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Indian Museums Review



Goddess, S. Kanara—12th Cent. A.D.
(Shreemanthibai Memorial Govt. Museum, Manglore)

INDIAN MUSEUMS REVIEW

1961—64



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, NEW DELHI

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INTRODUCTION

In the year 1962, I had the privilege of editing the fourth issue of the *Indian Museums Review*, comprising the material received from about sixty-five museums all over India, covering their activities for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. The present volume is the fifth issue of the *Indian Museums Review*, and I am grateful to the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for having once again given me an opportunity of undertaking this interesting piece of work.

The *Indian Museums Review* is intended to serve as a cross-section of the progress achieved by museum in this country during the immediate past, and to present the lay reader with a broad outline of the major acquisitions, improvements in display and labelling, etc., building extensions, educational activities and publications of all museums in the country in a concise and readable form. But the task of collecting the requisite material for such a comprehensive review and presenting it in a proper shape has been an extremely time-consuming and tedious process in view of the enormous variety in the size, scope, nature of the contents and the aims and objects of the large number of museums in the country. In spite of the fact that a stereotyped questionnaire was sent round to all the museums in order to gather the required particulars for the Review, the answers to the questionnaire have been received in such a bewildering variety of style and form at that they sometimes almost defy any attempts on our part to iron out and streamline them so as to fit them into a more or less standardised pattern. But perhaps this is inevitable, when we are dealing with such a large number of museums of widely varying scope and content, ranging from a small school museum with only "one show-case full of exhibits" to a large multi-purpose museum of the size and extent as the National Museum, New Delhi, or the Indian Museum, Calcutta, containing several large galleries and sections. However, despite the

wide range in their size, scope and contents, the fundamental functions of museums are essentially the same. Whatever may be their size, nature of their collections and purpose for which they have been set up, all museums have certain functions in common; they all have the primary functions of collecting, preserving, interpreting and displaying objects of interest pertaining to diverse fields of knowledge and of utilizing these materials to the best advantage for the advancement of learning and the dissemination of knowledge. In the compilation of the present Review, therefore, it has been our aim to highlight these essential functions of the museums, laying stress, wherever possible on the improvements effected and the progress achieved in the implementation of the various developmental programmes which have been initiated in the past few years among the museums all over India, under the country-wide scheme of Reorganization and Development of Museums sponsored by the Government of India.

It is gratifying to observe that about one hundred and ten museums have submitted their reports covering their activities for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, for inclusion in the present Review, as against only sixty-five museums which contributed material to the last issue of the *Indian Museums Review*. This fact in itself is highly encouraging and is an unmistakable index to the growing realization of the vital role that museums in this country can play as powerful instruments of popular education. It is also encouraging to note that a greater number of College Museums, Institutional Museums, Departmental Museums attached to Universities and even a few Commercial, Industrial and Technological Museums have sent in reports of their activities for the present issue of the Review. Science museums in this country are as yet few and far between, but the reports now received from one or two museums of this

type are promising and in the context of the present Space Age, it is essential that concentrated efforts should be made to develop these museums and to establish a larger number of such technological museums so that they would adequately reflect the industrial and technological progress made in India and in several other countries as well, at the present day and to help layman as well as the industrialist to keep himself abreast of the latest developments in this fascinating sphere of human knowledge. Museums should point both to the past and to the future, and while the large majority of our museums which are archaeological in their scope help us to understand the glorious traditions of our past history and cultural heritage, it is these few museums of Science, Industry and Technology that can helpfully guide us through the present, and point to us the way into the dangerously uncertain future of mankind.

The period covered by the present Review comprises the greater part of the Third Five-Year Plan period during which the Ministry of Education, Government of India, had allotted fairly substantial grants to most of the State museums in the country for their expansion and development, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to learn from the present reports received from the various museums that many museums had been able to utilise profitably the funds placed at their disposal to the fullest possible advantage. A few State museums have been able to construct considerably large extensions to their existing buildings and open up new galleries while a number of others have made commendable efforts to modernize their galleries and augment their equipment, improving their displays by the installation of completely modernized show-cases with internal fluorescent lighting and pleasing interior colour schemes.

Again, in Natural history museums and in the Natural history galleries of the larger multi-purpose museums of India, it is interesting to observe that modern dioramic and thematic methods of exhibition are beginning to be introduced, at least in the larger museums which

can afford the necessary funds, staff and material for such specialized techniques of presentation. One of the modern trends that is being universally observed today in museums is a change from a case crammed with specimens or the Open storage of the past to one containing a relatively small number of well chosen, properly labelled specimens. Today, Natural history is much more than a mere accumulation of facts. Emphasis has switched on to the interpretation of facts in terms of evolution, ecology, biogeography and all other inter-related fields connected with organisms both living and extinct, and it is therefore high time that our Natural history museums re-orientate themselves to cater to this new need.

It is also heartening to observe that side by side with the improvements effected in the methods of presentation and labelling of exhibits, substantial progress has also been made in the quality and extent of the educational activities in many of the museums, especially the larger ones which have the necessary facilities and equipment for such programmes. There has been a marked increase in the number of special exhibitions, lectures, film shows and demonstrations organized by museums in recent years in this country and this is indeed a refreshingly healthy sign for the future growth of the museums, since its activities such as these that popularise the museum among the masses and help to make the museum a "living institution" and distinguish it from the museum of the past which was literally a dead store-house for an assortment of curios.

Apart from their role as institutions of popular education museums also have to cater to the needs of scholars and research workers, functioning as dynamic centres for basic research. The publications brought out by museums are an index to the quality and vitality of their research activities and every effort should therefore be made by Indian museums to maintain the highest standards in this important sphere of their activity. More popular guide books and catalogues are also needed to

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interpret the vast collections of our museums to the lay public, in addition to the scholarly monographs which cater to the needs of the advanced student and the specialist. From a perusal of the present Review it will be observed that unfortunately many of the museums in the country are not as active as they could be in the output of their research publications, although they may contain a wealth of valuable material, rich both qualitatively and quantitatively which might afford a

fertile field for research and possibly form the basis for the production of several useful monographs. However, Indian museums are now gradually awakening to their new responsibilities in keeping with the changing times, and it is hoped that in the various schemes of developmental activities that might be undertaken by the museums of India during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, research, publications and educational activities will be accorded a high priority.

S. T. SATYAMURTI
Director of Museums
Madras Government Museum
Madras



Matsyendranath (12th Cent.)
(Shreemanthibai Museum, Manglore)



Gitagovind (Kangra, 1770)
*(Gujerat Museum Society,
 Ahmedabad)*



Lady on Swing
(Pahari, 1730—35)
*(Bhuri Singh Museum,
 Chamba)*

→
**Mohini, a mural from
 Chidambaram Temple**
*(Museum and Picture
 Gallery, Baroda)*



Chaurpanchashika (16th Cent.)

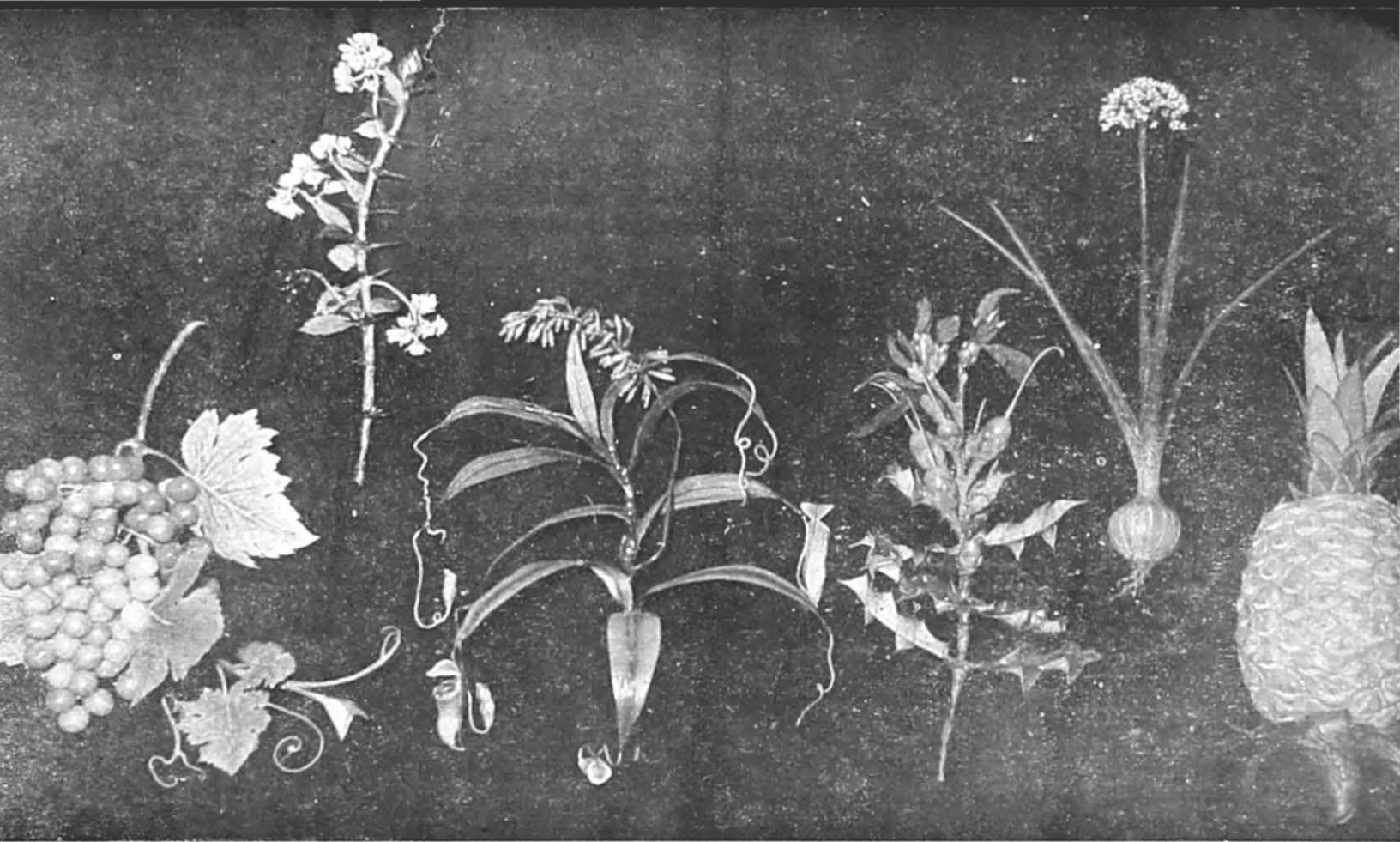
(Gujerat Museum Society,
Ahmedabad)



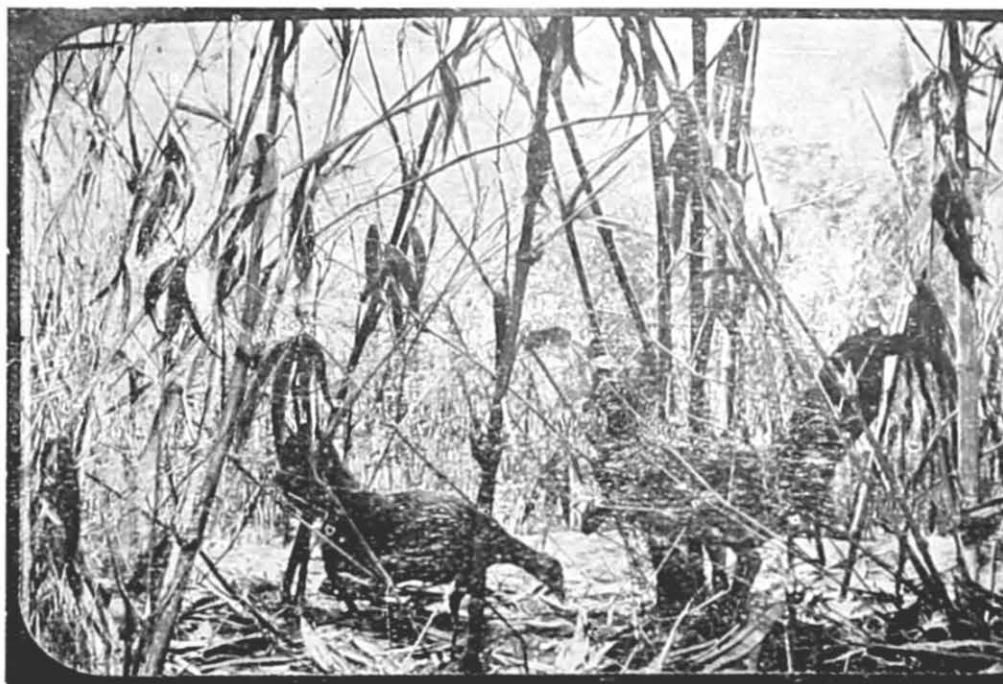
Devi (Chamba, 10-11th Cent.)
(National Museum, New Delhi)

River Goddess(?)
(15th Cent.)
(Shreemanthibai Museum)

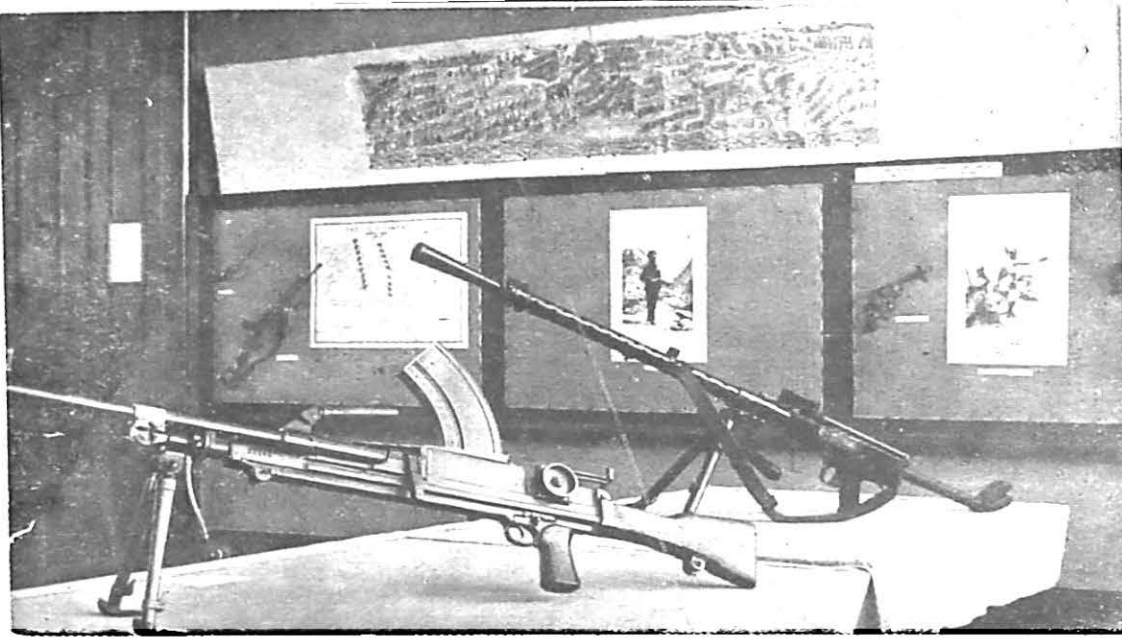




Models of Plants, Fruits, etc.
(Indian Museum, Calcutta)



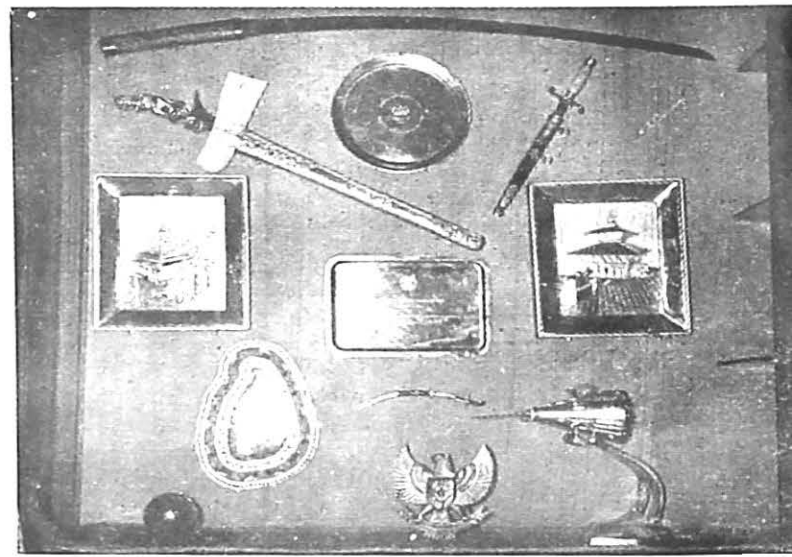
Diorama of Jungle Fowls
*(Museum & Picture Gallery,
Baroda)*



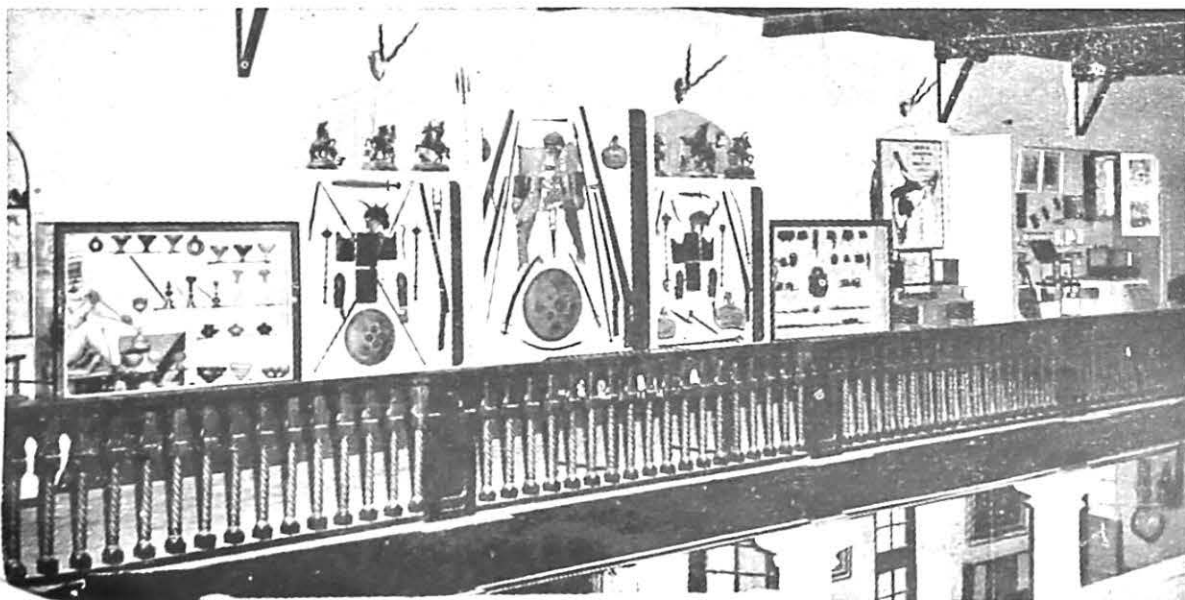
An exhibit in special
exhibition on ancient
warfare

(Museum & Picture
Gallery, Baroda)

Exhibits in the
Rajendra Gallery
(Patna Museum)



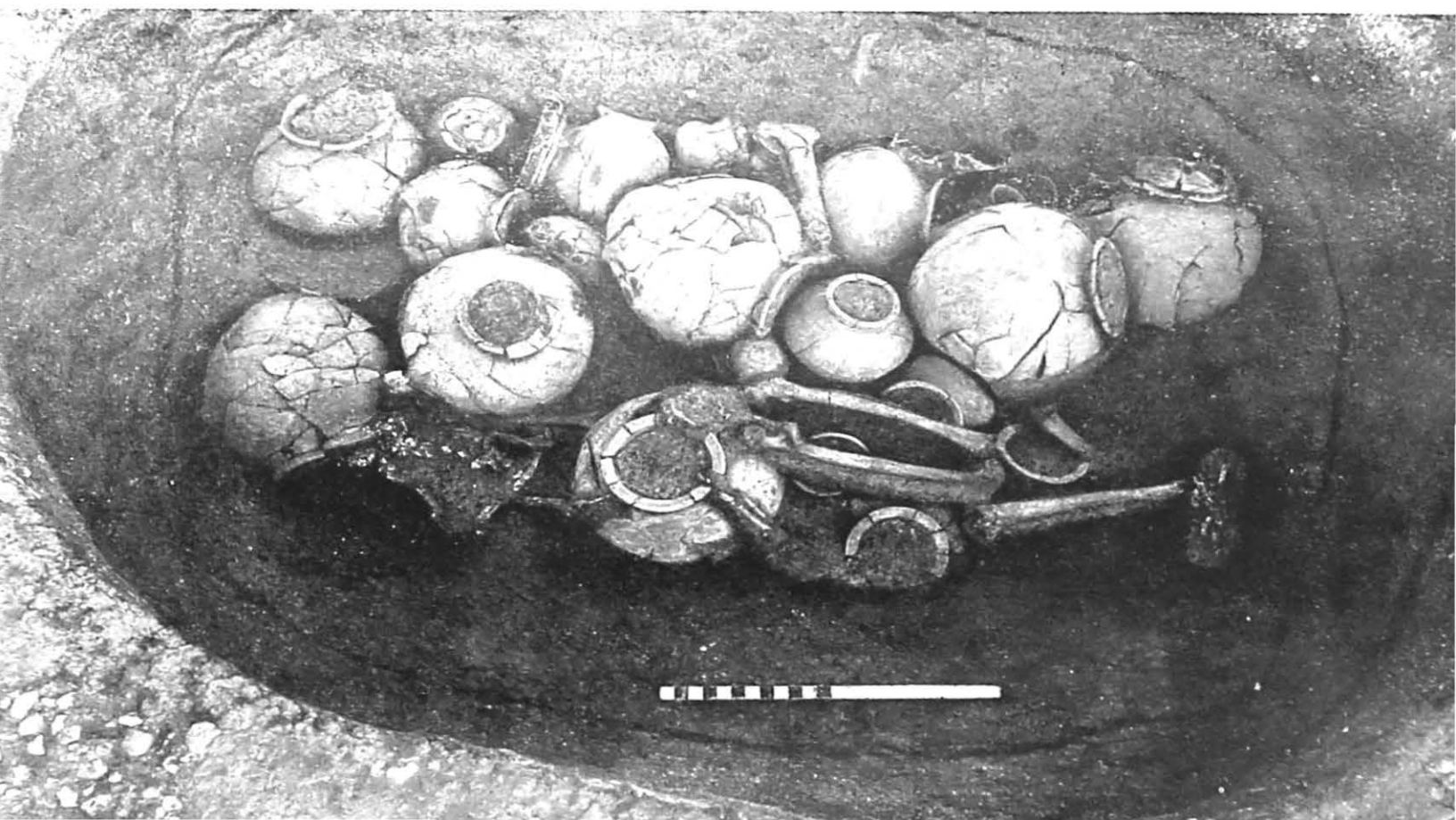
Arms and other collections
(Watson Museum, Rajkot)





A Chalcolithic pot
(Bhavani Museum, Aundh)

Finds from Pochampad
excavations
(Hyderabad Museum)





Nurjehan Smoking Hooka
Patna School, Watercolour
(National Gallery of Modern Art)

ANDHRA PRADESH

Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad

GENERAL The Salar Jung Museum is one of the National Museums of India, administered directly by the Central Government. The present building occupied by the Salar Jung Museum is a private building and relates to the heirs of the late Nawab Salar Jung. As per the compromise deed the building has been occupied free of rent for a period of five years which has expired on December 1, 1963. All the heirs except two have been kind enough to continue to lend the building free of rent for a further period beyond December 2, 1963 till the Museum is shifted to the new building which is under construction.

The new building of the Museum including staff quarters is estimated to cost about one crore of rupees. The heirs of the late Nawab Salar Jung have donated a piece of land measuring 6 acres and donated Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of the building. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also donated Rs. 5 lakhs. The Government of India have so far granted Rs. 10 lakhs. The construction of the new building is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1965.

The Museum is open to the public from 10.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. An entrance fee of Rs. 1.50 is charged for adults and Rs. 0.75 for students, children below twelve years, service men in uniform and organized parties sponsored by State Governments. The number of visitors in a year during the period under review are as follows: 1961-62—2,07,619; 1962-63—2,17,750; and 1963-64—2,70,699.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) Painted cloth panel representing Gopies plucking flowers in a garden—Deccani School—18th Century—Not published.

(2) Painted cloth panel (Kalam Kari Parada) representing the epic Ramayana inscribed in Telugu language and script—Kalahasti, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh—Early 19th Century A.D.—Not published.

(3) Vishnu with Sridevi and Bhudevi in Bronze—Chola period—12th Century A.D.—Not published.

DISPLAY ETC. Prior to the visit of the Prime Minister for the Corner Stone-laying functions

of the new building, some sections, mainly the South Indian room, Jade Room and French Room were reorganized on modern lines, specially keeping in view the background, lighting, grouping of connected exhibits, location, etc. As the lighting in this old museum building is not satisfactory, an attempt has been made to improve the display in some galleries by rendering them somewhat dark and illuminating the various exhibits in the show-cases. Colour lighting is also provided for the exhibits wherever necessary. Besides this, the Natural History Wing of the Children's Section has been completely reorganized on modern lines introducing artistically prepared dioramas.

Self-explanatory labels in English and Hindi have been printed on aluminium plates and displayed as an experiment. They have proved attractive, economical and durable. Efforts are being made to replace the existing hand-written card board labels by printed aluminium or cellophane labels.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum conducted the following special exhibitions during the period under review:

1. Bidri Ware.
2. Prehistoric works of art from Czechoslovakia.
3. Rajasthani paintings.
4. "Men's Quest for Food".
5. The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the All India Sculptors' Association.
6. Modern paintings by Sri Shreehari Bholekar.
7. Recent Acquisitions of the Museum.
8. Modern paintings by some prominent artists of Andhra Pradesh.
9. Plaster model busts of poets, statesmen, etc.
10. Important Manuscripts were also sent for the exhibition arranged by the Government of India in connection with the 26th International Congress of Orientalists at New Delhi.

A short term training Course in Museology was conducted every year since 1962 for the benefit of the Museum employees and the local post-graduate students. Several museum experts from different parts of India participated in the training programme and delivered lectures on various aspects of Museology.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the period :

1. Catalogue of Urdu Manuscripts.

2. Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts.
3. Bidri-ware catalogue.
4. Souvenir published in connection with the laying of the Corner Stone of the new building by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.
5. A set of twelve picture post cards.

Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad

GENERAL The Museum was established in the year 1931 by the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Museum is open from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on all days except Friday, which is the weekly holiday, and other public holidays declared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors in a year is nearly 90,000 to 1,00,000.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) A Jaina image of Chandranatha Thirthankara, carved in granite. There is an inscription on the pedestal which on paleographic grounds may be dated to 12th Century A.D.

(2) A treasure-trove consisting of 40 gold coins consisting of Vijayanagar, Tughlaq, Bahmani and Abbasi-Dhalifa coins.

(3) A unique find acquired in the course of exploration from the famous Buddhist site at Amaravati is a bracket of a lion Makara Mutif with the rider and a tortoise represented over the back of the Makara.

DISPLAY ETC. Vestibule show-cases have been installed in the Ajanta Pavilion and the paintings have been displayed there in a chronological sequence from the 2nd Century B.C. to the present day, with suitable descriptive labels. The paintings are arranged school-wise and adequately explained with captions and labels.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Department took part in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held in Hyderabad from 1st January, 1963 to 10th February, 1963 and also from 1st January, 1964 to 10th February, 1964. Lectures on Art and Archaeology

and other subjects were delivered by the Director in Osmania University, American Cultural Centre, Rotary Club and other places during the period under review.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications were brought out during the period :

I Archaeological Series

1. Vishnukundin Coins by Dr. M. Rama Rao.
2. Eastern Chalukyan Coins by Dr. M. Rama Rao.
3. Yelleshwaram excavations by Shri Md. Abdul Waheed Khan.
4. Jain vestiges in Andhra by Sri S. Gopalakrishna Murthy.
5. Archaeological Bulletin No. 11, by Dr. P. Sreenivasachar.
6. Buddhist Remains in Salibundam by Dr. R. Subramanyam.
7. A Bulletin on the Sculpture of Narasimha by Sri Md. Abdul Waheed Khan.
8. Medieval History of Deccan, Vol. I by Sri S. K. Sinha.

II Museum Series

1. Amaravati Hoard of Silver Punch marked coins by Dr. Parameshwari Lal Gupta.
2. A Catalogue of Bahmani Coins by Sri Md. Abdul Waheed Khan.
3. A Catalogue of Khsatrapa Coins by Dr. H. V. Trivedi.

Andhra Medical College Museum, Visakhapatnam

GENERAL The following departments of the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, have museums :

1. Department of Anatomy.
2. Department of Pathology.

3. Department of Social and Preventive Medicine.

The present accommodation and staff are inadequate and financial assistance is required in order to equip these Museums better and expand them so that they can adequately meet the needs of the students of the colleges and schools.

ASSAM

Assam State Museum, Gauhati

GENERAL The Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. No admission fee is imposed. The number of visitors in a year is about 80,000. New reinforced cement concrete wings have been added on either side of the original museum building at a cost of Rs. 80,000 received from the Government of India during the period under review.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) Stone image of Harihara (inscribed). It is a fine specimen of tribal art dated 9th Century A.D.

(2) Stone image of Surya, of the 4th School (according to Rao) which includes sculptures of Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

(3) Gandhi Corner, containing pictures of Gandhiji from his childhood to death and photostat copies of letters written by and to Gandhiji. The pictures and photostat copies of letters have been purchased from Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalay, New Delhi.

DISPLAY ETC. The stone images have been re-arranged on wooden pedestals of up-to-date design as adopted in the principal museums of India. Other exhibits, particularly the old textiles have been re-arranged in sheet glass show-cases. The labels have been now written on hard boards and fixed at eye level as far as practicable.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES A stone image of artistic merit, of Nagaraja, from the Assam State Museum was displayed in the Exhibition held at New Delhi in 1961, in connection with the Centenary Celebration of the Archaeological Survey of India.

The Curator, in his Presidential Address of the Historical Section of the Assam Sahitya Sabha dwelt at length on the exhibits displayed in the Assam State Museum, Gauhati.

Papers on "Ancient Sculptures of Assam" and "Assam Sculpture of the late Medieval Period" were read respectively by Sri P. D. Chaudhury, the Curator, and Sri M. C. Das, Assistant Curator, at the Museum Camp Seminar held at Madras in 1963. Talks relating to the Museum and its activities were broadcast by the Museum Officers over the All India Radio, Gauhati.

PUBLICATIONS A brochure entitled "An Introduction to Assam Archaeology" by Sri P. D. Chaudhury, Curator, Assam State Museum and Superintendent, State Department of Archaeology, with a foreword by Sri T. N. Ramachandran of Madras, the renowned Indian Archaeologist, was published during the period under review.

Commercial Museum, Gauhati University, Gauhati

GENERAL The Museum was organized by the Department of Commerce in 1957, with a grant from the Central Government under the Second Five Year Plan. It is located in a wing of the Arts Building, Gauhati University. The Museum is extended now to three big halls, while originally it was confined only to one hall. The University has a plan for the cons-

truction of a separate Museum building in the near future.

The Museum is open to the public from 12.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. on all working days of the University Offices. Admission is free to all. There are nearly 15,000 visitors in a year

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) Time recording clock. (2) Maihung or Bera Kahi of the Bell Metal Products, illustrating the cultural background of Assam and (3) Model of the Air-Seasoning Shed of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

DISPLAY, ETC. A small but decorative label with a board and stand is displayed adjacent to each exhibit and a separate short note explaining the significance of the exhibits in a nut-shell is also displayed.

Maps and graphs are also shown where they are found to be necessary.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Demonstrations and operation of the labour saving devices such as cash registrar, Addressograph, Dictaphone, Adding Machine, etc., are shown to the students and the visitors. More adding and calculating machines are proposed to be purchased for facilitating the practical work of the students of commerce.

Cottage Industries Museum, Gauhati

GENERAL The Museum is open to visitors from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on week days, and 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Saturdays, and is closed on Sundays and holidays. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors in a year is about 3,650.

No extension to the Museum buildings has been made during the period under review. But there is a proposal to construct the upper storey of the building. A store room inside the Museum building has already been constructed.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS As this is a Museum of Assam's handicrafts and handloom products, almost all the specimens have so far been collected. They are both ancient and modern.

DISPLAY, ETC. The display of the specimens has been effected subject-wise, the specimens being arranged in rows of show-cases as follows: Bell-metal products (two rows); Ivory products (two rows);

Clay-made articles (one row); Musical instruments (one row); Cutleries (one row); Cane and bamboo products (one row); Ancient wood carvings (one row); Ornamental products (two rows); Handloom products (three rows); One big Asona and one big Sahasra Banti Gacha (Candle stand).

There have been improvements also in labelling so that visitors can easily go through the descriptions and learn details regarding the name of the specimen, place from where it is collected and other descriptive notes about the specimen.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Selected specimens are sent to different exhibitions in the country from time to time. Students and interested persons often visit the museum and they are guided by lectures about the history of the origin of the respective items, the importance and scope of the collections, etc. Visitors are greatly benefited by these lectures.

Assam Forest Museum, Gauhati

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all working days except Saturdays when the visiting hours are from 10 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors in a year is five to six thousand. Annual repairs are done every year to maintain the Museum building in good condition.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Some exhibits were re-

ceived from the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and these were displayed in the Museum.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Some of the exhibits were exhibited in the Assam State Government stall put up in the Industrial Fair in New Delhi in 1961. Besides this, displays of exhibits were arranged in various exhibitions held from time to time in different parts of the State.

BIHAR

Patna Museum, Patna

GENERAL The Museum remains open on all days, except on Mondays, between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. from April to September and between 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. from October to March. The Museum remains closed on the following holidays :—

Holi—three days; Independence Day—one day; Durga Puja—two days; Republic Day—one day. An entrance fee of 25 paise per visitor is charged only on Fridays. The number of visitors in a year is approximately 1,20,000.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS A collection of presents and gifts received by the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of India from within the country and abroad was acquired during the period under review. They are all modern objects and are as yet unpublished.

DISPLAY, ETC. The reorganization of the Museum was taken up and is in progress. The Natural History Gallery which was formerly on the upper floor and was closed for a long time was brought down on the ground floor and was opened to the public. The Mauryan sculptures were rearranged in the entrance hall. Two new galleries were set up during 1963-64.

In one of them, the presents received by Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of India are displayed. In the other the Tibetan, Nepalese, Burmese and other East Asian objects of Art and Ethnology are displayed and named after Maha Pandit Rahul Sankrityayana, whose collection forms the major part. Two more galleries are under reorganization—one for metal image and the other for Geology. They are expected to be ready by the end of this year. Verification of the Museum collection was carried out and the classification of the objects is now undertaken, and arrangements are being made for their proper storage.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES An exhibition captioned "The Nation Prepares" was organized on the premises of the Patna Museum by the Public Relations Department, Government of Bihar, in January, 1964.

The Curator participated in the Camp on Indian Sculptures which was held at the Madras Government Museum in September, 1963, sponsored by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. He also read the paper entitled "Display of Stone Sculptures in Indian Museums" in that Seminar.

Gaya Museum, Gaya

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. during winter and from 6.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. during summer. An admission fee of 6 paise per head is charged for adults, but children are admitted free. The number of visitors was 2,017, 4,163 and 5,713 during 1961, 1962, and 1963 respectively. The eastern and western verandahs in the Museum building were converted into two rooms during the period under review.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) A snake with two heads on one side and with one trunk (a freak) was

added to the Natural History Section.

(2) Rare gold and silver coins.

(3) Singh Vahini Durga—10th Century A.D. (Stone sculpture).

DISPLAY, ETC. Twelve cupboards, fitted with glazed covers, electric fittings, small mirrors and velvet curtains were installed in the Gallery of the Builders of Gaya. Glazed covers were also provided for seventy-one big stone sculptures.

Archaeological Museum, Bodhgaya

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors in a year is 90,000.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) One copper coin of Alauddin Muhammad Shah Khilji

(2) One clay seal of the 10th Century A.D.

(3) One stone Gargoyle.

All these three acquisitions are yet unpublished.

DISPLAY, ETC. A new gallery for bronzes and

other smaller antiquities was opened in the Museum. The old gallery was completely modernized by displaying the antiquities in re-modelled show cases and newly designed pedestals.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Conducted tours of the museum galleries are arranged for the benefit of the visiting students from school and colleges. A photographic exhibition which included the photographs of sculptures and monuments of Pagan, Burma, was organized during the meeting of the Mahabodhi Temple Advisory Board, on 28th March, 1964.

Chandradhari Museum, Darbhanga

GENERAL The Museum was opened to the general public on three days in a week only during 1961-62 and 1963-64 due to paucity of staff, but during 1963-64, it was kept open to the public on six days in a week. During the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, the visiting hours of the Museum were between 7 A.M. and 10.30 A.M. from April to June, and between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. from July to March, but during 1963-64, the Museum was open from 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. throughout the year. The Museum building, being a residential one, had to be thoroughly repaired and renovated by the State Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 16,526. The antiquities which number more than 10,000 require a well laid out new museum building—the foundation stone of which has already been laid by the late Dr. Shrikrishna Sinha, a former Minister of Bihar.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) A bronze statue of Alexander in a brooding mood; height 1 foot 6 inches.

(2) Manuscript of Shahnama (Firdausi) with 340 leaves and illustrated with ten miniature paintings, size : 35 cm x 23 cm date : 987 A.H.

(3) Decorated ivory fan; height; 10.3 inches and circumference 61.5 cms; late 19th Century.

DISPLAY, ETC. The antiquities continued to be

housed in the old acquired residential building. Ivory and archaeological collections were, however, provided with show-cases, stands and pedestals. It is proposed to organize the Geological Gallery which is one of the great attractions for the visitors, as soon as the Public Works Department hands over the four additional rooms. Temporary labelling has been provided, due to lack of space but as the antiquities are still to be reorganized in the different galleries, permanent labelling will be taken up later.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Due to lack of electric installation during the period under review, the programmes of special exhibitions, lectures and demonstrations were temporarily suspended. However, conducted tours of boy students below 12 years in 12 batches and girl students in 27 batches were organized during the period. Research scholars of different universities made use of the Museum library. A cultural section has been established in the Museum to encourage painting and other arts based on traditional knowledge.

PUBLICATIONS A descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Manuscripts (Vol. I) relating to the 154 manuscripts of Dharmashastras and Smritis and Puranas has been published. A set of 13 picture post-cards of the important exhibits of the Museum has also been published.

DELHI

National Museum, New Delhi

GENERAL The National Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. and from 10 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. for special events. It is closed on Mondays. An admission fee of 25 paise per head is charged on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and a fee of Re. 1 per head on Fridays. Admission is free on Saturdays, Sundays and gazetted holidays. The number of visitors in each year was: 1961: 2,24,529; 1962: 1,81,933; 1963: 1,65,632 and 1964 (up to April): 52,497. The building is quite new, and there have been no further additions yet.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS 1961 (1) Manuscript of Guru Granth, 19th Century.

(2) Temple wall hanging (embroidered) from South India, 18th Century.

(3) Large painting on wood of Rama's Coronation, Tanjore School, 19th Century.

1962: (1) Krishnagarh Maharajah's paintings, 18th Century.

(2) Naga Stone of Amaravati School, 3rd Century.

(3) Tarapore Collection of Coins of varied dates.

1963: (1) Khajanchi Collection of paintings and manuscripts, principally Rajasthan from 18th Century.

(2) Pandanallur temple car, 19th Century.

(3) Sunga terracotta representing Udayana's story, 2nd century B.C.

DISPLAY, ETC. In 1961, definitive installations of illuminated window show-cases were made in the exhibition area of the Pre-history and Harappan Culture galleries. The first Anthropology Gallery was opened, with charts and diagrams to serve as an introduction to Physical Anthropology. During 1962 the second Anthropology Gallery and the gallery of Architectural and Decorative Wood Carving were opened.

During 1963, definitive installations of study collection area were completed and in 1964 the new Manuscript Gallery and the adjacent storage and research areas and the coin and jewellery gallery were organized.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The following Special Exhibitions were held:

1960: Rajasthani Painting

1961: Panorama in Photography—Monuments and Sculptures from the Archaeological Survey of India, in celebration of its Centenary.

1962 & 1963: Recent Accessions of the National Museum—a series.

1963: Freedom from Hunger in Indian Sculpture, in support of the WHO Campaign. Kalibangan and Eran—Harappan Culture sites in India.

1964: Manuscripts from Indian Collections, in honour of the XXVI International Congress of Orientalists. Arts of India (Rajasthani, Pahari, etc.) Manuscripts from the National Museum collections.

Numerous illustrated lectures by distinguished foreign archaeologists and by museum men and women from India and abroad were arranged. Lectures, illustrated by slides and films by the staff members, were also held for special groups and the general public.

Films on archaeological sites, on arts and related subjects were presented regularly three times a week, free to the public.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the period under review:

1961: Educational brochures: Harappan Art and Indian Sculpture through the Ages.

1962: A Brief Guide to the National Museum. Kangra Paintings on Love—by M. S. Randhawa.

1963: Freedom from Hunger in Indian Sculpture.

1964: Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts from Indian collections (Informative pamphlet for wide distribution). Gita Govinda by M. S. Randhawa.

National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

GENERAL The visiting hours of the National Gallery of Modern Art are from 9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 1.30 P.M. to 5 P.M., except on Mondays when the Gallery is closed. The Gallery is open on Sundays. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors in each year during the period under review is as follows: 1961: 31,576; 1962: 19,322; 1963: 18,751; 1964 (up to March): 4,334. During this period eight rooms and ten corridors were repainted, white ant treatment was given to the entire building and two rooms of the Reserve Collections were air conditioned with room coolers.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the period under review, 494 art objects were acquired and accessioned. They included 403 paintings, 26 sculptures, 64 graphics and one minor art object. 942 books were added to the Art Reference Library of the Gallery.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Gallery contains collections of different changing art forms relating to the last one hundred years from about 1857. Hence the display of these art objects has been made according to the chronological order as far as possible. Due to shortage of space, it is not possible to present the whole collection of the Gallery at a time. Necessarily, therefore, after about four months the exhibits are changed.

These art objects are well framed and properly labeled, both in English and Hindi.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The following special exhibitions were held during the period under review :—

- (1) Paintings by a Chilean painter, Mr. Pacheco.
- (2) Graphic Arts and Reproductions of Classical paintings of the German Democratic Republic.
- (3) Contemporary paintings from the German Democratic Republic.
- (4) Contemporary Graphics of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Artists.

Several lectures on art by eminent persons both from India and abroad, were arranged at the Gallery. Film shows were shown frequently every year to the public on the subject of creative arts, painting, sculpture and graphics.

PUBLICATIONS During the period under review, the Gallery published a Guide Book to the National Gallery of Modern Art and a set of 12 picture post cards.

Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi

GENERAL The Archaeological Museum Red Fort, Delhi, is open to visitors from 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. No admission fee is charged for entry into the Museum since there is a fee of 20 paise per head for entry into the Archaeological Area, Red Fort, Delhi. There are approximately three lakhs of visitors in a year.

Periodical repairs have been carried out to this building during the period under review. Building extensions have not, however, been made since the Museum is housed in a historical Moghul monument, "The Mumtaz Mahal".

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS There were no major acquisitions during the period under review.

DISPLAY, ETC. In 1961, four new show-cases were put up for the display of Moghul arms and Moghul Chinaware which were effectively displayed in the cases and six inscriptions were displayed on wooden pedestals. Moghul costumes, carpets, etc., were displayed in four pillar show-cases erected for that purpose around the square pillars in the main Gallery. A marble stone inscription of Bahadur Shah II and ten Calligraphy specimens of the 15th Century A.D. were also displayed in the main Gallery during 1962-63.

Museum of the Department of Anthropology, Delhi University, Delhi

GENERAL The Museum is open on all working days of the University from 10.25 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission is free. The number of visitors is approximately 1,000 in a year. The Department of Anthropology received a grant of Rs. 15,000 in the Second Five Year Plan period for acquiring new specimens for the Museum.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) A human skeleton of an Afghan National measuring about 6 feet; skeleton of a Gorilla and a number of Monkeys; human embryos and human skeletons of different ages.

(2) Middle and Lower Paleolithic tools from Balia Nala.

(3) Ethnological specimens from NEFA and Tibet, including Bison Horn Maria head-dress donated by the Prime Minister.

In addition to the above, ethnographical specimens from different cultural areas, as well as skeletons and stuffed specimens of apes, monkeys and man were

acquired. The Museum has been considerably enriched by the donations of ethnological specimens belonging to different tribes, made by the Prime Minister from time to time.

DISPLAY, ETC. A number of new show-cases of modern design were prepared to exhibit the newly acquired specimens. The collections are arranged so as to present them to the students and to the public according to the latest principles of museology. Special lighting arrangements have been made for better display. The exhibits have been rearranged and classified under different heads according to geo-ethnic, comparative and functional orders. The labels are in English and are quite comprehensive.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Graduate and Post-graduate practical classes are conducted in the Museum for the students of the Anthropology Department, Delhi University. Exhibitions are arranged every year during the convocation weeks and these are visited by a large number of visitors including school children and the general public.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

GENERAL The Museum was inaugurated on the 14th November 1964. The Museum is open from 9 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. and 2.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Admission to the Museum is free. The number of visitors from the date of inauguration upto the 31st October 1965 was 9,59,453.

DISPLAY, ETC. The objects, photographs and manuscripts has been displayed in show-cases with a background of raw silk cloth. The show-cases are illuminated by tube lights. Suitable labels both in Hindi and English have been provided. The following improvements were carried out in the Museum building: (a) Glazing of Verandahs, (b) Conversion of two rooms into Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilets, (c) Provision of show-cases and blocks for the display of Museum objects, (d) Provision of show-cases for manuscript and photographs, (e) Provision of glass partitions in the study and bed rooms to give a good view to the visitors, (f) Installation of ceiling fans in the corridors on the ground floor and the first floor; also provision of tube lights in rooms where presented objects are displayed, (g) Laying of "crazy-stone" paving, wooden stands and chain along the path for

visitors in the rear of the building, (h) Provision of coir matting and (i) Fitting of glass panes to book-racks.

ACQUISITIONS No acquisition was made by purchase. The objects exhibited are mostly those which were presented to late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The following special exhibitions were organized :—

The Inaugural Exhibition was held on 14th November 1964 in which manuscripts and photographs were displayed.

A special exhibition was arranged on 14th March 1965 in which the literary activities of late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru were highlighted by the display of his books and manuscripts.

An exhibition on 'The Last Two Years of Shri Nehru' was organized on 27th May, 1965 on the occasion of his first death anniversary.

An exhibition was opened on 15th August, 1965 displaying photographs covering the period 1929 to

1947 on the theme of the independence struggle in which Shri Nehru took part. The achievements during the period 1947—63 were also projected in this exhibition.

On the 17th October, 1965, an exhibition on "Nehru on Food" in connection with the "Freedom From Hunger Campaign" of the F.A.O. was opened for a fortnight.

National Children's Museum, New Delhi

GENERAL The Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. except on the days when a major museum exhibition is on. When an exhibition is on, the Museum may continue to be open until 7 P.M. The Museum is closed on Thursdays. There is no fee for visits to the Museum. There are no regular visitors to the Museum except on the days when a major exhibition is on.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The Museum believes in collecting objects around a long term plan based on broad categories, such as the "World of Man", "The World of Science", "The World of Nature", "The World of Animals", "The World of Industry and Technology", "The World of Art" and "The World of Children"—different worlds which in fact cover all major aspects of knowledge. This is a long term plan for the ever increasing collections. For following the plans, it is necessary to split up these broad categories into smaller and more definite themes around which definite items of collection can be collected. The Museum chooses such themes which also serve as themes for putting up major exhibitions, the items acquired or prepared for the exhibitions later becoming important objects of the museum's collection. Two such major sets of collections arose out of the museum's two major exhibitions—"Mohanjo Daro and Harappa" and "Our Nervous System" belonging respectively to the categories—"The World of Man" and "The World of Science". Some important items of collection acquired through these exhibitions consist of the following:—

- (i) 53 exhibits consisting of sculptures, paintings and charts depicting various aspects of different world civilisations and cultures, in addition to 20 Plaster casts of actual objects of Mohanjo Daro and Harappa.
- (ii) 31 exhibits, consisting of paintings, charts and sculptures depicting different aspects of the human nervous system.
- (iii) 20 Plaster casts of "Indian sculpture through the ages" presented by the National Museum.

The museum acquires or prepares objects for its collection depending upon their educational value and irrespective of whether they are costly or rare.

DISPLAY The Museum's major activity for the present is holding exhibitions on chosen themes—exhibitions, which require months to plan and prepare, which consume a great amount of money and labour, which having once started go on for months on and so that practically all the schools of Delhi can visit them. In such exhibitions, display and labelling is naturally very important. In order that each exhibition should be entirely controlled, even the furniture units are planned in the Museum itself.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The entire emphasis of the Museum's activities is on the education of children. Four important exhibitions on 'Book Fair', 'Mohanjo Daro & Harappa', 'Our Nervous System' and 'Central Science Fair' have so far been held. In addition to these exhibitions the entire institution—Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum—has so far conducted, for teachers, a seminar on 'Children's Museum', a seminar on 'Writing for Children', 'Art Teacher's Workshops' 'A Three Arts Conference', 'Science Club Organiser's Workshops' and 'A Creative-Drama Workshop'. It has also a programme of actual demonstration classes in schools in Art and Science.

PUBLICATIONS The following are the institution's publications brought out so far:

1. Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum—a brochure.
2. Museum for Children; Why, What & How—a seminar.
3. Writing for Children Today; Why, What and How, a seminar.
4. Children's Art Carnival in India—a report.
5. Science Club Sponsor's Workshop—a report.
6. Historical Stones of South—West Delhi—A field trip album.
7. Bal Bhavan and National Children's Museum—An annual report.

The Crafts Museum, New Delhi

GENERAL Indian Crafts embody the results of age old development. The tradition, however, is fast losing ground and some of the interesting forms and types may perhaps disappear for ever. Conscious of this, the All-India Handicrafts Board, since its inception in 1952, undertook to collect and preserve as many of these valuable objects as possible for purposes of study, research and reproduction.

Although these outstanding specimens, painstaking collection made over the years, provided an inspiration for developing a museum, it was not until the year 1956-57 that a suitable display of the material could be arranged in New Delhi and the Crafts Museum for the first time brought to the notice of the public.

The Museum is opened from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and no entrance fee is charged. There are about 30,000 visitors in a year.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The collection in the Crafts Museum has been enriched by acquisitions of dolls and toys, paintings and textiles, stone and ivory, wood and metal objects terracotta and jewellery from various parts of India. The extensive collection of textiles is a speciality of this Museum. The bold colour, decorative designs and motives reveal the craftsman's depth of imagination and the clever way of rendering simple and variegated forms in woven material. A prize collection is a rare specimen of a very large size Kalamkari print. Besides, there are Baluchar saris, Masulipatam batiks, Banaras brocades, Gujerat patolas, Tanjore silk, Punjab Phulkaris, Kashmir shawls and decorative kanthas from Bengal. In addition to these, there is a wide variety of specimens of costume designs, excellent embroidered works, choli pieces and ghagras.

India is rich in jewellery but her traditional designs are probably best preserved in the folk type. The Crafts Museum has also made a special effort to collect as many specimens as possible so that modern designers and craftsmen may choose from the myriads of Indian forms—now threatened with gradual extinction.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Illustrated Museum lectures on arts, crafts and display techniques are regular features of the Museum. The under-mentioned special lecture programmes were held during the period under review:

- (i) Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray, M.P., Bagisvari Professor of Indian Art, Calcutta University, delivered a lecture on Temple Terracottas.
- (ii) Shri S. S. Darbari delivered a lecture on the place of Indian handicrafts in international trade.
- (iii) Dr. Daniel F. Rubin de la Borbolla, Director, Museo Nacional de Arts E Industrias Populares, Mexico, delivered a lecture on Mexican Arts & Crafts. All these speeches were illuminated with interesting slides.

During the year seven film shows were arranged in the Museum on Indian Arts and Crafts, and were seen by audiences to the full capacity of the gallery.

PUBLICATIONS Regarding the publication programme pursued by the Museum, the following works have been undertaken and are in progress:

- (1) "Banaras Brocade", written by Prof. Anand Krishna of Banaras Hindu University and Shri Vijay Krishna of Bharat Kala Bhavan, is likely to come out of the press shortly. This is the second publication of the Museum series, the first being 'Cire Perdue Casting in India', by Ruth Reeves, published earlier.
- (2) The next publication of the Museum, entitled "Dolls & Toys", is ready for the press.
- (3) In order to popularise Indian crafts, the Museum is bringing out picture post-card series on different Indian crafts. The following series have already been published by the Museum: (i) Indian Crafts, (ii) Indian Jewellery, and (iii) Indian Leather Puppets.
- (4) The Museum is also publishing from time to time, colourful posters on Indian handicrafts.

GUJARAT

Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda

GENERAL The Museum remains open to the public from 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all days except Thursdays. On Thursdays the Museum is kept open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission is free on all days except Thursdays when a fee of 12 paise per visitor is charged. Over 5,00,000 visitors visit this Museum in the course of a year. The Museum has a well equipped Chemical Conservation Laboratory, which, in addition to the conservation of the Museum antiquities, carries on analytical and experimental work. The Taxidermy and Modelling Sections, which were hitherto working in the stores, were also accommodated in the special rooms in the basement of the Museum building after carrying out certain additions and alterations in the Museum building. The lecture theatre was also modernized to some extent and equipment essential for better preservation of costly exhibits were purchased.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) A set of 109 beautiful Pahari Miniatures as a gift from Smt. Parvatiben Modi of Bombay.

(2) European paintings and other objects of foreign art received as gifts from Shri B M. Majumdar of Bombay.

(3) A beautiful stone image of Chola Surya of the 11th Century A.D.

(4) A stone jar, originally from Samalaji, with serpent handle and a lion standing near.

In addition to the above, the Museum purchased three modern Indian oil paintings, of which paintings by K. K. Hebber and Y. K. Shukla deserve special mention. Copies of the murals in Lepakshi Temple and from Kulu were also acquired.

Fifty-eight specimens of birds were mounted for gallery display and sixty-three specimens of Indian

rocks and minerals were specially acquired for the Geology Section.

DISPLAY, ETC. The most important item of work in the Art and History Sections was the total renovation of the display of show-cases of the Akota bronzes, Gupta and medieval sculptures, pre-historic antiquities and the Egyptian objects. The present display arranged in accordance with the principles of modern museum methods is very attractive. Suitable background colours in plastic paint have been specially adopted in these show-cases to avoid unwanted glare and reflections. In the Science Sections, there was an over-all rearrangement of the Bird Gallery in which a few dioramas of birds, including one depicting the Jungle Fowl and another, the Crested Serpent—Eagle, were installed. The old system of labelling in the Invertebrate gallery was improved.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum continued to extend its full co-operation to schools and university departments in providing special guidance to the batches of students and arranging special gallery talks.

The Museum organized several special exhibitions during the period under review. Of these, the exhibition on the "Art of Warfare from the ancient times" organized with a view to give the public a general idea about the strategies employed in warfare and to make them familiar with weapons of war, both ancient and modern, was of special significance. Another special exhibition of Kangra miniatures donated by Smt. Parvatiben, and of the European collection of Sri Majumdar was very popular.

As usual, the Baroda Museum organized several lectures by eminent scholars, and distinguished persons for the benefit of university students and the visiting public. Film shows on different educational subjects were also organized.

PUBLICATIONS The Museum published Vols. XIV, XV, XVI and XVII of its annual bulletin

during the period under review. Vols. XVI and XVII were published as a double number specially devoted to the Ceilings of the Temples of Gujarat. It is a

scholarly work from the architectural point of view and brings to light a large number of ceilings which hitherto remained unpublished. ^{culture}

Health Museum, Baroda Borough Municipality, Baroda

GENERAL The Health Museum, Baroda, is a Municipal Museum and is specially intended for promoting knowledge concerning human health and hygiene. The Museum is open daily from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. and on Saturdays from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. About 300 to 500 visitors visit the Museum daily on an average and on Sundays and other holidays the number of visitors is 1,200 to 2,000. Nearly 1,50,000 people visit the Museum every year. There is no entrance fee.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The exhibits consist of models, charts, posters, etc., and these are generally purchased or donated by others.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Museum is small and is accommodated in a building which is suitable for its

work. Some of the models and other exhibits have been collected from other countries and various institutions of India. The models, charts and posters are suitably displayed with labels both in English and Gujarati.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES There is a small Library containing books and magazines on health. The Museum also possesses a slide projector which is sometimes used to educate the school children. The Museum participates in other Health Exhibitions.

PUBLICATIONS A booklet has been published recently, giving detailed information on the exhibits and this booklet is distributed free of charge to interested visitors.

Museum of the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Faculty of Arts, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda

GENERAL The Museum is open from 11 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. on all days except Sundays and university holidays. No entrance fee is imposed. The Museum is now housed in the new building of the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History. In one of the Museum halls the problem of external light and the heavy reflections in the glass cupboards has been solved by the improved method of lighting.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The major acquisitions during the period under review are the relic caskets and images of the Buddha as well as many decorated architectural fragments. These are the remains of the Buddhist site at Devanimori, Taluka Bhiloda, District Sabarkantha (Gujarat). Besides these important antiquities, the Museum houses the collections of stone tools, pottery, coins, metal objects obtained

from various explorations and excavations conducted by the Department.

DISPLAY, ETC. In the western wing of the Museum, windows were closed and a panel was prepared for exhibiting photographs, charts and other similar material. The lighting has been improved so as to illuminate the objects and cut down unnecessary glare.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES A special exhibition of Devanimori finds was arranged for a week in August, 1963. The exhibition included photographs of the site and of the excavated monuments besides the original objects discovered at the site, and was designed to give first hand information of these discoveries.

Museum of Arts and Archaeology of Sheth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad

GENERAL The Museum is open between 12 Noon and 6 P.M. from Monday to Friday, and between 12 Noon and 3 P.M. on Saturdays. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors is about 75 per year. Substantial progress was made by this Museum by the addition of valuable collections with the help of the grant of Rs. 15,000 for the year 1961-62 received from the Central Government in the year 1962-63. An epidiascope, a collection of art slides on the art of Egypt, Iran, Ceylon, Gandhara Art, etc., photographs, plaster castes, sculptures and steel cupboards for the preservation of antiquities were acquired.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the period under review, 9,026 manuscripts, 3,782 coins, 84 other antiquities (fossils, stone-stools, pot-sherds, etc.), 44 replicas, two miniature models and 225 photographs were acquired.

DISPLAY, ETC. Select objects are displayed in glass show-cases. Sculptures are arranged on pedestals. All the exhibits are suitably labelled.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES All facilities are given to research workers and scholars in connection with their studies in their respective fields. Guidance is also given to visitors in educational and cultural matters. The Museum provides material for research and visual education in Indian Culture in general and specializes in the History and Culture of Gujarat. Dr. Priyabala J. Shah. was sent as a representative of this Institution to the Annual meeting of the Museums Association of India and its Seminar held respectively on 4th and 5th April, 1962 in New Delhi.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications were brought out during the period under review :

1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts Part I—Published by Gujarat Vidya Sabha in the year 1964.
2. A descriptive Catalogue of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts. Part I—Published by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha in the year 1964.

Shri Girdharbhai Sangrahalaya (Children's Museum), Amreli

GENERAL The Museum is open between 9 A.M. and 12 Noon and between 3.30 P.M. and 6.30 P.M. from February to June and between 9 A.M. and 12 Noon and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. from July to January. The Museum remains closed on Wednesdays, Republic Day, Diwali Day, and New Year's Day. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors during 1963-64 was 64,519. The Museum is a multipurpose museum with a specialized Children's Museum attached to it. The Museum is housed in a large building popularly known as the Rang Mahal built in 1835 A.D. It has been leased by the State Government for housing the Museum. There is a small Laboratory for the preparation and preservation of museum objects.

DISPLAY, ETC. There have been no important acquisitions during the period under review for want of funds. The display in the Museum, however, is harmonious and there is a periodical change in the labelling and display methods.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Facilities were offered as usual to Research workers and College students. The Curator of the Museum was deputed to attend the meetings of the Museums Association of India. He also delivered popular talks on the galleries of the Museum, over the All India Radio. A Special Exhibition captioned "War and Defence" was organized by the Museum and demonstrations were arranged periodically.

Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. every day except Monday when the Museum remains closed. On Saturdays the Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Ad-

mission to the Museum is free. On an average about 40,000 people visit the Museum every year. The Museum is meant specifically to cater to the needs of the backward classes of people who form an over-

whelming majority of this region. During the period under review special repairs to the Museum building were carried out and the entire open space measuring 65'—0 × 37'—0 on the first floor has now been closed by R.C.C. work thereby giving a continuous exhibition area of nearly two thousand and five hundred square feet on the first floor. This major work was made possible from the grants sanctioned by the Central Government.

DISPLAY, ETC. Seven Diorama-cum-Built-in cases were installed in the Anthropology Section and seven show-cases were purchased for the Natural History and Children's Sections. These cases have been constructed as miniature dioramas for illustrating Natural History Objects. With the acquisition of new equipment it has been to some extent possible to do away with congestion and over-crowding and it has also been possible to attempt a new type of display of the objects. The Anthropology Section has been completely modernized and the Dioramas have been appropriately illustrated with background painting for the proposed models, thus creating the necessary atmosphere for the proper study and ap-

preciation of preliterate societies and their culture which are displayed in this section. General and specific labels are provided consequent on the reorganization and development of the museum carried out during the period under review.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES During the period, seventy eight school parties from far and near, comprising more than five thousand boys and girls visited the museum. The Museum organizes special exhibitions in co-operation with other institutions. However, as the special repair work was in progress during 1963-64, educational activities had to be kept to the minimum. The Curator, Dr. D. H. Kappar, was invited to give a course of lectures to the trainees working in the Tribal Block Areas. His advice is being sought by the Government in matters affecting tribal welfare schemes. He also attended various conferences and participated in their deliberations.

PUBLICATIONS No publications are undertaken by the Museum. However, the Curator continued his research work in the field of Anthropology and contributed papers to various Journals.

Museum of Antiquities, Jamnagar

GENERAL The Museum is open from 8 A.M. to 12 Noon and from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. It remains closed on all the Sundays and on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays of the month as well as on all the public holidays. No entrance fee is imposed. The average number of visitors to the Museum is about 12,000 in a year. No improvements or extensions to the Museum building were effected during the period under report but a lecture-hall was provided in the Museum.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS One painting of Orissan art and one painting of the Shrinathji School were acquired during the year 1962 by this Museum. Archaeological excavation was carried out at Dwaraka, in Jamnagar District, jointly by the Deccan College, Poona, and the Department of Archaeology, Government of Gujarat during the period extending from February to May, 1963, when many important antiquities were obtained, which established several historical facts dating back to the 1st Century A.D.

DISPLAY, ETC. The galleries of the Museum were reorganized during the year 1961-62. The un-service-able articles which were discarded previously,

were auctioned and the space so vacated was utilized for displaying the exhibits in a better way. The Natural History Section of the Museum was also re-organized during the same year. The pedestals of the exhibits in this Section were painted for better display. New labels were prepared and put up for the exhibits of the Folk lore Art Gallery during the year 1961-62.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES A Special Exhibition was organised by the Museum in the year 1962-63 in collaboration with the District Information Office, Jamnagar, on the eve of the visit of the farmers from Bengal, who were on an all-India tour. Students from the local schools and colleges are taken round the Museum and the exhibits are explained to them on the spot as well as in the lecture hall. Post-graduate students are also given facilities for the study of art, history and epigraphy.

PUBLICATIONS No publication was brought out by the Museum during the period under report, but a short article of a general nature introducing the Museum, was prepared by the former Curator of the Museum.

The Junagadh Museum, Junagadh

GENERAL The Museum is open to the general public from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. on all week days except public holidays, Sundays and 2nd and 4th Saturdays of the month. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors was 1,60,111 during 1962-63, and 1,39,093 during 1963-64. The museum buildings are badly in need of improvement. For the preservation and conservation of art objects, some steel cabinets and safe cabinets were

purchased.

ACQUISITIONS, DISPLAY, EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES, ETC. There were no acquisitions and no educational activities during the period under review, but some improvement was effected in the display and labelling of the exhibits. The Curator undertook several study tours to various places in Junagadh and Rajkot Districts during the period under report.

The Kutch Museum, Bhuj

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 11 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors is nearly 15,000 during a year.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS An old piece of Ari Embroidery (about fifty years old), three old sculptures from Sanadro and one ink-stand were acquired during the period under review. They have not been published yet.

DISPLAY, ETC. All the exhibits have been re-arranged in the six sections, namely the Anthropological Section, Silverware Section, Art Section, Archaeological Section, Textile Section and the Sculpture Gallery. Formerly, there were no labels, but labels have now been provided for most of the exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Parties of children from the various schools both from within and from outside the District visit the Museum and are guided round the galleries.

The Watson Museum, Rajkot

GENERAL This is a multi-purpose museum containing miscellaneous collections of objects pertaining to Archaeology, Arts and Crafts, Natural History, Geology, Agriculture, Forestry and foreign curiosities, etc. The Museum is open from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. on all days except Government holidays, including second and fourth Saturdays of the month. The average number of daily visitors to the museum is 250 to 300. Students from nearly 60 to 70 schools visit the Museum in a year. An entrance fee of three paise is charged per visitor. Schools are exempted from paying entrance fees. Extensions of the building on the eastern and western sides and an upper storey are under construction.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The most important acquisitions during the period under review are stone icons of Surya and Suryani, received from Vavdi in Amreli District and Bhayavadar in Rajkot District. Stone icons of Dikpalika, Kalbhairav (?) and Tripurantaka are received from Zinjuwada near Viramgam.

Ancient and modern coins were received from Dhoraji, Bhadla, etc. in Rajkot District and from the Department of Archaeology of the Gujarat State. Several pieces of equipment such as steel cabinets, Epidiascope, Unesco Art Slides, Coin cabinets, etc., were also acquired.

DISPLAY, ETC. Display has been considerably improved by the introduction of vertical, modern show cases in the place of the old fashioned desk-type show cases. Separate sections have been organized for Pre and Proto-historic Sculptures and Epigraphy. Stone inscriptions were protected with glass, and overcrowding of the exhibits was avoided in the new arrangement. The coin collections were thoroughly re-arranged. Appropriate labels were prepared in English and Hindi for all the exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The opening of the Watson Museum Study Circle in September, 1963, is an important landmark in the development of this

Museum. The Study Circle seeks to advance educational activities and to promote closer relations between educationists, research workers and the Museum. Facilities were provided for all research workers, scholars and museum trainees in connection with their study in the Museum. The Curator, Shri B. P. Dani attended the 4th Research Conference of the Gujarat Research Society held at Ahmedabad, the

52nd Annual Conference of the Numismatic Society, of India held in Poona in 1963 and the Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, held at Bombay in 1963. The Museum also participated in several Exhibitions.

PUBLICATIONS The Curator, Shri B. P. Dani prepared research papers on the Icons of Surya and Suryani and Dated Silver coins of Kumaragupta. I for publication in various Journals.

The Prabhas Patan Museum, Prabhas Patan

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. The number of visitors during the year 1963-64 was 6,609. The Museum received a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Central Government for the Third Five Year Plan Period. This was utilized mainly for purchasing steel

furniture and show cases for the display and storage of the exhibits. Rare books were also purchased for the Museum Library. There were no major acquisitions, educational activities and publications during the period under review. No improvements in display or labelling were also effected during the period.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Museum, Surat

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 11.45 A.M. to 2.45 P.M. and from 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. There is no entrance fee. There are more than 80,000 visitors to the Museum in a year. A small shed has been added to the present museum building for the Sculpture Gallery during the period under review. No grant for buildings was received, but an equipment grant of Rs. 30,000 was given to this Museum during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(3) A set of 15 small wood carvings depicting Rama's Durbar.

It is an extraordinary set consisting of wooden statues of Dattatreya, Rama, Sita, Laxman, Saraswati, Brahmins, Songsters, etc., with musical instruments and guards, etc. executed in wood with great skill. They are exquisitely painted and prepared by a local artisan—a carpenter by caste—about 150 years ago.

DISPLAY, ETC. The display is rather congested owing to shortage of space. However, the exhibits are arranged section-wise and are adequately labelled.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum held an exhibition of arts and crafts in 1954-55.

PUBLICATIONS A booklet concerning this Museum was published in 1956 but during the period under review, there have been no publications.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) A beautiful carved wooden desk with hidden drawers and stationery box on the side and with hollow carved pillars and carved shelf. It is made of black wood and is approximately 150 to 200 years old.

(2) A beautiful piece of Chinese embroidery on satin cloth, measuring about 10.5 feet in height.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth Museum, Vallabh Vidyanagar

GENERAL This Museum was founded in 1949 by the Charutar Vidyamandal, Vallabh Vidyanagar, based mainly on the archaeological material discovered and collected by Shri A. V. Pandya in the course of his surveys and later enriched by the acquisition of about 1,800 Indian bronzes from the late

Dr. N. A. Thoothi of the Bombay University. Since 1960 it has been functioning as a multipurpose museum under Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.

The Museum is open to the public from 8.30 A.M. to 12 Noon and from 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. daily;

on Saturdays it is open from 8.30 A.M. to 12 Noon. It is closed on Sundays and public holidays. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 75,000.

The Museum has no building of its own and has to be shifted from place to place according to the facilities available from time to time for its ever increasing collections. It has recently been housed on the first floor of the building of the University Library.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The important acquisitions during the period under review include a stone image of Vishnu, inscribed V. S. 1229, from Gana, District Kaira, Gujarat, specimens of rocks and minerals from the Cretaceous and Tertiary systems of Gujarat, and prehistoric antiquities from the Narmada Valley, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and from the Tamraparni Valley, District Tirunelveli, Madras.

DISPLAY, ETC. The limited funds at the disposal of the museum have not permitted the reorganization of the display and labelling in this Museum.

LABORATORY A nucleus for a laboratory has

been formed, but paucity of funds has handicapped conservation and preservation work.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES All facilities are extended at the Museum to research workers and University students for their study and research. The Curator participated as a University delegate in the International Conference on Asian Archaeology, New Delhi, Indian Science Congress (Archaeology and Anthropology Sections), Museum seminars organized by the Museums Association of India, Numismatic Society of India, etc. He has also delivered lectures in the local colleges and post-graduate Departments on ancient Indian Culture, etc.

PUBLICATIONS The head of the Institution conducts archaeological research and publishes papers in journals of other institutions. Six detailed papers *viz.* "The post-Pleistocene Hydrographical changes in Western India and their bearing on History", "Pre-Aryan Gujarat", "Progress of Archaeology in post-war Gujarat", "Kshatrapa coins from Virol" "Mechanics of Early Indian Historical Processes" and "Palaeolithic Cultures discovered on the Lower Narmada" were published in English by Shri A. V. Pandya during the period under review, in addition to twenty research articles in Gujarati.

Museum of the Gujarat Museum Society, Ahmedabad

GENERAL The Gujarat Museum Society was registered on 11th September, 1961, as a Society and on 2nd December, 1961, as a Public Trust with the object, among other things, of establishing and maintaining museums, galleries and collections of objects of art with a view to educating the public and promoting study and research of art and preserving the national heritage. The N.C. Mehta Collection of paintings and manuscripts was accepted as a gift by the Society from Mrs. Shantaben Mehta and important items from this collection are exhibited in a gallery maintained by the Society at the Sanskar Kendra, Paldi, Ahmedabad.

The N. C. Mehta Gallery was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, on 9th May, 1963 and since then it was open to the public. The Museum is kept open to visitors from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. on Tuesday to Saturday and from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and from 5

P.M. to 8 P.M. on Sundays. Monday is observed as a closed day. From 15th November 1963, the Gallery is kept open from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. on Tuesday to Sunday. An entrance fee of 25 paise per head for adults, 10 paise per head for children and 5 paise per head for visitors from other institutions was charged till 15th November, 1963; but this was revised and from 15th November, 1963 onwards an entrance fee of 10 paise per head for adults and 5 paise per head for children and visitors from other institutions is being charged. From 10th May, 1963 up to the end of April, 1964, about 4,000 visitors visited the Gallery. The Society has no building of its own. The N. C. Mehta Gallery is located on the exhibition floor of the Sanskar Kendra Building which belongs to the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The Society has acquired the well known N. C. Mehta Collection of paintings and manuscripts. This is a fairly large collection

with many famous sets of paintings in it. The following may be mentioned as the most important among them :—

1. Chaurapanchashika, Northern India, mid 16th Century.
2. Geeta Govinda, Gujarat, 1575 A.D.
3. Geeta Govinda, Kangra, 1770 A.D.

Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad

GENERAL The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi had drawn up a programme for the establishment of museums in different parts of India, at places hallowed by the imperishable memory of Gandhiji's life and work. The Sabarmati Ashram and Sangrahalaya is one among the network of such memorial museums. The Museum preserves Gandhiji's letters and manuscripts besides maintaining the Sabarmati Ashram and a Library of about 4,000 books on Gandhiji's life, work and teachings and allied subjects.

The Sangrahalaya is kept open all days from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. in summer and up to 6 P.M. in winter. The daily average number of visitors is about 190 and during the period from January to August 1963 the total number of visitors was 40,181.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Besides letters and manuscripts of Gandhiji, the Museum possesses several items of personal belongings of Gandhiji, such as his writing desk, a spinning wheel, a khadi shirt prepared by him for the first Harijan inmate of the Ashram, an Urn in which his ashes were brought for immersion in Sabarmati and about one hundred addresses received by him. In addition to these, about one thousand different photographs of Gandhiji and his associates, etc. (with negatives) have been collected and preserved systematically.

DISPLAY, ETC. The basic requirement of a new and spacious building for the museum having been fulfilled, a modest beginning has been made towards establishing a small, permanent exhibition. At present a picture gallery of about 100 selected photographic enlargements of vivid historical events in Gandhiji's life is put up in the new building in simple, modern

DISPLAY, ETC. As stated above, the Gallery of the Gujarat Museum Society was opened in May, 1963. Since then, the exhibits have been changed and rearranged only on one occasion. Labels in Hindi and English are under preparation.

PUBLICATIONS A Catalogue covering the entire N. C. Mehta Collection is under preparation.

artistic style. Some photographs of Gandhiji's handwriting and a few of his belongings are placed in the 'Hridya Kunj'.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES A Mobile exhibition has been organized with about 100 photographs of Gandhiji which are given to the local educational institutions on their request. A grant of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned by the Gujarat Government for audio-visual equipment and the Museum proposes to organise film shows on Gandhiji and to play tape records of Gandhiji's prayer speeches for the benefit of the visitors.

PUBLICATIONS Publication of Gandhian literature is an important activity of this Museum. By this time the following publications have been brought out by this Institution :

1. Tapobhoomi (an album of sketches of important buildings on the Ashram ground).
2. Bodh Patra (in Hindi).
3. Kaira Satyagraha (in Gujarati).
4. Sarvodya Samaj-ni-jhanki (in Gujarati).
5. Gandhiji-nu Gita Shikshan (in Gujarati).
6. Gandhiji's visits to South Africa (in Gujarati).
7. Satyagraha in South Africa (in Gujarati).
8. Satyagraha Ashram Observances (with block print of Gandhiji's original manuscript in Gujarati).

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba

GENERAL The Museum is open between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. (with a break from 12 noon to 3 P.M.) during summer (April to September), and between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. during winter (October to March). The admission to the Museum is free. During the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 24,600, 27,000 and 28,400 persons respectively visited the Museum. Visits by school students are a regular feature especially during the summer vacations. There has been no appreciable change with regard to the Museum Building. Although the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for building extension in December, 1960, this amount could not be utilized so far owing to certain difficulties.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the period under review the Museum acquired 206 objects of regional arts, crafts and objects of historical importance by purchases, presentation and exploration. Specimens of the work of three traditional metal workers who prepare bronze images by the lost-wax process in Chamba town were obtained. A large number of replicas of important Indian sculptures purchased from the National Museum, New Delhi, attract many visitors, especially teachers and students. A Pahari painting of a lady on a swing of circa 1730—35 A.D. which is an exquisite piece, was acquired by the Museum at Chamba in 1963. It is in the Jammu style of painting of the first half of the 18th Century A.D.

DISPLAY, ETC. Work on the classification of the Museum paintings and their reframing in the proper

way was completed. The galleries of Paintings were reorganized and in a centrally situated room a key Gallery of Basohli and Kangra paintings was organized for exhibiting paintings of the two schools side by side. Fourteen wall show-cases were purchased and five of them were fitted with built-in lights. Three-fourths of the labels in the Museum were replaced by new ones giving accurate information in an abridged form. Explanatory notes were provided for the painting and wood-work galleries.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Talks were given to students of local schools explaining to them Indian sculptures with the help of the plaster-casts acquired in 1962 and 1964 from the National Museum. Three film shows on the understanding and appreciation of art were arranged, in 1962 and 1963. A temporary exhibition of Gandhi's photographs was set up with the help of photographs and talks were delivered to students on the National freedom movement. A series of exhibitions showing a few prints of paintings of modern Indian artists were also arranged.

PUBLICATIONS Most of the inscriptions on the Pahari paintings in the Museum were deciphered and some of them revealed useful information about artists who worked at Chamba. This has been thoroughly discussed by the Curator in an article which *inter alia* dealt with some other material useful for the correct understanding and significance of a few other inscriptions on Pahari paintings published in various books. The article has been accepted for publication in Lalit Kala Journal, No. 11.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Museum of the State Department of Archaeology, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar

GENERAL Museums and Archaeology were initially one unit functioning under the technical control of the Superintendent, Archaeology and Museum, Srinagar up to 1960. By the transfer of the National Monuments to the Archaeological Survey of India, the Museum was brought under the supervision

of the Director of Archives, Srinagar, from 1st July, 1960. By such transfer of charge the work of the Museum was temporarily hindered to some extent.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS In the year 1962-63, a good number of paintings were added to the Museum

Art Gallery. These paintings belong to the Pahari School and the Buddhist School. One terracotta head was also purchased for Rs. 25. The old and worn out dresses of the models depicting composite culture of Jammu and Kashmir State were also replaced by new ones at a cost of Rs. 785. Some miscellaneous exhibits were also purchased for Rs. 365.

DISPLAY In the year 1961-62, the Art Gallery was set up in a long hall, which was previously occupied by the display of the Forestry Section. About 48 glazed frames and 40 coin cabinets were purchased for Rs. 1,692 and Rs. 1,720 respectively. In the glazed frames one set of Chandi paintings which pertain to

the Kangra School and in the other set paintings of the Kashmiri School were displayed. Besides this, some models depicting the various cultural traits of Kashmir in their original costumes were purchased and exhibited. Towards the close of the last financial year, 100 glazed frames of different dimensions were purchased for about Rs. 3,000. The frames were made of teakwood and have been provided with stainless glass. It is proposed to group the paintings into various principal schools and exhibit them period-wise. Recently, the Natural History Section, Mining Section and China Section were fitted with fluorescent tubes. It is proposed to provide artificial lighting for the other sections also in the near future.

KERALA

Government Museum, Trivandrum

GENERAL The Museum consists of both Art and Natural History Collections and is kept open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all days except Mondays. Independence Day, Republic Day and Thiruvonam Day are observed as holidays. Admission to the Museum is free. Approximately three lakhs of persons visit the Museum in a year.

At present both the Art and Natural History collections are housed in a single building. In order to relieve the congestion, a separate building was planned to house the Natural History Collections during the Second Five Year Plan period. The building, costing Rs. 2.45 lakhs, is nearing completion. A portion of the 2nd floor is left for future construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.25 lakh.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The major acquisitions during the period under review were South Indian bronzes such as Kamakshi, Andal, Madhura Naikar, Garuda, Saraswathi and Devi, belonging to the 18th Century. Replicas of the original bronzes of Sita and Rama were acquired from the Madras Museum. Original bronze oil lamps from the Travancore area such as "Kampi-Vilaku", Sivalinga-Vilaku and Horse lamp were also acquired. A series of old ornaments worn by the ladies of the region were also added to the collection by purchase. The only major acquisition to the Natural History Section was a mounted specimen of an adult Tiger.

DISPLAY, ETC. No significant improvement in display has been possible during the period under review, due to the extremely crowded condition of the exhibits. But with the completion of the New Natural History Museum building, additional space will be provided and orders have already been placed for the manufacture of modern display equipment for which central assistance of Rs. one lakh has been provided. As soon as the equipment is made, diorama and habitat cases will be set up in the Natural History Section. Bilingual descriptive labels were provided in all the exhibition galleries both in the Art and Natural History Sections.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES The following Special Exhibitions were held during the period under review:—

- (1) Reproductions of Italian Paintings and works of art;
- (2) Modern American paintings by Mrs. Susan Foster Green, and
- (3) Freedom from Hunger.

A Painters' Camp sponsored by the Lalit Kala Akademi was held during March, 1954. Lectures, demonstrations, etc. on modern art were given by artists invited from outside.

The State Museum and Zoological Gardens, Trichur

GENERAL This Institution which consists of a Museum, a Zoo and adjoining gardens, was started about 80 years ago and has been in existence in the present site for the last 50 years. The Museum is kept open from 8 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. and from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. on all days of the year except Fridays and four other holidays. No admission fee is imposed. The number of visitors to the Museum during 1961-62 was 1,26,119; during 1962-63—1,45,349; and during 1963-64—1,84,765.

The Museum is housed in an 'E' shaped building, two wings of which were rebuilt during 1959. The reconstruction of the central block, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,31,000, into a double storeyed building was taken up during January, 1964.

With a view to expanding the Institution, a big building with its compound was acquired by Government during the Second Five Year Plan Period, and the building is now used as an Art Museum. With the reconstruction of the Central block of the Museum buildings, which is in progress, there is much scope for expansion of the same.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS There have been no

major acquisitions during the period. However, an old coin relating to the period of the reign of Mohammed Shah, which was found while digging the earth on the Dresi ground, Ludhiana, was received as a donation from the Municipal Executive Officer, and a model illustrating the Evolution of Elephants was acquired and exhibited among the Natural History Collections.

DISPLAY, ETC. Cleaning, rearranging, display and labelling of the exhibits were attended to as usual. The eleven life-size Kathakali figures in costume were renovated by experts from the Kerala Kala Mandalam and fluorescent lighting was provided in the display cases. Bilingual labels were also provided for the exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum participated in local exhibitions conducted by the Block Development Officer, Cranganore, Five Year Plan publicity organizations, etc. Parties of school children from the nearby districts visit the Museum and the Zoo, and these groups are taken round by the staff, who help the students in the proper appreciation and study of the collections.

Sri Chitra Art Gallery, Trivandrum

GENERAL The gallery is open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all working days. On Wednesdays, it is open to visitors from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. No entrance fee is charged at present. The number of visitors during 1961-62 was 90,114; during 1962-63—95,315; and during 1963-64—1,15,786.

The two rooms in the Gallery Annexe, where the office room and officer's room were located, were reconditioned into rooms K and L for exhibiting paintings and graphic art recently acquired and also some pictures which had been kept in the store for want of wall space. About seventy paintings, etchings and wood cuts have now been displayed in these rooms. The office room and the officer's room were shifted to the studio building which was reconditioned for the purpose.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were

the major acquisitions made during the period under review:—

1961-62:—Two old Tanjore paintings of Nanima Alwar and Peria Alwar. Etching by Mr. Johannes Brauer (Gift).

1962-63:—"The Eternal Cry" by Sri A. S. Jagannathan (Graphic Art); "Birahi Chaitanya" by Sri Rabindranath Roy (Water colour); "A Kerala Lady" by Sri S. V. Rama Rao (Modern style painting).

1963-64:—"Silent Sentinel" Landscape, by Sri V. D. Govindaraj; "A Foggy Day" by Sri D. P. Ambastha; "The Moon and the window" by Sajal Ray; "A Tense Moment" by Subir Sen (Modern style painting) and "Swami in Meditation" by Sri A. Padmanabhan, Superintendent, Sri Chitra Art Gallery (Gift).

DISPLAY, ETC. During the last quarter of 1963-64, the Indo-European paintings have been rearranged according to the subjects of study, assigning separate places for the works of Raja Ravi Varma and other members of his family. Other oil paintings are displayed in a separate room in the same section

known as the "Ravi Varma Gallery".

PUBLICATIONS The only publication brought out by the Gallery during the period under review were the Administrative Reports pertaining to the period.

MADHYA PRADESH

Mahant Ghasidar Smarak Museum, Raipur

GENERAL The Museum is open between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P. M. and 6 P.M. from April to October and between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. from November to March. The Museum remains closed on Mondays and a few public holidays. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors is nearly 1,42,000 in a year.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS (1) Seventy-two Mughal silver coins were received from the Collector of Raipur District. (2) Ten terracotta plaques of Paharpur were received on long term loan from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Museums Branch, Calcutta, and (3) An inscription of the Nagavamshis of Kawardha was acquired from a

place called Mandava Mahal, near Kawardha in the Durg District of Madhya Pradesh.

DISPLAY, ETC. New modern type pedestals were provided for the remaining eight sculptures in the Kalchuri Period room. Ten new show-cases were constructed to replace the old ones in the Anthropological Gallery. Similarly, new show-cases have been provided in the Archaeological Section in which plaster of Paris casts of objects of Harappan Art and those of some famous sculptures of different periods have been exhibited.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES As usual, film shows were arranged from time to time.

Central Archaeological Museum, Gwalior

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. from April to September, and between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. from October to March. No entrance fee is charged. There were 25,000 visitors during 1961 30,000 during 1962 and 50,000 during 1963.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions during the period under review:

- (1) Nine Mughal Coins, received from Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh (Not published).
- (2) Eighty-two Muslim coins received from the Collector, Betul, under the Treasure Trove Act (Not published).

- (3) Two fine sculptures, one of standing Shiva and the other of Uma—Maheshwara, acquired from village Barhad, in the Bhind District of Madhya Pradesh. (Not published).

DISPLAY, ETC. Gallery No. 22, exhibiting the Vaishnava images, was reorganized by providing new modern type pedestals to the sculptures with new colour scheme and labels. Gallery No. 14, exhibiting minor antiquities, was also reorganized and modern type show-cases were introduced. Thirty-three paintings were properly framed and exhibited in the gallery for the first time. Similarly, the copies of paintings of the Bagh Caves were also mounted, framed and properly displayed in the gallery.

PUBLICATIONS A guide to the Museum was printed and published.

The State Museum, Dhubala, Nowgong

GENERAL The Museum is open from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. during summer and from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. during winter. No entrance fee is charged. There were 7,200 visitors during 1961-62; 10,300 during 1962-63 and 18,000 during 1963-64. The whole museum building was electrified out of the financial assistance sanctioned by the Government of India.

DISPLAY, ETC. New pedestals and show-cases were provided to make the exhibition modern and

attractive. Old labels were replaced by new ones.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Exhibits from the Collection of the Museum were sent to Chhatarpur on the occasion of the Jal Vihar Fair for exhibition. Students and teachers of various institutions were taken round the galleries of the museum and lectures on museum objects were delivered from time to time.

PUBLICATIONS Three sets of picture post-cards (each set containing ten cards) were printed.

Central Museum, Indore

GENERAL The Museum is open on all days except Mondays, other gazetted holidays, between 7 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 6 P.M. from April to October and between 8 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. and 6 P.M. from November to March. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors is about 20,000 in a year. A new building for the museum is under construction.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Twenty-one sculptures were acquired from Avra (District Mandisor). They belong to Parmar period and are not yet published. Some medals and coins of the former Holkar State were received from the Collectors of Indore and Ratlam Districts. They are not yet published. Eight terracotta plaques of Paharpur were received from the

Superintendent, Museums Branch, Archaeological Survey of India, Calcutta, on long-term loan.

DISPLAY, ETC. The gallery of European paintings was reorganized. New labels were provided for some of the exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Four small exhibitions of paintings were organized. Lectures by prominent scholars were arranged. Students from local schools and colleges visited the museum from time to time and were taken round the galleries. One Epidiascope and one slide-cum-filmstrip Projector with glass beaded screen have been purchased out of the grant of the Government of India.

PUBLICATIONS A list of inscriptions and manuscript deposited in the Museum has been published.

District Museum, Vidisha

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. from April to October and between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. from November to March. The Museum remains closed on Mondays, which is observed as the weekly holiday. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors is about 2,000 in a year. The museum building has been recently constructed.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Fourteen images of the Jaina Tirthankaras have been acquired from village Amrawad, in the Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh.

They have not yet been displayed.

DISPLAY, ETC. New pedestals have been provided for twenty-three selected sculptures, with proper labelling. Fifteen show-cases of modern design with proper lighting arrangements were constructed, for the display of exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES During the year 1963-64, one slide-cum-film strip Projector with glass-beaded screen was purchased out of the grant allotted by the Government of India, but so far no educational activities could be organized.

District Museum, Dhar

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 7.30 A.M. and 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. from April to October and between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. from November to March. The Museum is closed on Monday, which is observed as the weekly holiday. No entrance fee is charged. There were 2,000 visitors during 1961-62; 2,000 during 1962-63; and 4,000 during 1963-64.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions made during the period under review:

- (1) Inscribed Bronze image of Chandraprabha measuring 7" × 2½" × ¾" (Not yet published).
- (2) One small stone sculpture of Kamadhenu with its calf. The sculpture is broken into two pieces and measures 7" × 5" × ½" (Not yet published).
- (3) One copper coin of the old Dhar State.

DISPLAY, ETC. New show-cases were purchased during the year 1962-63 to make the exhibition modern and attractive. A local history and culture section was organized which highly popularised the museum among the local people in general and children in particular.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES A special exhibition entitled "Freedom from Hunger" to feature the theme of man's never-ending struggle to obtain his daily bread was arranged in the month of March, 1963. The Museum participated in the exhibition organised by the local Degree College on the occasion of its Annual Social Gathering, celebrated in December, 1963. Another exhibition was arranged in January, 1964 at the local Middle School. The Special Exhibition arranged on the occasion of Dhareshwar Jatra was most successful and helped to bring the Museum in contact with the urban and rural public.

Local Museum, Bhanpura (District Mandsaur)

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors is about 11,100 in a year. The museum does not possess

a building of its own.

DISPLAY, ETC. The exhibits are arranged in a row and temporary labels have been provided.

Archaeological Museum, Mahakal Mandir, Ujjain

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. from 1st April to 31st October, and between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. from 1st November to 31st March. No entrance fee is charged. The

number of visitors is about 600 in a year. The Museum does not possess a building of its own. There have been no major acquisitions, educational activities or publications during the period under review.

The Museum, Damoh

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. from April to October and between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 5 P.M., from November to March. The Museum is closed on Monday, which is

observed as the weekly holiday. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors is about 950 in a year. There have been no major acquisitions, improvements, educational activities or publications during the period under review.

District Museum, Shivpuri

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. from April to October and between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M., from November to March. The Museum is closed on Monday, which is observed as the weekly holiday. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 2500. A new building for the Museum was constructed in 1963-64.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS One hundred and sixty images were acquired from Narwar, District

Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh. They have not yet been published.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Sculpture Gallery was properly organized during 1963-64 by providing suitable pedestals for thirty images. Five show-cases were purchased and they will be used for displaying minor exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES During 1963-64, one Slide-cum-filmstrip Projector with glass-beaded screen has been purchased out of the grant sanctioned by the Government of India, but so far, no educational activities could be organized.

Forest School Museum, Shivpuri

GENERAL The Forest School Museum is primarily meant for the benefit of the trainees of this school and remains open for their study every day, except on holidays, from 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. No entrance fees are charged either on the trainees or on other visitors who may come to visit the museum. Besides the trainees, numbering 200, who are regular visitors to the Museum, an average of about 100

visitors in a year visit the Museum.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The Museum consists of exhibits of educational importance to the Forestry students of this Institution. Most of the exhibits are collected by the trainees on tour, from forests. Action is being taken to purchase some more suitable exhibits, charts, etc., and to obtain wild life trophies for the Museum.

Archaeological Museum, University of Saugar, Saugar

GENERAL This is a University Museum attached to the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology at the University of Saugar.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the period under review, 192 sculptures were added to the Museum collection. These include images of various deities, mostly of the Hindu and Jain pantheon, richly carved door jambs, parts of lintels, etc. Special mention may be made of a colossal inscribed image of the Varaha incarnation of Vishnu, unlifting the goddess Earth. It belongs to the Gupta period. Another colossal Gupta status represents God Narasimha. Both these have been acquired from Eran (District Saugar). A figure of Varahi, standing on a tortoise, and another goddess Parvati, with child in her lap, are remarkable acquisitions. Both these belong to the late Gupta period. About two dozen good terracotta

figures were also added to the Museum Collection during the period. These consist of animal and human figurines of the Chalcolithic culture, as revealed from the Eran Excavations, highly ornamental female statues of the Gupta period from Eran and some artistic male and female figurines from Kaushambi, Mathura and Ahichhrata belonging to the Maurya, Sunga and Kushana periods.

The number of silver and copper coins added to the Museum cabinet during the period was 1,423. These include punch-marked silver and copper coins, tribal coins of Kaushambi, Panchala, Eran, Vidisha and Ujjayini. Some Naga and Kushana coins and others of Ramagupta, both of the Lion and the Garuda types, were also acquired from Eran, Vidisha and Mathura.

MADRAS

Madras Government Museum, Madras

GENERAL The Madras Government Museum is a large multipurpose Museum consisting of Art, Archaeology, Anthropology, Numismatics, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Chemical Conservation Sections. Recently, a Children's Section has also been added. The Museum has an Art Gallery—The National Art Gallery—attached to it. The Museum is open from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all days except Friday, which is the weekly holiday. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 3,99,176.

The following three major extensions to the Museum Buildings were completed during the period under review:

- (1) The construction of the Bronze Gallery building, commenced in October, 1961, was completed in March, 1963. It consists of a ground floor and a mezzanine floor for the exhibition of the bronzes and a top storey intended for use as a lecture or exhibition hall and for the storage of study collections, including one on two work rooms for the technical staff. The building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,12,000, met from the Government of India grant. The installation of the cases and exhibits was completed during the year 1962-63.
- (2) The Natural History Wing, constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,35,000 consists of a ground floor and a mezzanine floor, curved at the rear end. At present, in the ground floor, a part of the Bird Gallery has been accommodated in the mezzanine floor, the Children's Gallery, with its attractive series of simplified, instructive exhibits, of special appeal to children, has been organized and accommodated.
- (3) The Chemical Laboratory of the Museum was expanded by the construction of a two-storied block at a cost of Rs. 70,000 in 1962 with the aid of Central financial assistance. A Selenium Rectifier has been installed for electrolytic Restoration and one of the rooms on the first floor has been air-conditioned for conservation work on museum objects under controlled conditions

of temperature and humidity. All the three new building extensions were formally thrown open in September, 1963.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following are three of the most outstanding acquisitions made during the period under review:

- (1) Buddha (Standing). Stone, Chola 11th Century A.D. It has been published in the book entitled 'Story of Buddhism'.
- (2) Rectangular copper coins. Pandya 11th Century A.D. These have not been published.
- (3) A male specimen of the African Lion (*Felis Leo*), added to the Mammal Gallery.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Bronze images were displayed in a new and more modern setting, in the new Bronze Gallery. The entire Metalware gallery was re-organized and modernized by the installation of built-in cases with internal lighting. New labels were also provided.

Nineteen new, modernized built-in, illuminated cases were added in the Economic Products Gallery. New show cases were provided for the large exhibits of the cluster of bamboo-rhizomes, the teakwood cross-section and the model of the "Tree of Plant Classification". The walls of the Economic Products Gallery were painted with pale blue plastic emulsion paints on the inside, thus providing a pleasing colour scheme for the Gallery.

Many modernized, built-in show-cases, with concealed internal fluorescent lighting, were provided in the Bird and Reptile Galleries. Dioramic exhibits were also prepared in the Bird Gallery. The snake specimen jars were illuminated and exhibited on pedestals.

All exhibits relating to Economic Geology, except building stones and Radio-active minerals were transferred to the left wing of the mezzanine floor of the Geology Gallery, in the space vacated by the Children's Gallery. New labels were provided.

In the Children's Gallery, a set of seven Kathakali dolls illustrating some of the characters on the Kathakali stage, portraying Rama, Sita, Hanuman, Ravana, Thadi, Kattalan and Krishna, and two enlarged models of dissected animals were added.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The following special exhibitions were arranged during the period under review:

- 1961: 1. African Tribal Culture.
 2. Foreign Birds.
 3. Sandalwood.
 4. Electrolytic Restoration.
 5. Coins of Mysore Sultan, Tipu.
 6. The earliest Broadcasting Transmitter set.
 7. Modern Art.
 8. Mica.
 9. Sea Lion.
 10. Mysore Medals.
 11. Insectivorous plants.
- 1962: 1. Exhibition of Archaeological, Anthropological and Numismatic antiquities and of Chemical Conservation Methods in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Archaeological Society of South India.
 2. Exhibition of prehistoric implements and ethnological materials in connection with the Social Sciences Association Conference.
 3. Glass dholak and Jhamalika.
 4. Musical instruments of India.
 5. A pair of Amherst Pheasants.
 6. Four-horned Antelope.
 7. Common Insectivorous Plants.
 8. Cork.
 9. Iron Ores.
 10. Dolls illustrating Classical Dances of India.
- 1963: 1. Miniature Kathakali models.
 2. Quest for Food.
 3. Mughal and Rajasthani paintings presented by Sri V. T. Krishnamachari.
 4. Refractory minerals
 5. Wood carvings

6. Flight in Animals
 7. Rubber and its uses
 8. Conservation of stone objects

1964: (upto 31st March 1964)

1. Indian Stone Age.
 2. Queen Victoria's Indian Medals

Thus almost every month there was a Special Exhibition at the Museum, and due publicity was given to these Special Exhibitions in the local dailies through the Director of Information and Publicity. They served to focus public attention on some of the recent acquisitions of the Museum.

A series of lectures were delivered by the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent and the Curators on various aspects of Museum Technique to the students undergoing the M.A. Degree course in Archaeology of the Madras University, year after year.

Demonstrations to the teachers of the local high schools were conducted during the months of November and December every year, for the benefit of the teachers of the various local high schools in the Museum Galleries on Saturdays. These demonstrations enable the teachers in their turn to guide the pupils round the galleries intelligently.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the period under review:

1. Kalaichelvungal (Tamil) by R. Nagaswamy
 2. Guide to Snakes (Tamil) by S. T. Satyamurti
 3. Guide to Lizards, etc. by S. T. Satyamurti
 4. Guide to Galleries of Foreign Animals, etc. by S. T. Satyamurti
 5. Guide to Anthropological Exhibits (Tamil) by M. Raghupathy
 6. Bronzes of South India, by P. R. Srinivasan

Government Museum, Pudukkottai

GENERAL The Government Museum, Pudukkottai is a branch of the Madras Government Museum and is under the administrative control of the Director of Museums, Madras. The Museum is open to the public from 8 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. on all days except Sundays and other

public holidays. Admission to the Museum is free. The average number of visitors in a year is about one lakh.

Minor improvements to the Museum and its Galleries were carried out during the period under re-

view, with State funds and a few show cases were renovated and modernised with a Government of India grant.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions made during the period under review:

- (1) A stone image of Jeyshta Devi
- (2) A stone image of Rati-Manmatha
- (3) A Hero Stone.

DISPLAY, ETC. In the Geology Gallery, about 40 photographs prepared at the Madras Museum were exhibited, with bilingual labels in Tamil and English, to illustrate the formation of the earth, the eruption of volcanoes, the methods of mining, and the products from nature's soil.

In the Invertebrate Gallery, the show cases of the insects were completely modernized. All the glass-

topped insect boxes were displayed in two rows at eye level in a semi-vertical position with teak-faced plywood pannelled base. About six vertical show cases were provided with single glass fronts to enable the visitors to see the exhibits in full at a glance.

Those labels which were very large and distracting the attention of the visitors in the galleries were removed, and in their place, small, handy, printed, typed or hand-written labels were prepared and fixed.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Lectures were delivered to the College students on the importance of Museum education when they visited the museum in connection with the "Wild Life week".

PUBLICATIONS During the period under review, a "Handy Guide to the Principal Exhibits" in Tamil was published and released for sale. A detailed, illustrated English Guide to the exhibits in the Pudukkottai Museum was also prepared and it is now in the Press.

The Central Industrial Museum, Madras

GENERAL This Museum is maintained and conducted by the Madras Industries Association and is located in rented premises in Mount Road, in Madras. The Museum is open from 9. A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission to the Museum is free. The number of visitors in a year is about 2000.

The Central Government had made a building grant, but the same could not be utilized because the State Government had not so far allotted a suitable site for the construction of the building.

DISPLAY, ETC. The exhibits with their prices marked are displayed in glass show cases. The names

and addresses of the manufacturers of the articles on show are also displayed. The Museum has a series of fine show cases to present the wares attractively for the view of the public. The Museum also undertakes sales of Indian made goods on a consignment basis, charging a small commission.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Special exhibitions of various categories of articles are arranged and lectures on subjects relating to the development of Industries are held. The Museum has been established with the object of promoting national industries, including handicrafts village industries, small scale industries and large industries.

The Art Gallery, Thanjavur

GENERAL The Thanjavur Art Gallery is open between 8 A.M. and 12 noon and between 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. on all days in the year except four holidays in the year, namely, Pongal Day, Tamil New Year's Day, Saraswati Pooja and Deepavali Day. An entrance fee of ten paise per head is charged for all persons of the age of 5 and above. Concession fee at the rate of five paise per head is allowed for school

children and teachers visiting the Art Gallery on authorised school excursions. The number of visitors during 1961-62 was 1,26,653; during 1962-63—1,25,544; and during 1963-64—1,78,455.

No major improvements or extensions to the buildings were effected during the period. However, works relating to repairs and provision of amenities were undertaken.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following granite icons were obtained from Tiruvalanjuli Temple during the period under review:

1. Dwarapalaka (upper portion only) granite, Early Chola 11th Century A.D. (Not published).
2. Ardhanareeswara (standing), granite, Early Chola, 11th Century A.D. (Not published).
3. Ardhanareeswara (sitting pose), granite, Late Chola, 12th Century A.D. (Not published).
4. Karaikkal Ammayar (sitting pose), granite, Late Chola, 12th Century, A.D. (Not published).
5. Maharishigal (standing, two in one stone), granite, Early Chola, 10th Century, A.D. (Not published).

DISPLAY, ETC. A series of thirty-one new dust-

proof glass show cases were provided for the bronze exhibits with the aid of a grant of Rs. 2,100 sanctioned by the Government of India during 1961-62.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Art Gallery had been holding Art Exhibitions during the years 1953 to 1956. The programme was revived during the year 1963-64 by constituting an Art Exhibition Committee which conducted an impressive Art Exhibition from 20th January 1964 to 20th February 1964, which was visited by thousands of persons daily. Besides entertainments of Music, Dance and Drama by talented Artistes, opportunity was also afforded to the Art-loving public schools and colleges, for the exhibition and display of works of art. Prizes were also awarded for the best exhibits. Over four lakh of people from all parts of South India visited the exhibition.

PUBLICATIONS A Souvenir of the exhibition was published during 1964.

St. Joseph's College Museum, Tiruchirappalli

GENERAL The Museum is open from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. on all days except Sundays and holidays. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is between 4000 and 5000; they consist chiefly of school children. The present hall is cramped and there is a long-pending plan to increase the space, but nothing could be done so far.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions during the period under review:

- (1) Two specimens of monster piglins, one with a double head and the other with eight legs.

- (2) One specimen of the Indian emerald dove, *Chelcophaps indica* and

- (3) One specimen of the western blossom-headed paroquet, *Psittacula cyanocephala*.

Both the bird specimens were collected at Yercaud.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES There are no special educational activities, but the Museum is open every Friday to the students both of the High School and the College, and students of other schools both in Tiruchi and the surrounding districts are encouraged to visit the Museum.

Gass Forest Museum, Coimbatore

GENERAL The Gass Forest Museum is only an adjunct to Southern Forest Ranger's College, where exhibits relating to forestry from the South Indian States are collected and displayed for instructing in particular the students undergoing training in the College for assuming the role of forest officers. The Museum is open from 8 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. and from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. on week days, and from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. only on Sundays and holidays. No entrance

fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 3000.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the period under review a large number of stuffed specimens of local and migratory birds were acquired for the museum.

DISPLAY, ETC. Short descriptions regarding the

habits and habitats of the specimens acquired have been given in the labels in addition to scientific, English and Tamil names. The labels are printed in bold type.

Museum of the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore

GENERAL The Museum is open from 8 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. No entrance fee is imposed. The number of visitors in a year is about 40,000.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS There were no major

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The exhibits representing the forest wealth of the country are explained to the visitors by the curator and his assistants.

acquisitions during the period under review, but a few stuffed specimens were added.

DISPLAY, ETC. All the old labels were replaced by new ones. The museum has also been arranged in an attractive manner.

MAHARASHTRA

Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M. from March to June, between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. from July to September and between 10 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. from October to February. Formerly, an entrance fee of 14 paise per head for ordinary visitors and 6 paise per head for students was charged on two days in the week, namely Tuesdays and Thursdays, till 7th November 1962. From 8th November, 1962, the Government of Maharashtra had authorised the Museum authorities to charge 25 paise per head as entrance fee, and 5 paise per head from students visiting in parties. Up to 8th November, 1962 the average number of visitors was 6,000 per day, but after that date the number of visitors has fallen to about 1,000 per day.

During the period under review, there have been considerable changes and alterations in the Museum building. An additional floor space of about 5,700 square feet has been added to the Museum as a result of the alterations and additions to the existing building. Two main halls on the ground floor were converted to build a number of galleries, providing space for two new galleries, Library Hall, a room for the Trustees and a Store Room for the Art Section. Besides these, the Northern Sculpture Gallery on the ground floor, formerly housing the reserve collections, has been converted into an auditorium-cum-multipurpose Hall. For this purpose, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,23,393.98P. was received from the

Government of India under the second and third Five-Year Plans. During this period the museum has been able to provide suitable accommodation for the display of miniature paintings in a Gallery in a suitable way, by constructing a Gallery for Indian miniature painting. The Library Hall is also equipped with a sufficient number of show cases to house books and provide space for readers to carry on their studies. The multipurpose Hall on the ground floor has been a successful enterprise as it has been designed, and is being equipped for, all types of Museum and cultural activities including slide lectures, temporary exhibitions, etc.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions during the period under review:

- (1) A stone Bowl with Asokan inscription in Kharoshthi script of the 3rd or 2nd Century B.C., presented by Mr. N. Boman Behram, which is an exhibit of national importance.
- (2) A Tinsel printed *rumal*, probably a piece of South Indian work, of the early 19th Century, purchased from the Oriental Art Museum, Bombay, depicting a unique type of tinsel work ever seen previously.
- (3) Fragment of a painting on cloth, illustrating the Hamza-Namah, Mughal School, c. A.D. 1560 (Gift of an American friend).

DISPLAY, ETC. A special gallery, introducing the most modern techniques of display, has been designed by the Head of the Department of Museology, M. S. University of Baroda, and is almost in the final stages of its completion. This gallery will provide appropriate exhibition space for Nepalese and Tibetan antiquities, including the *tankas*, in the best possible way. There are further plans to reconstruct a small Gallery for selected Indian bronzes, a Gallery for terracottas and a gallery for miscellaneous antiquities, such as jade, crystal, ivory and wood-carvings, etc. Efforts have been made to improve the method of labelling by introducing aluminium labels to prevent rusting.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES During the period under review the following exhibitions were held in the Museum:

1. Paintings, sculptures and bronzes from the collections of the late Sir Cowsji Jehangir from 3rd March 1962 to 10th April 1962,
2. Paintings, sculptures and bronzes from the collections of Mr. N. Boman Behram from 25th January 1964 to 8th February 1964, and

3. Italian reproductions of paintings held by the Italian Consulate, Bombay.

In addition to these, some minor exhibitions were also held.

PUBLICATIONS During the period under review, the following publications were brought out by the Museum:

1. The Prince of Wales of Museum Bulletin No. VI published in June, 1961 and No. VII of the Bulletin is in the Press.
2. Folder No. XI, "Bharata requesting Rama to return to Ayodhya" in the same year.
3. Three picture-post cards, namely, (i) Laur-Chanda; (ii) Pahari picture, and (iii) Gita Govinda.
4. The revised edition of Indian Art booklet is in the press.
5. The Annual Report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, for the years 1961-62 has been recently published.

Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 10.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. from Tuesday to Saturday and between 8.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. on Sundays. The Museum is closed on Mondays. An admission fee of 5 Paise per visitor (above 12 years) is charged on Tuesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. On Wednesdays no fees are charged and the Museum is reserved for ladies, children and parties of students of primary schools. On Thursdays admission to the Museum is free to all. The number of visitors during 1962-63 was 7,87,563 and during 1963-64—8,22,500 (approximately). The Museum is maintained by the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Interesting specimens of handicrafts such as carved ivory, sandalwood, etc. were purchased during the period under review.

DISPLAY, ETC. Glass labels are being introduced. The Layouts of show cases showing agricultural operations etc., are improved from time to time.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Parties of school students (annually about 15,000) are conducted round the galleries.

PUBLICATIONS The Museum has for sale a few printed brochures describing its collections.

Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture, St. Xavier's College, Bombay

GENERAL The Museum of the Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture is located in St. Xavier's College, Bombay-1. It is open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on week days. No admission fee is charged. The visitors include mostly college students, numbering

about 3,000 and a few others, numbering about 500, every year. The Museum has remained practically stagnant since the material for the last triennial Museum Review was submitted in 1962. This has been due to lack of funds and space.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The following two Heras Memorial Lectures were delivered during the period under review:

1. Dr. H. Furbur on "Bombay Presidency in the

mid-eighteenth Century" (1962), and

2. Dr. A. L. Basham, on "Main Trends in Classical Indian Culture" (1963).

Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona

GENERAL The Museum remains open to the public from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily, except on Wednesdays. Since 1st April 1963, the following entrance fees are being charged: five Paise per head on all working days, except Saturdays, ten Paise per head on Saturdays only and one Paise per head for students visiting in organised batches. No fees are charged on Thursdays. The number of visitors to the Museum during 1961-62 was 95,000; during 1962-63—66,000; and during 1963-64—1,00,000.

The Museum, since its revival in the year 1930, is located in a rented building. The Poona Municipal Corporation made available to the Museum for its building purposes, an area of 1½ acres in a good locality in which the construction of a new building for the Museum commenced on 28th September, 1963. For the present, the construction of a part of the layout, consisting of three halls each measuring 50' x 30', one hall measuring 20' x 25', one room measuring 20' x 12', a verandah measuring 200' x 10' and a sanitary block measuring 20' x 10' has been taken in hand. Out of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000 for the work now undertaken, including electrical installations, etc. a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been spent upto 31st March, 1964. The Government of India have kindly allotted a sum of Rs. 21,000 for the building project. The rest of the amount is being raised through donations.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following major acquisitions were made during the period under review:

- (1) A collection of articles of contemporary handicrafts received from the Government of the Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for the section of handicrafts.
- (2) A collection of ten clay figures, indicating the various processes of manufacture of clayware

(articles and figures) made in Maharashtra State. The figures are clothed in appropriate miniature costumes.

- (3) A model showing how various types of rocks are formed. The model was prepared in the Museum workshop.

DISPLAY, ETC. The grant-in-aid received from the Government of India during the year 1960-61 made it possible for the Museum to acquire 45 wall-type show-cases and five island-type show cases of modern design with built-in tube lights. These show-cases have enabled the Museum to modernize a large portion of its displays. With the new wall-cases, it has been possible to arrange the exhibits either on brackets or on individual stands, or directly fixed to the walls, maintaining proper spacing between the exhibits, and also to provide unobstructive and decent labels, which hitherto could not be provided for in the old cup-board-type show-cases. The new labels are in Marathi and English and are broadly divided into two groups; (1) a short group label in bold type indicating the subject of the display arranged in the show-case and (2) individual labels indicating the name and utility of the articles displayed. In the case of Natural History Collections, such labels indicate the popular as well as the scientific names.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The usual educational activities such as lectures, film shows, excursions, guided tours, loan of material, etc., were conducted throughout the period under review. The scientific summer lecture series, which is an annual feature, was also organized every year during this period and the museum exhibits, charts, photographs films, film-strips and tape recorder, etc, were utilized as aids for the lectures. The lectures covered different subjects, such as Education, Hygiene, Health and Medicine, Agriculture, Economics, Engineering, Science, Industries, etc.

The following temporary exhibitions were organised during the period under review:

- (1) Wild Life Exhibition: October, 1961.
- (2) Handicrafts Exhibition: November, 1961.
- (3) Wild Life Exhibition: October, 1962.
- (4) Artificial Flowers Exhibition: August, 1963.

(5) Wild Life Exhibition. October, 1963.

(6) Hand Embroidery Exhibition: February and March 1964.

PUBLICATIONS The members of the Museum staff contributed articles on different scientific and technical subjects which were published in local periodicals.

Archaeology Museum, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona

GENERAL The Museum is open normally between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. on week days and between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. on Saturdays. But it can be also visited after special intimation by scholars and others interested in the subject, at any time. No entrance fees are charged. Since all the visitors come by appointment only, it is difficult to mention the number of visitors precisely. Sometimes there may be five hundred visitors in a year, sometimes only a hundred. During the period under review, about a thousand people must have visited the Museum.

The Museum has a special building now, which was opened in October, 1963. It was built with a grant given by the University Grants Commission to the University of Poona.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions during the period under review:

- (1) Antiquities from the excavations at Ahar; (of these, only a small part will remain with the Deccan College, as the rest will be shared with the Department of Archaeology, Rajasthan, and the Central Government),
- (2) Antiquities from the excavations at Dwaraka,
- (3) Antiquities from the excavations at Tekkalakota, Bellary District, and
- (4) Stone Age tools collected from Maharashtra, Karnatak, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa, by research scholars and teachers of the Department.

DISPLAY, ETC. After the new building was completed, two wings have been taken up for display, etc.,

as well as the central hall. In the central hall, there is a 15-foot model of the excavations at Nevasa, showing the cultural development from the Stone Age up to the 15th Century, A.D. The eastern wing is devoted to the display of Stone Age tools from India and countries outside India. On the verandah has been displayed a model of the river terraces at Poona, and there is also a model showing the site of the earliest man in Africa, namely, Olduvai in Tanganikya. The western wing of the museum is devoted to the display of (a) the chalcolithic cultures in India, particularly the material from the excavations conducted by the Institute and (b) antiquities from the historical period.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum serves the needs of the Post-graduate students undergoing their M.A. degree course in Archaeology and Ph. D. course in Prehistory and Protohistory. It is also useful for people interested in this subject, and last year, three special groups of people visited it, namely, (1) the Medical Corps of the Armed Forces in Poona, (2) some schools teaching Archaeology, etc., in the 11th Standard in Poona, and (3) the members of the History Congress which met last year at Poona. Among the other guests were the scholars from America, who had assembled at Poona for the opening of the American Institute.

PUBLICATIONS During the period under review, the Museum has not brought out any publications. But the reports on the excavations conducted by the Institute and the antiquities which are exhibited at the Museum are published in two monographs, viz., "From History to Prehistory at Nevasa", (1960) and "Prehistory and Protohistory in India and Pakistan" (1963), wherein some tools and the pottery from Ahar and other places are described.

Maratha History Museum, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona

GENERAL This Museum, which is also maintained by the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, is open from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. on week days and from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 300. The Museum is devoted to exhibits relating to Maratha history.

The Museum is housed at present in two big halls, 100' x 35' in the campus of the Institute, but no building extensions have been effected and no grants

have been received from the Centre.

DISPLAY, ETC. Labels have been provided for the exhibits in the Marathi (Nagari script) and Hindi.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES No special activities are arranged. But whenever educational institutions visit the Museum, they are given adequate information in the form of lectures when they are shown round the Museum.

Raja Kelkar Museum, Poona

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 6,000.

A building grant of Rs. 25,000 was received from the Centre during the year 1962-63. The grant was paid to Shri D. G. Kelkar for the extension of the existing building of the Raja Kelkar Museum.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following objects were acquired during the period under review:

- (1) Wooden ceiling from Kurundwad on 15th

March, 1963 (Not published).

- (2) A stone sculpture of "Sapta Matrika" brought from Islampur, District Sangli on 12th January, 1963. (Not published).

DISPLAY, etc. The work of display and labelling is being carried out under the kind guidance of Shri V. H. Bedekar, Head of the Department of Museology, M. S. University of Baroda, along with a student of Museology, Smt. Shabhangi Joshi. The actual work commenced with effect from 20th April, 1964, and continued for about a month.

Museum of the Anatomy Department of The B.J. Medical College, Poona

GENERAL The Museum is open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on working days except Saturday. On Saturdays it is open from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. No entrance fee is charged on medical students as this is a College Museum for illustrating the subject of Anatomy. Students from local high schools, taking up Physiology and Hygiene as their subjects for the Secondary School Examination, visit the Museum occasionally. Approximately 300 students visit the Museum in a year.

DISPLAY, ETC. Labels in English have been provided for the specimens and skeletons, skeletal parts, etc.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The specimens are demonstrated to the medical students of the College who are studying the subject of Anatomy for the first M.B.B.S. examination.

Museum of Preventive and Social Medicine Department of the B.J. Medical College, Poona

GENERAL The Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. No entrance fee is imposed. The Museum is meant only for medical students. It was shifted from the second floor to the ground floor of the B.J. Medical College, Poona, during the period under review.

charts have been prepared and exhibited in the Museum during the period under report.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Museum is being completely reorganized and developed on modern lines.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Special exhibitions, lectures and demonstrations are arranged as and when necessary.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS A number of new

Kolhapur Museum, Kolhapur

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., except on public holidays. The Museum remains open on Sundays while Monday is observed as the weekly holiday. On Saturdays the Museum remain open from 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors was 34,594 during 1961-62, 42,651 during 1962-63 and 43,176 during 1963-64. There were 185 school-parties during 1961-62, 200 during 1962-63 and 220 during 1963-64. Plans and estimates for the expansion of the Museum building are under preparation.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions during the period under review.

1961-62 A stone sculpture of God Moon found at Herle, Taluka Hatkanangle, District Kolhapur, datable to the 10th Century A.D., and portions of two large *virahals* (Warrior memorial sculptures), found while dismantling an old structure in the Vidyapeeth High School, Kolhapur. In one of the pieces there is a small inscription in Kannada on its lowermost panel.

1962-63 A stone inscription in Kannada inscribed on the four sides of a pillar-shaped stone piece. The inscription is incomplete, the lower portion being lost. It was discovered at Herle, Taluka Hatkanangle, District Kolhapur. It may be assigned to the 10th—11th Centuries A.D. and has not yet been published. A large grinding stone and five lead Satavahana coins found at Nerle, District Sangli, were also acquired during 1962-63.

1963-64 A stone inscription in Devanagri from the

Mahalakshmi Temple, Kolhapur, probably of the Yadava Period, and two big sculptural figures of an elephant and a crocodile. Both the pieces were removed to the Museum from Mangalwarpeth, Kolhapur, and may be assigned to the 10th—11th Century, A.D.

DISPLAY, ETC. Hard wire stands have been used for keeping the labels in proper shape and position. The antiquities have been displayed period-wise and the Galleries have also been arranged subject-wise.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The educational Inspector has been requested to issue a circular to all the schools and High Schools, in the Kolhapur District to arrange excursion visits to the Museum. Whenever the school parties visit the Museum, the Superintendent or the Gallery Assistant gives a general idea of the exhibits in the various galleries of the Museum. The students are then taken round in each of the galleries and are given necessary information in regard to the same.

PUBLICATIONS The Superintendent contributed an article in Marathi, on the progress of Archaeology during the last hundred years in the Kolhapur District, and this was published in the Diwali issue of the local weekly, Lok-Sevak, of 6th November, 1961. The Superintendent also completed the IV chapter of the Handbook to the Museum and submitted to the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Government of Maharashtra, for approval in November, 1962. The Chapter deals with the sculptures and architectural pieces in the Museum and has been duly approved by the Director.

The Central Museum, Nagpur

GENERAL The Central Museum, Nagpur, was established in 1863. It is the oldest Government museum in Maharashtra. At is has completed a hundred years of its existence, the Government of Maharashtra decided to celebrate the Centenary of the Museum in a befitting manner. The Centenary was celebrated during October—November, 1964.

The Museum is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. on all days of the week, except Monday.

Admission to the Museum is free. The number of visitors to the Museum during the period 1961--64 was approximately 7,08,830.

The Museum has been receiving grants from the Government of India for its reorganization and development from the year 1959-60. It has since been possible to reorganize some of its galleries on modern lines. During the Second Plan Period a sum of Rs. 30,000 was allotted for repairs to the building and

electrical fittings but the amount could not be utilized then for want of administrative sanction. The museum has been regularly utilizing the grant sanctioned for equipment. During the Third Plan Period the Museum received Rs. 40,000 for purchase of equipment only. Practically the entire amount has been utilized.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The most noteworthy acquisition for the Archaeological Section during the period under report is a copper plate inscription discovered at Andura in the Akola District. The plates record a grant by the Rashtrakuta King, Govinda IV. It is dated in Saka Year 851, on Wednesday the 5th tithi of the dark fortnight of Pausha. The date correctly corresponds to the 23rd December, 929 A.D. The village granted was Elauri, included in the territorial division of Vedanera—300. The inscription is being edited by M. M. V. V. Mirashi in the *Epigraphia Indica*. The other notable acquisitions are those acquired for the Natural History Section. During the period under report the Museum was able to procure a tiger, tigress and a tiger cub which were mounted for the habitat group in the Mammal Section.

DISPLAY, ETC. During the year 1962-63, the Museum was able to replace the old show cases in the Bird Gallery and the Arts and Crafts Section and the stands in the Picture Gallery. In the Bird Gallery the show cases were provided with large-sized glass shutters and concealed fluorescent illumination. The continuous panelling has enhanced the appearance of the Gallery. Two more habitat cases have been added at the eastern end of the Gallery. Wooden benches

have been provided in the gallery for the use of visitors. The Central Hall in which the Arts and Crafts Section is housed was also suitably modernized. Suitable pedestals have been provided for the exhibits in the show-cases which has improved the display. In the Picture Gallery the panelling has been constructed up to a height of eleven feet, the lower portion being polished and the upper portion painted. The paintings had to be hung in two rows for want of sufficient room. Counters for the sale of publications and for keeping umbrellas, etc., and a case for the display of publications have been provided near the entrance.

To improve the display of exhibits in the Arts and Crafts and Archaeological Section, the long, horizontal glass shelving in the cases has been replaced by wooden pedestals and small glass shelving wherever necessary. Internal lighting will also be provided for these cases shortly.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES No special exhibitions or lectures were arranged during the period under report, but the Guide Lecturer conducted parties of students and explained the exhibits to them. Library facilities were also provided for the scholars. The Museum has now purchased a Film projector and an epidiascope, and it would be possible now to arrange for film-shows and illustrated lectures.

PUBLICATIONS Guide books are kept for sale and copies of folders are distributed free to the visitors. The picture post cards of the museum have become very popular and the copies of set No. 1 have almost all been sold out. A Souvenir was published to mark the Centenary of the Museum in 1964.

Shri Bhavani Museum, Aundh

GENERAL The Museum is kept open to the public between 11 A.M. and 5.30 P.M., except on Tuesday which is observed as the weekly holiday, and public holidays. No entrance fee is imposed. About 50,000 visitors visit the Museum every year.

The Museum building at Aundh has been purchased by Government (during 1960) and since 1962 the same building has been handed over to the B. & C. Department, Satara Division, Satara, for maintenance. The current repairs and a few special repairs are being carried out by the B. & C. Department. No special building extensions have been constructed so far.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions during the period under review:

- (1) "Guhya Samaj", a Tibetan manuscript, about 700 years old, written in gold ink, obtained from Shri Apasaheli B. Pant, as a donation. The manuscript is in Tibetan script.
- (2) A Painted Red Pot, (complete) and its associated painted pottery sherds and specimens of microliths were obtained from the ancient chalcolithic site at Sonagaon (District Poona) on the bank of the Nirha and Korha

rivers. Dr. Sankalia, Joint Director of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona, has examined this spot and the associated finds are important inasmuch as they can be correlated with other sites such as Nevasa, Jorave, etc., of the Chalcolithic Period (i.e., 1600 B.C. to 1000 B.C.).

- (3) A Roman Cameo. This is a small, delicate figurine of a Roman lady well carved on shell in good relief and has been discovered in an ancient site at Aundh, District Satara. This piece may be datable to the 1st or 2nd Century A.D. of the Satavahana Period in the Deccan during which the Romans had well established trade contracts with Indians.

DISPLAY, ETC. Forty-five oil paintings—a few of them foreign and others Indian—were provided with

frame-cum-cabinets, so that the distance between the painting itself and the glass would be about 3 inches, and also 200 frames of oil paintings and of miniature pictures were supported with cork supports at the back so that the frame itself might be kept separated from the wall and thus the painting might be protected from the dampness of the wall. The work of labelling the objects in English and Marathi with brief descriptions has been taken in hand and it is expected to be completed in due course.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Several lectures were delivered in the Museum when groups of visitors, especially students visited the Museum. These lectures were delivered in the various sections of the Museum with demonstrations of exhibits relating to the subjects of Indian Art, Foreign Art, Ancient Indian History and Culture, etc.

MYSORE

Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore

GENERAL The Museum is open from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all days except Wednesday which is observed as the weekly holiday. An admission fee of ten paise per adult and five paise per child, below ten years and above three years is being charged with effect from 1st April, 1965. The number of visitors in a year is about 8,00,000.

The Government of India had sanctioned financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 towards the construction of an additional building for the Museum. An estimate for 2,46,000 was sanctioned by the State Government. The construction of the new building was completed in 1963, and it was handed over to the Museum authorities. It is proposed to locate the Art Gallery, Sculpture Gallery and the

Natural History Gallery in the new building.

DISPLAY, ETC. Some of the old and worn out show-cases were removed and modern show-cases were acquired for displaying the specimens on modern lines. Bilingual labels were also introduced.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES With the aid of Central financial assistance an epidiascope, a 16 mm film projector and other equipment such as a crane and remington cardex system, were acquired. Every Saturday, films on Art, Archaeology, Natural History, etc., are being screened to the public.

PUBLICATIONS One set of picture post cards displayed in the Museum, were printed and published during the period under review.

Museum of the Department of Anatomy, Government Medical College, Mysore

GENERAL The Museum is open from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all working days. No entrance fee is charged. The visitors consist mostly of students of the

Government Medical College, Mysore, numbering about 600 per year. Students of Arts and Science Colleges are allowed, by special permission and

number about 50 per year. The Museum is being shifted to the new building shortly.

DISPLAY, ETC. Labels and short explanatory notes have been provided for all the speci-

mens and models. From time to time specimens and models relating to comparative Anatomy and Palaeontology are being added to the Museum.

Museum of the Department of Forensic Medicine, Government Medical College, Mysore

GENERAL The Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all working days. Admission to the Museum is free. There are about 50 to 100 visitors in a year, consisting mostly of students of high schools and colleges in the State and medical students from other States in India. The Museum is housed in a single hall 40' x 25', well lighted and ventilated, with seating accommodation for study for fifteen students round a semi-circular desk. There are about forty dry and fifty wet, mounted specimens and fifty charts and diagrams of medico-legal importance displayed on the wall and

on revolving stands. The exhibits include several weapons and toxicological specimens. No special grants have been received from the Centre.

DISPLAY, ETC. The specimens are displayed on three-tiered, steel museum racks with plate glass tops, and are suitably labelled.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Lecture demonstrations are held for the undergraduate students periodically.

Museum of the Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Mysore

GENERAL The Museum is open from 9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M. Entrance to the Museum is free. There are approximately 100 to 200 visitors in a year. The visitors comprise mostly students of the high schools and colleges in the State and student visitors in particular from the Medical Colleges from other States in India.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the period under review the number of pathological specimens and models increased from 1,000 to 25,000.

DISPLAY, ETC. Specimens and models are displayed on steel museum racks with plates glass shelves. Catalogues containing the descriptions of the specimens and models are kept.

The Museum is housed in a large hall measuring 82 feet x 32 feet and is well lighted. The total number of pathological specimens, models and charts is 1500. No special grants have been received from the Centre for the expansion of the Museum.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Lectures and demonstrations are arranged for the teaching of undergraduates and post-graduates in Medicine.

Archaeology Museum, Bijapur

GENERAL The Museum is open from 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. on all days throughout the year. A combined entrance fee of 20 paise per adult is charged for the visitors to this Museum and to Gol-Gumbaz, an important ancient monument situated in the same compound. The number of visitors in a year is about 1,50,000.

Galleries on modern lines.

DISPLAY, ETC. Pending the completion of repairs, etc. to the Museum building, slight improvements have been made in the arrangement of the show-cases and the antiquities giving suitable coloured background wherever possible. When the reorganization is complete, it is proposed to provide labels in three languages, namely, Kannada, Hindi and English.

Since the taking over of this Museum on 1st September 1962, by the Archaeological Survey of India, from the former administration, extensive repairs, additions and alterations to the Museum building have been taken up with a view to reorganizing all the

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Interested parties are taken round the Museum and the exhibits explained to them, by special appointment.

Local Antiquities Museum, Chitradurga

GENERAL The Museum is open on all days except Mondays, Saturday afternoons and other Government holidays, from 8 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. About 20,000 visitors visit the Museum on an average, in a year.

The Museum was inaugurated in 1951 and contains antiquities ranging from neolithic implements to arms and ammunition of the 18th Century A.D., the collections including, among other things, important coins, copper plates, manuscripts, pottery and sculptures.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Among the major acquisitions that are of special interest, mention may be made of the materials unearthed during the Archaeological excavations conducted at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri which are ancient sites of considerable archaeological importance in the Chitradurga District. A treasure trove containing 184 copper coins, discovered at Vaddigere Village, and some palm leaf Manuscripts were also added to the Museum.

DISPLAY ETC. During the year 1963-64, the leaky roofs to the galleries were repaired and one dilapidated window was replaced. Other minor repairs were also undertaken. Pedestals were constructed for exhibiting the arms and the model of the grinding stone. The exhibits were provided with labels in the Kannada language, in addition to the existing English ones.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Students of the various schools in the District and different parts of Mysore State visit the Museum frequently, led by their teachers. Among the important visitors were some journalists and foreign scholars. They were taken round the Museum by the staff and the exhibits were explained to them. Some scholars were afforded necessary facilities for studying the exhibits and manuscripts. The Honorary Curator of the Museum gave a short description of some of the important exhibits in the Museum, in a documentary on the Chitradurga District, broadcast by the All India Radio, Bangalore, on 16th March 1964.

The Shreemanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangalore

GENERAL The Shreemanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangalore, is kept open to the public from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. on all working days except on Wednesdays and other public holidays declared by the Government. This Museum is still in its developmental stage and to make this institution more popular with the public and in the region, the question of imposing an entrance fee has been deferred for the present. About 35,890 visitors visited the Museum during 1962-63.

A grant of Rupees 25,000 was allotted by the Government of India for the development of this Museum during the Third Five Year Plan Period. This Museum was started in the year 1960 and it was badly in need of funds for the purchase of equipment. The Central grant has been mainly utilized for the acquisition of show-cases. Out of this grant, a sum of Rs. 1920.75P. has already been utilized for purchasing show cases and an Epidioscope for the use of the Museum. The balance of the grant is expected to be utilized completely for the acquisition of a camera and other storage equipment for the reserve collections.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Among the major acquisitions made by the Museum during the period under review, the following specimens may be mentioned:

- (1) A Stone sculpture of "Matsyendranath", South India, South Kanara, Circa 12th Century A.D.
- (2) A Metal sculpture of "Mahavira", South India, Circa 12th Century A.D., and
- (3) A Metal sculpture of "Mundathaya Daiva", (cult deity) South India, Circa 17th Century A.D.

DISPLAY, ETC. The display of specimens on stands, providing suitable cloth background, has been taken up in this Museum. The method of display on stands gives a good opportunity for the visitors to observe the specimens more closely and clearly than would be possible if the specimens had been displayed in show-cases. Almost all the important exhibits in this Museum have been displayed on stands, and this system is proving very popular with the visitors. After the introduction of this method of display, it

has been observed that visitors to the Museum are spending more time near these specimens than the ones displayed in show-cases. Descriptive labels, giving important details about the specimens, have been provided for the specimens acquired by the Museum. The work of introducing bilingual labels for the specimens will be taken up shortly.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES This Museum is very popular with the students and the teachers. Almost all the schools and colleges located in the region have visited this institution. About 6,559 students from 124 educational institutions, accompanied by 436 teachers have gone round the galleries of this Museum. The parties of students were conducted round the galleries with explanatory talks and were provided all facilities to study the specimens

displayed in the Museum. The small reference library of the Museum was made available to the interested students and visitors for purposes of reference.

Necessary educational equipment, such as Epidiascope with film-strip attachment, Art slides for projection, and two sets of plaster cast specimens, one on "Harappan Art" and the other on "Indian Sculpture through the Ages" have been acquired and the programme of conducting special exhibitions and demonstrations in schools for the benefit of the students will be taken up shortly.

PUBLICATIONS Publication of picture post cards of the important exhibits displayed in the Museum has been included as one of the important schemes in the future programme of the Museum.

Museum of the Kannada Research Institute, Karnatak University, Dharwar

GENERAL This is a Museum of Art and Archaeology attached to the Institute. The Museum is open from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 1,000.

The Museum had hitherto no separate building of its own. This requirement has now been fulfilled by constructing a new building for housing the Museum at a total cost of Rs. 2,13,622. The amount of grant so far received from the University Grants Commission towards its construction is Rs. 1,05,000.

DISPLAY, ETC. The objects have been systematically arranged and displayed, subject to the availability of space. Descriptive labels are provided to

enlighten the visitors. Sculptures of the Hindu and Jaina deities, Memorial stones and Inscribed slabs are impressively set up in rows in the corridors. Inscribed copper plates are displayed in show-cases. The exhibits include neoliths, microliths and megalithic finds of north Mysore, several Jaina and some Hindu bronze images and a few stone sculptures.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES This is the only Museum of its kind in the northern part of Mysore State and attracts, besides tourists, a large number of students of primary and secondary schools in Dharwar.

PUBLICATIONS A Guide to Kannada Research Museum has been published.

ORISSA

Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all working days, except on Mondays and Gazetted holidays. No entrance fee is charged. About 50,000 visitors visit the Museum in a year.

No appreciable improvements were effected to the

Museum buildings, but with the Central grant of Rs. 80,000 received during 1961-62 a large number of articles, such as wooden planks glass and iron goods, were purchased and kept in the Stores for preparation of show-cases, pedestals and furniture departmentally.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions made during the period under review:

- (1) Four sets of Copper Plate grants relating to Nettabhanja Kalyana Kalasa, Maharaja Nettabhanja, Ranabhanja deva and Gopachandra.
- (2) A set of 187 (one hundred and eighty seven) Manuscripts acquired for the Manuscripts Library of the Museum during 1962-63.
- (3) 216 Manuscripts brought from different parts of the Midinapur and Puri Districts were acquired by purchase and another 181 Manuscripts were received as gift during 1961-62.
- (4) Two images of Rishabha Deva collected from the Baule Hill range in the Anandapur sub-division of Keonjhar District, and a Mahavir image from the Charampa area in the Bhadrak sub-division, which is rich in Jaina antiquities, were acquired during 1961-62.
- (5) 376 silver punch-marked coins discovered in the Ramaswar Hill of the Cuttack District and 329 Manuscripts were acquired during 1963-64.
- (6) Seven tigers and panthers, stuffed and mounted, were added to the Natural History Galleries during 1961-62.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Archaeological Section of the Museum was made more attractive by the organisation of the Ammunition Gallery and improvement of the Epigraphy and Sculpture Galleries. Several show-cases and pedestals were departmentally prepared and installed in the galleries. Three big diorama show-cases, each measuring 21 feet in length and 8 feet in height, were departmentally made and four wall show-cases were also made and installed in the Anthropological Gallery.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Several members of the technical staff of the Museum were on training at the National Museum and the School of Archaeology, New Delhi for varying periods during the years under report. During September, 1963, Sri K. N. Mahapatra, Assistant Director of the Museum and Sri M. P. Dash, Curator of the Museum, attended the Museum Camp on "Indian Sculpture" which was organized at Madras.

PUBLICATIONS The third and fourth volumes of the "Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts" edited by Sri K. N. Mahapatra, Assistant Director of the Museum, were printed and published during the period under review. Volume X and two parts of Volume XI of the Orissa Historical Research Journal were published during the period. In addition, the Assistant Director, Sri K. N. Mahapatra, published two articles in Oriya and one in English, and the Curator, Sri Joshi, published two articles in English and one in Oriya.

PUNJAB

The State Museum, Punjab, Patiala and Chandigarh

GENERAL Consequent on the sale of the Moti Bagh Palace a part of the Museum has been shifted to Chandigarh and the rest has been set up in the Darbar Hall at Patiala. The portion of the Museum at Patiala is open between 8 A.M. and 12 Noon and between 4 P.M. and 7 P.M. from 1st May to 31st August and between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. and between 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. from 1st September to 30th April. The other portion of the Museum at Chandigarh re-

mains open between 9 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. from 1st August to 30th April and between 7 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. from 1st May to 31st July. No admission fee is charged, either at Patiala or at Chandigarh. The number of visitors in a year at Patiala is about 14,400 and at Chandigarh 9,000 (during the period of eight months).

The ceiling of the Darbar Hall, Patiala, had deteriorated.

rated and the question of its repair is now under active consideration. A new building for the State Museum is also being constructed at Chandigarh.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were three of the major acquisitions to the Museum during the period under review:

- (1) "The Wedding Night", painting, Mughal School, Shah Jahan Period (Not published).
- (2) "The Disturbed Bathers", painting, Mughal School, post-Shah Jahan Period (Not published).
- (3) "Fate-Bound" Modern Painting by Satish Gujral; oil colours (Not published).

DISPLAY, ETC. As already stated above, a part of the Museum has been shifted to Chandigarh and

the rest is functioning at Patiala. This is purely a make-shift arrangement and the exhibits will be removed to the permanent building which is being constructed at Chandigarh. Under these circumstances, no specific improvement in display could be possible. However, all the exhibits displayed were duly labelled and detailed descriptive labels had also been provided. A Committee has been constituted to suggest improvements in the display of exhibits in the new Museum building.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Two exhibitions were held in the Museum premises at Chandigarh. Weekly lectures are delivered to the students of the Government School of Arts on paintings and sculptures. Guided lectures are also arranged for other students who visit the Museum in organized batches.

Central Sikh Museum, Amritsar

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M. during summer and from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. during winter. No entrance fee is charged. About three lakhs of visitors visit the Museum in a year.

No grants were received either from the Central Government or from the State Government and no extensions to the Museum buildings were constructed during the period 1961-64. However, ordinary repairs and painting of the walls of the Museum in light grey colour up to a height of about eight feet have been completed.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the three major acquisitions to the Museum during the period under review:

- (1) "Maharaja Ranjit Singh", painting by Kapur Singh, Artist, water colour, Sikh School, about 1835 (Not published).
- (2) "Kanwar Dalip Singh", painting, water colour, Sikh School, about 1845 (Not published).
- (3) "Rani Jindan", painting, water colour, Sikh School, about 1845 (Not published).

DISPLAY, ETC. Bilingual labels (in Punjabi and English) have been printed and hung in glass frames at eye level for all the exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES An exhibition was arranged in the Teja Singh Samundri Hall on 28th and 29th March, 1964, in collaboration with the Sikh History Research Board (Sikh Reference Library), Punjab archives and Khalsa College, Amritsar (Sikh History Research Department). This exhibition was inaugurated by Sh. B. D. Tayabji, Vice Chancellor, Aligarh University.

A Special Exhibition was arranged in the Thaker Singh School of Art, M. M. Malvia Road, Amritsar, in collaboration with the Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Amritsar, in which works of various Artists had been invited, in water or oil, on any subject of Sikh History or Culture for a prize competition. The Central Sikh Museum, Amritsar, had declared three prizes (one of Rs. 250, one Rs. 150 and one of Rs. 100) for the Competition.

A Gallery Assistant was appointed since December, 1963, to explain the exhibits in Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu.

Amritsar being a tourist Centre and the Museum being situated within the precincts of the famous Golden Temple, a large number of foreign tourists visit this Museum. The Curator explains the exhibits to them personally. Besides the personnel of the Information Office of the Golden Temple, Amritsar,

takes them around the various institutions and gives them detailed information about their history and the Art and Architecture of the Golden Temple.

Students and other classes of visitors are also guided with consideration.

PUBLICATIONS A Five-Year Report of the Museum was published in Punjabi in the year 1963-64.

Museum of the Zoology Department, Punjab University, Chandigarh

GENERAL The Museum of the Department of Zoology is open to visitors and students from 8.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. daily, except on Sundays and other Gazetted holidays. Admission to the Museum is free. The visitors comprise mainly University students, but other students from the various schools and colleges and also members of the public are equally welcome. On an average, about four thousand visitors visit the Museum in a year.

This Museum was formerly situated at Hoshiarpur. Now it is located in the new building of the Department of Zoology, Punjab University, Chandigarh, and is under the control of the Head of the Department. This Museum is established mainly for the benefit of the students of the Punjab University. A departmental Library containing about 5,000 books is also available for the Museum. The Museum is provided with an annual grant of Rs. 2,500.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The most outstanding acquisitions of the Museum is its excellent collection of the birds of the Punjab. Besides this, it contains a good collection of Fishes and Mammals. The Invertebrate Section also contains many rare specimens, collected from the various parts of India. The fossil collections of the Museum are also commendable.

DISPLAY, ETC. In addition to the annual grant of Rs. 2,500 mentioned above, during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 a special grant of Rs. 10,000 for each year was also sanctioned for its improvements. During this period new show-cases were added for the proper display of the exhibits. The specimens are labelled only by their scientific names. A short history as to their locality, collection and important morphological characteristic are recorded in index cards. These are very helpful for the students to understand the details of the exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES In addition to the grants referred to above, the Museum receives an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 for excursions. With the help of this grant, two excursions, one to the sea shore and the other to the hills, are arranged every year and a large number of specimens collected, which are then studied and exhibited in the Museum. The Museum also gives training in methods of preservation and Taxidermy to students and to those deputed by other institutions. There is also an annual animal conversation held in the Department under the auspices of the Punjab University Zoological Society when a large number of visitors from the various educational institutions come to study the exhibits in the Museum.

RAJASTHAN

Rajputana Museum, Ajmer

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during the winter and from 7.30 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. and 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. during the summer. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 40,000.

During the period under review, the year 1962-63 specially witnessed steady progress in the activities of the Rajputana Museum. As substantial funds were

made available from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, for the reorganization and development of the Museum, considerable progress was made towards the modernization of the various galleries and rooms (hitherto used as godowns) so that the unique and important objects already unscientifically exhibited and others, lying in the godowns for want of more space, could be attractively displayed on proper and

modern scientific lines. The wing to the right of the main gate of the Fort was converted into the Sculpture Gallery. In order to make this important Gallery a continuous one, all the partition walls that existed in between the rooms, were demolished. The levels of the floors in these rooms were made even and the floorings renewed. Further, the walls of all the rooms meant for the display of sculptures, painting, terracottas, arms and armour, etc., were painted with suitable light and pleasing plastic distempers.

Besides, in order to ensure safety of the exhibits in the Museum and to prevent unauthorised use of the platform around the central building, an ornamental railing was provided with the aid of the Central Government grant allotted to this Museum.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS A number of coins and sculptures were acquired during the period under report. The following are some of the more noteworthy specimens among them:

- (1) One gold coin of the Kushana King, Vasu Deo.
- (2) Two 'Standard' type gold coins of Sumudra Gupta.
- (3) One interesting miniature sculpture representing "Mother and Child", assignable to the Medieval period from Parlia, District Ajmer.

DISPLAY, ETC. During the period under report, the galleries were considerably overhauled by weeding out redundant or duplicate specimens, bringing out new ones from the reserve collection and re-arranging the sculptures in chronological order. The bulk of the rare and unique sculptures, which were hitherto poorly displayed on the outdated masonry benches, were provided with modern and up to date pedestals thereby raising them to the eye level. In order to effect a more scientific and attractive display of the sculptures, spot-lights were installed in the newly organized sculpture Gallery, so that even the minutest

details of the exhibits could be made out properly and without straining the eyes.

The improvements in display were not confined to the sculpture section alone. The rooms meant for the display of interesting and unique terracottas and paintings too were provided with attractive, dust-proof wall show-cases fixed at eye-level.

There had, however, been no marked improvement in labelling during the period under review, excepting that some of the bilingual labels were prepared afresh for several important exhibits.

Besides, steel almirahs were purchased for keeping other valuable art objects including terracottas, miniature sculptures, bronzes etc.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum participated in the exhibition held at Jaipur during the year 1961-62. Several important sculptures and art objects were loaned out to the Director of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, for being displayed in the exhibition. Necessary help was also rendered to the local educational and cultural institutions for arranging exhibitions and lectures.

Several parties of school and colleges students including batches of I.A.S. and P.C.S. probationers (from various States) were conducted round the Museum and the historical and cultural importance of the Museum exhibits were explained to them.

PUBLICATIONS The former and present Curators of the Museum contributed, during the years under review, a number of research papers having an important bearing on the history of Rajasthan.

A brochure on the Brahmanical Sculptures exhibited in the museum was also brought out by this institution, as the funds for this purpose were made available by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India.

Government Museum, Alwar

GENERAL The Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during winter and between 7.30 and 10.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. and 6 P.M. during summer. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is 60,000.

No grant was allotted to this Museum for the expansion of its Museum building by the Government of India and no extensions, additions, or alterations to the building were undertaken by the State Government.

DISPLAY, ETC. New show-cases were constructed for all the exhibits which were hitherto lying exposed and were in danger of being damaged or lost to the Museum. The paintings and manuscripts gallery has been under re-organization and steps were taken to display these exhibits in an up to date and modern setting. Curtains were provided for all the doors and glass doors all round. The hall containing the paintings was provided with plastic-covered lights which have been suspended from the beams of the hall and have been made to fall on the visitors and not on the paintings. Decent labels, both in Hindi and in English, were prepared for the three rooms of the Museum.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Students from colleges, schools and other institutions were shown round the Museum. No exhibitions were arranged under the auspices of the Museum.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the period under review:

1. Catalogue and Guide to the Alwar Museum.
2. Catalogue of Urdu Manuscripts.
3. Catalogue of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts.
4. Art and Arms of the Alwar Museum.

The State Museum, Bharatpur

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during winter and from 7.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and from 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. during summer. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 2,50,000.

The Government of India released a grant of Rs. 20,000 for improvements to the Museum building, and with the help of this grant, three galleries were added by closing the open verandahs on the east-west and south of Kamara Khas by door-shutters, and also further strengthening the south verandah by angle Iron and Bar frames to serve as Armoury Godowns. The Darbar Hall down below, has been turned into an Archaeological Section, by closing the five large doors with glass-paned shutters. The rooms adjacent to this hall on both the sides, have also been utilized for the Epigraphy and Numismatics sections of the Museum.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were three of the major acquisitions made during the year under review:

- (1) Late Mauryan Torso of Yaksha (Not published).
- (2) Ek-Mukha Siva Lingam, Yaksha, holding a bowl on its head from Aghapura, Mauryan Period (Not published), and
- (3) Slate stone plaques depicting Vishnu, Mahishasuramardini and Varahi of 7th to 8th Century A.D. (Not published).

Besides these above important acquisitions, six paintings of the Rajput school of the early 17th Cen-

tury A.D. depicting scenes from Bhagwat Gita and Mahabharata were also added to the Museum Collection.

DISPLAY, ETC. The sculptures had been on display in an inner compound, in the dark. Leaving thirty three pieces here, fifty selected ones, provided with wooden pedestals, have been shifted to the Darbar Hall and displayed in chronological sequence right from the late Mauryan period to the 19th Century A.D. Fifty four pieces have been exhibited in the outer verandah flanking the hall and thirty-three small pieces were displayed in two almirahs. Some of these are rare and are of outstanding importance, namely Kubera (Lord of wealth), circa 2nd Century B.C., and a 60 inch high Ek-Mukhi Siva Lingam and Yaksha holding a bowl on the head, circa 1st Century B.C.

In the Gallery of paintings, in Kamra Khas, eight running wall frames have been provided and eighty-one mounted paintings were displayed in them. Important among these are one and half dozen Krishna Lila scenes, such as the Birth of Lord Krishna, Krishna playing Holi, and Krishna lifting Goverdhana.

Two big specimens of Crocodiles, so far kept exposed in the Zoological Section, have been provided with glass-framed covers.

In the Armoury section, five wall frames and eleven show-cases have been provided for the proper display of the different types of weapons,

Proper tin-plate labels in Hindi and English have been prepared and provided in the Archaeology and Armoury Sections. Two descriptive boards of important exhibits were placed at the entrance of the Archaeology and Arts and Crafts section, and two sign boards showing the timings and holidays observed in the Museum were also displayed.

One wooden stand, with photo-prints of sculptures from different museums of India, was kept on show for comparative study. Two maps—one of Rajasthan showing twenty-one covenanting States and eleven museums, and the other of Bharatpur District showing places from where the sculptures, coins, etc., have been collected and where the ancient monuments and sites are located, were also displayed. One plan cabinet and two card-index cabinets have been ac-

quired for keeping the index cards of exhibits. One Yashica Camera was also purchased, and twenty-nine books were added to the Library of the Museum.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum participated in the Annual "Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair Exhibition", held in October. The Museum exhibits were also displayed in the 2nd Five Year Plan Exhibition. The parties from educational institutions visiting the Museum were shown round the Museum so as to acquaint them with the importance of the Museum and its exhibits.

PUBLICATIONS A booklet entitled "Catalogue and Guide to the State Museum, Bharatpur", was published by the Department and 1,000 copies of it were printed.

Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum, Bikaner

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. during the winter and from 7.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and from 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. during the summer. No entrance fee is charged. Nearly 1,50,000 visitors visit the Museum in a year.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 (Rs. 10,000 in 1960-61 and Rs. 15,000 in 1962-63) was received from the Government of India under the scheme for Central Assistance for improvements to the Museum. The constructions of the stores at the second floor, of the present building, under the supervision of the local P.W.D. is still in progress.

A sum of Rs. 8,500 (Rs. 3,000 in 1962-63 and 5,500 in 1963-64) was allotted by the Government of India for the purchase of equipment and the reorganization of the existing galleries.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were three of the Major acquisitions made during the period under review:

- (1) Thirty miniature paintings, chiefly in various sub-styles of Rajasthani School, were added to the collection, by means of purchase. Their subjects are traditional and they range in date from the 17th to the 19th Century A.D.
- (2) Thirty one arms and weapons were received as gift from the late Seth Sh. Badridas Daga. They consist of swords, Katars, Churis,

Chabuk, Farsha, Guns, rifles, pistols and similar weapons. They are displayed in a separate room attached to the armoury section.

- (3) An inscribed memorial stone tablet from Kolayat (Bikaner) was acquired. The inscription is highly defaced and is datable to saka 1771 (1714 A.D.).
- (4) A colossal stone slab, with fine floral scrolls and designs carved on it, was received from the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Bikaner. Though modern in date, the piece is a fine specimen of a local art of stone carving.

All these recent acquisitions await detailed study and publication.

DISPLAY, ETC. As already mentioned above, a grant of Rs. 8,500 was allotted by the Government of India for the reorganization of the galleries and purchase of equipment. With the aid of this grant, the following improvements were effected:

- (1) Three big show-cases were got prepared and the specimens of armoury were displayed in them. One of the show-cases is exclusively made of glass. In the bronze section, the show-case for the colossal metal image of Tara (Tibetan) was got prepared.

- (2) For the protection of the exhibits from dust and dirt and from being handled by visitors, plastic cover was provided for the big wall-cases in the armoury section and glasses were affixed to the octagonal show-case, containing the carved table (167 B.M.) in the local Arts and Crafts section.
- (3) Arrangements were made for artificial lighting by means of hanging fluorescent tube lights in a few sections, like paintings, Bronze, Archaeology, Farman and Armoury Section. The remaining sections will be taken up when funds are available.
- (4) A keepwell was purchased for the stores so that the miniature paintings in the reserve collection, after being duly mounted and labelled, could be kept therein. Two trolleys were procured to shift the exhibits from one section to another. Three card index cabinets were acquired and it is proposed to get the card index prepared for all the exhibits as well for the books in the reference Library, so that scholars and research students could get the maximum benefit from the collection. The classified cards in various colours have been printed. A camera (Yashica 635) was also purchased so that each and every exhibit could be got photographed and a print thereof pasted in the cards under reference.
- (5) Labels in Hindi and English are provided for the exhibits on display. Charts and maps,

printed usually in both these languages, are also exhibited to supplement the specimens.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum exhibits were loaned to the organizers of the various art exhibitions held in Rajasthan and outside. Terracottas were sent to the Centenary Exhibition organized by the Archaeological Survey of India at New Delhi. Miniature paintings were loaned to the Exhibition held at Jaipur in connection with the All-India Educational Conference.

All facilities were accorded to research scholars for studying the collection in connection with their investigations. Guided tours round the galleries were conducted by the staff to explain the exhibits to the parties of students and teachers visiting the Museum.

The Curator also delivered a number of lectures on the cultural history of Rajasthan, with special reference to the Bikaner Museum Collection, to the inmates of the Teachers' Training College and other research organisations.

PUBLICATIONS No independent publications could be brought out on the Bikaner Museum for want of funds during the years 1961 to 1964. However, the Curator contributed an article each in the two departmental Bulletins, "The Researcher". He also published more than a dozen research papers on the art and archaeology of Rajasthan in research Journals, both in Hindi and in English. The Curator also broadcast half a dozen radio talks from the Jaipur centre of the All India Radio.

Sardar Museum, Jodhpur

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during winter and from 7.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. during summer. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 2,50,000.

The work of storage extension was undertaken by the State Government with the help of the grant released by the Government of India. Proper arrangements for electric lighting were also made during the year 1963-64 with the aid of the grant of Rs. 15,000 from the Centre. The work of fixing the iron grills for the safety of the Museum building and of the Museum collection was also undertaken,

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following are the three major acquisitions of the Museum during the period under review:

- (1) Sheshashayi Vishnu, stone sculpture of 8th Century A.D. from Bhatolai, 26 miles west of Jodhpur.
- (2) Three sculptures of Matrikas—Maheshvari, Indrani and Kaumari from Devanagar (Ahar). These are of the post-Gupta period.
- (3) A dancer from Chandravati of 12th Century A.D. These exhibits have not been published,



Varaha (Erān, Gupta)
(Arch. Museum, Saugor)

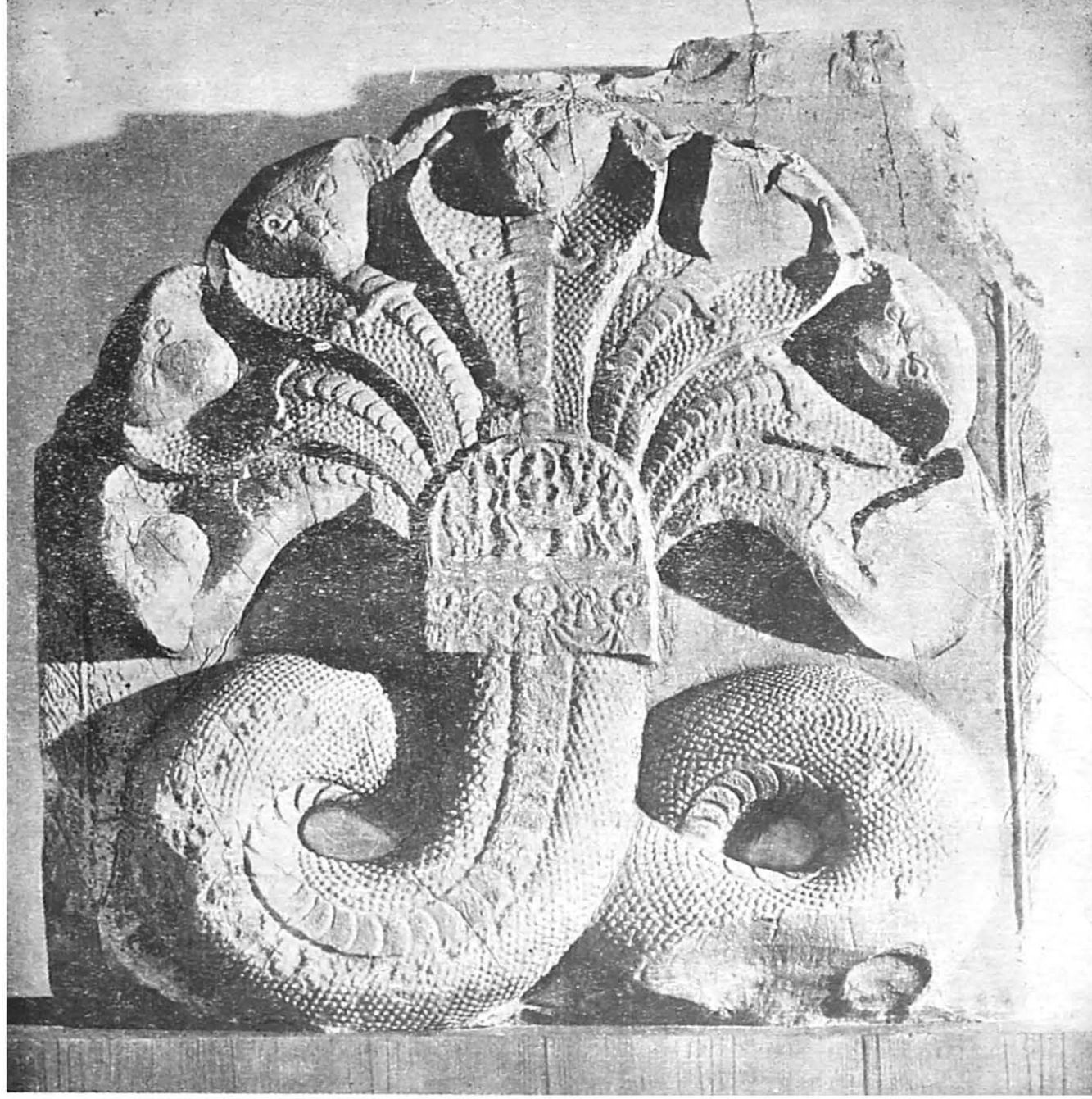


**Varahi on a tortoise,
late Gupta period**
(Arch. Museum, Saugor)



**Lakshmi Narayan, Saugor,
1000 A.D.**
(Arch. Museum, Saugor)

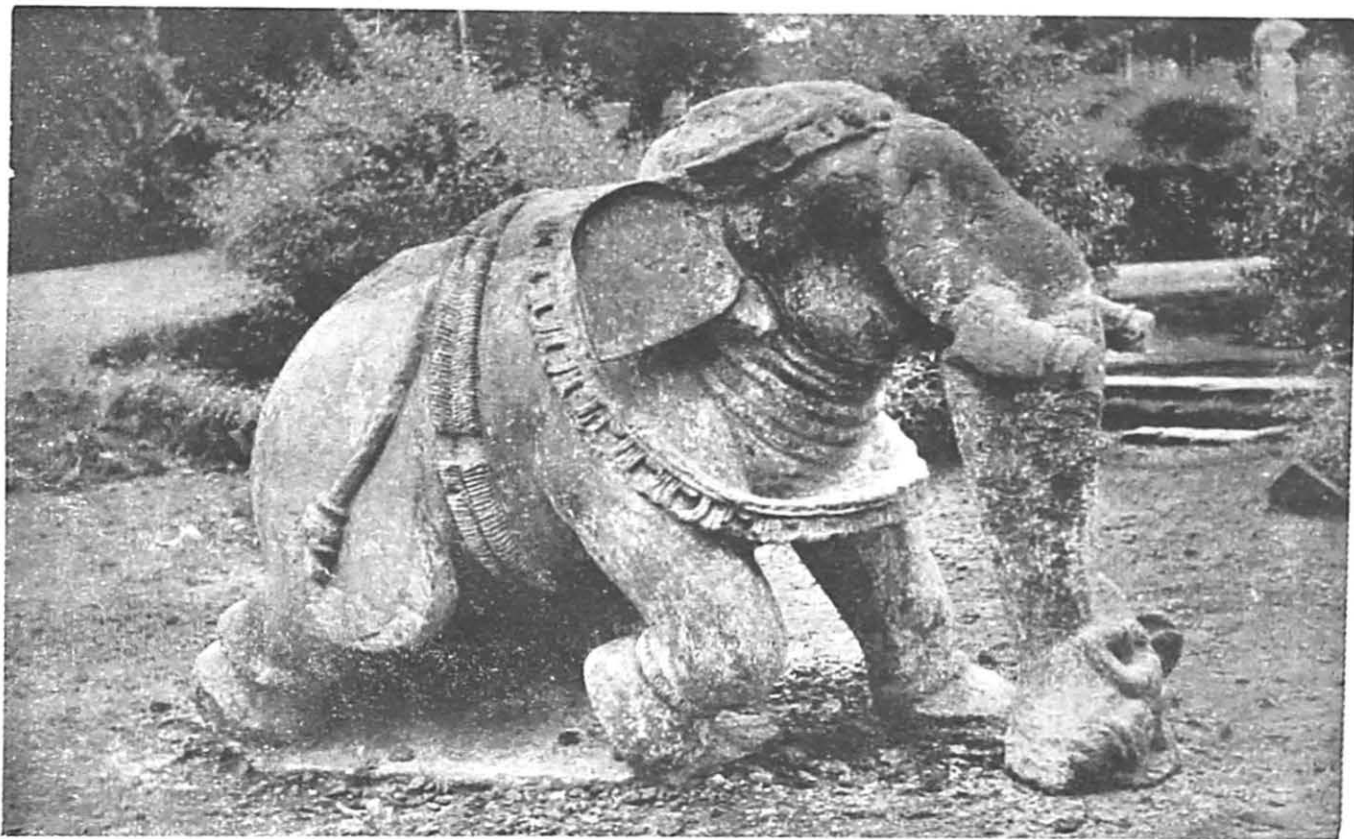
Navagraha (Saugor, 9th Cent. A.D.)



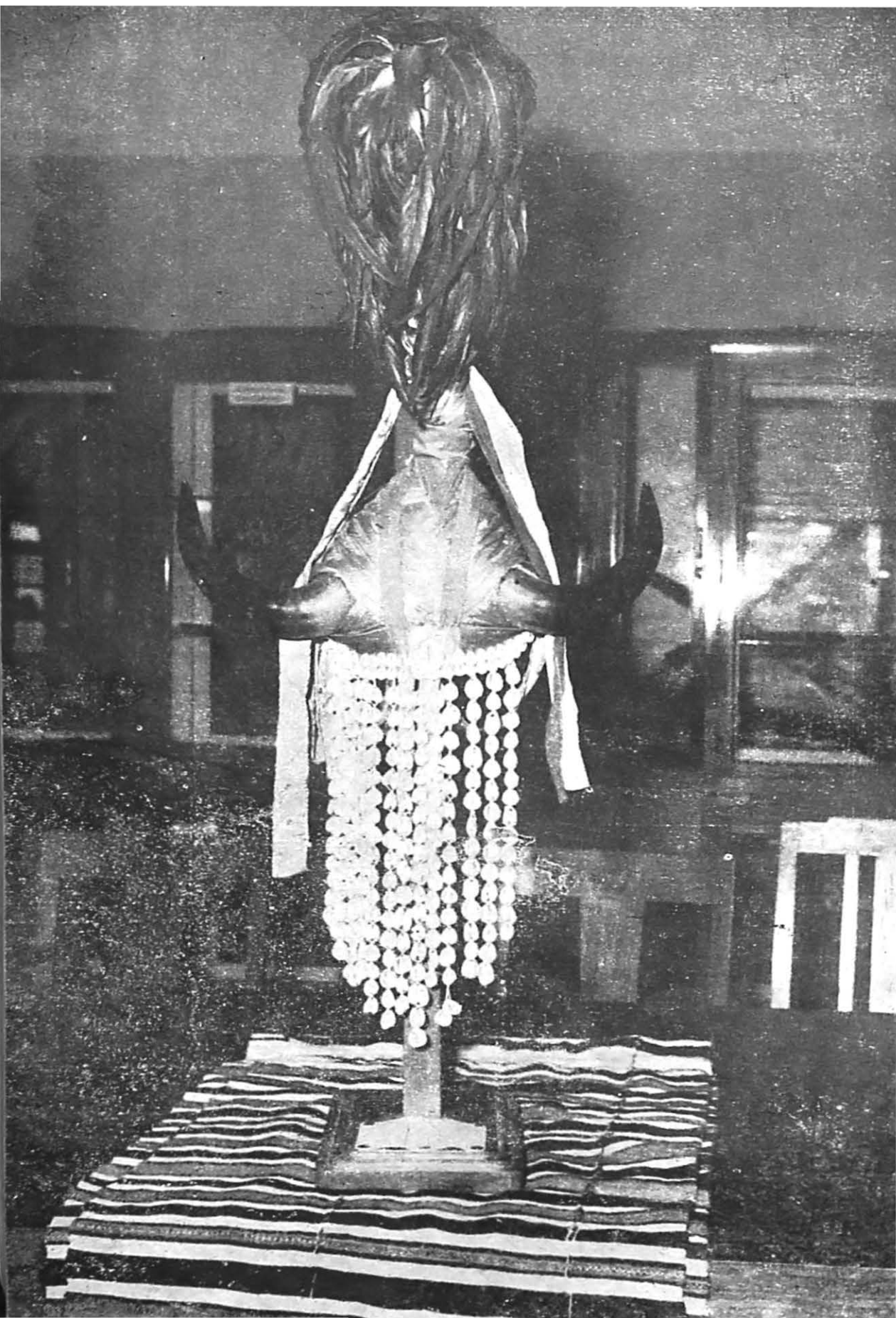
Naga Stone
(Amaravati, 2nd Cent. A.D.)
(National Museum, New Delhi)



Elephant
*(Kolhapur
Museum)*



Crocodile
*(Kolhapur
Museum)*



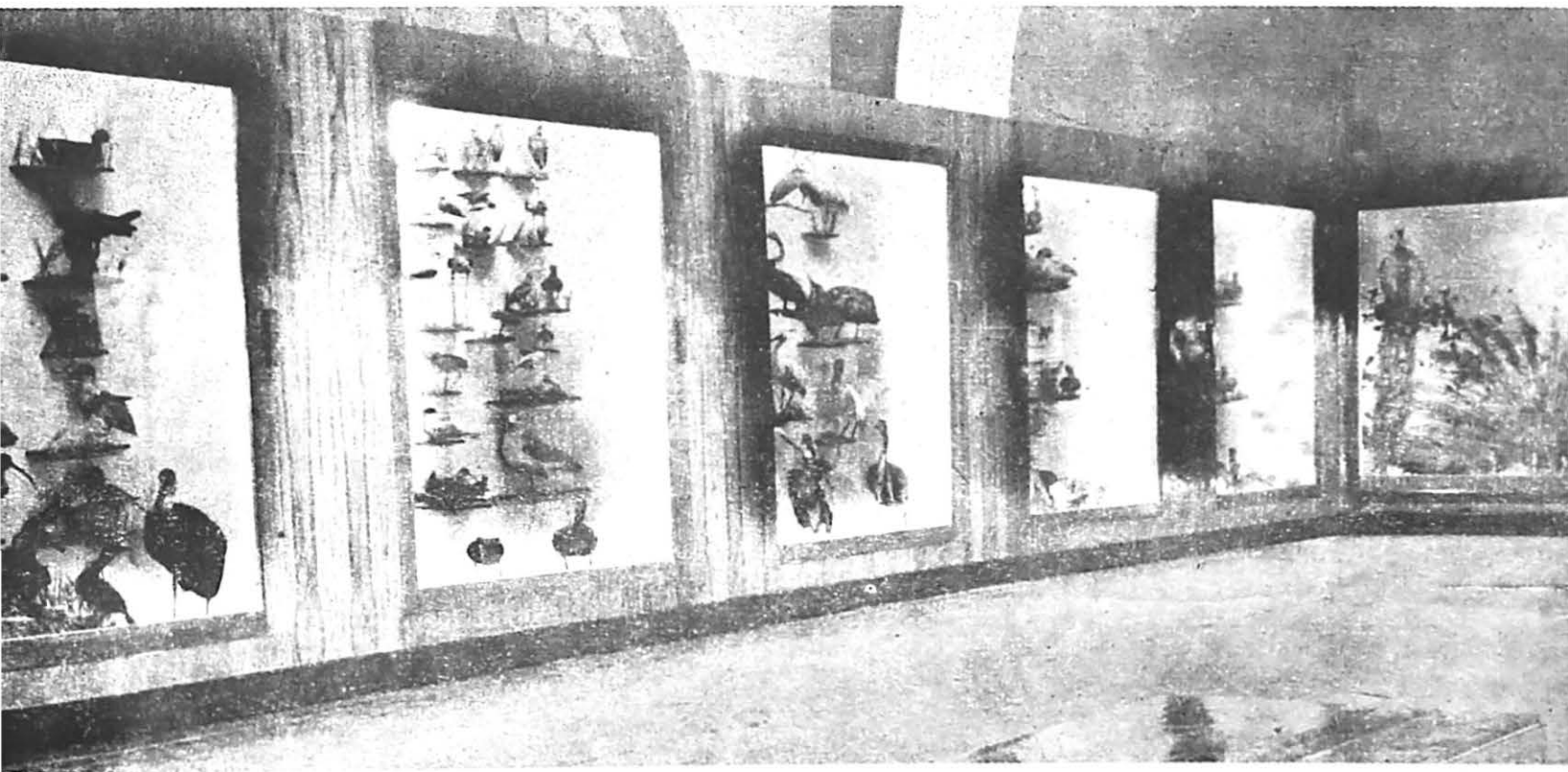
Maria head-dresses
(Bastar, M.P.)
(Anthropology Deptt.
Museum, Delhi Univ.)



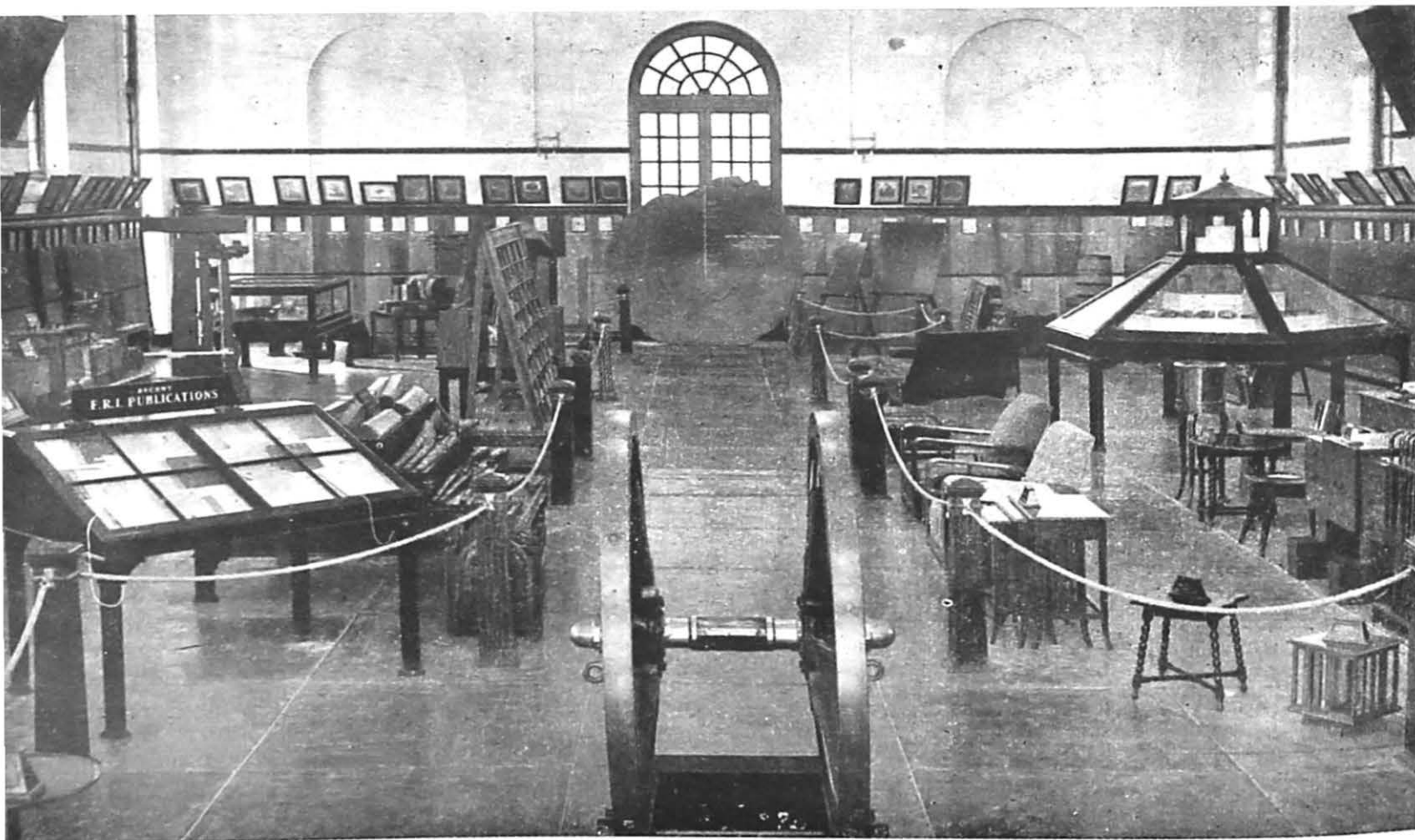
Vegetable Fibres for Brushes
(*Madras Govt. Museum*)



**Diorama of
Night Heron**
(*Madras Govt. Museum*)



New arrangement in Birds' Gallery
(*Central Museum, Nagpur*)



(Top) Timber Section (Indian Museum, Calcutta)

(Bottom) Timber Museum (Museums of the Forest Research Instt., Dehra Dun)



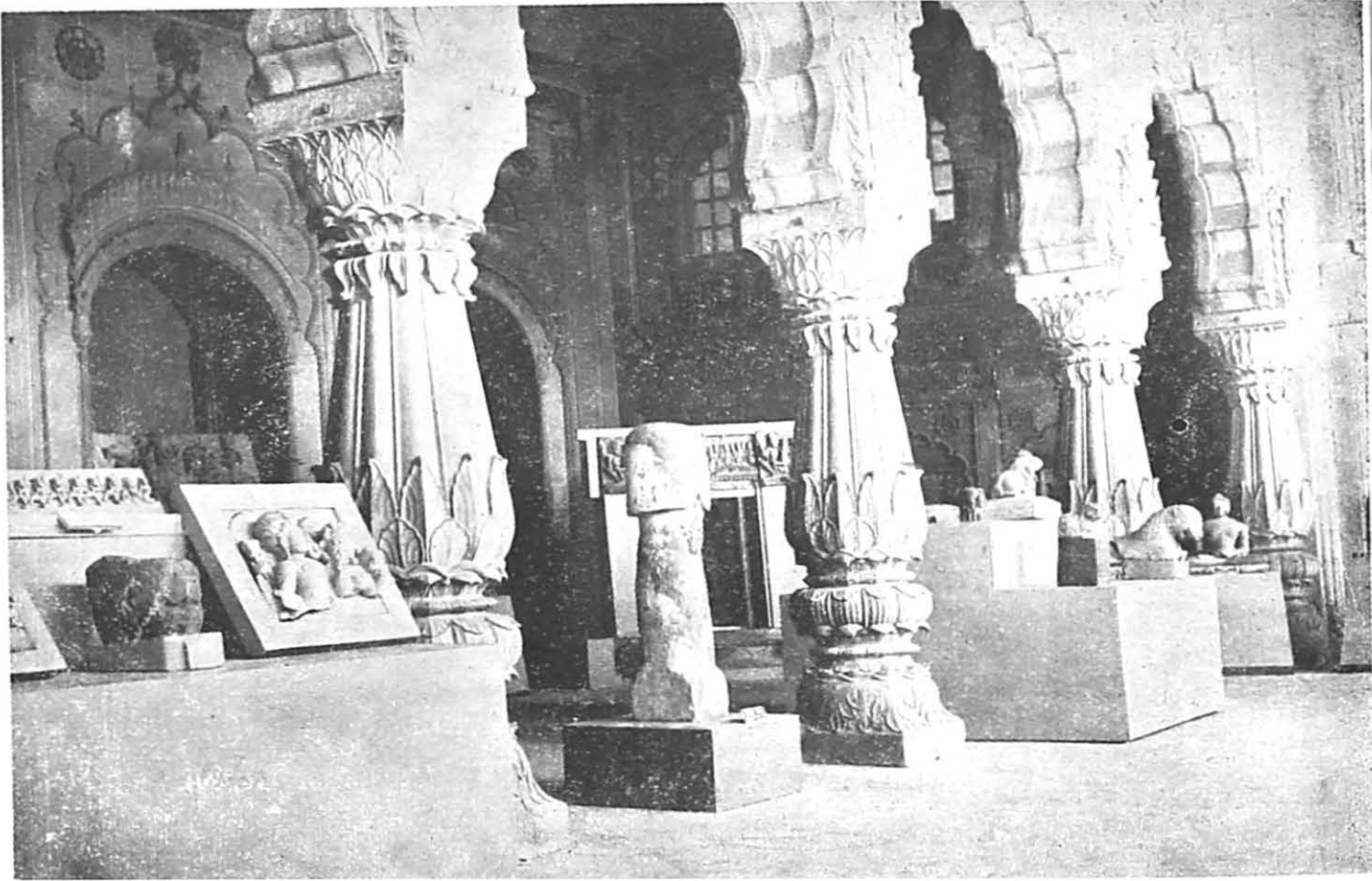
Clay Dolls from West Bengal
(*Govt. Ind. & Com. Museum, Calcutta*)



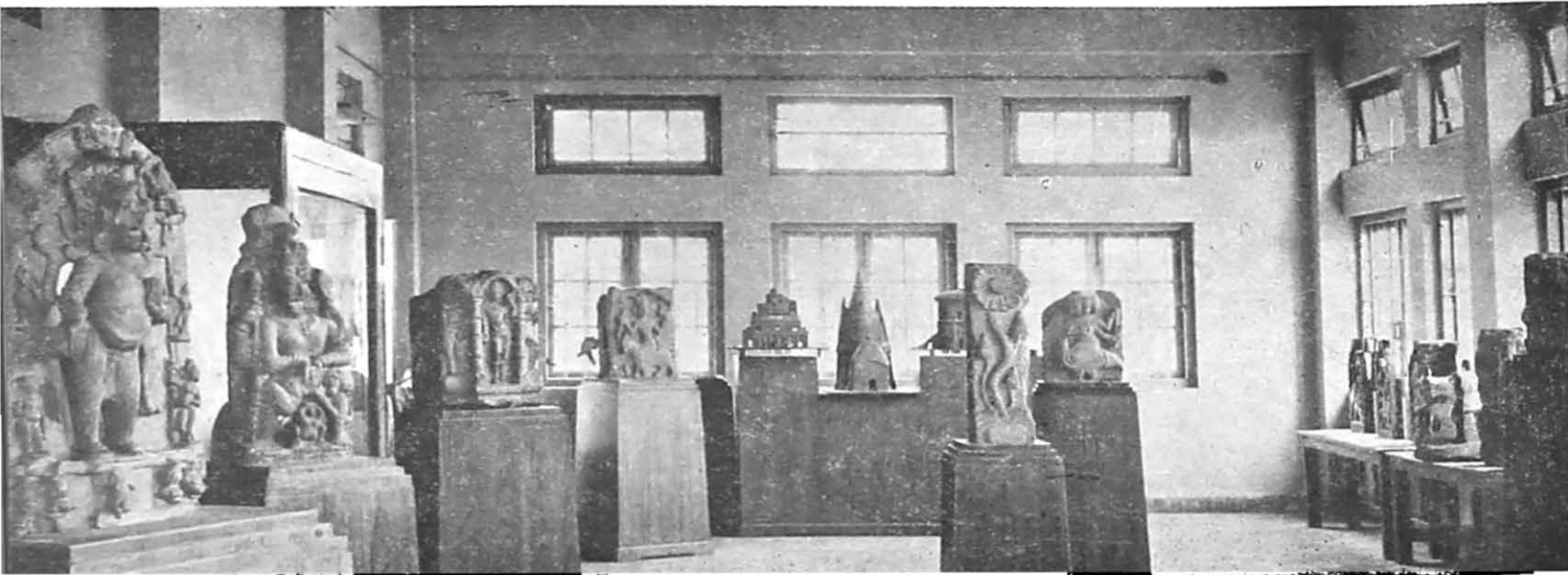
Saurashtra Turbans
(*Walson Museum, Rajkot*)

Kathakali Models
(*Madras Govt. Museum*)





(Top) Archaeological Section
(State Mus., Bharatpur)



(Bottom) Sculpture Gallery
(Assam State Museum, Gauhati)

DISPLAY, ETC. Dioramas depicting the scene of the desert and three mirrorscope exhibits depicting three dimensional views of the rocky land of Marwar were got prepared and displayed in the Museum. New show-cases for the Industrial Section, wall-cases for the Paintings Gallery and pedestals for the Archaeological Section were also prepared and put up.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES An exhibition

was held under the auspices of a scheme sponsored by the UNESCO in the Museum building from 21st March 1963 to 28th March 1963. School and college students were also shown round the museum and the importance of the exhibits was explained to them.

PUBLICATIONS A Catalogue and Guide to the Sardar Museum, Jodhpur, and cards for the card Catalogue were got printed and published during the period under review.

Museum and Saraswati Bhandar, Kotah

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during winter and from 7.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. during summer. Admission to this Museum is free. The number of visitors in a year is about 24,000.

The Museum and Saraswati Bhandar, Kotah, have been lodged in a building owned by the Maharaja of Kotah. Hence no extension to this Museum building could be possible without the permission of the Maharaja who is not in favour of the building extension. No grant from the Central Government was released for the extension of this museum building.

DISPLAY, ETC. A grant of Rs. 6,000 was released by the Government of India during the period under review for the reorganisation and development of this Museum. With the help of this grant the following improvements were effected:

- (1) One hundred sculptures were collected and displayed in chronological order on modern type wooden pedestals.
- (2) Tube lights were provided in the Paintings and Manuscripts Galleries.

- (3) The paintings of the Museum were got mounted, framed and displayed according to modern trends in museum display.
- (4) The inscriptions acquired during the period under review were displayed on a stand prepared for the purpose.
- (5) A few labels were prepared both in English and in Hindi for the important exhibits of the Museum.
- (6) A card index cabinet has been provided for the Museum, and
- (7) One Yashica Camera was purchased for the Museum.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Parties of students and others from schools, colleges and other institutions were taken round the museum and the importance of the exhibits was explained to them.

PUBLICATIONS A Catalogue of the Museum was prepared and published with the help of the grant received from the Centre, during the period under review.

Victoria Hall Museum, Udaipur

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during winter and from 7.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and from 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. during summer. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is about 90,000.

A grant of Rs. 50,000 was released by the Central Government for making additions and alterations in the Hisab-i-Daftar portion of Udaipur palaces in which portion the museum has been ordered to be

shifted from the present building. With the help of the grant, this building was provided with spacious and well demarcated galleries in order to exhibit various objects of local culture, including sculptures, paintings and arts of Marwar. These additions and alterations have been effected with a view to have a Regional Museum organized in Mewar at Udaipur. This Museum when shifted to this building shall be named as Pratap Museum. The aid given by the Central Government will go a long way in improving

the existing state of affairs of the Museum, and the State Government is thankful to the Central Government for this aid, but as the reorganization is proposed to be carried out on most modern lines, the amount so far given as aid falls much short of the requirements.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were three of the major acquisitions made by the Museum during the period under review:—

- (1) Siva-Parvathi relief: Stone, greenish blue schist from Jagat, early medieval period. Published by R. C. Agrawal in Lalit Kala, No. 6, Plate XX, figure 6.
- (2) Formal figure: stone, greenish blue schist from Jagat, 6th Century A.D., School of Western India. Published by R. C. Agrawal in Lalit Kala, No. 6, plate XX, figure 6.
- (3) Mother and child: stone, greenish blue schist from Jagat, 6th Century A.D. School of

Western India. Published by R. C. Agrawal in Lalit Kala, No. 10, Pl. XXI, Fig. 12. It is an elegant specimen of the Post-Gupta period.

DISPLAY, ETC. A few decent labels, both in Hindi and in English, were prepared for the sculptures in the Udaipur Museum. The display arrangements will be improved when the new building is made ready to suit the needs of such a Museum.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Several parties of students and others from schools, colleges and other institutions were taken round the Museum so as to give them a general education on the basis of the Museum exhibits.

PUBLICATIONS With the help of the Central Government grant, a brief Guide and Catalogue of the Inscriptions and Sculptures of the Udaipur Museum was published by the Department during the period under review.

UTTAR PRADESH

The State Museum, Lucknow

GENERAL In order to extend greater facilities to the visitors and also to achieve uniformity with other Museums in the country, the Museum timings were fixed from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. with effect from 7th June, 1961. The Museum remains closed on Wednesdays, which is observed as the closed day. Besides it also remains closed on a few important public holidays. A nominal entrance fee of 13 paise per adult and 7 paise per child is charged on Mondays and Thursdays to avoid rush and to facilitate study of the Archaeological Section of the Museum in Kaiserbagh by scholars. But no entrance fee is being charged at the Banarsibagh building of the State Museum, Lucknow. The number of visitors in a year at the new building is about 5,45,949 and at the Archaeological section, about 10,819.

The new building of the Museum was given final touches. The objects which were displayed in the Old

Lal Baradari building of the Museum were shifted to the new building which was declared open by the late Sri Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister of India on 12th May 1963.

Necessary repairs were attended to in the building at Kaiserbagh in which the Archaeological Section is housed. Special repairs were undertaken in the Reserve Collection room, Inscription Gallery and the Hindu Sculpture Gallery. A barbed wire fencing with two steel gates was constructed to protect the lawns from stray cattle and also to restrict unwanted entry of people at odd hours.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were three of the major acquisitions during the period under review:

- (1) A Painting of Asafuddaula, painted by Telle Kettle, a contemporary court artist.

- (2) A votive stupa of about 10th Century A.D. of the Nalanda School, and
- (3) A gold coin of Jahangir, issued from the Agra mint in the year A.H. 1019—5 month of Bahman.

DISPLAY, ETC. The most notable event in the history of the Museum was the opening of the new building by the Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister of India on 12th May 1963. The present new building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs. At the time of the inauguration, only the galleries on the ground floor consisting of natural history objects were thrown open. Subsequently, sections of Metal images, Metalware, Paintings, wood work and Ivory work were displayed in the southern wing of the 1st floor. Galleries of Indian Manuscripts, Musical Instruments, Arms and Textiles are also ready and are expected to be opened to the public shortly.

The display arrangements in the new building are effected on modern scientific lines and have received a great deal of appreciation from museum experts and visitors in general.

Owing to the National Emergency, the Construction of the Third Wing of the State Museum was postponed and the Archaeological Section which is housed near Kaisarbagh could not be shifted to its new place. Considerable improvements were, however, made in the general upkeep, display arrangements and labelling. A small Terracotta gallery was opened on the ground floor while the bigger gallery on the first floor was converted as a reserve collection storage room.

Motilal Nehru Children's Museum (Motilal Nehru Bal Sangrahalaya), Lucknow

GENERAL The Museum was opened on the 27th October, 1957 by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, whose father's memory is perpetuated in its name. The Museum was founded by the untiring zeal of Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta under the auspices of the Motilal Memorial Society, Lucknow. The Museum is suitably situated and caters specially to the needs of Children of the age group of four to sixteen years. Admission to the Museum is free.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Museum has nine galleries and is organized into the following sections:—

- (1) *Social Science*—This consists of two galleries.

A thorough verification of all the objects in the Museum was undertaken during the years under review. A complete card index in respect of every object in the Museum was prepared and it has proved to be of great utility to scholars visiting the Museum in connection with their research work, because with the help of this card index, it is quite easy to locate and classify all the objects of the Museum into various desired groups in a short time.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Special guided tours were conducted round the Museum galleries on several Sundays to attract more visitors to the Museum and prizes were distributed to children. This popularised the Museum among the various educational institutions.

The State Lalit Kala Akademi was also housed in the Museum. Several lectures on art and culture were delivered by eminent Indian and foreign scholars in the Museum Auditorium. This also popularized the Museum to a great extent. Besides, exhibitions of the works of modern Indian artists were also organized in the Museum by the State Lalit Kala Akademi.

PUBLICATIONS Articles on art and culture were contributed by the members of the Museum staff to various journals and magazines. A special "Lucknow Culture" Supplement was published by 'Pioneers', a leading English Daily. This contained articles on the Museum and cultural activities. Several radio talks were also broadcast on art and culture by the Museum staff.

The section presents dioramas to show the cultural background of the various States and territories of India and a few important countries like America, Japan, Egypt, United Kingdom, Italy etc.

- (2) *Astronomy*—This section acquaints the children with the planets and their relationship to the earth. Most of the models and dioramas are set up and prepared in their natural background, with working and moving objects. The section shows why we have nights and days, why there are changes in the phases of the moon tides, changes in the seasons, eclipses, etc.

- (3) *Geology*—This section illustrates the reservoirs of the Earth, Stalacmite, Stalactite and contains the working model of a volcano, working of the coal mine, working model of a Geyser and exhibits illustrating the story of Iron and also various other specimens of geological interest.
- (4) *Engineering and Mechanics*—This section tells the story of the wheel to the children and is also equipped with various mechanical toys.
- (5) *Engine*—This section on Health and Hygiene vividly presents to the children the causes and effects of the various kinds of diseases and also their prevention and cure through colourful charts and models.

In addition to these, there are temporary exhibition galleries where the exhibits are changed frequently. However, there is a shortage of exhibitions and storage space.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Guided tours are

Bharat Kala Bhawan, Banaras

GENERAL The Museum is kept open to the public between 11 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. from July to March and between 7 A.M. and 10.30 A.M. from April to June. No admission fee is charged for any of the Sections, but unfortunately some of the sections are usually kept closed due to the paucity of gallery peons and are only shown to interested persons on specific request. The number of visitors is constantly on the increase. In 1961-62, the number of visitors was estimated as 3,000, while in 1963-64, it was approximately double this number. This includes the highest dignitaries in every field, such as State Guests, V.I.P.'s, scholars and students both from India and abroad.

During the period under review, two blocks of about 5,040 square feet each, plus similar areas on the mezzanine floors were added to the present building with the aid of the grant of Rs. 1,05,000 received from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, and Rs. 97,200 from the University Grants Commission. One block is used for the auditorium and the exhibition-room while the other houses the Litrary Section.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the period

arranged for various school parties visiting the Museum. The Museum has a Library for the children, attached to it, and it provides the children with colourful charts, pictorials and juvenile literature. Effective film shows are also arranged. The children are encouraged here to speak and move about freely in a homely atmosphere. Members organize their own clubs and some programmes and movies (shown on Sundays) are planned and arranged according to their wishes. They are also encouraged to make toys for the Museum which are put on show for the public and also kept at the sales desk of the Museum. Children are given the facilities to learn clay modelling, painting, drawing, fret work and the making of various other handicrafts materials. The children can also learn music, physical culture and games, for which efficient teachers have been engaged. Hill trips and picnics are arranged for the children, and picture competitions are also organized for the children and prizes are awarded to them.

PUBLICATIONS A brochure entitled "Motilal Nehru Children's Museum" has been published by the Museum.

under review, the Bharat Kala Bhawan acquired 542 paintings, 268 coins, 59 textiles, 72 items of minor arts and 237 other objects. These include several objects of great artistic and historical interest, and three of the most outstanding among them are as follows:—

- (1) The Vaikuntha, Heaven of Vishnu, Painting by Ali Raya, Master painter of Bikaner, paper, size 8 7/10" × 6 9/10". Published in "Miniature Paintings" a catalogue of the exhibition of "Sri Moti Chand Khazanchi Collection, 1960", page 48.
- (2) Vaman, Black Basalt stone sculpture; size 2' 1 1/2" × 1' 2 1/2" Pala School, about 1000 A.D. (Unpublished). Name of the donor: Shri Ramkumar Ji Kejariwal, Calcutta.
- (3) Letter of Rabindra Nath Tagore and of Rev. Charles Andrews. (Unpublished). Name of the donor: Shri Surendra Nath Agrawala, New Delhi.

DISPLAY, ETC. The period under review witnessed considerable progress. Some of the new Galleries, including those of the Minor Arts, Textiles,

Terracottas, Literary and the Nepali Sections have been thrown open. The displays were re-labelled and modernized, and the lighting was improved. Generic and individual labels have been provided for most of the exhibits.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The following special exhibitions were arranged during the period under review:

1. Exhibition of coins on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Numismatic Society of India.
2. Prints of German Master Painters.
3. Original Miniatures of G. N. Tagore.
4. A special temporary exhibition of the Kala Bhavan reserved collection of Textiles.
5. Manuscripts in Sharda Script (Courtesy: Dr. V. S. Agrawala).
6. New Acquisitions.
7. Rajasthani Miniatures (lent by Mr. Sangram Singh Jaipur).

8. Jain Miniatures (lent by the L. D. Institute, Ahmedabad).
9. A special exhibition of Miniatures from the reserve collection at the time of the annual function of the Kala Bhavan (March, 1964).

The following lectures and seminars were also arranged by the Museum during the period under review:

1. Seminar on Art (Courtesy: the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi). The participants included a number of experts of national importance, and students among whom mention may be made of the following few: Dr. N. K. Shastri, Dr. D. P. Ghosh, Dr. Grace Morley, Dr. K. D. Bajpai, Dr. S. K. Saraswati, etc.
2. Lectures were delivered by Miss Ingrid Aall, Dr. Cary Walch, Shri A. Ghosh, Dr. J. N. Banerjee, Dr. Moti Chandra and Mr. Robert Skelton.

PUBLICATIONS Unfortunately no publications were brought out during the period under review. However, two books, namely, "Anwar-i-Suhaib" and the "Malwa Paintings" are in the Press.

Allahabad Museum, Allahabad

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public between 6.30 A.M. and 10.30 A.M. and between 4 P.M. and 6 P.M. from 15th April to 15th July, and between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. from 16th July to 14th April. An entrance fee of 6 paise per head is charged, but children below eight years are allowed free. Parties of students accompanied by teachers are also admitted free. The number of visitors during 1961-62 was 49,536 during 1962-63—46,126 and during 1963-64—55,299.

The Central Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 for the Museum. Out of this grant, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was allotted for the extension of the building and the rest for equipment. By supplementing funds from the previous grants, three halls have been constructed. Two of these halls have been allotted to the Natural History Section and one to the Modern Indian Paintings.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the years under review, the Museum acquired 375 terracottas, 164 sculptures, 310 copper coins, 110 seals and sealings,

146 beads, 41 paintings, 300 farmans and 10 textiles. Among these, three of the outstanding acquisitions are mentioned below:

1. Figure of 'Salbhanjika', yellowish sand stone, Chandella, 11th Century A.D. The figure was salvaged from a ruined temple discovered at village Jamsot, in Koraon Tehsil of the Allahabad District. The temple appears to have been constructed on the model of the 'Dula Deo' temple of Khajuraho.
2. Flesh Rubber, circular at the base and sopped by a dome, from Jhusi, Allahabad District—Gray clay painted with shining polish. The bottom has a series of circular indentations. It is datable to the 2nd Century A.D. The dome shows a Gandharva couple in relief, each coming from either side and meeting face to face. Both of them have curly hair, recalling Greek coiffures and wings on their bodies. The flesh rubber is unique in the history of terracotta art.

3. Terracotta panel showing Demon Pralabha fighting Balrama on his shoulders. Krishna is seen hitting the demon. Dark reddish clay, Gupta Period, Found from an unnamed site of the Moradabad District.

DISPLAY, ETC. Formerly the Museum had several old and out of date show-cases. These have been replaced by modern show-cases with interior light fittings. This change has been made possible through the Central Government grants.

The entire Museum was rearranged during the years under review. The Sculpture gallery was divided into two Sections, one displaying sculptures from the 3rd Century B.C. to the 5th Century A.D., and the other from the 6th Century A.D. to 12th Century A.D. All the sculptures have been suitably mounted on

pedestals encased by teak wood and plywood.

The collection of paintings was also bifurcated. It was thought advisable to display the Mughal and Rajasthani paintings in a separate hall measuring 90' x 40'. Strong wall-cases with suitable internal lighting arrangements have been provided in this hall. These show-cases contain 200 selected paintings which are changed periodically. All the exhibits have bilingual labels attached to them.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Museum arranged two art exhibitions, one consisting of modern paintings and the other of Rajasthani paintings belonging to the Kumar Sangram Singh Collection. The Director of the Museum explained the special exhibits to parties of students and scholars visiting the Museum, several times during the period under review.

Archaeological Museum, Sarnath

GENERAL The Museum is one of the site Museums of the Archaeological Survey of India and is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. An entrance fee of six paise per head is charged for children between three and twelve years of age, and 12 paise per head for adults.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were three of the major acquisitions made during the period under review:—

- (1) Maurya Lion—Capital, 3rd Century B.C. (Published).

- (2) Standing Bodhisattva, 1st Century A.D. (Published).

- (3) Preaching Buddha, 5th Century A.D. (Published).

DISPLAY, ETC. Two new galleries were opened. The wall show-cases and pedestals were modernized and remodelled. The interiors of all the galleries were painted with plastic emulsion paint.

Archaeological Museum, Mathura

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. on all days except Wednesday, which is observed as the weekly holiday. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors was approximately 16,900 during 1961-62, 16,415 during 1962-63 and 29,213 during 1963-64.

The final phase of the building works, consisting of the remaining three-eighths portion of the work which was started in 1962, was completed by November, 1962. Besides this, other repairs such as replastering of the walls, replacement of the old electric wiring and mosaic flooring was also undertaken during the

period under review. The Museum Galleries which received the maximum attention, were provided with fluorescent tube lights and a good number of ceiling fans.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were three of the major acquisitions made during the period under review:—

- (1) Red sand stone Head of a Bodhisattva (breadth: 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ; height 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wearing fluted Crown and a pair of Kundalas. Traces of a lotus halo are seen behind. Circa 2nd Century A.D. (Not published).

- (2) Fragment of a rectangular mould of stone of a circular coin of tribal variety bearing the mark of a three-arched hill with crescent. It has a small horizontal groove to the left. By its right side there was a mould for another coin, only a portion of which is now preserved. It shows half the figure of an animal, probably an elephant. Circa 2nd Century A.D. (Not published).
- (3) Terracotta toy animal probably a bull or ram (?) (length: 5½"; height: 4½"). Front right leg and left horn are broken. The eyes, circular in shape are applique and have incised dots in the centre. The nostrils have also been similarly shown. A hole is perforated through the snout which was probably intended for the string. The toy is decorated with geometrical patterns in lines of black colour. Provenance: Sonkh, Mathura (Not published).

DISPLAY, ETC. Specially designed show-cases were prepared to display the terracottas. New bilingual labels were also provided in the galleries bearing a brief description of the objects, their period and provenance. Labels were placed at an angle of 45

degrees to the vertical plane, which makes it convenient for the visitors to go through them without any strain.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The following lectures were organized by the Museum during the period under review:—

- (1) "Mathura Terracottas" illustrated by slides, by Dr. N. P. Joshi, Curator, Archaeological Museum, Mathura (14/9/1963).
- (2) "Excavations at Eran" by Prof. K. D. Bajpai, Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Saugar, Saugar, M.P. (17/10/1963).
- (3) "Two problems of Indian Iconography" by Dr. J. C. Harle, Assistant Keeper, Department of Eastern Art, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, University of Oxford (27/1/1964).

PUBLICATIONS The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the period under review:—

- (1) Ardhanarishvara images in the Mathura Museum (Hindi), published in Aj, Varanasi.
- (2) The Use of auspicious symbols in Early Mathura Art from Varanasi.

Museums of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

GENERAL The Museums of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, are intended to provide a suitable collection for the forest trainees for extensive study in Forestry Botany, Silviculture, Entomology and forest utilization and to develop forest consciousness among the masses. At present the Institute has a few departmental museums pertaining to scientific forestry and conservation, of which information regarding the progress achieved during the period under review is

available only in respect of the following Museums, and this information is furnished below briefly:

1. Chemical Products Museum.
2. Timber Museum.
3. Timber Engineering Museum.
4. Forest Entomology Museum.
5. Forest Pathology Museum.

Chemical Products Museum

The Chemical Products Museum was constituted in October, 1955, when the first Symposium of "Essential oils and Aromatic Chemicals of India" was held at this Institute. It now contains nearly 1,400 specimens of raw materials and finished products. These comprise samples of Essential Oils, Fixed oils, Drugs, Tanning materials, Resins and Gums, etc.

The Museum is being run as an extension of the

activities of the Chemistry of Forest Products Branch of this Institute and is managed by the staff of the Branch.

The Museum is open from 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. About 800 persons visited the Museum during the period 1963-64, and they included distinguished scientists and other important persons.

Timber Museum

This Museum is open from 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all working days with a break for half an hour at 1 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is approximately 21,000. As no special grant is received for extensions, repairs and maintenance, no improvements have been made. Labels in Hindi and English have been provided for

all the exhibits. Educational parties and other groups are taken round under special arrangement. Lectures are also arranged to be delivered by specialists on various selected topics. A Forest Research Guide Book dealing with the activities of the Museums in Hindi, is under print.

Timber Engineering Museum

This Museum is open from 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. with a lunch break from 1 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. Approximately 1,000 persons visit the Museum in a year.

The building was designed and constructed for the IV World Forestry Congress Exhibition Halls, and was used as such in 1954. Later, in 1955, a part of the building of an area of approximately 46 feet × 50 feet was converted into the Timber Engineering Museum. A display yard of approximately 110 feet × 35 feet for residential roof trusses of timber construction was set up during the Second Five Year Plan Period.

A Museum hall 28 feet × 30 feet was built to show the anti-termite precautions through constructional methods, and also to display the Timber Concrete Composite Construction.

During the period under review the museum designed and acquired scale-models of buildings constructed by modern Timber Engineering techniques. The museum was divided into different sections as required in Timber Engineering Technique, namely, structural grouping, seasoning and preservation, display of models, charts, etc., for research data and show-cases for publications.

Four short courses consisting of lectures with the aid of the epidiascope, etc., were conducted in modern Timber Engineering techniques during the period under review.

About thirty publications in the form of Research results, articles and booklets, etc. were brought out during the period under report.

Forest Entomological Museum

The Museum opens at 9.30 A.M. and closes at 5 P.M. on all working days with half an hour's lunch break from 1 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. The Museum remains closed on holidays prescribed by Government. The Forest Zoological Museum has been closed on account of lack of accommodation. No entrance fee is charged. No grants have been received and there have been no new additions to the buildings.

An exhibit of a termite mound of *Odontotermes*, an exhibit illustrating a termite mound of the Rajasthan Desert, show-cases of beautiful insects (Lepidoptera and Coleoptera) and cabinets of forest insect pests and useful insects were added during the period under review.

The exhibits are displayed in vertical and horizontal central show-cases, and in almirahs. Certain exhibits

are displayed exposed in the Museum. Both English and Hindi labels are provided for each exhibit.

Exhibits of this branch have been lent for many exhibitions both at home and abroad. Students of the Forest Colleges at the Forest Research Institute, students from Universities and Colleges, Technical Personnel from National Buildings Organization and other Institutions visit the Museum for educational purposes.

A Hindi publication of this Museum, by Sri P. N. Chatterjee was published in Hindi magazine, "Van Shree". This has also been published by the Publicity and Liaison Branch of the Forest Research Institute for publicity purposes.

Forest Pathology Museum

The Museum is open from 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. with a break for lunch between 1 P.M. and 1.30 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. A large number of persons visit the Museum every year, but no record is kept of the number.

Acquisitions to the Museum are normally made from collections made in the forests during tours. Transparent coloured slides depicting damages due to fungi on trees and timber are put up in stands. The display and labelling are done in simple, non-technical

language so that the layman could understand them easily.

Exhibits from this Museum were lent to the Timber Dryers' and Preservers' Association Exhibition, Delhi, in 1961 and to the Economy of India Exhibition in 1962.

The results of researches in the Forest Pathology Branch are published by the Museum in scientific journals.

Museum of the Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun

GENERAL The Museum remains open from 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all working days. No entrance fee is charged. The average number of visitors in a year is about 600.

No extensions or repairs to the building were carried out and no grants for this purpose were received from the Centre during the period under review. There have been no changes in the display or labelling of the exhibits during the period under report.

Mahatma Gandhi Sangrahalaya, Kalpi

GENERAL The Museum is open from 8 A.M. to 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. during summer and from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. during winter. No entrance fee is charged. Approximately seven to eight thousand persons visit the Museum in a year.

The building of the Museum is located in its own grounds, i.e., the ground belonging to the parent Institution. This year its imposing building has been constructed with the grant of Rs. 20,000 received from the Government of India. Its Report for the benefit of the visitors was also released and new and valuable collections were added with the help of a grant of Rs. 5,000 received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A camera for the use of the Museum was also purchased.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the major acquisitions made during the period under review:—

- (1) Sixteenth to Eighteenth Century old garments used by Hindu and Muslim Rulers of fame.
- (2) Three rare gold coins of the Gupta period, and
- (3) 500-year old paintings of *Ragini's*.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES This town is one of the most ancient towns in the country, the proved birth place of Ved Vyas. The Government has a training centre of Panchayat Officers and Workers. This Museum conducts special guided tours of these trainees to the Museum and arranges lectures and educates them in the glorious past of the country.

WEST BENGAL

Indian Museum, Calcutta (Industrial Section)

GENERAL The Industrial Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, is open to the public during summer from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all working days except Thursdays when it is open from 12 Noon to 5 P.M., while during winter, the Museum is open

from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Admission to the Museum is free except on Fridays, on which an entrance fee of 25 paise per head is charged, except for babies. The approximate number of visitors in a year runs into several lakhs, but no such record is kept.

No expansion of its staff, building, etc., has taken place during the period under report, and the plan for providing better lighting and ventilation is pending with the Director.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS During the period under report, about four hundred and forty-eight specimens were acquired for the Section. The following are some of the more outstanding ones among them:—

- (1) Two tree models true to nature.
- (2) Fifty-nine scale models of useful plants of India showing their natural morphological features, their colour variation, etc., have been prepared as part of the material for the new Botanical Gallery.

DISPLAY, ETC. Proposals are under consideration for the construction of new show-cases, etc. Descriptive labels of the exhibits in the gallery were so far in English, but for the last few months, Bengali and Hindi rendering of the labels are going on in full swing and these are almost nearing completion. The three-stage system of labelling has been introduced as this has been considered the most modern method. Dynamic and visual demonstrational approach to illustrate fundamentals of Botany in the new gallery was planned, but only a part of it has been implemented by preparing scale-models of plants and diaramas.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Industrial Section of the Indian Museum sent exhibits of plant models of different economic timbers, gums, resins and oleo-resins, medicinal plants and products and forty lantern slides of paddy cultivation, sugar-cane etc., with a projector, to the President of the Botanical Society of Bengal, 35, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta-19, in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Society held in the month of March, 1964. Some exhibits of topical interest were lent to the Bangabasi College, Calcutta, in March, 1964, in connection with the Birthday Centenary of late Smt. Nirod Mohini Bose, wife of late Acharya Girish Chandra Bose, founder of the Bangabasi College. Fifteen exhibits depicting

different aspects of Economic Botany were given to Sri Shikshayatan, 11, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta. Some exhibits of economic plants were lent to the Economic Botany Department of the Calcutta University in connection with their exhibition held in March, 1962. Suitable exhibits were also lent to the Secretary, the Bengal Teacher's Association, Kamla High School, 28, W.C. Banerjee Street, Calcutta-6, in connection with an exhibition organized by the Association. The Industrial Section of the Indian Museum also sent nine coloured plates of Indian plants for display in the exhibition organized by Dr. John M. Howells, Education Department, Museum of Science, Boston, U.S.A. and the exhibits were greatly appreciated by those who visited the exhibition.

The Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, has been delivering lectures to the students of Museology of the Calcutta University for the last few years. He has also been serving as examiner for the examination conducted by the Botany and Museology Departments of the Calcutta University.

Thirteen foreign delegations from U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and other places visited the galleries of the Industrial Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, and all of them were highly impressed by the method of display and demonstrations, and recorded their impressions very favourably.

Fourteen illustrations depicting different beautiful plants of India have been sent to the Ministry for postal stamps.

PUBLICATIONS About twenty-eight research papers were published during the period on various topics pertaining to Botany, more particularly on its useful chemical and taxonomical aspects, besides, many reports and catalogues of the Sectional Library. Translations of the Guide books into Hindi and Bengali were also prepared and published during the period under review. About eleven other scientific projects were undertaken, of which many are nearing completion. These will include a few monographs as well.

The Municipal Museum, Calcutta

GENERAL The Municipal Museum is open to the public from 12 Noon to 6 P.M. on all week days except Sundays and other Corporation holidays. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a

year is approximately 1,50,000.

The Museum is run by the Corporation of Calcutta. It aims at a clean and beautiful city with healthy and

civic conscious citizens. It is equipped with various exhibits such as charts, models, scenes, pictures, dioramas, maps, etc. for imparting visual education on different aspects of health and civic life. The Calcutta Corporation alone bears the burden of all its expenditure without any grant from the Centre.

DISPLAY, ETC. The "Birth of Calcutta" and the Calcutta Corporation's efforts and activities for providing various amenities to the citizens have been depicted through charts and models. Subjects such as civic consciousness, public health, personal hygiene, maternity and child welfare, prevention and control of epidemic diseases, food and nutrition, primary education, etc., are covered by the exhibits displayed in the Museum. There is a gallery of portraits of great men, who lived and worked in Calcutta, to inspire the visitors with great ideas and high ideals. But the Museum is in need of reorganization, with an uptodate and modern set up in its display methods.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES This Museum is a pioneer institution in the city, known for its educational activities. The students from schools and colleges, especially students of the Diploma in Public Health and Bachelor of Teaching Courses, as well as trainees from different training centres visit the Museum and study the exhibits with keen interest.

A Publicity section with two publicity vans is attached to the Museum. The important activities of the Corporation are given due publicity through the publicity vans which are equipped with speech equip-

ment sets, loudspeakers, etc. Short talks are delivered and demonstrations held from these mobile units.

Documentary films shows are also held and publicity is also effected through projection of slides in Cinema houses, display and distribution of hand bills, folders posters, banners, festoons, etc. Printed posters and leaflets are given free to bonafide institutions for display and distribution in their localities. The Museum also participates in important Exhibitions organized in the City by opening suitable stalls. Exhibitions are also held in the Museum premises organized by the Department.

There is a free reading room attached to the Museum in which newspapers and magazines are kept on stands for readers who average more than 30,000 in a year.

There is a Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the Museum. Public lectures, forums and cinema shows are held in the Lecture Hall from time to time, organized by the Department. The Lecture Hall is also available for use of other non-political organization on week days, excepting holidays, for holding their meetings at a rental of Rs. 6 for two hours.

PUBLICATIONS Posters, handbills and folders are printed from time to time. Charts, models, scenes and festoons are prepared by special artists from designs supplied by the Department.

Victoria Memorial Museum, Calcutta

GENERAL The Victoria Memorial Hall accommodates a Museum consisting of exhibits in the shape of paintings, statues, documents, etc. mainly connected with the British Period of Indian History. In recent years it has been expanding on the lines of a National Historical Gallery and the existing collections are being supplemented by portraits and mementoes of the great leaders and cultural savants who had played important roles in the national awakening and cultural development of the Country in the last few centuries.

The Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during the summer term, from 1st March to 31st October, and from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. during the winter term, from 1st November to 28th February, with admission into

the Museum closing half an hour before the closing time. An entrance fee of 25 paise per head for adults and 12 paise per head for children below the age of 7 years is charged on all days, except Mondays when the Museum is fully closed, and on Fridays when the fee charged is double, i.e., 50 paise per head for adults and 25 paise per head for children below the age of 7 years. During the period under review there has been an average of about 3,49,105 visitors annually to the Museum. The imposing building with its spacious grounds and many galleries containing items of historical and artistic interest attracts a large number of visitors from all classes and ranks.

A portion of the Memorial Building was thoroughly repaired and renovated. The pathways in the

northern half of the Memorial Garden were reconstructed with tar macadam top for the benefit of the thousands of visitors frequenting the garden. The roofs of the building, which were leaking in several places, were repaired. All these works were carried out with the financial assistance of the Government of India.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Eighteen coloured photographs of the tour in India of Queen Elizabeth II of England were acquired. They were presented by Her Majesty the Queen of England.

DISPLAY, ETC. Old labels are being replaced by

fresh and attractive ones.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Organized parties of students from various educational institutions were given special guidance during their visits to the galleries. Facilities were also offered to bonafide research students for carrying on advanced studies on historical themes.

PUBLICATIONS The revision of the Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibits, now out of print, has been taken up with a view to bringing out a revised edition of the publication.

Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta

GENERAL The Museum is open to visitors from Tuesdays to Sundays between 12 Noon and 7 P.M. An entrance fee of 25 paise per head has been introduced on Sundays only with effect from 2nd February, 1964. Admission is free on all other days. The number of visitors was 1,22,000 during 1961;—1,42,000 during 1962; and 2,16,307 during 1963.

Additions, alternations and renovation work of the museum building, including sanitary and electrical installations were completed in 1962. A storage shed for models and extensions to the workshop were also constructed in 1962. A three-storeyed building to be used as Workshop Store, Caretaker's Flat and Chowkidar's quarters was constructed in 1963. An air-conditioned auditorium and Conference Room were also constructed in 1963.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Museum opened initially with the following galleries: (a) Metallurgy of Iron and Steel and Copper; (b) Petroleum; (c) Electricity; (d) Nuclear Physics; (e) Electronics; (f) Television; and (g) Optics and Miscellaneous.

Subsequently, the following new galleries were added and some of the older galleries reorganized.

MOTIVE POWER The Gallery on "Motive Power" was added on August, 16, 1961. This Section mainly deals with the motive power obtained from steam, oil, gas, water and atomic pile. The gradual evolution of steam power from 250 B.C. to the present day are shown, step by step. There are exhibits on

steam oil and gas engines, boilers, hydro-electric power plants, turbines etc.

TELEVISION AND ELECTRONICS The galleries on Television and Electronics were merged and reconstituted and were opened to the public on 2nd May, 1962. One of the most popular exhibits in this gallery is the Television Studio, still a novelty in India, where visitors irrespective of age take enthusiastic part as viewers as well as performers. Of the many working models some portray how the introduction of electronic devices save labour and increase efficiency in industries. The gallery also depicts the development of electronic valves by means of a series of animated models showing the movement of electrons inside a Vacuum tube. Besides these, the gallery exhibits moisture meter, Complexion meter, etc.

POPULAR SCIENCE Another gallery on "Popular Science" depicting in a popular manner the applications of electronics, optics, machines, electricity, sound, etc., has been added to the Museum on July 11, 1962. The gallery on "Optics and Miscellaneous" was thereafter dismantled.

COMMUNICATION A new gallery on "Communication" and a "Temporary Postal Exhibition" in the Museum were inaugurated by Prof. Humayun Kabir, formerly Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, on March 16, 1963. This popular gallery traces the evolution of the telephone, telegraph and postal systems with the help of interesting models and exhibits. Different types of antique

telephones, inkers, polarised relays and railway signal units have been displayed in the gallery. Among the exhibits prepared departmentally, an animated display in schematic form showing how a subscriber in Calcutta can be connected with one in Delhi through the telephone exchange, attracts a large number of visitors every day.

The present galleries of the Museum are: Metallurgy of Iron and Steel and Copper, Petroleum, Electricity, Nuclear Physics, Popular Science, Television and Electronics, Motive Power and Communications.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Regular scientific and technical film shows are arranged in this Museum four times a week; two of these shows are exclusively reserved for students. Arrangements have been made for viewing heavenly bodies, through an astronomical telescope from time to time. Biological, Botanical and other interesting slides are demonstrated to students on request. Television demonstration is arranged for the visitors twice daily at scheduled hours.

In each gallery, Guide lectures are provided to guide the visitors and conduct demonstrations, on request. Organized groups of students and scholars are taken on conducted tours round the galleries on prior appointment.

"Early and Modern Communications System" was the theme of a "Postal Exhibition" held in the museum from March 16 to April 7, 1963. A large variety of postage stamps and early covers with handstruck stamps of pre-stamp era were exhibited with suitable self-explanatory write-ups. Special printed First Day Covers were sold to the public during the exhibition period. The old system of "Pigeongram" was resurrected for the day by the Minister releasing some pigeons carrying messages to a distant place in Calcutta.

The following popular lectures were organized by the Museum during the period under review:

1. "The Scientific Revolution of the 20th Century", By Prof. H. Lipson, F.R.S., Professor of Physics at Manchester College of Science and Technology.
2. "Amateur Telescope Making" by Shri Kamallesh Ray, Deputy Director, National Register Unit, C.S.I.R.
3. "Air Field Lighting" with lantern slides, by Sri V. Ramrutham of Messers. Phillips India Ltd.
4. "Jet Propulsion" by A. K. Kundu, B.M.E., of Messers. Short Brothers, U.K.
5. "Some Aspects of Frame proof Lighting", by Shri V. G. Arratoon of General Electric Company of India (Private) Ltd.
6. "Iodine Cycle Lamps", by Shri K. K. Rohatgi of Messers. Pradip Lamp Works.
7. "Architecture and Illumination" by Shri S. Bhattacharjee, B. Arch. (Cal.), M. Arch. (Lond.).
8. "Communication via the Moon", by Dr. R. Griffiths, visiting Professor of Electronics at the Institute of Radio-Physics, Calcutta.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the period under review:

1. An illustrated brochure describing the new gallery on "Communication" (March, 1963).
2. An illustrated brochure on the "Mining Gallery" published during the inauguration of the gallery on June 27, 1964, and
3. A priced Guide Book to the Museum for sale to the public (June, 1964).

Government Industrial and Commercial Museum, Calcutta

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on week days and from 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. on Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and other Gazetted holidays. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is 12,000 on an average.

The Government Industrial and Commercial Museum, West Bengal, is housed in a Government Building in the city of Calcutta. No extension to the museum building was constructed during the period under review and no grants were received from the Central Government.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following three major acquisitions were made during the period under review:

- (1) A gold tissue saree, a bridal garment made of pure gold yarns about three centuries old. It was owned by a Zamindar family before it was acquired by the Museum.
- (2) A decorative Baluchar Saree from Murshidabad about 80 years old.
- (3) A show-case containing miniature models of different industrial products of different manufacturing units of West Bengal. This gives a comprehensive idea of the development of the Small-scale and Cottage industries of West Bengal. The model has been donated by Sree Binoy Bhusan De, 1, Guruprasad Roy Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta-5. This model was thrown open by Late Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal.

DISPLAY, ETC. During the period under review, some improvements in labelling were effected.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES There is a moving Exhibition Section attached to the Government Industrial and Commercial Museum, which is an organisation for mass adult education with particular emphasis on Cottage and Small-scale Industries of West Bengal. It acquaints the public, particularly in the rural areas, with the progress of industrial activities in the State, through exhibitions, lectures, film shows, etc. It creates an interest among the public for industrial pursuits through an audio-visual unit attached to the section. It also helps to put the consumers in touch with the manufacturers to enable them to get a general idea of the welfare and developmental work that is being done by the Government. In this connection, Industrial films are being screened, showing up-to-date methods of manufacturing processes which may attract the attention of the interested public.

The Pathology Museum of the R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta

GENERAL The Museum is a departmental Museum attached to the R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta. It is open from 11.45 A.M. to 4 P.M., except on Sundays and other holidays. No entrance fee is charged. The visitors include a number of foreign scholars as well as a number of Indian students—both undergraduate and post-graduate from different colleges and Universities. The average number of visitors in a year is about 7,500.

Repairs to the Museum building are done twice a year. No grants have been received from the Centre for building extension.

DISPLAY, ETC. The display of the specimens has been so designed as to present a composite picture of the various diseases. Thus all the different affections

in the different organs in the case of one particular disease have been arranged in the order of their classification, etiology, morbid anatomy, morbid histology and pathogenesis of that particular pathological condition. The mounted wet preparations are supplemented by pictures photographs, drawings etc., to give a visual representation of the subject in order to convey a vivid impression of the disease in its entirety, as given in the text book. The Museum also includes exhibits on Palaeopathology, History of Medicine, Medicine proper, Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Regular lectures and demonstrations for undergraduate and post-graduate students are held throughout the year.

Museum of the Medical College, Calcutta University, Calcutta

GENERAL The Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on week days except Saturdays. The Museum is closed on Sundays and other holidays. No entrance fee is charged. The visitors include students of the Calcutta Medical College as well as both undergraduate and post-graduate students from different

Medical colleges of West Bengal who visit the Museum for study throughout the year. Distinguished medical men from India and abroad frequently visit the Museum. The exact numbers of visitors are not recorded. No grants have been received from the Government of India.

DISPLAY, ETC. Bottled specimens are kept in glass cases and arranged anatomically system-wise, labelled and noting the reference number of the Catalogue in the labels. New sets of Catalogues were prepared in 1963.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES An exhibition of

interesting specimens was organized in connection with the Surgical Association Conference held in December, 1963 at the Medical College, Calcutta. Lectures and demonstrations are regularly arranged for undergraduate and post-graduate medical students.

PUBLICATIONS Two papers were published in 1962.

Museum of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors has not been recorded, for want of adequate whole-time staff.

The Museum is now under improvement and renovation. The scheme for the museum renovation includes erection of new show-cases for display of exhibits, erection of new stands for display of paintings and manuscripts, construction of a Key Gallery for general display and general lighting of the gallery.

No acquisition could be made for want of funds.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Monthly lectures on different topics are held at the Parishad. A special exhibition on Acharya Ramendra Sundar Trivedi was organized in August, 1964.

PUBLICATIONS There have been no publications on the Museum. The Parishad has, however, brought out several publications, e.g., Raineswar Rachanabali (in Press), Bharater Gram jiban, Nabin Chandra Sen's Works, etc.

Museum of the Bengal Bratachari Society, Calcutta

GENERAL The Museum is open to the public from 11.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. An entrance fee of 10 paise per head is being charged with effect from 1st March, 1963. The average number of visitors in a year is approximately 1,953.

With the grants received from the Centre during the period under reference, the following additions were effected to the Museum: the open verandah around the inside Hall was converted into galleries and storage rooms for the Museum objects and an

Office room was also set up in the eastern verandah of the building. A boundary wall was constructed along the northern, western and southern sides. Several wall show-cases, centre show-cases, steel almirahs and other furniture were also purchased and installed.

DISPLAY, ETC. There was practically no proper display or labelling of the Museum objects before August, 1962. The present curator took over charge of the Museum in August, 1962, and since then the display of the objects with proper labels is being done on scientific lines.

Serampore College Museum, Serampore

GENERAL The Museum is not open to the public in general, but is opened for visitors to the college whenever they come, except on Sundays. No entrance fee is charged. During the year 1963, the number of visitors was approximately 320. No constructional extensions or repairs were carried out during the period under review.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The most outstanding acquisitions made during the period under report is a Flint spearhead from the Danish Stone-Age, presented by H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Denmark during her visit to Serampore in 1963.

DISPLAY, ETC. The Pulpit used by William

Carey was very carefully restored. The money for this work was made available by the sale of an old duplicate portrait of Joshua Marshman.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The following three special book exhibitions of rare volumes from the Carey Library were held during the period under report:

- (1) A display of books published by or associated with William Carey was arranged in the Rabindra Bhavan, Serampore, at the invitation of the Municipality, on the occasion of the bi-centenary of William Carey's birth, 1961.
- (2) In October, 1962, a special exhibition of early "Indian Imprints" was arranged by Miss Katherine S. Diehl, to illustrate the resources of the Carey Library in this field.
- (3) A special exhibition of early Bible Translations in many of the languages of India and neighbouring countries was arranged for the meeting of the Senate of Serampore College (University) in January, 1964.

PUBLICATIONS During the period under review, the following publications connected with the

Carey Library have appeared:

1. "Early Indian Imprints": An Exhibition from the William Carey Historical Library of Serampore, by Katherine S. Diehl, with the assistance of H. K. Sirkar (Published by the Senate of the Serampore College, under a grant from the Lilly Endowment Inc. Indianapolis, U.S.A.).
2. A much larger volume on the same subject as the above, also by Katherine S. Diehl, was published by the Scarecrow Press, U.S.A. during the year 1964.
3. Microfilms were prepared of the following:
 - (i) Bibliography of Indian Imprints upto 1850, in two sections: (a) General. (b) Bibles.
 - (ii) Title pages and specimen pages of exhibits Catalogued for the Exhibition of Early Indian Imprints in 1962, and
 - (iii) Tales of Four Dervishes, by Mir Anman of Delhi.

Of these microfilms, only the first is for sale, and may be obtained by application to the Librarian, Carey Library, Serampore College.

Museum of the Rabindra-Sadana, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan

GENERAL The Museum is open between 6.30 A.M. and 11.30 A.M. and between 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. from July to April, and between 6.30 A.M. and 11.30 A.M. during May and June. The timings are slightly variable during summer and winter. No entrance fee is charged. The number of visitors in a year is approximately 30,000.

The Museum is maintained by the Visva-Bharati University principally out of grants received through the University Grants Commission. Improvements are effected from time to time as and when the need arises and the expenses for these are met by the University accordingly.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Among the most notable acquisitions made during the period under review, mention may be made of the collection of

original paintings by Rabindranath Tagore, Abanindranath Tagore, Ganganendranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose and Rathindranath Tagore, including artistic handicrafts of Rathindranath, donated by Srimati Pratima Tagore.

DISPLAY, ETC. Many improvements have been recently effected in the display arrangements of the Museum and many more are in the offing. Labelling has also been rationalized.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES This Museum, being an integral part of the Visva-Bharati University, organizes special exhibitions frequently throughout the year, highlighting particular phases of the life and work of Rabindranath Tagore. The Museum functions under the larger set-up of the Rabindra-Bhavana of the Visva Bharati and provides facilities for higher studies and research work in Tagoreana.

Natural History Museum, Darjeeling

GENERAL The working hours of the Museum is from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. from October 1st to November 15th, and April 1st to June 15th, and during the rest of the year from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. The Museum remains closed on Mondays (full day) and for a half day on Saturdays. An entrance fee of 10 paise per head is charged on all days except Saturday, when admission is free. The number of visitors in a year is approximately 20,000.

The scheme for the improvement of the Museum was started some time during 1957, but owing to lack of funds no substantial improvements could be effected. The new extension of the building has been constructed with the aid of Grants received both from the Central Government and from the Government of West Bengal. A grant of Rs. 30,000 has so far been received from the Central Government, but this is quite inadequate to meet the actual needs of the museum. More funds are needed for the further construction of the remaining portion of the new extension to be completed.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS Due to the absence of a full time Curator since October 1960, till the appointment of Sri S. Chaudhuri, former Assistant Director (Science) Balbhavan and National Children's Museum, New Delhi, in September, 1963, no collection was made during the major part of the years under report. After the month of September, 1963, the following acquisitions were made and added to the collection:

1. Four Crimson Horned Pheasants (*Tragopan Satyra*).
2. One Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*).
3. One Cobra (*Naja naja*) and
4. One skin of python (*Python molurus*).

DISPLAY, ETC. In the absence of a full time

curator, no remarkable improvements could be made in display during the greater part of the years under report. However, the routine work in connection with the care, maintenance and restoration of the specimens was continued. The skins of mammals and birds were brushed and provided with fresh Naphthalene flakes. The stuffed specimens were fumigated.

All insect cabinet drawers were cleaned and provided with fresh creosote and cotton plugs soaked in Lysol and camphor solution. All the specimen jars of snakes, amphibians, etc., were thoroughly cleaned and replenished with freshly prepared preservative solution. All horns, frontlets and game heads were thoroughly cleaned, varnished and renovated. The plaster casts of the Himalayan Bull frogs, Python, Cobra and other snakes were also thoroughly varnished and renovated. Some of the damaged specimens in the Museum were replaced and minor repairs were attended to for several label frames. The study collection of Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, and Insects and other Invertebrates was properly preserved and maintained.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES The Children's Museum Services scheme under the name of the Nature Education Scheme, which has been receiving financial aid from the Government of West Bengal, was continued in the Museum. Lectures on different topics on Natural History were delivered to batches of selected students from different schools.

PUBLICATIONS The preparation of a Catalogue of the study collections, which was taken up earlier, was continued during the years under review. Owing to the absence of a full time Curator, the Journals could not be published regularly. Volume 32, No. 1 of the Journal was published during September, 1963, and the next issue of the Journal, which is in the Press, is expected to be released shortly.

Museum of the Hamilton High School, Tamluk (Midnapore)

GENERAL This is a School Museum attached to the Hamilton High School (Higher Secondary Multi-purpose), Tamluk, in the Midnapore District of West Bengal. The Museum is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

No entrance fee is charged. Approximately 50 visitors, specially students of Colleges and Universities visit the Museum in a year.

MAJOR ACQUISITIONS The following were the

major acquisitions made by the Museum during the period under review:

- (1) Uninscribed cast coins of 3rd to 2nd Century B.C.
- (2) Fossilized trunk of a tree, and
- (3) Stone images (2' x 1') of deities of ancient India.

DISPLAY, ETC. Tamluk in the District of Midnapore, West Bengal, was once a famous sea or river port

in ancient times. Materials have been collected locally from time to time and preserved and exhibited in this School Museum. There is only a single large glass-case full of exhibits. However, the Museum could not be developed on an extensive scale. The materials found in the locality prove that Tamluk was the seat of ancient Tamralipta.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES Demonstrations are arranged occasionally for the benefit of the visitors.



Mundathaya Daiva (Cult. Deity), S. Kanara—16th Cent.
(Shree Manthibai Museum, Manglore)

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