INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE GAME

Jaipur... You are hoping to become the Maharaja’s personal trader by being richer than your opponent at the end of each week (round). To do so, collect and exchange goods (cards) at the market, then sell them for rupees (on the back of the tokens). If you manage to put together a really good deal (three cards or more), then you’ll receive a reward (bonus token).

As for the camels, they are mainly used for exchanges when you want to take multiple goods at the market.

At the end of each round, the richer trader receives a Seal of Excellence 🥇. The first player to collect 2 of these wins the game.

MATERIAL

55 goods cards

6 x diamonds
6 x gold
6 x silver
8 x cloth

8 x spice
10 x leather
11 x camels

back

38 goods tokens
1 camel token
18 bonus tokens

3 Seals of Excellence

NB: the value of the goods tokens is shown in small type on the front and large on the back. The value of the bonus tokens is only shown on the back.

SET-UP

- Place 3 camel cards face up between the players.
- Shuffle the remaining cards well.
- Deal 5 cards to each player.
- The remaining cards are left face down as a draw pile (deck).

GAME TURN

On your turn, you can either:

- TAKE CARDS
- OR
- SELL CARDS

But never both!

Your turn is now over and your opponent chooses one of these actions.
TAKE CARDS

If you take cards, you must choose one of the following options:
A take several goods (=EXCHANGE!),
B take 1 single good,
C take all the camels.

These 3 options are shown in detail below.

A Take several goods

Take all the goods cards that you want into your hand (they can be of different types), then...

... exchange the same number of cards. The returned cards can be camels, goods, or a combination of the two.

B Take 1 single good

Take a single goods card from the market into your hand, then...

... replace it with the top card from the deck.

C Take the camels

Take ALL the camels from the market and add them to your herd, then...

... replace the cards taken by drawing from the deck.

SELL CARDS

To sell cards, choose one type of good and discard as many cards of that type as you like onto the discard pile. Each sale earns goods tokens and, if the sale is big enough, a bonus.

A sale is carried out in 3 steps.

1

Sell as many cards as you want, placing them face up on the discard pile.

2

Take as many tokens as cards discarded (starting with the “top” of the corresponding row, that is, starting with the highest values.)
Stack the tokens in front of you.

3

If you sell 3 or more cards, take the corresponding bonus token.

3 cards sold

4 cards sold

5 cards sold (or more)

NB: the value of a bonus is not known until it is drawn. For 3 cards sold, it will be 1, 2 or 3 rupees. For 4 cards sold, it will be 4, 5 or 6 rupees and for 5 cards sold, it will be 8, 9 or 10 rupees. Unlike the goods tokens, the rupee value of the bonus token is only printed on the back (hence the question marks on the front).

Restrictions during a sale

When selling the 3 most expensive goods (diamonds, gold and silver), the sale must include a minimum of 2 cards. (This rule applies even if there is only one goods token of a given type left.)

REMINDER
You can only sell one goods type each round, never more.

ATTENTION
Players may never have more than 7 cards in their hand at the end of their turn.
A round ends immediately if:

- 3 types of goods tokens are depleted.
- There are no cards left in the draw pile when trying to fill the market.

### SCORING

- The player with the most camels in his herd receives the camel token, worth 5 rupees.
- The players turn over their tokens and add them up to determine who is the richer.
- The richer trader takes a Seal of Excellence.
- In the case of a tie, the player with the most bonus tokens takes the seal. If the players are still tied, the one with the most goods tokens takes the seal.

(We suggest that you make piles of 10 rupees as these are easier for children to count, and quicker for adults, as well as being more practical if you need to recount them.)

- Camels do not count towards the 7 card hand limit.

### NEW ROUND

If neither player has 2 Seals of Excellence yet, set up the game again from the beginning and play a new round. The player who lost the previous round starts.

### END OF THE GAME

The game ends immediately as soon as one of the players has 2 Seals of Excellence. That player wins the game and is appointed as the Maharaja's personal trader.

### REMINDERS AND NOTES

- When you take cards from the market, you either take goods or camels, but never both.
- If you decide to take the camels, you must always take all the camels at the market.
- When making an exchange:
  - the surrendered cards can be camels, goods or a mixture of the two;
  - the same goods type cannot be both surrendered and taken at the market;
  - you can never exchange just 1 card from your hand against 1 from the market. An exchange always involves at least 2 cards for 2 cards.
- If both players have the same number of camels at the end of a round, neither takes the camel token (5 rupees).
- Sometimes there are fewer tokens available than cards during a sale. In that case, you still receive the bonus token for the number of cards sold.
- Players are not required to let their opponent know how many camels they possess.

### ADVICE

- The use of the camels is a balancing act: if you don't have any then you have a problem if you want to take a lot of cards and your hand is empty. However, if you take a lot of camels then you risk leaving a very profitable market for your opponent.
- If you do decide to take a large group of camels, it can be worthwhile doing this when your opponent already has 7 cards in hand. Then, if the new market is interesting, he'll have to exchange cards and probably won't be able to take all the cards wanted.
- If you think that some valuable cards are due to turn up, it can be advantageous to make an exchange that fills the market with camels, forcing your opponent to open up the game for you.
- There are three main sources of income: the 3 expensive goods, the first tokens in each set, and the big sales bonuses. All three are important: don't let your opponent grab the lion's share of the diamonds, gold and silver; sell before him if you can, and try to make one or two really big sales!

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