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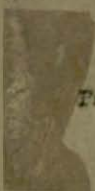
1942-43

Report  
ON THE  
Working of the Central Museum  
Lahore

*For the year 1942-43*

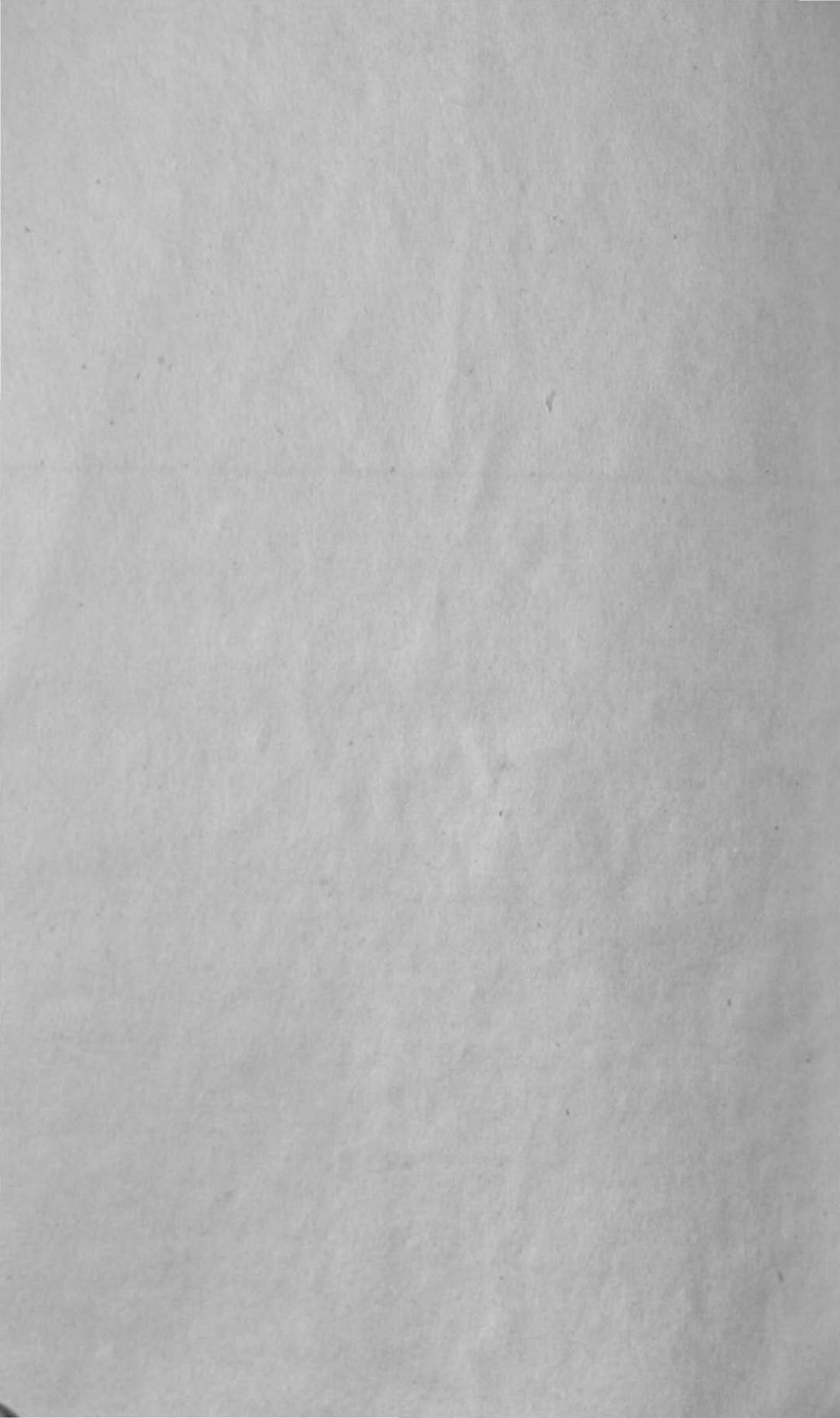


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FROM

W. H. F. ARMSTRONG, Esq., C.I.E., M.A.,  
Secretary to Government, Punjab,  
Education Department.

TO

THE CURATOR,  
CENTRAL MUSEUM, LAHORE.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Governor of the Panjab to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 911/I-1, dated the 11th May 1943, with which has been submitted the report on the working of the Central Museum, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1943, and to convey the following comments thereon:—

*Visitors*—The total number of visitors during the year under review has gone down by 2,289 to 2,51,702 and the average daily attendance from 698 to 691. The number of lady visitors on the Zenana day has also decreased by 1,545 to 5,758. This decline is perhaps due to some extent to the fact that a number of ladies prefer now to visit the Museum in the company of their men relatives. It is satisfactory to note that the number of students who visit Museum for the purpose of study and research has increased from 1,045 to 1,170; this figure was as high as 2,959 in 1940-41. It is hoped that the University and College students will evince greater interest in the historical exhibits displayed in the Museum. It is pleasing also to note that since October 1942, the girl students of the University Art Class have been visiting the Museum regularly once a week to study and copy the paintings in the Picture Gallery. This innovation will be watched with interest.

*Lantern Lectures*—Sixteen lectures on Art, Archæology, Architecture, Numismatics, etc., were arranged during the winter months of the year. Only two of these could not be delivered owing to unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances.

*Work done*—The Curator undertook and completed during the year the work of checking the contents of the Museum in all its sections. This stock-taking, as the report indicates, does not appear ever to have been done since the establishment of the Museum. This discloses a very deplorable state of affairs. It is suggested that suitable action should forthwith be taken on all the suggestions in the Curator's report and that the section registers and other records should be maintained properly and checked periodically. Besides this very important and useful work, a large number of Gandhara sculptures were provided with descriptive labels and many specimens of calligraphy were suitably exhibited. The exhibits of the Pre-historic gallery have also been put on view in show cases. A new section register for coins has been started and a large number of unassigned coins stored in the Museum have been examined, classified and recorded in this register.

*Acquisitions*—Thirty-five specimens of calligraphy possessing considerable historical interest were acquired by purchase. Nine books have been added to the Museum Library. The Punjab Government are grateful to the Governments of Bombay, U. P., and Bihar for their gifts of coins.

*Sales of Guides, Coins, etc.*—A number of photographs of the various exhibits, a few copies of some publications and some sets of picture post-cards were sold to the general public. Twenty coins of gold, silver and copper were sold to the public and 232 gold, 49 silver, and 464 copper coins were sent to the Mint for melting.

*Finance*—The total expenditure to Government on the maintenance of the Museum rose by Rs. 8,650 to Rs. 25,320 owing mainly to the appointment of a whole-time Curator. The total income credited to Government from the various heads of income has almost been doubled from Rs. 7,042 to Rs. 13,765.

*Curator*—K. B. Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E., held charge of the Museum throughout the year under review and Government take pleasure in appreciating the useful and important work he has been able to do in re-arranging the Museum and in checking its contents.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. F. ARMSTRONG,

Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Education Department.

## Report on the Working of the Central Museum, Lahore for the year 1942-43

HAVING taken over the office of Curator on the 28th March 1942, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E., held the charge of the Central Museum, Lahore, throughout the year under report.

2. In compliance with a resolution passed by the Museum Development Committee in their meeting held on 24th March 1941, the new Curator undertook the task of checking all the contents of the Museum immediately on his assuming charge of his duties, and did it by Sections noted below :—

- Stock-taking
- (i) Numismatic Section containing coins and medals.
  - (ii) Art Section containing paintings and specimens of calligraphy.
  - (iii) Manuscripts.
  - (iv) Gandhara sculptures.
  - (v) Gallery of Indian antiquities, containing Bramanic and Jain sculptures, bronze and terracotta objects, seals, beads and gems.
  - (vi) Inscriptions.
  - (vii) Gallery of Central Asian and further Indian objects.
  - (viii) Gallery of Islamic Arts and Crafts in India.
  - (ix) Textile Section occupying the southern portion of the Gallery of the Applied Arts and Crafts.
  - (x) (a) Pottery and glass objects, (b) ivory, lacquer, wood, leather and stone objects, (c) metal objects, and (d) musical instruments, occupying the northern portion of the gallery of the Applied Arts and Crafts, and (e) jewellery placed in the Coin Room.
  - (xi) Prehistoric gallery.
  - (xii) Arms and Armours.
  - (xiii) Models.
  - (xiv) Industrial, Agricultural and Forest Sections.
  - (xv) Miscellaneous antiquities and other objects lying in the godowns.

A detailed report on each of the sections was drawn up and the observations made therein were summed up in a consolidated report, which was laid before the Museum Development Committee for their approval on the 25th March 1943. The observations are briefly noticed below :—

(a) *Existing records*—It was discovered that the Museum records were never maintained systematically, and the renewal of the arrangement of the galleries from time to time made the matter worse, disturbing the order in which the exhibits were recorded in the Section Registers and rendering the latter obsolete. The records consist of an Accession or an Addition Register and eleven Section Registers. The addition register was opened in 1867 soon after the Museum was established, but it was not maintained properly and consequently offered little help in checking. The stock-taking was therefore carried out with the Section Registers, six of which were prepared in the year 1899 to 1922, and the remaining five in the years 1932 and 1933. The last five registers are the reproduction of the previous Section Registers, and they were opened on account of the re-arrangement of the exhibits executed in those years.

(b) *Checking*—As required, all the contents of the Museum—exhibits in the galleries, discards stored in the cupboards and godowns and unexhibited



objects in stock—were checked with the Section Registers and the printed lists and catalogues of the coins. It was noticed that some of the objects recorded in the Section Registers, etc., were missing, while there was a large number of extra ones which were not entered in any of the registers. This was particularly the case with coins and Gandhara sculptures, whose huge collections included a large number of duplicates and discarded pieces. The discrepancies—shortage of recorded objects and excess of extra ones—may be attributed to want of identification. It is to be noted that the Section Registers have been made complete. The missing objects have been noted therein as such, the extra ones entered and the double entries sorted out.

(c) *Compilation of Record*—The existing Section Registers represent the arrangement of exhibits in the show cases and the galleries, as it was at the time when they were prepared. That arrangement was disturbed long ago, with the result that some of the exhibits were transferred from one show case and gallery to another and a large number of them were discarded and stored pell-mell in the cupboards and godowns\*. These registers have therefore become obsolete and it is necessary that they should be replaced by new Section Registers, with which the physical verification may be conveniently done.

(d) *Discarded objects*—Heaps of discarded objects, the accumulation of years, are lying in the Museum, stored indiscriminately in cupboards and godowns. They are deteriorating and impose unnecessarily a responsibility on the Museum staff of accounting for them. It is desirable that measures should be adopted to dispose them of, and a detailed list of them should be prepared.

(e) *Removal of Congestion*—Some of the Sections are overcrowded with several specimens of the same class of objects, with the result that the exhibits are not suitably displayed in the showcases and fail to serve the educational purpose. To avoid congestion it is desirable that the best pieces, representing the various classes of objects, should be selected for display and the others be discarded and disposed of.

(f) *Re-establishment of Epigraphical Section*—Formerly the inscriptions in the Lahore Museum were arranged in the gallery, which is now utilized to accommodate the pre-historic antiquities, and the inscriptions have been stored in godowns. The importance of epigraphs needs no comment, and it is recommended that an Epigraphical Gallery should be re-established as early as possible.

3. A meeting of the Museum Development Committee was held on 25th of March 1943, in which the following matters were discussed:—

Museum Development  
Committee.

(i) The report of the Curator on the checking of the contents of the Museum was adopted, and the suggestions made therein were approved as noted below:—

(a) That the missing objects might be treated as unidentified against a large number of extras.

\*1,743 discarded Gandhara sculptures are stored in cupboards and godowns against exhibited in the gallery; similarly 779 paintings are exhibited while 998 are lying discarded in the godowns and 252 are kept in stock awaiting exhibition.

(b) That a new Section Register of each of the sections should be prepared according to the present arrangement of exhibits in the respective galleries.

(c) That a descriptive list of discarded objects of each of the sections should be prepared in order to take action for the disposal of them.

(d) That an Epigraphical Section should be re-established temporarily in the New Picture Gallery, and all the inscriptions be displayed.

(e) That the worn out objects and the duplicate specimens should be weeded out to avoid congestion.

(vi) It was pointed out by the Curator that the Central Museum, Lahore, was extremely poor in the objects representing the Muslim culture and civilization in India, and that the name "Islamic Arts and Crafts in India" assigned to the gallery recently established was misleading. He further recommended the acquisition of such Muslim antiquities as specimens of calligraphy and official documents, like Farmans, Nishans, Sanads, Paryanas, Letters-patents, etc. The Committee decided that the Islamic Gallery should continue to remain in the Museum, but as it embraces the period from 17th century to the present day, its scope might be modified. The Curator was asked to submit a report on that gallery, which he has done, and an action on that report will be taken in due course.

(vii) The Curator suggested that in accordance with the practice followed by most of the Provincial Museums in India, the staff in the Central Museum, Lahore, might also be allowed a weekly holiday, preferably on Sunday, when the Museum opens for half the day only. He added that due to free admission and also to the observance of holiday on Sunday by the local shopkeepers, there was always a great rush of aimless visitors on that day, causing great inconvenience to visitors themselves and a considerable difficulty to the Museum staff in maintaining discipline and preserving exhibits from damage. The Committee agreed to the principle that the Museum staff should be allowed a weekly holiday and decided that the matter should be referred to Government for orders.

4. The total number of visitors during the year was 251,742 as compared with 254,031 in the previous year. The figure shows a decrease of 2,289, but there was an increase of

Visitors.  
Rs. 1,107-4-0 in the income from sale of admission tickets at anna 1 per head on week days (income in the year 1941-42 Rs. 5,445 while during the year under report Rs. 6,552-4-0). On the Students' Day also, when students are admitted free and annas 4 per head is charged from other visitors, there was an increase of Rs. 647-8-0 (income during the year 1941-42 Rs. 930 while during the year under report Rs. 1,577-8-0). As far as the sale of the tickets is concerned, there has been an increase of 20,306 visitors during the year under review. However, as the figures on record indicate, the daily average attendance was 691 as against 698 in the previous year. The following are the figures for the last five years :—

1938-39	..	..	..	271,669
1939-40	..	..	..	276,586
1940-41	..	..	..	247,333
1941-42	..	..	..	254,031
1942-43	..	..	..	251,742

The highest attendance recorded during the year was 3,508 on Sunday the 7th March 1943. The Museum remained closed on the 25th December 1942 on account of Christmas Day.

5. The total number of lady visitors on the Zenana days was 5,758 against 7,303 of the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 1,545. The first Monday of every month is reserved for ladies, when admission is free and arrangement is made for *Purdah* and lady attendants. The concession is duly advertised in local papers, but it is noticed that the number of lady visitors on Zenana days has been constantly falling. This is apparently due to the abolition of *Purdah*, particularly among the educated ladies, who prefer to visit the Museum in company of their men-relatives.

The number of visitors on Zenana days during the last five years is given below :—

1938-39	..	..	..	6,518
1939-40	..	..	..	5,079
1940-41	..	..	..	8,187
1941-42	..	..	..	7,303
1942-43	..	..	..	5,758

6. The number of student visitors to the Museum for the purposes of study and research during the year was 1,170 against 1,045 in the previous year. Wednesdays are reserved for students, when no admission is charged from them, and the Curator or his assistants show them round the galleries, if requested. This was communicated to all the principals of the local colleges, as well as advertised in the "Punjab Educational Journal," Lahore, but it is regretted that the offer met with a very poor response.

The following are the numbers of students, who visited the Museum during the last three years :—

1940-41	..	..	..	2,959
1941-42	..	..	..	1,045
1942-43	..	..	..	1,170

7. The groups of students who visited the Museum and asked for guidance were conducted round the galleries. The Curator delivered a special lecture to a group of History students from the Government College, Lahore, on the coins of the Indian Muslim rulers treasured in the Museum, and explained the importance of numismatic researches for the study of Indian History. The collections of Greek, Mughal and Durrani coins in the Museum have been catalogued, and it is desirable that other coins also, particularly those of the Sultans of Delhi should receive the same treatment. Another special lecture was given by Malik Shams, B.A., to a group of the 4th Year History students of the D. A.-V. College, Lahore, on "the Buddhist Iconography of Gandhara" with reference to the sculptures in the Museum. Many scholars and distinguished personages visited the Museum, and they were shown round the galleries by the Curator, who also supplied information on the subject of Art, Archaeology and History.

Malik Shams, B.A., rendered valuable help in guiding the batches of students and other visitors through the galleries.

The Curator was deputed by the Punjab Government to show the members of the Chinese Mission the monuments of archaeological and his-



torical interest in Lahore. In compliance with the request of several other persons, he accompanied them to the important buildings of the town and explained the artistic and architectural features of them.

8. The Curator invited the Punjab University to avail of the Museum for educational purposes. The Vice-Chancellor appreciated the idea of establishing co-operation between the University and the Museum for the benefit of students. In pursuance of the scheme the girl students of the University Art Class visited the Museum once a week to study and copy the paintings of the Picture Gallery with effect from the month of October 1942, and every facility with regard to *Purdah*, accommodation, etc., was provided to them. One of the University research scholars in History was deputed by Professor J. F. Bruce to study the Persian manuscript "*Qawa'id-i-Sipah*" Manual of Military Training during the Sikh Reign, and was accorded assistance by the Curator in his research.

9. In accordance with the resolution passed last year by the Lantern Lecture Committee and the emphasis laid by the Punjab Government in their reviews on the reports of the previous years, the Curator tried to arrange lectures on the subjects of Art, Archaeology, Architecture, Numismatics, etc., and the following programme indicates that he succeeded to a great extent in his attempt :—

Date	Lecturer	Subject
18th Nov. 1942	Mr. Satya Vrata, M.A.	Educational Films.
25th ,, 1942	Lala Ram Chand, Manchanda, B.A., LL.B.	The Romance of Shivaliks as represented in the Dun Valley.
2nd Dec. 1942	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E.	Development of Indo- Muslim Architecture.
9th ,, 1942	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
16th ,, 1942	Fatma Begum, Munshi Fazal (for ladies and school girls).	Islamic world.
6th Jan. 1943	Mrs. Tasadduq Hussain .. (for ladies and school girls).	Women of to-day.
13th ,, 1943	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Shafi, M.A.	The Origin and Develop- ment of Arabic Script.
20th ,, 1943	Ditto ditto ..	The Origin and Develop- ment of Persian Script.
27th ,, 1943	Dr. Raghuvira, M.A., Ph.D.	Indian Architecture.
3rd Feb. 1943	Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lal, B.A., B.T.	Caucasus Mountain and Trans-Caucasia.
10th ,, 1943	Hamida Khatoon .. (for ladies and school girls).	Nur Jahan and her ruined tomb.
17th ,, 1943	Malik Shams, B.A.	Rajput Painting in the Lahore Museum. (Kangra and Basohli Schools).

Date	Lecturer	Subject
24th Feb. 1943	Mr. V. S. Suri, M.A.	Damascening on Koftgari and Bidri work.
3rd Mar. 1943	Mr. S. G. Khaliq, M.A.	Indian Muslim Coins.
10th ,, 1943	Mr. Abdul Basit, M.A.	A few important Muslim monuments of Lahore.
17th ,, 1943	Prof. Ilmud-Din Salik	Lahore in the days of Shahjahan.

Two of the lectures one by Dr. Raghuvira and the other by Miss Hamida Khatoon could not be delivered. The former expressed his inability to avail of the date fixed for his discourse. The Zenana lecture by Miss Hamida Khatoon had to be cancelled, since the Lecture Hall, having been utilized for an Industrial Exhibition, was not available on the date assigned for it.

10. The chief work executed during the year under review was the stock-taking, which had never been done since the establishment of the Museum. A large number of Gandhara sculptures were provided with descriptive labels, while the *Waslis* or the specimens of calligraphy acquired during the year were displayed on a newly constructed revolving show case, and each *Washi* was furnished with a label. The work of constructing the show cases in the Pre-historic Gallery was completed, and the exhibits of that section were put on view. A large number of unassigned coins stored in the Museum were examined, and such of them as had not entirely defaced were classified and recorded in the Section Registers now opened for coins.

11. (a) Thirty-five *Waslis* or specimens of calligraphy were acquired during the year under review (*vide* Appendix "B"). The Museum is extremely poor in the antiquities of this nature and acquisitions have made a valuable addition. Apart from their artistic value the *Waslis* possess a considerable historical interest. Calligraphy was a favourite art of Muslims, cultivated among them from a very early period. It played a very prominent part in the field of decoration. During the Mughal rule the art attained the highest development in the country. The patronage of the Mughal Emperors induced many Persian calligraphists to immigrate to India, and under the influence of their foreign masters, Indians, were also not slow to make themselves accomplished in it. Many calligraphists are known to have been attached to the Mughal Courts, and it is desirable that specimens of the writing of all the famous scribes may be acquired to make the collection as representative as possible.

(b) Thirty-four silver and four copper coins detailed in the appendix "C" were presented to the Museum by the following :—

Donor	Silver	Copper	Total
The Government of United Provinces	1	..	1
The Government of Bombay	1	..	1
The Government of Behar	..	2	2
The Government of Punjab	32	..	32
Major-General H. L. Houghton	..	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>

12. (a) The Honorary Numismatist to the Government of the Punjab for Muslim coins (Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E.), reported as follows :—

Treasure Trove.

“Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E., was re-appointed in August 1942 as Honorary Numismatist to Government, Punjab, for the examination of Muslim coins of antiquarian interest in place of Maulvi Shams-ud-Din Ahmad, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, who resigned the office.

The two hoards, one containing 163 and the other 119 silver rupees, discovered at the villages Sial, District Sialkot, and Sirsa, District Hissar, respectively during the year 1940-41 and referred to in the report for that year, were distributed (*vide* Appendix “D”).

(b) The following is the report received from the Honorary Numismatist to the Government of the Punjab for Hindu and Buddhist coins (Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit) :—

“No treasure trove coins (Hindu and Buddhist) were discovered in the Punjab during the year 1942-43. The four gold coins found in District Sheikhpura referred to in the last year's report were acquired during the year.”

13. There was no complaint against the conduct of the public. The enormous rush of visitors on Sundays, however, continued to cause inconvenience to visitors in as much as during the hot weather a lady visitor became unconscious on account of congestion and consequent rise of temperature inside the Museum building.

Conduct of the public.

14. No special repairs or alterations were made in the building during the year.

Building.

15. The following books were purchased for the Museum Library during the year :—

Library.

1. The Concise Oxford Dictionary.
  2. Index to the Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of India for 1919—29 and Part I for 1902—18.
  3. Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India No. 45—Bibliography of Indo-Muslim History excluding Provincial Monarchies.
  4. Memoir of the Archæological Survey of India No. 58—Rajagriha in Ancient Literature.
  5. Memoir of the Archæological Survey of India No. 53—Biruni's Picture of the World.
  6. Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu) by Percy Brown.
  7. Literary History of Persia, Parts I—IV by E. G. Brown.
  8. Alberuni's India by Edward C. Sachan.
  9. History of Jehangir by Beni Prasad.
16. Fifteen photographs of various exhibits were supplied on payment to the public. Fifty-three copies of “Buddha Story in Stone” in English, twenty-nine copies of the same publication in Urdu, six copies of the Catalogue of Paintings and forty-nine sets of Picture Postcards were sold to visitors during the year. Three copies of Slides List were sold and twenty-eight issued *gratis* to various public institutions in the Province.

Sale of photographs, Guides, Surplus coins, etc.

Nine gold, three silver and eight copper coins were sold to the public during the year under review, while two hundred and thirty-two gold, forty-nine silver and four hundred and sixty-four copper coins were sent to the Mint Master for melting.

17. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 24,617-6-11. The original grant was Rs. 21,030, but Finance. it was modified and raised to Rs. 25,320 as against Rs. 16,670 for the previous year. The increase in the expenditure was due to the appointment of a wholetime Curator. The grants for the last three years are noted below :—

	Rs.
1940-41 .. ..	19 950
1941-42 .. ..	16,670
1942-43 .. ..	25,320

The total amount of revenue credited to Government during the year was Rs. 13,765-7-10 with the details given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale-proceeds of photographs and picture postcards.	54	6	0
Sale-proceeds of surplus coins ..	560	0	0
Amount realized on account of the melting of the surplus coins.	4,636	3	10
Sale-proceeds of admission tickets on Students' Day	1,577	8	0
Sale-proceeds of admission tickets ..	6,552	4	0
Sale-proceeds of Buddha Story in Stone in English and Urdu, slides list, and catalogue of paintings.	114	4	0
Contribution by the Lahore Municipality ..	180	0	0
Lending fee of slides and the amount recovered on account of broken and missing slides. ..	21	8	0
Packing and postage charges, etc. ..	47	4	0
Sale-proceeds of Lantern tickets ..	22	2	0
Total ..	13,765	7	10

The following figures show the revenue of the last three years :—

	Rs.
1940-41 .. ..	7,069
1941-42 .. ..	7,042
1942-43 .. ..	13,765

An account of receipt and expenditure during the year is given in Appendix "A".

In view of economy, again, the report contains no illustrations like the reports for the two previous years.

ZAFAR HASAN—11-5-43,  
Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.

## Statement of Receipt and Expenditure during the year 1942-43.

Receipt	Amount			Expenditure	Amount		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand on 1st April 1942 out of receipt of 1941-42.	35	0	0	Pay of Curator .. .. .	7,858	1	0
Actual amount drawn from Treasury ..	22,695	11	0	Pay of establishment .. .. .	9,490	10	0
Amount adjusted by account transfer ..	1,918	11	11	Pay of menials .. .. .	1,271	12	0
Contribution by the Lahore Municipality	180	0	0	Travelling Allowance .. .. .	60	11	0
Sale-proceeds of photo prints and picture postcards	54	6	0	Compensatory and Dearness Allowance to Establishment.	2,029	7	0
Sale-proceeds of surplus coins ..	560	0	0	Purchase and preservation of exhibits ..	886	11	0
Amount adjusted by account transfer for melting of surplus coins from the Mint-Master, Calcutta	4,636	3	10	Cost of photographs .. .. .	23	0	0
Sale-proceeds of admission ticket ..	6,552	4	0	Books and Journals .. .. .	233	2	11
Sale-proceeds of Students, Day admission tickets	1,577	8	0	Purchase and repairs of furniture ..	195	12	3
Amount realized by selling grass in the Museum compound and recovery of packing and postage charges on parcels, etc.	19	4	0	Hot and cold weather charges .. .. .	126	4	0
Recovery of electric charges by book adjustment	28	0	0	Rates, Rent and Taxes .. .. .	736	7	6
Amount recovered from borrowers of slides on account of lending fee, broken and missing slides, packing and postage, etc.	21	8	0	Stationery .. .. .	5	6	0
Sale-proceeds of lantern tickets ..	22	2	0	Fitting and fixture .. .. .	510	7	3
Sale-proceeds of Buddha Story in Stone in English and Urdu, slides list, Coin Catalogues, Catalogue of Paintings	114	4	0	Garden expenditure .. .. .	96	0	6
Total ..	38,417	14	9	Service stamp .. .. .	100	14	0
				Kerosine oil, saw dust, railway freight, etc.	228	5	3
				Liveries .. .. .	313	3	3
				Preparation of new slides, cooly charges, paste, etc., in connection with lantern lectures	451	4	0
				Amount credited to Government in cash ..	9,047	4	0
				Amount credited to Government by book adjustment	4,664	3	10
				Amount in hand on 31st March 1943 ..	89	0	0
				Total ..	38,417	14	9



## APPENDIX "B"

List of articles other than coins acquired for the Central Museum, Lahore, during the year 1942-43

Register No.	Object with brief description
A—WASLIS OR SPECIMENS OF CALLIGRAPHY	
03643	Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Abdur-Rashid Dailmi, better known as Aqa Sahib. He came from Persia to India during the reign of Shahjahan, who appointed him as a tutor of the Princes Dara Shikoh, Aurangzeb, Shah Shuja and Murad. He died at Agra in 1671 A. D. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03644	Wasli written in Naskh characters by Ismatullah, who was a famous calligraphist and died in 1772 A. D. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03645	Wasli written in Naskh characters by Muhammad Afzal, who was in the service of Dara Shikoh. It is dated 1652 A. D. and records that it was written at Kabul. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03646	Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Muhammad Murad. There was a calligraphist of Kashmir of this name, and also the youngest son of Shahjahan bore the name of Murad Bakhsh, who learnt the art of calligraphy from Abdur-Rashid Dailmi. It cannot be said if this Wasli is the work of Murad of Kashmir or the Prince Murad Bakhsh. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03647	Wasli written in Naskh characters by Ghulam Mohd., who bore the title of Haft Qalami, and was the author of the work on calligraphy entitled "Tazkara-i-Khush Nawisan". He died in 1824 A. D. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03648	Wasli written in Naskh characters by a calligraphist, entitled Nadir Raqam Khan. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03649	Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Hafiz Nur Ullah, who was a resident of Lucknow and a court calligraphist of the Nawabs of Oudh. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03650	Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Muhammad Abbas, who was a famous calligraphist during the reign of the Emperor Shah Alam II. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03651	Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Agha Mirza, who was the most proficient pupil of Mir Panja Kash of Delhi. He died in 1858 A. D. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03652	Wasli written in Shikasta characters by a calligraphist named Subhan. It is dated the 3rd year of the reign of Farrukhsiyar. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03653	Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Tajammal Hussain Khan who was a pupil of Hafiz Nurullah. He died in 1830 A. D. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03654	Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, who was a court calligraphist during the late Moghal period. It is dated 1776 A. D. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )
03655	Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Abdullah-Al-Hasaini, who flourished during the reign of Aurangzeb and was conferred upon the title of Darayat Khan. ( <i>Purchased.</i> )

Register  
No.

Object with brief description

- 03656 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Muhammad Fakhrud-Din, who was a pupil of Mir Panjah Kash. It is dated 1866 A. D. (Purchased.)
- 03657 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Muhammad Amir, better known as Mir Panjah Kash, who was the most famous calligraphist of the late Mughal period and died at the age of 91, defending his house at the storming of Delhi in the Mutiny. (Purchased.)
- 03658 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Muhammad Afzal, who was a native of Lahore and flourished during the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Shah. (Purchased.)
- 03659 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Muhammad Ali, the son of Zarrin Raqam. The latter whose real name was Hidayat Ullah was a Court calligraphist of the Emperor Aurangzeb. (Purchased.)
- 03660 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Muhammad Hashim. It is in the praise of Nawab Yusuf Khan, who was a noble in the Court of the Emperor Aurangzeb. (Purchased.)
- 03661 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Abdul Karim, who was the grandson of Abdur Rahim Farman Nawis and flourished during the later Mughal period. It is dated 1770 A. D. (Purchased.)
- 03362 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by a calligraphist named Muhammad Mehdi. It is dated 1754 A. D. (Purchased.)
- 03663 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by a calligraphist named Ewaz Ali. It is dated 1829 A. D. (Purchased.)
- 03664 Wasli written in Shikasta characters by a calligraphist named Mohd. Aziz-ud-Din, the son of Zamurrad Raqam Khan of Delhi. It is dated 1862 A. D. (Purchased.)
- 03665 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by a calligraphist named Fazl-i-Ahmad. It is dated 1696 A. D. (Purchased.)
- 03666 Wasli written in Nastaliq (composite characters) by Ibadullah Beg, who was a pupil of Mir Panja Kash. (Purchased.)
- 03667 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters. The scribe refers to himself in humiliating terms but conceals his name, which is very unusual. It appears to have been the work of Aurangzeb, and the remark that it was written at Aurangbad Khujista Bunyad supports this view. (Purchased.)
- 03668 Wasli written in Naskh characters by a calligraphist named Kamal bin Shahab. (Purchased.)
- 03671 Wasli written in gold letters by Muhammad Arif, entitled Yaqub Raqam Khan. He was a native of Hirat and one of the pupils of Abdul Baqi Hadad. He was the instructor of the sons of the Emperor Aurangzeb in Naskh writing. The Wasli is also written in the same characters. (Purchased.)
- 03672 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Hidayat Ullah Zarrin Raqam who was the Court calligraphist of the Emperor Aurangzeb. It is dated 1702 A. D. (Purchased.)

Register  
No.

Object with brief description

- 03673 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Khurshid Ali, who was resident of Lucknow. He had been a contemporary of the author of Tazkara-i-Khush Nawisan who died about the year 1824 A. D. (*Purchased.*)
- 03706 Wasli written in Naskh characters by Syid Muhammad who calls himself a pupil of His Majesty, apparently Bahadur Shah II, the last Mughal Emperor. It is dated 1858 A. D. (*Purchased.*)
- 03707 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Abdullah. There were several calligraphists of this name during the Mughal rule, and for want of any indication in the Wasli it cannot be safely assigned to a particular one. (*Purchased.*)
- 03708 Wasli written in Nastaliq characters by Rahim Ullah. It is dated 1774 A. D. (*Purchased.*)
- 03709 Wasli written in Shikasta characters by Murid Khan Taba Tabai, who was a noble in the Court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah, and a good calligraphist in Shikasta writing. (*Purchased.*)
- 03710 Wasli written in Shikasta characters by Atiqullah, who flourished during the reign of Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah. (*Purchased.*)
- 03711 Wasli written in Shikasta characters by Imam-ud-Din Hasan, who flourished during the reign of Shah Alam II. (*Purchased.*)

## B—ARMS

- 03636 One Tabar. Presented by Lt.-Col. Mahon.
- 03637 One Tabar. Presented by Lt.-Col. Mahon.
- 03638 One Tabar. Presented by Lt.-Col. Mahon.

APPENDIX C  
Statement showing coins received from various Governments and other sources during the year 1942-43

Metal	Register No.	King's name	Mint	Year	Find place	REMARKS
Silver	03639	Shah Jahan	Donor—Government of the United Provinces Akbarnagar .. .. . 1046-9		Village Chhangapur, District Jaunpore.	
Silver	03640	Aurangzeb	Donor—Government of Bombay Kham bayat .. .. . 1088-21		Terkheda Khurd, Taluka Pachora, District East Khandesh.	
Copper	03641	Ibrahim Shah (Jaunpur)	Donor—The Government of Behar .. .. .		827	Palman District.
Do.	03642	Ditto ditto	.. .. .		832	Ditto.
Copper	03669	Unidentified	Donor—Major-General Houghton .. .. .		13 (?)	.. .. .
Do.	03670	Do.	.. .. .		..	..
Silver	03674	Farrukhshiyar	Donor—Government of the Punjab Arkat .. .. .		-3	Sial and Sirsa, Districts Sialkot and Hissar.
Do.	03675	Do.	Bareilly .. .. .		-8	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03676	Do.	Khajista Bunyad .. .. .		-7	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03677	Do.	Sarhind .. .. .		1129-6	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03678	Do.	Lahore (Daru-s-Saltanat) .. .. .		1128-4	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03679	Aurangzeb	Akbarabad (Mustaqirru-l-Khilafat) .. .. .		XXX 2-	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03680	Do.	Ditto .. .. .		-38	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03681	Do.	Akbarnagar .. .. .		1116-48	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03682	Do.	Bareilly .. .. .		1117-49	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03683	Do.	Bijapur (Daru-z-Zafar) .. .. .		1101-33	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03684	Do.	Ditto .. .. .		1109-40	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03685	Do.	Burhanpur .. .. .		-19	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03686	Do.	Do. .. .. .		-24	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03687	Do.	Bhakkar .. .. .		-21	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03688	Do.	Patna .. .. .		1071-3	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03689	Do.	Do. .. .. .		1096-28	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03690	Do.	Tatta .. .. .		1115-X	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03691	Do.	Do. .. .. .		-3	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03692	Do.	Shahjahanabad (Daru-l-Khilafat) .. .. .		1110-43	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03693	Do.	Ditto .. .. .		1114-46	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03694	Do.	Sholapur .. .. .		1081-14	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03695	Do.	Lahore (Daru-s-Saltanat) .. .. .		1071-3	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03696	Do.	Ditto .. .. .		-6	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03697	Do.	Ditto .. .. .		-19	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03698	Do.	Ditto .. .. .		1101-34	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03699	Do.	Muradabad .. .. .		1117-49	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03700	Do.	Narnool .. .. .		1100-	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03701	Shah Alam I	Muhammadabad-Benares .. .. .		1120	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03702	Do.	Multan .. .. .		1121-3	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03703	Do.	Narnool .. .. .		1121-3	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03704	Muhammad Akbar Shah II	Sewai Jaipur .. .. .		1221-10	Ditto ditto.
Do.	03705	Ditto	Do. (?) .. .. .		-13	Ditto ditto.

Statement showing the Treasure Trove Coins (Muhammadan) discovered during the year 1940-41 and distributed among the institutions noted therein during the year 1942-43

Silver	Metal
32	The Lahore Museum
24	The Indian Museum, Calcutta
7	The Archaeological Museum, Delhi
12	The Provincial Museum, Lucknow
4	The Nagpur Museum
17	The Patna Museum
66	The Provincial Museum, Gauhati, Assam
4	The Peshawar Museum
16	The Provincial Museum, Orissa, Cuttock
1	The Ajmer Museum
5	The Victoria Museum, Karachi
4	The Deccan College, Post-Graduate Research Institute, Poona
2	The Watson Museum, Rajkot
5	The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta
1	The Asbutosh Museum of Indian Art, Calcutta
5	The Benares Hindu University
2	The Kannada Research Museum, Dharwar

ZAFAR HASAN,  
Honorary Numismatist.





