

# *Mayo College*

Centenary Souvenir

1875 - 1975

# MAYO COLLEGE

CENTENARY SOUVENIR

1976

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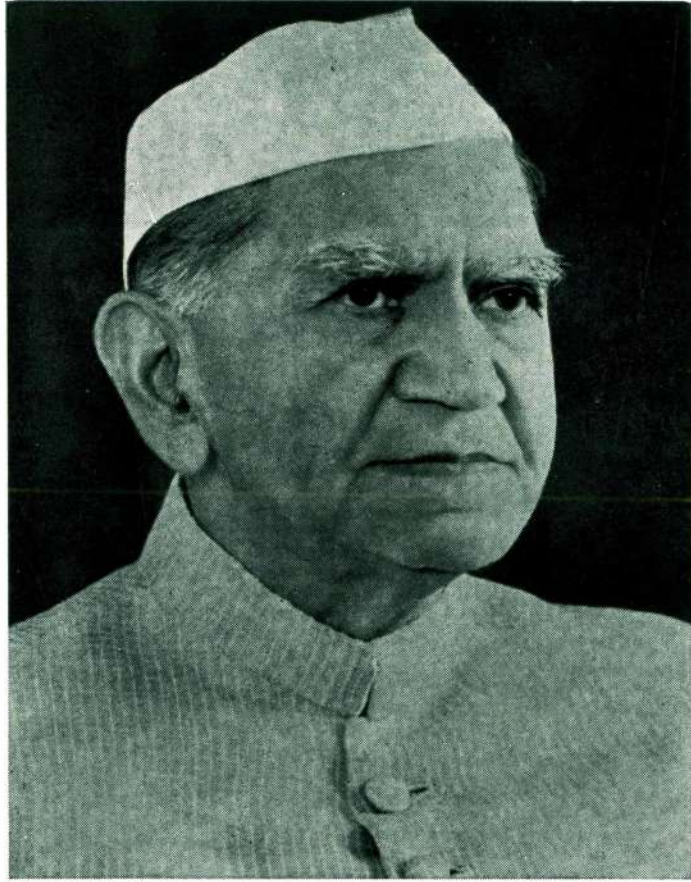
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July 23, 1976.

On the occasion of its Centenary Celebrations, it gives me great pleasure to send my greetings and good wishes to the Mayo College, Ajmer, and to all those associated with it. The college has been, ever since its inception, rendering valuable service in the field of education. Among its alumni, are many who have distinguished themselves in various spheres of life.

I wish the Centenary Celebrations every success.







PRIME MINISTER

MESSAGE

Education should be a training which releases latent talents and energy for a life-long search for truth and a higher consciousness.

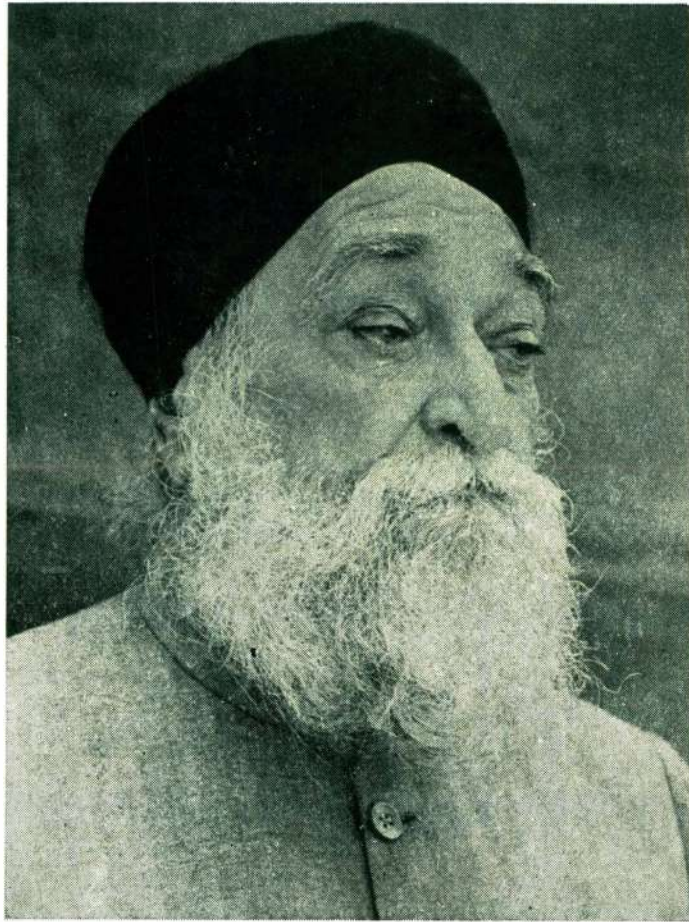
Changes which took centuries in other countries have been telescoped into a few decades in ours. The transition from feudalism to democracy, from traditional faith to modern science and technology, from stagnation to economic development, from mute obedience to assertive participation. Our political and educational institutions have to keep pace with these changes and reflect the egalitarian spirit of the nation.

Mayo College was established for the education of the princely class. There is no point in bemoaning the passing of the old order. The nation will always provide opportunities for persons of talent and initiative. Many who belonged to that order had the vision to adjust themselves to the democratic age.

Mayo College has earned a fine reputation. My best wishes for its Centenary celebrations.

(Indira Gandhi)

New Delhi,  
August 15, 1976





RAJ BHAWAN,  
JAIPUR.

26th July, 1976

M E S S A G E

I am glad to learn that the Mayo College, Ajmer is celebrating its centenary celebration in October, 1976 and that a special centenary issue of the College Magazine will be brought out on this occasion.

The centenary celebration marks an important landmark in the commendable record of service of the Mayo College in the cause of education. It is a matter of great pride for all associated with this institution.

The centenary celebration is not merely an occasion for rejoicing but it should also be taken as an opportunity for retrospection of what has been achieved and for making earnest efforts to meet the intellectual aspirations of our growing generation.

I send my greetings to all associated with this College on this memorable occasion and wish the institution unlimited scope of all round advancement.

*Jogendra Singh*

(JOCENDRA SINGH)  
GOVERNOR RAJASTHAN





मुख्य मंत्री, राजस्थान  
जयपुर  
CHIEF MINISTER OF RAJASTHAN  
JAIPUR

July 21, 1976

I am glad to know that the Mayo College will be celebrating its Centenary in October this year. I have pleasure in sending my good wishes to you, the staff and students.

Harideo Joshi

# A TRIBUTE

**Maharao Bhim Singh of Kota**

It is a very proud moment for me to be writing for the Mayo College Centenary Souvenir as one who has the privilege to be the President of the Governing Body on this momentous occasion. I take special pride and pleasure in doing so, not only because I am the Head of the Mayo family at present, but also because I am a member of a family which has had very long and cordial relations with the Alma Mater ever since its inception; and which has had the distinction of having three successive generations enter and pass out of its portals.

I well remember those days of my youth when I first joined Mayo in 1923. It was then a Chiefs' College; and life on the campus was decidedly very colourful, though one's freedom was somewhat limited to what it is now. My student days were spent under the watchful gaze of my tutor and guardian in the pursuit of knowledge. Cricket and tennis were my favourite games, in which I was helped by excellent coaches. The college was being piloted by Mr. Leslie-Jones, the Principal, under whose watchful eyes we students were kept on our best behaviour. We had other stalwart teachers like Messrs. Madden, Twiss, Gaffar Hussain, Shyam Sunder, Abdul Wahid, and others, who ensured that everything in the College ran smoothly and purposefully. This early dose of good discipline and training, together with the spiritual and moral guidance to appreciate better the higher values of life, made a great contribution in making us persons fit to meet every challenge later on. I owe all this to my education and the years spent in the Mayo College.

In 1930, very soon after I passed out from here, we celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Mayo College. It was a milestone in the history of the College—an occasion to remember—which was celebrated in a grand manner.

Today we are going to celebrate an even more historic landmark in the life of Mayo—the achievement of a Centenary! It is truly a great event. The wheel has come a full circle. India today is a free country, quite different from the one five decades ago when I joined the College. The nation is pulsating with the vigour of a resurgent giant, striving hard to attain further heights.

For any institution to cross the coveted three figure age of 100 years is no mean achievement. It is all the more significant when the 100 years of Mayo have been years of distinguished and fruitful existence. It has been a hundred years of eventful, pioneering and rewarding endeavour in the field of education.

The College has over the years progressed steadfastly and changed judiciously to surmount in its stride the many vicissitudes and challenges of life. It is my prayer that it continues to progress and prosper for many, many years to come, serving mankind and our Motherland by turning out good citizens who will help build a greater India.

I have within my lifetime seen Mayo expand and grow to what it is, and it has been my privilege to preside over this school since 1966. I must confess that it has given me great satisfaction and a deep sense of fulfilment to see during these years that Mayo has kept abreast with the latest trends in education in the country, and that we are in no way inferior to any other school.

The story of the Mayo College would not have been so extraordinary but for the selfless service rendered to it by generations of dedicated and loyal people—men who worked hard for the love of the institution. It is they who, by their toil and dedication, raised Mayo to make it the leading name among the Public Schools of India. I take this opportunity to salute them and express my deep gratitude and highest esteem for their devotion to duty to the institution which they have served, and continue to serve so ably.

I also wish to take this opportunity to convey my grateful thanks to my colleagues of the Governing Body, the Principal, the teaching staff and other members of the Mayo family, the Old Boys, the present boys and their parents—who have all done a host of things, all of which put together, have made it a great century for Mayo. I am sure they will continue the good work during the coming century, to make it even greater for the Mayo College.

# CHANGE IS THE KEY

An attempt to study the last century  
for the benefit of the present one

S. S. N. Ganju

One thing that we learn from experience is that we often fail to learn from experience, and that we keep repeating our mistakes far more often than we think we do. Exploring the labyrinth of our past century, we notice attitudes rigid, and flexible; undercurrents progressive, and reactionary; and periods of good fortune, and of difficulty. In the successful development of Mayo we search for those factors which caused its ascent, so that we may perpetuate them; and for those which nearly stalled this, so that we may avoid them. One man or institution proves to be of lasting value over a long period, while another does not; or shines for a while, and then fades out. The key lies in what was said by Heraclitus more than a thousand years back :

“There is nothing permanent but change.”

Only what changes will go on for ever; what does not will perish or be eliminated. People, races, empires and species have to keep changing and adapting themselves to changing circumstances for their advancement, or even for mere survival. The largest of empires and the largest of species have perished when they could not or did not change, whether due to their inability to change or their vanity.

Much water has flown under the bridges since Lt. Col. Walter advised in 1869, “The establishment of ‘an Eton in India’, to ensure to the sons of the aristocracy of India a liberal and enlightened education, to enable them to keep pace with the ever-advancing spirit of the age.....” The College having only started in 1875, it is understandable to read in the report for 1876 that, “.....the moral and physical improvement in the College had been more remarkable than the mental .....the boys were inclined to be idle and at first insubordinate.”

One is not surprised to read even in the 1890 report of Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, of “.....the difficulties the College had to face from the tendency to idleness among its students who were free from the stimulus of poverty and the necessity of employing education as a means of livelihood; from the fact that they were drawn from a class unaccustomed to literary effort, with home influences usually antagonistic to such, and from frequent periods of absence.....” But what one finds alarming is Mr. Stow, referring in 1942 to the above 1890 report and saying that, “.....the difficulties mentioned therein have not disappeared to-day.”

Evidently, there had been little change in the basic mood of the school between 1875 and 1942. During this period the class of boys Mayo catered to had not changed; nor had their way of



life, their needs and their aspirations. There was, thus, little pressure on the school to change radically its objectives and its philosophy. Instead, it maintained its system of shaping the boys' present more according to a pattern from the past than one calculated for the future. I do not agree with the contention that a school has only to cater to the needs and demands of its clients—the boys and their parents.

IT IS MY FIRM BELIEF THAT THE JOB OF AN EFFECTIVE SCHOOL, OR HOME, IS NOT ONLY TO FULFIL THE NEEDS OF THE YOUNG, BUT TO CREATE AMONG THEM THE RIGHT KINDS OF NEEDS.

In the earlier years the appointments, of not only the Principal but of the English staff as well, were made through the Political Department of the Government of India. The Principals until 1903 were officers from the British Army. It was during the time of Mr. Waddington, the first civilian Principal, that the school was given the shape of an educational institution with the students having some academic objectives and working with an external examination in view. There was regular inspection of the school; and, also, the British staff appointed had better academic backgrounds.

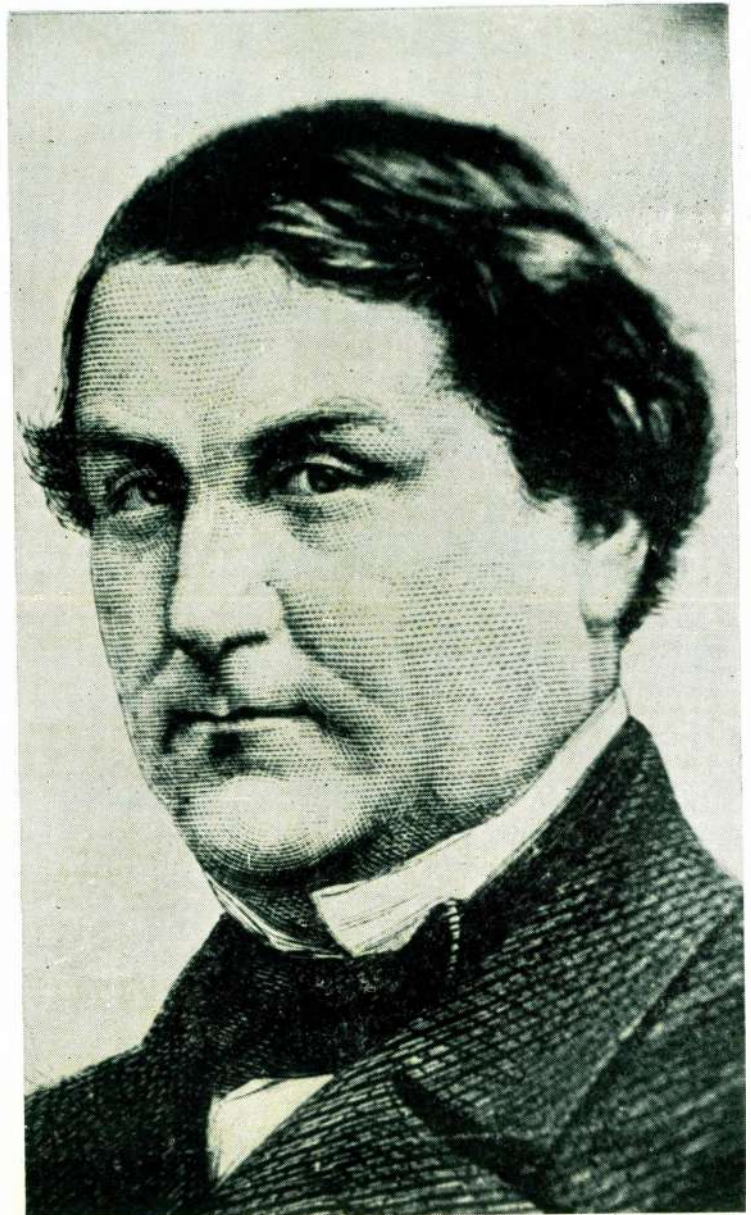
From the innumerable stories and anecdotes I kept on hearing from the oldtimers after I had joined the staff in 1953, it seemed to me that Mr. Stow (1931-43) was the most remarkable of the past Principals. A hard taskmaster and a tough administrator, he demanded efficiency and application of the highest order. He brought to a very competent level of operation the existing system in his time; even though it was built initially around the maintenance of a feudal way of life, and a colonial way of administration. All his thorough streamlining, however, appears to have been effected within the existing framework, with not too much attempt to reform the underlying spirit, or change the ethos of the place. To the modern generation, he appears to have been a very able administrator but a 'status quoist' at heart, who did not see much need to change with the times. In 1939-40 the Indian Public Schools Conference was in its embryonic stage, and the Heads of the Doon School, Scindia School, Daly College, Aitchison College (Lahore), and the Rajkumar College (Rajkot and Raipur) were working feverishly to give birth to a forward-looking Public School system in India. Mr. Stow wrote to them, "The general objectives of the Association have my full sympathy, but I find it difficult to see how the Head of an exclusive class institution can be a member of an Association of the Heads of the Public Schools." It is very significant that most of the above schools, except the Doon, also had feudal origins. They also had British Headmasters who had, however, already opened out these schools, and were engaged in shaping these schools and their students for a future India; the independence of India being just round the corner. Seen against this background it is all the more creditable that some of our boys from even this period have later distinguished themselves in many spheres, in spite of insufficient motivation to do so.

Mr. McCanlis (1943-48), who succeeded Mr. Stow, was perhaps the first Mayo Principal who did not conduct himself fully as a colonial ruler, and who envisaged Mayo as a school 'of the Indians' and 'for the Indians'. With an eye to the future image of the school (rather than his own), he set about demolishing courageously the insular and stratified framework. Boys were put in mixed

"The force of mind and body which  
Enabled him to deal wisely and promptly  
with every branch of public business;  
The justice which uniformly  
Guided his policy;  
The benevolence which endeared him  
To all whom he ruled;  
The admirable candour and openness of mind  
Which enabled him to learn  
From all who approached him;  
And the wonderful sweetness of disposition  
Which subdued even his enemies  
Can never be forgotten by those who knew him;  
And have produced lasting effects  
On the Indian Empire,  
In the service of which he spent his best years  
And lost his life.

It was his hope that this college,  
Of which he first suggested the foundation,  
Might promote among the youth of Rajputana  
The cardinal virtues of  
Fortitude, temperance, justice and benevolence  
Of which his own life  
Gave a splendid example."

*( Inscription from the Statue )*



## THE FOUNDER

RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL OF MAYO,  
K. P., G. M. S. I.

VICEROY OF INDIA - FROM 1868 TO 1872

BORN, FEBRUARY 21st, 1822 — DIED, FEBRUARY 8th, 1872

boarding-houses (regardless of their states), they had to dine in the common messes and the custom of keeping hordes of private servants and guardians was slowly but firmly abolished. The school was thrown open to the public and Mayo was finally accepted as a full-fledged member of the IPSC in 1947. It is anyone's guess as to what opposition and reaction Mr. McCanlis must have had to face and with what courage and resolution he must have had to work to initiate the most crucial changes in the very infrastructure of the place, on which his various successors could build.

Mr. Vyas (1948-53) took up this work of change from where his predecessor had left off. While Mr. McCanlis tried to dilute the image of Mayo as purely a glamorous Chiefs' College, Mr. Vyas tried giving it the functional character of a modern and effective Public School. The introduction of a rigorous system similar to that in the other Public Schools, and a greater stress on the academic side, helped to shake off the dust which had started gathering due to the lack of movement. Mr. McCanlis and Mr. Vyas must have a special place in the history of Mayo as the most courageous Principals for having boldly undertaken the vital but thankless task of having to dig up some of the decayed roots of the institution to lay it on a new foundation. They have not been given sufficient credit for this remarkable job which could not have made anyone popular at that time; which, for this reason, no one before them had had the courage to undertake. But for this, Mayo might have had in the modern times an eminence more as a colourful historical monument than as a progressive school much in demand for its high standards and its all-round education.

When I joined in 1953 as the most junior teacher, not much time had passed since the first attempts to transform the glamorous, princely school into a modern public school. But there were still great apprehensions about the future due to the dwindling numbers of students and, hence, the insecure finances. With the partition of the country and the reorganisation of states, a number of boys had left. On the other hand, though it had opened its gates as a public school, people had not started patronising Mayo, doubting whether the education, designed for a princely way of life and catering to those who were not motivated towards a search for jobs or towards academic excellence, would be very useful for an average citizen. Besides the economic fear, there was also a general feeling of insecurity and uncertainty about the transition in the school. These feelings were, however, to my mind, not so much on account of the changes introduced in the recent past, as due to the people's resistance and reaction to these reasonable changes. After all, it is the continuation of the changes in that very direction which enabled Mayo to push its way into the front rank of the schools in the country within the following decade.

Mr. Gibson took over as the Principal in January 1954. He sensed the crises in the school. There was the crisis of economy because of its poor strength of students; the crisis of image, the school being fully neither a Princes' School nor a Public School; and the crisis of confidence, particularly among the staff, due to the uncertainties of transition. Mr. Gibson realised that it was not enough just to change; it was also necessary to convince people that the school had changed. This was achieved very speedily and effectively. As soon as its finances were stabilised, Mayo was ushered into its greatest building and expansion era since its earliest years. Education was reorganised, academic standards pushed up, activities revitalised; and a modern Mayo was created, whose products could

stand their ground against any in the competitive world outside. It has been for me a lifetime experience to have spent my formative years as a young schoolmaster during this remarkable phase.

Mr. Das (1969-74) stepped in after Mr. Gibson's 15-year tenure. Young, progressive and forward-looking, he breathed a lot of freshness into the school. He opened up the school for everyone, including the boys, who were allowed a much greater independence of thought and action than before. There was a free intellectual give-and-take; and with his alert and restless mind, he thought of giving shape to his vision of Mayo as a Public School of the future. With this very formidable and challenging objective in his mind, he, however, sometimes tried to accomplish very difficult tasks much quicker than it was possible. It was a great experience for me to work under him, first as a Housemaster; then as the Vice-Principal. I have always maintained that most of his moves were logically in the right direction. His futuristic outlook was undoubtedly an important landmark in the spectrum of changes at Mayo, and it was something from which I have learnt a lot.

A very unusual change in the spectrum was introduced by my appointment as the Principal in 1974. It is providential that the first-ever Mayo teacher to have been promoted to its Principalship should have the singular honour of ushering in its centenary. During my stay at Mayo I have seen the school raised by the two Principals to a prestigious height which I find an uphill task even to maintain. It is harder still to carry out the essential job of giving further direction to the philosophy and the objectives of the school all the time, to keep up with the tremendous pace of development and change all round. The Mayo staff are presently fully occupied in the task of continuing all the good things done in the past, and in trying to do them even better. At the same time, they are keeping up with the latest changes and innovations. It is their additional burden to see that all changes that must be introduced do not erode the unique character of Mayo, and its tradition of modesty, consideration, refinement and spontaneous cordiality—its singular Rajput legacy.

Some of the long-standing avowed objectives of the school, however, need to be changed. To equip our boys better for a society and a country, which are no longer what they were when these aims and objectives were framed, we have to undertake a complete reappraisal of them. For example : the College prospectus says that the College aims, "To provide a thorough general education for the boys... ." In the present era of intensive specialisation everywhere, it is not enough only to send out all the boys as general all-rounders. We need to revamp our system so as to enable a boy to aim at specialisation in a field of his choice and work towards excellence.

"Special attention is paid to the development of character and training in the acceptance of responsibility and leadership," says the prospectus further on. All Public School prospectuses show this obsession with leadership. How and why should one train every boy for leadership ? This has relevance in a colonial nation which needs to prepare numerous administrators for its colonies; or in a feudal or plutocratic regime, for the chosen few to be trained to rule over the rest. In a democracy the mass-training must be for co-operation and citizenship rather than for leadership. Very few really end up as leaders. The vast majority spend all their lives in more mundane positions as followers ( instead of leaders ), workers and citizens—roles for which no one usually cares to train them. If anything, this can be a very frustrating experience.

The passage read out at the appointment of monitors starts, "For one who is put in authority over others..." Here we seem to be perpetuating the bane of our country where most persons in important offices ( even the so-called public servants ), identify their positions with power and authority rather than with responsibility, helpfulness and service.

Starting as a school for the 'Sons of Aristocracy', Mayo imparted an education which was partly an embellishment for those who went back to look after their estates—an additional refinement. In the last three decades this institution for the princes was transformed; so was the education for only refinement, into that for high-level academic and vocational accomplishment, to equip the boys suitably for various roles in independent India. It is necessary to refine further our education and prepare our students for not just an independent India, but for a progressive, socialistic India.

Our boys should be more concerned about the poverty and misery all around. They should think more of collective good than of only personal gain. They should be aware that in having a prosperous home and an expensive education in this country, they are an over-privileged class, enjoying far more than their due share of good fortune. In return for this, if they do not serve the society and the country in some manner, there will be little justification either for their privileged position or for this expensive education to be sustained.

We provide education which is good for our boys. Whether it is any good for the country, also, will be established only if those who receive it, use it for the good of others as well, and not just for their self-advancement; if they are prepared to share their good fortune and other people's sorrows, and not just retire into their ivory towers of luxury and apathy.

Something which has deeply influenced me ( and millions who have read it ) is a passage from one of the sermons of John Donne, a 17th Century English poet and preacher. It sums up aptly what I have in mind :

*"No man is an island, entire of itself;  
Every man is a piece of the Continent, a part of the main;  
If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less;  
.....  
Any man's death diminishes me, because I'm involved in mankind;  
And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls;  
It tolls for thee.*

# MAYO COLLEGE : 1875 - 1976

Vijay K. Mathu

With its history of over a hundred years, Mayo College may be looked upon as an old institution; though compared to most of the Public Schools in England it may be said to be still in its infancy. All through its growth, Mayo has kept stride with the times; and to-day it can quite-justly claim to be among the leading Public Schools in India.

The origin of Mayo College dates back to 1869, when Lt. Col. F. K. M. Walter, the Political Agent of the Bharatpur Agency, submitted a report, in which he recommended "the establishment of 'an Eton in India', a college on an extensive scale, with ample accommodation within its walls for a large number of pupils, with a staff of thoroughly educated, English gentlemen, not mere bookworms but men fond of field sports and outdoor exercise, and the elite of the native gentlemen belonging to the Educational Department."

Lord Mayo, the then Viceroy and Governor-General, attached great importance to these words, and in 1870 he came to Ajmer, where, in a Durbar, held in a large tent, pitched where Udaipur House now stands, before the Chiefs and the ruling princes of Rajputana, he expressed his desire to set up a 'Raj Kumar College' in Ajmer, "devoted exclusively to the education of the sons of Chiefs, Princes, and leading Thakurs."

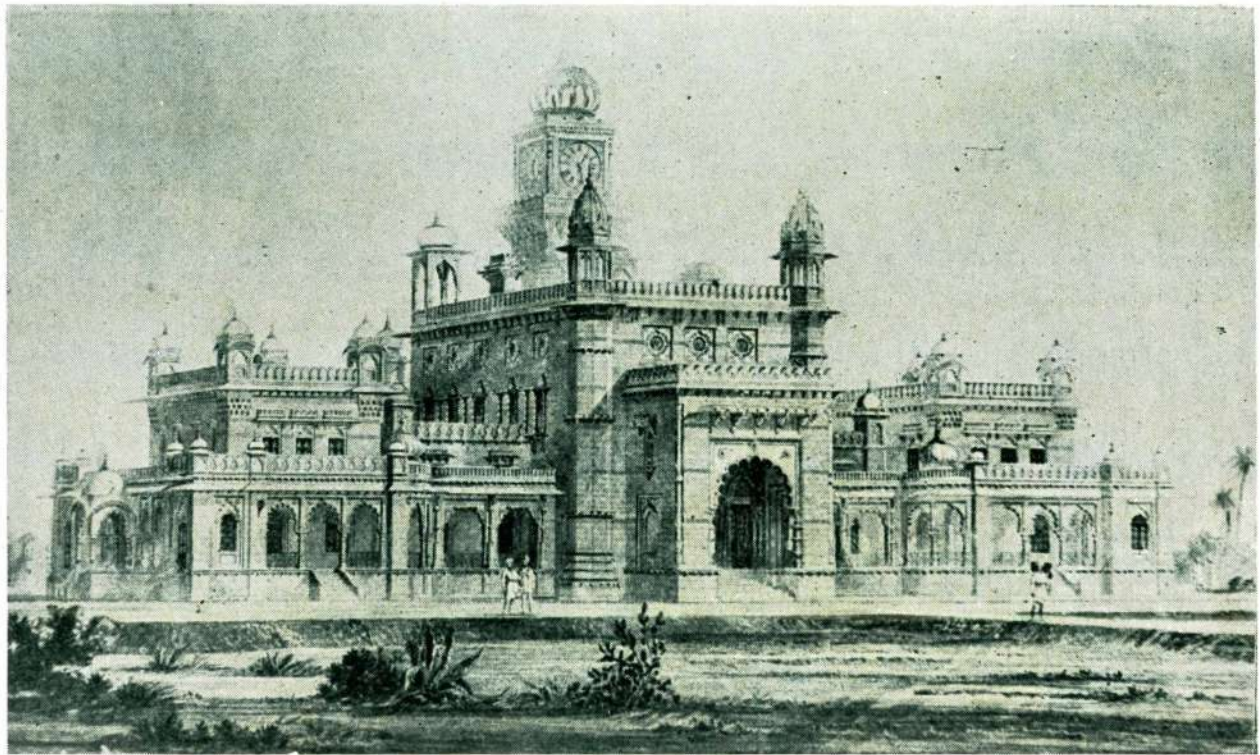
It is interesting to point out that several generations of the descendants of many present at that Durbar have since continued to study at the Mayo College.

On his return to Calcutta, Lord Mayo sent formal letters, giving details of the proposed scheme, to several chiefs of Rajputana, who promptly and readily subscribed over six lakhs of rupees which formed the Endowment Fund. Besides this, several of the states each undertook to build a separate boarding-house on the Mayo College campus to house the students from the state. The Government of India agreed to give the land, build the main building, Ajmer House and the roads, bridges etc.

By 1875 most of the houses were near completion; and the college was opened in October, 1875, with Sir Oliver St. John as the first Principal, and one boy, Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar. By the end of the year, there were twenty three students on the college rolls.

In 1877, work on the college main building was started. Designed by Major Mant, it was completed in 1885 at a cost of about four lakhs of rupees. And it was opened by Lord Dufferin. The East Wing of the building was added much later in 1906.

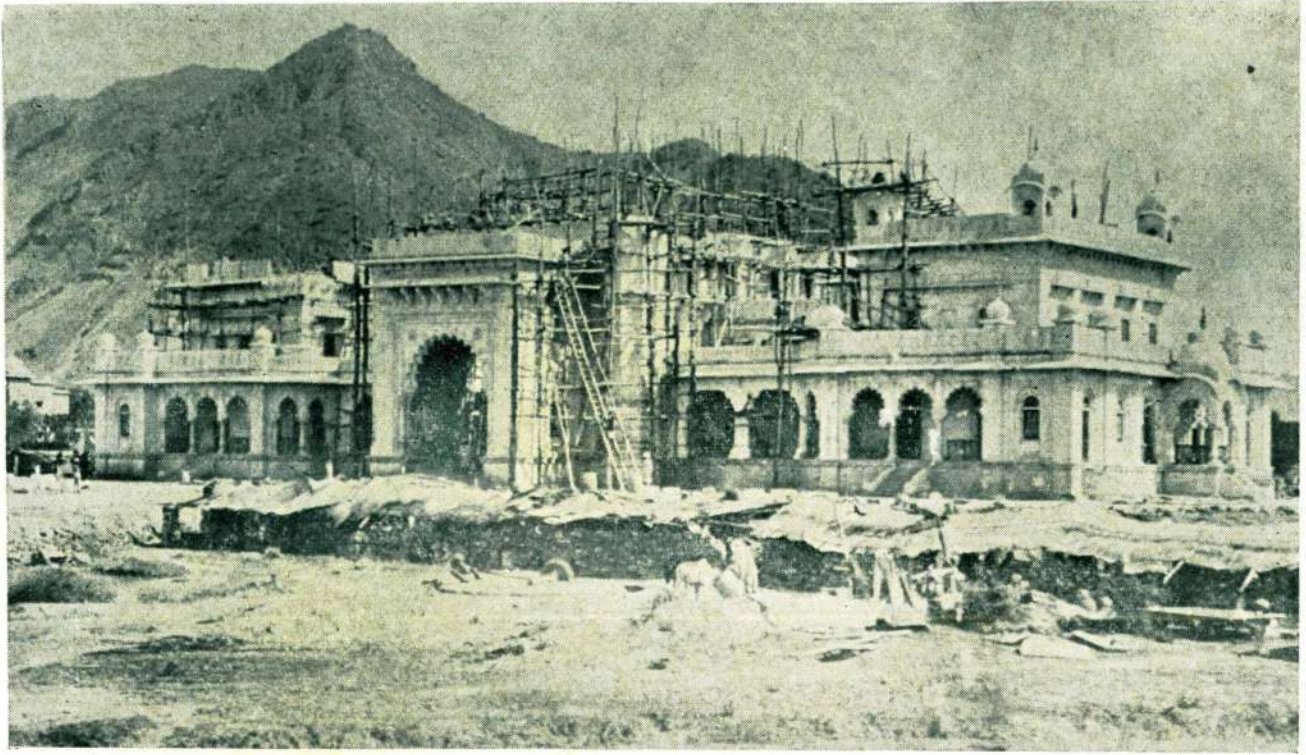
The most formative years of the college were from 1878—1903, when Col. Loch was the Principal. Most of the boarding-houses and other houses were completed during this period, and the



*Artist's impression of the Main Building before construction*



*Main Building after completion*

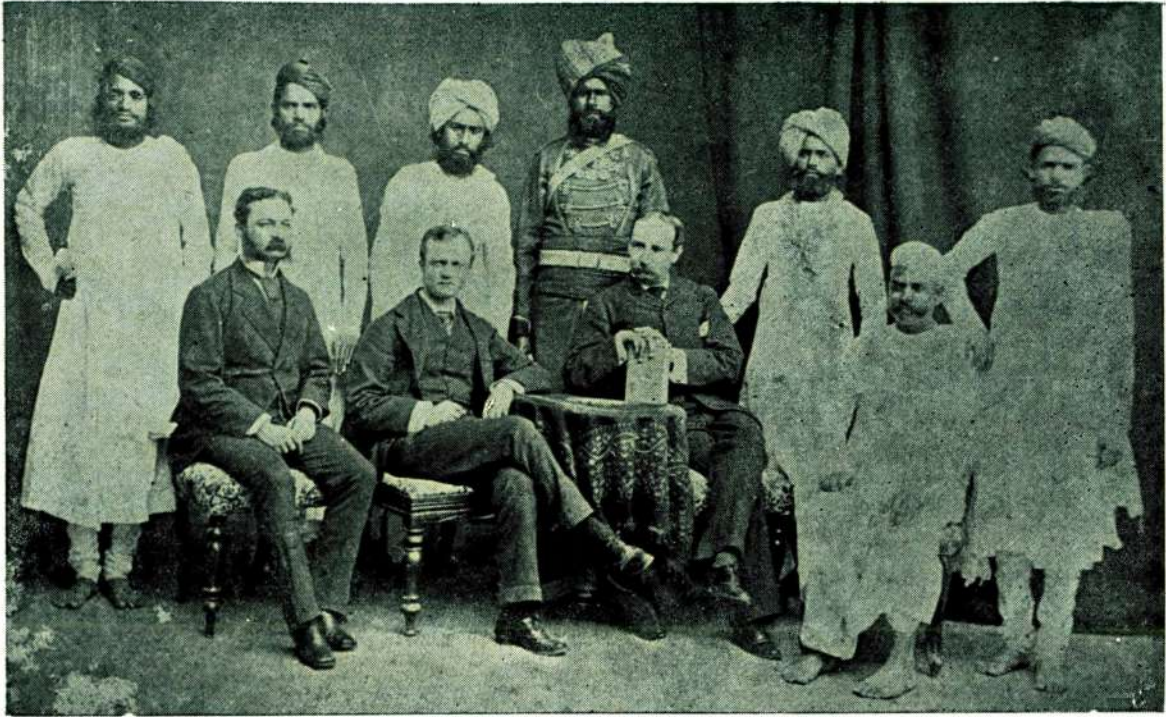


*Main Building under construction — South-West View 1882*



*Main Building under construction — East View ( without the East Wing ) 1882*





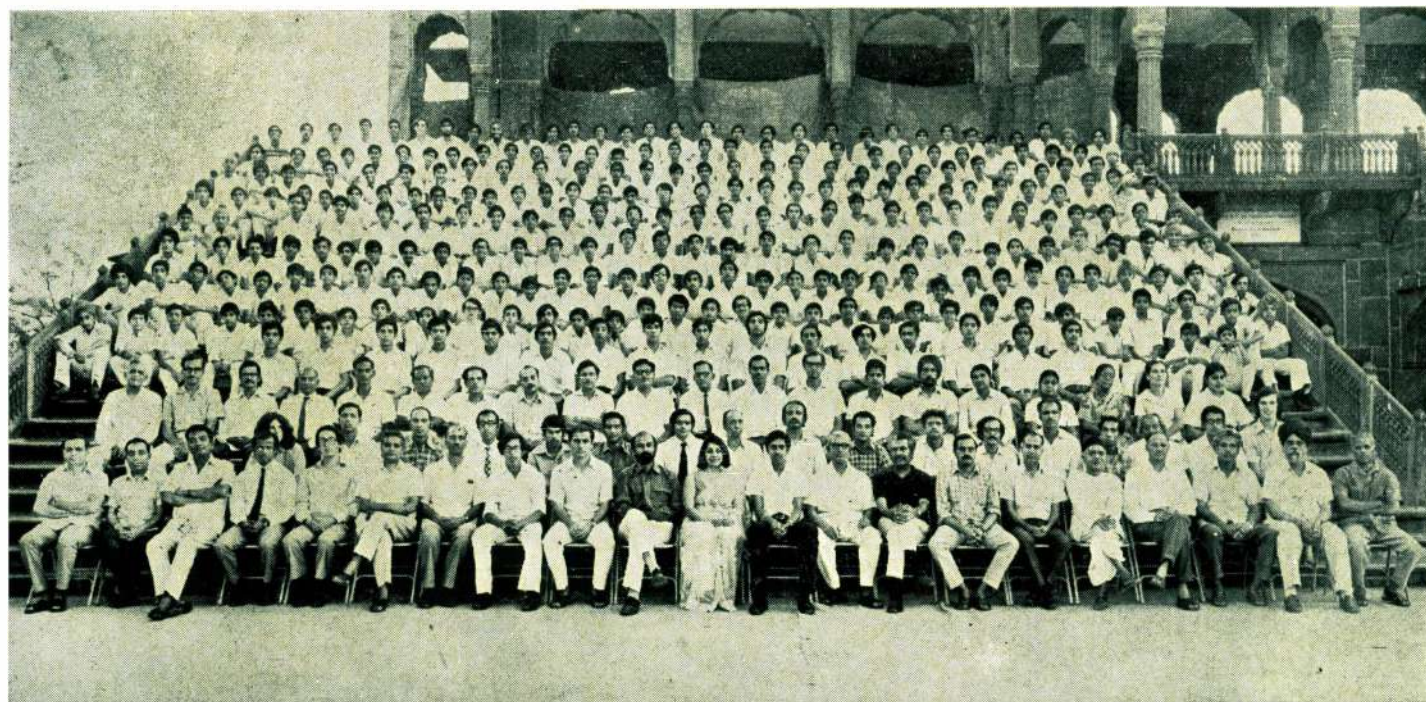
Teaching Staff — 1882



Teaching Staff — 1976



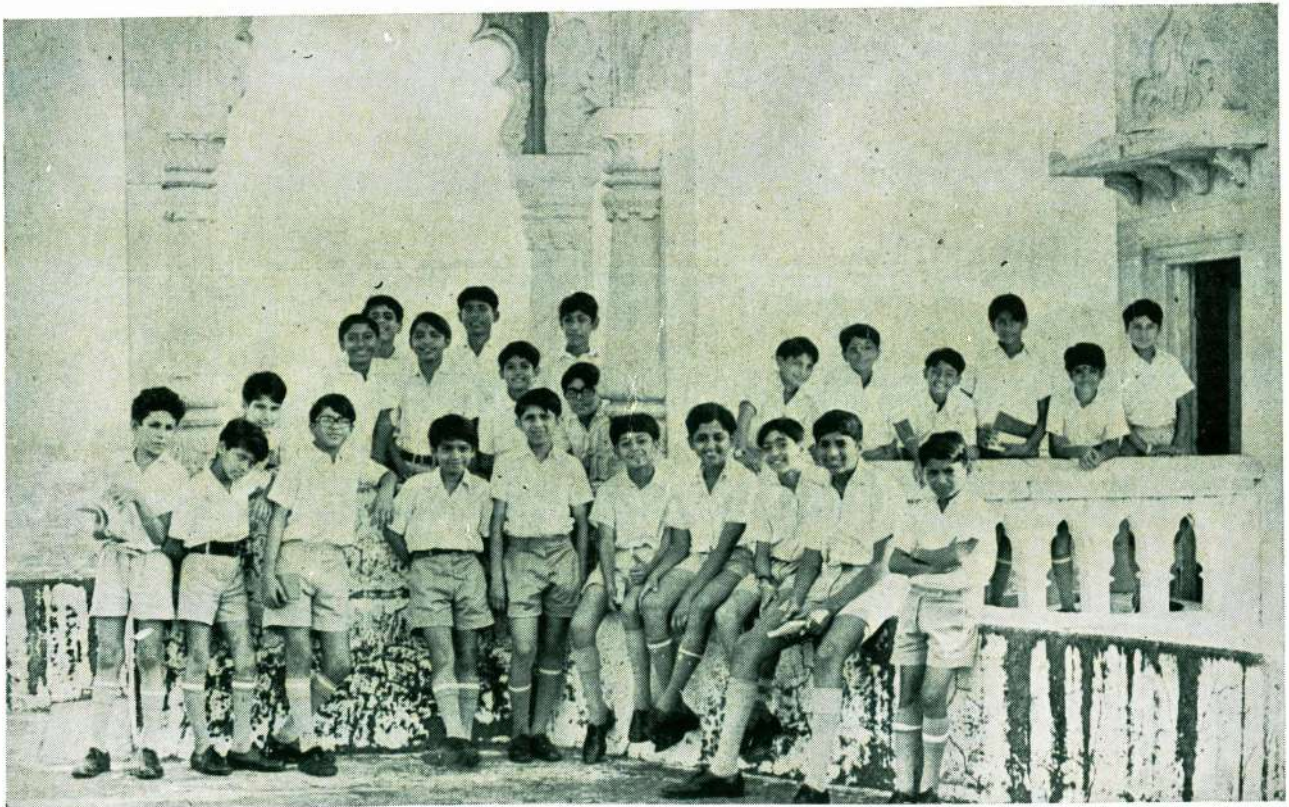
College Group 1882



College Group ( Staff & Senior House Boys only ) 1974



Class Group — 1882



Class Group — 1975

student strength of the institution rose very steadily. The academic curriculum was gradually evolved to lead up to the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and later to the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University. In addition to other subjects, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu and Hindi were also taught. At the same time, great emphasis was laid on the physical development of the boys; the boys being encouraged at outdoor activities. Besides the usual games, riding, swimming, squash and tennis were also provided.

During Lord Curzon's time, in 1903, it was decided by the Government of India to reorganise the system of Chiefs' Colleges, which, besides Mayo College, included four other institutions.

A General Council and a Managing Committee were set up, with the Viceroy as its President. It was to meet regularly. To supervise the detailed administration of the College, a working committee was set up. Mr. Waddington was the Principal at this time. As a result of the more effective organization, the College progressed steadily and the number of students on the college rolls rose from fifty to two hundred.

The curriculum was revised, so that it would meet the special needs of the class of boys educated here and also enable some of them to proceed to university. The Chiefs' Colleges Diploma Examination was introduced by the Government of India, which was recognised as the equivalent of the Matriculation Examination. The syllabus included advanced Mathematics, Law, Political economy and Land revenue.

Later a Post Diploma degree course was also introduced, which was to be equivalent to the B. A. degree. However, this was not recognised by some of the universities.

It was during the First World War that there was a lot of dislocation, as most of the English Staff, including Mr. Waddington, went away for active military service. Many old boys also took part in the action in the different theatres of the war. After the war, Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner represented India at the Peace Conference.

After the war, the college was in some financial difficulties and it was decided to charge a schooling fee of Rs. 120/- per annum for the first time. Gradually, these difficulties were tided over and the college was put on a sound footing, in every way, by 1925, when it was fifty years old. However, the Jubilee was actually celebrated in 1930.

Some of the greatest changes in the school were brought about by Mr. Stow, who was the Principal from 1931-43.

1931, the year of Mr. Stow's appointment as the Principal, coincided with a very significant change in the constitution of the school, by which the Viceroy ceased to be the President of the General Council. This body was in future presided over by a ruling Prince elected by the Council.

Mr. Stow took a personal and keen interest in education as well as in the administration of the school. He enforced strict discipline and expected a high standard of work from all. He laid great emphasis on being very selective in the recruitment of the staff.

Mr. Macanlis, who took over from Mr. Stow, tried to give the institution to some extent the shape of a Public School. He introduced the system of mixed boarding-houses, where the boys resided, irrespective of the states they came from. The system of having private kitchens, personal servants and guardians was gradually done away with. The College Section was abolished and a Prep School was started. It was during his period that the institution was thrown open to the public.

Mr. Vyas, who became the first Indian Principal of Mayo College, brought in many new ideas from the Doon School. Some of the systems he introduced are still in use. He was the first Principal who tried to mould Mayo College into an effective Public School on modern lines.

Mr. Gibson, who took over in 1954, strengthened further the image of Mayo College as a leading Public School in the country. There was a tremendous improvement made in academic standards by modernizing the teaching methods in the school. During his time (1954-1968) the college rolls rose from about a hundred and twenty students to over six hundred students. To meet the increasing demand for admission into the school, many new buildings were constructed and some of the old ones expanded. Owing to its increasing popularity, for the first time the school introduced the system of registration for admission; and started having long waiting-lists of boys for whom admission was sought into it.

Mr. Das was appointed as the Principal in 1969. He brought many fresh ideas from Gordonstoun, in Scotland. He modernised the science laboratories; and his keen interest in the sciences raised the standards in science-teaching and project work in the school. Progressive and forward-looking in his outlook, he laid great emphasis on outdoor activities and believed in giving greater individual liberty to the boys, so that they might become more self-reliant.

In 1974, Mr. Ganju, the present Principal, took over. Having joined the school as a teacher in 1953, he has the distinction of being the first Mayo Principal who has risen from the ranks of the school staff. During his short term, he has brought in significant changes in the tone of the school. He has emphasised the need for everyone to strive for excellence in his chosen sphere to meet the demand of the increasingly competitive world for specialization. His drive for greater discipline and efficiency, have borne fruit so quickly that we have produced excellent academic results in the last two years.

Having completed a hundred years of our existence in 1975, we have already gone one year into our second century. While we celebrate our Centenary in the auspicious hundred-and-first year, within the school, we have already been planning for the new century.

# THE ANALOGY OF THE TREE

Dr. Nagendra Singh

It was in 1930 that Lord Irwin, later Viscount Halifax, the then Viceroy of India came to preside over the Prize Giving at the Mayo College, and I still remember vividly as I write these few lines that it was he who enunciated with some force and at length the "analogy of the tree". I was fourteen years old then and having heard this analogy mentioned for the first time on such an impressive occasion I have never failed to associate a school, college or university function with it.

Lord Irwin observed "it is often said that as a tree is judged by the fruit it bears, an educational institution should be judged by its product." If that standard was applied to the Mayo College, said Lord Irwin, the Institution was undoubtedly "one of distinction".

However, one could argue that this observation was in the old context of things and the picture today has so radically altered as to be totally unrecognisable from then. Yet I have no doubt that for many decades both before and after 1947 this Institution has been producing personalities who have distinguished themselves not only in the region of Rajasthan but also throughout the whole of the sub-continent and even beyond. The latter part of the statement of going "beyond" perhaps alone calls for an explanation, as the Indian scene has always had someone at some level at least associated with "Mayo". It is the Sheikhs of the Persian Gulf to whom I refer as they also found an educational home in Ajmer before India's independence. Sayed Said Bin Taimur, the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, was my class fellow and the Amir of Kherpur, now in Pakistan, was a couple of years junior to me but was in the same Riding Squadron and hence I had the opportunity to see his horsemanship every morning at 6.00 a. m.

However, it may be argued that the tree and the fruit analogy cannot be stretched too far because an educational institution also produces duds or those who bring disrepute to the Alma Mater.

How must the test apply then to arrive at a proper decision weighing each plus or minus to reach the final conclusion of favourable or unfavourable in relation to an institution as in this case? This sum total with its net effect could perhaps be summarised by the words "general repute". What then, has been the general reputation of the Mayo College? This in turn requires a level-headed approach for each one in voicing his or her opinion and then a further feat in holding the balance evenly to judge if a reputation is positive or negative in the case of this Institution.

The essence of worldly existence in accordance with our philosophy of life consists in approaching matters with a सम एव (sam eva), which is difficult to translate into English but in essence means "looking at all problems on the perfect, even basis of equality, e. g., in a non-discriminatory manner and giving importance properly due to all relevant aspects and not to pick out and select a few just to disturb the balance". The world consists of paradoxes:

with life, death persists;  
with darkness, light persists;  
with good, bad also persists.

When one has to judge two objects, or one object from two angles, you must have an approach with an even or common denominator; else, the result might quite easily depart from the just one. A common denominator has to be reached in each case and that constitutes the basis of the सम रस ( sam ras ) approach.

The greatest exponent of the "सम रस" ( sam ras ) philosophy was Bhagwan Dattatraya who often gave the analogy of the skies above गगनोपमाहृत being the greatest common denominator to everything that exists, visible or invisible to the eye. The open sky above treats all alike without distinction whether good or bad and that is how "सम रस" ( sam ras ) has to be conceived. Indeed good and bad are relative and in terms of individuals whether of men or institutions comparisons are always odious. Who is big and who is small and if so in what sense and in which circumstances and at what time and whereabouts in the world. Even the best of individuals has a critic for the saying goes "Rama himself was not spared".

If so the test of the fruit from the tree can only give a relative answer depending upon the soil, the climate, the circumstances, including the water and the gardener. If, therefore, we need an absolute answer with an absolute test, one has to look to other relevant areas in this connection. Is it not the objective of an institution, its ultimate intended goal, which furnishes the real test ? That would appear to be a test which could stand the passage of time, place of location and similar circumstances which must necessarily vary as in the case of a tree. The object of the Mayo College has certainly been most laudable. It has always been, and I hope it will ever be, its objective to impart education and enlightenment to make the future citizens worthy of our country. Whatever the past, it is now geared to perform its task irrespective of caste, creed or colour. According to the Vedas that institution which enlightens is of the highest order and the Mayo College, which is wedded to the sole objective of educating the younger generation to become useful citizens has been performing this task to the utmost degree. Its speciality as a Public School makes it, in one important sense, an outstanding institution because of the care and attention it devotes to each individual pupil. In the schools of the ancient days presided over by gurus, individual care and attention to each disciple was the supreme function of the guru. If discipline and obedience was the watchword for the disciple, it was the guru who surpassed the father in his personal love and affection for the youngster. The education at Mayo conforms to the highest standards of our ancient life along with all the advantages of modern existence.

Even if Lord Irwin was right in 1930 when talking about the tree and its fruit, it can be proved that the alma mater has not merely brought distinction in the pre-independence India but has continued to do so in the post-independence era as well. What started off as a feudal institution turned in the glory of our independence into a Public School and has found a very useful place in the life of modern India. There is a demand for a school of this type which produces intelligent, educated young men who are required by the nation in different walks of life such as business, in the armed forces and in the administration of this country. The fact that the Mayo College is flourishing from



**THE FIRST STUDENT**

**H. H. MAHARAJA MANGAL  
SINGH OF ALWAR**

***JOINED ON OCT. 23, 1875***

**THE OLDEST OLD BOY LIVING**

**TH. SHEONATH SINGH OF KANOTA, JAIPUR**

***BORN : 1885***

***JOINED IN 1902 & LEFT IN 1905***





strength to strength is well known and this indeed is a source of great pride to all of us irrespective of those who may or may not have made their mark in life.

I have no doubt that the Founders, if they were still alive, would have been proud of what they had initiated. Though Lord Mayo would have been surprised and even shocked at the radical changes that have taken place since then, the correct approach would be to apply the absolute test, namely the objective of the institution. This test, when considered in the light of the services that this institution now renders not only to Rajasthan but to the nation because students from all parts of India attend the Mayo College today, leads to a feeling of conviction that one is both happy and proud to belong to it. May God Bless the Institution which leaves no room for any regrets. I would not mind doing it all over again and so even the personal test is also answered, let alone the tree and its fruit.

## Sheonath Singh of Kanota

( The Oldest Living Old Boy )

Of the Old Boys known by us to be still alive, Sheonath Singh of Kanota is the oldest. In response to our request, he was kind enough to write to us. Known to have been a very good sportsman in his days here, he won many prizes in drawing, riding, shooting and athletics. Some extracts from his communication to us are given below :

"Born on the 20th January, 1882, at Jaipur, I joined the Mayo College in January 1902, when the Principal of the College was Colonel Loch and the Vice-Principal was Mr. Sherring. The next year Col. Loch retired and Mr. Waddington took over.

"I was very fond of games and represented the College in the cricket, hockey, football and tent-pegging teams. I won the first prize for shooting in 1902; and the first prize for riding in 1903-4.

"I left the College in 1905 and joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in the same year.

".....I eventually became the Conservator of Forests in the Jaipur State in 1925 and held this office until my retirement in 1938. I also worked as the Motamid of Jaipur House, Mayo College, from 1936 to 1938."

# MAYO COLLEGE, 1905—1916

## Colonel Kesri Singh of Kanota

As an author of famous books on tigers and on shooting, Colonel Kesri Singh is a well-known figure. Besides animals and 'Shikar', he has a passion for writing poetry. He initiated the publication of the Jaipur House Magazine from 1907 onwards. Here are some extracts from what he has written to us :

"I joined the Mayo College in November 1905 at the age of twelve. I finally took my Post Diploma in 1916. Throughout my stay at Mayo Mr. Waddington was the Principal. I represented the College in tent-pegging, football, hockey and polo. I was interested in poetry and recitations. In 1914 I was the Head Monitor.

"The Jaipur House Magazine started by us with great enthusiasm, contained news of all our activities, proceedings of our debating society, our doings in the holidays, cartoons, drawing, painting and poems.

"My real Guru was Pandit Chanderdhar Sharma Guleri of revered memory ( author of famous Hindi stories ).

"I am now spending a retired life and have taken to writing books on shooting, pig-sticking and wild-life. It gives me great pleasure when I hear from the present boys of the Mayo College that they like reading my books. During the last 60 years I have been in company with the wild animals of India. On many occasions my life hung in the balance, but my guardian angels looked after me so well that nothing untoward has as yet happened. Now I have entered my eighty-fourth year and I must confess that my hunting days are gone and I have retired to live upon only my old memories."

# THIS, I REMEMBER

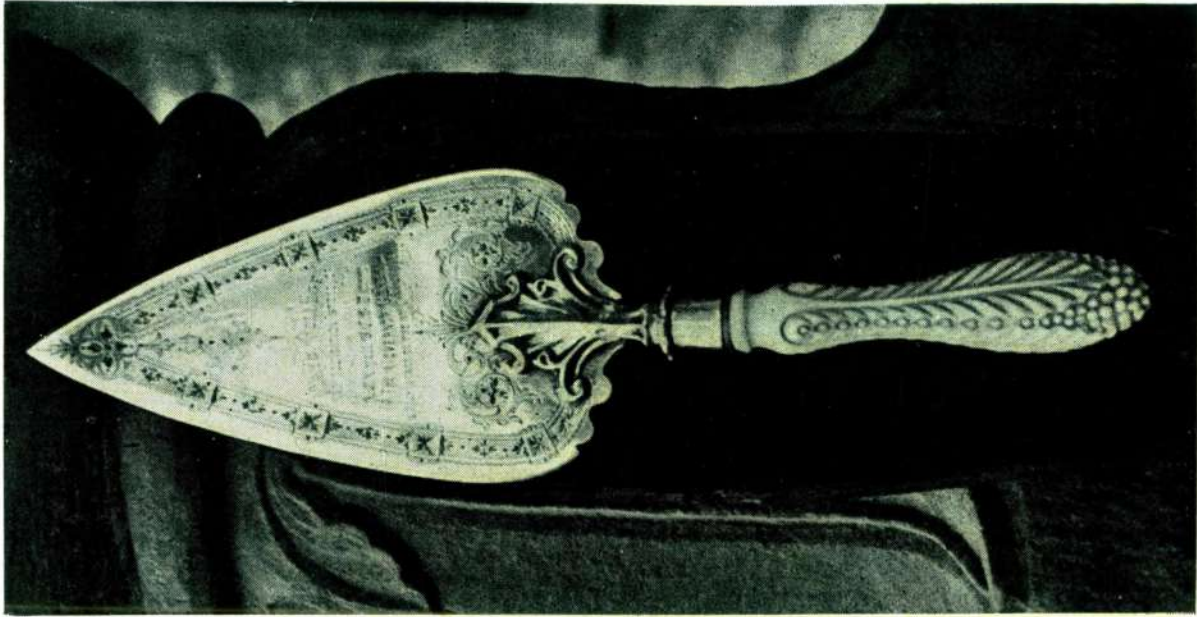
**Maharaj Lal Singh of Banswara**

Leading almost a retired life and having now stepped into my eightieth year, I was very touched when a letter arrived from my old school, Mayo College, Ajmer, inviting my impressions and memories of my old school days to be recorded and mentioned in the Souvenir which is being brought out to celebrate the College Centenary during October this year. As I sat down to reminisce over those wonderful years, I was not governed so much by the sentiments I felt as by the thought, that the affection and concern of the school for its ex-students continued to be as warm as it had always been. I can affirm that my contemporaries and those who came after us have always had the affection and regard for Mayo that I have.

My career as a student in Mayo College began at the fairly late age of eleven years. I had Mr. C. W. Waddington as the College Principal until April, 1917. During the First World War ( 1914-1918 ) and until quite sometime after an I. C. S. officer from the Political Department, Mr. Wilkinson, took over as Principal of the College. Two more Political Officers, Mr. D. H. C. Drake, I. C. S., and Mr. L. G. L. Evans, also I. C. S., were appointed to the College teaching staff. I also remember Mr. E. C. Gibson, I. C. S., who was with the College then and who was guardian to the late Maharaja Kishan Singh of Bharatpur. This was an indication that the Government was keenly watching not only the administrative running of Mayo College but also the students of Mayo College and the progress they were making to become responsible and law-abiding citizens of the Indian community at large. The majority of the students of Mayo College then comprised of a fairly large representation of students from the states all over India, though mostly of Princes, Nobles and Jagirdars from Rajasthan.

Though there were other eminent Chiefs' Colleges, the Government considered Mayo College as the most important of them. They, therefore, paid attention to the overall development of this College. Princes from all over India took admission into Mayo College for educational and administrative instruction. Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir was sent to Mayo College and not to Aitchison College, Lahore. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar of Indore was sent to Mayo College instead of to Daly College, Indore. The Nawab of Junagarh from Kathiawar received his education in Mayo College and not at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Again, the Maharaja of Sikkim, Tushivongal, was sent to Mayo College in preference to the other three colleges that I have mentioned. The Banswara family was well represented in Mayo College.

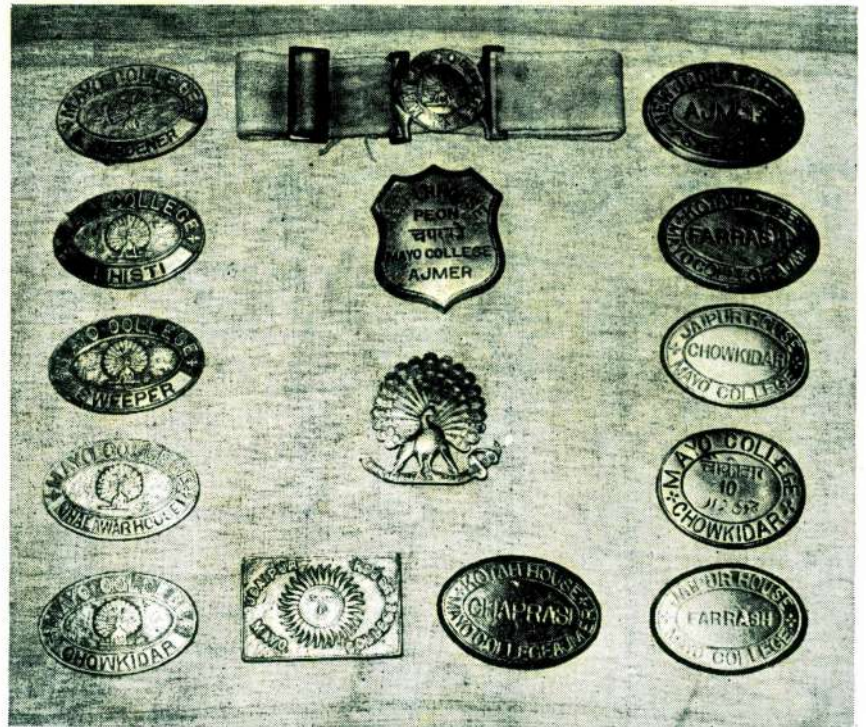
This watch over Mayo College by the former Government is further proved by the fact that the College-leaving certificate makes a special mention of the student's academic and over-all abilities, and runs thus : "Certified that the above-named having obtained the diploma of the Indian Chiefs' Colleges received a further course of instruction at the Mayo College, Ajmer; that his conduct there



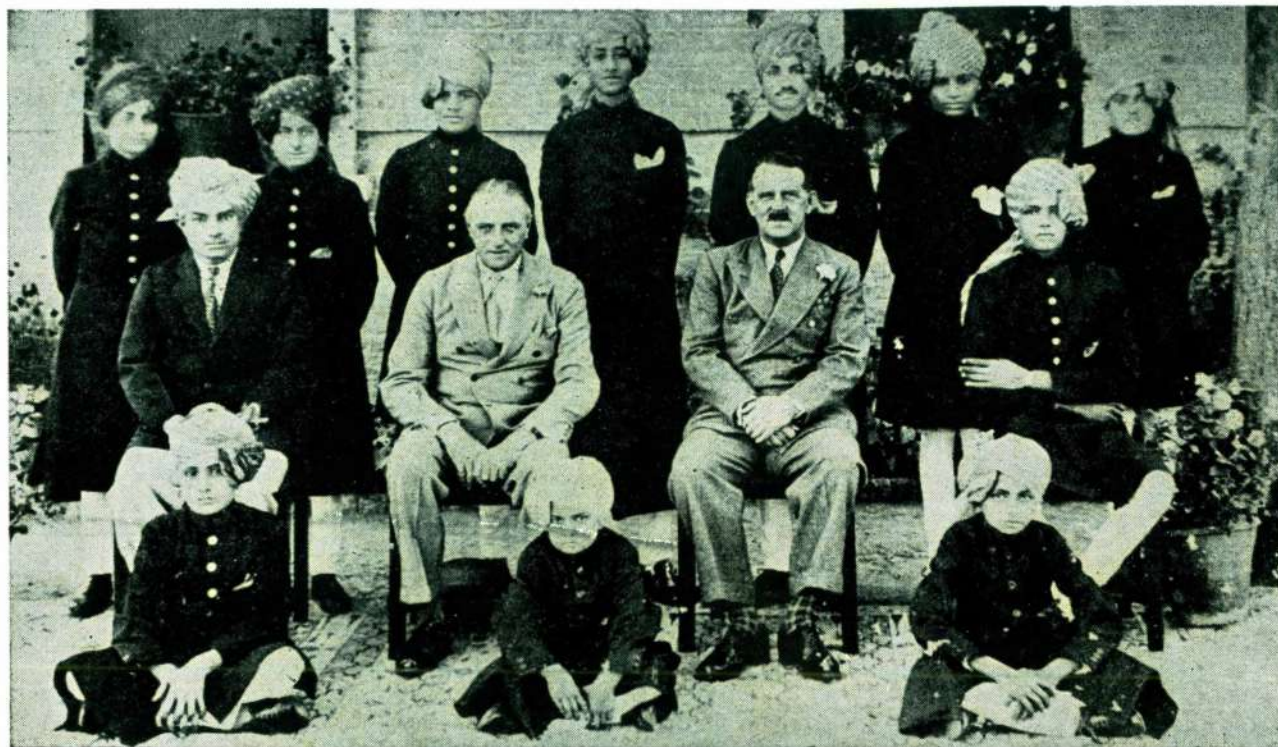
The Trowel with which the foundation Stone of the Main Building was laid



Illumination during the Golden Jubilee Celebration in 1930



Identification badges used in the past by the Class IV Staff



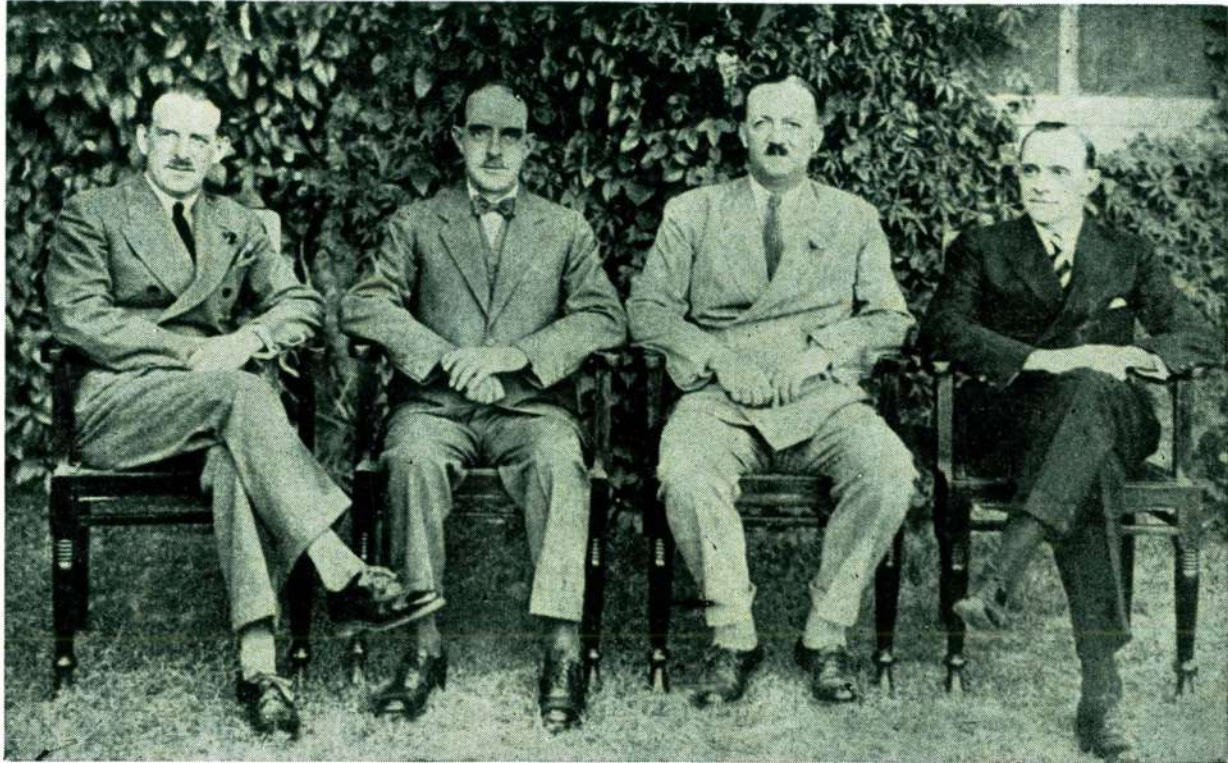
Bharatpur House Group with Mr. V. A. S. Stow ( Principal ) 1936 - 1937



**MOTAMIDS ( WARDENS ) 1925**

*Sitting* : Munshi Kanmal ( Kotah ), Munshi Rikhi Kesh ( Bikaner ), Shri Mukherjee ( Jodhpur ), Munshi Faquir Chand ( Udaipur ), Pandit Ragnath ( Ajmer ).

*Standing* : Banshi Dharji ( Bharatpur ), Thakur Sawai Singh ( Jaipur ), Shri M. Ghosh ( Jhalawar ), Pandit Shanker Lal ( Alwar ), Shri R. S. Nanavati ( Ajmer ).



EUROPEAN MASTERS — 1929

Lt. Col. G. Howson, S. F. Madden (Principal), Col. C. C. H. Twiss, D. S. O., A. A. Ritchie

SENIOR INDIAN ASSISTANTS

Rai Sahib  
Lala Sangam Lal  
1895 - 1922



Khan Sahib  
M. Gaffar Hussain  
1922 - 1934



Rao Sahib  
L. G. Sathe  
1934 - 1935



Pt. Shyam Sunder Sharma  
1935 - 1936



Khan Bahadur Maulvi  
Saiyed Abdul Wahid  
1936 - 1944

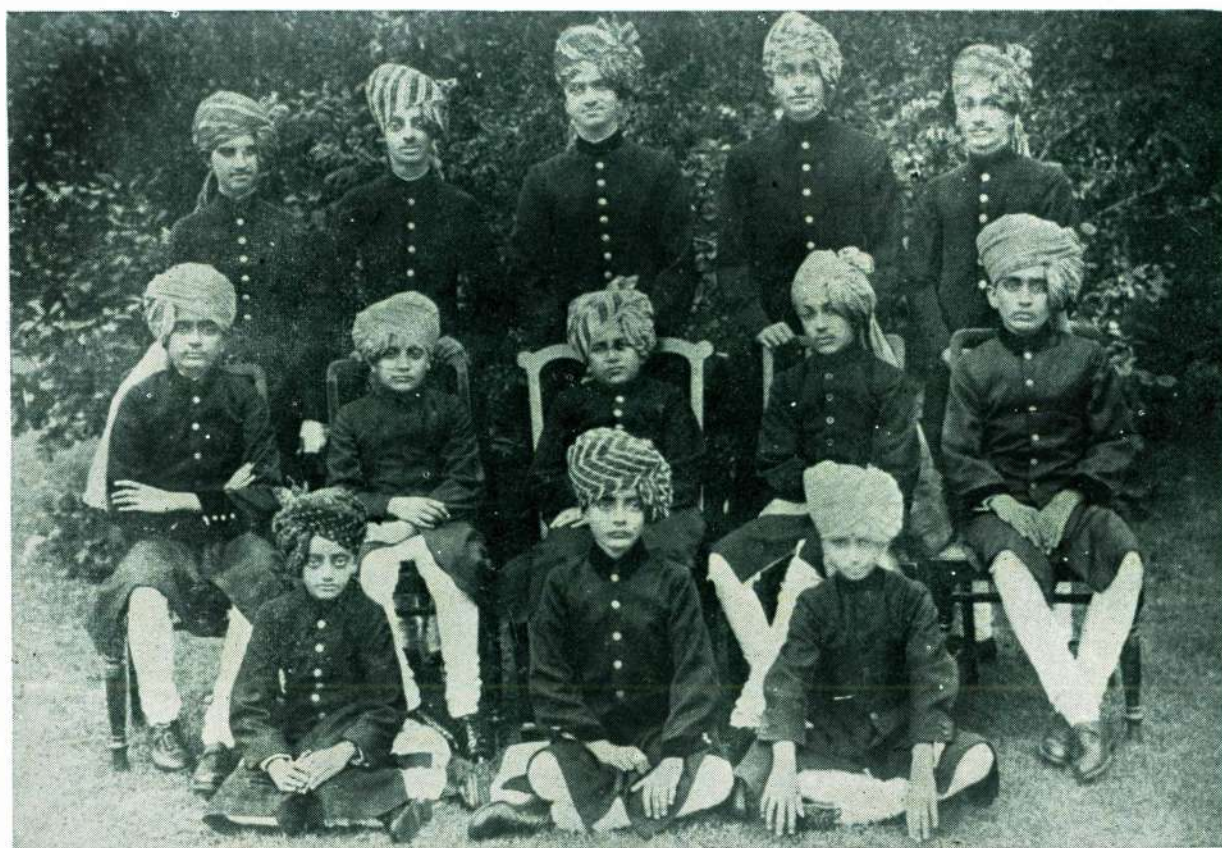


Shri N. Ghosh  
1945 - 1954



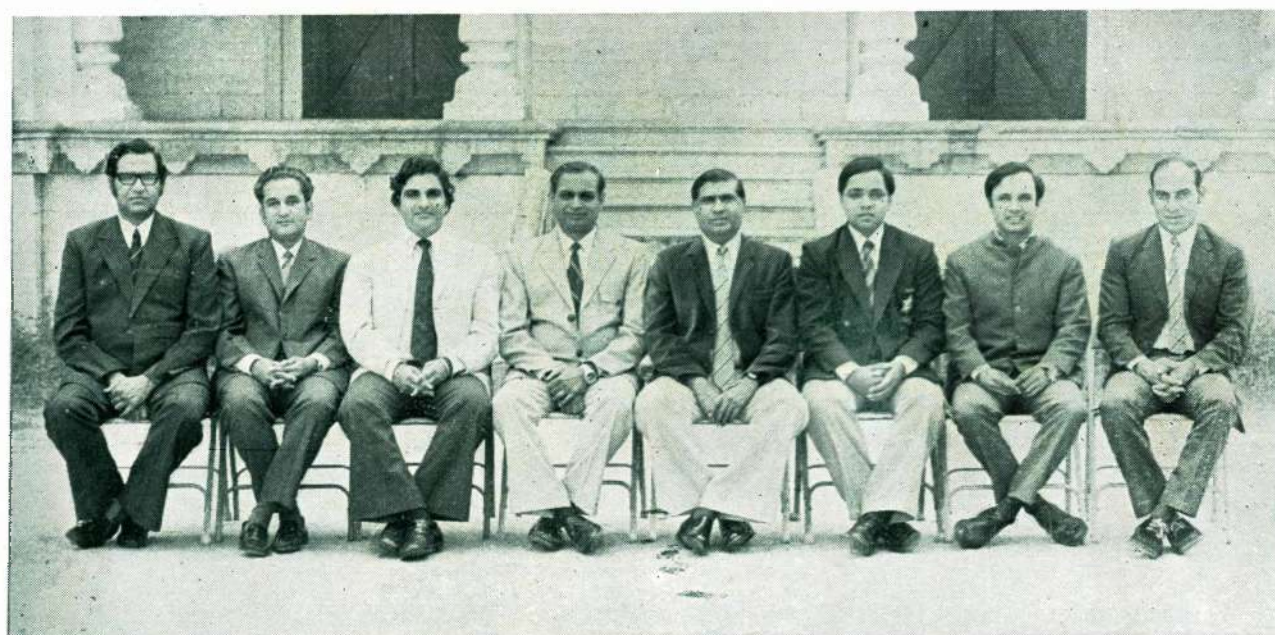
Shri M. Dayal  
1954 - 1959

Dates given are the  
tenure of service as  
Sr. Indian Asstt.



**PRIVATE BOARDERS JUNIOR SECTION — 1923**

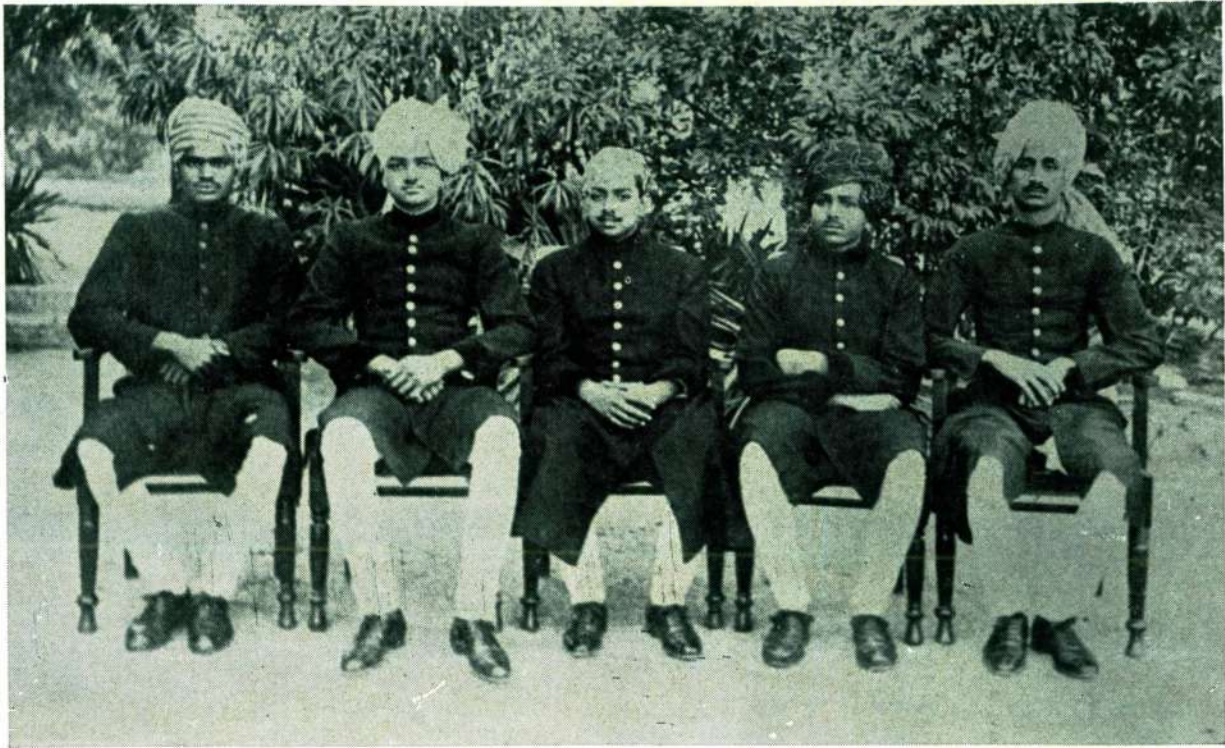
- Front row* :— Maharaj Kumar Pramod Singh of Rajpipla, Kr. Dashrath Singh of Mansa, Maharaj Kumar Pushendra Singh of Panna  
*Middle row seated* :— Kr. Himmat Singh of Mansa, Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna, Maharaj Nagendra Singh of Dungarpur, Maharaj Kumar Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh of Surguja, Kr. Jaswant Singh of Mansa  
*Back row standing* :— H. H. Mir Faiz Ali Khan of Kherpur, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Singh of Rajpipla, H. H. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narain Singh Deo of Patna, Kr. Aman Singh of Bijawar



**OLD BOYS ON THE STAFF — 1976**

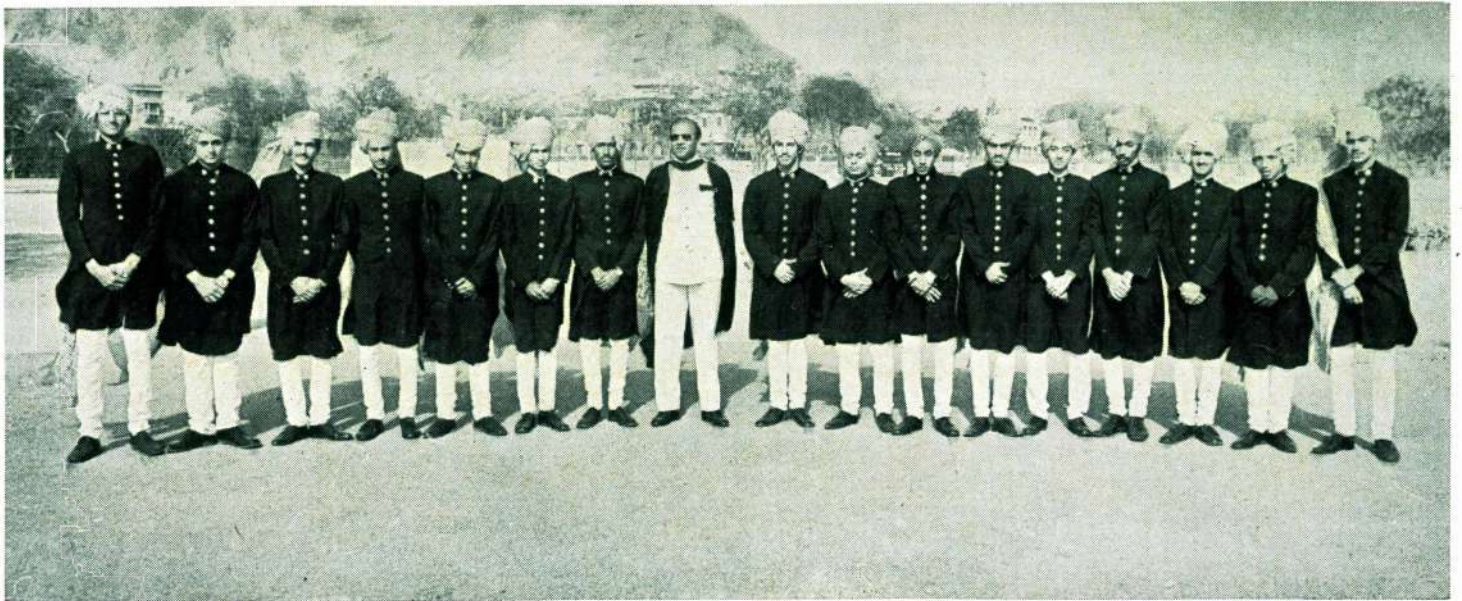
- Mr. Shyam Singh, Mr. Jagjit Inder Singh, Mr. Vijay K. Mathu, Mr. Nahar Singh, Mr. Raghuraj Singh, Mr. Ramesh Mathur, Mr. Suresh Mathur, Mr. Ashok Kohli



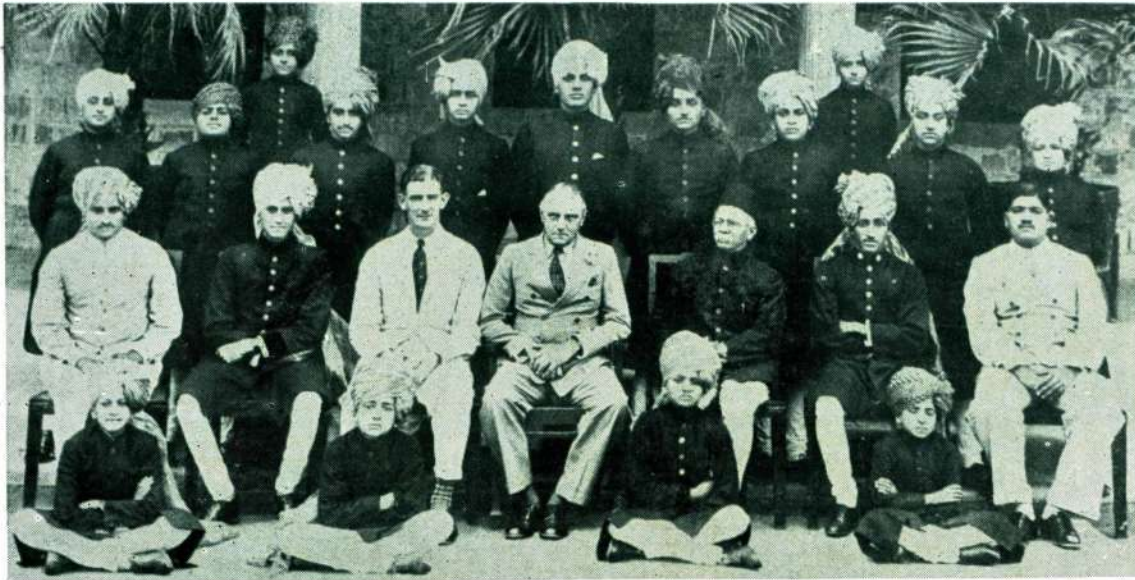


**MONITORS' GROUP 1929**

Kr. Raghuvendra Singh of Bharatpur, H. H. Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur, M. K. Bhim Singh of Kctah, Th. Nahar Singh of Auwa, Th. Bahadur Singh of Malsisar



**MONITORS' GROUP 1973**



*GROWING NUMBERS*

*JODHPUR HOUSE*

1937



1951



1974

was approved by the College authorities....." This diploma certificate bears the signatures of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, and of the Mayo College Principal.

I recollect a talk I once had with Sir E. C. Gibson, during which he mentioned that Mayo College did not cater for education in the orthodox sense of the word; but that necessary and valuable instruction was imparted to make each Mayo College student a good and law-abiding citizen of India, who would successfully use this instruction imparted to him for the benefit of his state or jagir; and make his individual contribution to the welfare of Indian society at large.

In my days, each boy arrived and studied in Mayo under the guardianship of a man from his state or estate, along with a whole train of staff which included servants, cooks, a kamdar and a man or two to look after the horses that he brought with him for riding.

I should like to mention that the fine spirit and mutual affection among the boys and the teaching staff of the College ( both Indian and English ) was and is such that we are the envy of the people of all the public and other educational institutions. For none of them can boast of such lasting attachment between their teachers and their boys and among their boys as we can pride ourselves on. Even today, when we meet any of our contemporaries, his son or grandson, we still have the same affection and respect for them as before. I remember clearly the occasion in 1948 when the Princes assembled at the Taj Mahal Hotel for a meeting in Bombay, the late Maharaja Udaibhan Singhji of Dholpur assembled all the ex-Mayo College boys in the lounge for a tete-a-tete. It was a pleasure to see the very old, the old and the young mix readily for a hearty talk, irrespective of their age and status. This reflected the high degree of affection and respect the old students of Mayo College have for each other. There were then boys and princes from Central India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and other states. But I found that their different backgrounds did not in the least affect adversely their regard for one another.

Though there is now no master of my days in Mayo College, whenever I meet any master from Mayo College I feel the affection and respect for him that I felt for my own teachers at Mayo even though he be my son's age.

To conclude, I would say that I have still within me the same love and affection for the school and its people that I had when I was a student at Mayo in my boyhood days. Therefore, the letter from the school inviting me to record my reminiscences of my school days there has given me great pleasure. For it proves that the Alma Mater still takes an interest in her Old Boys and will not let time destroy her happy relationship with them.

# THE RELEVANCE OF MAYO

Lt. Col. Rawat Khuman Singh of Salumber, Udaipur

Primarily for the education of the sons of ruling Chiefs, Jagirdars, Nawabs of Rajasthan and Central India, Mayo College was founded by Lord Mayo in 1875. From its inception emphasis was placed on a liberal education and on extra curricular activities like riding, rifle shooting, polo and other games. This character-building curriculum fulfilled a real need and imparted a sense of responsibility to the boys who studied at Mayo, who later were going to govern various states and jagirs. We are likely to forget that conditions in the nineteenth century were vastly different from what they are today. With rare vision the College was started. Its alumni used the education they received at Mayo with zeal and vision.

The curriculum suited the boys. It widened their outlook on life. This was a great achievement and brought credit to Mayo. Is it any wonder that the Old Boys of Mayo College are proud of their Alma Mater ?

The ruling chiefs made substantial financial contributions to the College and their sustained interest in the College has resulted in its growth as an institution that still renders commendable service to the nation.

I had the privilege of studying at Mayo from 1923 to 1934. And I can say with confidence that the type of education I received there from the loyal and progressive teachers of the institution has given me a sense of my responsibilities towards my jagir at Salumber.

During my years at Mayo the students had each their own kitchen. A student was also given a room for himself and quarters for his servants and room for his kitchen. Practically every state built a house and quarters for the boys from the state who were at Mayo College for their education. The houses were each under the charge of a Motamid appointed by the respective states. The Motamids were responsible to the House Master regarding the daily routine and discipline of the boy.

Generally the boys had to get up in the morning when the bell rang and get ready for parade and riding. The boys who wanted to learn riding had to maintain their own horses. After the parade they had to come back to their houses to get ready for preparing lessons and then to have breakfast. After breakfast they attended classes in the prescribed dress, that is, safa or pagri, achkan (black in winter and white during summer), Churidar pajamas, black socks and black shoes. When the school hours were over they returned to their houses for lunch, after which they did their home work. In the evening they had to go for games; and from there to temple for prayers before returning to the houses. Before going to bed at 9 p. m. the boys had dinner and did what remained of their home work.

Later on, during Mr. Stow's time, the mess system was introduced; and by and by the system of the private kitchen was abolished.

Only the boys of Chiefs and Jagirdars were admitted to the College and a special curriculum was, of course, provided for imparting to them the kind of education which would be useful to them later on in running their states and jagirs.

The College produced many students who later held responsible posts in the Indian Princely States and rendered excellent service.

The European and Indian staff worked harmoniously, giving Mayo a unique character in the country. Mayo never remained a static institution, and with the changing political and social climate in India changed its course to meet the new challenges.

India became independent in 1947. There was a certain amount of confusion and heart-searching then; and Mayo came through that steady and self-confident. It grew with the times and under new conditions it became a Public School, whereas earlier it was only meant for the Rulers and Jagirdars and Nawabs. Its doors were thrown open to all Indians, irrespective of caste, colour or creed.

The gulf that separated the 'high and mighty' from the great majority of the Indian people was bridged. And at the moment Mayo continues to play its part in serving the country and is growing into a greater institution.

The curriculum has been changed to suit the present time. The College is so renowned that there is a great rush for securing admission into it, and it is very difficult to get the admission. The College is still maintaining discipline, punctuality and cleanliness. The boys are well-behaved. The foundation of their education is sound, so they are well prepared for their higher education.

It is because of my love for my Alma Mater that my sons were sent to Mayo. At present my grandson is studying there.

May the College grow from strength to strength and play a leading and constructive role in the building of a new India.

# MAYO—AS I SAW IT

**Rawat Nahar Singh, Deogarh**

When I joined Mayo in October, 1943, with my younger brother, I was not a tiny-tot like the boys who join Mayo these days are, but I was nearly ten years old. My father joined Mayo when he was nearly fifteen. It sounds odd; does it not? But in those days values were quite different from what they are now. For example, there now is a tendency to reduce a child's age when he comes to the school so that he can get more chances in competitive examinations after graduating. While in those days it was the other way round because by giving the boy's age as more than it actually was the boy could become a major earlier and thus get administrative powers quicker to govern his state or jagir. This reminds me of a conversation between Mr. Gibson, Mr. Datta and my father. Once, at one of the famous Gangour dinners at Kishengarh, Mr. Gibson was horrified to learn that I was born when my father was still at the school and he wanted to make sure from my father whether it was a fact. He asked my father, "Rao Sahib, is it a fact that Naru was born when you were still at the school?" Before my father could answer, Mr. Datta, who was over-hearing, said, "Sir, don't you know in those days this was the home-work set to the boys?"

In 1943, there were two types of boarding-house schemes under which the boys joined Mayo; one being that the boys went to the Houses according to their respective states, e. g., a boy coming from Udaipur would go to the Udaipur House, and so on. According to the other scheme, boys from all the states would go to the Jodhpur House where there were school servants and a common mess. Though I came from Udaipur, as a special case, I was allowed by Mr. McCanlis to go to the Bikaner House as Mr. Dan Mal, who had been my father's tutor-guardian, was the Motamid (House Master). We were three, my younger brother, my cousin and I sharing a room on the top of the Bikaner House. Between the three of us, we had four servants and one cook. Besides them, there were two private guardians who gave us extra tuitions. Of course, we ordered any food we liked and had it in our room. On the one hand, we had so many privileges and on the other, there was so much strictness that we couldn't leave our Houses without a chit from our Motamid. When we left our Houses, the Motamid wrote the departure time on a chit and when we reached the other House, we had to have the arrival time written on the same chit by the Motamid of that House. The idea being that no boy should loiter on the campus. We were not allowed to leave our Houses for any activity before the first bell and had, of course, to reach our destination before the second bell. Luckily, we were allowed to go about on our bicycles.

Every fortnight we had what was called the 'Marks Reading' where the merit order of the classes was read out by the Principal. Two or three days before the Marks Reading, Maulvi Sahib, who was the Senior Assistant, went round the classes checking whether boys had hankies, whether their shoes were polished and so on, and then award marks to the class. Whichever class came first, was asked by the Principal to fall-in at the time of the Marks Reading and every boy of the class was

given a brass peacock which could be worn for the next fifteen days, and a school flag given to the boy who came first in the class order. This flag remained in the class room, as in those days instead of the boys going to various classrooms, masters went round.

In 1948, when Mr. T. N. Vyas took over as the Principal, he introduced the system of 'stars and daggers'. Any boy whose total came to three stars, which were awarded on one's academic performance, had two choices : either he could go out into the town and see a movie or he could get away after the break. Mrs. Tubs, who was the House Mistress of the Jaipur House, took the boys, who had got a half-holiday, out for picnics. Any boy who had got three daggers for academic failure was put on detention and his entertainment was stopped.

It was in my time at the school that we saw the Union Jack being lowered and our Tricolour going up. We were given five days holidays and were allowed to go home. After this break, the communal riots started and we were terrified as there were a few persons from the minority community staying on the school campus. Some miscreants had given an ultimatum that unless these people were handed over, the school would be attacked. Urgent messages were flashed to different states to send a few soldiers of the state troops to protect the school as the Principal refused to yield. Luckily, nothing happened, yet contingency plans had been prepared such as that if attacked, the school bell would be rung three times and all the boys (there were only a hundred and ten boys in the entire school) were to run to the Kotah House for protection. We had also heard rumours that His Highness of Jodhpur would even send planes if need arose to defend the school. How far that was true, I don't know.

Before I conclude, I would like to clarify one point. During 1948-52, it was in the air that the school had gone down in every sphere. I am certain that was not the case. The school was as good as before, if not better. But due to the turmoil caused by the states and jagirs being taken away from the former Indian rulers and the school being turned into a Public School, many parents couldn't afford to send their children to Mayo College; and also as private servants were not allowed to be kept, many boys were withdrawn. I was also withdrawn as I was not allowed to keep a private servant. But fortunately I rejoined the College after a sojourn of three months in the St. Anselm's School, Ajmer.

# MAYO '41—'53

Jaswant Singh Jasol

What is one to write of ? I am not all that dated at least, I think so. Still when put down in cold print, there is a sudden arrest of thought, at the realisation that I left school almost a quarter century ago. It is a long time by any reckoning.

The place, the people, the times—an atmosphere; to recapture it, to travel back in time. In any case, one cannot write about Mayo and leave one's childhood out of it. I promised myself, it must not be a pompous "how times have changed", "how things have gone down" kind of exercise. There were other pitfalls to avoid; nostalgia, yes, but not sentimentality. My story is that of change. I lived the change from a British to an Independent India, from an old to a new Mayo.

The earliest memory of Ajmer of the forties—when I joined—is that of spaciousness. Not in the fashion of an adult re-living childhood scenes and finding things having grown smaller—but as if the very sky was then farther away, the air lighter, and every dawn an epochal event when the great vault over our heads would fill with clarity like a glass with wine.

It was a curious mix—our life in Mayo of those years. It was British India then. Yet in some strange fashion, I must admit, even if blasphemously, that I did not feel enslaved. For one, we were, in any case, leading a sequestered life. Then, those of us who were then in the junior-most House, were hardly aware.

There was a college section then and the boys of that section, the envy of us lesser and smaller mortals, did often lecture us on the evils of the Raj and some, in fact, openly preached sedition and the boycott of classes. The reason behind all this agitation was not always easy to grasp; but, then, boys are by instinct antiestablishment and it always delighted our minds to hope that some such action as would lead to a situation of no classes would be taken.

In retrospect, do I attempt to imagine what was not there ? An embellishment of the past ? Or was it really indicative of a process of education in liberalism that the system allowed us to question its own fundamentals; the very basis of our school; its *raison-d'etre*, as it were ? This, in effect, was a questioning of the Raj itself; of its continuation, for whose benefit, some hotly argued, lesser feudal minions like ourselves were to be moulded in a certain shape and manner by the school. I think a very important and basic point got established in our minds then. The right to question was sacrosanct.

I cannot separate the Mayo of those days from Nature. I feel we were much closer to nature then—in more ways than one. Most of us came from rural backgrounds. We had spent all our remembered days in wide open spaces upon farms and with farm animals and wild beings of nature. I admit all this gave us no special merit. What it did show was that, perhaps, the umbilical cord of



nature had not been entirely severed in our case, and as a result of that what we certainly did get was a magnificent enlargement of our worlds. Though I do sometimes wonder if Rider Haggard and Fenimore Cooper are at all read nowadays, boys then, as I am sure they do today, felt that to be the school football team Captain was somehow a more worthwhile aspiration than some bookish, cerebral achievement. Mowgli and Kim were our great heroes, as they still, no doubt, continue to be. At these names I recollect an incident. Upon my child's mind is indelibly impressed the memory of an evening's outing with Pratap of Kunadi. We had gone out to camp not far from Ajmer during a mid-term break. While in camp, the two of us, walking away from the others, came upon a panther, sunning itself on an outcropping of rock in the fading light of a late winter afternoon. We must have watched it and it us, assured of each other's friendly intent, for over half an hour; till bored with us it got up with a lazy, feline, grace; stretched, yawned and with one bound was away. I am the richer for that experience and sorry that my children, now in Mayo, will not see such a sight when camping near Ajmer.

It was an extension of this which we saw in horses and stables and riding as an optional, as against PT, in the mornings. But we were required to keep our own horses. Some would not, or like me, could not, and we somehow felt plebeian doing the jerks every morning when the luckier devils would go cantering off. This discrimination could not last, and so riding died out and with that went the horse; one of the greatest tragedies of this age of the infernal automobile, to paraphrase a great Englishman. Private servants lingered on. Change was, however, now knocking on the door— impatient, not ready to lose even a moment; not ready to be denied.

1947 came to us in Mayo with riots in Ajmer. Yet again, it was difficult for us to fully grasp why there should be riots. There was a great deal of emphasis on religion then, but we did not find it at all strange that two boys should start together from the House and one go to the Maulvi Sahib behind Alwar House and the other to the Temple. Rumours abounded. A large furniture store on the main street was burnt down; a lot of other such nonsense took place. Then one morning, from the top of Jaipur House, we saw some people surround a lone house just outside the College Compound and start stoning it. The impression is indelible. A lone, shuttered house, standing harmlessly by itself and a crowd surrounding it. Voices raised in anger; shouting, wild gesticulations, and stoning and stoning. It was as if an harmless, old, mute animal was being belaboured mercilessly. Some essential point about right and wrong was learnt there.

It was a drizzly August day—15th August, 1947. In safas and achkans we collected in front of Lord Mayo's statue and the Tricolour was run up and we sang the National Anthem for the first time as a school. This memory remains fixed as a point. Even as a child I was aware of the import of that day, it had a certain special significance. It was not as if one suddenly felt independent or unshackled; it was more a question of finding a different expression on peoples' faces, a difference in attitudes. There was so much light in that dawn. Even a dull, unaware child like me, not yet ten years old, could not remain unaffected or impervious to the majesty and the glory of the occasion.

Our late Gurudev, late Pandit Shastri, was a magnificent figure. He was always impeccably dressed in spotless white dhoti and achkan and his turban always so perfectly tied. He was dignity itself. When, therefore, on a cold January day, Gurudev broke down in the middle of the temple

service and sobbingly told us bewildered boys of the horror of Gandhiji's assassination, it was an awesome moment. The assassination and on top of that Gurudev—so controlled always, so always in command—crying. It was shattering.

In this age of levelling down, a great loss all around has been the loss of personalities. One so seldom meets individuals now. Mayo, too, cannot remain unaffected. It could be that I, yet again, create what was, perhaps, not there. But to my memory, our times in Mayo were full of individuals. To put it in current idiom, there were so many characters—teachers, staff, boys, of all categories. It would be an injustice to pick out names. It was such a marvel—such eccentrics. Not for you the dull, routine, uniformity and sameness then. To us, the teachers appeared to tower above in ability and character. Imagine us watching goggle-eyed as Mr. McCanlis came pedalling at breakneck speed on his bicycle, dismounting without slowing a fraction and hurtling the still speeding machine at the anxious Chaprasi, about whose ability or not to hold it there were daily wagers laid behind the marble pillars of the main gallery. Boys of irrepressible individuality like the one who returned home on holidays on camel back, and yet another in the college section whose legends even then were giant-size and who exercised himself with stone weights and refused to wear anything else but khadi, and even though his learning was reported to be astounding, would not speak English. But even he was accepted. I recollect vividly Hillary and Tensing's conquest of Everest and how that then appeared to be the very pinnacle of human achievement. Though, I must admit, even then there were eccentric obscurantists who refused to admit the veracity of such a news item; for to them Everest was 'Kailash' and, as the abode of Shiv, unconquerable. The bonds between the boys and the teachers in the Mayo of those years were much closer. How else could it have been? There were a far lesser number of boys then. Each knew the other so well. For instance, when I appeared for my Senior Cambridge, we were only six boys in the class. There is no getting away from personal bonds in that kind of arithmetical intimacy. Of course, it is all different now. But then we are now scooping up soil from Mars.

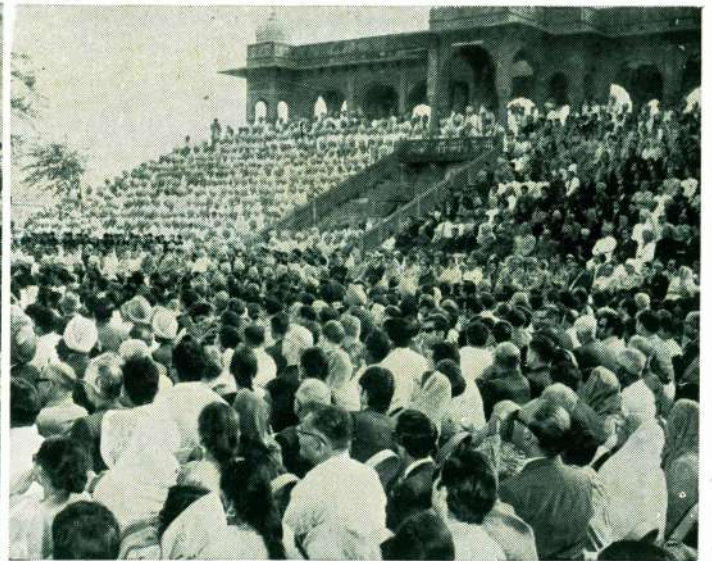
The tales are too numerous to recount and in any case they lose their relevance and sharpness of focus under the shroud of anonymity. One misses this in Mayo now. But then this is absent all around. The pace has quickened, demands are greater, accents have changed. Success has become the touchstone. Other qualities and attributes have become superfluties in this unrelenting last quarter of the twentieth century.

The sights; and what of the sights? The Polo Ground was where one often saw aircraft coming in to land and it was always a thrill to see the Mayo Squadron at Parade. Our trick ride was as good as any. Little "Sajjan Talai" (which name has continued to intrigue generations of boys with its origins lost in some distant dim past; whether it was in fact derived from St. John or not) was always a wondrous sight in the monsoon; bursting with fullness, specially when viewed from the Temple. Of the Temple, quite unreservedly and without hesitation, I am able to say that no where else is there a more beautiful temple than Mayo's. It gives such a feeling of space and air and light, and it is one temple where one actually feels peaceful. Our Prize Givings—what pageants they were! The boys in achkans and safas and the flowing gowns of the teachers; the Central Hall magnificently resplendent with glowering portraits on the walls; the rustle of silk and starch and the popping of flash bulbs. The end of the rainy season and the beginning of autumn when the grass would be cut and



***Prize — Giving in the Assembly Hall — 1947***

Chief Guest : Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, C-in-C, India



***Prize — Giving at the Bikaner Pavilion — 1973***

Chief Guest : Shri V. V. Giri, President of India

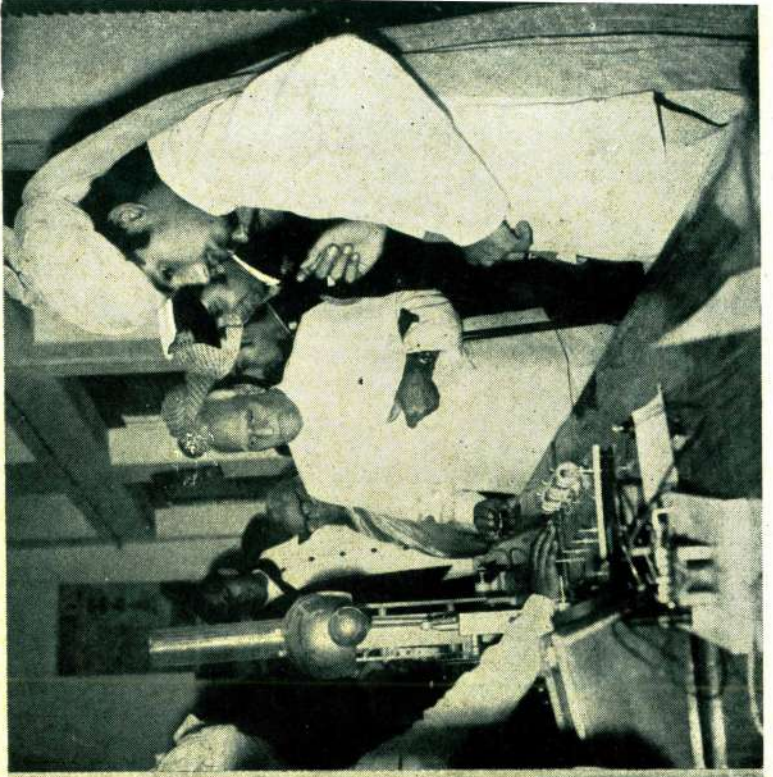
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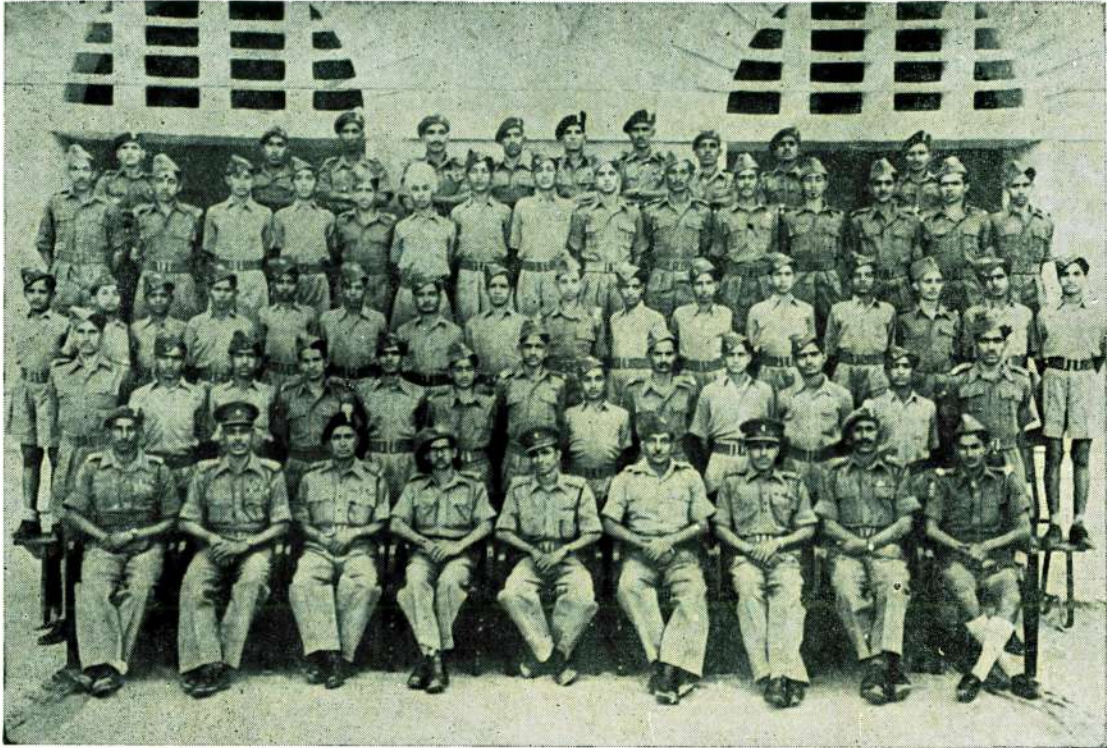
Dr. Rajendra Prashad — February 1951



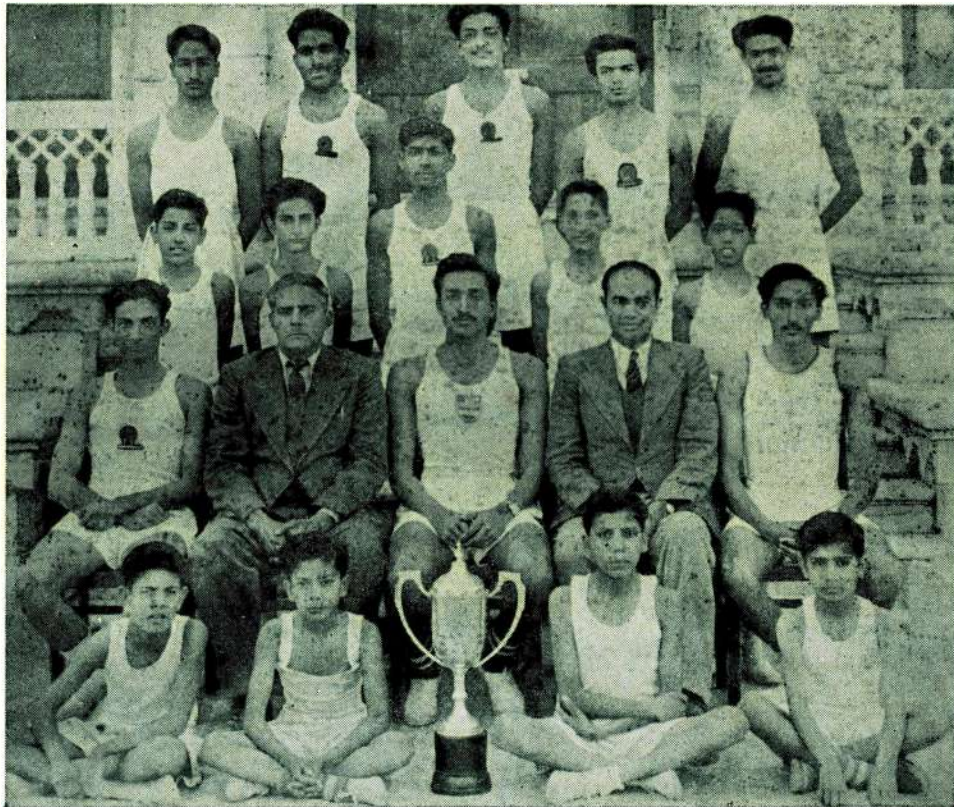
Dr. Zakir Hussain — February 1968



Shri V. V. Giri — February 1973



Mayo College Cadets at the 1st. Combined Public School N. C. C. Camp at Nasirabad, 1951



Mayo College Athletics team—winners of the Rajasthan Inter - School Championship, 1951

lie piled in golden heaps and it would have the fragrance of Mother Earth herself. There were beautiful trees between the Main Building and Central Ground then—no other structures. And to sit silently in an empty Bikaner Pavilion and watch the moon rise from behind the Principal's house—I wonder sometimes if there is time now for such an activity.

The bell, the school bell, is a sound which comes persistently back to memory. I do not think the Mayo bell has any particular musical quality absent elsewhere; but its tone was certainly demanding in the extreme. Insistent, clangorous, yet evocative. Then suddenly, the silence of brittle, clear, star-dusted nights of the generous compounds of Mayo with the shrill tremolo of cicadas rising up to meet the sky. The sound of pure, joyous, explosive energy at the end of the study period. The school as one: with a roar, barracking a rival team; the chatter of night owls in Kotah House; and, yes, believe me, the excruciatingly sentimental, tear-salt-tasting sound of flute from Sajjan Talai during monsoons. All this was Mayo.

And so the fifties—to Colvin House. For by then the college section had been abolished and the parochial housing systems based on geographical origins were also coming to an end. Rude modernity knocked hard on our doors, but it made no difference to the ancient loos.

I was to leave Mayo soon thereafter. It was then that practical considerations led to a pooling together of Houses and meals, and old Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Tonk Houses became, to our mind, a faceless, abbreviated JBT. We were just about a hundred boys in school then but still the numbers system came and all of us became the proud appendage of some numerical digit. If I remember right, it was in these years that the Mayoor first made its appearance. The Museum came into being under Mr. Chatterjee's inspiration, and Kirit of Tripura was amongst the first to donate. Dan Malji's stature amongst us boys was as tall as that of the College tower. So that when under his guidance we toiled over the open-air map, we felt that, perhaps, along with him we too were leaving behind something permanent in the school. NCC came to the school then and was instantly popular for the glamour of its uniform and there was quite a scramble to join. To be admitted was a distinction, to wear the uniform a status symbol. The First Asian Games were held then in Delhi. They were a great visual feast and a boy just out from Mayo represented India in the 400 meters relay. So they became our Games. I remember still how much a hero tiny Mahmoud Namdjou of Iran became to the boys; and weight-lifting and body-building, for those who were so endowed, became the ultimate aim in life. But things were being shaken, dim corners which had comfortably collected dust for years were being swept clean and windows opened. Change now came, not gently, but like a sudden monsoon torrent; muddy and full and not to be contained. The gentle, leisurely pace of an almost rural, old-worldly, charming and eccentric Mayo was altered forever. Hereafter, time came to be reckoned not by the rising and setting of the sun, but by an insistent clock eating up the minutes and demanding to know the value of each bite. My time in school came to an end.

What did the school attempt to make us into ? And how was the Mayo of those years different from today's ? It is too complicated a question to submit to neatly tied up arguments. Education—for whom and how and with what purpose ? Then the basic, fundamental point : what is Education ? Does it have a social relevance or ought it not to ? Is it an absolute, a constant,

or a variable ? And the cliché: education is not information. Was it more applicable then or now ? I cannot even attempt to draw comparisons, or answer all these questions. I am neither equipped for them nor able to. What I do know is that Mayo, in our years with it, tried to instil in us a totality of concept. Book learning, simple curiosity, the desire and urge to experiment and to find out, to go beyond simple grades and to knock on the marvellous gates of the realm of knowledge, all these were part of that concept. Were we 'educated' thereafter ? I do not know. What did such a concept give ? It gave us the wherewithals with which we could, if we so wanted, attempt to know and to learn. It taught us to submit gracefully and, after a while, willingly to the needs of the many. It taught us the rugged values of a hard physical life and the validity of a transposed cliché is not lessened by Mayo's playgrounds not having contributed anything the likes of Waterloo. Does it sound grandiose when I say that the concept of the Renaissance Man did stir our aspirations ? The value-system was not bound by geographical limits; it had nothing as demeaning as racial origins or dependence. Truth and Integrity and Team Spirit and Honour are as much Indian and Rajasthani as Anglo-Saxon. The school attempted to make us cherish these values. It tried to instil them in us, for they are, in fact, ethical constants. That it may not have wholly succeeded is to state the obvious. It was a school founded by the Raj and run by the British for a large part of the time that I was there. The origins were, perhaps, not wholly altruistic ; but I think all of us, when we came out of school, by some queer alchemy came out as better Indians.

# THINKING MAKES IT SO

Vir Sanghvi

There is a famous though probably apocryphal anecdote about a group of American tourists who were being shown round Eton. "The buildings," their rather pompous guide announced, "are exactly the same as they were five hundred years ago." "I can see that," said one of the Americans. "And moreover," he added, noticing some arrogant schoolboys in tail-coats and top hats, "the students don't seem to have changed either." Perhaps the most re-assuring thing about Mayo is that such a story cannot be directed at it. It is not uncommon to find great schools that pride themselves so much on their heritage, history and tradition, that rather than use these as a basis from which to produce boys for the Nineteen Seventies, they continue to recreate the past and remain anachronisms in a rapidly changing society. Mayo, on the other hand, is more than the marble building and the Sunday Safas for temple : its most distinctive feature is a kind of life and awareness among the boys that is absent in most other schools.

Like many other Old Boys, I was more than a little put out by the many things that had changed since I left and wondered what had been wrong with the school in my time that such changes were deemed necessary. It was only after teaching here for a month or so that I realized that I was wrong in reacting in such a manner. One need worry about Mayo only if one finds it just as one had left it, preserved in the embalming fluid of its reputation. What makes Mayo the Great School that it is today is that it is alive. People at Mayo ( boys and staff ) do not blindly accept anything or sink into snobbish complacency; instead, they are forever questioning and revising and—most important—thinking.

"Think" is in fact a key word at Mayo. I remember vividly one of the first assemblies Mr. Das took at Mayo. He was upset about the callousness the boys displayed when it came to the upkeep of the campus—breaking furniture, crossing playing-fields, littering the grounds and the like. It would have been easy for him to have merely sermonized on how important it was to maintain such a lavish estate and how terrible the boys who did not realize this were. Instead he said that what was worrying was not that there were a few destructive elements in the school; what troubled him was that the rest of the school did not take it upon themselves to restrain these destructive elements. What Mayo needed, he said, was intelligent, sensible and powerful public opinion. It was vital that people should think out matters for themselves and realize that vandalism had to be stopped. The pressure must come from within the student community itself, not from above.

I mention this incident because it illustrates what makes Mayo different. While we are good at a wide variety of sports and regularly produce excellent examination results, it is not that which makes Mayo a great school; there are places with stronger hockey teams and more first divisioners in the Higher Secondary. What distinguishes a Mayo Boy is his capacity to think sensibly and rationally.



That combined with the Rajput tradition of modesty and respect gives him a certain polish that is essentially different from the flamboyant and snobbish arrogance that one finds in the products of those Public Schools that are pervaded by a complacent stalesst hat their Old Boys carry to the outside world.

In this respect it is worth looking at two of the institutions we have at Mayo. "Mayoor", the school journal, is quite unlike the usual Public School weekly. Instead of the Old Boy-Charlie-is-happy-and-playing-golf-at-the-club-and-we-won-a-super-match-last-week trivia that such weeklies churn out with a horrific regularity, the last two issues of the "Mayoor" have had articles analyzing and criticizing the school's punishment system, exploring life in the Rajasthan villages and suggesting changes in the Middle Houses. All of which suggests that people in Mayo have been thinking. Similarly the school has a Conclave that draws its representatives from the boys, the staff, the staff wives, the servants, the clerical staff and the House Masters. Unlike other schools the Conclave does not degenerate into the Principal's fan club where the big white chief patronizes everyone and magnanimously accedes to the Conclave request that cows be stopped from going across the playing fields. In fact, the Principal is not even the chairman, a boy is, and it is this boy who runs the proceedings. In its last two sessions, the Conclave has liberalized the short-hair rules, allowed flared trousers, criticized the present pocket-money system, had fences built where they were needed, turned down a suggestion that all boys be allowed to wear trousers, looked into the provision of sweet water facilities for the servants and refused to abolish punishment for those on Red Cards. The decisions are of a wide and general nature and by the significant character of the issues the Conclave handles and the moderate and balanced nature of the conclusions, one can see how the school trains boys to think clearly and make decisions for themselves.

It is therefore only fitting that Old Boys returning for the Centenary Celebrations should be a little surprised at the changes that have taken place since their time. The only thing that remains the same at Mayo is that its products remain sensible, polished, accomplished and decent people. This is why as we, the Old Boys, celebrate the end of the First Hundred years, every one at Mayo is busy preparing for the next Century.

# THE OLD AND THE NEW ROUTINE

S. Bhaduri and Ruchir Joshi

The daily routine of Mayo College has always mattered a great deal to the people living and working in the College. But this daily routine has not been the same throughout the hundred and one years of the existence of the College. The current daily routine of the College was introduced in 1954, and it is different from the daily routine the College followed till 1954 from since 1876, the year the College was started. A reliable account of the old daily routine of the College is available in a College record of 1903. A comparison of the old and the new routine, it has been thought, might be interesting; and therefore such a comparison is given below.

In the good old days, for a boy in Mayo College the day started at quarter past six in the morning. For the present students the day begins at quarter to six every morning. The present Mayo Collegian may in this respect be envious of those gone before him. In the good old days, a boy would wake up at quarter past six in the morning and with the help of his servants dress up and present himself on the P. T. ground by seven o'clock. There the roll was called out by the monitors. Then for half an hour he would exercise with the rest of the school. By that time the sun would be well above the eastern horizon, and the boy would return to his House and go to the common-room for an hour's study, under the watchful eye of the Motamid. (Motamids were appointed by the state, and their duties were to look after the interior economy of their respective boarding-houses and to make a circuit of the boy's room twice during the night.) If the boy received permission, he could study in his own room. By nine in the morning his servants would make his bathroom ready, and the boy would take his bath and go for his breakfast. He would have an hour's time to fix himself up, and then proceed to class exactly at ten o'clock.

No wonder the present-day Mayo boy is envious of those gone ahead of him. In summer he arises at quarter to six every morning; and in winter at quarter past six every morning, while the others in Ajmer sleep snugly in their beds. He creeps to the P. T. ground, in his games kit, half smothered in sleep. In winter it is still dark as he queues up at the mess for a cup of cocoa or coffee-flavoured milk. He does his exercise and returns to the House. Then there are queues before the bathing cubicles, and he awaits his turn to wet himself under the tap. (There are buckets filled with hot water in winter.) Soon he has to be in the study-hall for a forty-minute prep.

For a boy in the College before 1954, the College hours were from ten in the morning to one in the afternoon. Each period was of an hour's duration. At one o'clock the boy would return to his House, relax and have lunch till two o'clock in the afternoon. There would be classes in the afternoon for two more hours till four o'clock. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, the duration of the classes would be from ten in the morning till half past one in the afternoon. And the periods were forty-five minutes each. About quarter past four he would mount one of his ponies and proceed to the polo ground (or to whatever game he played) and exert himself with all his Rajput strength,

valour, courage and skill for an hour and a half. He would then return to the House, tired from his game. The next hour he would spend leisurely at his evening wash and dinner. He would sit down to work by half past seven in the evening, and by half past eight at night he would be free to go to bed or do as he chose. Thus he spent the days in the Mayo Campus, with three hours leisure every day, in between meals, since the day started at seven every morning. He was strictly prohibited from visiting other Houses and kept himself to his own House.

But for the present-day student matters are different. After forty-five minutes of morning prep, the boy goes and attends the first period which commences at twenty minutes to eight every morning. Each period is of forty-minutes duration. After the first period he runs back to his Mess (there is a Senior and a Junior Mess) for breakfast. After gobbling up the breakfast, he hurries back to College for the assembly. After assembly, classes commence at ten minutes past nine and continue till half past one in the afternoon. He has to attend seven periods of lessons. After this he is back in the mess for lunch. After lunch he is free (if not punished with Extra School) till four in the afternoon (for the Junior Houses) or five in the evening (for the Senior Houses) Then he has an hour of games. Tea is served for the Junior Houses at five in the evening (after the games) and at half past four (before the games) for the Senior Houses. At exactly ten minutes to seven everybody reports for either the temple service or Contemplation. After this comes dinner. At exactly quarter to eight the bell rings for the evening prep.

For the Junior Houses the evening prep is just for an hour; and for the Senior Houses its duration is for an hour and a half. By quarter to ten at night the lights must be off in all the dormitories in every House.

For those gone before, on Sundays the boy had no work; whereas a present-day Mayo boy is free on Sunday morning, but in the evening the routine for him is the same as on the regular week-days. Boys in those good old days had invariably to wear 'native dress', similar to what their forefathers wore; wearing English clothes was forbidden. But there has been a change in this too. A present Mayo boy wears grey shorts and a white shirt and black shoes (or sandals) and school stockings. The boys in the senior classes are allowed to wear trousers. But on Sundays they have to wear a 'safa' in keeping with an old Mayo College tradition.

# THE CAMPUS

## An Account of Its Development

Ruchir Joshi

A little over a hundred years ago, the outer boundaries of the Ajmer City ended two miles away from Madar Hill, that rose above the green forests that surrounded it. This area became earmarked for the newest addition to the Chiefs' Colleges. This school, for the elite princes of Rajputana, was to be called 'The Mayo College' after His Late Excellency the Viceroy of India, the Earl of Mayo and Sudbury, Richard Southwell Bourke.

So the hill was deprived of its privacy, when about eight hundred yards away, people began cutting into the forests, clearing the trees and digging pits for foundations; pulling roads through the forests to the city, to the Nasirabad Cantonment, and to the Jaipur Highway.

The first Houses to be begun were the Udaipur and Jaipur Residences. And then others began coming up. In the school's first Annual Report, that of 1876-77, Sir Oliver St. John, the Principal, states :—

"The following buildings are now complete :—

The Principal's House	The Oodeypore Residence
The Headmaster's House	The Jodhpore Residence
The Ajmere Residence	The Ulwar Residence
The Jeypore Residence	The Bhurtpore Residence
	The Bikanir Residence

and the Tonk Residence. The Jhullawad Residence is in hand. There seems some hope of the Main Building being commenced."

In 1877, Major Mant gave in the drawings for a toned down main building "more in accordance with the finances available at the college and our actual needs." Mr. Brassington was appointed the Engineer, and the foundation-stone was laid on the 5th of January, 1878, by Sir. Alfred Lyall. Thus the building, which first strikes the eye when one enters the school campus, was begun. The building was to have thin bands of black running across the white marble; but now these bands of black are seen only if one looks for them. As one comes down the straight road which leads to the Collegé from the city, the first thing that strikes one's eye is the red Alwar Gate with its two columns stretching up to well above elephant height. The gate frames a fairy tale building of white marble, which upon close inspection reveals an interesting mixture of styles. The building

has two domes like Hindu temple domes, Rajput arches, 'onion' domes, and, behind them all, a clock-tower which has a slight resemblance to the Big Ben. If you bypass the building and turn right, you come upon a brown stone, sand-coloured, squat, square building. This is the Jhalawar House, which was completed in 1879. The 'ghost-house' of the College now appropriately houses the Museum. If you go south along the road from there you soon come to the Udaipur House, which was one of the first Houses to come up (1876). It bears a striking resemblance to Ajmer House and has one of the best gardens on the campus.

Suddenly the four hundred acre area became full of life and activity. Princes played polo and other games on the many playing-fields; heirs-apparent and rulers came to the school, each with his entourage of scores of servants. Roads curved from the Houses to the Main Building. The school, covering this large area, though secluded from the city, was still close enough to be called 'Mayo College Ajmer'.

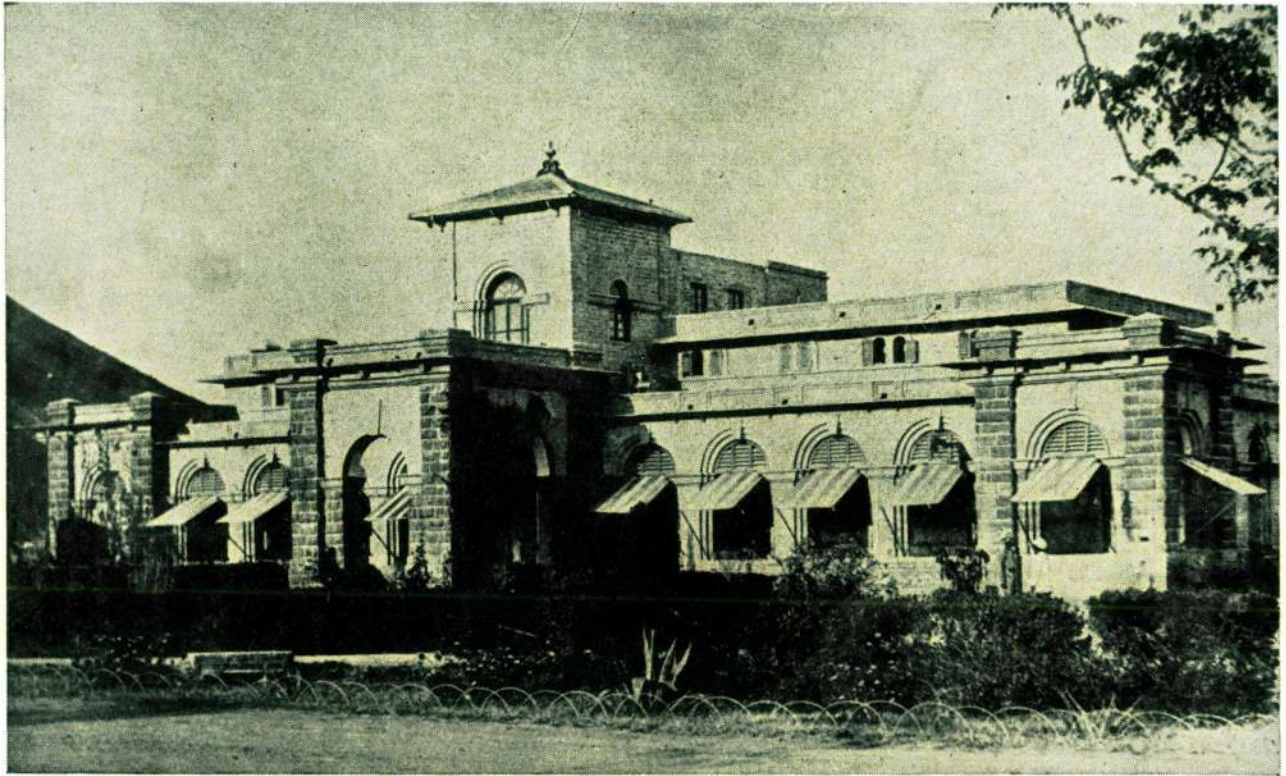
Ajmer House is different from Udaipur House in only one way, and that is that it has two wings jutting out from its main body which once, [not long ago, were lovely balconies. But the demands of time are ineluctable.....

Next to Ajmer House is a large square building with four massive domes and a large central court-yard; in fact, there is more courtyard than building. This is the Kotah House which was begun in 1880. It has had various improvements made upon it as have most of the other Houses on the campus.

The Main Building was completed in 1885. It, however, was not as we see it today. It was only its West Wing with the clock-tower that was by then built. The platform joining the West and East Wings of the building, and the East Wing were added later in 1909. The Main Building was inaugurated by Lord Dufferin on the 7th of November, 1885. It was around this time that the long postponed Alwar Gate was completed. But two beams in it were soon found to be defective, and immediate repair work had to be carried out.

Stables and servants' houses were constructed at the Maharajas' own cost. The servants quarters were situated behind the Houses, and the stables between Colvin House and the Principal's House. In 1903, Mr. Waddington took over the Principalship of the school. By then not only had the campus filled up, but repair work on the buildings had already begun. In 1904, Alwar House had its capacity increased. Also, it was felt that a pavilion on the Central Ground was 'a desideratum'. The Maharaja of Bikaner provided for such a building to be constructed in a style in keeping with the fine buildings of the 'park'. Sir Swinton Jacob designed this beautiful and rather 'fragile' building. Now one is told not to lean on the ornamental red sandstone railings, because they are unsafe. The view from the Bikaner Pavilion is one of the grandest and most imposing in Mayo. The cricket ground is in the foreground and all the Senior Houses behind and Madar Hill, the solid anchor of any Mayo scene, rises from further back. The Pavilion was completed by 1906.

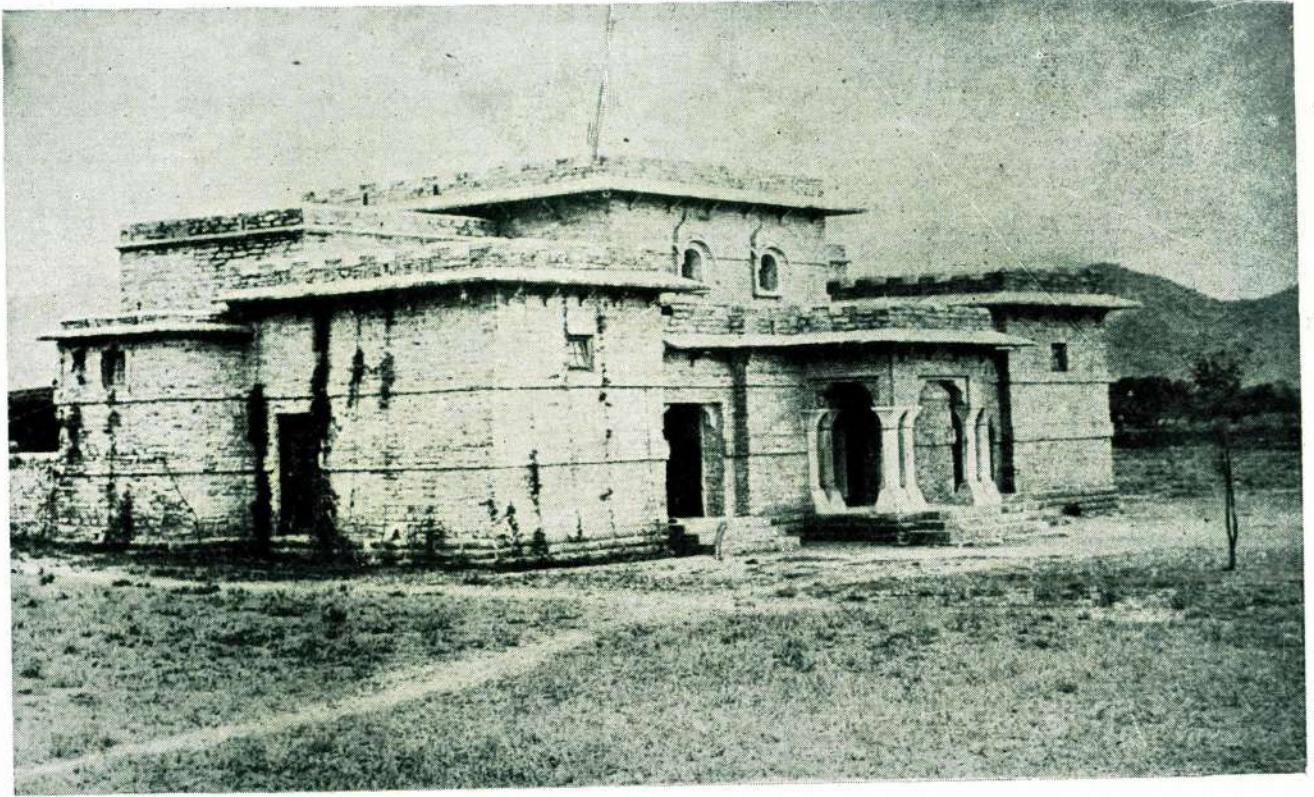
The need for new classrooms was felt in 1906, as the school became more 'catholic' in its admission policy. And so the construction of the East Wing of the Main Building was begun that year.



*Principal's House — 1882*



*Principal's House — 1975*



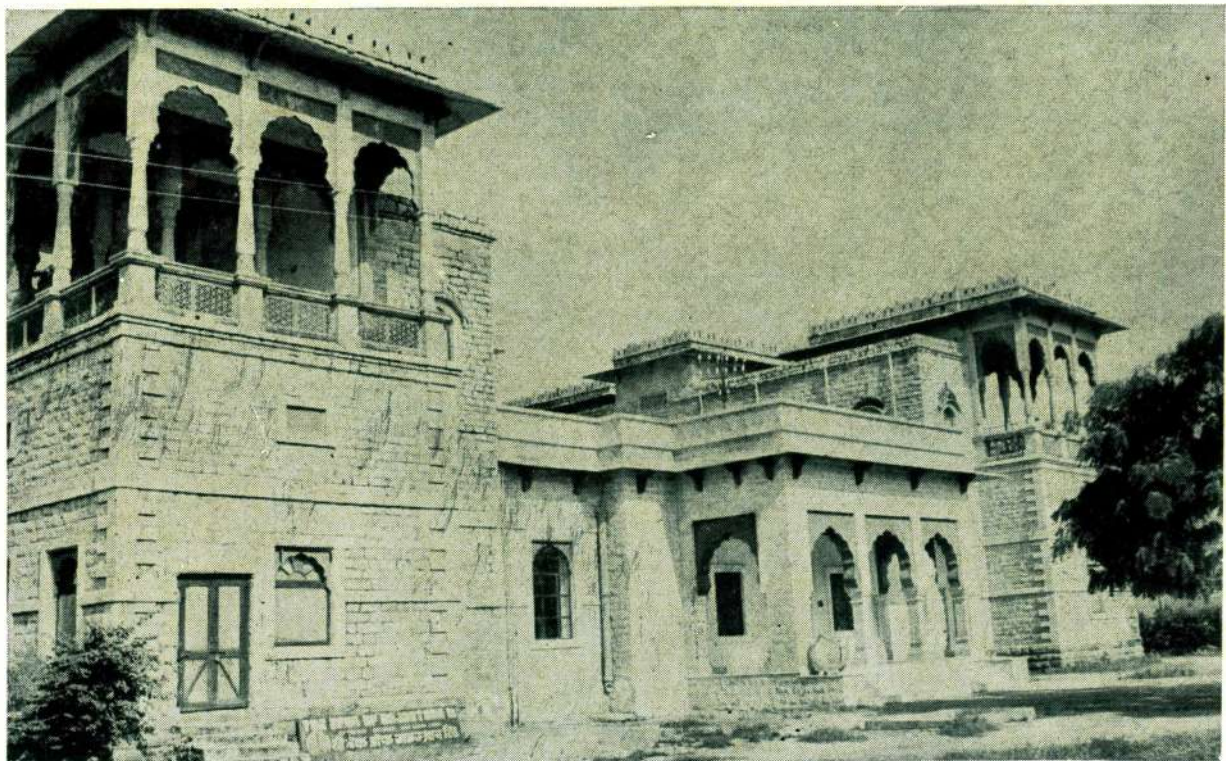
*Bharatpur House — 1882*



*Bharatpur House — 1975*



*Jhalawar House ( Museum ) — West View : Constructed in 1882*

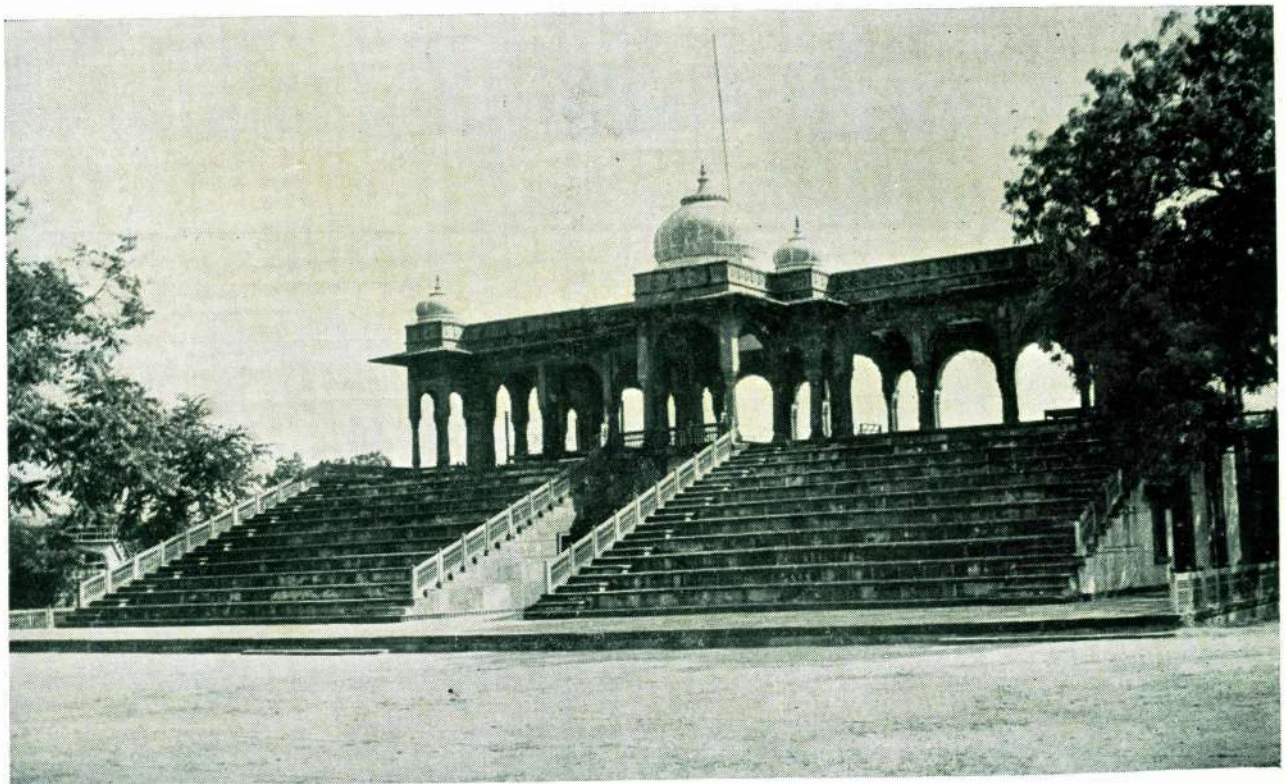


*Jhalawar House — East View : With the New Art School added in 1975*





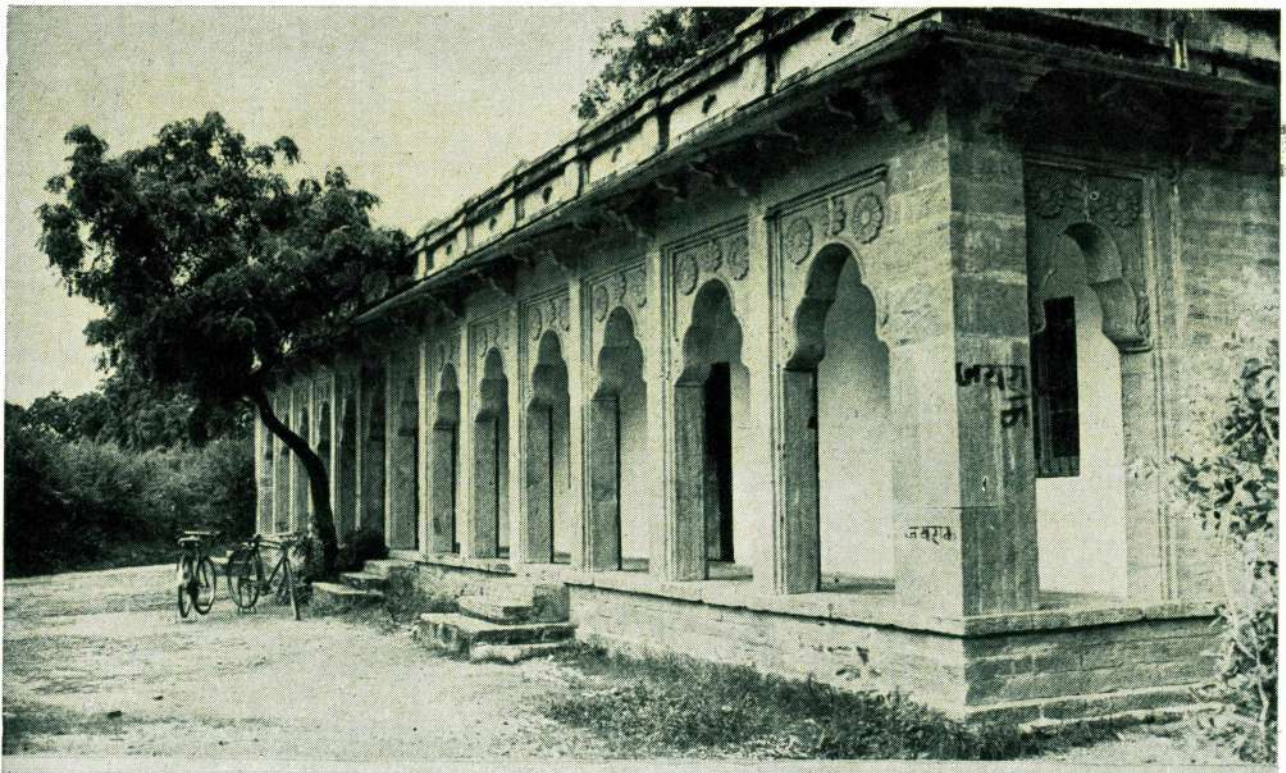
*Alwar House : Constructed in 1882*



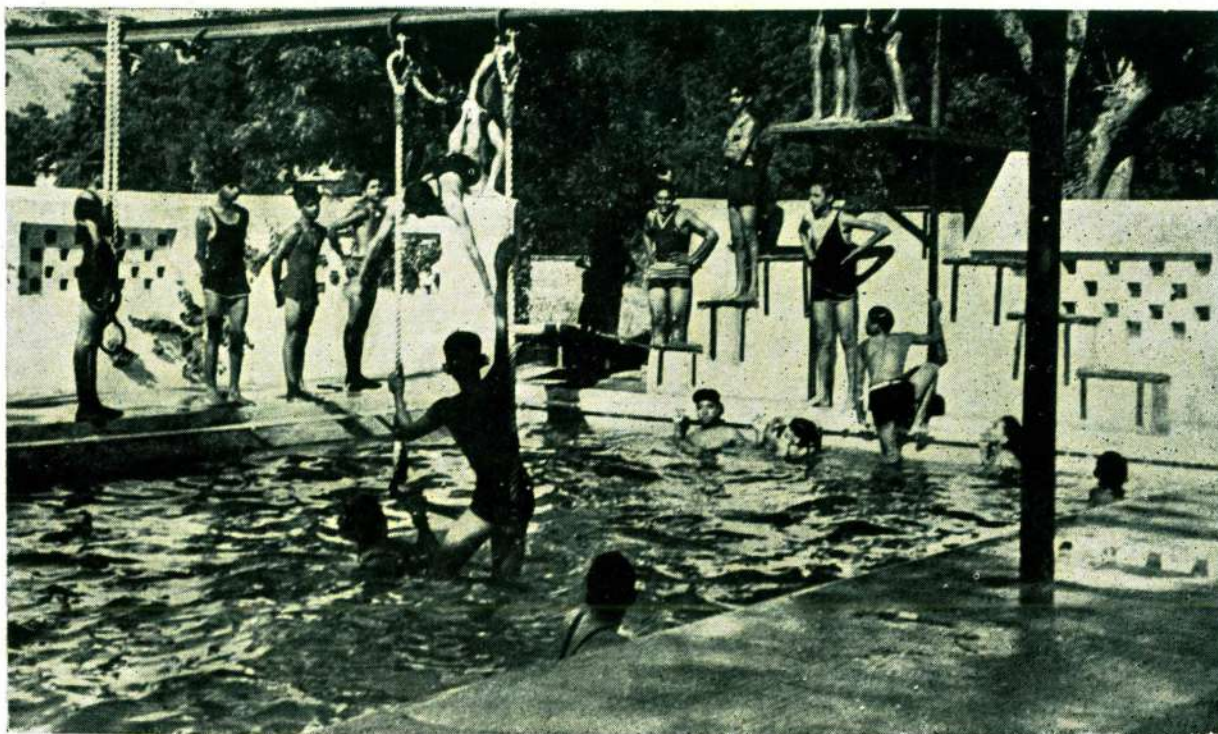
*Bikaner Pavilion & Guest House : Constructed in 1905*



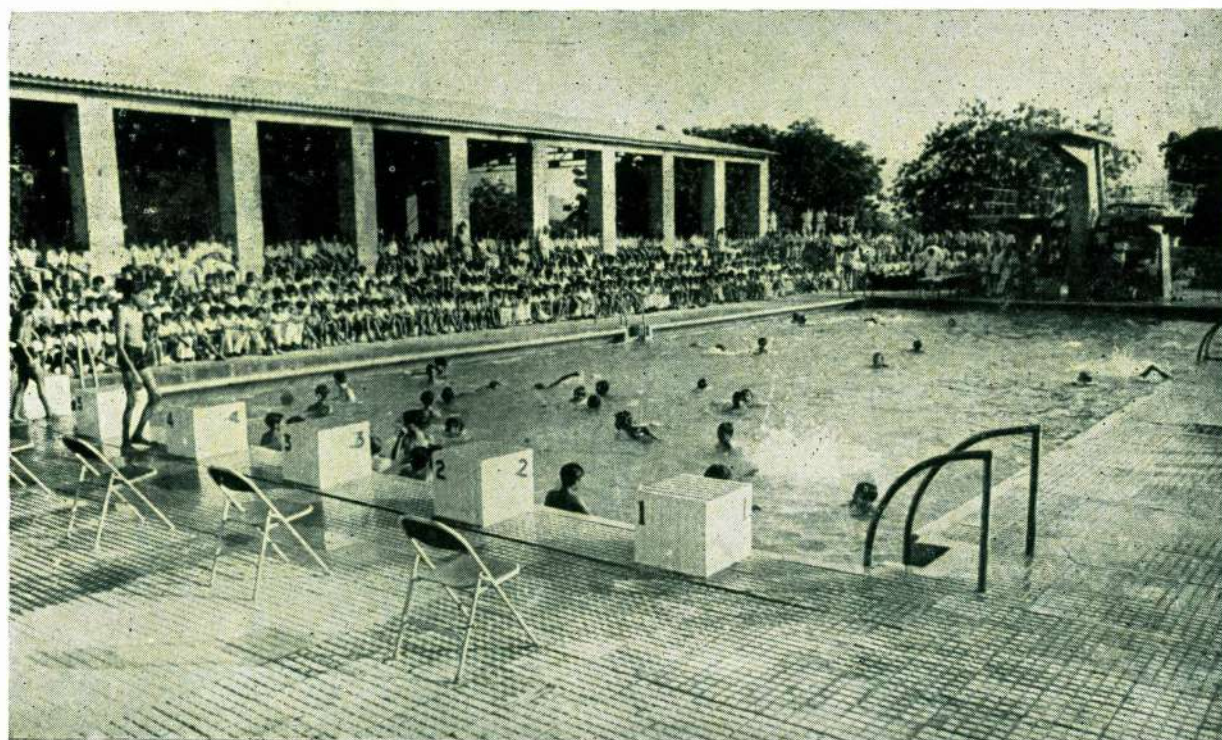
*Stow Club*



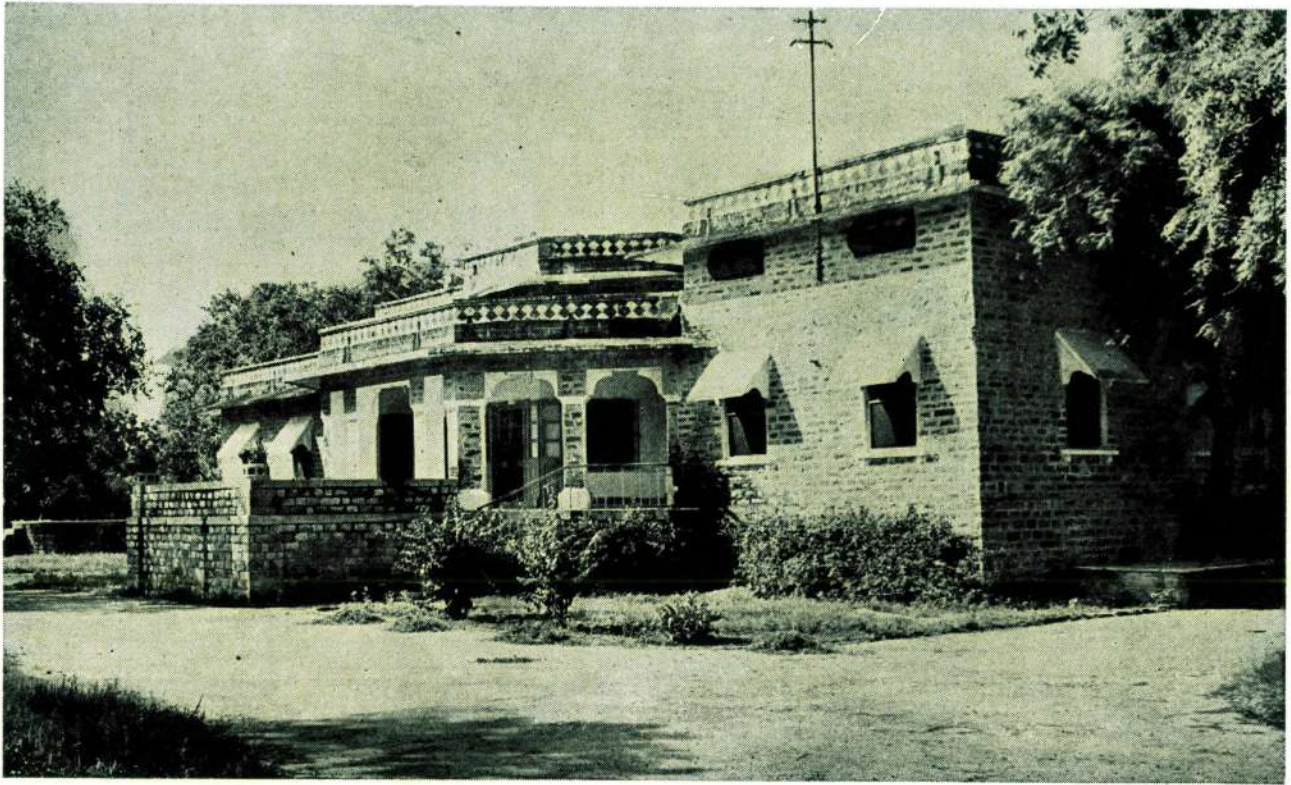
*Workshop*



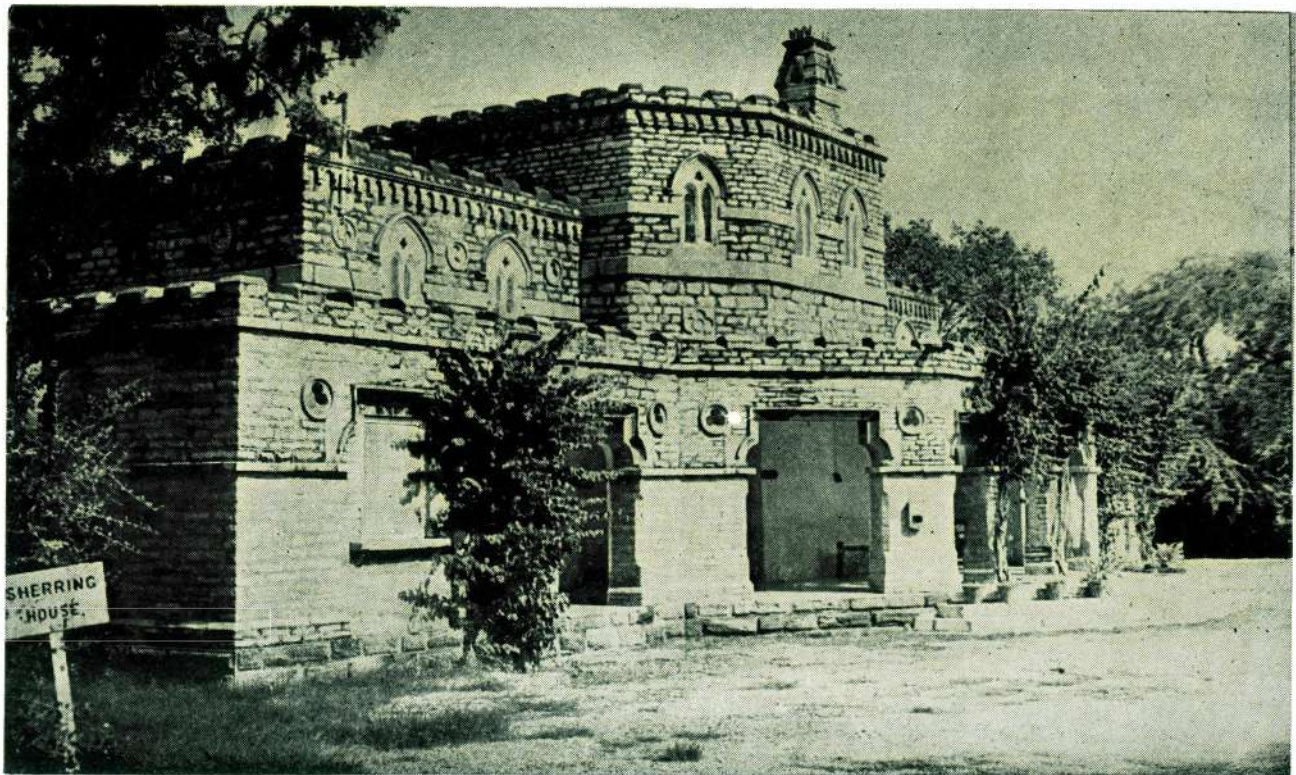
Old Swimming Pool : Photo taken in 1944



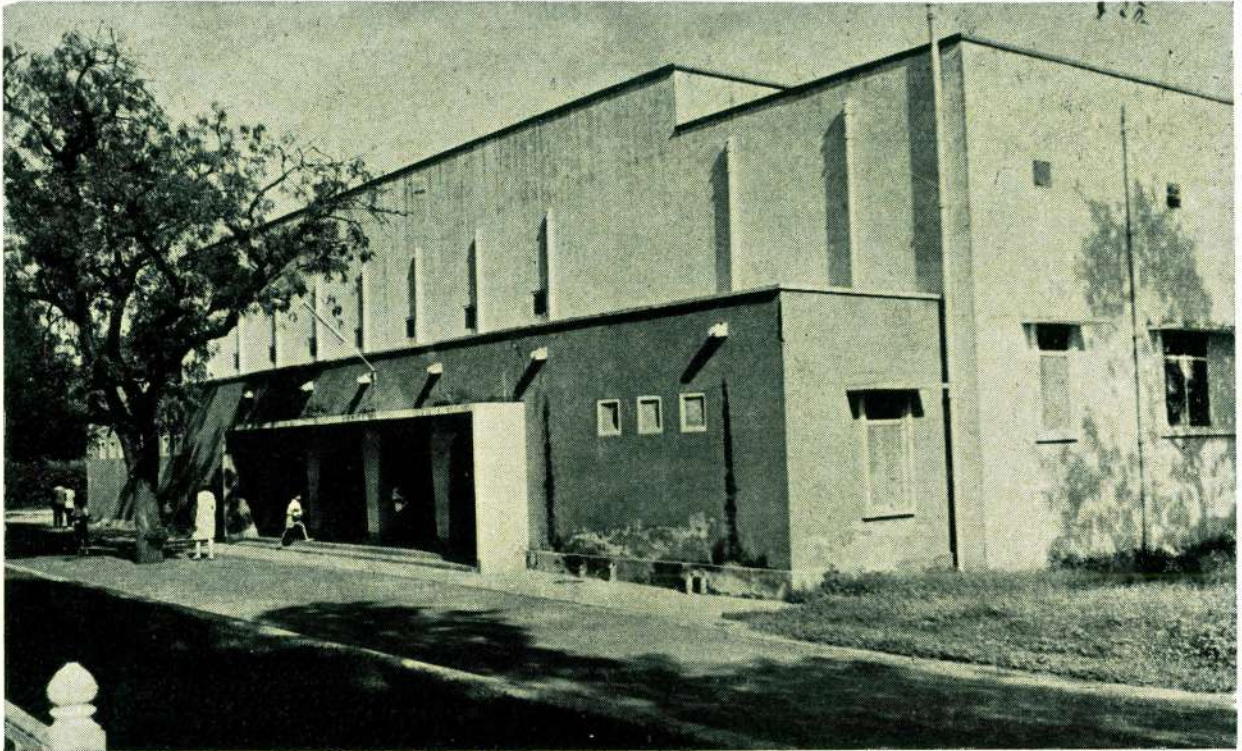
Gibson Swimming Pool : Constructed in 1958



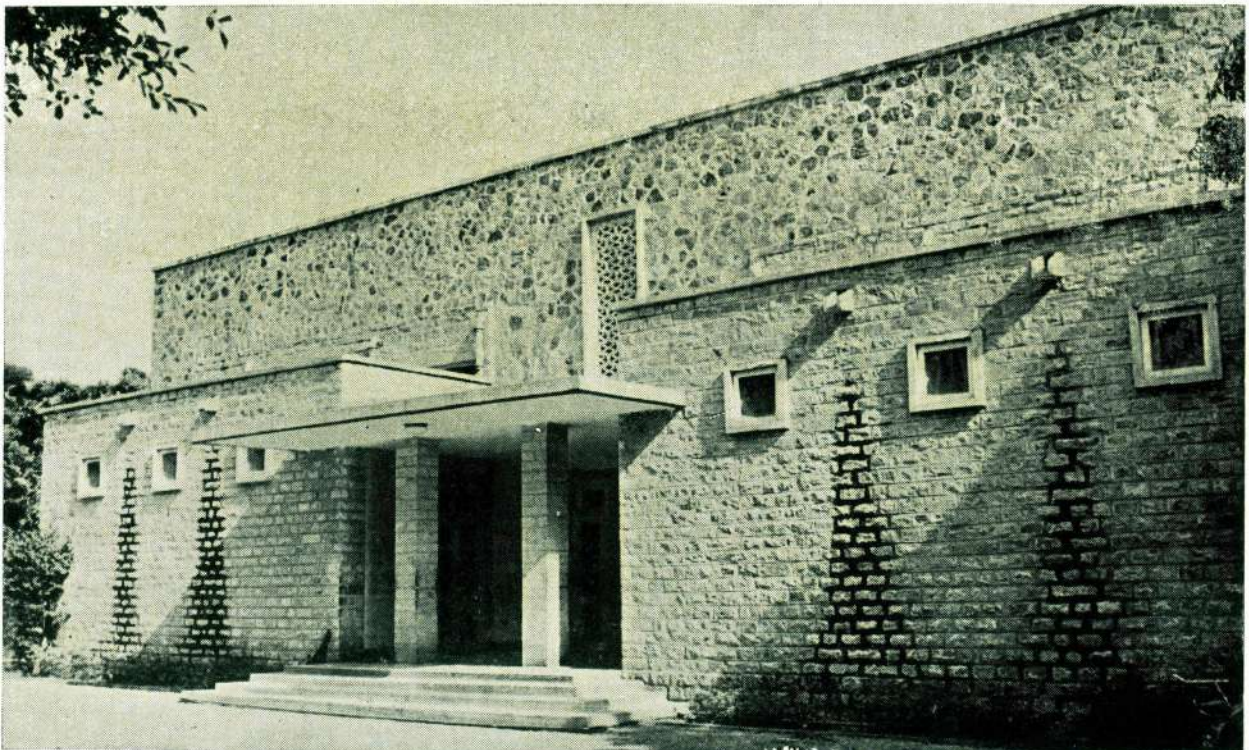
*New Jodhpur House*



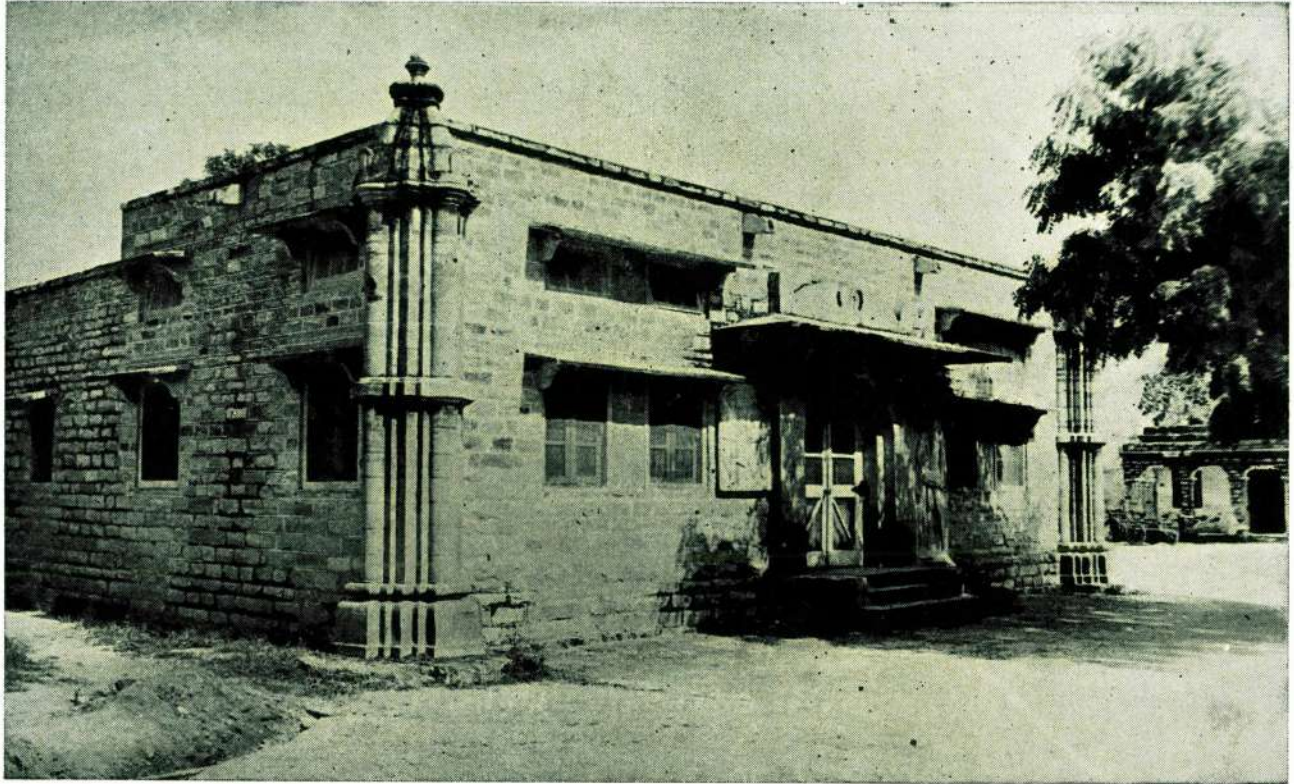
*Sherring House*



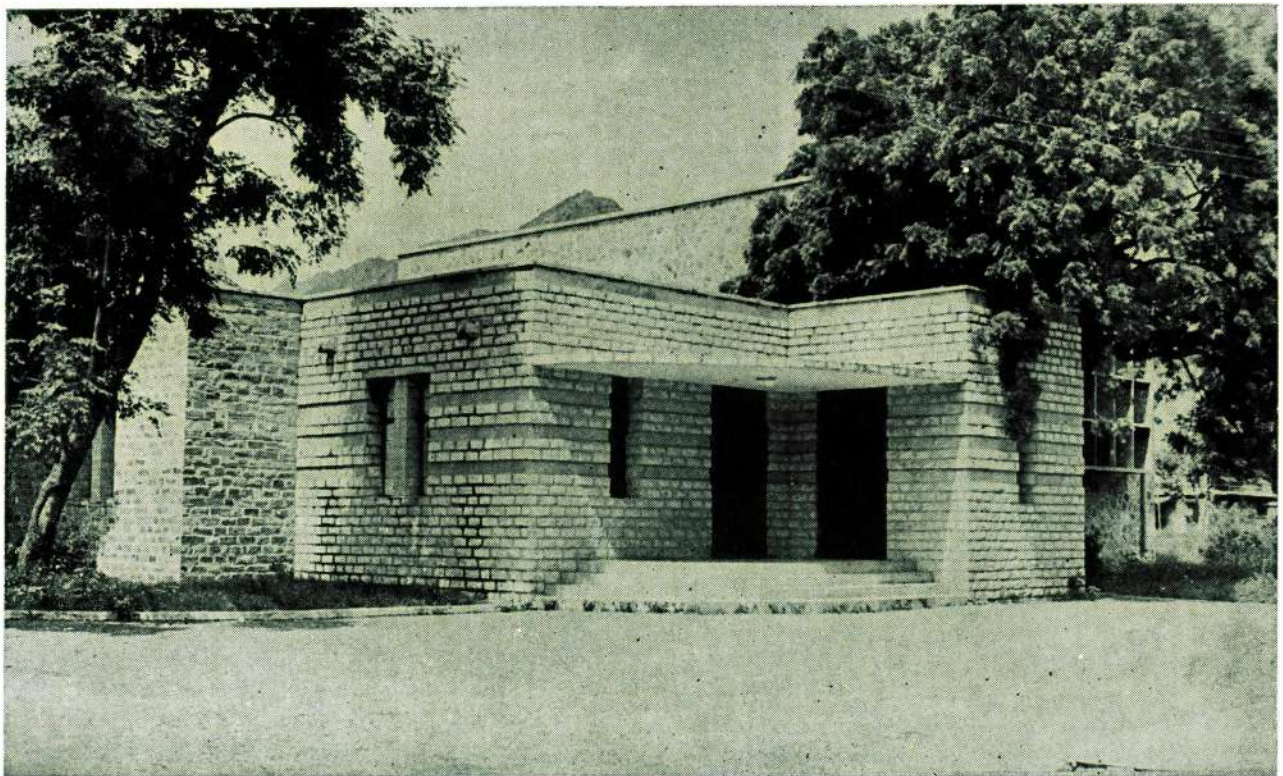
*Senior Dining Hall : Constructed in 1958*



*Junior Dining Hall : Constructed in 1963*



*Music School ; Remodelled in 1958*



*Library ; Constructed in 1965*

and was completed in 1909. The campus grounds were 'few' before; but now a lot of new area was turfed. In 1910, Mr. Waddington writes about the use of a lakh of rupees donated to the school by His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. "With the approval of His Highness the donation will be used to purchase additional land for the college park ( campus ) to prevent the encroachments of insanitary suburbs of the city."

The Kotah Sanitorium was completed by 1910; and the Hathwa House, later to become 'New Jodhpur House', was also completed. The Maharaja of Kashmir had a House built for the students of his state. In 1912, the building ~~space~~ continuing, a House was built named after Sir Elliot Colvin, the Agent to the Governor General for Western India. He donated a sum of money, and the College supplied the rest. The total cost of the building came to a mere seventy-two thousand rupees. But the Colvin House is one of the most beautiful buildings on the campus. This House is secluded, shaped like an 'E' and gives, simultaneously, an effect of solidity and grace. Colvin House was one of the first Houses to be electrified. In fact, in 1923, to supply Mayo electricity, the Ajmer Electric Company constructed a separate sub-station. Now the vast empty spaces weren't empty any more; but, nevertheless, vast enough 'for aeroplanes to land'.

1934-35 is the next year of note, for the Fanshawe Squash Racquets Courts were added to the original three built by Colvin in 1912. The Temple was begun in 1933, and completed in 1935, at the crossing of the inner circular road and the main road from the Main Building to the Jaipur House. The same year Jodhpur House had its new wing constructed, opposite the old one to form an interesting comparison of styles. Waddington and Madden Grounds were turfed; and the former is still the pride of the school for it is the best football ground in Ajmer. In 1937 the new wing of the cramped Jaipur House was completed; and the idea of constructing a gymnasium near the Udaipur Ground, with the Maharaja of Tehri Garhwal donating the cost, became a reality in 1942. This now lies in nostalgic ruin next to the basketball courts.

Around the late nineteen thirties the boarding-house system began to change as servants were disallowed and the boys were grouped in Houses according to age and not state. The Indian staff also got some attention when six out of eight planned staff houses were constructed in 1942. It was in 1943 that the whittling down of the campus began. Pieces of land behind the Temple and adjacent to the Alwar Gate were disposed of. In 1947, on India becoming independent, the College was transformed from a Chiefs' College to a Public School. And so a lot of the houses began to be used for the best purposes. The Udaipur House was turned into a hospital with ten beds. It was at this time that the College appointed Mr. S. L. Sehgal as Bursar. He was later to be instrumental in adding most of the modern buildings on the campus.

The Metal Workshop was built in 1949, and the Science Block added to. It was in 1954 that a Central Mess was run at the pavilion and the need for two new mess halls, a swimming pool, and a new class-room block to accommodate the fast growing number of students, was felt. 1953-63 was the great building period when Rajasthan House, the New Swimming-Pool, the New Class-room Block and the Central and Junior Messes were constructed. These had to be made in a limited area because the original Mayo 'park' had been cut down quite a bit. However, under the guidance of Mr. Sehgal these buildings were executed. The New Swimming-

pool cost a colossal Rs. 1,12,600/-. The new wing of Ajmer House was built in 1959. In 1963 the new block of Bharatpur House was completed; and in 1965 the Library was constructed.

Now the shape of the campus begins to become familiar and the curious conglomeration of styles understandable. The roads had street lights installed in 1967; and that added the final touch in making the campus look like a city.

The largest dormitory in the school, that in Ajmer House, was added in 1966; and the 'new dorm' in B. T. House in 1969. Junior House was transferred from Kashmir House to a full-fledged Prep School beyond Waddington Ground. The New Block of Kashmir House was added in 1969. It was in 1972 that the last major independent construction took place in the shape of the Gymnasium adjacent to the New Swimming-pool, which was by then called the Gibson Pool.

Grounds have been sold off, polo and riding have ended long back, and the famous Alwar Gate is an old reminder amidst slums. The 'insanitary suburbs' of Ajmer City have surrounded and bypassed us. Now on the campus there is a third edition of the Prep School being created. The Art School is now in what used to be the Jhalawar House courtyard.

The campus has been re-sculptured by time, the 'functional' expansion of the Houses, and the growth of the city of Ajmer. It is more difficult than ever before to keep trespassers out of the campus. Mayo has in other and more desirable ways broken the barriers that cut it off from the world outside. An elite living in seclusion are no longer here; changes have come upon us. Our buildings and we have come upon change and have accepted it.



# THE CHANGING BOARDING-HOUSE SYSTEM

R. N. Chatterjee

Mayo College started in the Old Residency in 1875. The construction of the present Main Building started in 1878, and the school unit moved into it after its completion in 1885. During that decade a number of States undertook and completed the construction of Houses for the residence of their wards while they were studying in Mayo. One of these was Ajmer House for the boys of Ajmer-Merwara. Each boy was required to pay a sum of Rs. 50/- per annum for books, stationery and other miscellaneous items. There were no fees as such. The States concerned were responsible for the maintenance of these Houses, the running of their private messes, the appointment of guardians, tutors, servants, etc. The report of 1875-76, quoted in Mr. Stow's book, says, "The system of separate Boarding-Houses, though doubtless a necessary deference to Rajput prejudice, has many disadvantages as regards discipline and the promotion of friendly intercourse among the boys of different States. Habits of cleanliness and decorum combined with a proper feeling of self-reliance are difficult to instil into boys surrounded, during the whole time they are absent from study, by a set of dirty and obsequious servants."

Colvin House was added in the first decade of the Twentieth Century. Originally, it was intended to serve as a combined Boarding-House for the boys of those States which had no Houses of their own. However, when it was completed, it was actually used for housing and teaching those boys who were in three of the most junior classes. There was very little change in the pattern of housing, messing, etc. until about 1940.

In 1942, Jaipur House was thrown open to wards of all states as a Junior House. Jodhpur House soon followed suit and became an 'open' Senior House. It was not compulsory for all the boys to live together in these mixed Houses. Those who wished to continue living in their State Houses with their own private messes were allowed to do so. But many gradually saw the advantages of a mixed House, where the burden of all the necessary arrangements lay on the College. So in the next few years the College was gradually given the charge of running the State Houses, but the maintenance of the Houses continued to be the responsibility of the respective States.

In 1944 Udaipur House became an open Middle House. Kotah House and Ajmer House became Middle Houses in 1945, and Bikaner and Tonk Houses were made open Senior Houses. Alwar and Bharatpur Houses continued to be private residences and housed a few boys who refused to live in mixed Houses.

In 1946 the College changed over fully to a mixed Boarding-House system. Alwar and Bharatpur Houses also closed down as private residences. Some boys who could not reconcile themselves to this system left Mayo and joined institutions which still allowed private residences.

The Boarding-House set-up was now as follows : Jaipur House was the Junior House, Kotah House, Ajmer House and Udaipur House were the Middle Houses; and Jodhpur House, Bikaner House and Tonk House were the Senior Houses. Colvin House served as a Boarding-House for the College Section.

During these years there was a gradual reduction in the number of private servants, guardians, etc., permitted to live in the campus. Eventually, private servants and guardians were no longer allowed. However, some of them covertly stayed on and it took some years to root out the practice of keeping private servants.

So far, even in the mixed Boarding-Houses, the boys lived only in single rooms, or in rooms shared by two, or, at the most, three boys. Slowly every one saw the advantage of living in mixed Houses from the educational point of view, as well as from the point of view of administrative convenience and economy for the students. As this system grew to be accepted by the States, corporate living in dormitories became the order of the day. Walls between adjacent rooms were broken down to form larger dormitories for six to ten boys. Besides simplifying the administration further, it offered a richer educational experience by a more open give-and-take and the inter-mixing of boys from different States and regions. There were, however, still some restrictions on boys visiting other Houses. For this written permission by the authorities concerned was necessary.

In 1947 the States shook off the responsibility of maintaining the Boarding-Houses, as the running of these Houses was now centrally organised by the College. This increased the financial burden on the College. By this time the College had introduced the system of charging College fees, but the strain was becoming considerable. The College economy was further affected by the reorganisation of the States later on, as a result of which there was a gradual drop in the numbers on the College rolls.

In 1949 some of the Houses had to close down because of the fall in numbers. These were Ajmer, Kotah and Udaipur Houses. At the same time the College Section was closed, releasing Jhalawar House, where their classes were held, and also Colvin House where they resided. Ajmer and Kotah Houses were turned into staff quarters because all the staff were then being moved inside from the staff bungalows beyond Waddington Ground. Colvin House was later turned into a Senior House. Gradually, Udaipur House was turned into the Hospital, and Jhalawar House into the Museum.

There were no private servants now; but most of the ex-State servants were employed by the College. As such, the number of servants in the College was still very large, permitting the boys the luxury of having servants to do most of their daily chores like polishing their shoes, making their beds, getting their provisions from the stores, etc.

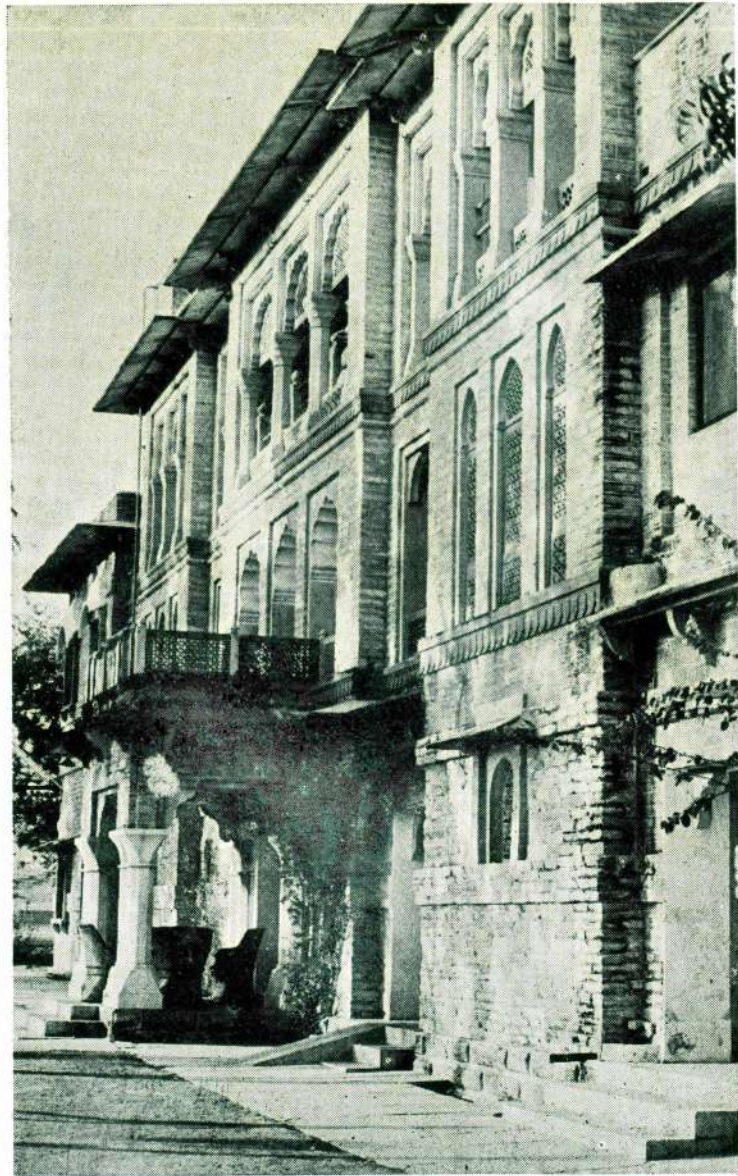
In 1952 Jaipur House was still the Junior House; but Jodhpur, Bikaner and Tonk were combined into one unit called J. B. T. House—a Senior House; Colvin House, was the other Senior House. So far each House had its own mess.

In 1954 a Central Mess was formed at the Bikaner Pavilion for the two Senior Houses, Colvin and J. B. T. Jaipur House had its own mess. The Prep School was on the ground floor;

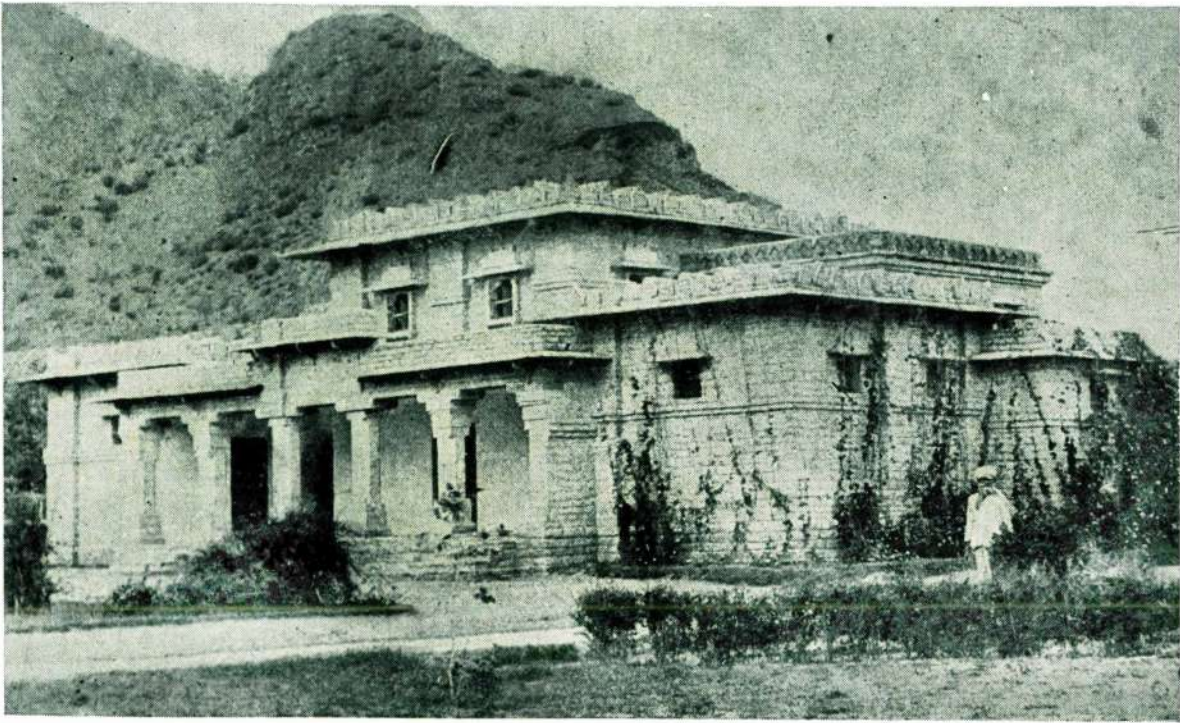


1882

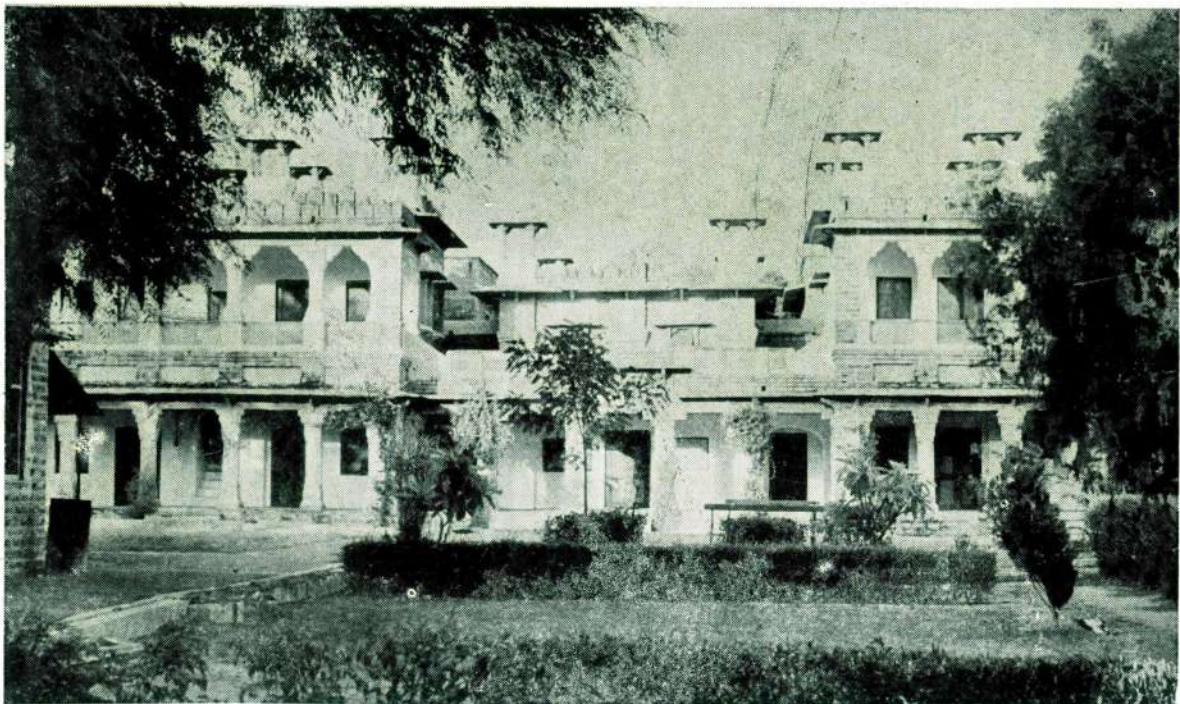
*Bikaner Senior  
Boarding House*



1975



*Tonk Senior Boarding House — 1882*



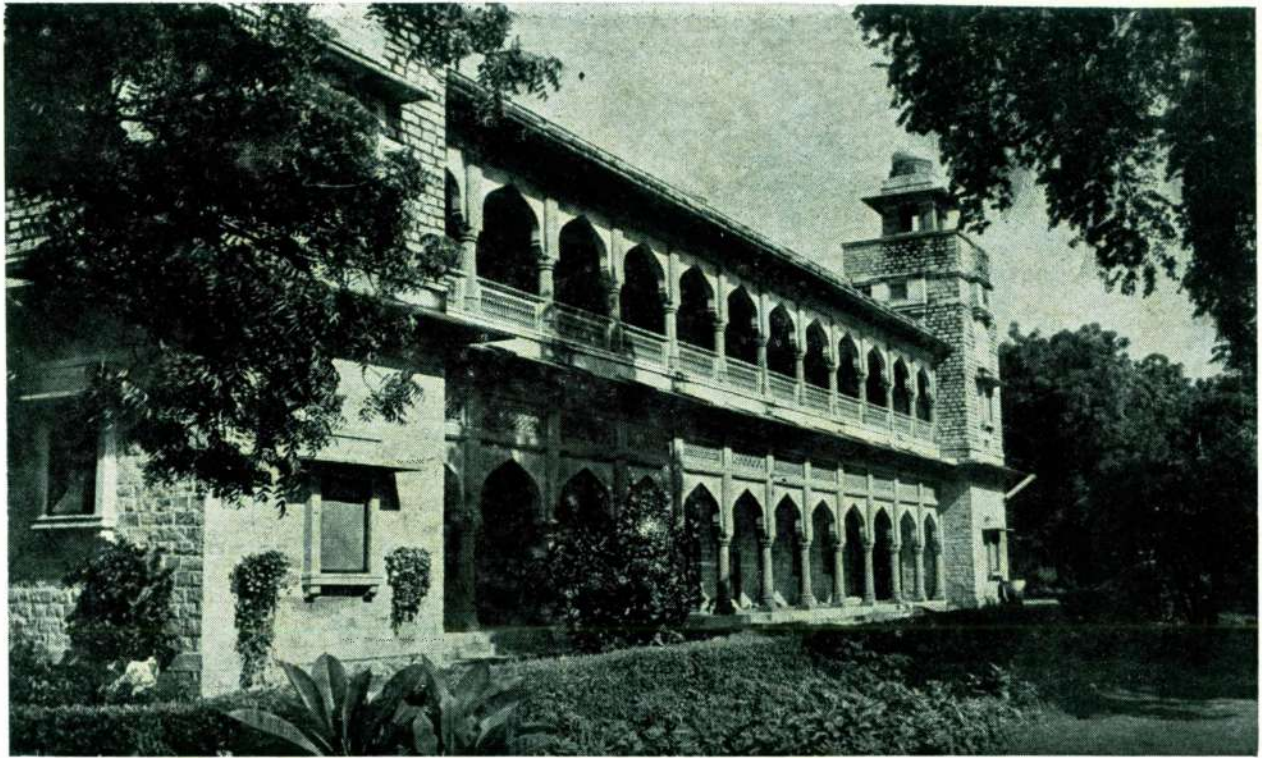
*Tonk Senior Boarding House — 1975*



*Udaipur House : School Hospital — Constructed in 1882*



*Ajmer Senior Boarding House — Constructed in 1882*



*Jodhpur Senior Boarding House — West Wing : Constructed in 1934*



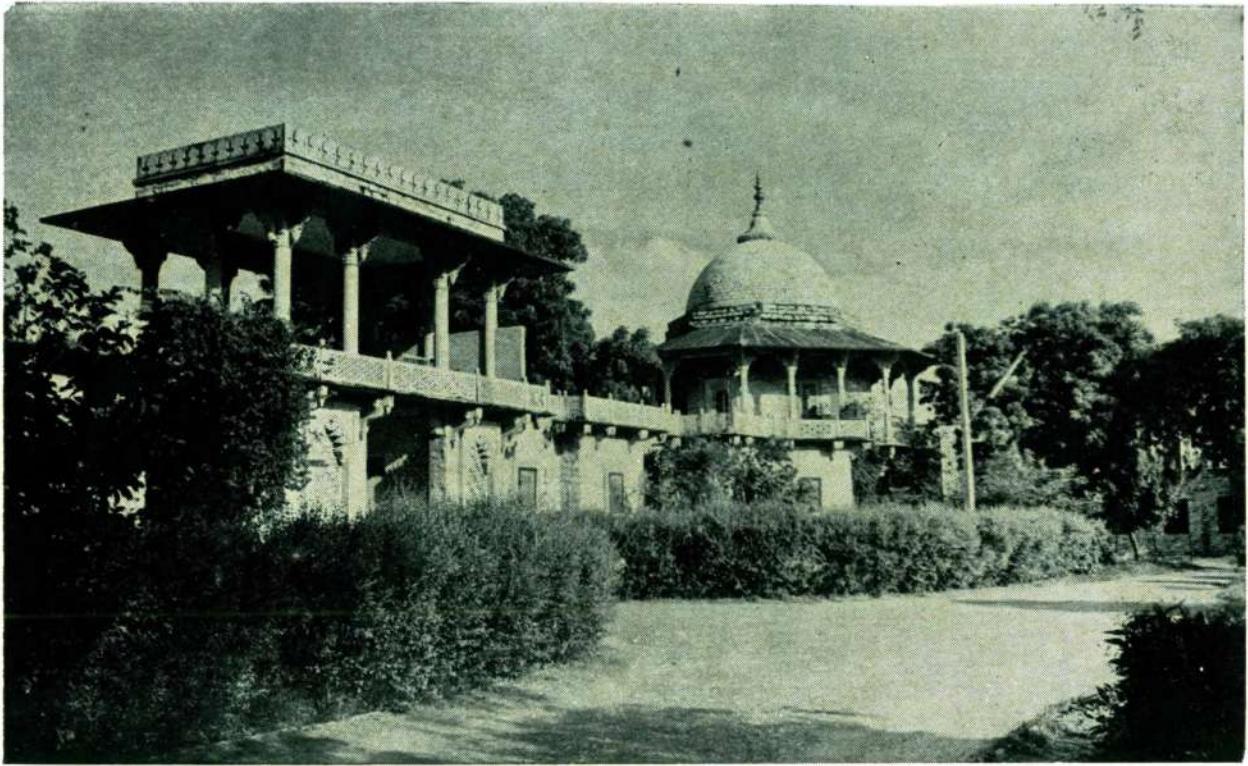
*Jodhpur Senior Boarding House — East Wing ; Constructed in 1882*



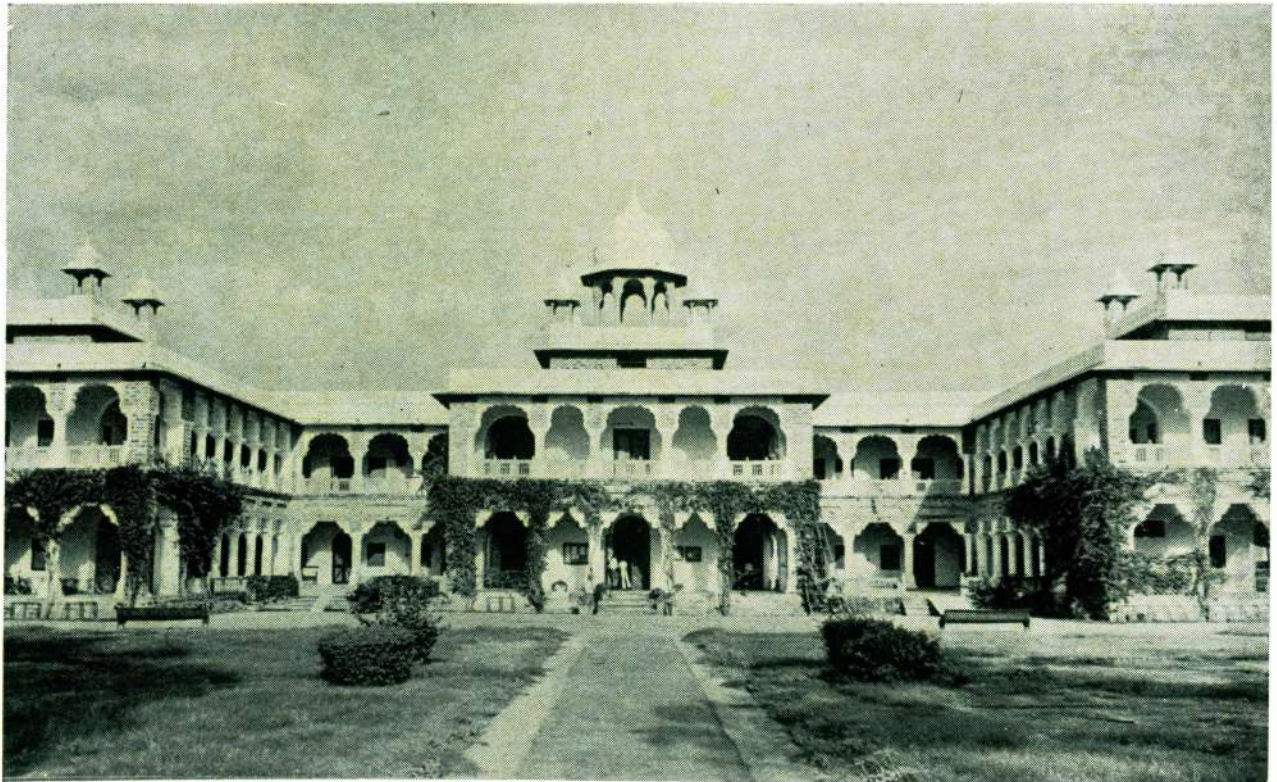
*Jaipur Middle Boarding House, South Wing — Constructed in 1882*



*Jaipur Middle Boarding House, North Wing — Constructed in 1927*

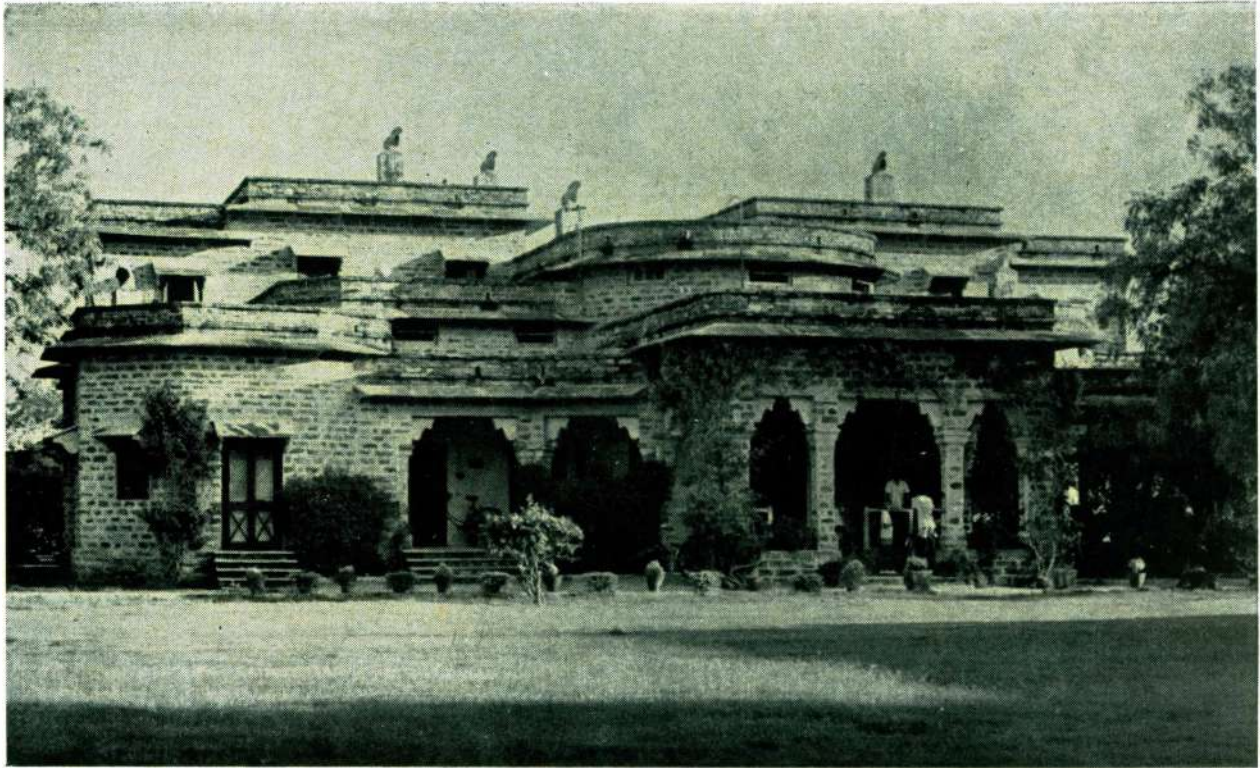


*Kota House : Constructed in 1882*

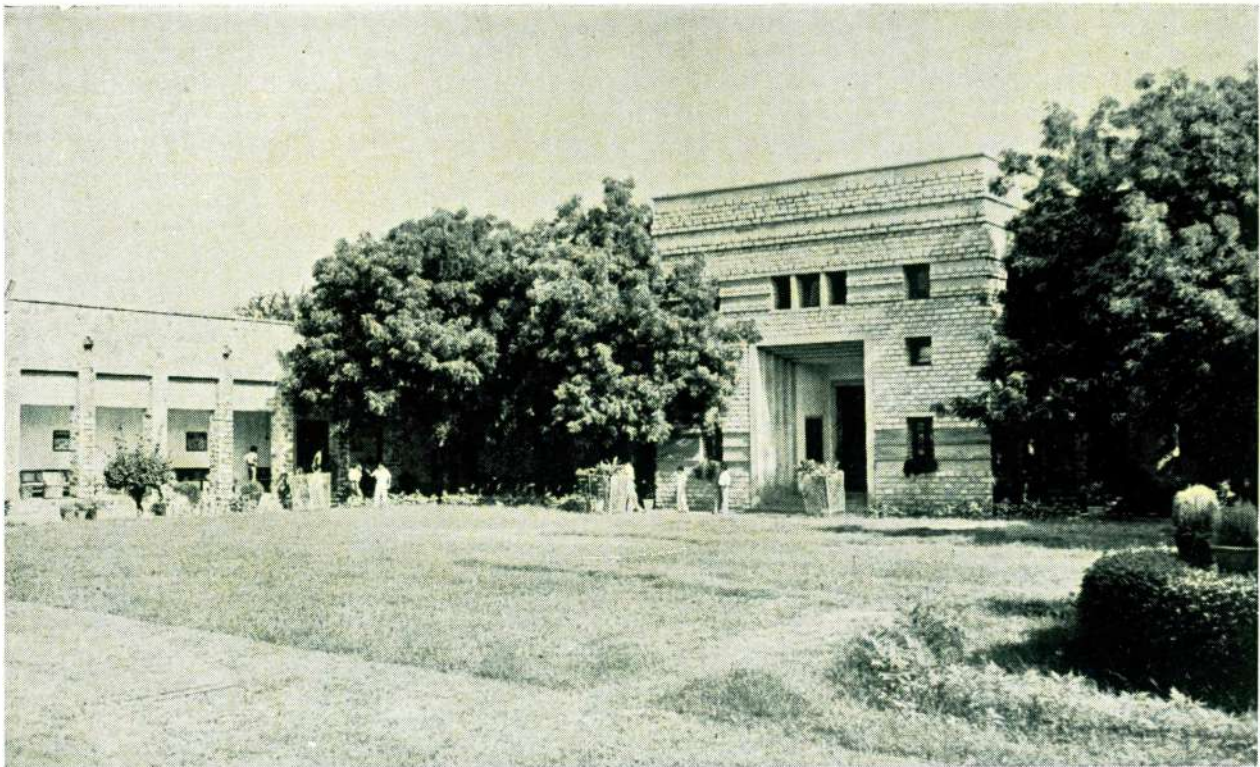


*Colvin Middle Boarding House : Constructed in 1913*





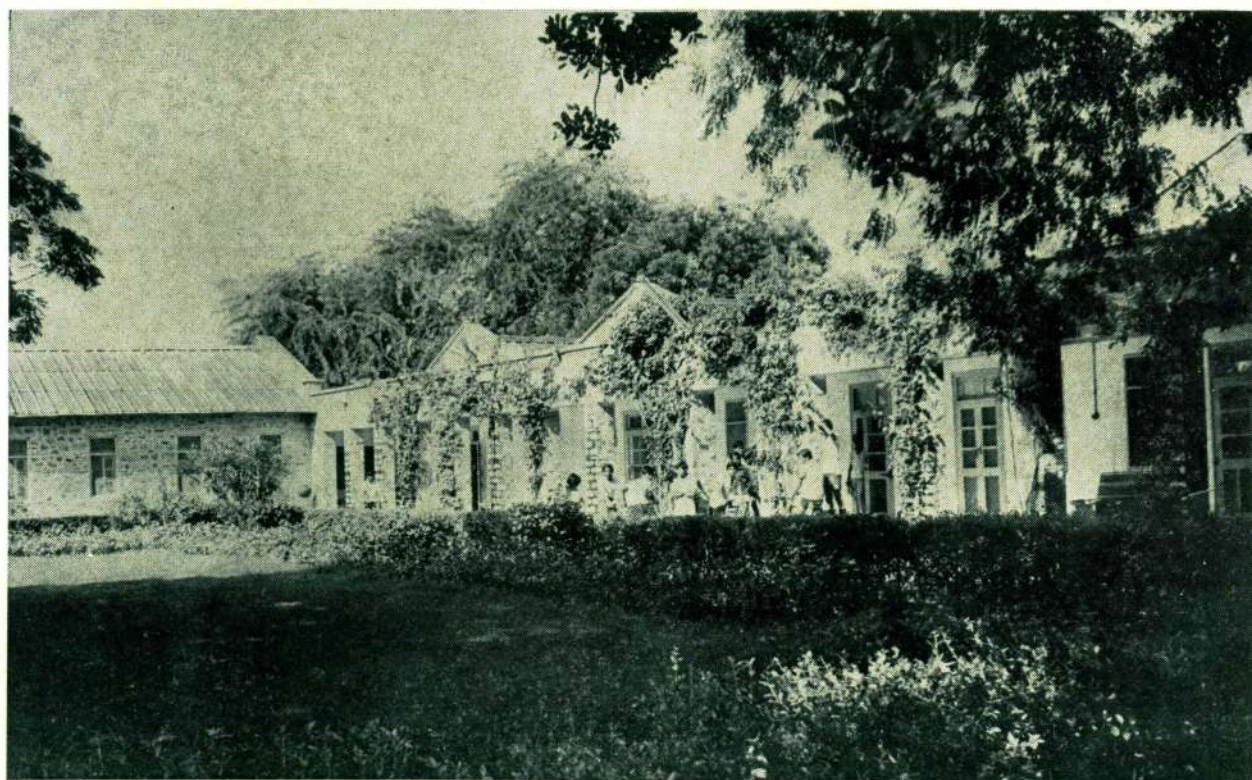
*Kashmir House — South Wing : Constructed in 1910*



*Kashmir Middle Boarding House — North Wing : Constructed in 1963*



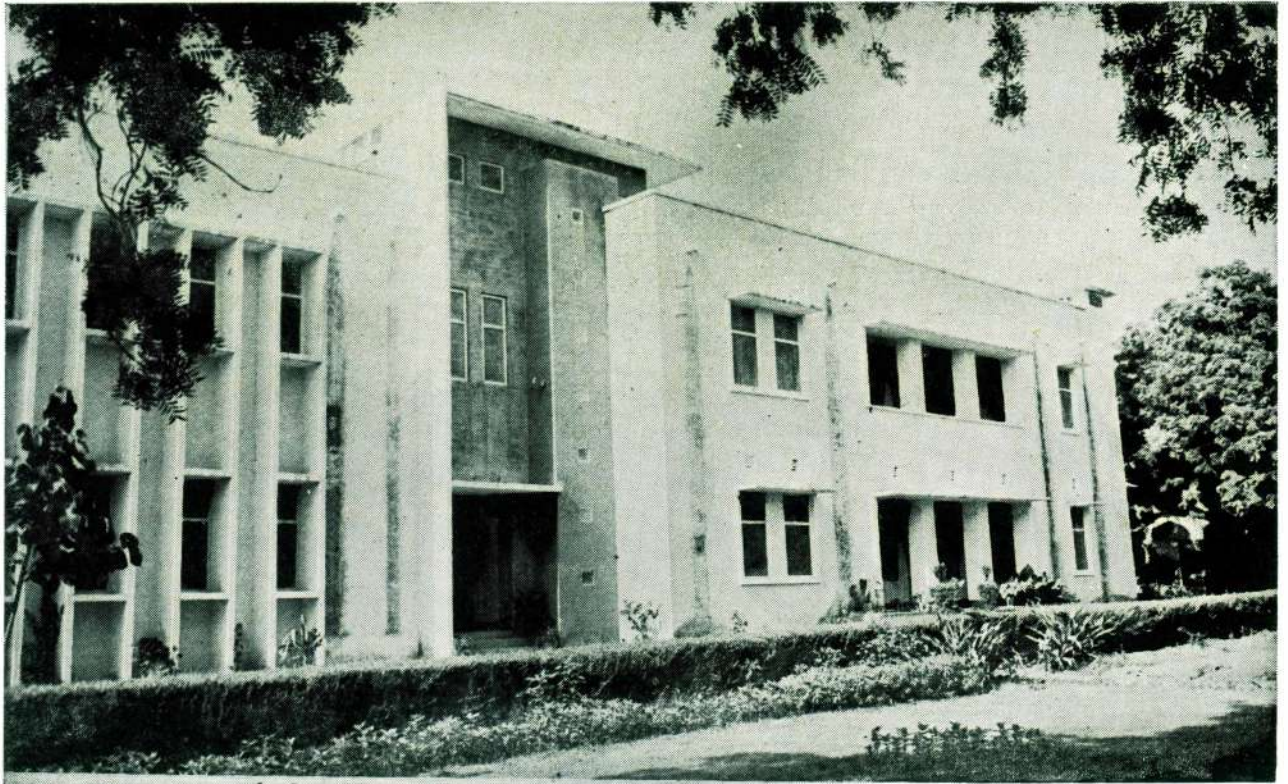
*New Bharatpur Middle Boarding House — East Wing : Constructed in 1915*



*New Bharatpur Middle Boarding House — West Wing : Constructed in 1963*



*New Class Room Block : Constructed in 1960*



*Rajasthan Senior Boarding House : Constructed in 1957*

while the first floor of this House, in addition to Jaipur House, was used for the residence of the Junior boys.

In 1957 Ajmer House was turned into a Middle House after shifting the staff from there. In the same year the present Senior Mess was started, and the Mess at the Bikaner Pavilion was closed.

In 1961, the Junior School ( the Prep School ) was moved into New Jodhpur House and Jaipur House was turned into another Middle House.

In 1962 the present Junior Mess was started as a Central Mess for Colvin, Jaipur and Junior Houses.

In 1963, New Bharatpur House was started as the third Middle House. Between 1964 and 1968 new dormitories were added to all the four Senior Houses to increase their strength from 60-65 to about 75. The last major change took place in 1971 when the Prep School was moved out to the old staff bungalows, and the previous Prep School near Kashmir House was converted into the fourth Middle House, Kashmir House.

In 1976 we have undertaken the construction of a new Prep School building between the Principal's House and Madden House. At the same time Twiss House is being renovated to become the new residence of the Principal. In 1977, after the Principal shifts to his residence in Twiss House, the present Principal's House will be reconditioned to become a Boarding-House for the Prep School boys. Some time in 1977 the Prep School will shift to its new site. The present Prep School buildings and grounds were very seriously affected by the floods in 1975. By 1978 Madden House shall have been converted into a second Boarding-House for the Preppers. Madden House and the present Principal's House will ultimately be the two Houses of 50 to 60 boys each for the Prep School, one on either side of the new Prep School building.

# THE MAIN BUILDING

Vikramjit Sachdev

The Main Building of Mayo College is the most imposing building on the College campus and looks, and probably is, more substantial than all the other buildings it towers over on the campus. Though not all the people who have seen the campus consider this Main Building the most beautiful of the buildings, it probably figures the most prominently in the picture of the College campus these people may have in their mind's eye. Possibly, to them, this building reflects, better than the other buildings do, the glamorous past of the College, and, perhaps, also the strength and durability of the College.

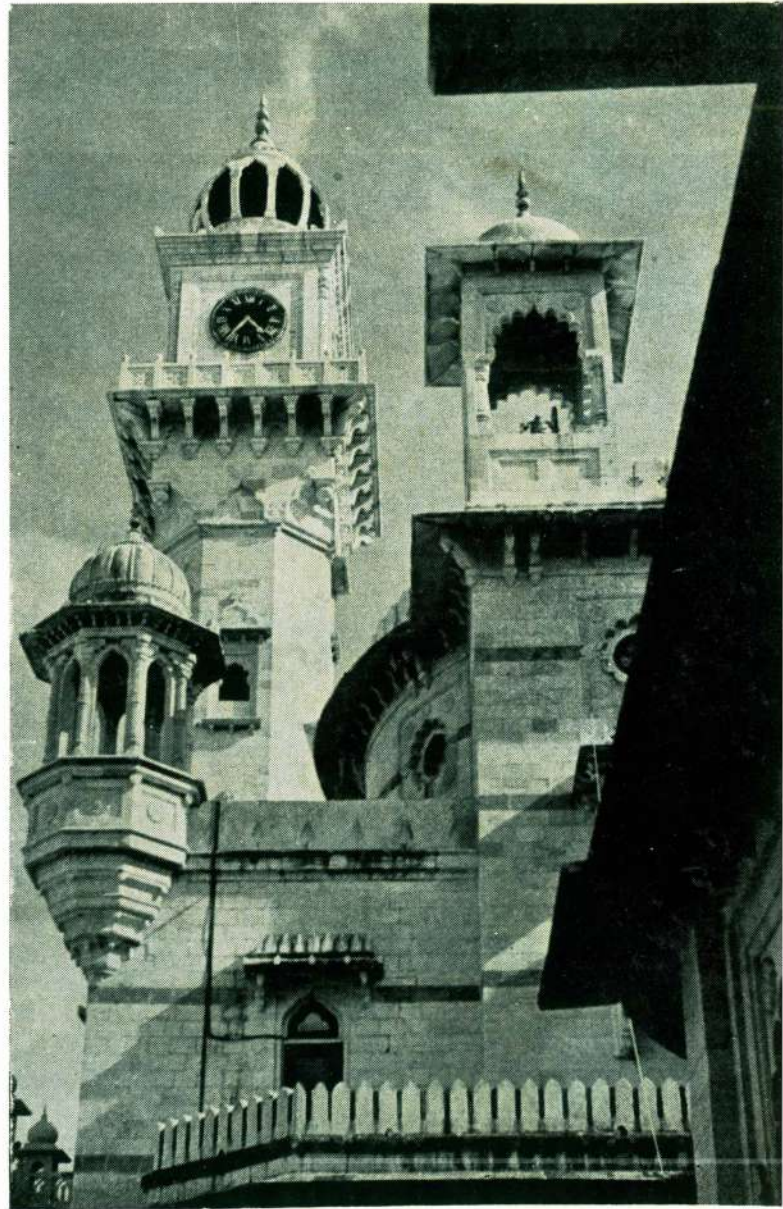
Two years after the College started, following the preparation of several plans and a good deal of acrimonious correspondence, a design, made by Major Mant of the Royal Engineers, for the Main Building of the College was finally approved. It was to be a white marble edifice in the Hindu Saracenic style of architecture. This style was decided upon by Lord Northbrook as being the most suitable in a province, abounding with fine examples of similar architecture—and which the chiefs themselves had generally adopted for their own palaces and other buildings.

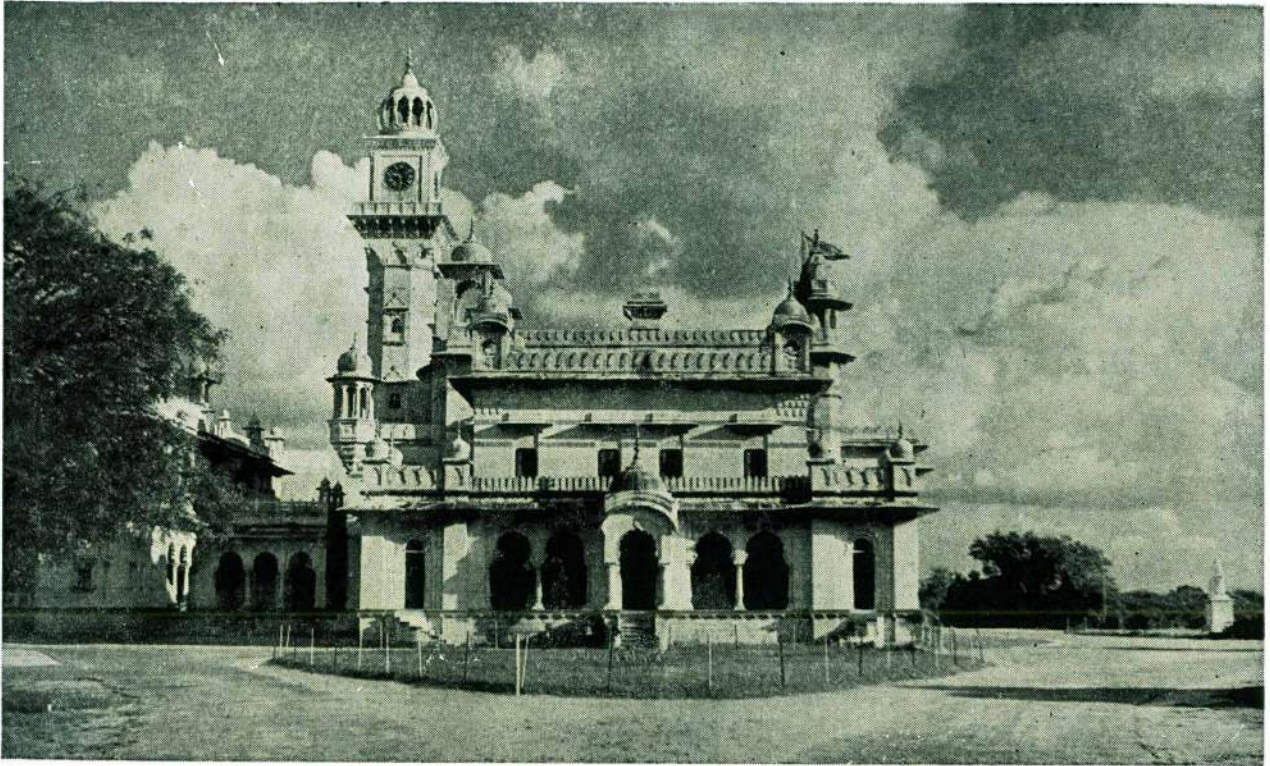
The construction work on the building was started in 1879, and it was finally completed at a cost of nearly four lakhs of rupees in 1885, and was formally opened by the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, on 7th November, 1885. As constructed in 1885 the Main Building was half its present size and did not include the Annexe or East Wing. The accommodation it provided consisted of a large hall, a library and four class-rooms. As there were at the time eight classes in the College, a number of classes had to be held in the Hall while the Principal conducted his office work on the dais.

The Hall, which is now called the Assembly Hall, and the clock-tower, which are parts of the Main Building as constructed in 1885, are worthy of special description.

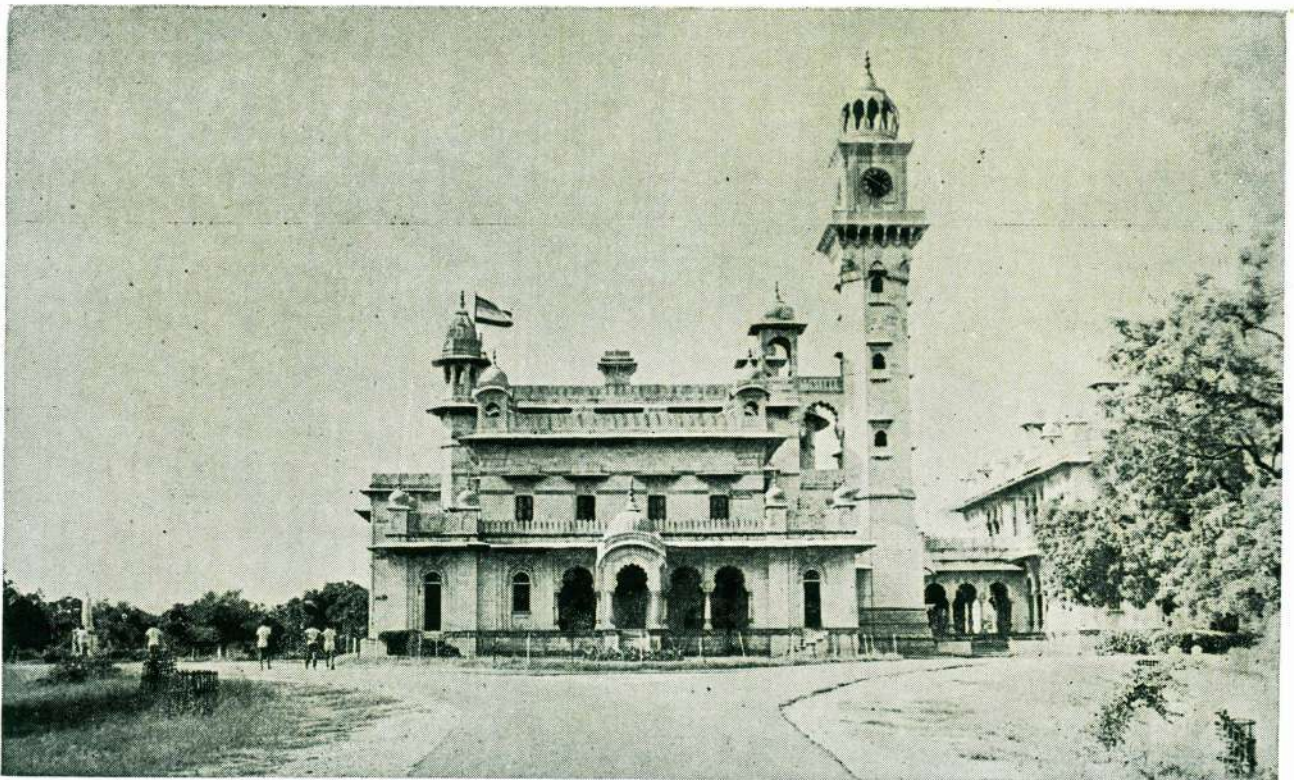
The Assembly Hall for size and beauty is one of the finest in India. It is 68 feet by 40, its east end being nearly in a semi-circle. This semi-circle at the eastern end is filled by a marble dais which was presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty Queen Mary in December 1911. At a height of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the floor of the Hall the ceiling is coved inwards to a projection of 6 feet, the depth of the cove being 6 feet. The cove, which is of teakwood, is divided into panels by moulded ribs with ornamental pendants at their outer ends and springing from corbels in the cornice. The perforated eaves board is ornamented with gilded paterae, and the flat portion of the ceiling, which is of teakwood, is panelled by projecting mouldings into a geometrical pattern, in which two large flat glazed lights are introduced covered by sky-lights, in the sides of which a ventilating space is provided all around.

The glazing of the flat lights in the ceiling of the Hall is of coloured glass. One is the

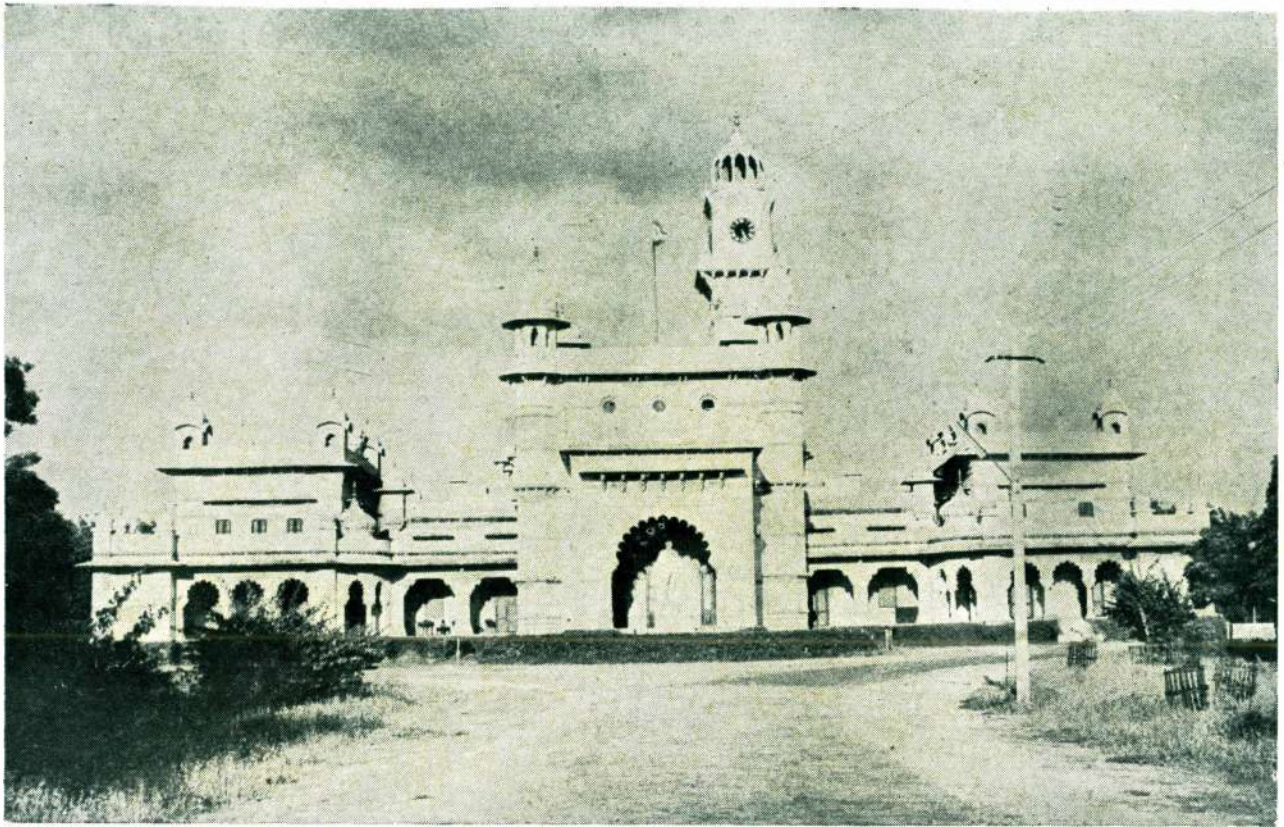




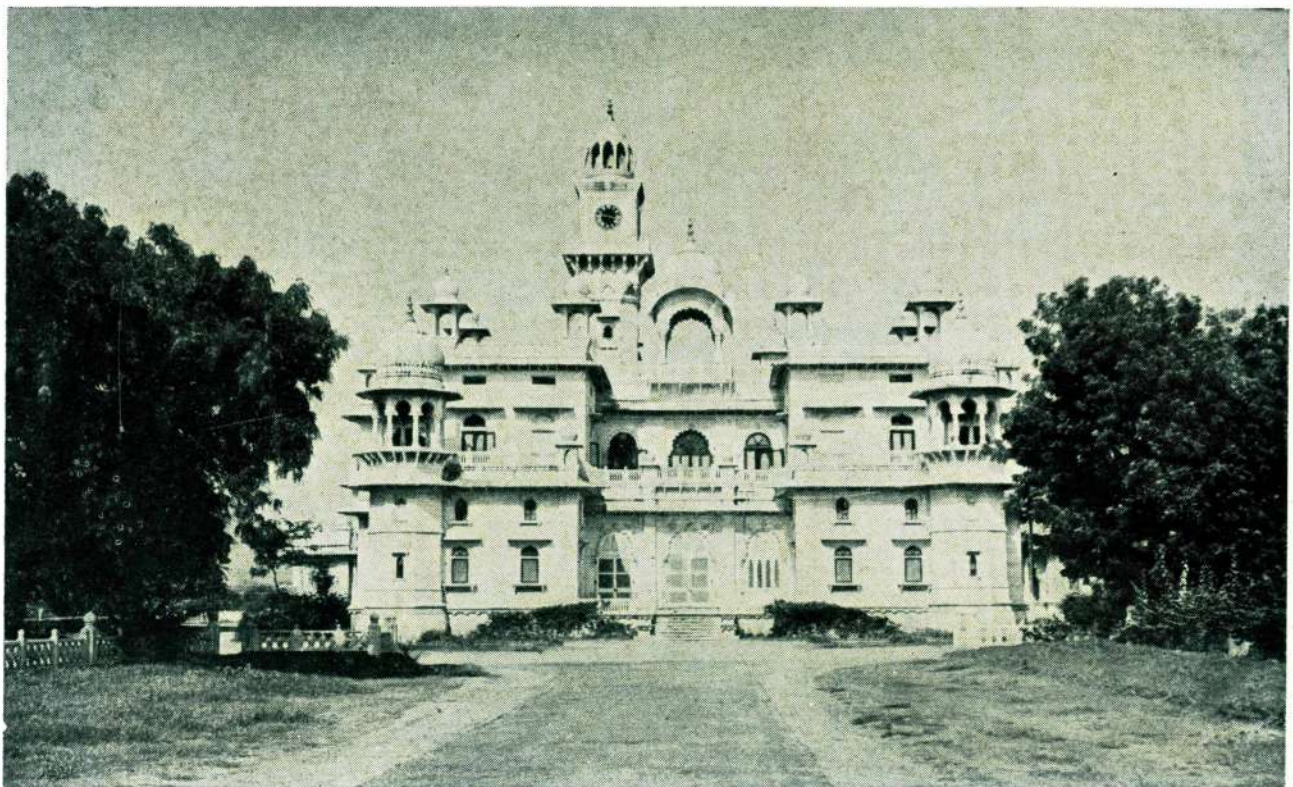
*Main Building — North View*



*Main Building — South View*

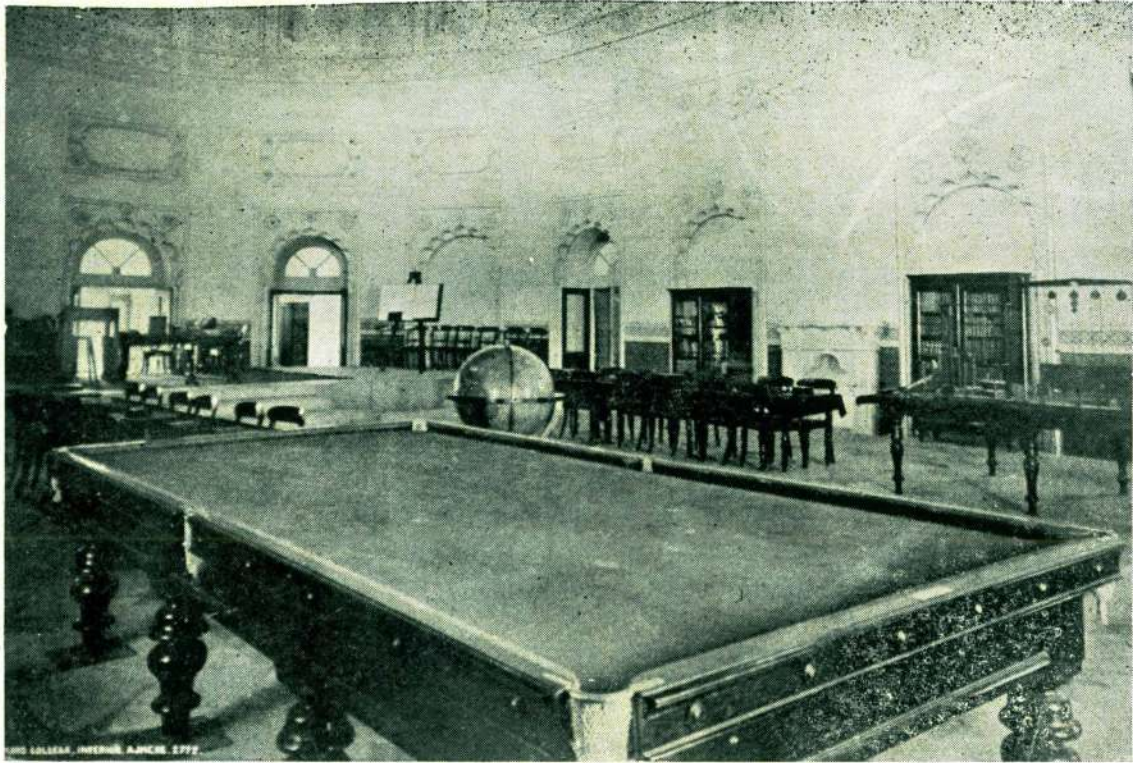


*Main Building — West View*

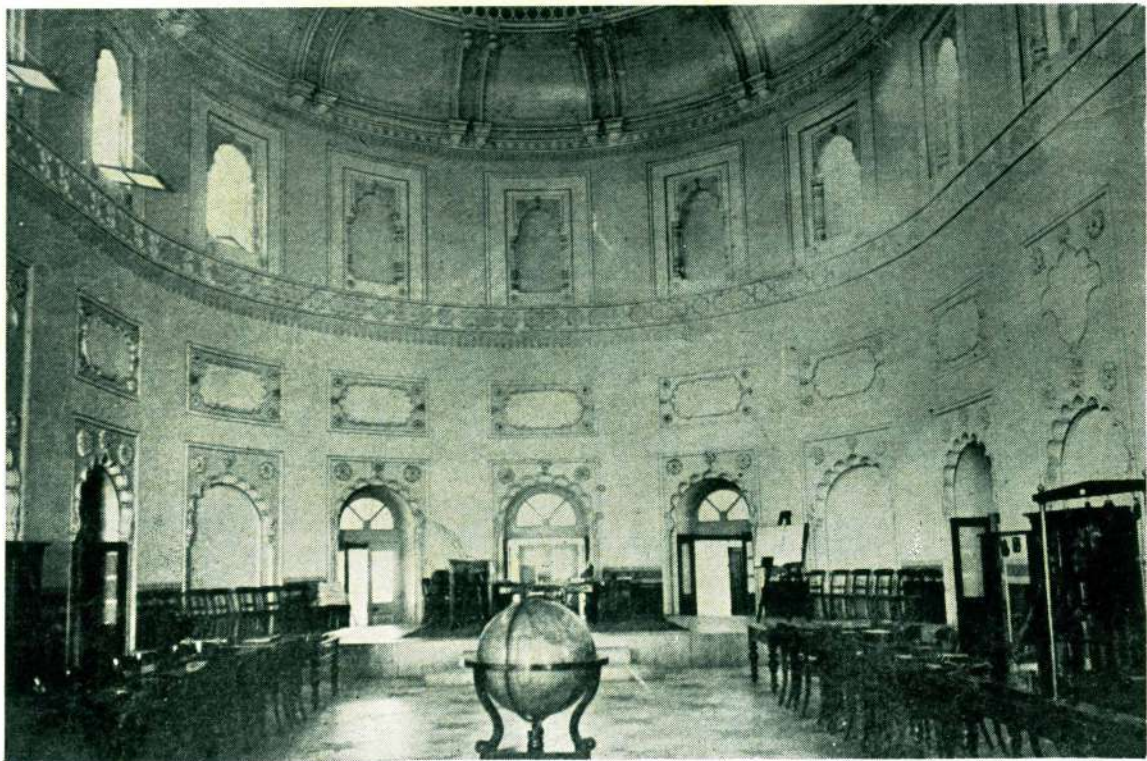


*Main Building — East View*





Interior of the Assembly Hall — 1905



conventional representation of the sun, a man's head surmounted with a crown and surrounded with flames. This was copied from the banner of H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur. The other represents the moon, a four-armed god, riding in a chariot drawn by a pair of black buck. The two are emblematic of the Surya Wansh, or the race of the sun, and the Chandra Wansh, or the race of the Moon, the two chief families into which the Rajput tribes are divided.

The Hall is adorned with the portraits of former Ruling Princes who had donated large sums of money to the College Endowment Fund, painted specially for the College and presented by them, together with others of personages associated honourably with the history of the College such as Colonel Loch, Mr. F. A. Leslie-Jones, Mr. V. A. S. Stow, and Mr. J. T. M. Gibson; and with enlarged photographs of the first Indian Governor General and the Presidents of Independent India. Below the portraits of the Ruling Princes are their shields embossed with their coat of arms. These portraits and shields make an imposing array on the walls of the Hall and never fail to strike a visitor.

The clock-tower forms the most prominent feature in the design of the Main Building, and gives additional importance to it as the central building of the group of buildings scattered around it. The height of the clock-tower is 127 feet from the ground. It has a rich, moulded and slightly spreading base, and is taken up as a square to the height of 22 feet from the ground. From this point it is chamfered to an octagonal shaft which, at the height of 58 feet, corbels out again to the square form, ornamental pendants being introduced at the apex of the corbelling at each angle. Above the corbelling, boldstone brackets support a narrow projecting balcony with perforated stone railings, above which rises the square clock chamber crowned by an iron dome of ornamental design and painted white, the sides of which are pierced by open arcadings. On the summit of all is fixed a gilded copper finial. A circular stair 3 feet in breadth rises in the tower to the level of the balcony, from whence an iron ladder gives access to the interior of the cupola. Windows are inserted in the tower where necessary to light the staircase, from which can be obtained beautiful glimpses of the surrounding hills and buildings.

The clock has four faces looking to the four cardinal points. The diameter of each is 12 feet. The clock cost Rs. 3,500/- which sum was presented to the College by the Late Nawab Mardan Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Jodhpur. It strikes the hours, can be seen from every part of the College grounds, and can be distinctly heard to the distance of half a mile.

The East Wing of, or Annexe to, the Main Building was built to provide additional classroom accommodation, as the number of students in the College had increased a great deal since 1885. This East Wing was designed by Sir Swinton Jacob. The construction of it was started in 1906 and completed in 1909. It was formally opened in the year of its completion by Mr. E. G. Colvin, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

The East Wing is of white marble in keeping with the older building, and it cost Rs. 2,44,835/- of which two lakhs was contributed by the Government of India, Rs. 8,500 by H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and Rs. 36,335 were given from the College Fund.

The East Wing provides additional accommodation of eight rooms of varying sizes. After its construction the two rooms on the extreme south of the older part of the building became the

Principal's room and office. Now most of the other administrative office rooms of the College are also in the older part of the Main Building.

Until 1941 on the ground floor of the East Wing were one Science laboratory, a lecture-room, a drawing-room and two class-rooms. The laboratories had been equipped from a donation of Rs. 20,000/- from H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. In 1941 the Science laboratories were shifted to the newly-built Science Block, and the Art School was housed on the ground floor of the East Wing. In 1975 the Art School moved into the hall that has been made in the courtyard of Jhalawar House.

The Main Building, though not all built in one stretch of time, looks one harmonious whole. It has been said that if the white and black marbles of which the bulk of the building is composed had been polished, this building might have ranked as one of the most beautiful buildings in the country.

# THE MAYO COLLEGE MUSEUM

R. N. Chatterjee

To-day one of the show-pieces of the College, our Museum had very humble beginnings. After the construction of the Main Building in 1883, the main hall (the present Assembly Hall) had a small museum as is clear from the following description in Sherring's History of the College :

"In the South-West corner is a large table covered with scientific instruments presented by the Late Maharaja Ram Singh of Jaipur. These include an orrery, a Grover's battery, an electric machine, a system of pulleys and levers, a crane, an inclined plane, and various examples of the transmission and conversion of force.

"On one side is a case of fossils and old coins found in the district. In the centre is a large terrestrial globe 4 feet in diameter....."

Another serious attempt was made by Colonel Howson to establish a small museum in 1934. He collected six cases of butterflies from the British Museum. There were other articles also. There is no precise list of articles on display then. However, the number of pictorial charts of animals, birds, insects, trees and flowers which were found in the College at the start of the present Museum make it clear that these also must have been a part of this second museum.

After the closure of the College Section in 1949, the Jhalawar House fell vacant. Most of the rooms in this building being too small to be used as classrooms, Mr. Vyas, who was then the Principal, thought of opening a museum in this building. Mr. Danmal, who had already filled the almirahs and shelves of the Geography Room with different products of various regions, and samples of rocks and minerals, seems to have been waiting for the word 'go'. He started working feverishly and untiringly on this project. Boys were also inspired to work for it; and took a lot of interest. Mr. Danmal wrote to a lot of Old Boys for contributions of suitable articles for the Museum and got a very encouraging response. I was also involved in it; initially, only to write the labels for all the articles on display, and then in an increasingly more active capacity. After about a month of hard work, a museum of some sort was established.

As the Director of the Natural History Society, then, I felt the need for a section on Natural History also. In due course, boys shot, skinned and stuffed a large number of birds for display. When Mr. Danmal left for the United States on a Fulbright Scholarship in 1951, I was asked to take charge of the Museum; which I did with the help of the members of the Natural History Society. Later, I decided to form a separate society for the Museum. With the help of some very enthusiastic boys like Kiritbikram Deb of Tripura, and a financial grant from the College, the society got going in earnest. Boys, staff, Old Boys, parents and even visitors and guests, have since then kept on sending suitable articles as their contributions for the Museum. These include rare pieces of sculpture, articles from abroad, mementoes from various wars and so on.

In 1960, when the front central room of the Jhalawar House was given to the Museum, it had a proper entrance to it. More articles were added; they required more space, more showcases and more work. But the Museum never looked back and kept on gaining from strength to strength. It has now acquired so much fame and eminence that no visitor will go back without seeing it, even if he drops in for a short while. The Museum is one of the unique features of our unique institution. We are very proud in our confident claim that it is easily the best school museum in the country. Those who have been around even tell us that it is the best school museum in the world. However, the sky is the limit, and I feel that there is still a lot of scope for improvement. It may be the best, but we should try to make it better still.

# THE PREP SCHOOL

O. P. Pathak

Our Prep School has twice been a victim of Mayo's expansion programme. In the late fifties the boys used to live in the grand Jaipur House, and the classes were held in Kashmir House—no less in grandeur. When there was need for a new Middle House, the Prep boys were shifted from Jaipur House to New Jodhpur House for their residence; and for their classes it was thought necessary to build a new class-room block. For this the lovely terraced garden of Kashmir House was selected as the most suitable site. This, too, did not last long. Again when they felt the need for another Middle House for the Senior School, the beautiful campus of the Prep School was very fresh in the minds of the planners and they thought it best to use it for the new Middle House. Kashmir House as a boarding-house was thus born; and the Prep School was squeezed out of Mayo's main campus.

The present Prep School was inaugurated by Mr. J. T. M. Gibson on the 13th of January, 1971. Without being superstitious about the number 13, one has always felt that the present set-up had certain inherent limitations, and therefore it encountered difficulties from time to time. On account of the low terrain the campus gets water-logged very easily. The various small bungalows being scattered leads to problems of close and prompt supervision. The remoteness from the main campus gives a feeling of isolation; it also exposes the small boys to great danger, since, on numerous occasions, they have to go to the Senior School over the main road which is infested with heavy vehicular traffic. Thanks to the awareness of the administration, a new Prep School campus is being carved out on the premises of the Main School. The class-room and administrative block is already under construction and it should be completed by the time we have our Centenary Celebrations. The Principal's House and the Madden House, around this block, will be the two boarding-houses with a capacity of about sixty boys in each. Thus our Prep School is in the process of being re-organised and up-graded. While on two previous occasions the Preppers were sent out of their beautiful surroundings, this time the Principal himself would be moving out of his present generously proportioned castle.

In the process of re-organisation, we'll be winding up class 3 at the end of April next year, and class 4 at the end of April 1978. Thus we'll have only classes 5 and 6 of older boys. The present strength of our Prep School is not enough at 78 boarders. We are planning to increase it to at least 120 under the supervision of Housemasters and House Mistresses. Therefore, with the expansion of the school I hope to have some male teachers on the staff. It is definitely indispensable to have ladies to look after small children; but in the preparatory stage I feel, boys should also start experiencing the sterner supervision by male tutors. This will help them when they move later on to the Senior School. Mixed staff, in fact, is always a boon for the practical and efficient running of a preparatory school which is meant for boys of the 8-12 years age group, that is, just prior to their joining the secondary school.

In the present set-up Miss Rudra and her team of devoted teachers had been doing most commendable work indeed, considering the numerous handicaps and limitations under which they have had to work. What is most remarkable has been the readiness of these teachers to accept every challenge. To prepare boys for entrance to the Senior School is no mean job. A large number of boys from outside and from our Prep School took the Entrance Test every year. The teachers earnestly made it sure that the boys they sent up were absolutely first-rate. They prepared the boys not only in academics but they also gave them an all-round training. To bring up somebody else's children is a very difficult vocation. It needs a lot of patience and perseverance. And, I am sure, the Prep School staff lacked in neither. Miss Rudra had come to us with many years of experience from the Lawrence School, Sanawar. She was joined by Mrs. Mendahana with her great skill in handling boys in boarding-houses. And they were both helped by a bevy of young girls in establishing the new school on a sound footing. They, however, could not help the untidy surroundings. The manner in which they coped with the floods last year was most admirable. They all kept their calm and cool, although they were twice evacuated for shelter somewhere else. As I said earlier we shoulder great responsibility in looking after children who come to us from far-off places. We try to do our best. But there is always room for improvement. I do trust, with our new programme of complete re-organisation and up-grading of the school, we'll be able to provide in a great measure all that is necessary for a Prep School. Provisions in the New Wing have already been made for a proper library and reading-room, a full-fledged science room, a music room, etc. With these amenities and with all the requisite equipment, we hope to combine work and play and t hereby engage the children rather than expose them to class-room teaching alone.



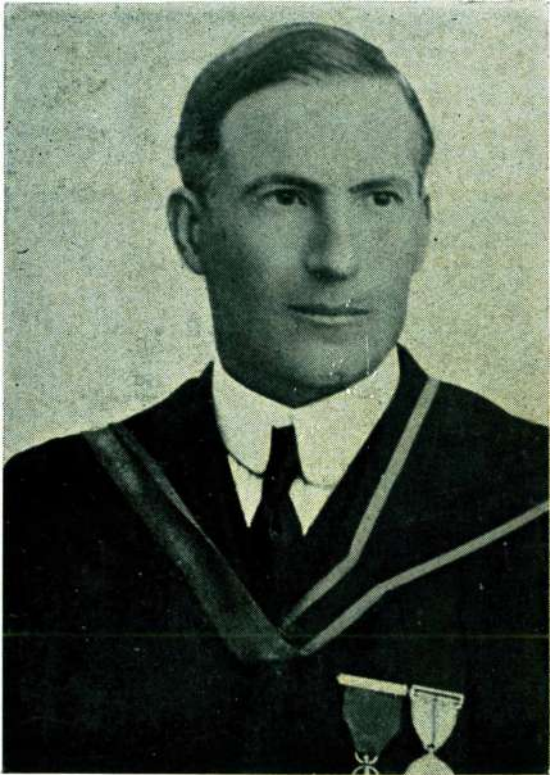
Col. Sir Oliver St. John  
1875 - 1878

## PRINCIPALS

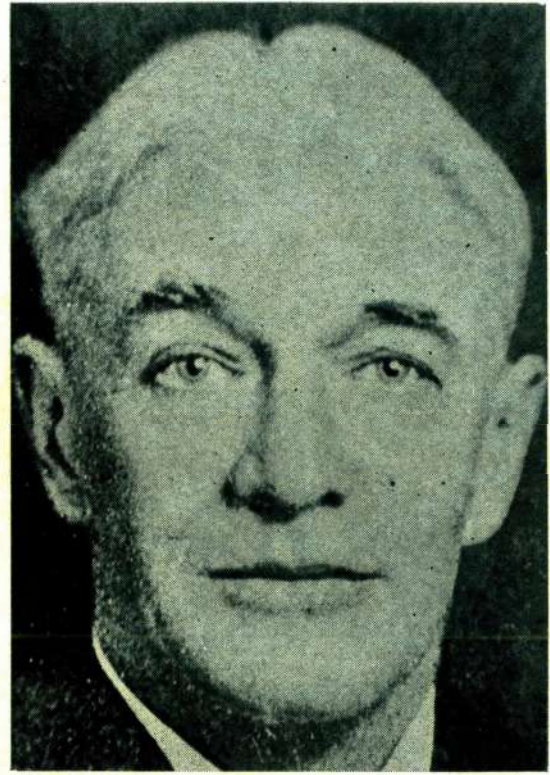


Col. William Loch  
1878 - 1902

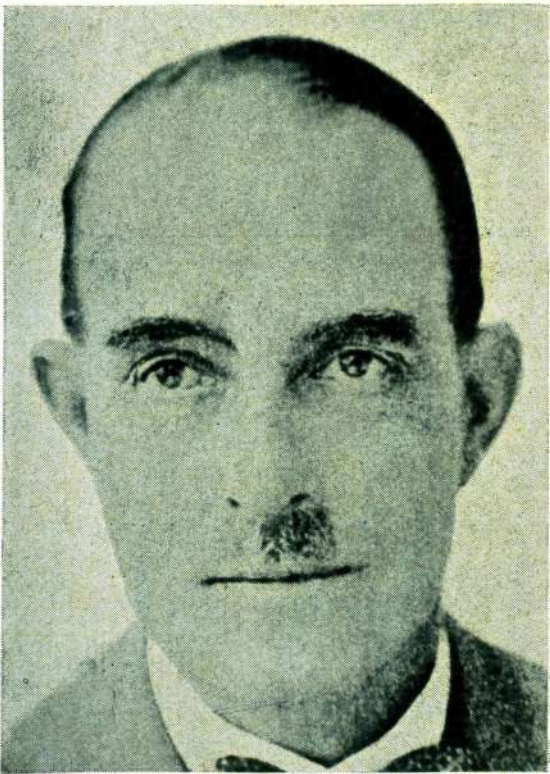




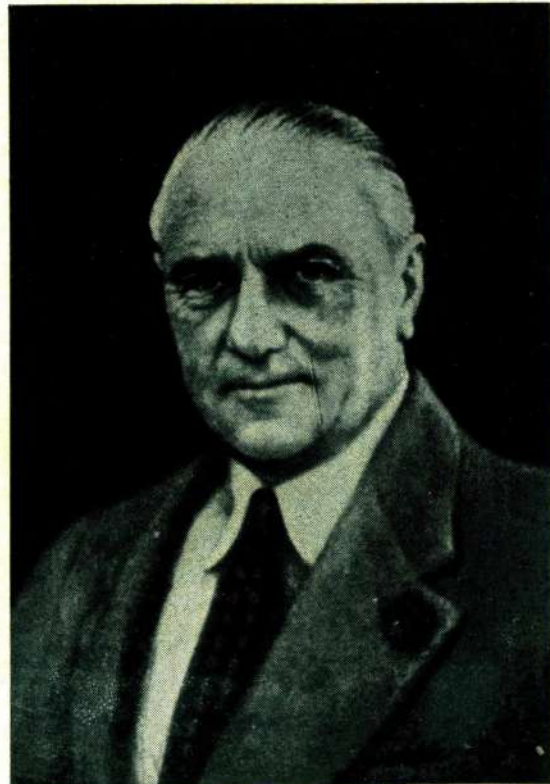
Mr. C. W. Waddington  
1903 - 1917



Mr. F. A. Leslie - Jones  
1917 - 1929



Mr. S. F. Madden  
1929 - 1931



Mr. V. A. S. Stow  
1931 - 1943

## PRINCIPALS OF MAYO COLLEGE

**Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K. C. I. E., R. E.**

1875 - 1878

Col. Sir Oliver St. John was the first Principal of Mayo College, and as such was the Secretary of the First Council of the College which was held at the Viceregal Camp, Delhi, on January 4th, 1877.

Joining the Royal Engineers in 1856, he served with the Bengal Engineers, in the Public Works Department, N. W. F. P., and in various Telegraph Departments. He was a Boundary Commissioner on the Perso-Khalat Frontier, and British Resident at Quetta, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore. He died in 1891 while serving as the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

**Colonel William Loch, C. I. E., A. D. C.**

1878 - 1902

Serving as Principal between 1878 and 1902, Colonel Loch was responsible for much of the initial organisation of the College. His distinguished military career began in 1862 and continued during his term of office as Principal. He had the distinction of being A. D. C. to no fewer than six Viceroys.

He retired to England in 1902, after twenty-four years as Principal and in this time he had become a well-known personality throughout India. He died in 1912.

**Mr. C. W. Waddington, M. A., C. I. E., M. V. O.**

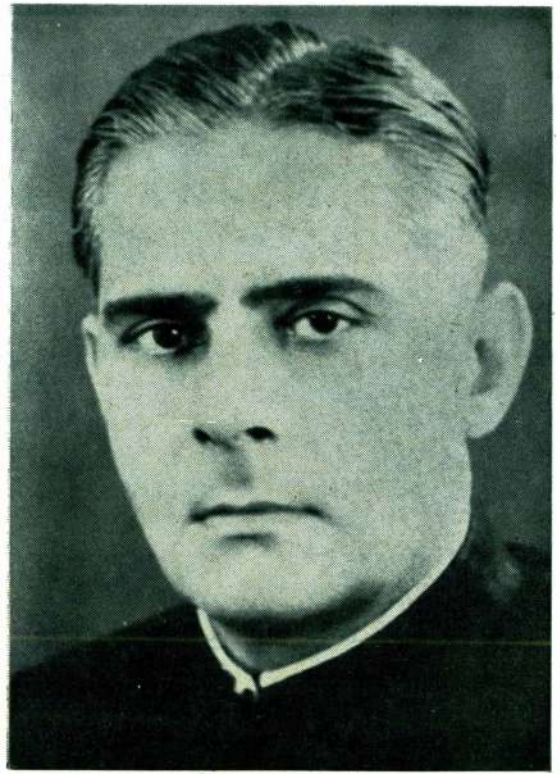
1903 - 1917

Mr. C. W. Waddington was the first civilian Principal of Mayo College. He was a sportsman of distinction in the fields of football and pig-sticking. He achieved a reputation as an artist for his sketches, and he wrote a book of graceful verse called "Indian Ink".

Before coming to Mayo in 1903, he was Principal of the Gujrat Art College at Ahmedabad and later Principal of Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He served on the committee set up by Lord Curzon to advise him on the reorganisation of the Chiefs' Colleges. For this work and his other services he received the C. I. E. in 1904 and the M. V. O. in 1911. Mr. Waddington left Mayo College in 1917 to take up war work.



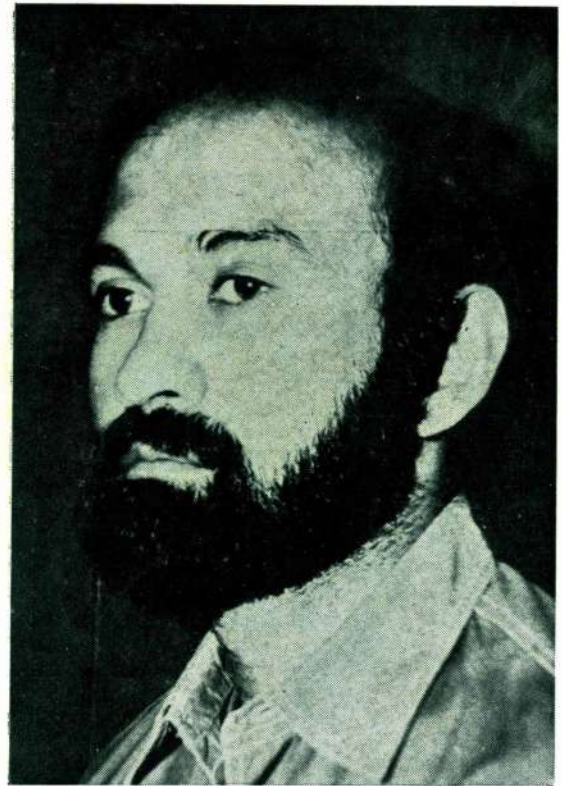
Mr. M. A. McCanlis  
1943 - 1948



Mr. T. N. Vyas  
1948 1953



Mr. J. T. M. Gibson  
1954 - 1969



Mr. S. R. Das  
1969 - 1974

**Mr. F. A. Leslie-Jones, M. A., C. B. E.**

1917 - 1929

He took up teaching as an assistant master at Marlborough College in 1897, after a distinguished sporting and academic career as an undergraduate at Lincoln College, Oxford. This included playing rugby football for England in 1896. Before becoming Principal at Mayo College in 1917, he was Principal at Aitchison College, Lahore, for twelve years.

**Mr. S. F. Madden, B. A., C. I. E., O. B. E.**

1929 - 1931

A Foundation Scholar at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Mr. Madden was a fine scholar and was placed in eleventh position in the 1900 Classics Tripos.

On being appointed to the Indian Educational Service, he joined Mayo College in 1904. He became Vice-Principal in 1911, and held the post until 1929, when he finally became Principal for two years. He was awarded the O. B. E. for his valuable work with the Ajmer Centre of the St. John's Ambulance and for his Red Cross work on the Indian Frontiers which he carried out during the war years.

**Mr. V. A. S. Stow, M. A., C. I. E.**

1931 - 1943

Mr. Stow was a dynamic and energetic man who began his career in India as an assistant master at Daly College, Indore, in 1907. Service in the Great War took him to Iraq, but otherwise he served in the Chiefs' Colleges of India until 1943. Joining Mayo College as Principal in 1931, he raised the status of the school to that of a degree college of Agra University. He revised and modernised the College curriculum and raised the College academic standards. Besides this, he was an indefatigable President of numerous associations and committees in the area and published several educational books, one of which is a very informative history of Mayo College.

**Mr. M. A. McCanlis, M. A.**

1943 - 1948

Mr. McCanlis was educated at Granleigh and St. Edward Hall, Oxford, graduating in 1927 and obtaining his M. A. in 1937. He was a University 'Blue' in both cricket and rugby football, and on coming down from Oxford played rugby for England and some County Cricket. Before coming to India, he taught at Cheltenham College. He was Vice-Principal of Mayo College under Mr. Stow, and became Principal in 1943 on Mr. Stow's retirement.

**Mr. T. N. Vyas, B. Sc. ( Hon. ), London**

1948 – 1953

Mr. Vyas became the first Indian Principal of Mayo College when Mr. McCanlis resigned from the office in 1948. He had a brilliant academic career as a student in India and abroad, and had later distinguished himself as a teacher in the Doon School, which he served for many years. He proved a courageous and wise Principal of the College during those crucial years soon after India achieved her Independence. He left Mayo College in 1953 to become Principal of the National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla.

**Mr. J. T. M. Gibson, M. A., O. B. E., Padma Shri**

1954 – 1969

He was educated at Hailebury and Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, where he read English and History. He captained the Cambridge University fencing team; was third in the British Ski Championship in Switzerland one year; and was the Indian Ski Champion in 1946. He is a climber of renown and made the first ascent of Nankial in Swat and of the Black Peak (20,061 ft) in Gharwal.

He started teaching at Chillon College in Switzerland, moved to Ripon and then came to India in 1937. During the war he served in the R. N. V. R. He worked in the Doon School until 1954, except for a period when he was Principal of the Joint Services Wing Chow N. D. A. As Principal of Mayo College he brought about many changes and served the school with distinction. As a result of his work, he became the only Commonwealth citizen to have been awarded both the Padmashri and the O. B. E. He retired from the office of Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, at the age of sixty-one in 1969.

**Mr. S. R. Das, M. A., Cantab**

1969 – 1974

Mr. Das was just thirty-three years old when he succeeded Mr. Gibson to the Principalship of Mayo College in 1969. He was the youngest Principal Mayo College has ever had. Before he became Principal of the College, he had taught for eleven years at Gordonstoun, in Scotland. He was an important member of the team doing research in Nuffield Science, and was also doing research in Ultra-Sonics for the University of Glasgow.

As Principal of Mayo College, Mr. Das did a great deal to refurbish the reputation of the College as a leading progressive Public School in the country. The enthusiasm, earnestness, and broad-mindedness with which he served the school proved very much of a boon to it. He left Mayo College in 1974, and became the Headmaster of Lawrence School, Sanawar.

## **Mr. S. S. N. Ganju, M. A.**

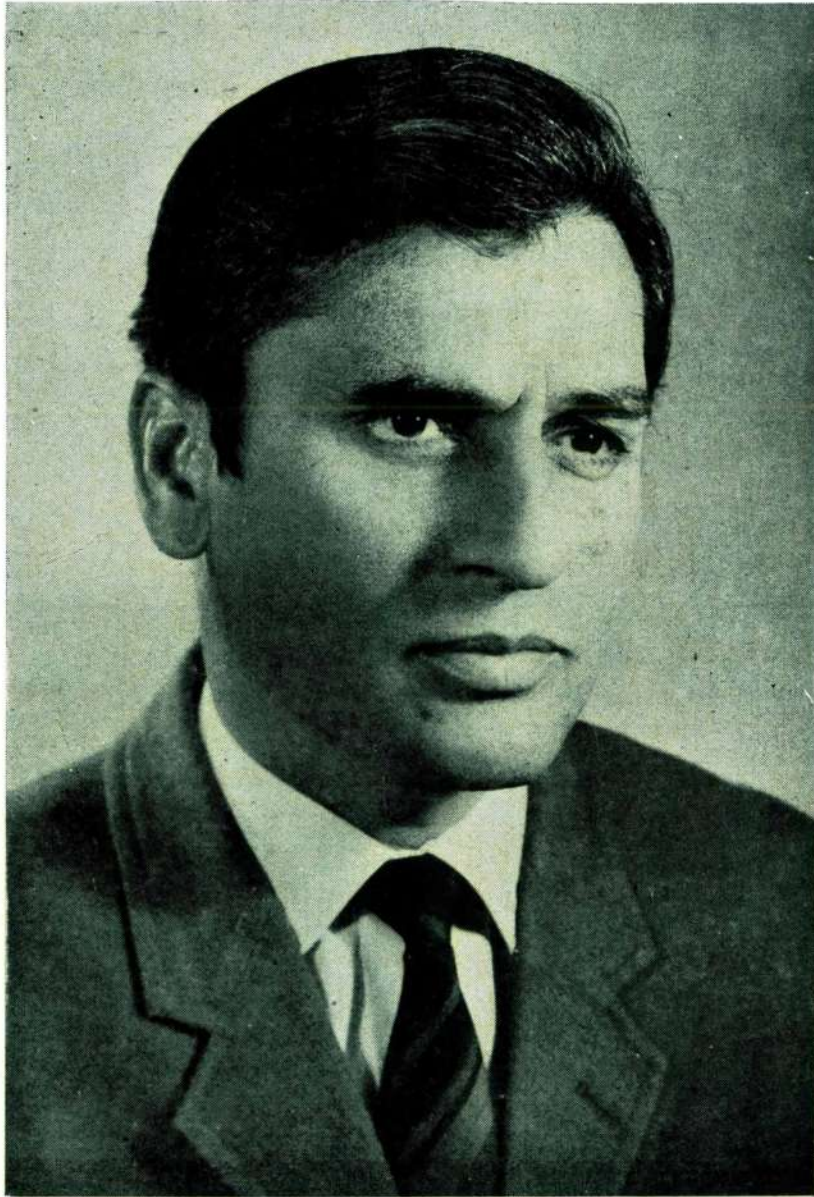
### **The Present Principal**

Mr. S. S. N. Ganju is the first Principal of Mayo College to have risen to this position from the ranks of the College teaching staff. He became the Principal in 1974.

He was a precocious student, in that he obtained all but one of his academic degrees at an extraordinarily young age. He joined the Mayo College staff at the age of twenty-one years in 1953.

In all his years in Mayo College, he has played the very diverse roles of teacher, mountaineer, photographer, an avid outdoorsman, and an all-round sportsman-cum-coach; besides having a number of other interests, such as music, dramatics, reading, writing, and travelling. In all these activities, the keynote of Mr. Ganju's character has been a deep involvement with the boys he has been helping to train up for life.

As the Principal, he has been a stickler for discipline, and an indefatigable stimulator of the boys towards excellence in both academics and sports. The good results the school has been achieving in both these fields is evidence of his success as the Principal.



Mr. S. S. N. Ganju — The Present Principal

## PRESIDENTS OF THE MAYO COLLEGE GENERAL COUNCIL

1872 — 1876	H. E. Thomas George Baring, Earl of Northbrook
1876 — 1880	H. E. Edward Robert Bulwerf Lytton, Earl of Lytton
1880 — 1884	H. E. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquess of Ripon
1884 — 1888	H. E. Frederick Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava
1888 — 1894	H. E. Henry Charles Kieth Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquess of Lansdowne
1894 — 1899	H. E. Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of Elgin
1899 — 1905	H. E. George Nathaniel Curzon, Marquess Curzon of Kedleston
1905 — 1910	H. E. Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 4th Earl of Minto
1910 — 1916	H. E. Charles Hardinge, Lord Hardinge of Penhurst
1916 — 1921	H. E. Frederick John Napier Thesiger, 1st Viscount Chelmsford
1921 — 1926	H. E. Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Marquess of Reading
1926 — 1931	H. E. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Lord Irwin later Earl of Halifax
1931 — 1932	Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaj Rana Şhri Sir Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur, G. C. I. E. K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O.
1932 — 1936	H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Bhopal Singh of Udaipur (Mewar), G. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.
1936 — 1941	Air Commodore H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Umaid Singh of Jodhpur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C.
1941 — 1942	Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaj Rana Shri Sir Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur, G. C. I. E. K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O.
1942 — 1945	H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Bhopal Singh of Udaipur, (Mewar), G. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.
1945 — 1947	Col. H. H. Maharao Shri Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah, K. C. S. I., LL. D.
1947 — 1966	Lt. Gen. H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. LL. D.
1966 —	Maharao Shri Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah, K. C. S. I., LL. D.



# MAYO COLLEGE GENERAL COUNCIL

1975 - 1976

## *PRESIDENT*

Maharao Bhim Singh of Kotah

## *VICE-PRESIDENT*

Maharana Bhagwat Singh of Udaipur

## *MEMBERS*

Shri M. N. Kapur, Padma Shri, Principal, Modern School, Delhi

Raja Gajendra Singh of Kunadi, Kotah

M. K. Brijraj Singh of Kotah, M. P.

Shri G. K. Bhagat

Shri M. S. Sadasivan, I. A. S.

Kanwar Devi Singh of Mandawa, Jaipur

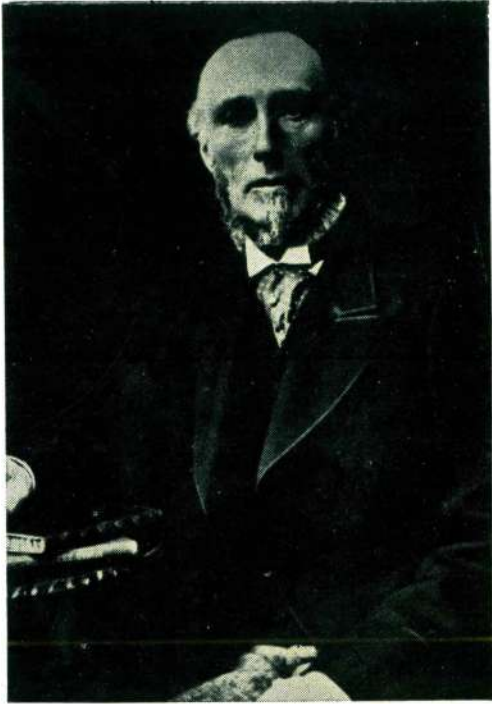
Maharaj Digvijai Singh of Uniara, Jaipur

Shri J. T. M. Gibson, O. B. E., Padma Shri

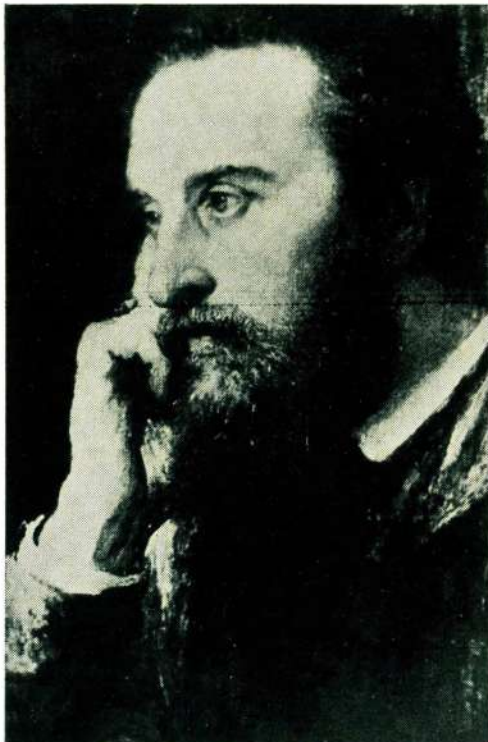
Shri K. K. Saxena, I. A. S., the Collector of Ajmer

Shri S. S. N. Ganju, the Principal of Mayo College (Secretary)

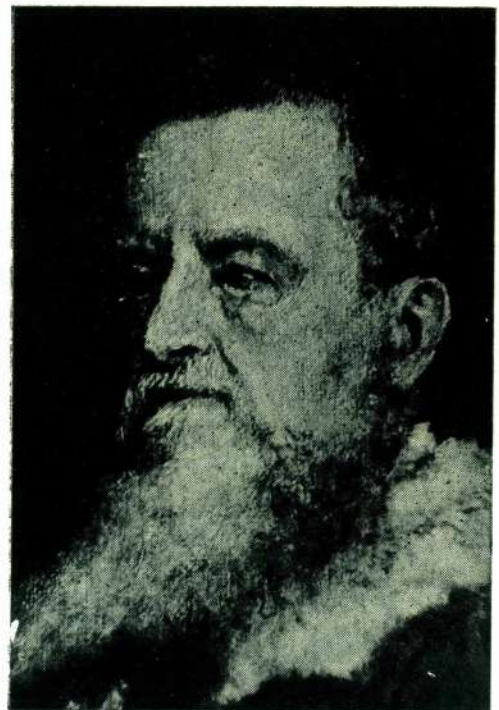
PRESIDENTS  
OF THE  
GENERAL COUNCIL



Earl of Northbrook  
1872 - 1876



Earl of Lytton  
1876 - 1880



Marquess of Ripon  
1880 - 1884



Marquess of Dufferin & Ava  
1884 - 1888



Marquess of Lansdowne  
1888 - 1894



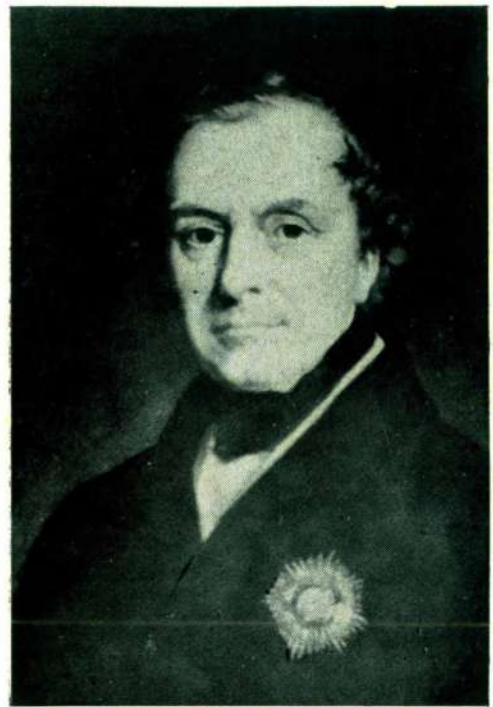
Earl of Elgin  
1894 - 1899



Marquess Curzon of Kedleston  
1899 - 1905



Earl of Minto  
1905 - 1910



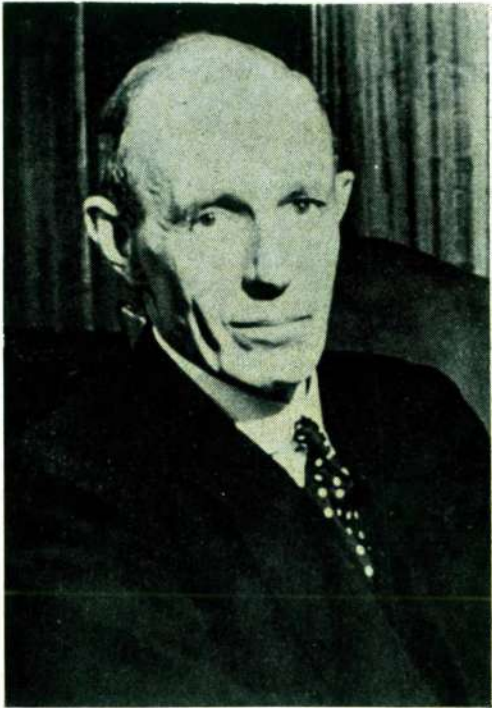
Lord Hardinge of Penhurst  
1910 - 1916



Viscount of Chelmsford  
1916 - 1921



Marquess of Reading  
1921 - 1926



Lord Irwin  
1926 - 1931



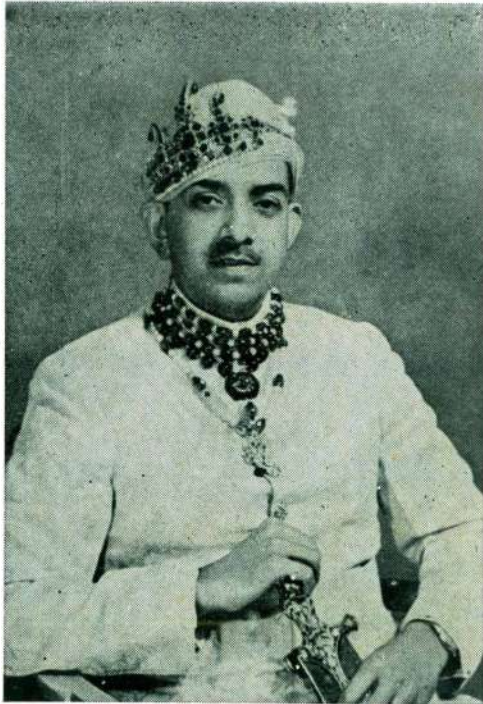
H. H. Maharaja Rana Udai Bhan Singh of Dholpu  
1931 - 1932 & 1941 - 1942



H. H. Maharana Bhopal Singh of Udaipur  
1932 - 1936 & 1942 - 1945



H. H. Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur  
1936 - 1941



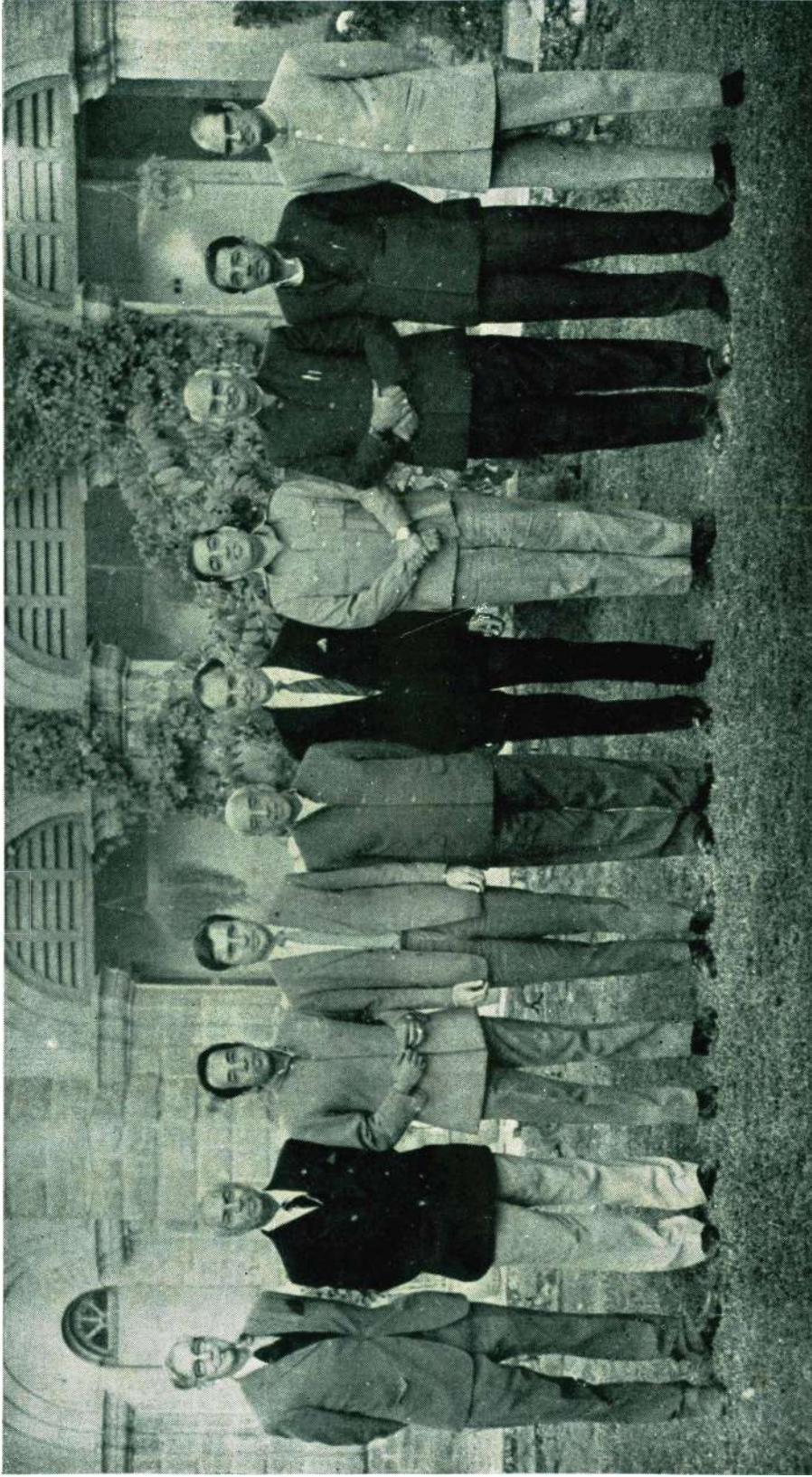
H. H. Maharao Bhim Singh of Kotah  
1945 - 1947



H. H. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur  
1947 - 1966



Maharao Bhim Singh of Kotah  
1966 —



**MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL — FEBRUARY 21st 1976**

Shri J. T. M. Gibson, Raj. Gajendra Singh, Maharana Bhagwat Singh, Shri S. S. N. Ganju, Maharao Bhim Singh ( President ),  
Shri M. N. Kapur, M. K. Brijraj Singh, M. P., Kr. Devi Singh, Maharaj Digvijai Singh, Shri R. S. Kumat I. A. S.  
Members Absent : Shri M. S. Sadesivan, Shri G. K. Bhagat.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

- \*1870 H. E. The Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1875 H. E. The Earl of Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1879 H. E. The Earl of Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1881 H. E. The Marquess of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1885 H. E. The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Viceroy and Governor General of India  
Lord Randolph Churchill
- 1886 Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and The Duchess of Connaught  
His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales (later His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII)
- 1890 His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch ( afterwards His Imperial Majesty  
Czar Nicholas II of Russia )  
H. E. The Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1891 His Royal Highness The Prince of Greece
- 1896 H. E. The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1899 H. E. The Right Hon'ble Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor General  
of India
- 1904 His Royal Highness The Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha  
Dr. ( Mrs. ), Annie Besant
- 1906 H. E. The Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1907 His Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah, The Amir of Afghanistan
- 1911 Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary of Great Britain  
His Serene Highness Prince George of Battenburg  
The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury
- 1912 Her Royal Highness The Crown Princess of Sweden
- 1913 Hon'ble Mr. E. S. Montague ( later Secretary of State for India )

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\* Presided over the Durbar held where Udaipur House now stands.



- 1913 Hon'ble Mr. Ramsay MacDonald ( later Prime Minister of England )
- 1916 Lady Wellington
- 1917 Their Excellencies The Viscount and the Viscountess Chelmsford
- 1921 His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales ( later His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII )
- 1922 H. E. The Marquess of Reading, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1927 Lord Sinha of Raipur
- 1929 The Right Hon'ble Viscount Peel, Secretary of State for India
- 1930 H. E. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor General of India ( later Earl of Halifax )
- 1932 H. E. The Marquess of Wellington, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1940 H. E. Victor Alexander John Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1946 Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
- 1947 H. E. Field Marshall The Right Hon'ble Sir Claude Auchinleck, D. S. O., C-in-C in India
- 1949 H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalacharya, Governor General of India
- 1950 General K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C, Indian Army
- 1951 H. E. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India
- The Hon'ble Dr. K. N. Katju, Home Minister, Government of India
- 1954 General Maharaj Rajendra Singhji, D. S. O., C-in-C., Indian Army
- H. E. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India
- Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister of India
- 1955 Sardar K. M. Pannikar, Indian Ambassador to China
- General S. M. Srinagesh, C-in-C., Indian Army
- 1958 Air Marshall S. Mukherjee, D. F. C., Chief of Air Staff, Indian Air Force
- Vice-Admiral S. Carlill, Royal Navy, Chief of Indian Naval Staff
- Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman University Grants Commission
- 1959 Sir Julian Huxley, former Director General of UNESCO

- 1959 Shri Mulkraj Anand, eminent Indian author in English
- 1960 General K. S. Thimaya, D. S. O., Chief of Army Staff, Indian Army  
Prof. Arnold Toynbee
- 1963 Hon'ble Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India  
General J. N. Choudhury,, Chief of Army Staff, Indian Army
- 1965 Hon'ble Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister
- 1966 Hon'ble Shrimati Vijay Laxmi Pandit  
H. E. Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India  
Hon'ble Shri V. K. Krishna Menon
- 1967 Dr. Maharaj Nagendra Singh, I. C. S., Secretary to the President of India  
Brig. Gyan Singh, Principal, Nehru Institute of Mountaineering
- 1968 H. E. Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India  
Hon'ble Shri Ramdhari Singh "Dinkar," M. P., famous Indian poet
- 1969 H. E. Mr. Sokolov, Ambassador of U. S. S. R. in India
- 1970 H. E. Mr. Petrov, Ambassador of U. S. S. R. in India  
H. E. Mr. Eremiya Okello, High Commissioner of Uganda in India
- 1971 H. E. James George, High Commissioner of Canada in India
- 1972 H. E. Mr. Humayun Rashid Choudhary, High Commissioner of Bangladesh in India  
H. E. Shri B. B. Pandi, Ambassador of Nepal in India
- 1973 H. E. Shri V. V. Giri, President of India
- 1974 Shri Raghubir Singh of Khatu, famous Photographer
- 1975 Mr. Goy Nicholas, Australian High Commissioner in India

## CHIEF GUESTS AT THE PRIZE GIVINGS

- 1876 Major Sir Oliver St. John, Principal, Mayo College
- 1878 Major Bradford, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1879 H. E. Edward Robert Bulwerf, the Earl of Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1881 Col. Bradford, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1881 H. E. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, the Marquess of Ripon, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1883 Col. Bradford, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1885 Major William Loch, Principal, Mayo College
- 1885 Her Excellency the ( Vicereine ) Countess of Dufferin
- 1887 Major William Loch, Principal, Mayo College
- 1888 Col. William Loch, Principal, Mayo College
- 1889 Col. William Loch, Principal, Mayo College
- 1890 Col. William Loch, Principal, Mayo College
- 1890 H. E. Henry Charles Kieth Petty-Fitzmaurice, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1894 H. E. Henry Charles Kieth Petty-Fitzmaurice, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1896 H. E. Victor Alexander Bruce, the Earl of Elgin, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1898 H. E. Victor Alexander Bruce, the Earl of Elgin, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
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- 1902 H. E. Victor Alexander Bruce, the Earl of Elgin, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1902 H. E. George Nathaniel Curzon, the Marquess of Kedleston, the Viceroy and Governor General of India

- 1903 Sir Arthur Martindale, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1904 Sir Arthur Martindale, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1905 The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Colvin, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1906 Lt. Col. C. Herbert, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Colvin, C. S. I., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1908 The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Colvin, C. S. I., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1910 The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Colvin, C. S. I., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1910 The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Colvin, C. S. I., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Colvin, C. S. I., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1912 H. E. Charles Hardinge, Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1913 Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., A. G. G., in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer- Merwara
- 1914 Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., A. G. G., in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara
- 1915 Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., A. G. G., in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer- Merwara
- 1916 H. E. Frederick John Napier Thesiger, Chelmsford, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1918 Col. Manners Smith, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1918 Col. Manners Smith, the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1920 The Hon'ble R. E. Holland, C. I. E., the A. G. G., Rajp
- 1921 The Hon'ble R. E. Holland, C. I. E., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1921 His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales
- 1923 H. E. Rufus Danial Isaacs, Marquess of Reading, the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1924 The Hon'ble R. E. Holland, C. S. I., C. I. E., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1925 The Hon'ble R. E. Holland, C. S. I., C. I. E., the A. G. G., Rajputana

- 1926 The Hon'ble Lt. Col. S. B. A., Patterson, C. I. E., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1927 The Hon'ble Lt. Col. S. B. A., Patterson, C. I. E., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1928 Mr. F. A. Leslie-Jones, C. B. E., Principal, Mayo College
- 1929 Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C. S. I., C. I. E., M. C., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1930 H. E. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Lord Irwin ( later Earl of Halifax ), the Viceroy and Governor General of India
- 1931 Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C. S. I., C. I. E., M. C., the A. G. G., Rajputana
- 1932 H. H. Maharaj Rana Sir Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur
- 1933 H. H. Maharana Sir Bhopal Singh of Udaipur ( Mewar )
- 1934 H. H. Maharana Sir Bhopal Singh of Udaipur ( Mewar )
- 1935 H. H. Maharana Sir Bhopal Singh of Udaipur ( Mewar )
- 1936 H. H. Maharaja Sir Umaid Singh of Jodhpur
- 1937 H. H. Maharaja Sir Umaid Singh of Jodhpur
- 1938 H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur
- 1939 H. H. Maharaja Sir Umed Singh of Jodhpur
- 1940 H. H. Maharaj Rana Sir Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur
- 1941 H. H. Maharaj Rana Sir Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur
- 1942 H. H. Maharaj Rana Sir Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur
- 1943 H. H. Maharaj Rana Sir Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur
- 1944 H. H. Maharao Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah
- 1945 H. H. Maharao Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah
- 1946 H. H. Maharao Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah
- 1947 H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur
- 1948 H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur
- 1949 H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor General of India
- 1950 H. H. Maharao Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah
- 1951 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India

- 1952 H. H. Maharao Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah
- 1953 H. H. Maharao Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah
- 1954 Dr. K. N. Katju, Union Minister for Home Affairs
- 1955 Sardar K. M. Pannikar
- 1956 H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur
- 1957 H. H. Maharani Gayatri Devi of Jaipur
- 1958 Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill, Royal Navy, D. S. O.
- 1959 Lt. Gen. Kalwant Singh, G. O. C., Western Command
- 1960 General K. S. Thimayya, D. S. O., Chief of Army Staff, ( Indian Army )
- 1961 Sardar Gurmukh Nihal Singh, Governor of Rajasthan
- 1962 Sir Paul Gore Booth, British High Commissioner in India
- 1963 Dr. Karan Singh
- 1964 H. E. Yadunath Khanal, Ambassador of Nepal in India
- 1965 Mr. M. C. Chagla, Union Minister of Education
- 1966 Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- 1967 Dr. Nagendra Singh
- 1968 Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India
- 1969 Mr. J. T. M. Gibson
- 1970 H. H. Maharao Sir Bhim Singh of Kotah
- 1971 Mr. James George, Canadian High Commissioner in India
- 1972 Mr. Dharama Vira
- 1973 Mr. V. V. Giri, President of India
- 1974 Sardar Jogendra Singh, Governor of Rajasthan
- 1975 Chief Justice B. P. Beri, Rajasthan High Court

### **Winners of Loch Memorial Sword of Honour of Mayo College**

1909	Sahabzada Sardar Muhammad Khan of Soran, Tonk	1916	Kanwar Himmat Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1911	Kanwar Debi Singh of Chittora, Jaipur	1918	Rao Bijay Singh of Masuda, Ajmer
1916	Chaudhary Karnal Singh of Devli, Bharatpur	1926	H. H. Maharawal Lakhman Singh of Dungarpur

### **Winners of The Viceroy's Medal for All Round Merit**

#### ***COLLEGE SECTION***

1937	Gopal Singh of Kunadi, Kotah	1942	Bhanupratap Deo of Kanker, M. P.
1938	Gopal Singh of Kunadi, Kotah Balbhadra Singh of Raghogarh, C. I.	1943	Girdhar Singh of Bharatpur
1939	Ranjit Singh of Bikaner	1944	Vijai Singh of Dholpur Amar Singh Kochor, Jaipur
1940	Ram Singh of Khandela, Jaipur	1945	Narendra Singh of Sarila, C. I.
1941	Bahadur Singh of Bikaner	1946	Bhagwat Singh of Bharatpur

### **Winners of the President's ( College Council ) Medal for All Round Merit**

1947	Shribhan Singh of Bharatpur	1948	Gopal Singh of Pealwa, Jodhpur Narpat Singh of Idar
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### **Winners of the Viceroy's Medal for All Round Merit**

#### ***SCHOOL SECTION***

1937	Vikram Singh of Rohet, Marwar	1942	Bhagwat Singh of Udaipur
1938	Baljit Singh of Jind, Punjab Raghubir Singh of Dundlod, Jaipur	1943	Mohd. Abdul Baqi Khan of Jagor, Jaipur
1939	Raghubir Singh of Ajairajpura, Jaipur	1944	Rishiraj Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1940	Puran Singh of Kumba, Bharatpur	1945	Amar Singh of Jodhpur
1941	Girdhar Singh of Bharatpur	1946	Prithviraj Singh of Gabhana, U. P.

### **Winners of the President's ( General Council ) Gold Medal for All Round Merit**

1947	Jaideep Singh of Baria, Gujrat	1963	Panna Lal Hazarika
1948	Nahar Singh of Kunadi, Kotah		Jimut Kumar Chatterji
1949	Umaid Singh of Masuda, Ajmer	1964	Barun Lal Barua
1950	Rajendra Deo of Poonch, Kashmir	1965	Jaideep Samarth
1951	Praveen Singh of Baria, Gujrat	1966	Bhagwan Swarup Mathur
1952	Ajit Singh of Santha, Jaipur	1967	Abhimanyu Singh
1953	Jaswant Singh of Jasol, Jodhpur	1968	Rakesh Chopra
1954	Pushpendra Singh of Salumber, Udaipur	1969	Udyan Sahgal
1955	Bharat Singh of Koela, Kotah	1970	Ajai Singh Mehta
1956	Onkar Singh of Sakhtali, Partapgarh	1971	Rohit Tandon
1957	Dwarka Nath Mathur	1972	Anand Shivaram
1958	Mahendra Singh of Ghanerao, Jodhpur	1973	Arvind Sethi
1959	Narendra Singh of Kalarwas, Udaipur	1974	Sunil Gadiok
1960	Mahendra Prasad Jain		L. Buddha Chandra Singh
1961	Debabrata Barua	1975	Masooof Raza
1962	Virendra Dutt		

### **Winners of the Viceroy's Medal for Class Work**

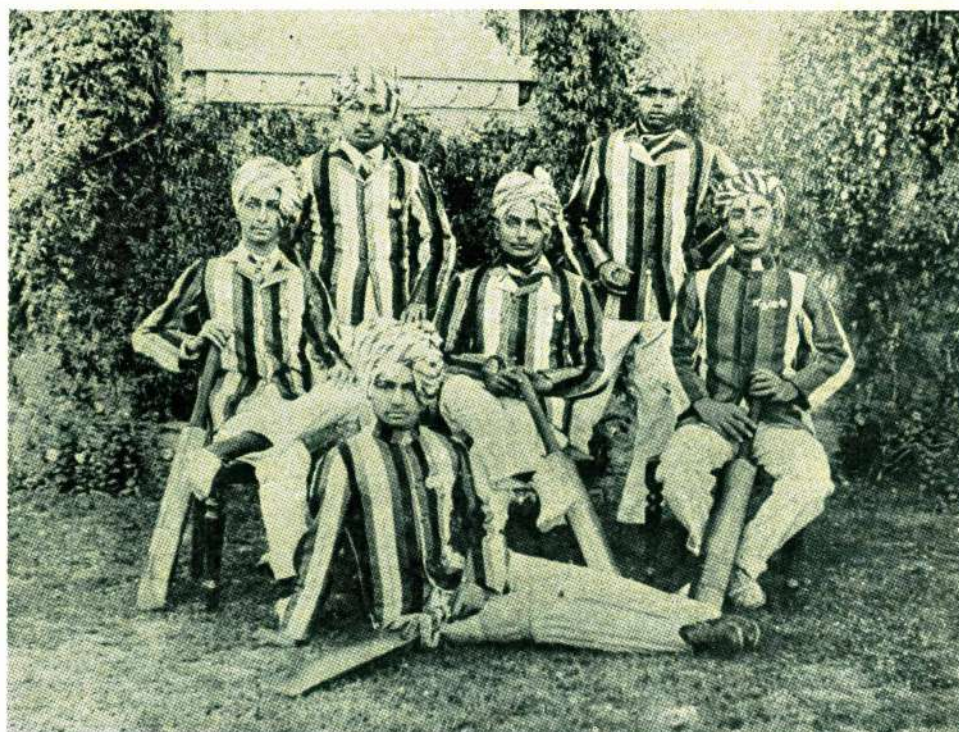
1880	Kanwar Prithi Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	1888	Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmer
1881	Thakur Madhav Singh of Bijwar, Alwar	1889	Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran, Jodhpur
1882	Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli, Alwar	1890	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi
1883	Rao Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmer	1891	Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaita, Kotah
1884	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur	1892	Kanwar Devi Singh of Chomu, Jaipur
1886	Thakur Karan Singh of Jobner, Jaipur	1893	Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikaner
1887	Thakur Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikaner	1894	Kanwar Pratap Singh of Sankhwai, Jodhpur



- 1895 Kanwar Ram Singh of Nizamnagar, Alwar
- 1896 Kanwar Bhopal Singh of Auwa, Jodhpur
- 1897 Thakur Sheo Singh of Alniawas Jodhpur
- 1898 Maharaj Umaid Singh of Chhapol, Kotah
- 1899 Thakur Hukam Singh of Bidasar, Bikaner
- 1900 Sahibzada Ahmeddin Khan of Tonk
- 1901 Sahibzada Amanat Ullah Khan of Tonk
- 1902 Kanwar Khuman Singh of Dabri, Kotah
- 1903 Bhanwar Prithi Singh of Anta, Kotah
- 1904 Rao Raghunath Singh of Bheratpur
- 1905 Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla, Partabgarh
- 1906 Kanwar Chandra Sen of Kunadi, Kotah
- 1907 Kanwar Takht Singh of Malsisar, Jaipur
- 1908 Nawab Mahboob Ali Beg of Hyderabad, Deccan
- 1909 Sardar Anand Rao Bhao Sahib Phalke of Gwalior
- 1910 Sahibzada Abdul Quddus Khan of Tonk
- 1911 Thakur Kushal Singh of Geejgarh, Jaipur
- 1912 Thakur Bhanwar Pal of Kotla, U.P.
- 1913 Nawab Iqbal Ali Beg of Hyderabad, Deccan
- 1914 Sahibzada Abdul Munim Khan of Tonk  
Kanwar Hamid Ali Khan of Mandawar, Alwar
- 1916 Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar
- 1917 Maharaj Sawai Singh of Banswara
- 1918 Rana Jagat Shamser Jung Bahadur of Nepal
- 1919 Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai, C. I.
- 1920 Kanwar Raghuraj Singh of Alipura, C. I.
- 1921 Rajkumar Ajat Shatru Singh of Sailana, C. I.
- 1922 Thakur Kesri Singh of Khimsar, Jodhpur
- 1923 Kanwar Roop Narain Dube of Indore, C. I.
- 1924 Kanwar Amar Singh of Jasol, Jodhpur
- 1925 Kanwar Himmat Singh of Khandela, Jaipur
- 1926 Maharaj Virbhadrā Singh of Dungarpur
- 1927 Rao Udit Narain Singh of Khimsepur, U. P.
- 1928 Kanwar Raghuraj Singh of Koela, Kotah
- 1929 H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narain Singh Deo of Patna, Orissa
- 1930 Maharaj Nagendra Singh of Dungarpur
- 1931 Kanwar Gajendra Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
- 1932 Kanwar Man Singh of Kanor, Mewar
- 1933 Kanwar Harbhan Singh of Eharatpur
- 1934 Bhanwar Gopal Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
- 1935 Thakur Guman Singh of Gudha, Jaipur
- 1936 Kumar Shardul Vikram Shah of Tehri Garhwal, U. P.



Australian XI Vs Rajputana & Central India. Match played at the Central Ground — Nov. 1935

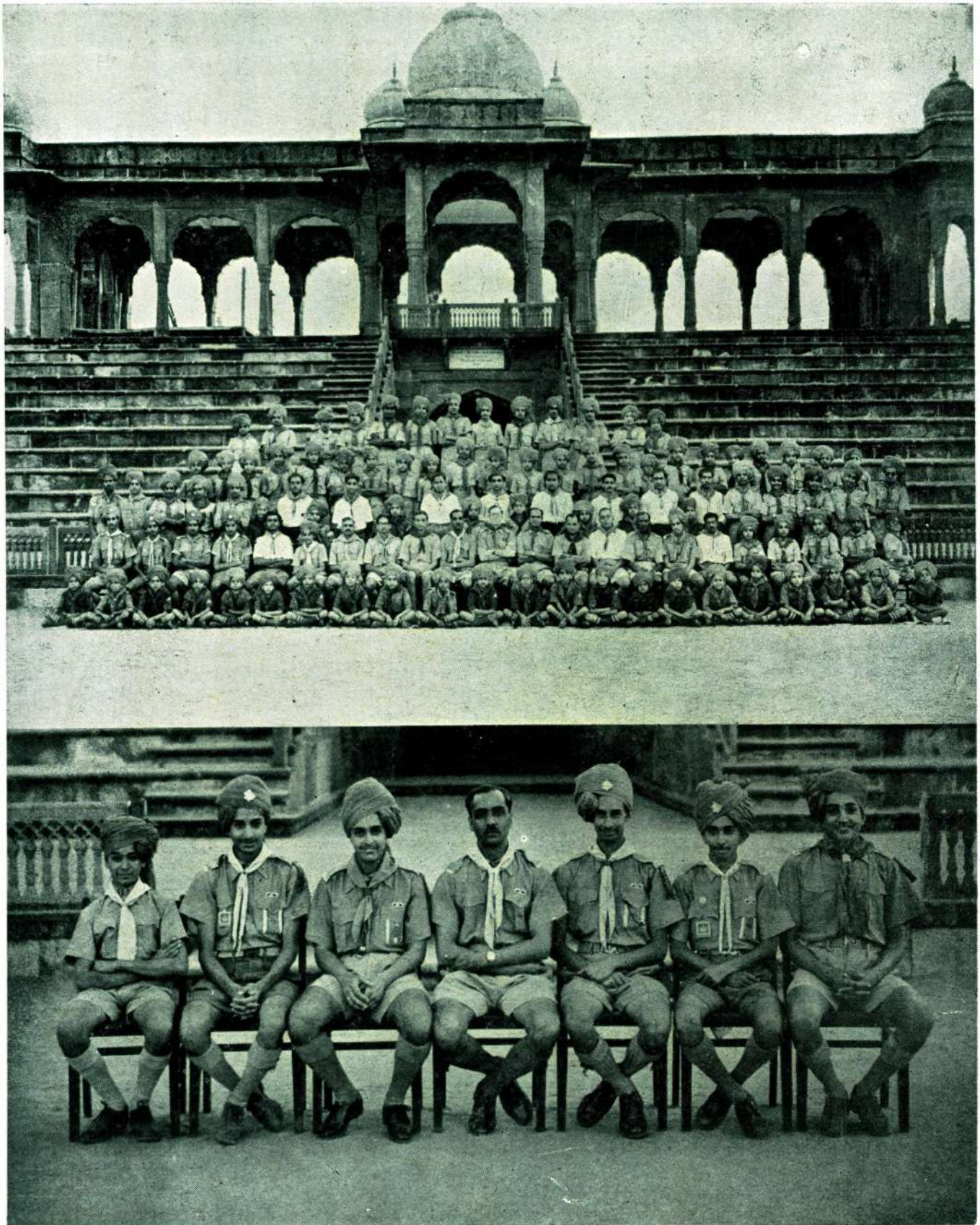


MAYO "CENTURY" BATS 1906

*Standing* : H. H. Rana Ranjit Singh of Barwani, Th. Bahadur Singh of Khera (Alwar.)

*Sitting* : Kr. Chandra Sen of Kunadi (Kotah), Apji Gokind Singh of Koela (Kotah),  
Th. Dan Singh of Lathi ( Jaisalmer. )

*Sitting on the ground* : Th. Gulab Singh of Bogera ( Bikaner )



*Top* : Scouts and Rovers with Mr. M. A. McCanlis ( Principal ) - 1948

*Bottom* : Mayo Scouts who participated in the world Jamboorie held in France - 1947

Pratap Singh of Gumanpura, Nehar Singh of Kunadi, Ranbir Singh of Dundi, Mr. Danmal Mathur, Chanchal Singh of Kunadi, Bhim Singh of Khuri, Prithi Singh of Shyamgarh



### MAYO COLLEGE SQUADRON 1921

**Back row standing :**

Shrimant Dhairyashil Rao of Dhar, Maharaj Ajatshatru Singh of Sailana, Maharaj Sawai Raj Singh of Banswara, Thakur Devi Singh of Bijwar ( Alwar ), Kr. Bharat Singh ( Kotah ), Thakur Jeewan Singh of Thathothi ( Ajmer ), Maharaja Alakh Narain of Vijayanagram, Thakur Gobind Singh of Raipur ( Marwar ).

**Second row standing :**

Kr. Shivrath Singh of Alwar, Raja Pashupati Pratapsingh of Bassi ( U. P. ), Kr. Mehtab Singh of Khejadla ( Kotah ), Tikayat Gaurishanker Shikher Deo of Gangpur ( Orissa ).

**Third row standing :**

Thakur Umaid Singh of Nema ( Marwar ), H. H. Maharawal Lakshman Singh of Dungarpur, Kr. Sher Singh of Balunda ( Marwar ), Maharaj Kumar Balwant Singh of Danta, Thakur Sultan Singh of Palwa ( Alwar ), Kr. Jabar Singh of Beda ( Marwar ), Rajkumar Pratap Singh of Banera ( Mewar ) Thakur Pratap Singh of Bijapur ( Mewar ), Kr. Shambhoo Singh of Baghera ( Ajmer ), Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Jaora.

**Fourth row standing :**

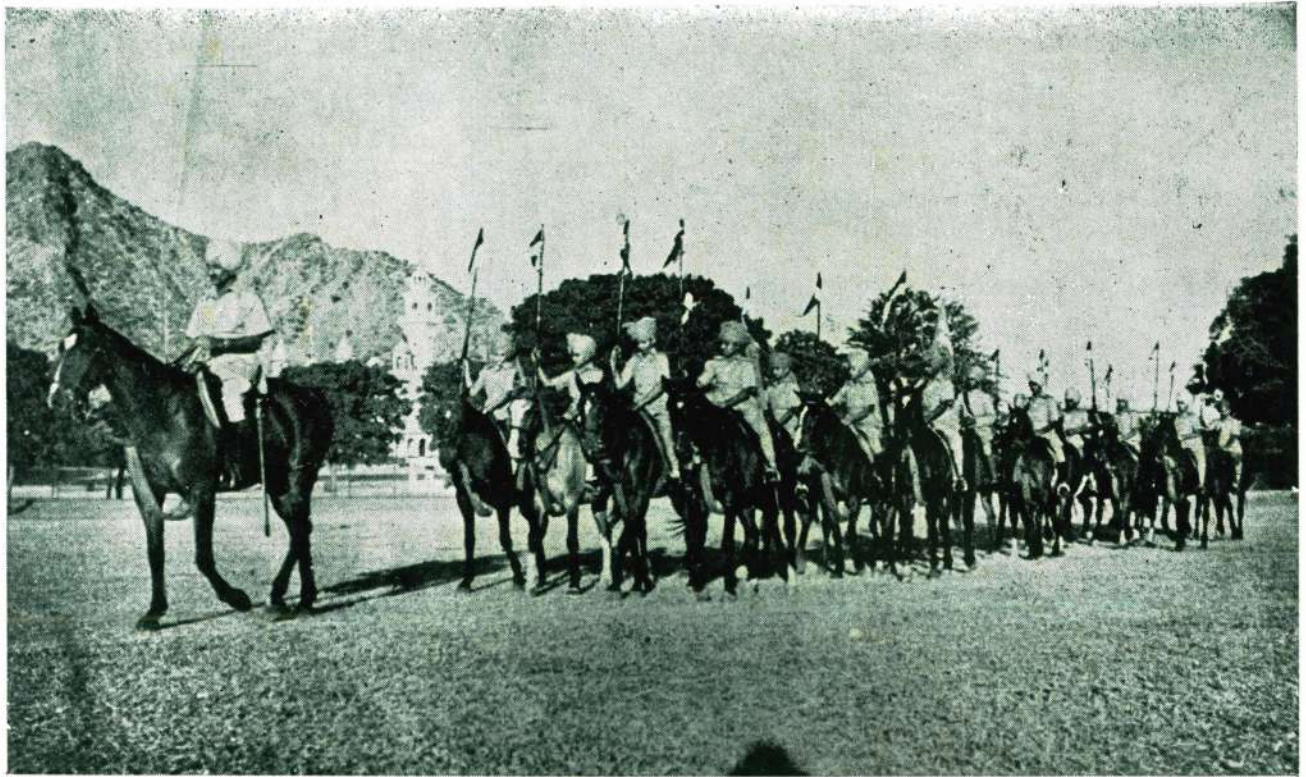
Kr. Giriraj Singh of Bharatpur, Raja Kishore Chandra of Nilgiri ( Orissa ), Maharaj Kumar Vijayanand of Vijayanagram ( Vizzi ), Thakur Rameshwar Singh of Bandanwara, Kr. Kalyan Singh of Bijwa ( Alwar ).

**Fifth row standing :**

Maharaj Kumar Narhari Deoji of Dharampur, Sahibzada Mumtez Ali Khan of Jaora, Raja Yuvaraj Dutt Singh of Oel ( U. P. ), Maharaj Ajit Singh of Jodhpur, Raoraja Abhay Singh of Jodhpur, Maharaj Virbhadra Singh of Dungarpur, Bhanwar Ram Singh of Pratabgarh, Thakur Nahar Singh of Auwa.

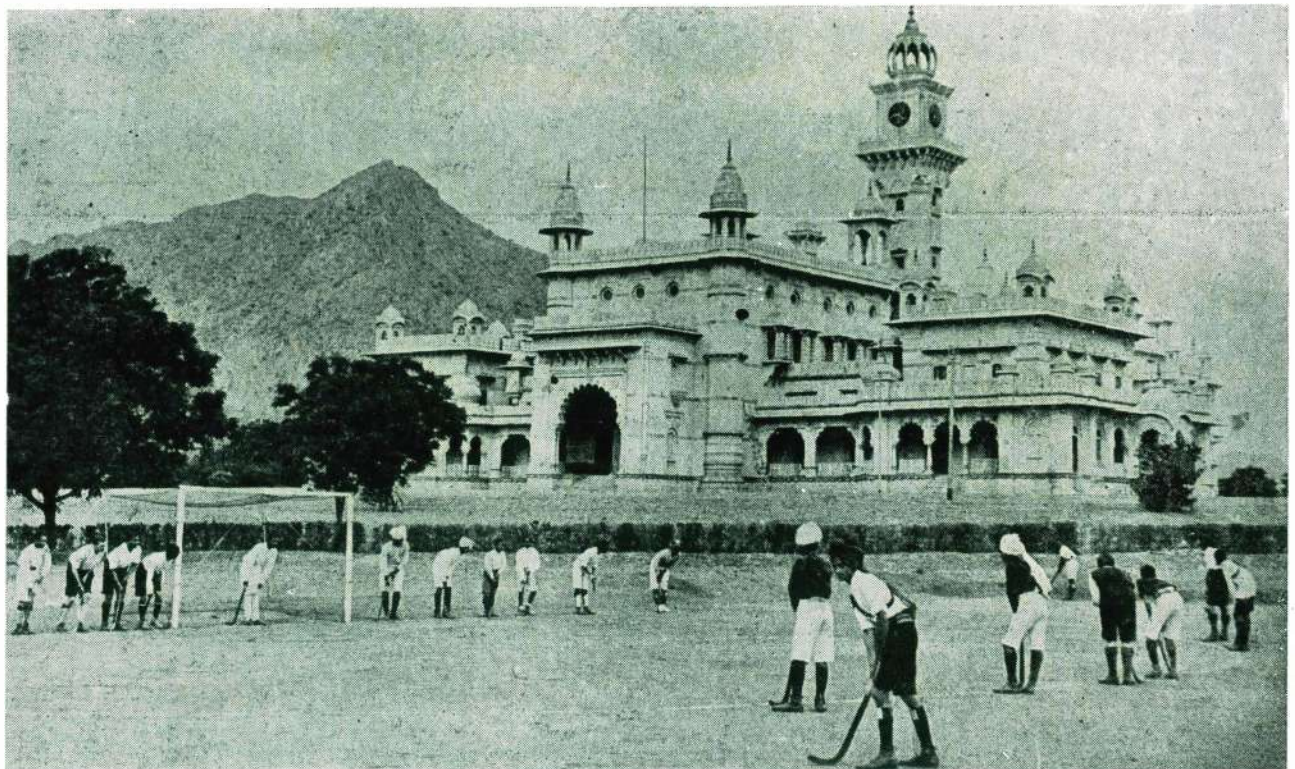
**Front row seated :**

Thakur Amar Singh of Mori ( Marwar ), H. H. Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur ( Marwar ), Kr. Shatrunjay of Shahpura.



Riding Squadron 1944, Maharaj Hanuwant Singh of Jodhpur ( Commander )

POPULAR SPORTS OF THE PAST



Hockey in 1930

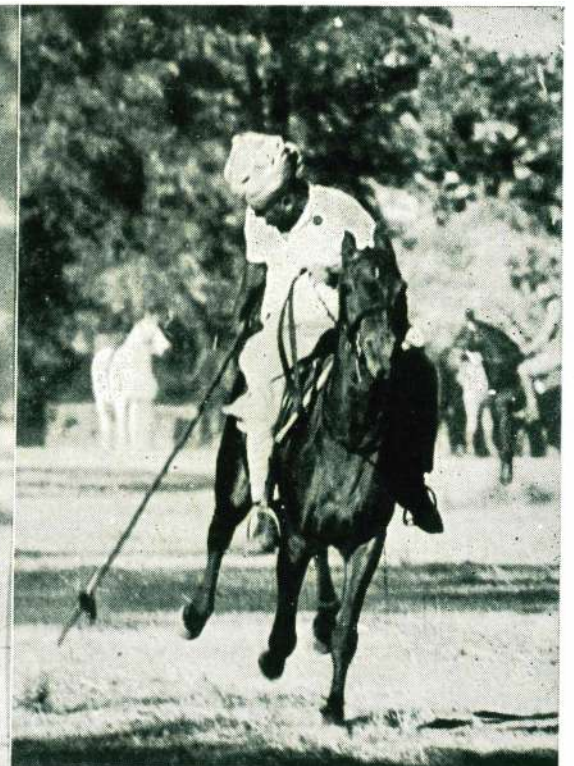


Polo

POPULAR SPORTS OF THE PAST



Jumping



Tent - Pegging

## Winners of the Viceroy's Medal for Athletics

- |      |  |      |   |
|------|--|------|---|
| 1888 | Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran, Jodhpur    | 1917 | Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanjdeo of Mayurbhanj, Orissa |
| 1889 | Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmer     | 1918 | Dewan Bhartendra Singh of Panna, C. I.                |
| 1890 | Raja Jai Singh of Bamolia, Kotah           | 1919 | Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai, C. I.                |
| 1891 | H. H. Raja Kiriti Singh of Tehri           | 1920 | Sahibzada Mir Ghulam of Surat                         |
| 1892 | H. H. Maharao Umed Singh of Kotah          | 1921 | Sahibzada Mir Ghulam of Surat                         |
| 1893 | K. Pratap Singh of Sankhwal, Jodhpur       | 1922 | Shrimant Dhairyashil Rao of Dhar, C. I.               |
| 1894 | K. Bakhtawar Singh of Bera, Jodhpur        | 1923 | Shrimant Dhairyashil Rao of Dhar, C. I.               |
| 1905 | Rao Raghunath Singh of Bharatpur           | 1924 | Shrimant Dhairyashil Rao of Dhar, C. I.               |
| 1906 | Thakur Dan Singh of Lathi, Jaisalmer       | 1926 | K. Harnath Singh of Daspan, Jodhpur                   |
| 1907 | K. Gulab Singh of Bagera, Bikaner          | 1928 | K. Harnath Singh of Daspan, Jodhpur                   |
| 1908 | Nawab Mahboob Ali Beg of Hyderabad, Deccan | 1929 | H. H. Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur                    |
| 1909 | Sahibzada Mohd. Amir Khan of Shob, Tonk    | 1930 | Maharaj Udaibhan Singh of Indergarh, Kotah            |
| 1910 | K. Hira Singh of Panna                     | 1931 | Bhanwar Dashrath Singh of Kunadi, Kotah               |
| 1911 | Th. Dalpat Singh of Rohet, Jodhpur         | 1932 | K. Harbhan Singh of Bharatpur                         |
| 1912 | Rao Prithipal Singh of Simaria, Panna      | 1933 | K. Harbhan Singh of Bharatpur                         |
| 1913 | Nawab Iqbal Ali Beg of Hyderabad, Deccan   | 1934 | Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna                 |
| 1914 | Dewan Raghuvendra Singh of Panna           | 1935 | Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singh of Panna                 |
| 1915 | K. Ramnath Singh of Jaitgarh, Bundi        | 1936 | Maharaj Kumar Pushpendra Singh of Panna               |
| 1916 | K. Padam Singh of Minda, Jodhpur           |      |   |

## **Brothers who have won the Viceroy's Medals**

*( Rare instances of Viceroy's Medals being won by two brothers )*

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>( 1 ) Viceroy's Medal for Athletics</b>                           |           |
| Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamolia, Kotah                                 | 1890      |
| H. H. Maharao Umed Singh of Kotah                                    | 1892      |
| <b>( 2 ) Viceroy's Medal for All Round Merit ( College Section )</b> |           |
| R. K. Ranjit Singh of Bikaner  | 1939      |
| R. K. Bahadur Singh of Bikaner                                       | 1941      |
| <b>( 3 ) (a) Viceroy's Medal for Class Work</b>                      |           |
| Nawab Mahboob Ali Beg Khusro Jung of Hyderabad, Deccan               | 1908      |
| Nawab Iqbal Ali Beg of Hyderabad, Deccan                             | 1913      |
| <b>(b) Viceroy's Medal for Athletics</b>                             |           |
| Nawab Mahboob Ali Beg Khusro Jung of Hyderabad, Deccan               | 1908      |
| Nawab Iqbal Ali Beg of Hyderabad, Deccan                             | 1913      |
| <b>( 4 ) Viceroy's Medal for Class Work</b>                          |           |
| Maharaj Virbhadra Singh of Dungarpur                                 | 1926      |
| Maharaj Nagendra Singh of Dungarpur                                  | 1930      |
| <b>( 5 ) Viceroy's Medal for Athletics</b>                           |           |
| Dewan Raghuvendra Singh of Panna                                     | 1914      |
| Dewan Bhartendra Singh of Panna                                      | 1918      |
| <b>( 6 ) Viceroy's Medal for Athletics</b>                           |           |
| M. K. Narendra Singh of Panna  | 1934-1935 |
| M. K. Pushpendra Singh of Panna                                      | 1936      |



## CAPTAINS OF GAMES

### Cricket

1903 - 05	Raghunath Singh of Bharatpur	1929 - 31	Vinay Singh of Mohanpur, Mahi Kantha
1905 - 06	Govind Singh of Koela, Kotah	1931 - 32	Randhir Singh of Koela, Kotah
1906 - 07	Ranjit Singh of Barwani, C. I.	1932 - 35	Himmat Singh of Garhi, Banswara
1907 - 08	Prithvi Singh of Banswara	1935 - 36	Balbhadhra Singh of Raghogarh
1908 - 09	Sardar Muhammed Khan of Tonk	1936 - 37	Harban Singh of Bharatpur
1909 - 10	Udaibhan Singh of Dholpur	1937 - 38	Balbhadhra Singh of Raghogarh
1910 - 12	Prithipal Singh of Simaria, Panna, C. I.	1938 - 39	Laxman Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1912 - 13	Sultan Singh of Salpur, Alwar	1939 - 40	Baljit Singh of Jind, Punjab
1913 - 14	Raghuvendra Singh of Panna, C. I.	1940 - 41	Laxman Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1914 - 15	Krishna Singh of Jaoli, Alwar	1941 - 42	Duleep Singh of Rajpipla, Gujrat
1915 - 16	Surya Pal Singh of Awagarh, U. P.	1942 - 43	Birendra Singh of Sirmoor, Punjab Hamir Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1916 - 17	Purnachandra Bhanjdeo of Mayurbhanj ( Orissa )	1943 - 44	Narendra Singh of Sarila, C. I.
1917 - 18	Bhartendra Singh of Panna, C. I.	1944	Narendra Singh of Sarila, C. I.
1918 - 19	Madan Singh of Banswara	1945	Narendra Singh of Sarila, C. I.
1919 - 20	Rawat Singh of Bursu, ( Marwar )	1946	Sribhan Singh of Bharatpur
1920 - 21	Manmahipal Singh of Namli, Ratlam, C. I.	1947	Nihal Singh of Pahadgarh, Gwalior
1921 - 23	Dhairyashil Rao of Dhar, C. I.	1948	Nihal Singh of Pahadgarh, Gwalior
1923 - 27	Lakshman Singh of Dungarpur	1949	Arjun Singh of Bhopalgarh, Udaipur
1927 - 28	Narain Singh of Kishengarh	1950	Mahabir Singh of Bera, Jodhpur
1928 - 29	Bhim Singh of Kotah		

1951	Arjun Singh of Bhopalgarh, Udaipur	1964	Venkatesh Naidu
1952	Himmat Singh of Bari Sadri, Udaipur	1965	Jaideep Samarth
1953	Digvijay Singh of Uniara, Jaipur	1966	Apurba Hazarika
1954	Dheer Singh of Shahpura	1967	Abhimanyu Singh
1955	Ravi Kumar Kale of Gwalior	1968	Prithviraj Misra
1956	Vijay Singh of Koela, Kotah	1969	Rattan Engineer
1957	Surendra Singh of Bansco, Jaipur	1970	Dilip Sharma
1958	Mahendra Singh of Ghanerao, Jodhpur	1971	Indervijay Singh
1959	Narendra Singh of Kalarwas, Udaipur	1972	Vivek Talwar
1960	Arvind Kumar Singh of Udaipur	1973	Srinath Ratnam
1961	Debabrata Barua	1974	Navendu Mathur
1962	Jitendra Kumar Bhatnagar	1975	Bhuvanesh Wardhe
1963	Gajendra Singh	1976	Diniar Ali Khan

## Hockey

1912 - 15	Kamal Singh of Bharatpur	1927 - 32	Raghuvendra Singh of Bharatpur
1915 - 16	Himmat Singh of Kunadi, Kotah	1932 - 33	Kamal Singh of Bharatpur
1916 - 17	Man Singh of Ajairajpura, Jaipur	1933 - 35	Dasharath Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1917 - 19	Amar Singh of Ajairajpura, Jaipur	1935 - 36	Harbhan Singh of Bharatpur
1919 - 20	Ranbijai Singh of Sarana, Ajmer	1936 - 37	Dashrat Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1920 - 21	Bahadur Singh of Para, Alwar	1937 - 38	Balbhadra Singh of Raghogarh
1921 - 22	Raghuraj Singh of Alipura, C. I.	1938 - 39	Laxman Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1922 - 24	Lakshman Singh of Kathawara, C. I.	1939 - 40	Baljit Singh of Jind, Punjab
1924 - 26	Alamgir Khan of Bijnor, U. P.	1940 - 41	Laxman Singh of Kunadi, Kotah
1926 - 27	Balbir Singh of Bharatpur	1941 - 42	Bahadur Singh of Bikaner



Hyderabad State Forces Cup  
for Inter-House Cultural  
Activities

SOME OF THE  
RUNNING  
TROPHIES



Narsingarh Shield for  
Games



New Udaipur Inter-House  
All-Round Championship Shield



Kotah Challenge Trophy for  
Middle House  
Sports Championship



Chief of Naval Staff Shield  
for Inter-House  
Swimming

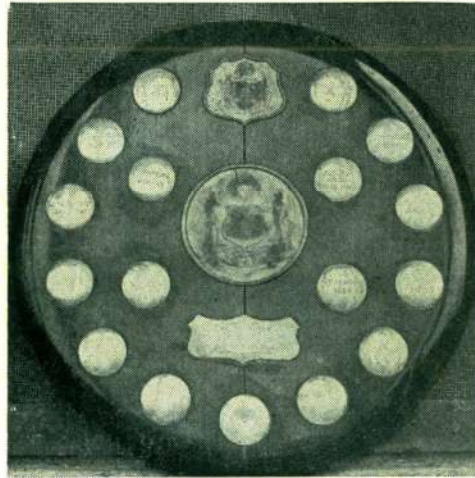


Jodhpur Cup for  
Inter-House Riding

SOME OF THE  
DEAD  
TROPHIES



Inter-House Tent-Pegging  
Challenge Cup



Old Udaipur Inter-House  
All-Round Championship Shield



Reynolds Challenge Cup  
for Riding



Inter-House Half Section  
Jumping Cup

1942 - 43	Samar Singh of Banera, Udaipur	1959	Manavendra Singh of Panna
1943 - 44	Samar Singh of Banera, Udaipur	1960	Kanwaljit Singh
1944	Bhagwat Singh of Bharatpur	1961	Pravin Chandra
1945	Bhagwat Singh of Bharatpur	1962	Shantanu Jha
1946	Shribhan Singh of Bharatpur	1963	Shantanu Jha
1947	Balwant Rao Jadhav Dewas ( Junior ) C. I.	1964	Barun Lal Barua
1948	Balwant Rao Jadhav Dewas ( Junior ) C. I.	1965	Jaideep Samarth
1949	Ghanshyam Singh of Heerwa, Jaipur	1966	Bhagwan Swaroop
1950	Rajbir Singh of Dundlod, Jaipur	1967	Arjun Rajwade
1951	Rajbir Singh of Dundlod, Jaipur	1968	Rakesh Chopra
1952	Tejendra Singh of Uniara, Jaipur	1969	Prabhodh Kumar
1953	Tejendra Singh of Uniara, Jaipur	1970	Baljit Singh
1954	Karan Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	1978	Rohit Tandon
1955	Swaroop Singh of Jodhpur	1972	Inder Vijai Singh, Baria
1956	Kirit Bikram Kishore Deb of Tripura	1973	Ajit Singh Gehlot
1957	Madhu Sudan Singh of Masuda, Ajmer	1974	Buddhachandra Singh
1958	Manavendra Singh of Panna	1975	Ravinder Singh Jasrotia
		1976	Anil Shankar

## Football

1904 - 05	Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar, Bengal	1908 - 09	Chandra Singh of Bikaner
1905 - 06	Bahadur Singh of Dhingsari, Bikaner	1909 - 11	Dalpat Singh of Rohet, Marwar
1906 - 07	Gulab Singh of Bogera, Bikaner	1911 - 12	Akhairaj Singh of Gainta, Kotah
1907 - 08	Mahbub Ali Beg of Hyderabad, Deccan	1912 - 13	Md. Amir Khan of Shob, Tonk
		1913 - 14	Sultan Singh of Salpur, Alwar

1914 - 15	Daulat Singh of Khumbhana, Bikaner	1949	Dashrath Singh of Gudah, Jaipur
1915 - 16	Bejai Singh of Masuda, Ajmer	1950	Dashrath Singh of Gudah, Jaipur
1916 - 17	Padam Singh of Minda, Marwar	1951	Chatter Singh of Heerwa, Jaipur
1917 - 18	Bahadur Shamsher Jung of Nepal	1952	Ajit Singh of Santha, Jaipur
1918 - 19	Bijai Singh of Mank, Alwar	1953	Ajit Singh of Santha, Jaipur
1919 - 20	Man Mahipal Singh of Namli, Rutlam, C. I.	1954	Swaroop Singh of Jodhpur
1920 - 21	Mir Ghulam of Surat	1955	Pushpendra Singh of Ghanerao, Jodhpur
1921 - 22	Giriraj Singh of Bharatpur	1956	Pushpendra Singh of Ghanerao, Jodhpur
1922 - 23	Mehtab Singh of Bamulia, Kotah	1957	Manvendra Singh of Panna
1923 - 24	Bharat Singh of Piplada, Kotah	1958	Manvendra Singh of Panna
1924 - 25	Balbir Singh of Bharatpur	1959	Manvendra Singh of Panna
1925 - 28	Bahadur Singh of Malsisar, Jaipur	1960	Mahendra Prasad Jain
1928 - 32	Raghuvendra Singh of Bharatpur	1961	Praveen Chandra
1932 - 34	Umed Singh of Chandelao, Jodhpur	1962	Pannalal Hazarika
1934 - 37	Harbhan Singh of Bharatpur	1963	Shantanu Jha
1937 - 38	Balbhardra Singh of Raghograh	1964	Samarjit Bhuyan
1938 - 39	Manohar Singh of Dhamli, Jodhpur	1965	Anirudh Sharma
1939 - 40	Baljit Singh of Jind, Punjab	1966	Apurba Hazarika
1940 - 41	Manohar Singh of Dhamli, Jodhpur	1967	Abhimanyu Singh
1941 - 42	Bhanupratap Deo of Kanker, E. S. A.	1968	Nizamuddin Ahmed
1942 - 43	Ratan Singh of Bhikamkore, Jodhpur	1969	Vijay Ramchandani
1943 - 44	Purnendu Kishore Deo Burman of Tripura	1970	Dilip Sharma
1944	Raghunath Singh of Jodhpur	1971	Inder Vijay Singh
1946	Narayan Singh of Bhedilia, Jodhpur	1972	Sabir Ahmed
1947	Karan Singh of Suraytan, Jodhpur	1973	Baldish Gill
1948	Sobhag Singh of Jodhpur	1974	Buddhachandra Singh
		1975	Abu Rehman
		1976	Rajnish Dechan

**Families Connected with Mayo College for Three Generations or More  
in Direct Descent**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1. Auwa, Jodhpur</b></p> <p>I Th. Shambhu Singh</p> <p>II Th. Pratap Singh</p> <p>III Th. Nahar Singh</p> <p>IV Surendra Singh</p> <p>V Pushpendra Singh</p>  | <p><b>5. Pokaran, Jodhpur</b></p> <p>I Th. Mangal Singh</p> <p>II Th. Sukh Singh</p> <p>III Th. Gordhan Singh</p>  |
| <p><b>2. Deogarh-Madaris, Udaipur</b></p> <p>I Rawat Bijay Singh</p> <p>II Rawat Sangram Singh</p> <p>III i Rawat Nahar Singh</p> <p>ii Mandatta Singh</p> <p>iii Inderajit Singh</p> <p>iv Randhir Singh</p> <p>v Vikram Singh</p> <p>IV i Veerbhadra Singh</p> <p>ii Shatrunjai Singh</p> | <p><b>6. Rupabelli, Udaipur</b></p> <p>I Th. Chatter Singh</p> <p>II Th. Lechman Singh</p> <p>III Th. Pratap Singh</p>   |
| <p><b>3. Galta, Kotah</b></p> <p>I Maharaja Madho Singh</p> <p>II Kr. Akhay Raj Singh</p> <p>III Tej Raj Singh</p> <p>IV Pushpendra Singh</p>   | <p><b>7. Junia, Ajmer</b></p> <p>I Rao Kalyan Singh</p> <p>II Rao Kesri Singh</p> <p>III Rao Amar Singh</p> <p>IV i Kishore Singh</p> <p>ii Jitendra Singh</p>                       |
| <p><b>4. Idar, Mahikantha, Bombay</b></p> <p>I H. H. Maharaja Daulat Singh</p> <p>II M. K. Himmat Singh</p> <p>III M. K. Daljit Singh</p>   | <p><b>8. Khejarla, Jodhpur</b></p> <p>I Th. Madho Singh</p> <p>II Th. Bhairon Singh</p> <p>III i Durga Das</p> <p>ii Karan Singh</p> <p>iii Shyam Singh</p> <p>IV Narendra Singh</p> |
|   | <p><b>9. Koela, Kotah</b></p> <p>I Apji Prithvi Singh</p> <p>II Apji Gobind Singh</p>  |

- III i Apji Raghuraj Singh  
 ii Apji Brig. Randhir Singh  
 iii Apji Amar Singh  
 iv Apji Kalyan Singh
- IV i Surbir Singh  
 ii Lt. Col. Bharat Singh  
 iii Vijai Singh  
 iv Janak Pratap Singh  
 v Pushpendra Singh  
 vi Mahabir Singh
- V i Dushyant Singh  
 ii Mahiraj Singh

**10. Kunadi, Kotah**

- I Raj Bijey Singh
- II i Raj Chandra Sen  
 ii Kr. Bhim Sen  
 iii Kr. Dalpat Singh  
 iv Kr. Daulat Singh  
 v Kr. Himmat Singh  
 vi Kr. Arisal
- III i Raj Gajendra Singh  
 ii Kr. Kishen Singh  
 iii Kr. Laxman Singh  
 iv Kr. Chanchal Singh  
 v Kr. Dashrath Singh  
 vi Kr. Gopal Singh

- vii Kr. Gulab Singh  
 viii Col. Ajai Singh  
 ix Brig. Lakhpat Singh  
 x Kr. Balbhadra Singh  
 xi Kr. Hamir Singh  
 xii Col. Rishiraj Singh  
 xiii Col. Shivrai Singh
- IV i Rajendra Singh  
 ii Randhir Singh  
 iii Man Singh  
 iv Dalip Singh  
 v Mahabir Singh  
 vi Nar Singh

**11. Lasani, Udaipur**

- I Th. Kesri Singh  
 II Th. Khuman Singh  
 III Th. Kushal Singh

**12. Sankhwas, Jodhpur**

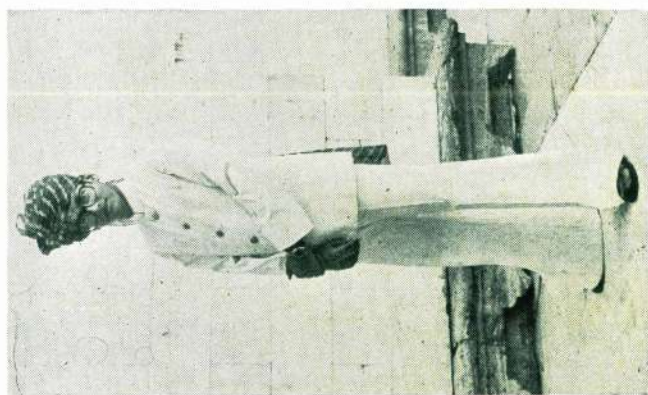
- I Th. Pratap Singh  
 II Th. Madho Singh  
 III Th. Sangram Singh

**13. Rawatsar, Bikaner**

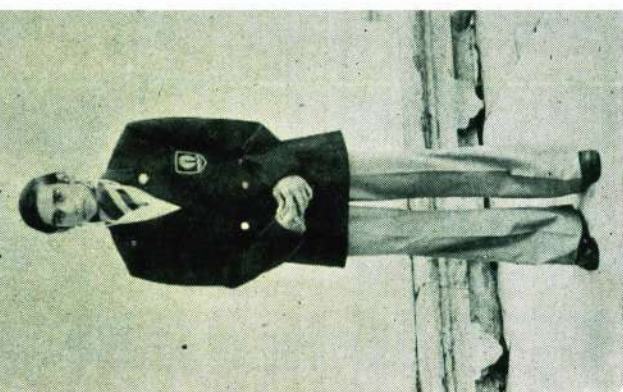
- I Rawat Hukam Singh  
 II Rawat Man Singh  
 III Rawat Tej Singh  
 IV i Ghanshyam Singh  
 ii Balbhadra Singh



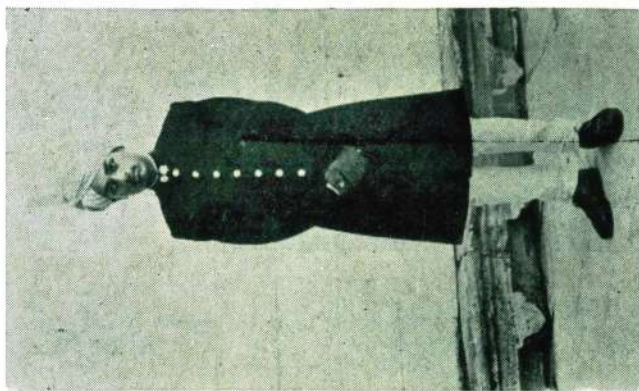
# UNIFORMS THEN & NOW



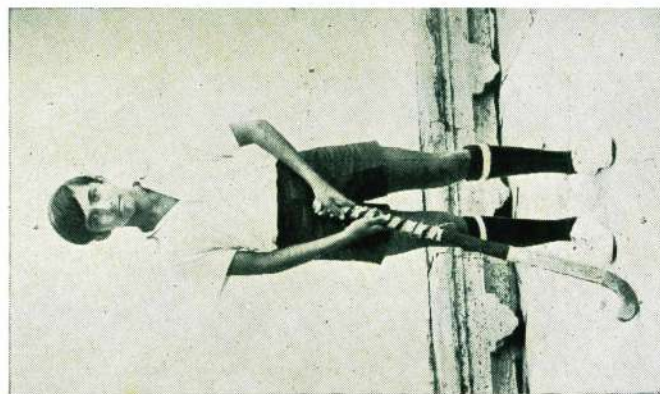
Temple Dress



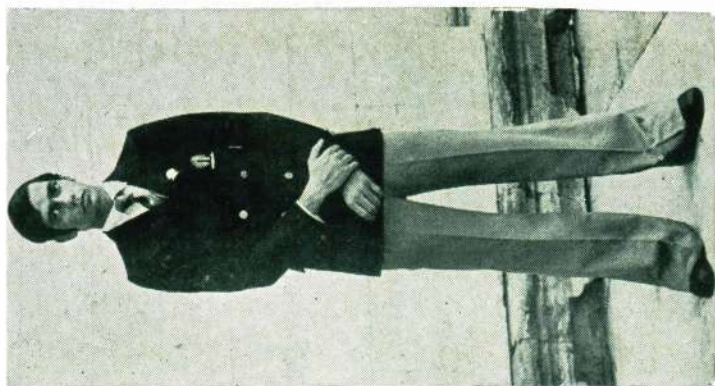
Scarf & Badge — Colour Holder



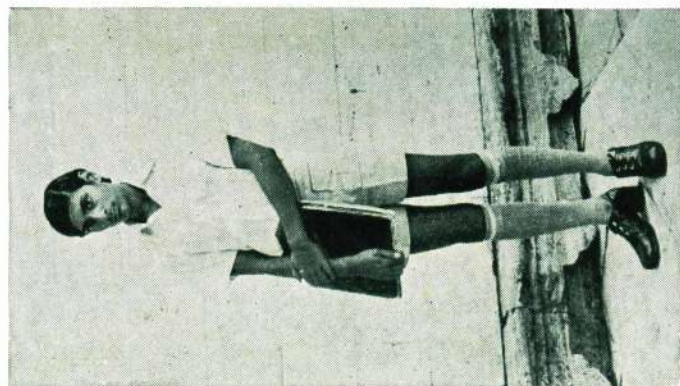
Formal Dress — Monitor



Games Dress



Tie & Badge — Formal Dress



School Dress

**14. Bhadrajuu, Jodhpur**

I Th. Devi Singh

II Kr. Gopal Singh

III Karanvir Singh

**15. Kotah**

I H. H. Maharao Umed Singh

II H. H. Maharao Bhim Singh

III M. K. Brijraj Singh

**16. Panna**

A. I H. H. Maharaja Yadvendra Singh

II Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh

III i Manvendra Singh

ii Lokendra Singh

B. I Capt. Hira Singh

II Wg. Cdr. Bharat Singh

III Ranvir Singh

**17. Kerote, Ajmer**

I Th. Udai Singh

II Amar Singh

III Brijeshwar Singh

**18. Kharwa, Ajmer**

I Th. Gopal Singh

II Th. Ganpati Singh

III Kr. Keshav Sen

IV i Chandra Sen

ii Govind Sen

iii Shyam Singh

**19. Meja, Udaipur**

I Rawat Jai Singh

II Rawat Hamir Singh

III Jitendra Singh

**20. Banera, Udaipur**

I Kr. Pratap Singh

II Bh. Samar Singh

III Hemendra Singh

**21. Ghanerao, Jodhpur**

I Th. Jodh Singh

II Th. Lachman Singh

III i Kr. Sajjan Singh

ii Pushpendra Singh

iii Mahendra Singh

iv Mahabir Singh

IV Himmat Singh

**22. Raas, Jodhpur**

I Th. Fateh Singh

II Th. Nathu Singh

III Th. Bahadur Singh

IV Kr. Balbir Singh

**23. Rohet, Jodhpur**

I Th. Dalpat Singh

II i Th. Vikram Singh

ii Lt. Col. Rajendra Singh

iii Kr. Mahendra Singh

III i Manvendra Singh

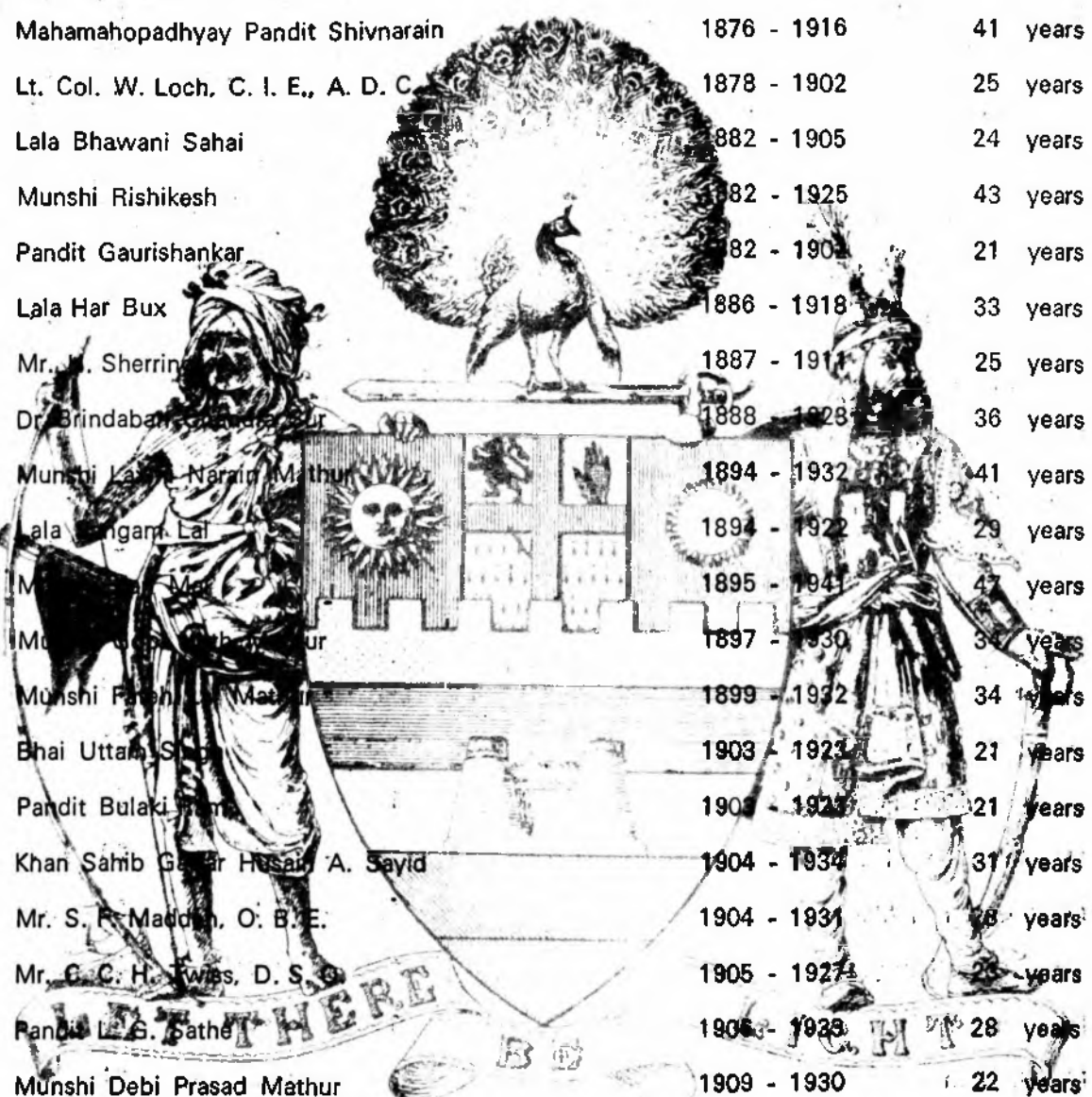
- ii Anukram Singh  
 iii Ranvijay Singh  
 iv Digvijay Singh  
 v Ajay Singh  
 vi Vinay Singh  
 IV Sidhartha Singh
- 24. Dungarpur**  
 I H. H. Maharawal Bijai Singh  
 II H. H. Maharawal Lakshman Singh  
 III i M. K. Mahipal Singh  
 ii M. K. Jairaj Singh  
 iii M. K. Raj Singh  
 IV Harshwardhan Singh
- 25. Jodhpur**  
 A. I Maharajdhiraj Ajit Singh  
 II R. K. Swarup Singh  
 III Raghuvendra Singh  
 B. I H. H. Maharaja Umed  
 II Maharaj Dalip Singh  
 III Vir Vikram Singh
- 26. Ajairajpura, Jaipur**  
 I Th. Kalyan Singh  
 II Kr. Amar Singh  
 III i Kr. Raghubir Singh  
 ii Kr. Mahabir Singh  
 IV Vikramaditya Singh
- 27. Bhinai, Ajmer**  
 I Raja Jagmal Singh  
 II Raja Kalyan Singh  
 III i Narendra Singh  
 ii Dalel Singh  
 IV Mayuraj Singh
- 28. Dabri, Kotah**  
 I Kr. Khuman Singh  
 II Kr. Durjan Sal  
 III Digvijai Singh
- 29. Anta, Kotah**  
 I Th. Prithi Singh  
 II Th. Jaswant Singh  
 III i Jaivardhan Singh  
 ii Harshwardhan Singh
- 30. Jaisalmer**  
 I H. H. Maharaja Jawahir Singh  
 II i H. H. Maharaja Girdhar Singh  
 ii Maharaj Hukam Singh  
 III i H. H. Maharaj Raghunath Singh  
 ii Dr. Jitendra Singh
- 31. Bagsuri, Ajmer**  
 I Th. Lachman Singh  
 II Th. Onkar Singh  
 III i Ajay Vikram Singh  
 ii Mahendra Vikram Singh

32. **Amet, Jodhpur**
- I Rao Sheonath Singh
  - II Rao Govind Singh
  - III Rao Prabhu Prakash Singh
33. **Salamber, Udaipur**
- I Rawat Tej Singh
  - II Rawat Khuman Singh
  - III i Pushendra Singh  
ii Amrendra Singh
  - IV Chandravir Singh
34. **Shahpara**
- I H. H. Maharaja Umed Singh
  - II H. H. Maharaja Sudershan Deo
  - III M. K. Indrajeet Deo
35. **Garhi, Banswara**
- I Rao Fateh Singh
  - II Rao Himmatt Singh
  - III Rao Indrajeet Singh
36. **Khudala, Jhalawar**
- I Rao Pratap Singh
  - II Rao Sajjan Singh
  - III Rao Jaswant Singh
  - IV Jaipal Singh
37. **Bamulia, Kotah**
- I Maharaja Mehtab Singh
  - II Kr. Keshav Singh
  - III Abhimanyu Singh
38. **Jhalamand, Jodhpur**
- I Th. Bijay Singh
  - II Th. Jagat Singh
  - III Ram Pratap Singh
39. **Raipur, Jodhpur**
- I Th. Govind Singh
  - II Th. Sajjan Singh
  - III Karni Singh
40. **Sarthal, Kotah**
- I Th. Deep Singh
  - II Th. Jayendra Singh
  - III i Ranjit Singh  
ii Tej Raj Singh  
iii Mahendra Singh
41. **Delwara, Udaipur**
- I Raj Rana Bijaya Singh
  - II Raj Rana Man Singh
  - III Raj Rana Khuman Singh
  - IV i Vikram Singh  
ii Akshay Singh
42. **Nimaj, Jodhpur**
- I Th. Umed Singh
  - II Kr. Shyam Singh
  - III i Nripendra Singh  
ii Anirudh Singh
43. **Bhenswara, Jodhpur**
- I Th. Madho Singh
  - II Kr. Dalbir Singh
  - III Shivpratap Singh
44. **Masuda, Ajmer**
- I Rao Bahadur Singh
  - II Rao Bijay Singh
  - III Madhusudan Singh
  - IV Vikramaditya Singh

## Outstanding Members of Mayo Staff—Past and Present

Mr. M. N. Kapur	Principal, Modern Public School, Delhi
Mr. K. P. Mehta	Principal, Central School, Pulgaon
Mr. Raghubir Dayal	Principal, Cambridge School, Delhi
Mr. Deen Dayal	Principal, Delhi Public School, Delhi
Mr. Dan Mal Mathur	Principal, Vidya Niketan, Bhilwara; was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to U. S. A.
Mr. T. N. Vyas	Principal, N. D. A., Kharakvasta
Mr. S. R. Das	Headmaster, Lawrence School, Sanawar
Mr. H. L. Datt	Principal, Colvin Talukdar College, Lucknow; Is at present Principal Hyderabad Public School, Hyderabad
Mr. N. C. Sharma	Principal, Birla Vidya Mandir, Nainital
Mr. A. R. Gupta	Principal, Punjab Public School, Nabha
Mr. V. S. Bhatia	Principal, King George Military School, Bangalore
Mr. S. C. Datta	Principal, Teachers Training College, Thimpu, Bhutan
Mr. Chandramouli	Principal, Blue Mount School, Ootacammand, Karnatka
Mr. R. Sibal	Principal, Oasis School, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
Mr. S. S. N. Ganju	Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer
Mr. D. P. Purohit	Principal, Raj Kumar College, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh
Mr. O. P. Bhatnagar	Principal, Dholpur Military School
Mr. S. N. Sang	Principal, Birla Vidya Mandir, Nainital
Mr. B. N. Kapur	National Teacher's Award
Mr. B. C. Gue	Honoured by the Rajasthan Lalit Kala Parishad
Mr. Mahabir Dayal	Fulbright Scholarship to U. S. A.
Mr. M. C. Dhawan	Asstt. Director, N. I. S., Patiala. Went with the Indian team to the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1932 as a competitor in the javelin-throw.
Mr. C. G. Joshi	Best Cricketer of the year 1966 ( India )
Mr. Bhanwar Singh	Arjuna Award winner
Mr. Ramesh Mathur	Represented India in Diving in the Indo - Ceylon Swimming Meet

## LONG SERVICE RECORD



Maulvi Habibur Rahman	1875 - 1903	29 years
Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Shivnarain	1876 - 1916	41 years
Lt. Col. W. Loch. C. I. E., A. D. C.	1878 - 1902	25 years
Lala Bhawani Sahai	1882 - 1905	24 years
Munshi Rishikesh	1882 - 1925	43 years
Pandit Gaurishankar	1882 - 1903	21 years
Lala Har Bux	1886 - 1918	33 years
Mr. J. Sherrin	1887 - 1912	25 years
Dr. Brindaban Chandra Das	1888 - 1924	36 years
Munshi Lalji Narain Mathur	1894 - 1932	41 years
Lala Angam Lal	1894 - 1922	29 years
Mr. M. M. M.	1895 - 1942	47 years
Munshi G. G. G.	1897 - 1930	33 years
Munshi P. P. P.	1899 - 1932	34 years
Bhai Uttam Singh	1903 - 1923	21 years
Pandit Bulaki Prasad	1903 - 1923	21 years
Khan Sahib G. G. G. A. Sayid	1904 - 1934	31 years
Mr. S. F. Madden, O. B. E.	1904 - 1931	28 years
Mr. G. C. H. Twiss, D. S. O.	1905 - 1927	23 years
Pandit L. S. Pathe	1905 - 1929	25 years
Munshi Debi Prasad Mathur	1909 - 1930	22 years
Maulvi Saiyed Abdul Wahid	1912 - 1944	33 years
Lala Harcharan Das	1912 - 1937	26 years

Pandit Shyam Sundar Sharma	1912 - 1936	25 years
Lala Gopi Nath Aggarwal	1912 - 1934	23 years
Babu Bhagwat Saran	1912 - 1931	20 years
Mr. Ram Chandra Mukerji	1913 - 1932	20 years
Rai Sahib Nand Kishore	1925 - 1946 1962 - onwards	35 years
Mr. N. Ghosh	1927 - 1955	29 years
Thakur Madan Singh	1930 - 1949	20 years
Mr. Mahavir Dayal	1930 - 1959	29 years
Mr. Danmal Mathur	1933 - 1969	37 years
Mr. V. S. Bhatia	1933 - 1952	20 years
Mr. G. R. Naidoo	1935 - 1969	35 years
Mr. Raghbir Dayal	1936 - 1966	30 years
Mr. R. P. Garg	1936 - 1970	34 years
Mr. B. C. Gue	1938 - 1971	34 years
Mr. M. C. Dhawan	1938 - 1956	19 years
Mr. V. P. Johni	1940 - 1945 1946 - 1987	34 years
Mr. S. C. Datta	1940 - 1970	31 years
Pt. Jagan Nath Prasad	1942 - 1975	33 years
Mr. Gulab Chand Boob	1942 - 1974	28 years
Mr. Hari Narain Mathur	1942 - 1974	33 years
Mr. R. N. Chatterjee	1944 onwards	33 years
Dr. Manohar Singh	1944 onwards	33 years
Mrs. I. Nath	1946 - 1976	31 years
Havildar Hanuwant Singh	1947 onwards	30 years
Mr. S. L. Sehgal	1948 - 1970	22 years

Mr. N. C. Sharma	1949 - 1972	24 years
Mr. A. R. Gupta	1949 - 1972	24 years
Mr. T. D. Pant	1949 - 1970	22 years
Mr. H. S. Verma	1949 - 1975	27 years
Mr. J. P. Saxena	1950 onwards	27 years
Mr. V. S. Mavlankar	1951 onwards	25 years
Mr. S. S. N. Ganju	1953 onwards	24 years
Mr. T. R. Badlani	1953 onwards	24 years
Mr. B. M. L. Sharma	1955 onwards	22 years
Mr. G. M. Salukar	1955 - 1976	22 years
Mr. P. K. Sahajwala	1956 onwards	20 years
Mr. O. P. Agarwala	1957 onwards	20 years
Mr. C. S. Sharma	1957 onwards	20 years



## The Family Who Have Served Mayo College Longest

Munshi Kan Mal joined the Mayo College staff in 1894. He served the College very ably and loyally for forty - five years as the Motamid of Kotah House, and in other administrative capacities.

Mr. Dan Mal, Munshi Kan Mal's son, began his teaching career in the College in 1932. It was under his guidance and supervision that the beautiful Open-Air Map of India on the campus was made; and some of the credit for the excellence of the College Museum should go to him. He has been an outstanding Scout-Master, and was awarded the Silver Elephant, the highest award a Scout can get. He had been an excellent cricketer. He was Vice-Principal of the College for the last fourteen years of his thirty-eight years service in Mayo. He is probably the oldest living master of Mayo College.

Mrs. Nath, Mr. Dan Mal's sister, has been working in the College for thirty years. Mr. Dan Mal's three sons, Mr. Dwarka Nath Mathur, Mr. Ramesh Mathur, and Mr. Suresh Mathur, have all been masters in the school. Mr. Dwarka Nath Mathur, and Mr. Suresh Mathur have, after having rendered very commendable services to the school, left the school this year to work elsewhere. But Mr. Ramesh Mathur still remains in the service of the school, and thus keeps the family's long connection with the school going strong. Also, Mr. Dwarka Nath Mathur's son, Raju, is now studying in the Mayo College Preparatory School.

# ACHIEVEMENTS OF OLD BOYS

## PUBLIC LIFE AND POLITICS

### Members of the Constituent Assembly of India 1948 - 50

H. H. Raja Anand Chand of Bilaspur, K. C. I. E.  
Maharaja Nagendra Singh of Dungarpur, I. C. S.  
Colonel Maharaj Mandhata Singh of Vijaynagar, Bihar  
Major Maharaj Kumar Pushpendra Singh of Panna  
Raja Bahadur Sardar Singh of Khetri

### Members of Parliament

#### *Rajya Sabha*

H. H. Maharawal Lakshman Singh of Dungarpur  
Raja Bahadur Sardar Singh of Khetri  
H. H. Raja Anand Chand of Bilaspur  
Lt. Gen. H. H. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur  
Kr. Devi Singh of Mandawa  
Raja Vijay Bhushan Singh Dev of Lashpur, M. P.  
Sardar D. R. Jhadhav of Gwalior, M. P.  
Sardar Kumar Shambhaji Chandrejirao Angre of Gwalior  
Maharaj Himmat Singh of Mansa, Gujarat

#### *Lok Sabha*

Maj. Gen. Maharajadhiraj Ajit Singh of Jodhpur  
H. H. Raja Anand Chand of Bilaspur  
Thakur Bhawani Singh of Pokaran, Jodhpur  
Maharaj Kumar Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh of Sarguja, M. P.  
Raj Chandra Sen of Kunadi, Kotah  
H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo of Patna  
Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh of Khairagarh, M. P.  
Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Manabendra Shah of Tehri-Garhwal, U. P.  
Capt. H. H. Maharaja Raghunath Singh of Jaisalmer  
Raja Basant Narain Singh of Ramgarh

H. H. Raja Bhanuprakash Singh of Narsingharh, M. P.  
 Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singh of Kotah  
 Rao Krishnapal Singh of Awagarh, U. P.  
 Lt. Col. Maharaj Kumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram  
 Raja Vijayabhushan Singh Deo of Jashpur, M. P.  
 Raja Yuvraj Dutta Singh of Oel, U. P.  
 H. H. Maharaja Kirit Bikram Mankya Bahadur of Tripura  
 Yuvraj Raj Singh Deo of Patna, Orissa  
 Rajadhiraj Hemendra Singh of Banera  
 H. H. Maharaja Martand Singh of Rewa  
 H. H. Maharaja Narendra Singh of Panna

### **Members of the Legislative Assembly in Rajasthan**

Thakur Bhairon Singh, Kherjarla	Shri Shri Bhan Singh, Bharatpur
Thakur Bhairon Singh, Barkana	Thakur Abhay Singh, Samaria
Thakur Bhanu Pratap Singh, Dudu	Thakur Amar Singh, Jasol
Thakur Bhim Singh, Mandava	Thakur Chattar Singh, Harji
M. K. Brijendrapal, Karauli	Thakur Digvijai Singh, Uniara
Maharaj Himmat Singh, Jodhpur	Rawal Govind Singh, Amet
Raj Himmat Singh, Kunadi	Shri Kesri Singh, Mundiar
Thakur Jayendra Singh, Sarthal	Maharawal Laxman Singh, Dungarpur
Maharaj Kesri Singh, Bundi	R. K. Sobagh Singh, Jodhpur
Thakur Madho Singh, Bhainswara	R. K. Swarup Singh, Jodhpur
Mohan Singh Bhati	Rao Dheer Singh, Shahpurmanoharpur
Rawal Raghbir Singh, Bissau	Rawal Rajeshwar Singh, Samod
Apji Raghuraj Singh, Koela	Thakur Vijai Singh
Maharaja Tejraj Singh, Gainta	H. H. Sumer Singh, Kishangarh
H. H. Maharaja Hanwant Singh, Jodhpur	Kr. Surendra Singh, Auwa
Thakur Dalpat Singh, Rahuwa	Thakur Pratap Singh, Ralawata
Maharaj Hukam Singh, Jaisalmer	Rao Raja Rajendra Singh, Uniara
Thakur Madan Singh, Danta	Thakur Ummed Singh, Nimaj
Thakur Raghbir Singh, Jawali	Thakur Mohabhat Singh, Motagaon

## **Members of the Legislative Assemblies and Councils in other States**

H. H. Maharaja R. N. Singh Deo of Patna, Orissa	Raja Balbhadra Singh of Raghogarh
Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh of Khairagarh, M. P.	Raja Pancham Singh of Pahargarh
Raja Basant Narain Singh of Ramgarh, Bihar	Rao Chetanya Raj Singh of Chabhana, U. P.
Maharaj Kumar Dr. Vijaiya Ananda of Vizianagram	Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa, U. P.
Raja Vijayabhushan Singh Deo of Jashpur	Rao Krishnapal Singh of Awagarh, U. P.
H. H. Maharaja Narendra Singh of Panna	Raja Yuvraj Datta Singh of Oel, U. P.
Maharaja Jaideep Singh of Baria, Gujarat	Raja Kalyan Singh, Bhinai, Ajmer State
Raja Kamakshya Narain Singh of Ramgarh, Bihar	Raja Mahendra Ripudaman Singh

## **Ministers in the States of the Union of India and in the Union Cabinet**

H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo of Patna <i>Minister of Finance and Industry, Orissa and later Chief Minister of Orissa</i>
H. H. Maharaja Jaideep Singh of Baria <i>Minister in Gujrat</i>
Kanwar Bhim Singh of Mandawa, Jaipur <i>Dy. Minister of Home, Government of Rajasthan</i>
Thakur Madho Singh of Bhainswara, Jodhpur <i>Dy. Minister of P. W. D. and Government Printing Press, Government of Rajasthan</i>
Rao Dheer Singh of Manoharpur, Shahpura <i>Dy. Minister of Education, Government of Rajasthan</i>

### **UNION CABINET**

H. H. Raja Bhanuprakash Singh of Narsinghgarh <i>Parliamentary Secretary and later Dy. Minister of Industries, Government of Rajasthan</i>
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## **Ambassadors and Delegates of India**

H. H. Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh of Bikaner	Represented India at the Paris Peace Treaty 1919  Signatory to the Treaty of Versailles 1919  Attended the League of Nations 1924 and 1930  Attended the Round Table Conference 1931-1932
H. H. Maharao Bhim Singh of Kotah	Alternate - Delegate of India to the General Assembly, United Nations, 1965-68
Dr. Maharaj Nagendra Singh of Dungarpur	Vice-President and Judge of the International Court of Justice at The Hague
H. H. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur	Indian Ambassador to Spain 1965-68
Raja Sirdar Singh of Khetri, Jaipur	Counsellor in Lebanon
M. K. Narendra Singh of Sarila	Indian Ambassador to Ghana, Spain and now at Brazil
M. K. Sardul Bikram Shah of Tehri—Garhwal, U. P.	Indian Ambassador to Finland
K. Natwar Singh of Bharatpur	Dy. High Commissioner to U, K.

## **Indian Civil Service, Indian Foreign Service, Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Railway Service**

### **I. C. S.**

Maharaj Dr. Nagendra Singh of Dungarpur

### **I. F. S.**

Kr. Natwar Singh of Bharatpur

Raja Narendra Singh of Sarila

Indrajit Singh Masuda

Jitendra Daulat Singh

Sanjay Singh

Major Rajabahadur Birendra Bahadur

Singh of Khairagarh

### **I. A. S.**

Abhimanyu Singh  
Ajay Dube

R. C. Singh of Bhajji, H. P.

Mohan Khanna

Vijay Deveshar

Naresh Dayal

Deepak Capoor

Probir Sen

Ajai Vikram Singh

Raj Gajendra Singh of Kunadi

Maharaj Vir Bhadra Singh of Dungarpur  
S. C. Dube  
R. K. Ravendra Kishan Deb Burman of Tripura

Th. Himmat Singh  
Maharaj Pramod Singh of Rajpipla  
P. S. Sethi

### **I. P. S.**

Hamir Singh of Kunadi  
Pratap Singh of Kunadi  
Devendra Singh of Kudsu  
Amar Singh of Kerote  
Amar Singh of Kachor  
Amar Singh of Ratlam

Rajendra Shekhar  
Balbhadra Singh  
Surendra Singh of Nagod  
Jyoti Dutt  
Sanjay Misra  
K. C. Verma

### **Railway Service**

Raja Harishchandra Singh of Lunawada  
Th. Raghbir Singh of Ajairajpura  
Th. Jaswant Singh of Anta  
Praveen Singh of Baria

Vikram Singh of Rohet  
Th. Harnath Singh of Jodhpur  
Arun Dube  
Arun Rao

### **Mayo College Boys Who Won Overseas Scholarships**

1962	Anil Khosla	1971	Praveen Manjunath
1963	Vasant Kamath	1972	Vivek Haldipur
1964	Ashok Mahadevan	1972	Ajay Mehta
1964	Rakesh Mohan	1973	Anand Sivaram
1965	Rana Narendra Singh	1974	Arvind Sethi
1967	Inderpal Singh	1974	Ajit Medhekar
1969	Rajan Suri	1975	Krishna Kumar Malhotra

### **Winners of the Sword of Honour of the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun**

Brig. Raj Nahar Singh of Kunadi, Kotah  
Lt. Col. Raj Ajay Singh of Kunadi, Kotah

Brig. Himmat Singh of Ajairajpura, Jaipur

### **Winner of Gold Medal at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun**

Lt. Col. Shivraj of Kunadi, Kotah

**Winner of the Sword of Honour of the Armoured Corps, Ahmednagar**

Lt. Col. K. Rishiraj Singh of Kunadi, Kotah

**Winner of the Norman Gold Medal of the Royal Military College,**

**Sandhurst, England**

Brig. Apji Randhir Singh of Koela, Kotah

**GALLANTRY AWARDS**

**Col. H. H. Maharaja Raja Bahadur Singh of Bundi, M. C., A. D. C.**

Awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action at Meiktilla in Burma, 2nd March 1945, in World War II. He was then a Captain in the Probyn's Horse ( Cavalry Regt. )

**Lt. Praveen Johri**

Veer Chakra ( Posthumous )

**Wing Commander K. Bharat Singh, I A.F., of Kota, Panna**

**VEER CHAKRA**

Awarded for gallantry in 1965 Indo - Pak War

**Brig. Himmat Singh of Ajairajpura, Jaipur**

Awarded Maha Vir Chakra

**Col. Thakur Ram Singh of Hariadana, Jodhpur, D.S.O.**

Awarded D. S. O. at Salerno Landings, Italy, World War II.

**GAMES AND SPORTS**

**Polo**

*Handicap*

H. H. Maharaja Jey Singh of Alwar	9
H. H. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur	9
Rao Raja Abhey Singh of Jodhpur	8
Maharaj Prithi Singh of Baria	8
Lt. Col. Th. Prithi Singh of Bera	8
H. H. Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir	6
Lt. Col. Th. Kishen Singh of Jodhpur	6

## **Shooting**

H. H. Maharaja Bhim Singh of Kotah	Represented India at the World Shooting, Asian Games and Olympic Games
Major Apji Kalyan Singh of Koela	Represented India
Kr. Keshav Sen of Kahrwa	Represented India at the Tokyo Olympics

## **Cricket**

M. K. Vijaya Anand of Vizianagram (Vizzy)	Captained Indian team to England in 1936. Later President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India
H. H. Maharawal Lakshman Singh of Dungarpur	Captained various Indian teams against visiting English and Australian teams
Apji Randhir Singh of Koela	Royal Military College, Sandhurst 'Blue'
Maharana Bhagwat Singh of Udaipur	Ranji Trophy
Mahipendra Singh of Danta	Ranji Trophy
R. K. Arjun Singh of Udaipur	Ranji Trophy
Arvind Kumar Singh of Udaipur	Ranji Trophy
Jitendra Bhatnagar	Ranji Trophy
Parikshit Singh of Harji	Ranji Trophy
Rohit Sahni	Duleep Trophy, Ranji Trophy, and played for North Zone
Arun Lal	Ranji Trophy, Captained North Zone
Venkatesh Naidu	Ranji Trophy
Trilokesh Naidu	Ranji Trophy
Sarvesh Naidu	Ranji Trophy
Raj Singh of Dungarpur	Ranji Trophy and Duleep Trophy. Member of the Indian Test Selection Committee

## **Golf**

Vikramjit Singh	National Champion
Venkatesh Naidu	Assam Champion

## **Basketball**

Raghuraj Singh of Nima]	Represented India at Tokyo
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## **Athletics**

Karan Singh Suraita	Represented India at the First Asian Games
Ajay Singh Mehta	Member American Universities Track Team



### **Squash**

Narpat Singh of Jodhpur  
Karana Ghorpade

National Champion for 9 years  
Country Champion, Berkshire, U. K.

### **Hockey**

Apji Randhir Singh of Koela

Royal Military College, Sandhurst 'Blue'

### **Tennis**

Kanwaljit Singh  
Venkatesh Naidu

Assam Champion  
Assam Champion

### **Swimming and Diving**

Ramesh Mathur  
Anil Ganju  
Meeknakshi Ganju

Represented India in Diving in the Indo-Ceylon Meet  
Represented India  
Represented India

## Old Boys on the Mayo Staff in the Past and Now

1929	Thakur Onkar Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmer
1934 - 1939	Thakur Bahadur Singh of Malsisar, Jaipur
1958 - 1959	R. K. Rajendra Deo of Poonch, Kashmir
*1958	Th. Raghuraj Singh of Badnore, Udaipur
1959	Rawat Nahar Sinah of Deogarh, Udaipur
*1963	Shri Ramesh Mathur, Ajmer
1964 - 1965	Th. Manvendra Singh of Rohet, Jodhpur
1965	Shri Azhar Rauf Siddiqui
1965 - 1976	Shri Suresh Mathur, Ajmer
*1966	Shri Vijay K. Mathu, Kashmir
1966 - 1967	Shri Arun Lal Barua, Assam
*1967	R. K. Jagjit Indar Singh of Daulatpur, Bhopal
1973 - 1976	Shri Dwarka Nath Mathur, Ajmer
*1973	Shri Ashok Kumar Kohli, Delhi
1967 - 1974	Shri Umesh Pandey, Kumaon, U. P.
1974	Shri Manish Sarkar
*1974	K. Shyam Singh of Nimaj, Jodhpur

\*Indicates that they are still on the Mayo Staff

## Secretaries of the Mayo College Old Boys Association

1912 - 1916	R. K. Umaid Singh of Shahpura
1916 - 1928	M. K. Capt. Sardar Singh of Shahpura
1928 - 1943	Thakur Onkar Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmer
1943 - 1962	Raja Kalyan Singh of Bhinai, Ajmer
1963 to the present	Rawat Nahar Singh of Deogarh

## CONTRIBUTORS

**Maharao Bhim Singh of Kotah :** has been the President and a patron of the Mayo College General Council since 1965 and a member of the Council for even longer. He was a student in Mayo College from 1923 to 1930, became the College Head Monitor and Cricket Captain and was awarded the 'Pachranga' for tennis. He was the Up-Rajpramukh of Rajasthan State from 30th March 1949 to 1956. He has in the last twenty years won many times the National Championship in Skeet Clay-Pigeon Shooting, and has represented India at many International Shooting Championships, and was the Captain of the Indian Shooting Team at the Montreal Olympic Games this year.

**Mr. S. S. N. Ganju :** has been the Principal of Mayo College since 1974 and a member of the College teaching staff for the last twenty-four years.

**Mr Vijay K. Mathu :** is the Head of the History Department of Mayo College. He had his schooling in Mayo, and has been on its teaching staff since 1966,

**Dr. Nagendra Singh :** is now the Vice-President of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. He was at one time Secretary to the President of India. He was a student in Mayo College from 1922 to 1931, and in 1930 was awarded the Viceroy's Medal for Class Work.

**Maharaj Lal Singh of Banwara :** who is now eighty years old, was a student in Mayo College from 1906 to 1918. While in Mayo he distinguished himself both in studies and in sports.

**Lt. Col. Rawat Khuman Singh of Salumber :** was a student in Mayo College from 1923 to 1934. He is a descendant of Maharaj Kumar Chunda who is the hero of the Hindi historical play "Pratigya" which is to be staged in the College during the Centenary Celebrations.

**Mr. Jaswant Singh Jasol :** was a student in Mayo College from 1941 to 1953. He was awarded the President's (College Council) Gold Medal for All Round Merit in 1953. He served in the Indian Army for some years. He now works for an English firm.

**Rawat Nahar Singh :** was a student in Mayo College from 1943 to 1953, and has been on the College teaching staff since 1959.

**Mr. Vir Singhvi :** was a student in Mayo College from 1966 to 1972. While a student in Mayo, he showed talent in journalistic writing and in debating, and was a College Monitor in his last year. He will shortly be joining Oxford University to have his college education.

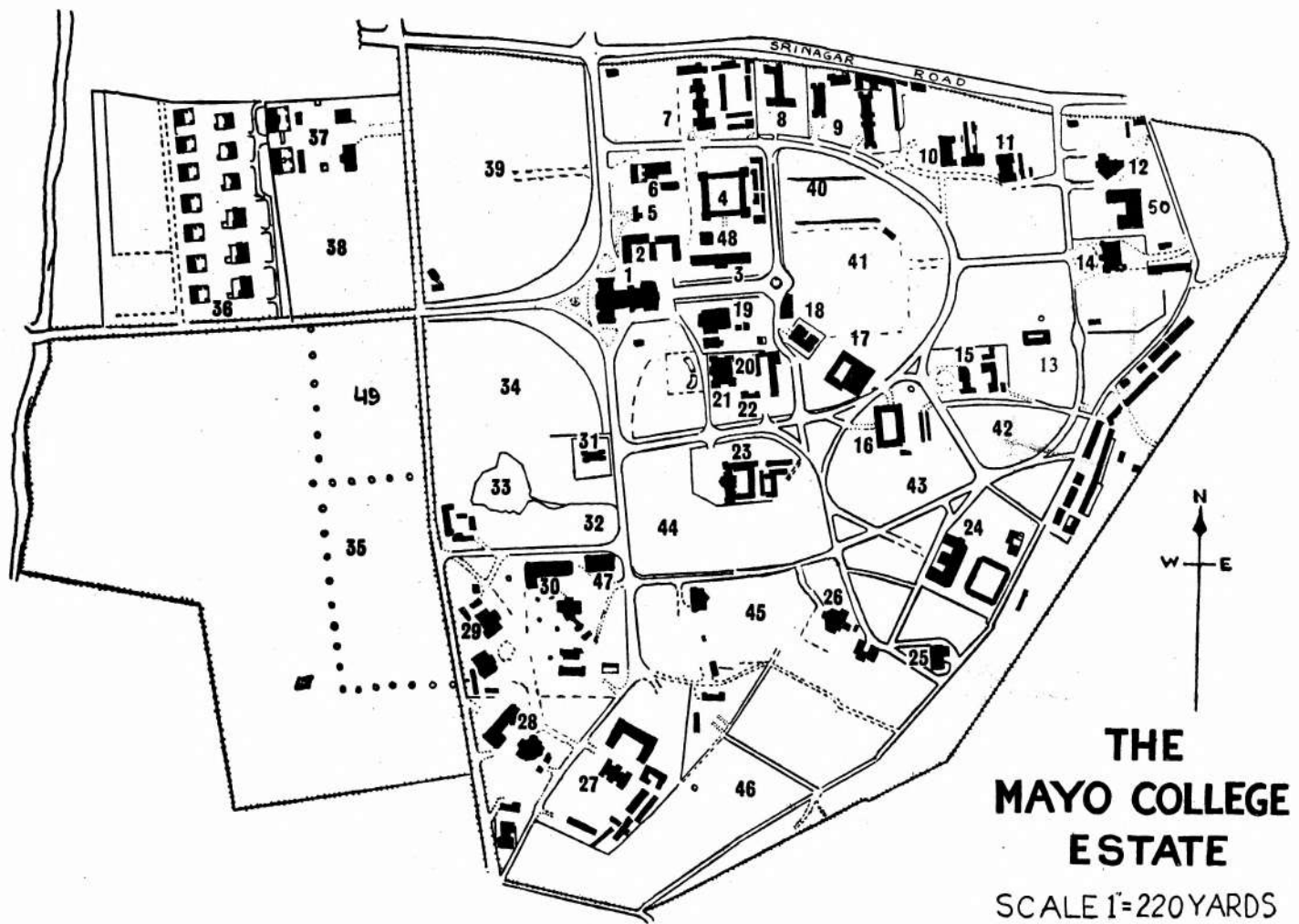
**Mr. Samar Bhaduri :** joined the Mayo College teaching staff this year. He teaches English.

**Mr. R. N. Chatterjee :** is the Senior Master of Mayo College. He has been on the College teaching staff since 1944.

**Mr. O. P. Pathak :** is the Headmaster of the Mayo College Preparatory School. He has been on the Mayo College teaching staff since 1959.

**Ruchir Joshi and Vikramajit Sachdev :** are at present students in Mayo College.





**THE  
MAYO COLLEGE  
ESTATE**

SCALE 1"=220 YARDS

**LEGEND**

- |                               |  |   |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 Main College Building       | 20 Music School                        | 37 Kota Sanatorium  |
| 2 Science Block               | 21 Jhalawar House, Museum & Art School | 38 Waddington Grounds                                     |
| 3 New Class Rooms Block       | 22 College Stores                      | 39 Loch, Stow & St. John Grounds                          |
| 4 Kotah House                 | 23 Udaipur House ( Hospital )          | 40 Tennis Courts  |
| 5 Stow Club                   | 24 Colvin House                        | 41 Central Cricket Ground                                 |
| 6 Workshops                   | 25 Squash Courts                       | 42 McCanlis Ground  |
| 7 Ajmer House                 | 26 Twiss House                         | 43 Vyas Ground  |
| 8 Rajasthan House             | 27 Jaipur House                        | 44 Open-Air Gymnasium, Obstacle Course and Udaipur Ground |
| 9 Jodhpur House               | 28 Bharatpur House                     | 45 Sherring House and Sherring Hockey Ground              |
| 10 Bikaner House              | 29 New Jodhpur House                   | 46 College Farm   |
| 11 Tonk House                 | 30 Kashmir House                       | 47 Junior Mess  |
| 12 Madden House               | 31 Temple                              | 48 Library  |
| 13 Swimming Pool ( old )      | 32 Temple Ground                       | 49 New Grounds  |
| 14 Principal's House          | 33 St. John Sagar                      | 50 New Prep School  |
| 15 Old Bharatpur House        | 34 Madden and Leslie Jones Grounds     |   |
| 16 Alwar House                | 35 College Farm                        |   |
| 17 Swimming Pool & Gym.       | 36 Preparatory School                  |   |
| 18 Bikaner Pavilion           |  |   |
| 19 Senior Mess cum Auditorium |  |   |