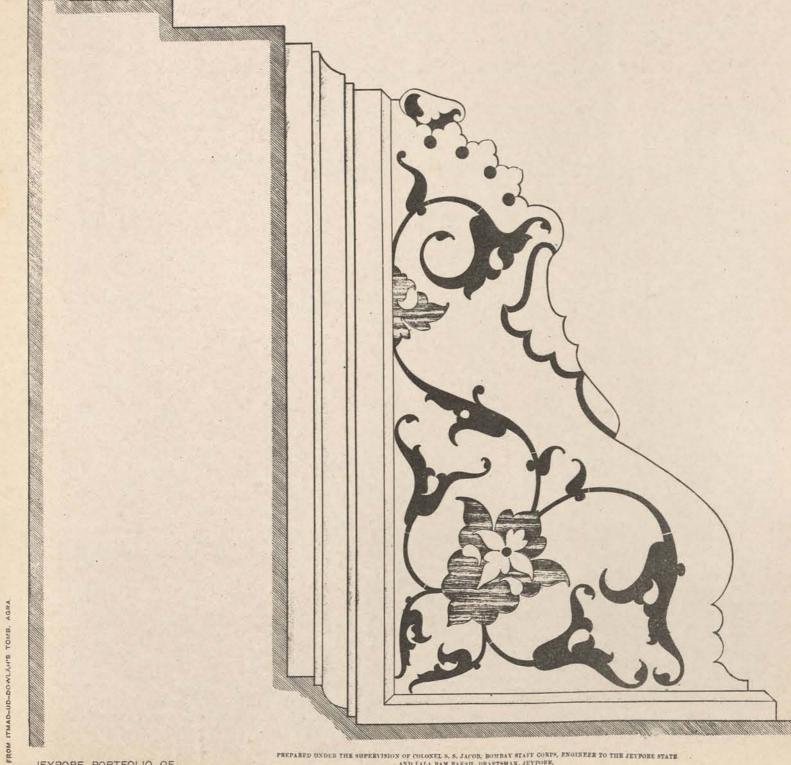
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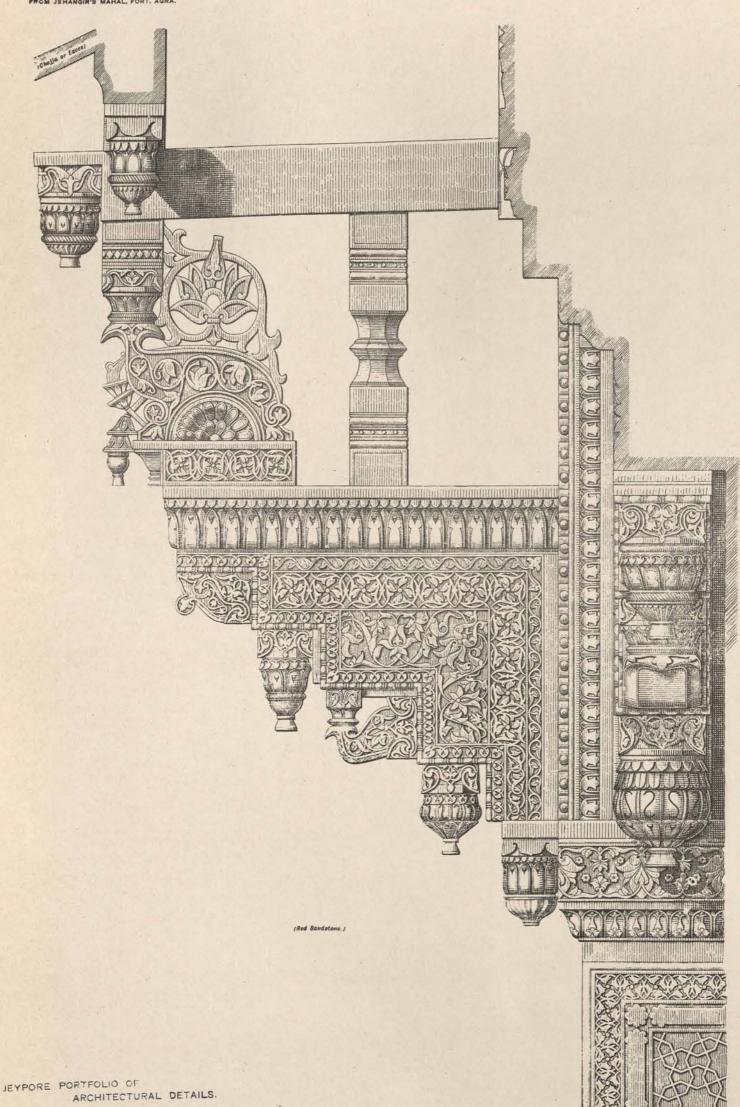
Unkar and Bharrav Baksh, del.





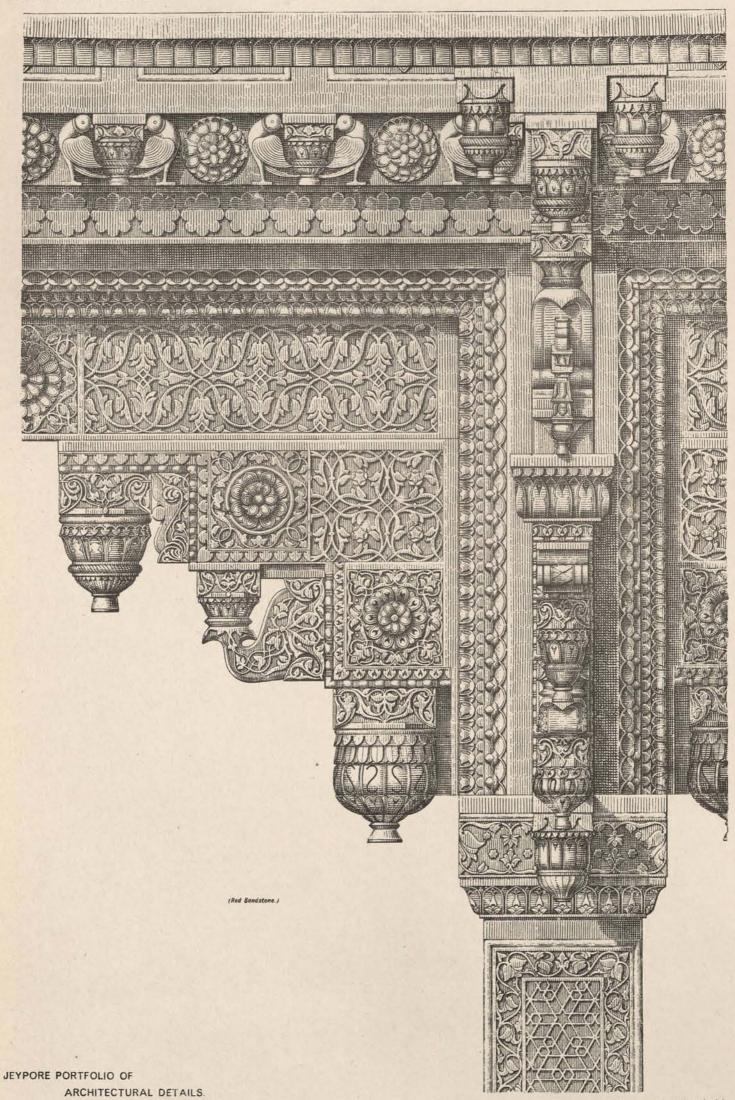
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BRACKETS
FROM JEHANGIR'S MAHAL, FORT, AGRA.



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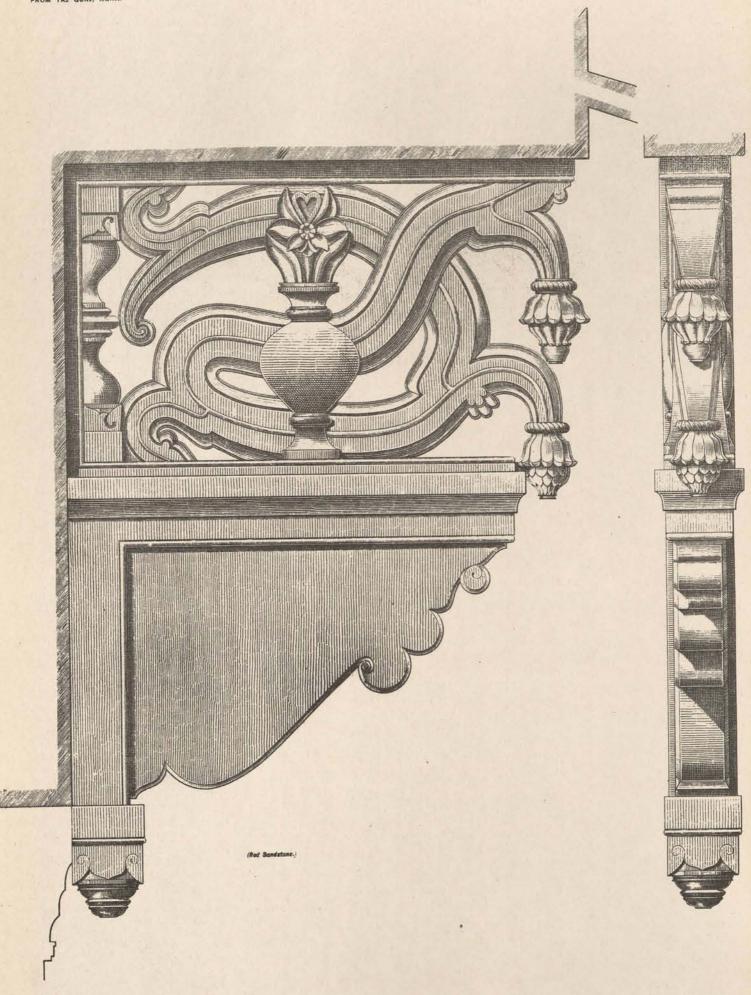
Bhera Mall and Bhairav Baksh, del. Lala Ram Baksh, Head Draftsman. BRACKETS
FROM JEHANGIR'S MAHAL, FORT, AGRA.



Bhora Mull and Bhairav Baksh, dul Lata Ram Baksh, Head Draftsman,

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYFORE STATE, AND LALA RAM BAKSH, DEAFTSMAN, JEYFORE, AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGUS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, ION DON.

BRRCKETS FROM TAJ GUNJ, AGRA.



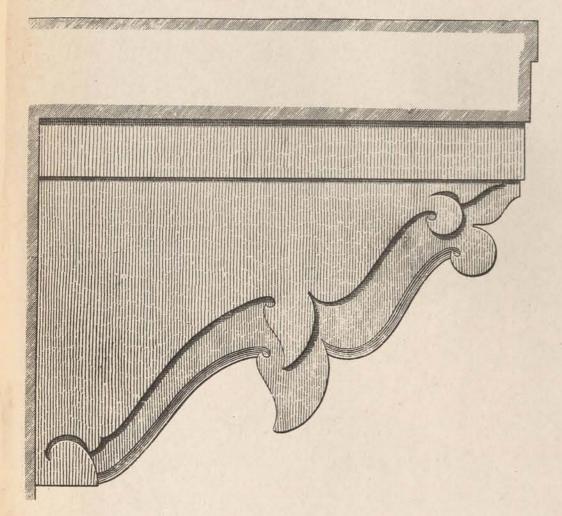
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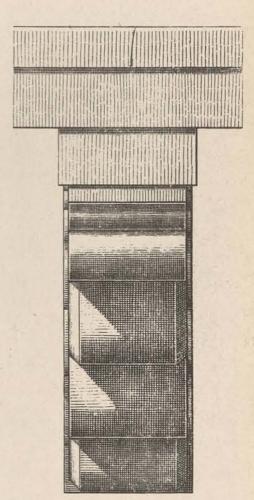
Sohan Lall, del.

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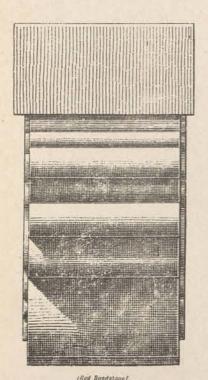
Scale 2 9 9 3 O

PART IV BRACKETS FIG 1. FROM A BUILDING BEHIND THE MADRASA, FATEHPUR SIKRI.





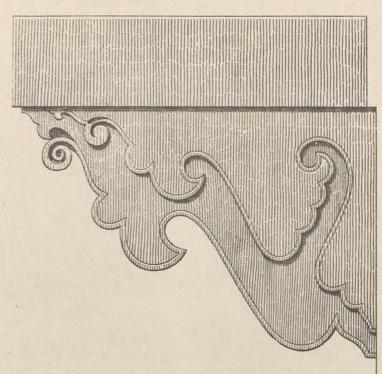
(Red Sandstone).



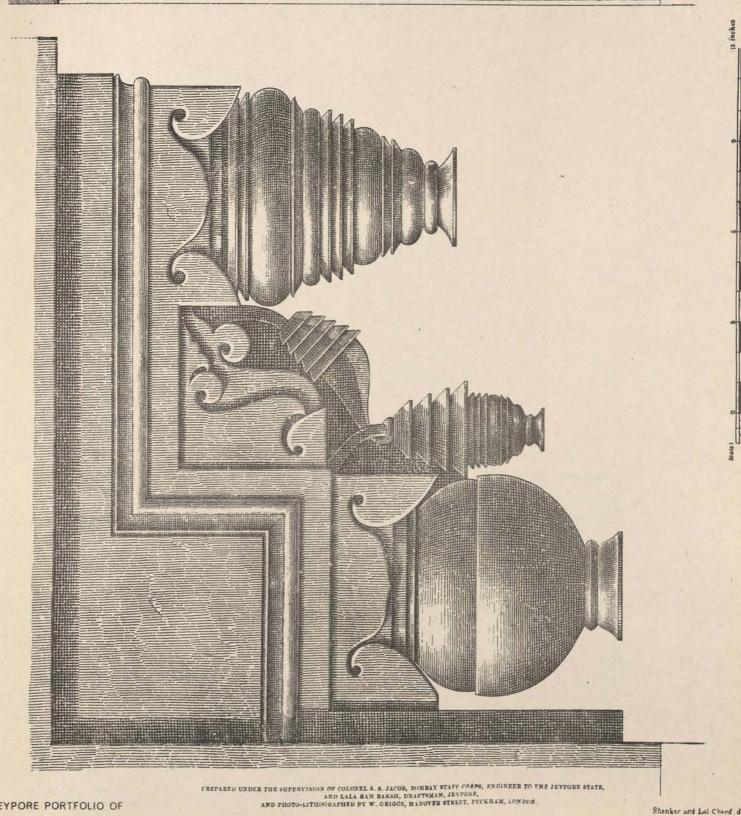
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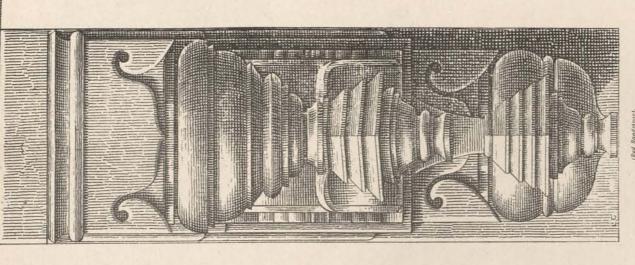
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

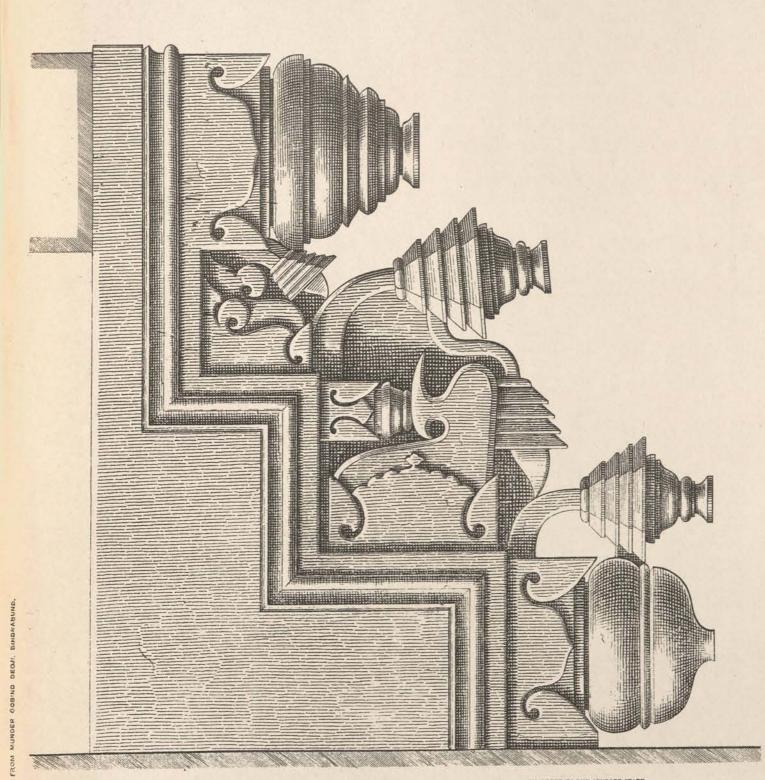
FIG. 2. FROM ITMAD-UD-DOWLAH'S GARDEN, AGRA.



Sri Narain, and Sohan Lall, del,



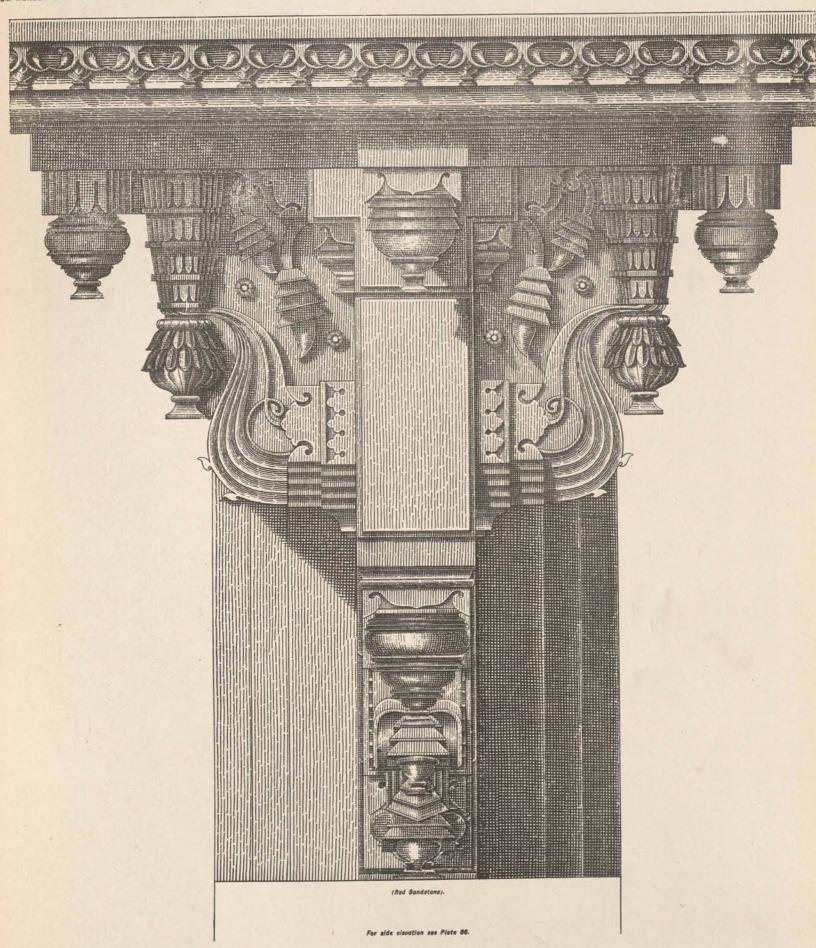




PART IV

BRACKETS

FROM MUNDER GOBIND DEOJI, BINDRABUND.



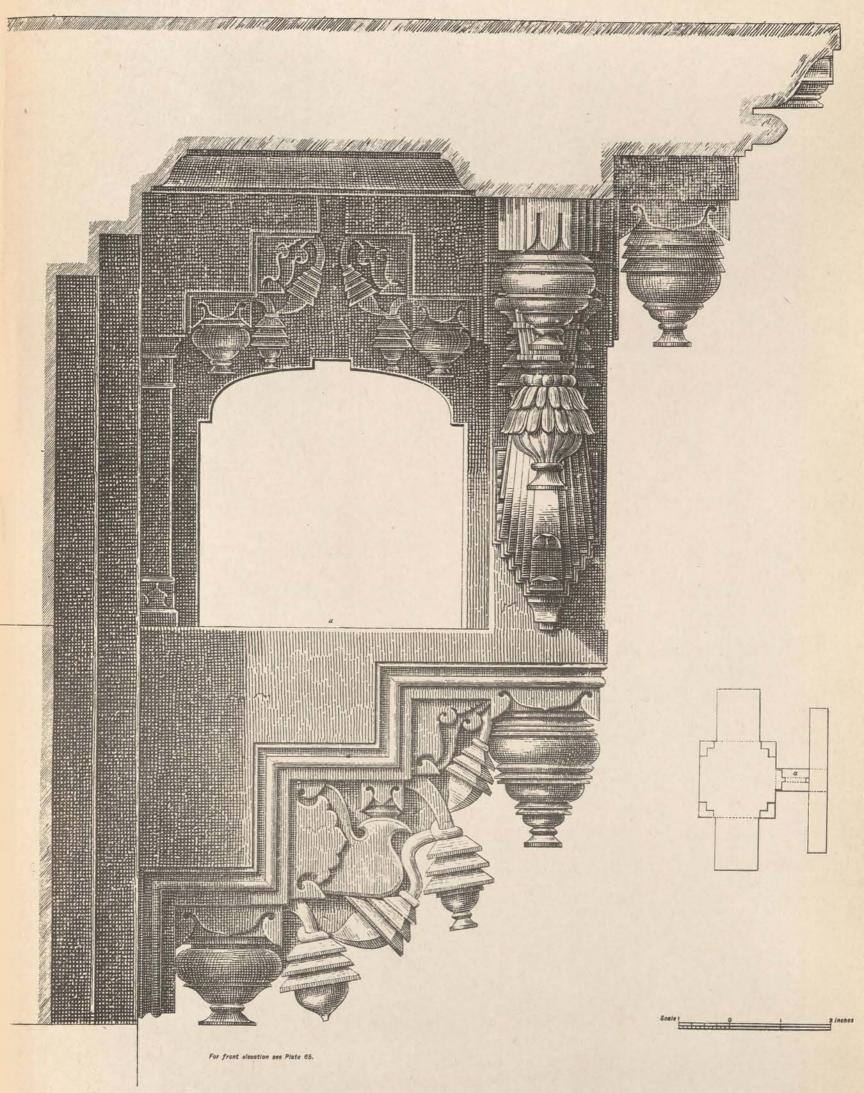
JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

1 O 3 8 9 II Inches

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL &. S. JACOB, BOMBAY STAFF COBPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPOBE STATE, AND LALA BAM BAKSH, DEAFTSMAN, JEYPOBE,
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

Shankar and Mangal, del.

BRACKETS
FROM MUNDER GOBIND DEOJI. BINDRABUND.



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF COLONEL S. S. JACOR, ROMBLY STAFF CORPS, ENGINEER TO THE JEVPORE STATE, AND PROTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANDVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

9 3 6 9 12 inches

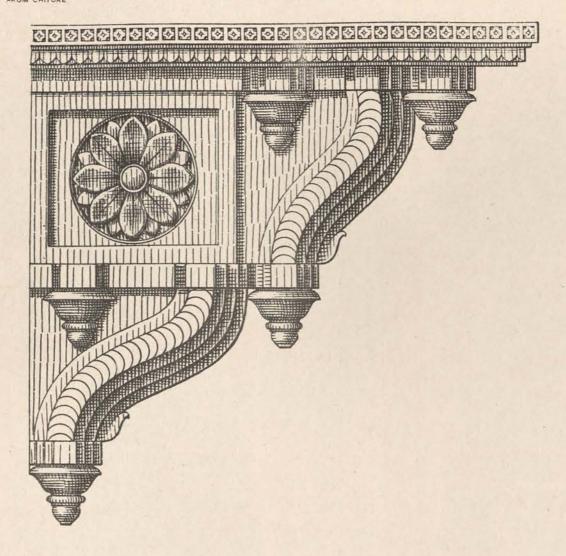
Shankar and Lal Chand del.

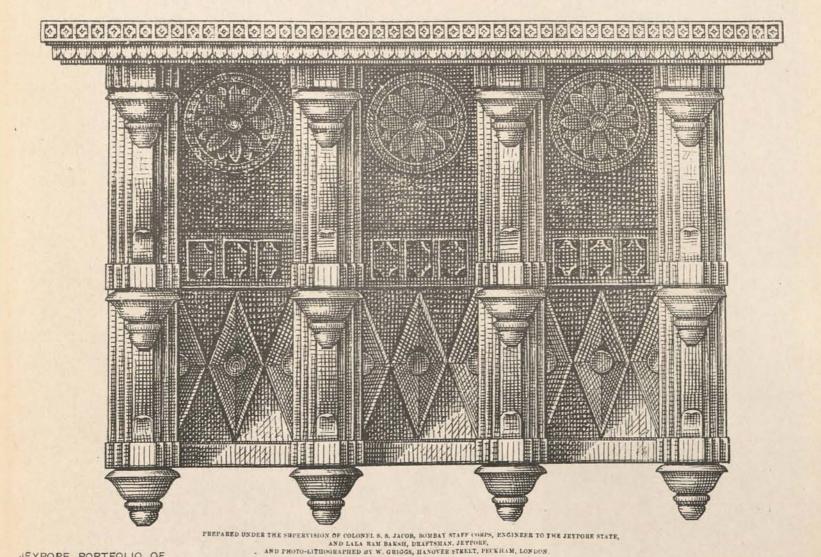
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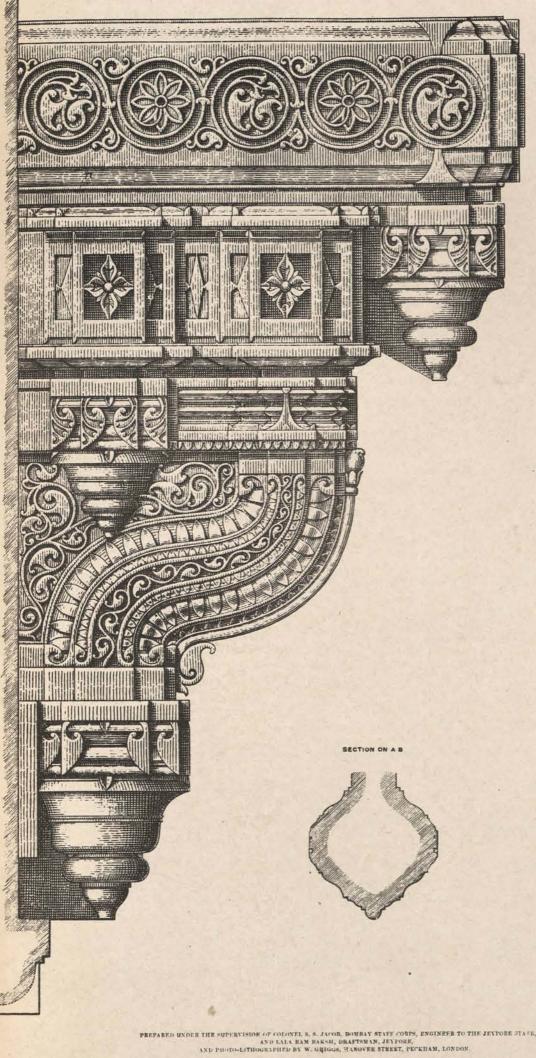
Bhairay Baksh, del.

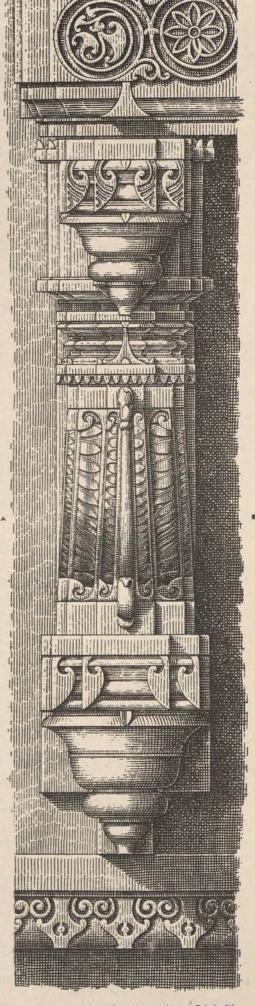
BRACKETS FROM CHITORE





BRACKETS FROM THE MOSQUE OF RANI SIPLI, AHMEDABAD.





JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

Sri Narain and Bhairay Baksh, del. Lala Ram Baksh, Head Draftsman

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO

OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

PART IV. BRACKETS.

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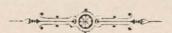
OF

COLONEL S. S. JACOB, C.I.E.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS; ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE; ASSOC. INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS; HON. ASSOC. ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Issued under the patronage of

This Thighness Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh, G.C.S.I. of Jeypore.



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Printed in India

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1977

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO

OF

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

PART V. ARCHES.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

COLONEL S. S. JACOB, C.I.E.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS; ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE; ASSOC. INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS; HON. ASSOC. ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

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PREFACE.

HETHER successful or not, it seems well worth while that an attempt should be made to interest the Public in Indian Architectural art; first, because the artist and architect will certainly acquire broader and more varied views of their art by its study than they can acquire from any other source. More than this, any one who masters the subject sufficiently to be able to understand their art in its best and highest forms, will rise from the study, with a kindlier feeling towards the nations of India, and a higher—certainly a correcter—appreciation of their social status than could be obtained from their literature, or from anything that now exists in their anomalous social and political position. (Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, preface).

Photography has done much to make us acquainted with the general character of the magnificent buildings which are to be found in many parts of India, and the Archæological Department has done something in preparing plans of ancient buildings and in producing plates for archæological purposes, and individuals here and there have made sketches, but it is believed no regular attempt has yet been made to produce any collection of architectural details in such a shape as would be of practical use to the architect and the artizan.

The Indian Public Works Department, as a body, has not hitherto been successful in its architectural efforts, and all who take an interest in architecture, and who know what vast stores of material lie scattered over the land, must regret the poverty of design and detail which, as a rule, characterises modern buildings in this country. Take any simple building—such as a sentry box, for instance—and see how it is treated by the Public Works Department, and compare it with the graceful little domes which surmount the battlements of an old native fortress. Not only do they charm the eye at a distance, but on looking closer one sees the stone plinth with its carved base and coping, and its cutstone pillars which do not obstruct the view, and its deep projecting eaves to shelter the soldier on duty, and protect him from sun and rain. In some cases expense may be the cause, but too often this is not the case. It does not cost much more to break a wall surface up into ornamental panels than it does to build it solid. Standard plans are too often produced, and buildings are erected by men who have no sympathy with Oriental architecture, men who have never made any attempt to take advantage of the architectural wealth which is scattered around, and hence the poverty of design, especially in details, and the stereotyped conventionalities which destroy all individuality, and characterise most of the buildings raised by Anglo-Indians.

Few men in India have the time or opportunity to make for themselves a collection of architectural studies, nor is it likely that the opportunity will again occur of erecting any buildings so grand as those we see around us; noble specimens, it is true, but designed to meet the requirements of an age that has passed. Still there is no reason why the details which everywhere meet the eye, so full of vigour, so graceful and so true in outline, and so rich in design, should not be made use of in modern buildings.

It is not pretended that this collection is anything like exhaustive; it has been compiled mostly during leisure hours, chiefly from works in or near Delhi and Agra and parts of Rajputana, and does not attempt to deal with other parts of India. The drawings have all been carefully done, and have been arranged together in parts,—each sheet loose—so that different examples of architectural details may be compared and selections readily made. The plates have been reproduced to a large scale with the hope that they will be found not only, as studies, interesting to the student, but chiefly as working drawings for the architect and artizan. Many of the designs can be used in wood, in stone, or in metal, as well as in wall decoration; and if the work proves generally useful, the object with which it has been prepared will be fulfilled. In any case, one object will have been secured; that is, putting these designs on record. Many of the patterns—notably those on the old doors in the Amber Palace (Part III)—are, even now, scarcely recognisable; the wood work is rapidly decaying, and in a few years will probably perish altogether; and yet a reference to them will shew how beautiful and how varied many of these patterns are, and how far they excel much that is seen in wood carving of the present day. To rescue such designs from oblivion and give them new life is worth something.

It is some years since the idea occurred of making this collection, and it was hoped that Surgeon-Major F. W. A. de Fabeck, late of the Bengal Medical Service—who at that time was Principal of the School of Art at Jeypore, and took an interest in the scheme,—would have been able to enrich the collection with freehand sketches. Unfortunately, circumstances prevented this, but as the lads who made these drawings received their first lessons under Dr. de Fabeck, it is a pleasant duty to acknowledge how much is due to him. Special thanks also are due to Mr. H. Cousens, of the Archæological Department of Western India, who, at Dr. Burgess's suggestion, kindly allowed some of the draftsmen from Jeypore to attend his office at Poona for three months in 1887, and who personally taught them how to prepare the drawings, and freely rendered valuable help. Thanks are also due to many friends for advice and encouragement kindly given, especially to Sir Edward Buck, K.B., Secretary to the Government of India; Jas. Burgess, LLD., C.I.E., Director-General of the Archæological Department for the interest he has shewn and the help given from time to time; Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E.; Dr. T. H. Hendley, Surgeon-Major, Jeypore; and others.

The compiler undertook the work at first at his own expense, but as the collection increased the expenditure became greater, and had it not been for the liberality of H.H. the Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh of Jeypore, and the support of his minister Babu Kanthi Chandra Mookharjee, Rao Bahadur, it is probable the work would never have been completed. Much credit also is due to Lala Ram Bakhsh, head draftsman and teacher in the Jeypore School of Art, for the trouble he has taken to insure accuracy, and the interest he has shewn in the work from first to last

The lads who have been employed in preparing the drawings are all natives of Jeypore, trained first in the School of Art and then in the office of the Executive Engineer.

Acknowledgment is due to Mr. W. Griggs, Elm House, Hanover Street, Peckham, London, for the great assistance received, and for the interest and trouble he has taken in reproducing the drawings. It is unnecessary to say more, as the work speaks for itself.

Jeypore, Rajputana. 1890. S. S. JACOB, Colonel. Engineer to the Jeypore State.

The arrangement of the several Portfolios is as follows:—
PART I. Copings and Plinths 52 Plates.
" II. Pillars—Caps and Bases 79 Plates.
" III. Carved Doors 66 Plates.
" IV. Brackets 69 Plates.
" V Arches 58 Plates.
" VI. Balustrades 50 Plates.

The following are also in hand:—Tracery; String Courses; Wall Decorations, including Dadoes, Wall Recesses and Panels; Cornice and Ceiling Decorations; Parapets, Projecting Eaves, and Finials. These will be issued in Portfolio Parts as soon as complete.

Jeppore Fortsolio of Architectural Details.

PART V. ARCHES.

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,, 52, 53.	"	" Khas Mahal in the Fort, Agra.
" 54 to 58.		" Zanana Mahal " " "

Jeppore Fortsolio of Architectural Details.

PART V. ARCHES.

This Portfolio contains 58 Plates, representing 57 examples, of which 12 are represented in colour.

SHORT DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

The following brief notes indicate the places and buildings from which each detail has been taken. For fuller descriptions of these buildings the reader is referred to Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture; Tod's Rajasthan; Heber's Journal; the Reports of the Archaeological Surveys by Cunningham and Burgess; Carr Stephen's Archaeology of Delhi; Burgess's Architecture and Scenery in Gujarat and Rajbutana; the volumes of the Gazetteers of India, North-Western Provinces, Rajputana; &c.

Plates 1 to 8

From the Sukh Mandir at Amber.

Amber is situated in the hills 5 miles north of the present capital of the Jeypore State. From A.D. 1037 to A.D. 1728 it was the capital. There were no buildings of any pretension until A.D. 1592, when Maharaja Mansingh began to build In A.D. 1630 Mirza Raja Jaysingh added several of the more beautiful halls, such as the Jaya Mandir. These buildings contain numerous courts and suites of apartments, some of them small and reached through intricate passages; others extremely beautiful, and "enjoying from their windows, balconies, and terraces," says Heber, "one of the most striking prospects which can be conceived. For varied and picturesque effect, for richness of carving, for wild beauty of situation, for the number and romantic singularity of the apartments," he adds. "I am able to compare nothing with Amber." In A.D. 1728 Maharaja Sawai Jaysingh founded the modern capital, and removed the seat of government to it. Since that time Amber has been more or less deserted. The Sukh Mandir, Sohag Mandir, Jaya Mandir, and Jagatsarwanji buildings date from the 17th century. See also Plates 9 to 16.

Plates 9, 10.

From the Sohag Mandir at Amber. See remarks above.

Plates 11 to 15.

From the Jaya Mandir at Amber. See remarks above, Plates 1 to 8.

Plate 16.

From the Jagatsarwanji at Amber. See remarks above, Plates 1 to 8.

Plate 17.

From the Temple of Govindadeva at Jeypore.

The Temple of Govindadeva and the Gaja Pol or Elephant Gateway are in the precincts of the Palace in Jeypore, and date from about the beginning of the 18th century. Plates 18 to 24 are also from Jeypore.

Plate 18.

From the Gaja Pol in the Palace at Jeypore. See remarks, Plate 17.

Plate 19.

From the Godha Temple at Jeypore.

Probably of the same period as the foregoing,—early part of the 18th century,—and belonging to a Hindu religious sect.

Plate 20.

From the Mandir of the Bispanthis at Jeypore. See remarks, Plate 19.

Plate 21.

From the Mandir of the Patodiyas at Jeypore. See remarks, Plate 19.

Plates 22 to 24.

From the Tholia Mandir at Jeypore. See remarks, Plate 19.

Plate 25.

From the Saman Burj at Delhi,

The Saman Burj, or Jasmine Bastion, in the Fort at Delhi was erected. Fergusson supposes, probably in the reign of Jahangir.

Plates 26 to 35.

From the Tomb of Jamali at Qutb Sahib near Delhi (coloured).

Shaikh Fazl-ullah, alias Jalal Khan, but better known by the name of Maulana Shaikh Jamali, was a great traveller, author, and poet. He was the favourite of four successive rulers of Delhi, he was in the height of his fame in the reign of Sikander Lodi, and died in that of Humayun, A.D. 1535. In the year A.D. 1528 he built a Mosque and a room in the old village of Qutb Sahib, near Delhi. He died in Gujarat, and his body was brought to Delhi and interred in the room mentioned above, which he had occupied during his lifetime. The room is about 25 feet square and 16 feet high. The grave of Jamali is in the centre, and on its right is another grave, supposed to be that of his brother Kamali. There are arched recesses in the walls, and the patterns round them and in the spandrils are very beautiful. These and the ceiling are rather profusely coloured, but the decorative patterns in plaster relief are admirable. Plate 26 has been given purposely without colour to shew the general effect.

Plate 36.

From a Tomb at Maharauli at Delhi.

The village of Maharauli is close to the Qutb Minar, about 8 miles south of Delhi.

Plate 37

From the Raju Mosque at Delhi.

This mosque is beside a masonry well to the south of the tomb of Adham Khan, and a quarter of a mile southwest of the Qutb Minar: it was built by Daulat Khan, a noble at the court of Sikandar Lodi, A.D. 1516.

Plates 38, 39.

From Arab Sarai at Delhi.

Arab Sarai, 3 miles south from Delhi and adjoining the tomb of the Emperor Humayun, was built by Haji Begum, the widow of Humayun and mother of Akbar, in the year A.D. 1560. She brought with her 300 Arabs on her return from Mecca, and settled them here.

Plate 40.

From Nizam-ud-din, near Delhi.

Nizam-ud-din is the name given to a collection of mosques and burial places about 5 miles from Delhi, where a Muhammadan saint of the name of Nizam-ud-din, who died in A.D. 1324, is buried. The graves of Jahanara Begum, Muhammad Shah, Mirza Jahangir, and many other persons of note are close at hand. Pilgrimages are made to his tomb from all parts of India, and additions to the tomb of the saint have been made by devotees from time to time.

Plate 41.

From the Tomb of Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri.

Shaikh Salim Chishti was a Muhammadan saint, who during his life was greatly revered by the Emperor Akbar. He was born AD. 1478 at Delhi, was a disciple of Khwaja Ibrahim Chishti, and resided on a hill close to the village of Sikri, near Agra. By the liberality of the Emperor he built a splendid mosque on the hill, called the Masjid of Fateh Sikri, which was completed in A.D. 1571 at a cost of about 5 lakhs of rupees. He died in A.D. 1572, and was buried in the courtyard of the mosque. Over his tomb a handsome building in white marble has been erected, from which this Arch has been taken.

Plates 42 to 44.

From the Palace of Raja Bir Bal's Daughter at Fatehpur Sikri.

Bir Bal or Bir Bar was a Brahman. On account of his wit and lively conversation he became one of the personal favourites of the Emperor Akbar. He perished in a campaign on the North-west Frontier in A.D. 1586. The beautiful designs shewn in these Plates are taken from a building of red sandstone, beautifully carved, in the female part of the Palace at Fatehpur Sikri known as his daughter's Quarters, erected about A.D. 1570-80.

Plates 45 to 51.

From the Hathi Pol in the Fort at Agra.

The Hathi Pol, Hathiya Pol, or Elephant Gate is the inner or second gate of the great barbican on the west face of the Fort of Agra,—the outer entrance being the well-known Delhi Gate.

Plates 52, 53.

From the Khas Mahal in the Fort at Agra.

The Khas Mahal, or Hall of Special Audience, in the Fort at Agra was built by Shah Jahan A.D. 1628-1658. It is in the best style of his reign, and is built of white marble inlaid with coloured stones.

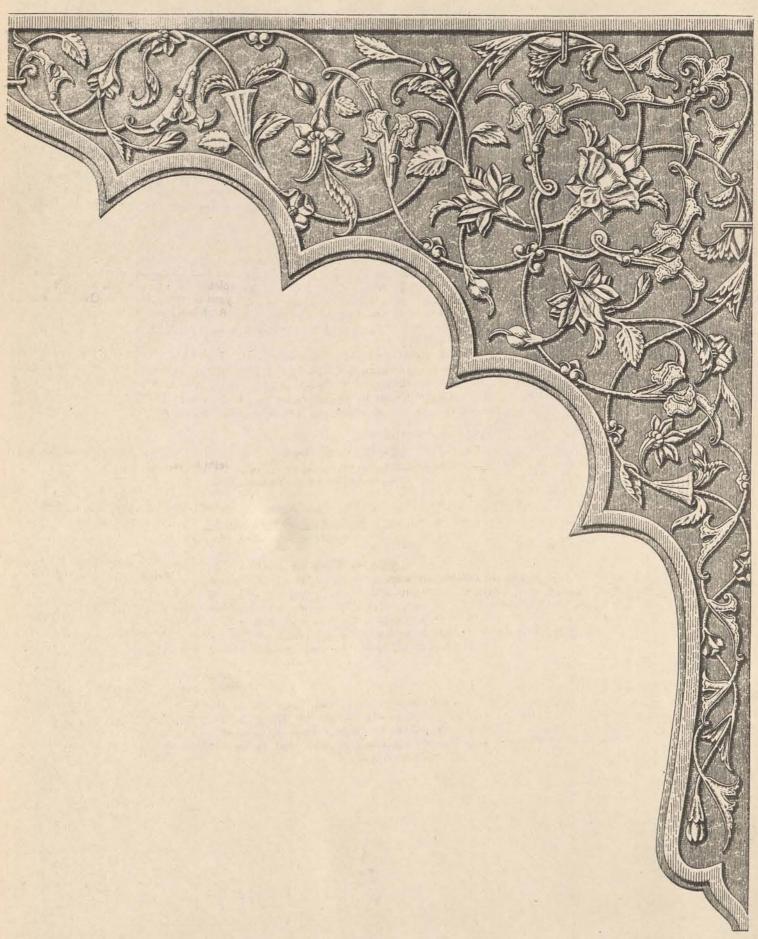
Plates 54 to 58.

From the Zanana Mahal in the Fort at Agra.

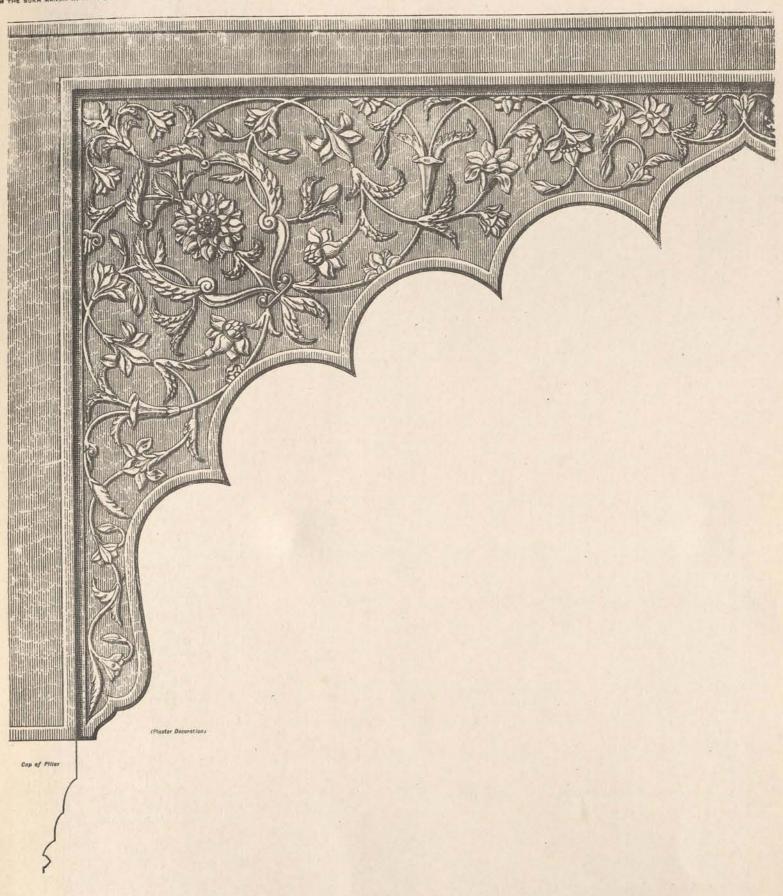
The Zanana Mahal, or Queen's Palace, adjoins the Khas Mahal and was built about the same time. Fergusson says:—"Nowhere is the contrast between the style of Akbar and that of Shah Jahan more marked than in the Palace at Agra,—from the red stone Palace of Akbar, with its rich sculptures and square Hindu construction, a door opens into the white marble court of the haram of Shah Jahan with all its feeble prettiness, but at the same time marked with that peculiar elegance which is found only in the East." The carvings of flowers in relief on the marble dadoes are very fine, and the inlaid work of great elegance.

It will be observed that the outlines of nearly all these Arches differ from one another, and the examples given will also shew how the spandrils are treated, and the endless variety of design in filling in these spaces. Some of those from the Tomb of Jamali have been adapted in wall decoration in the Albert Hall at Jeypore, just completed, the raised pattern coloured white on a light green ground. The effect is exceedingly good, and is an instance of the way in which these beautiful designs can be utilised for decoration in modern buildings.

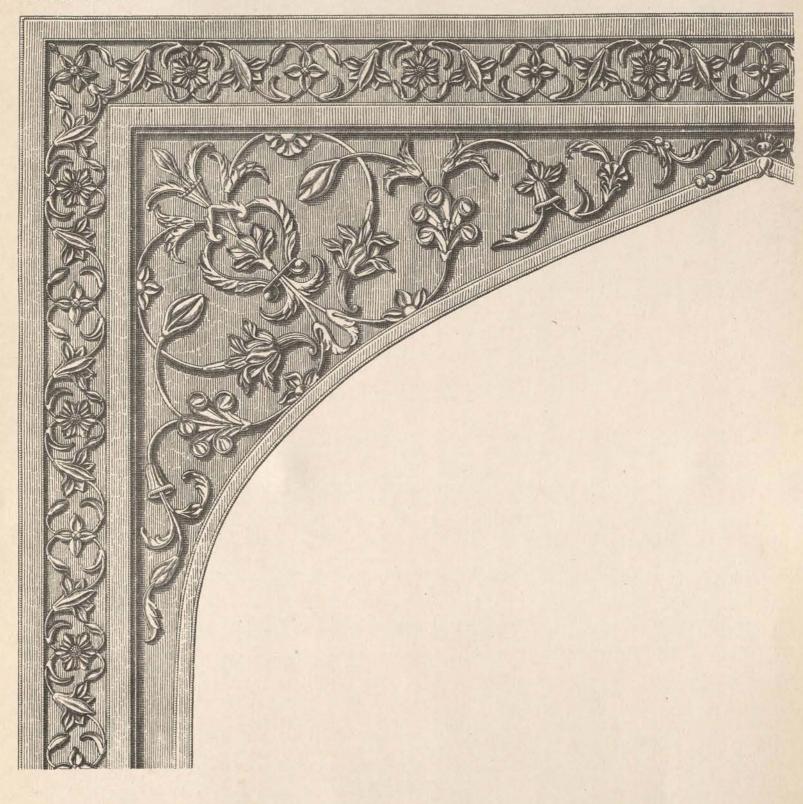
FROM THE SUKH MANDIR, AMBER.



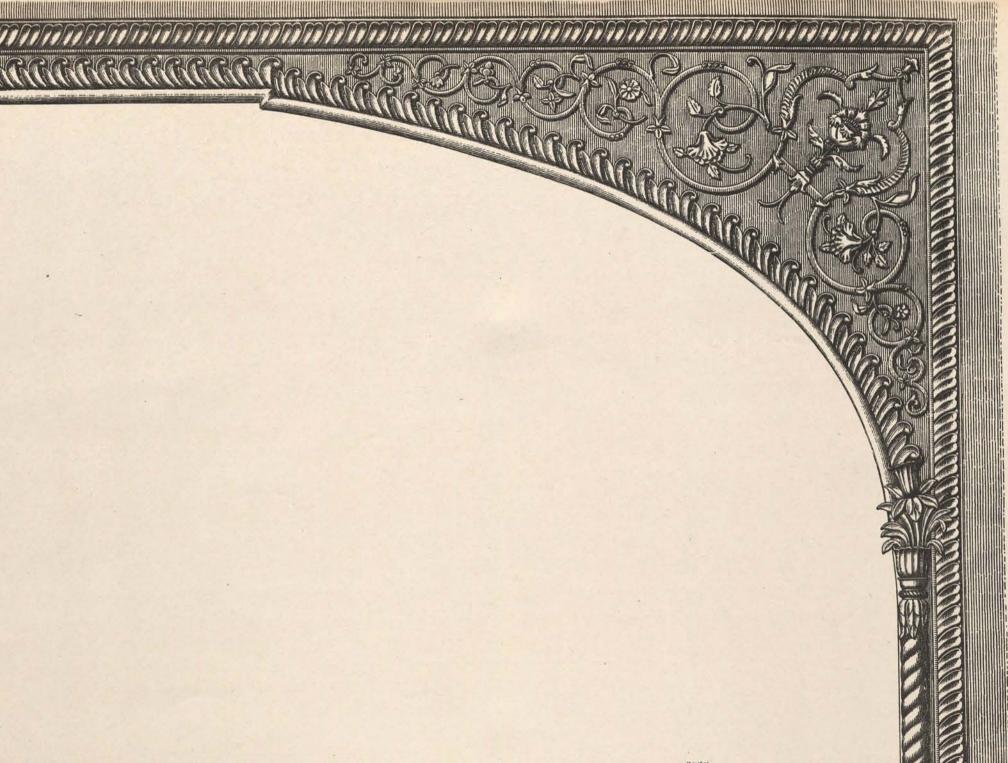
THE SUKH MANDIR AT AMBES



FROM THE SUKH MANDIR AT AMBER



PART V.

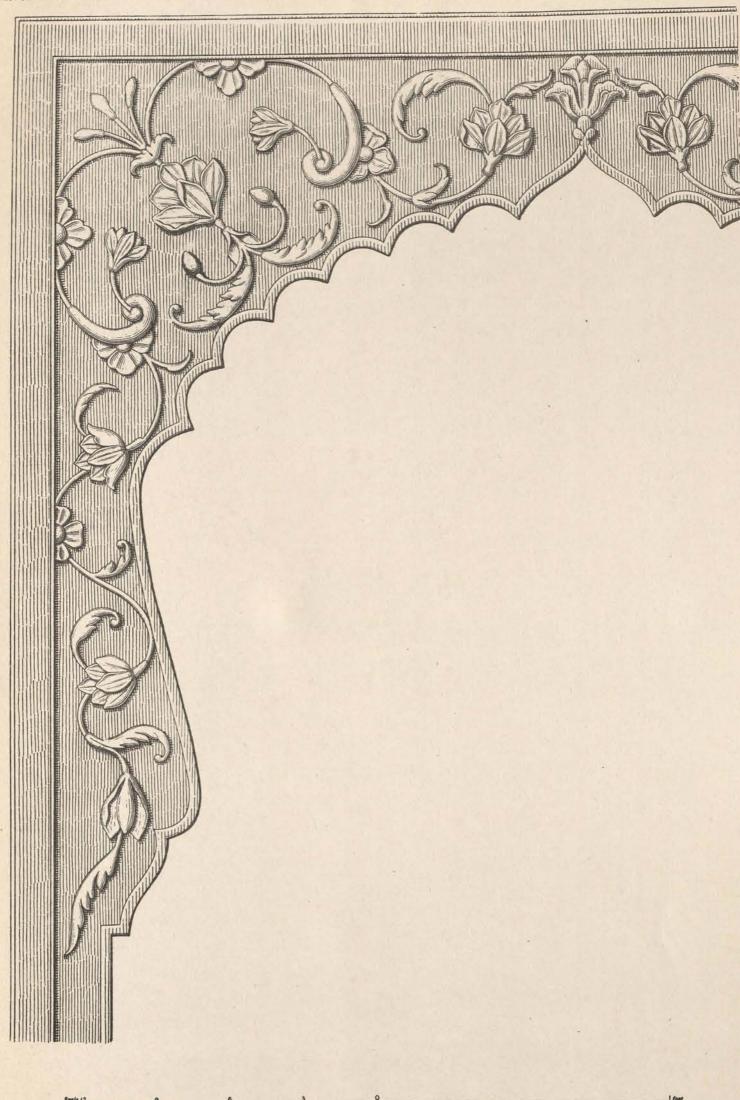


JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

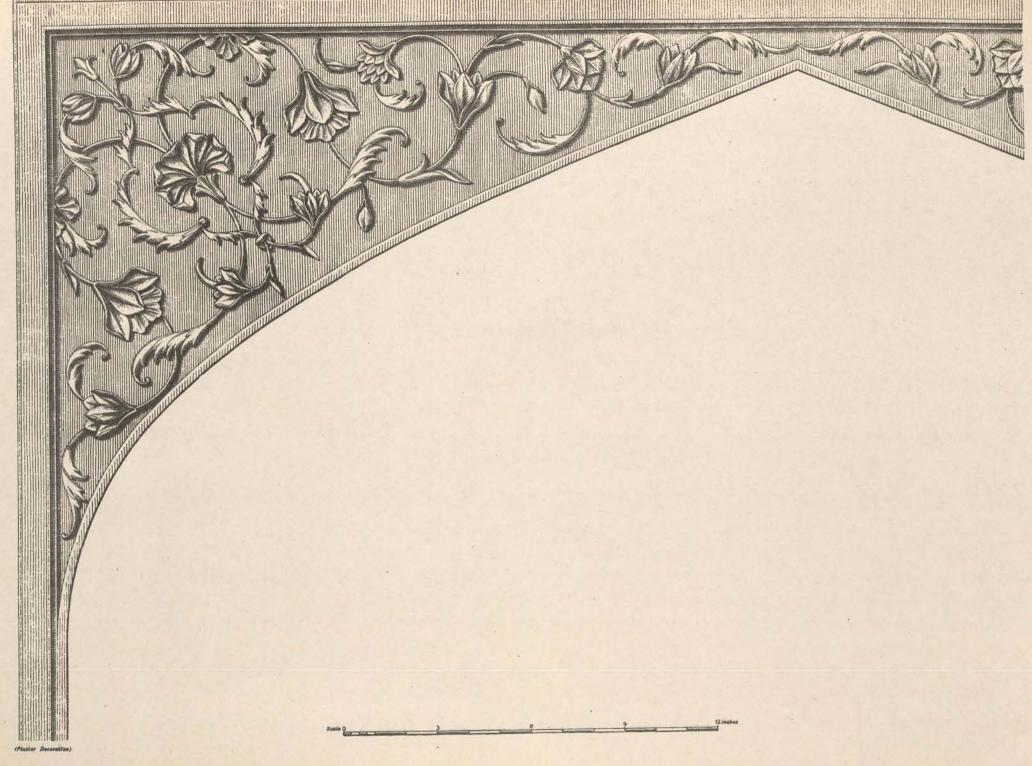
ale 12 9 9 3 9

FROM SUKH MANDIR. AMBER

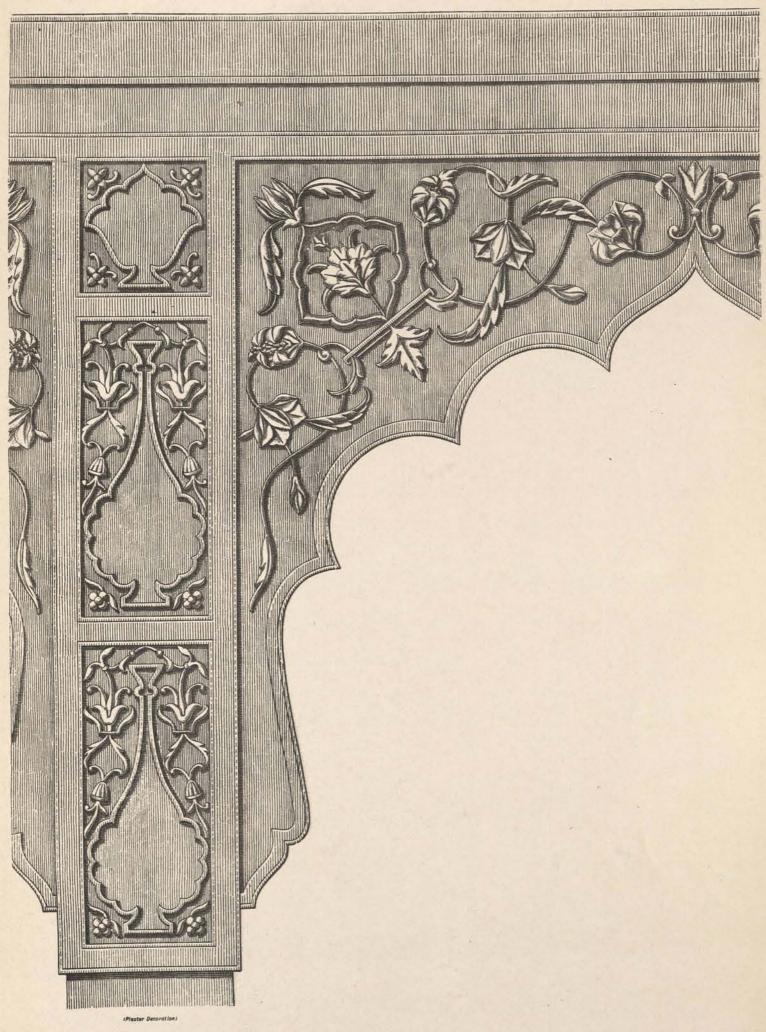
ARCHES

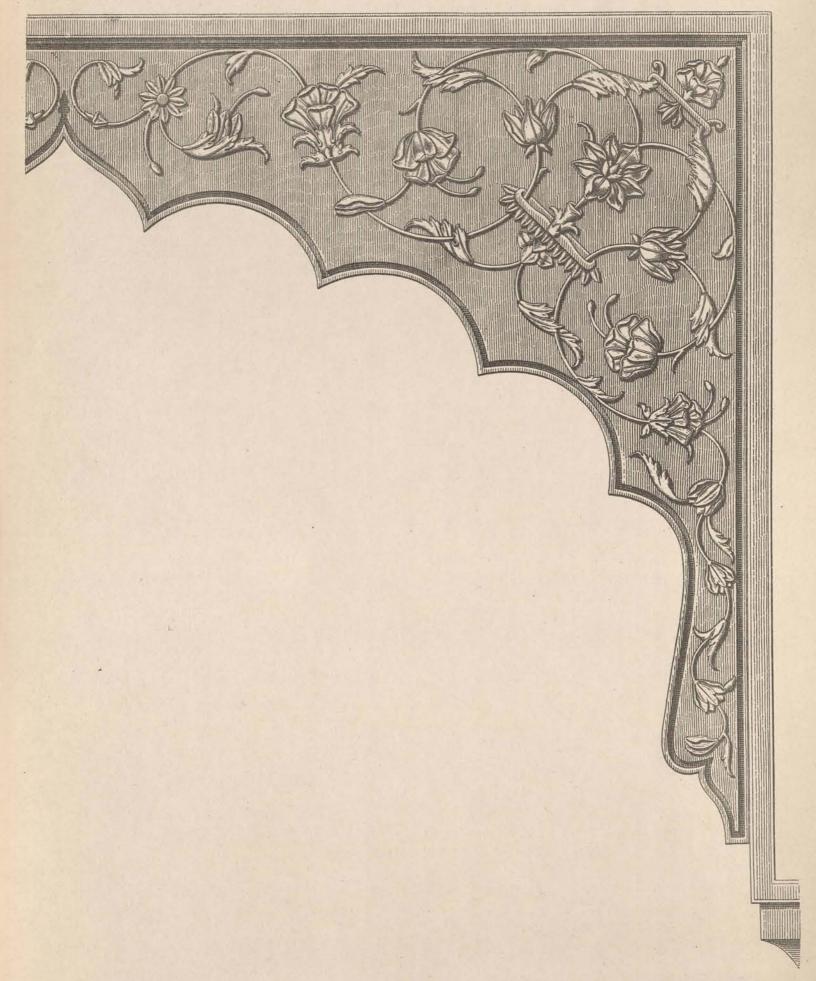




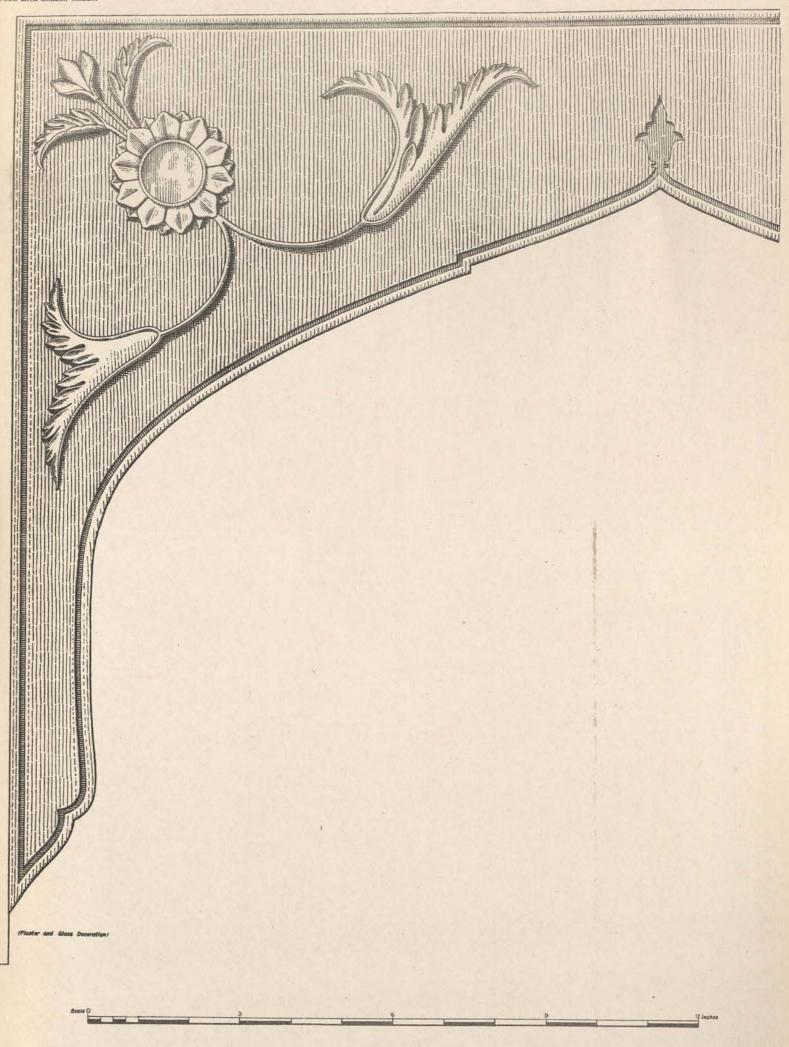


FROM THE SOHAG MANDIR AT AMBER.

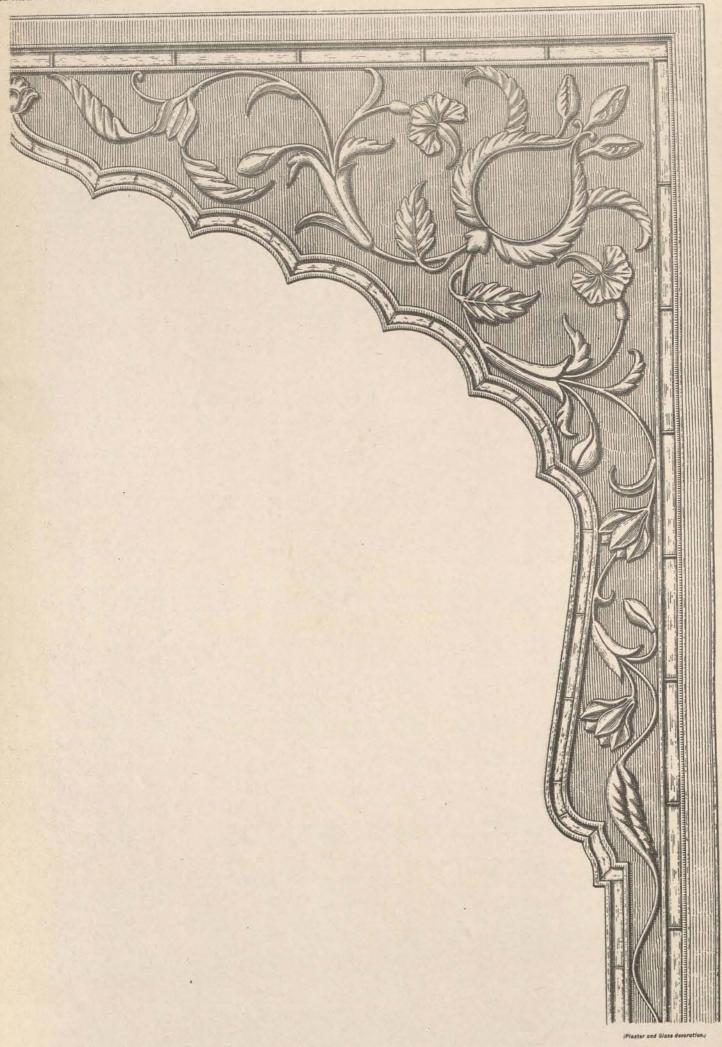




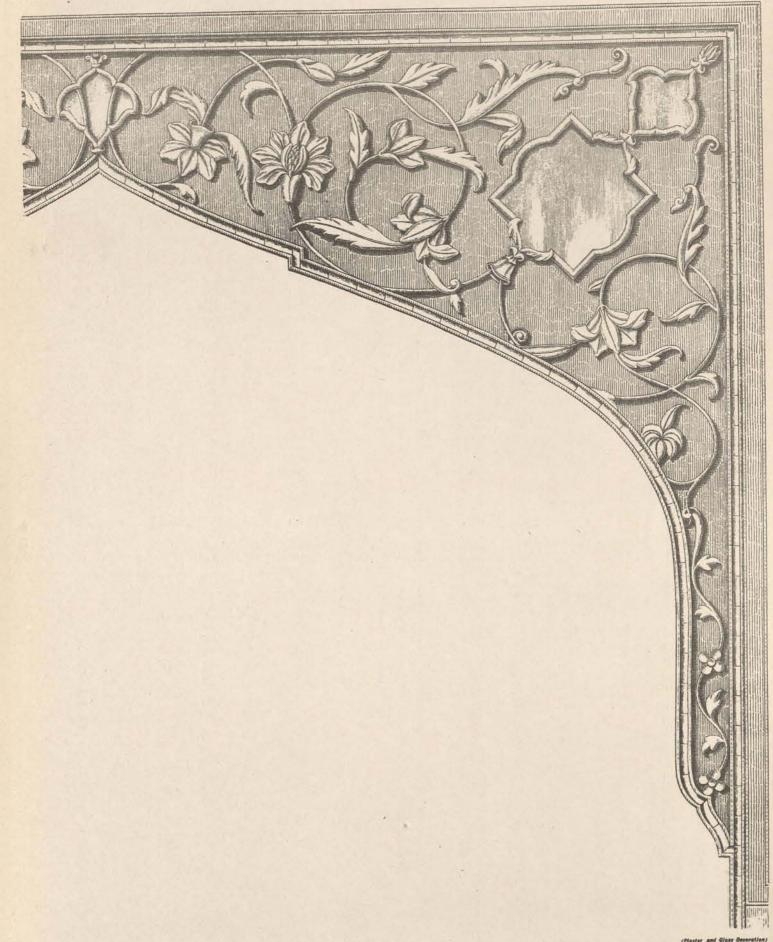
SAME WANDLE THEFT



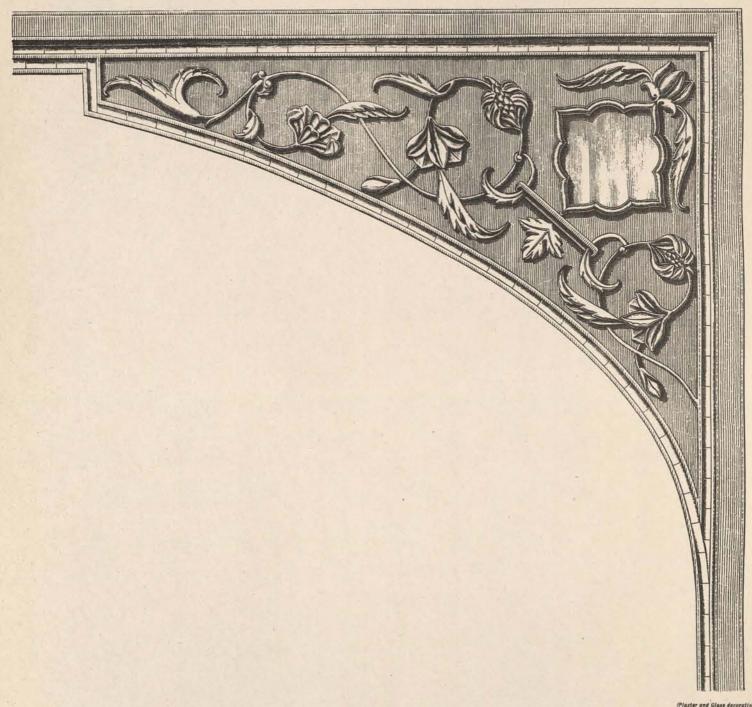
FROM THE JAYA MANOIR AT AMBER.



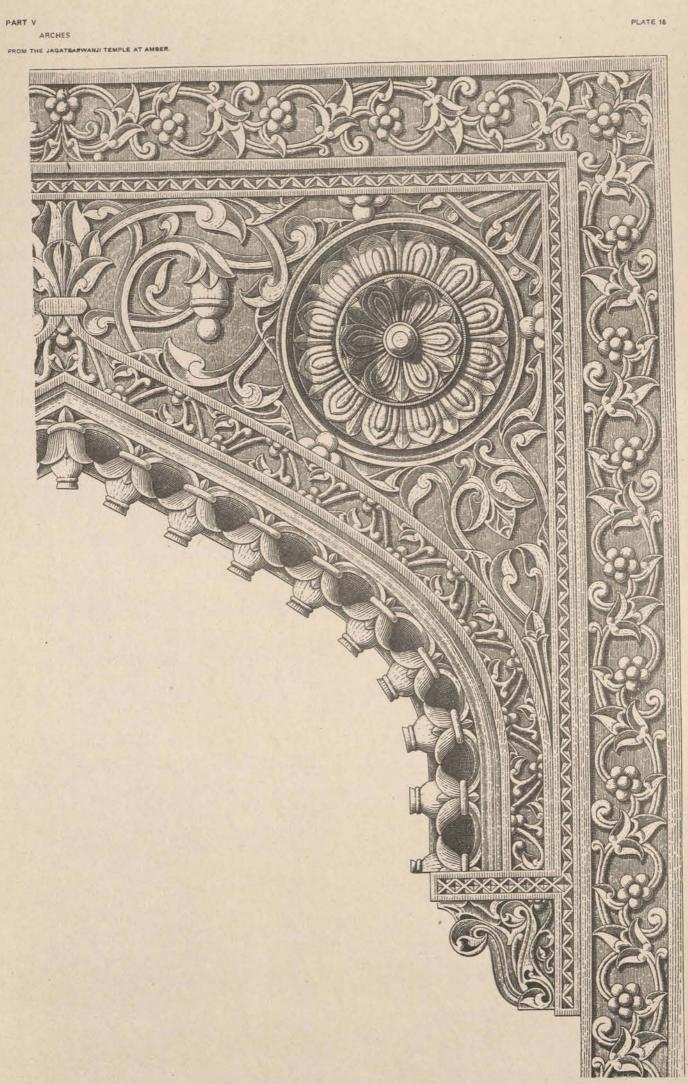
FROM THE JAYA MANDIR AT AMBER.



FROM THE JAYA MANDIR AT AMBER.



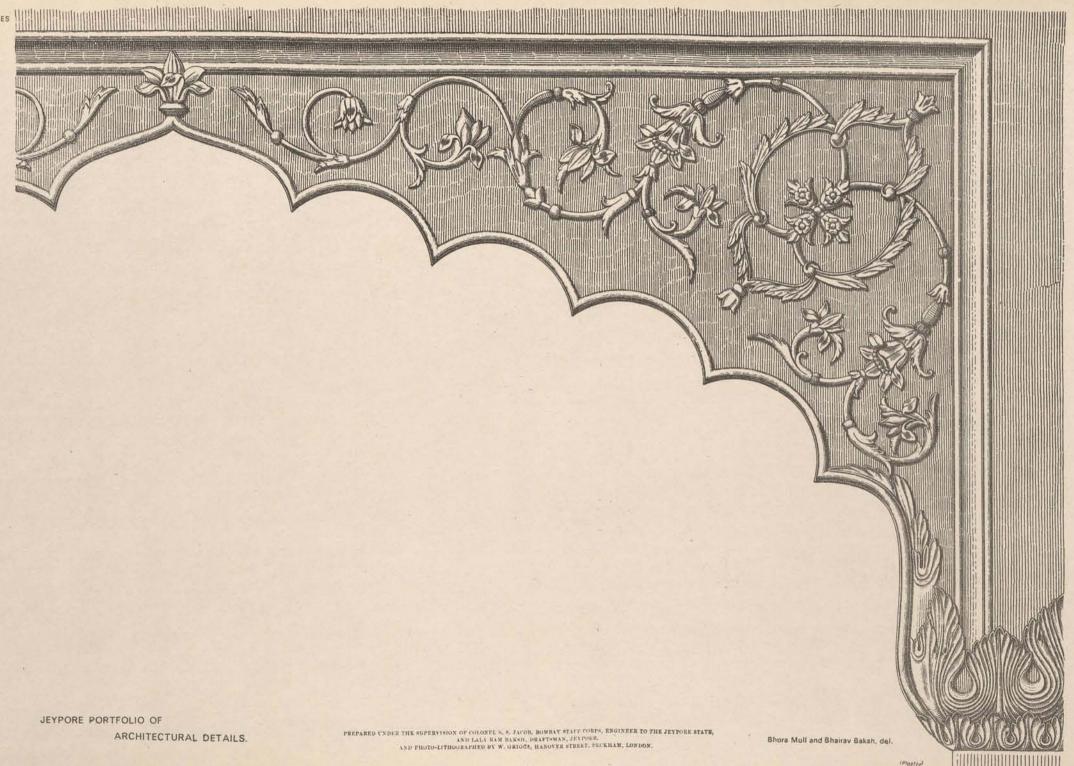




PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF FOLONEL'S, S. JACOR, BUSINEST STAFF CURINS, ENGINEER TO THE JEYPORE STATE, AND GALLA RAW BAKSH, DRAFTSMAN, JAYPORES, AND PROTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, HANDYES STREET, PETRIAM, LONGON.

PART V

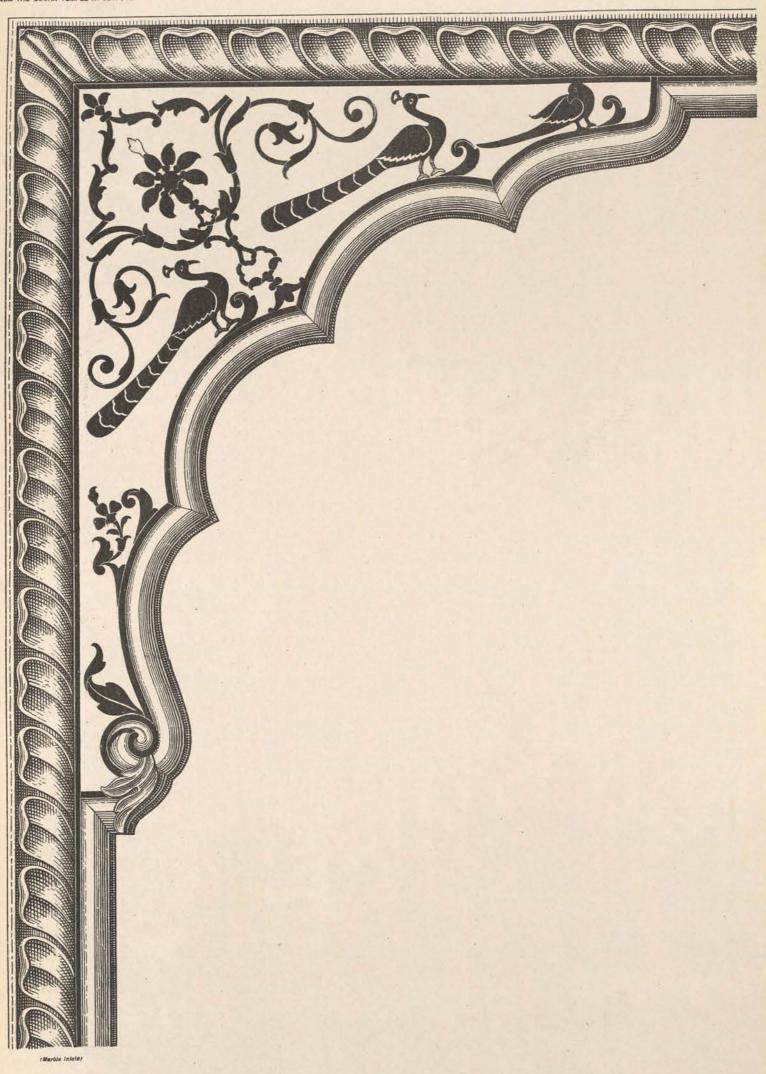
ARCHES



ARCHES FROM THE GAJA POL IN THE PALACE AT JEYPORE.

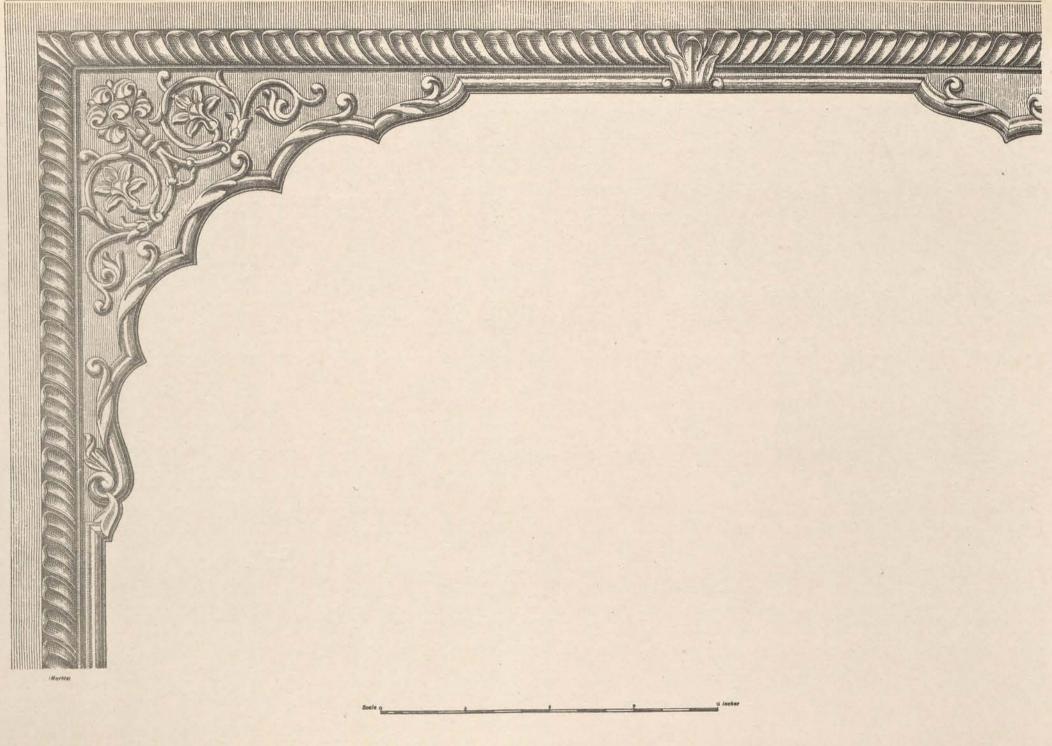


FROM THE GODHA TEMPLE AT JEYPORE.



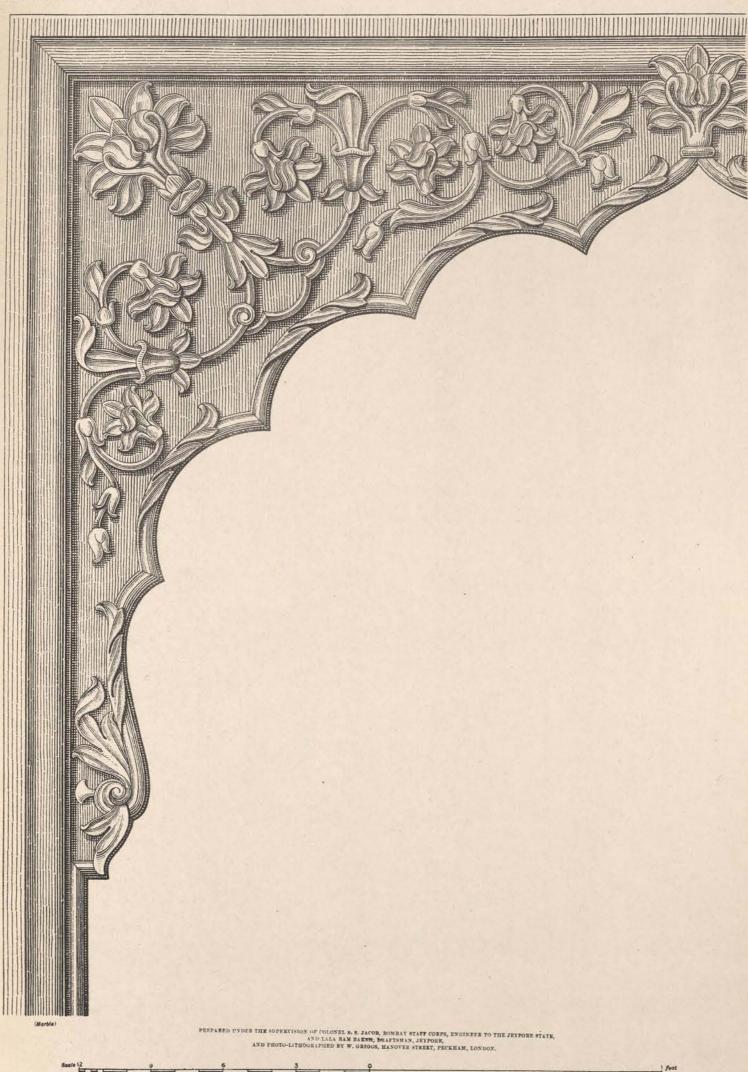
PART V

ARCHES



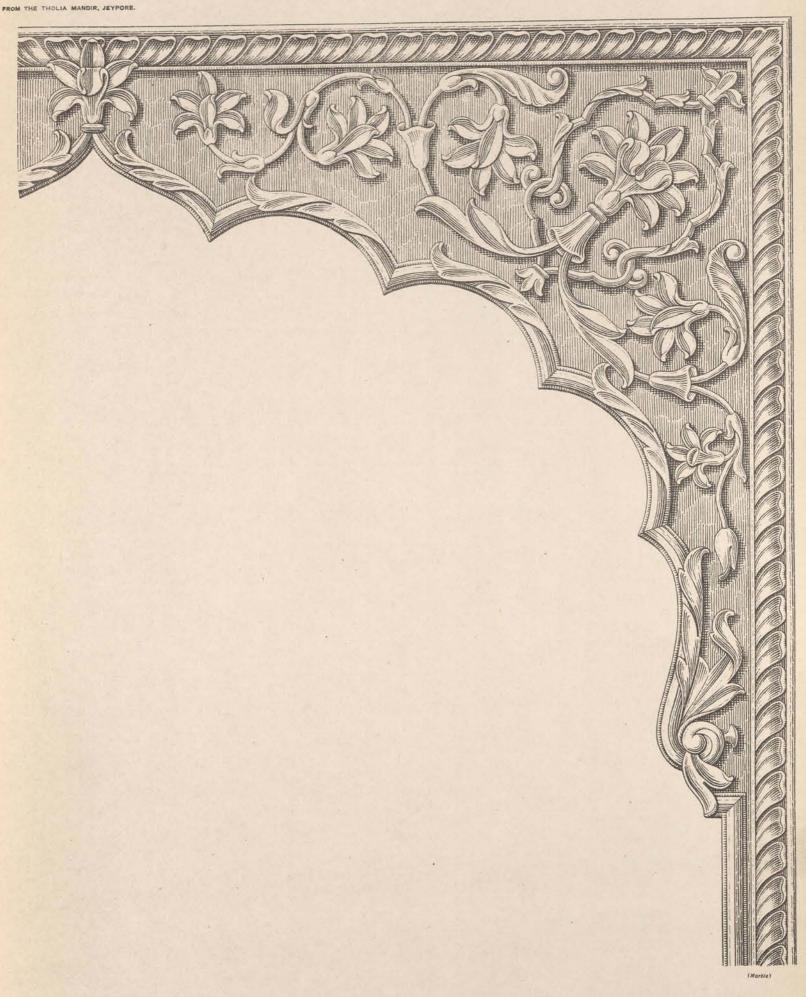


FROM THE THOLIA MANDIR, JEYPORE.

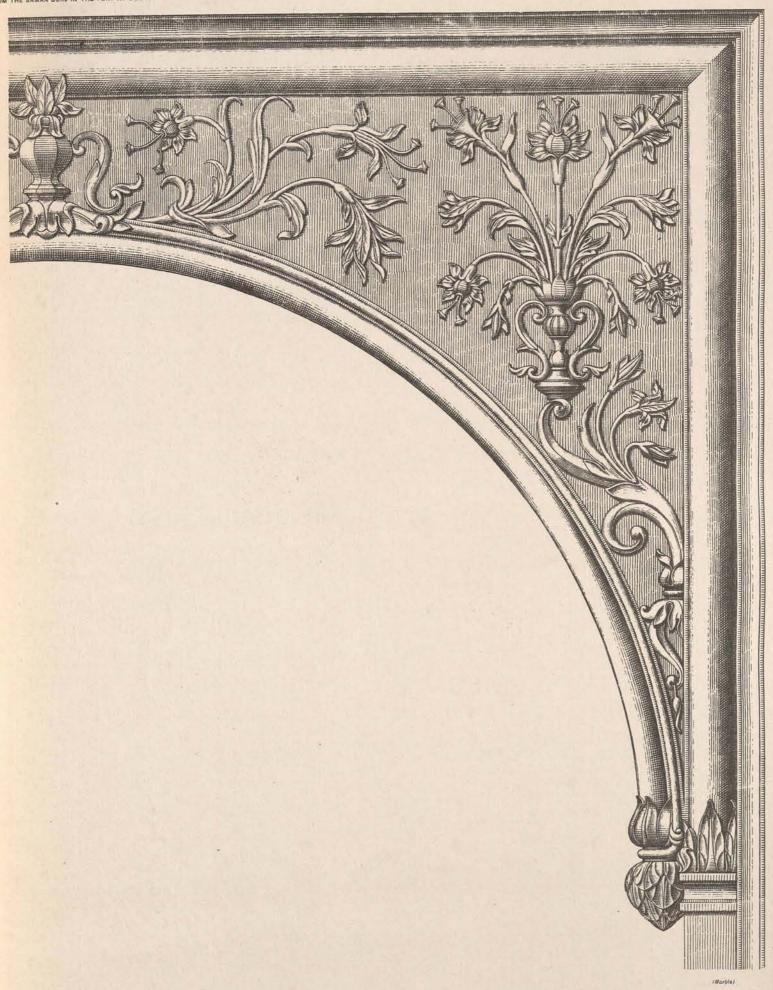


PART V.

ARCHES.

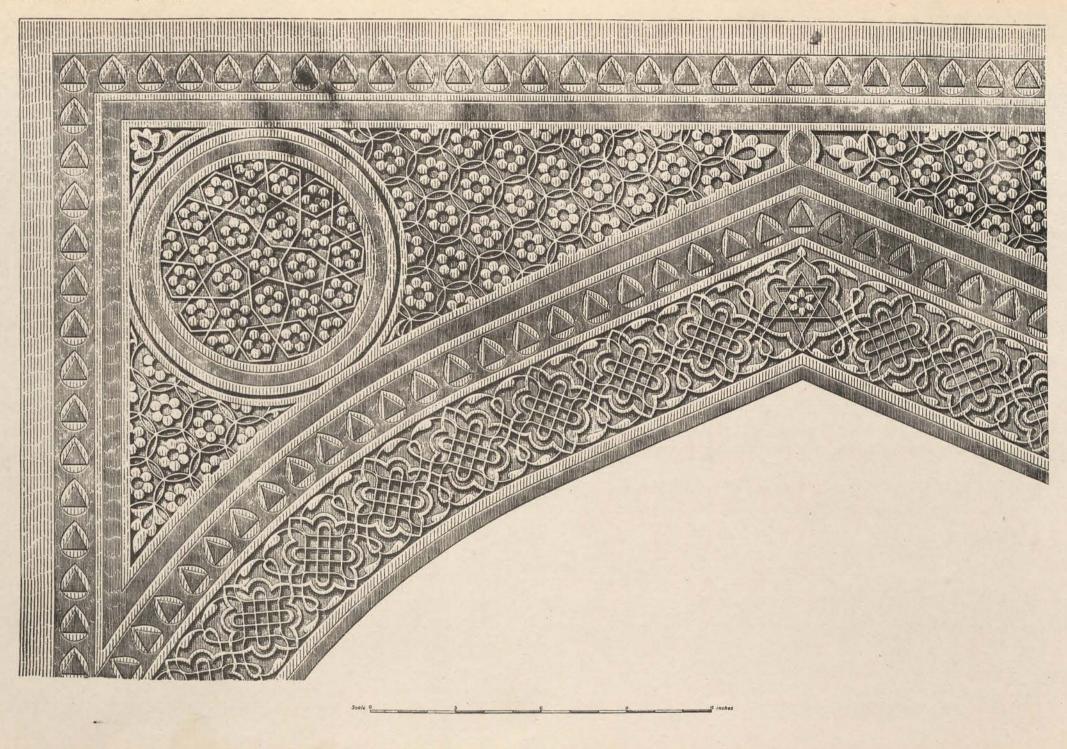


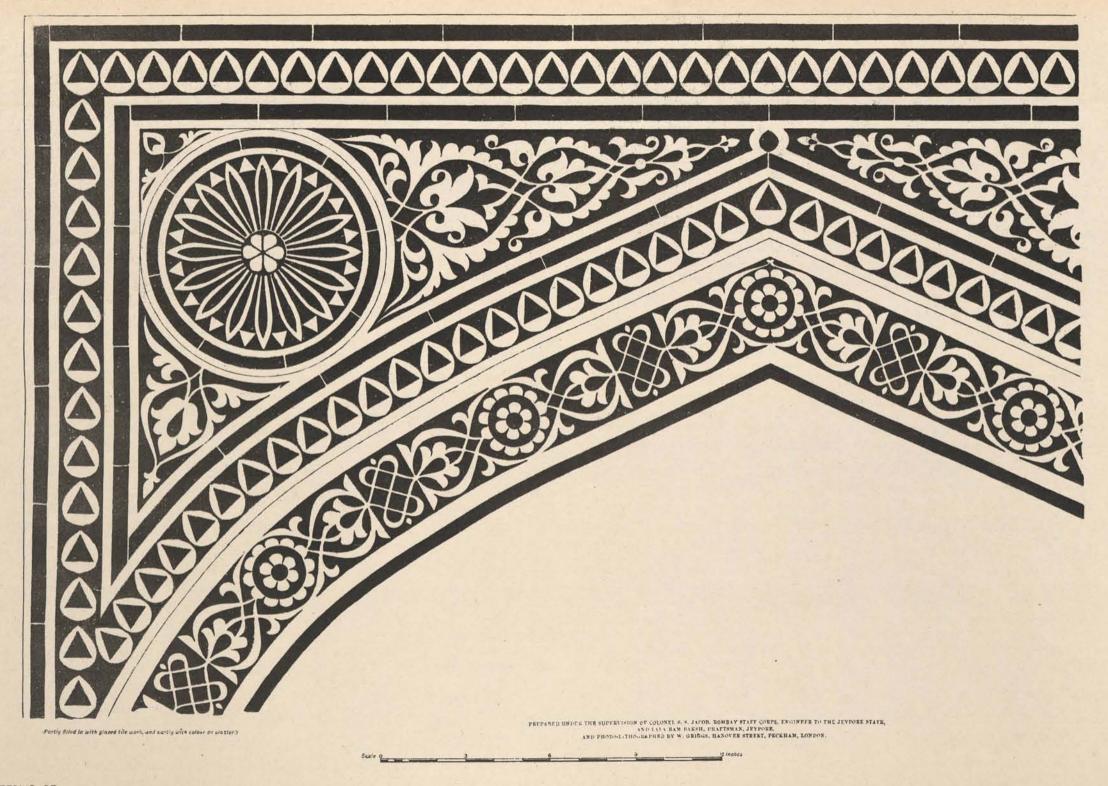
SHOW THE SAMAN BURJ IN THE FORT AT DELHI



Coole 12 6 9 1 fee

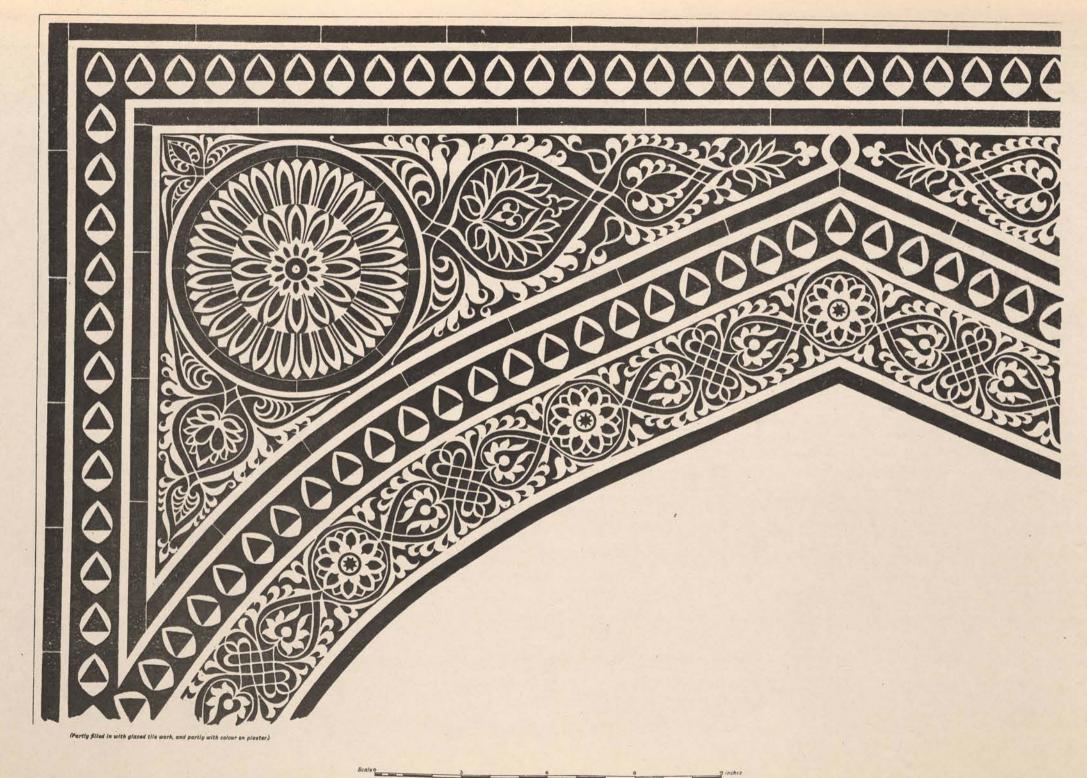
FROM THE TOMB OF JAMALI. NEAR THE QUTB AT DELHI.



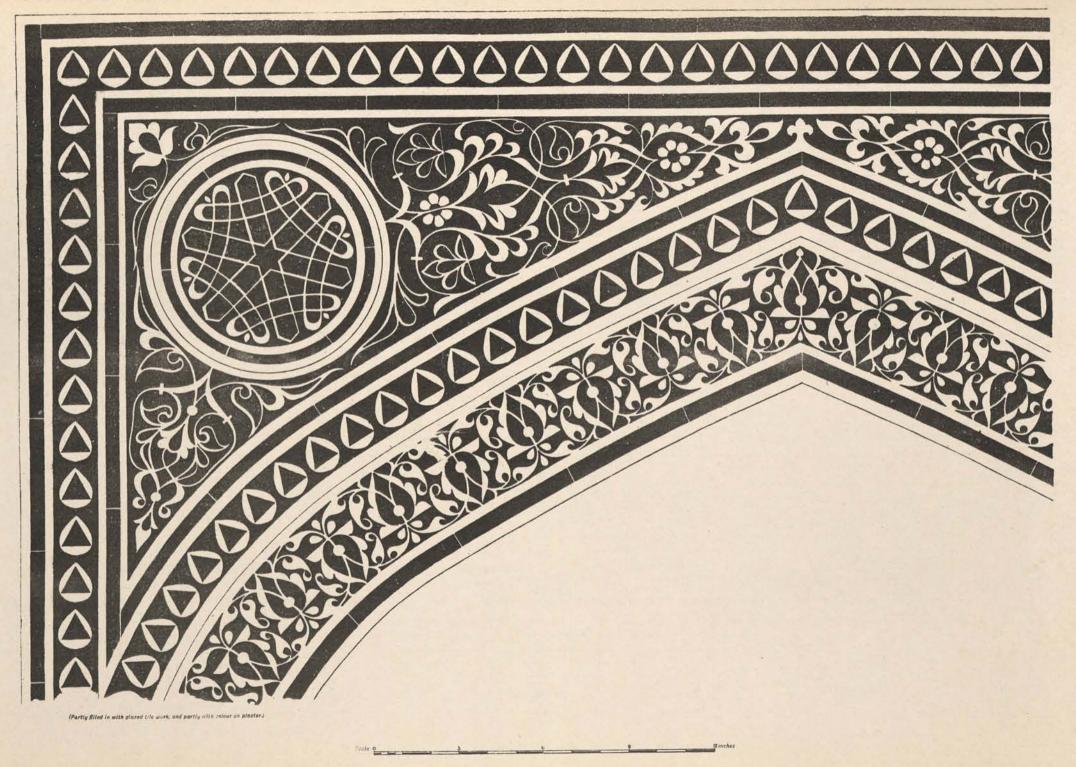




te 0 3 tracker



JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.





(Partly filled in with glazed tile work, and partly with colour on plaster)

rO 3 6 9 Plachet

artiv Siled in with placed tile work, and partly with colour on placter.

cale O 3 9 12 (nobas

PART V.



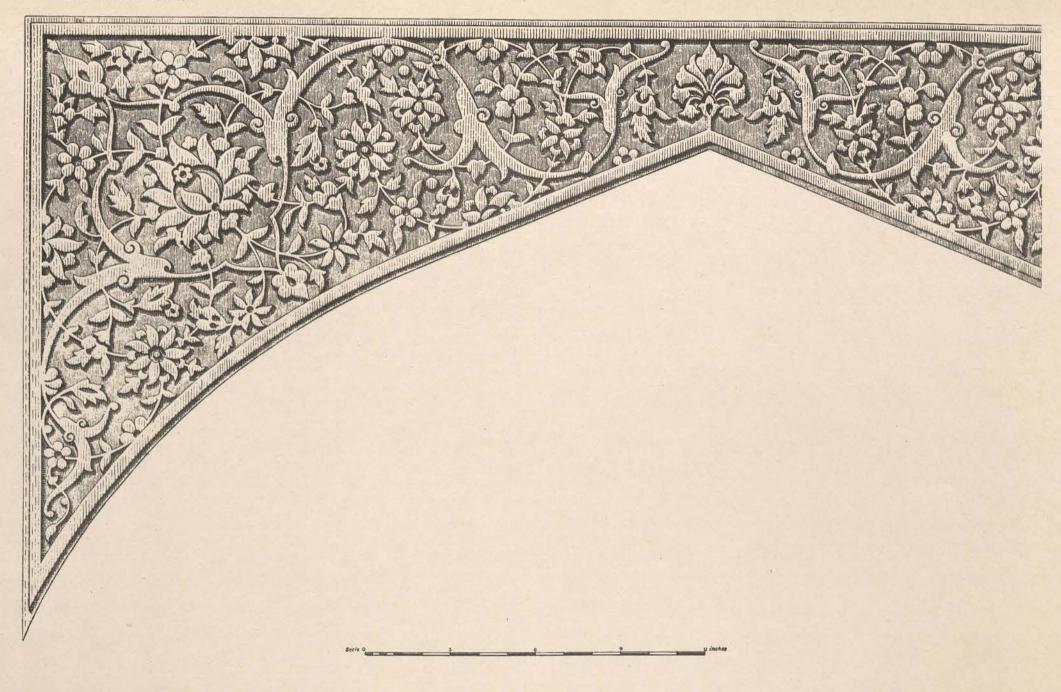
(Partly filled in with glazed tile work, and partly with colour on plaster)

JEYPORE PORTFOLIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

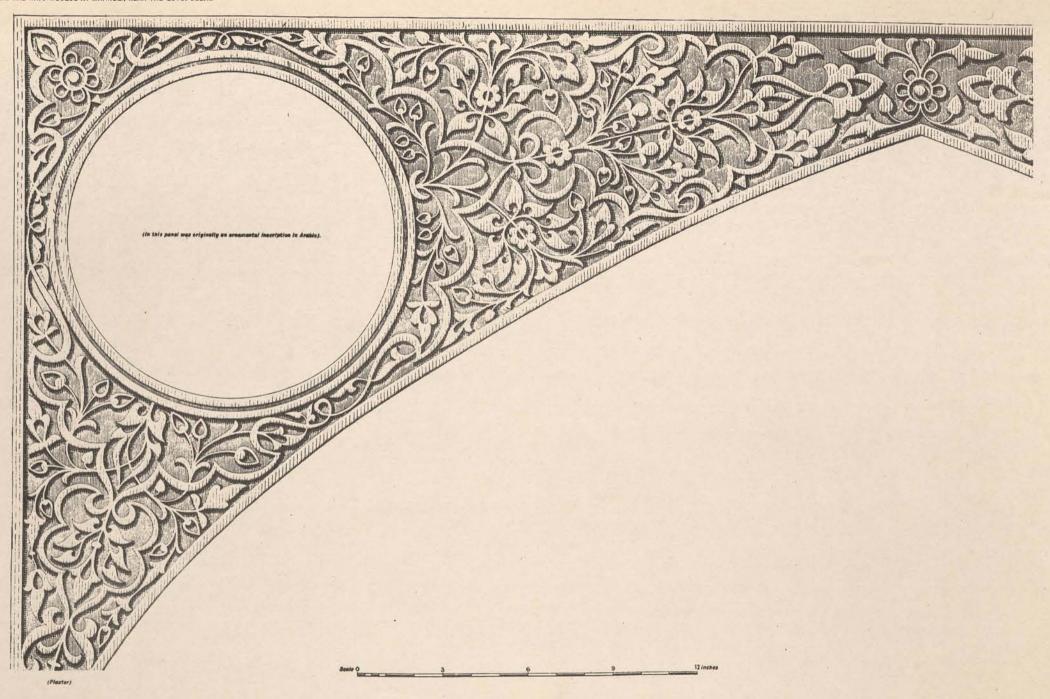


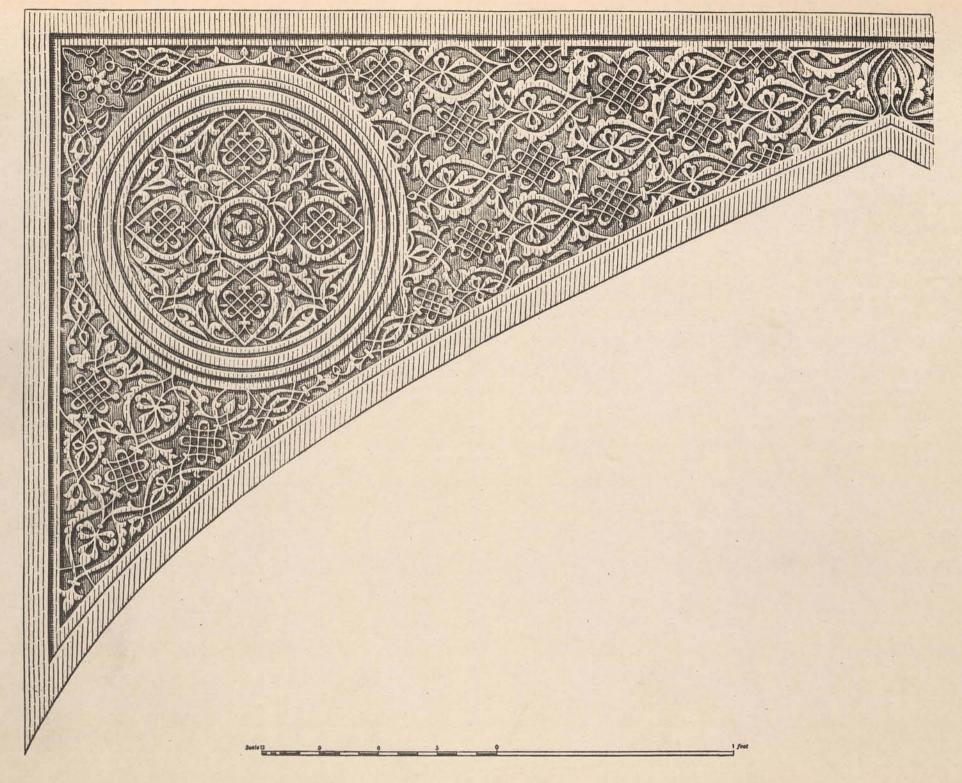
ale 0 3 6 9 12 Inches

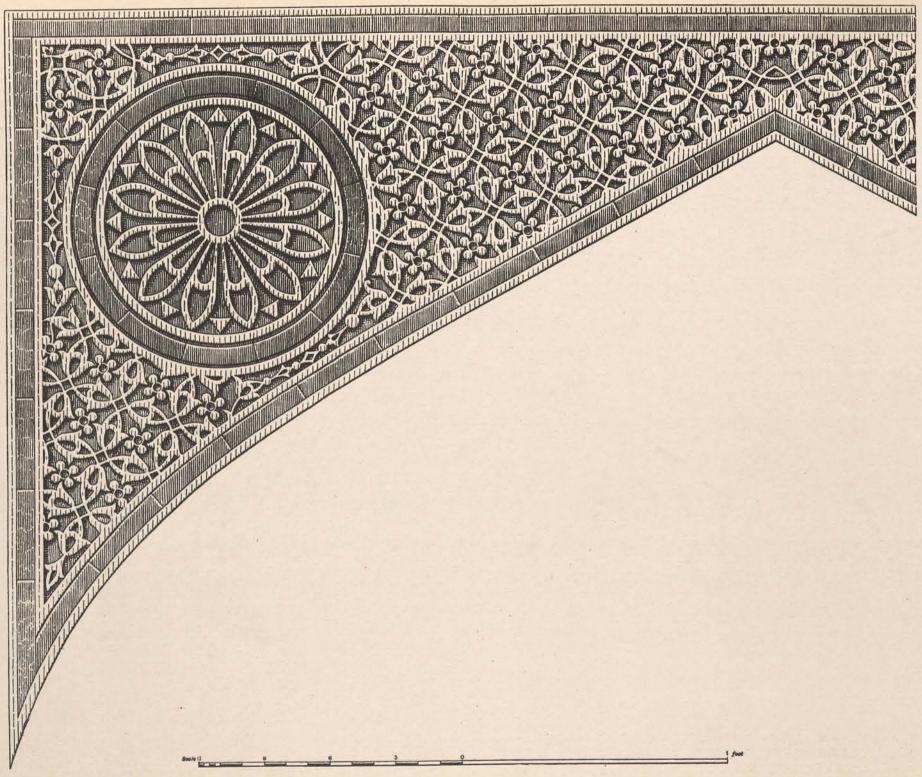
FROM A TOMB AT MARAULI, NEAR THE GUTB AT DELHI.

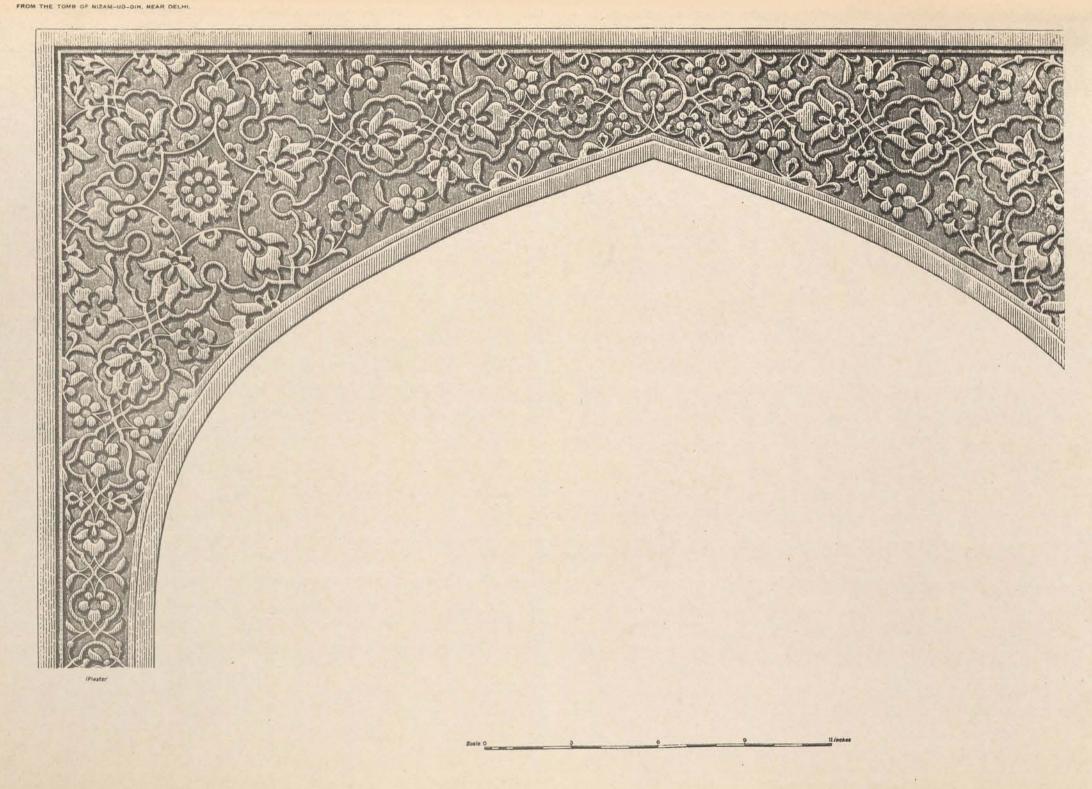


FROM THE RAJU MOSQUE AT MAHROLI, NEAR THE QUTB, DELHI.

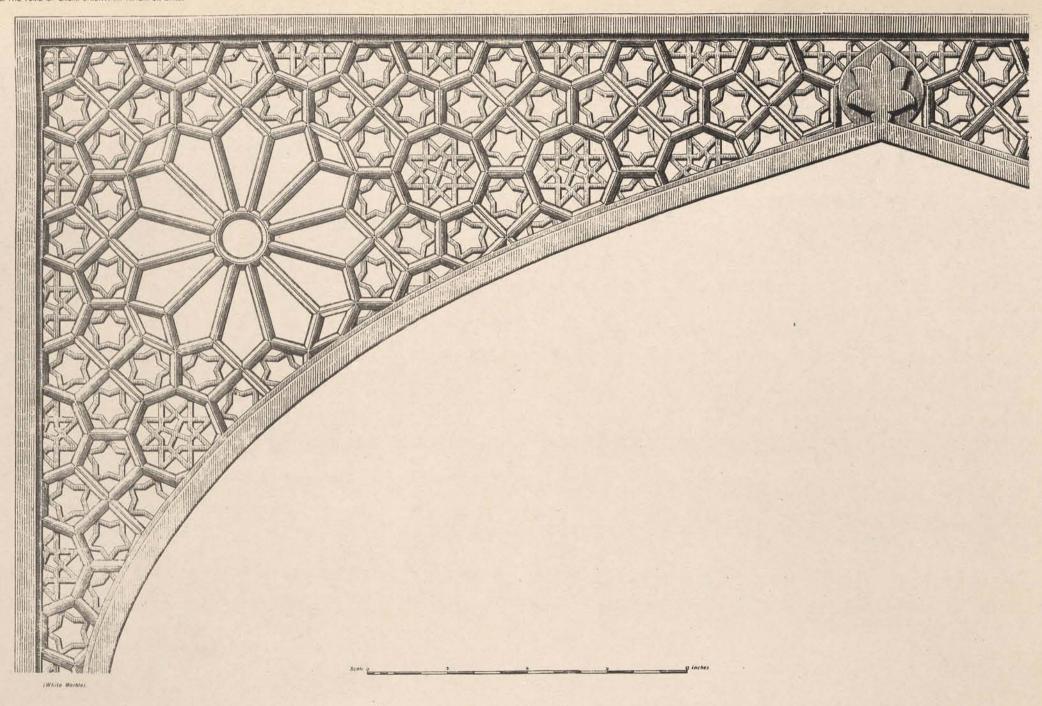




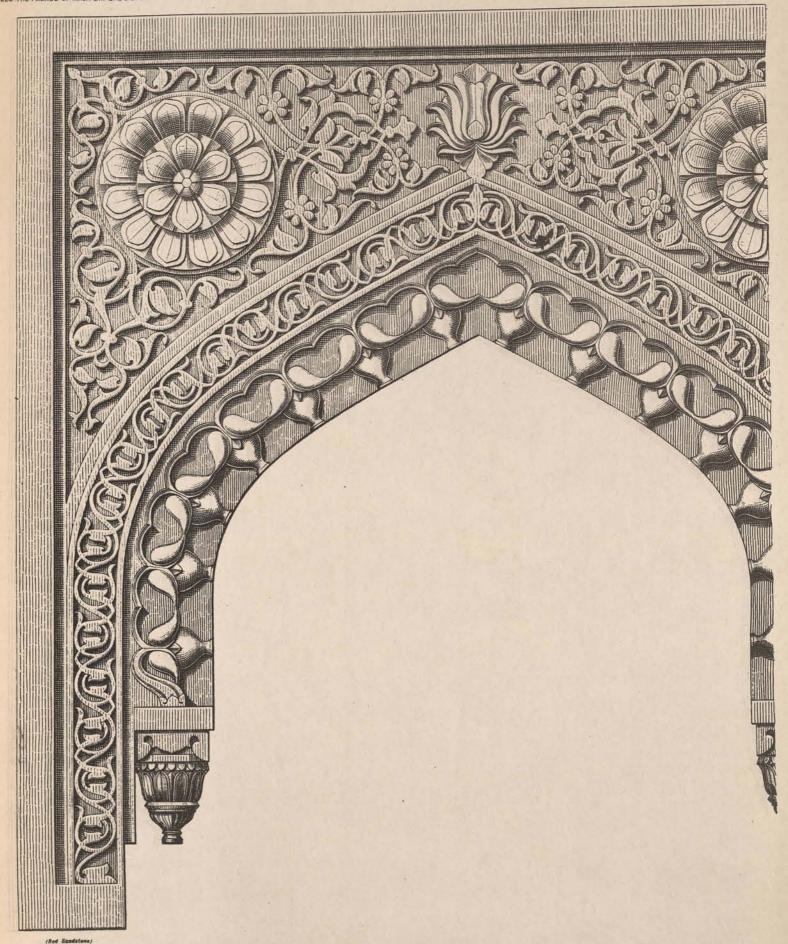




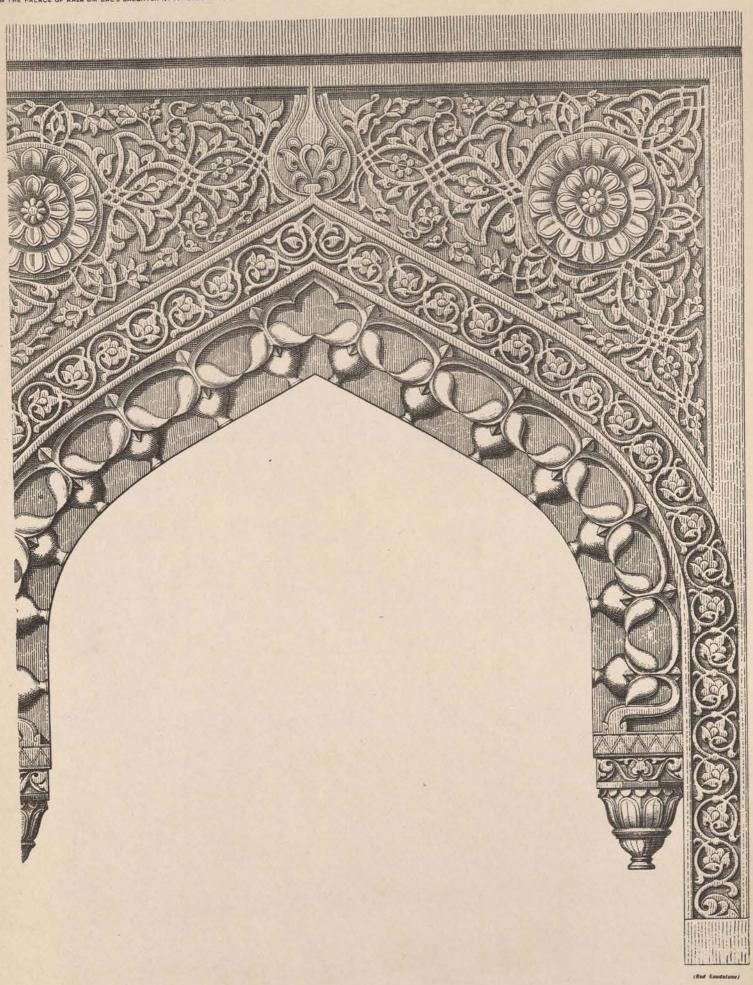
FROM THE TOMB OF SALIM CHISHTI AT FATEHPUR SIKRI.



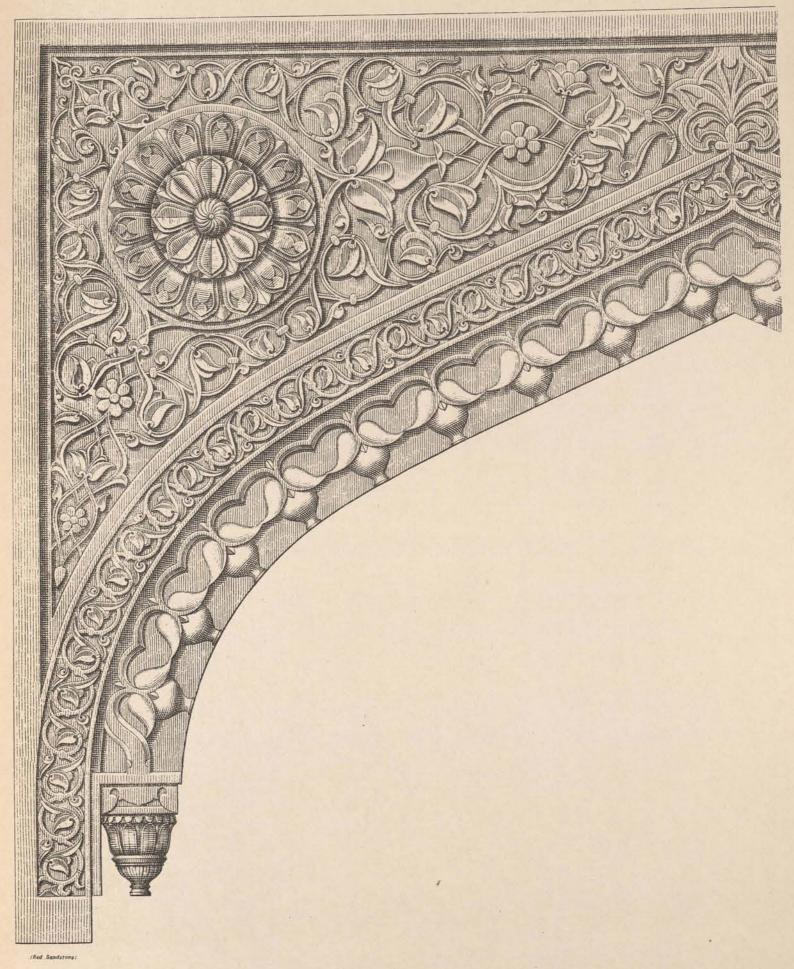
FROM THE PALACE OF RAJA BIR BAL'S DAUGHTER AT FATEHPUP SIKRI



FROM THE PALACE OF RAJA BIR BAL'S DAUGHTER AT FATEHFUR-SIKRI

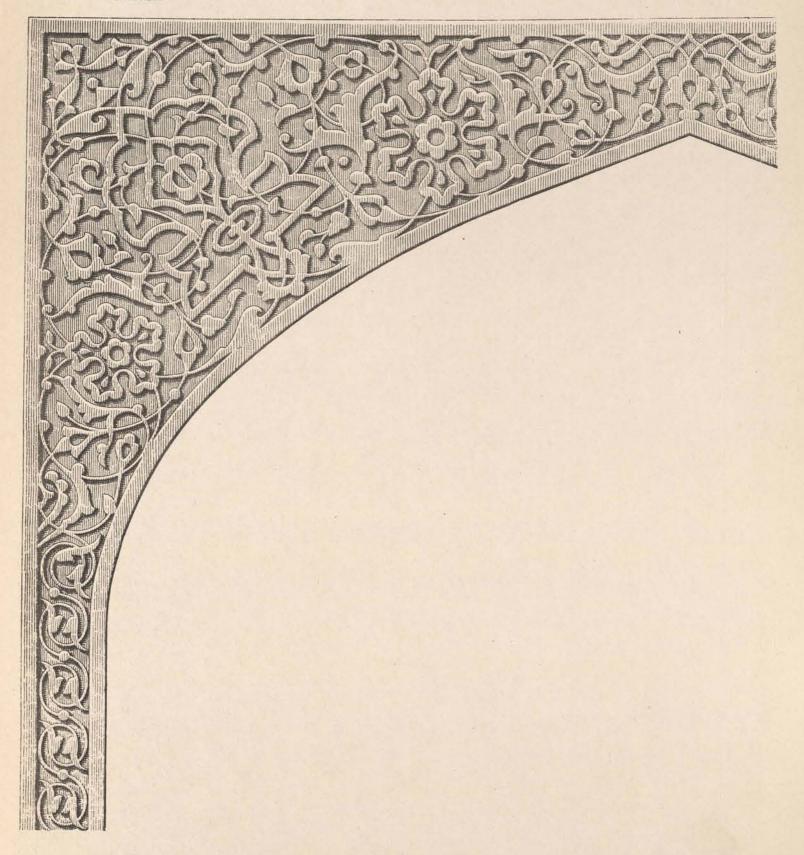


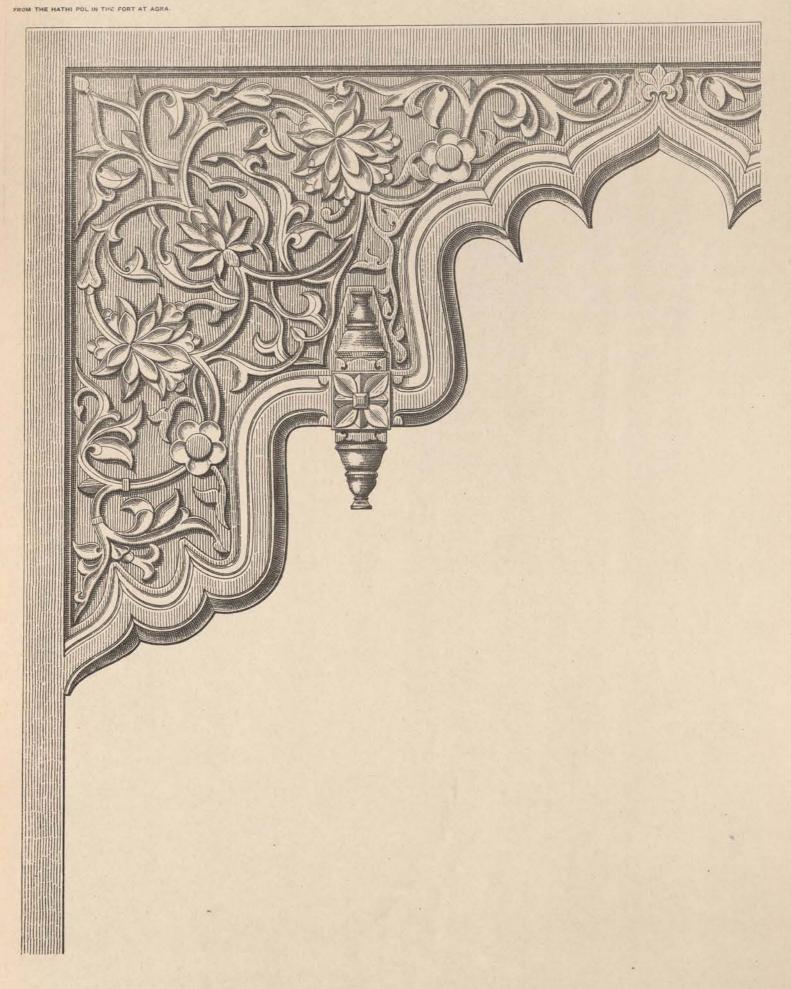
FROM THE PALACE OF RAJA BIR BAL'S DAUGHTER AT FATEHPUR SIKR

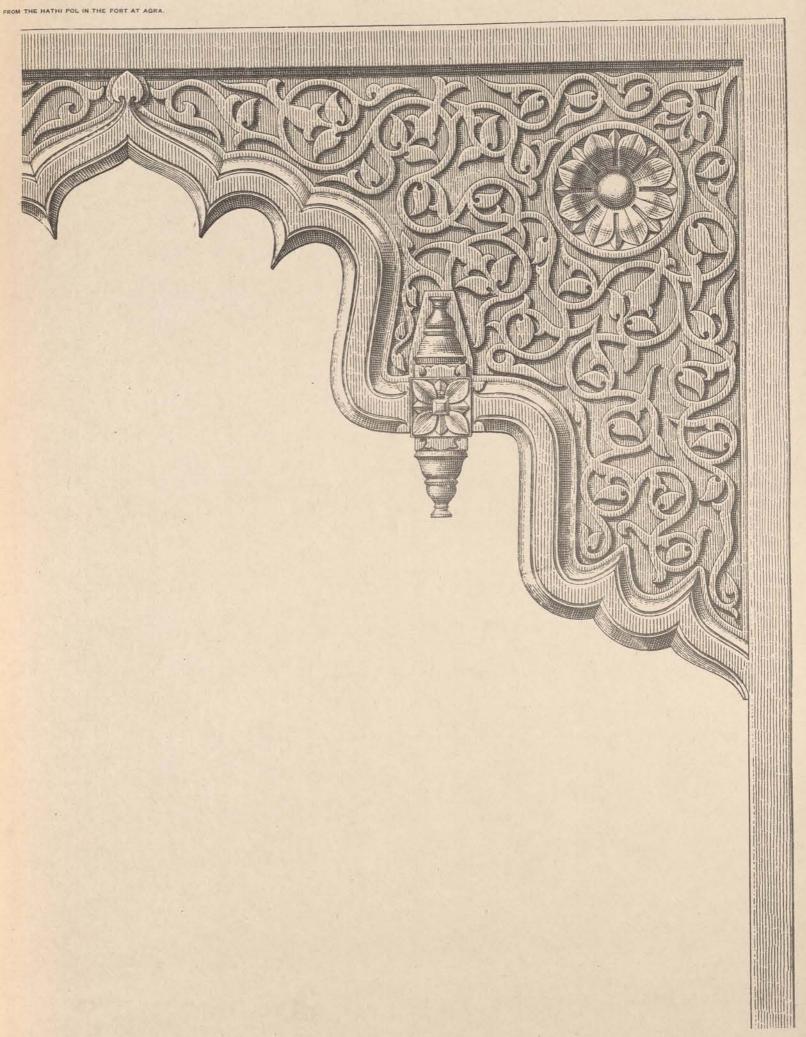


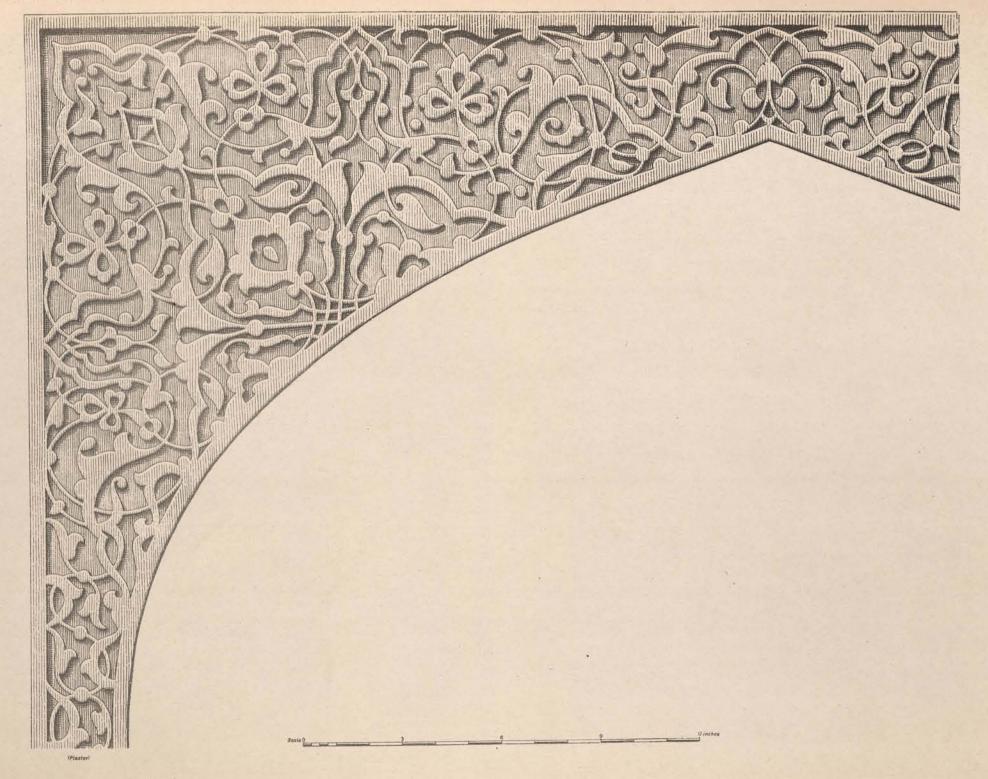
Scale 12 9 6 3 0

FROM THE HATHI POL IN THE FORT AT AGRA.

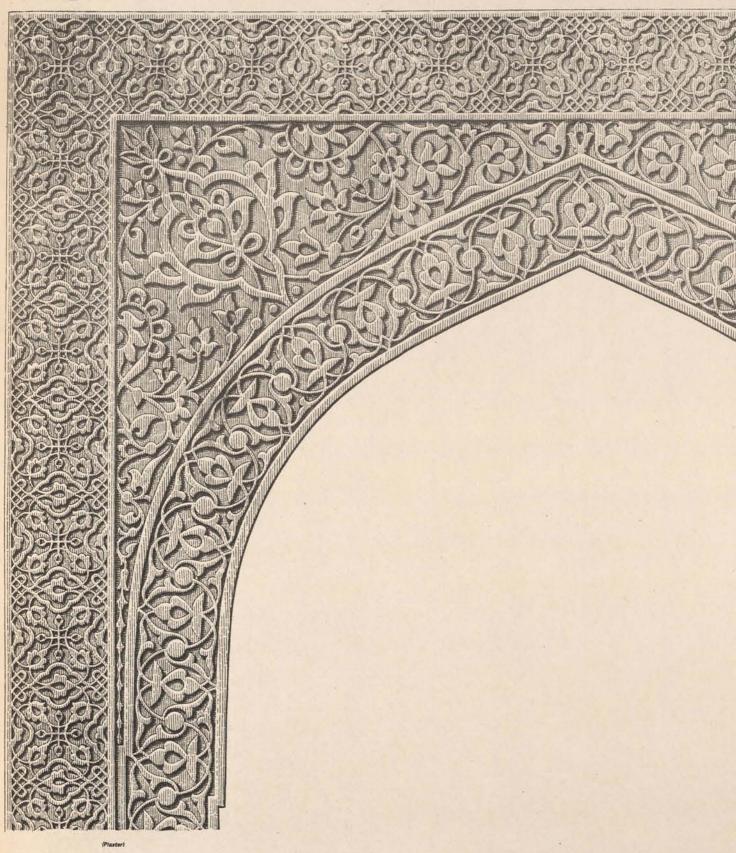






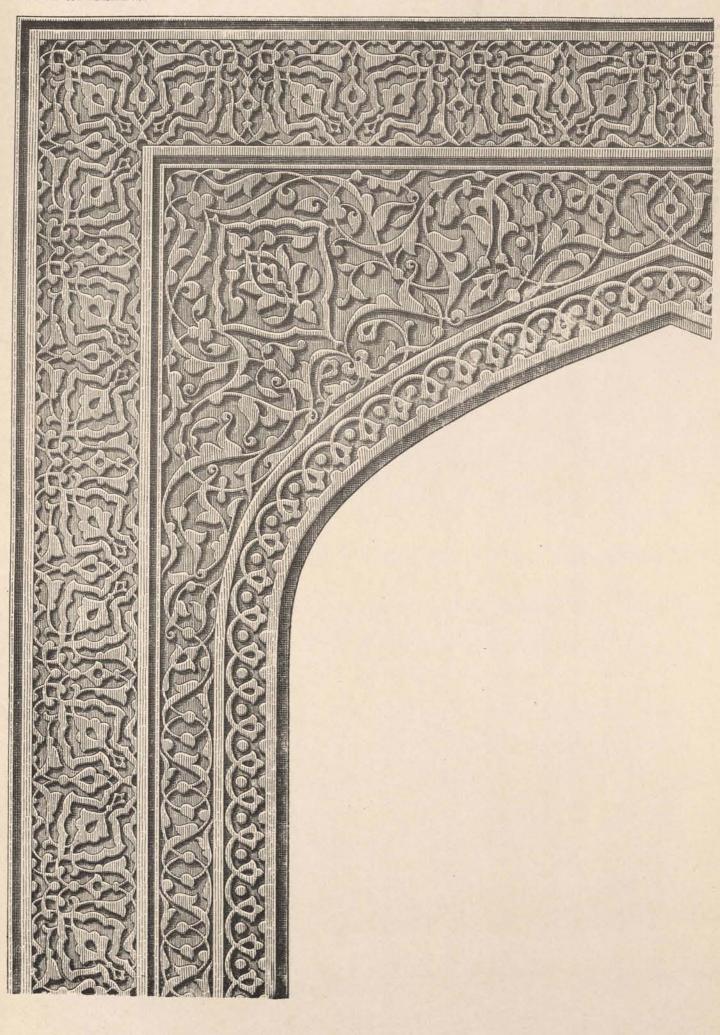


FROM THE HATHI POL IN THE FORT AT AGRA.

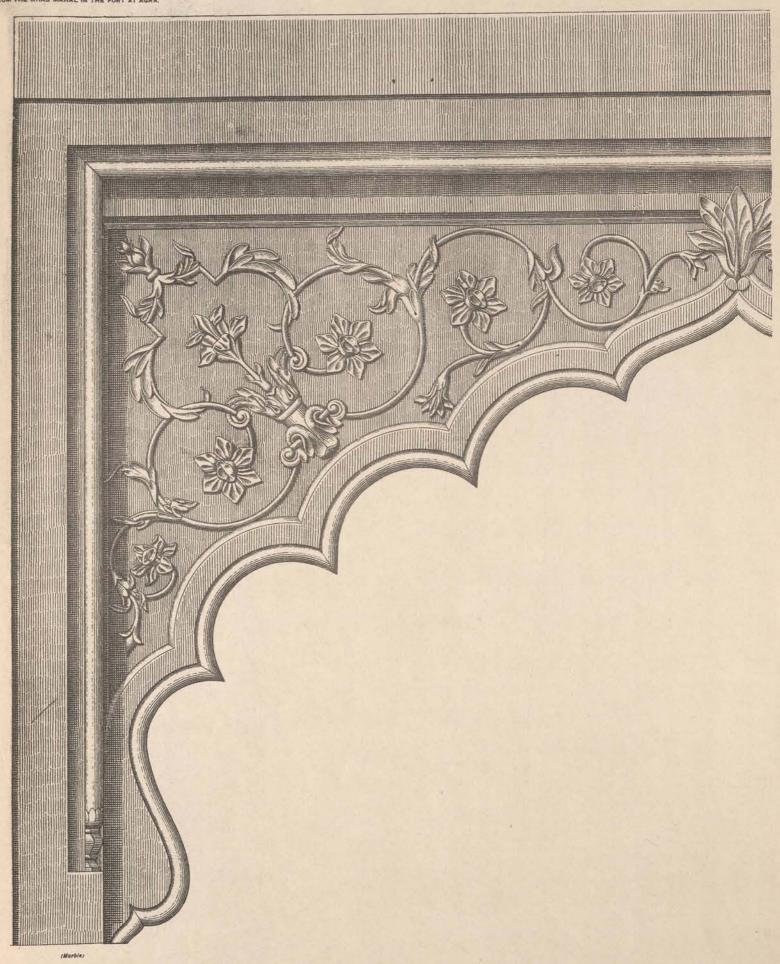


PORE PORTFOLIO OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

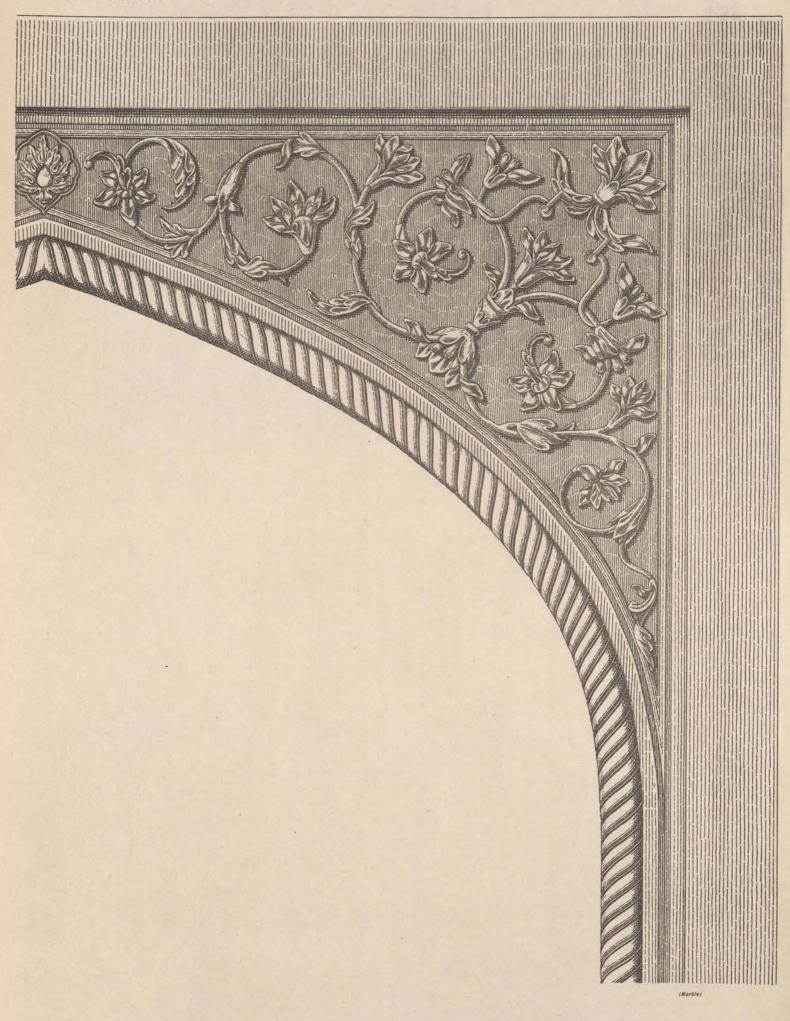
FROM THE HATHI POL IN THE FORT AT AGRA.



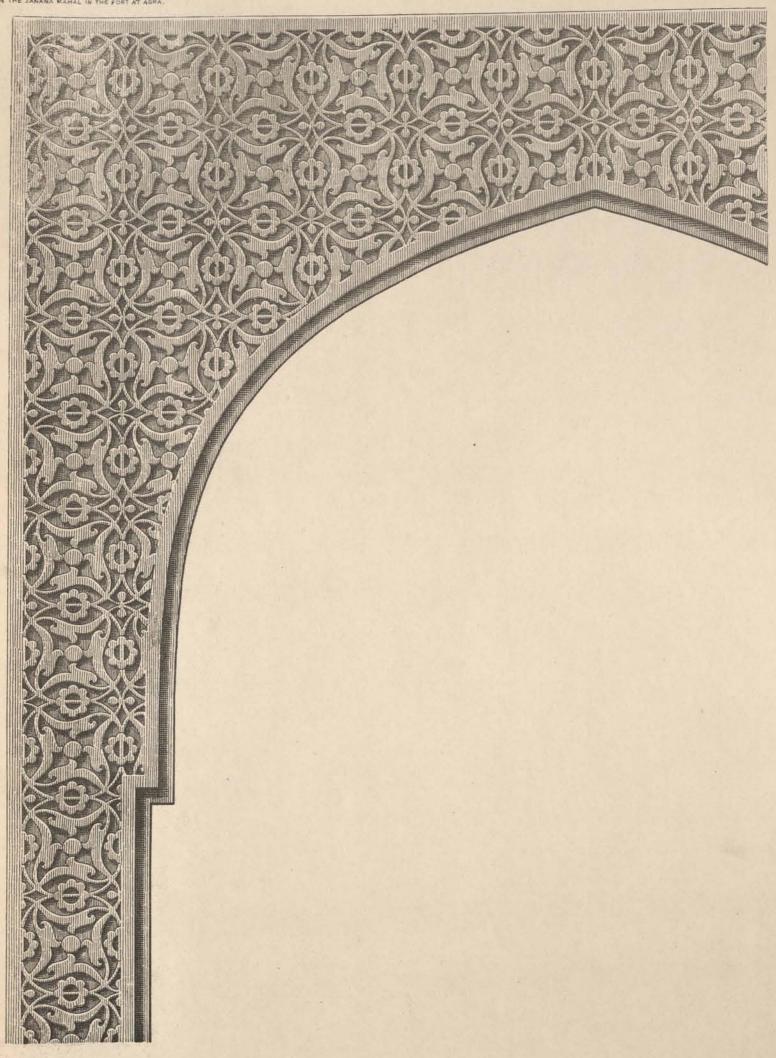
FROM THE KHAS MAHAL IN THE FORT AT AGRA.



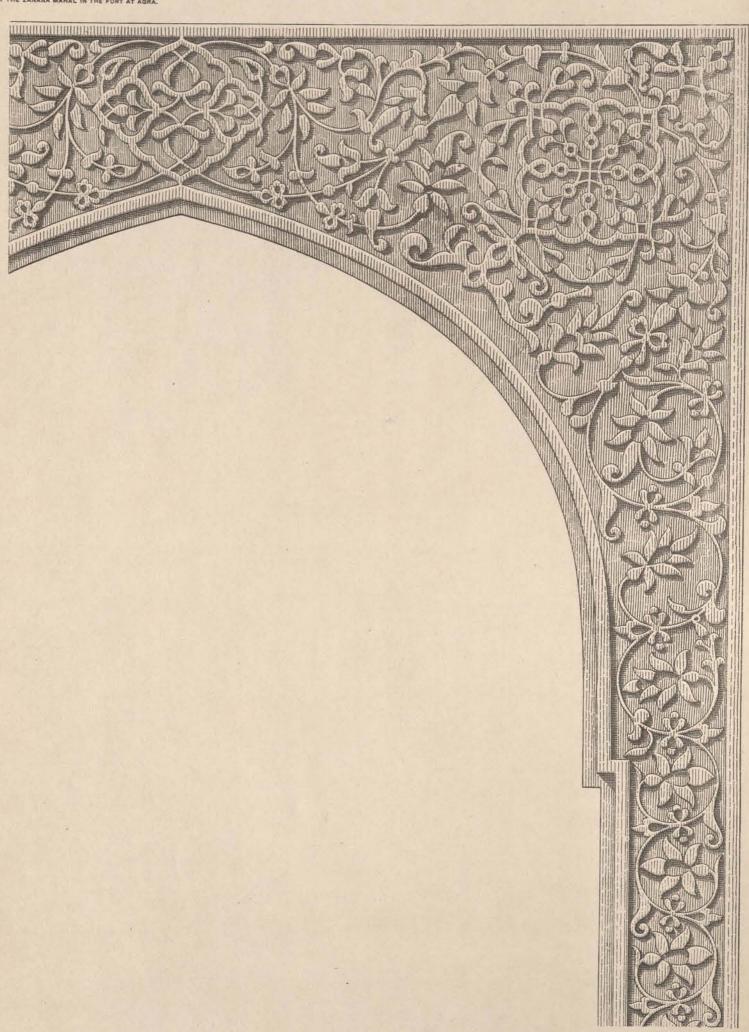
FROM THE KHAS MAHAL IN THE FORT AT AGRA.



ARCHES:



FROM THE ZANANA MAHAL IN THE FORT AT AGRA.



Scale O 3 6 9 Winsher

