[B.]
500—4-10-07.

Educational (1906.) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 78 & 79.

DATED 10. 2. 06.

[Despatch Abstract.]

School of Arts, Madras. Deffering the reorganization of the ——— until the services of a Suitable Supdt. have been obtained and addressing the Govt. of Ind. and the Local Govts. & other administrations in Ind. on the subject of the selection of a Suitable person for the post of the Supdt.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Dat

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read. } 1906. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 78, 79, 10th February 1906.

School of Arts, Madras.

Deferring the reorganization of the — until the services of a suitable Superintendent are obtained and addressing the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations in India on the subject of the selection of a suitable person for the post of the Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905.

Abstract.—Remitting to the Director of Public Instruction, for reconsideration, the proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts, Madras.

II

Memorandum No. 463, Educational, dated 17th August 1905.

The Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, is requested to furnish at a very early date information on the following points connected with the school :—

(1) In table III appended to the report for 1904–1905 the strength of the non-Brahman caste Hindus in the school on the 31st March 1905 is shown as 286. To what castes do these pupils belong ? In the case of Kammalans how many of them are goldsmiths, how many brasssmiths, how many blacksmiths, how many carpenters and how many stone-masons ?

(2) Of the total outturn of the school how much is the work of the pupils of the school and how much the work of paid workmen ? For instance in the case of the furniture, silverware, etc., exhibited at the Art Exhibition was the designing or finishing or both done by the pupils either in whole or in part ? If only in part, can the part be more or less indicated ?

(3) The number of *employed* artizans in the school, their wages, the total wages thus paid and the total expenditure separately under each head of work (carpentry, metal-carving, etc.).

(4) The nature of the engraving work done in the school, whether copying or original (specimens should be furnished).

(5) The qualifications of Arumuga Nayakar who now teaches engraving.

(6) The work which the modeller is now doing.

(By order.)

A. Galletti,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.

III

Memorandum No. 475, Educational, dated 23rd August 1905.

In continuation of memorandum No. 463, dated the 17th instant, the Superintendent, School of Arts, is requested to be so good as to state the distinction between the scholarship-holders and apprentices to whom stipends are paid in the School of Arts and to report how many such students there were during 1904–1905 and in and for what the scholarships were given or the stipends paid. It should also be stated whether any paid apprentices hold scholarships along with their stipends and if so how many.

(By order.)

A. Galletti,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.

IV

Letter—from G. E. Brand, Esq., Acting Superintendent, School of Arts.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 22nd August 1905.
No.—1760.

With reference to the questions raised in your memorandum No. 463, dated the 17th instant, I have the honour to submit the following replies :—

(1) The number of non-Brahman Hindus on the rolls of the School of Arts on the 31st March 1905 was 286. The accompanying statement shows the castes to which they belong and, in the case of Kammala pupils, the hereditary trades of their guardians. These pupils attend the art side of the school from 7 to 9 A.M. and are taught so as to pass in the various drawing subjects of the Government Technical examinations. Of these 286 pupils, 159 leave the school at 9 A.M. and so have no connection with any of the industrial departments of the school. The remaining 127 are apprentices who enter the industrial classes at 9 A.M. and, with the exception of some who attend the English classes for an hour daily and a few others who attend the more advanced drawing classes during the afternoon, they are the whole of the day in the workshops. All the drawing they learn is taught not to suit any particular industry, but to fulfil the requirements of the Government Technical examinations. The teachers have little or no practical knowledge of art industries and the majority leave the school premises at 9 A.M. to work in other institutions for the remainder of the day.

(2) It is not possible to estimate the quantity of work done by the apprentices in the school as they work side by side with workmen, but they assist in making almost every piece of work that is turned out in the school. It may, however, be assumed that without workmen to finish the work very little of the outturn would be saleable. Many passed students are now paid workmen.

Very few indeed of the students are able to take an active part in designing the articles made in the various departments. This is due to designing being taught in a general sort of manner in the drawing classes without special reference to the industry the apprentice is following.

From the copies of the question papers of the recent examinations, it will be seen that all the pupils of the Design, Elementary and Intermediate grades, have the same questions set to them irrespective of the trades they are learning in the workshops, and it is evident that even if the apprentice answers these papers satisfactorily, as most of them can do, it is no guide that his knowledge is of any use to him unless supplemented by instruction in the workshop.

In the Design Advanced examination a different question paper is set for each trade, but even for this grade very little more than the elaboration of details is taught, as it would be extremely difficult to find an instructor who could teach design of a practical nature in so many trades. To be useful, design must be taught in the workshops by those who understand the trade and at present this is not done.

(3) A statement is annexed showing the number of artizans employed in the school during the past year and the wages earned by them. No distinction is made in the accounts kept of the wages paid to the carpenters and the wood-carvers.

(4) A very varied quantity of work is turned out in the Engraving department, such as engraving badges in different metals, copperplate engraving, die sinking, and lead and brass printing blocks. Some impressions of the work turned out during the past six months are collected in a book which is sent herewith (to be kindly returned). To each impression is noted in pencil whether it is the work of a student or the work of Arumuga Nayakar, instructor.

(5) Arumuga Nayakar is a very expert engraver and is well up in all branches of the trade. Since joining the school he has passed the Elementary and Intermediate examinations in copperplate engraving and is about to appear for the Advanced grade.

(6) The modeller is all day modelling, partly for the instruction of the apprentices and partly in making articles ordered.

Enclosures.

Statement showing classification of non-Brahman caste Hindu students on the rolls of the School of Arts on the 31st March 1905.

	Caste.	Drawing classes.	Indastrial classes (apprentices).
	Mudaliyars	77	31
	Baljis	75	33
	Vanniars	57	28
	Pillais	33	16
	Rajputs	8	2
	Chetties	1	..
Kammalans	Goldsmiths	10	5
Kammalans	Silversmiths	1	..
Kammalans	Coppersmiths	..	..
Kammalans	Blacksmiths	2	1
Kammalans	Carpenters	22	13
	Total ..	286	129

Statement showing the skilled labour employed in the School of Arts in 1904–1905.

Department.	Description of workmen.	Average number of workmen, 1904–1905.	Rate of daily wages.	Total wages for the year 1904–1905.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Wood-work department.	Carpenters	26	From As. 4 to As. 10.	7,298	
Wood-work department.	Carvers	35	„ 6 to Re. 1	7,298	
Metal work „ ..	Various metal workers.	18	„ 6 „ 1 ..	1,990	Mostly paid by piece-work.
Modelling „ ..	Modeller	1	As 12	160	
Carpet-weaving department.	Weavers and dyers ..	26	From As. 2 to As. 6 ..	1,924	

V

Memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905.

In the statement furnished by the Superintendent with reference to clause (3) of memorandum No. 463, dated 17th August 1905, the total wages for the year 1904–1905 have been given but not the total expenditure also under each head as directed. The Superintendent is requested to furnish this information as soon as possible.

(By order.)

A. Galletti,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.

VI

Letter—from G. E. Brand, Esq., Acting Superintendent, School of Arts.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 29th August 1905.
No.—1790.

With reference to your memorandum No. 475, dated the 23rd instant, I have the honour to submit—

(1) A statement showing the number of pupils holding scholarships in the School of Arts on the 31st March 1905, the amount of each scholarship, the date from which it takes effect, and the subject for which the scholarship is granted. All these

scholarships were awarded in accordance with the Government Technical Scholarship notification * by the Inspector of Technical Schools on the results of the Government Technical Examinations, the pupils of the School of Arts competing with those of other Technical institutions. These scholarships are tenable for two years.

* *Vide Fort St. George Gazette*, page 106, dated 16th February 1904.

If a paid apprentice gains a scholarship, his stipend ceases on the date from which the scholarship takes effect; so no pupil in the School of Arts can draw both a stipend and a scholarship.

(2) A statement is also enclosed showing the number of paid apprentices on the 31st March 1905 and the stipends paid to them. These stipends are awarded by the Superintendent of the School of Arts, principally on the results of the Government Technical Examinations, but great consideration is paid to the technical skill displayed by the apprentices. No distinction is made in the training of scholarship-holders and paid apprentices.

Enclosures.

Statement showing the number of paid apprentices on 31st March 1905 in the School of Arts, Madras.

Departments.	Number.	Rate of stipend. Rs. 2.	Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 3-8-0.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 4-8-0.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 6-8-0.	Rs. 7.	Rs. 8.	Rs. 9.	Rs. 10.
Wood carving ..	34	1	1	8	1	2	2	6	1	3	4	1	2	2
Metal work ..	20	4	..	1	..	4	..	4	3	..	..	12	1	1
Carpet-weaving ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Modelling	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Goldsmith ..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Lacquer work ..	16	..	..	6	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	..
Engraving ..	7	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

List of scholarship-holders in the School of Arts on 31st March 1905.

Number.	Name of the student.	Institution in which scholarship was gained.	Subject for which granted.	Date of commencement of scholarship.	Rate.
					Rs.
1	T. D. Srinivasulu Nayudu ..	School of Arts, Madras.	Free-hand drawing (Advanced) ..	1st April 1904 ..	10
2	R. C. Govindarajulu		Do. ..	1st „ 1903 ..	10
3	Harry Leal		Free-hand drawing (Intermediate) ..	1st „ „ ..	7
4	M. Gangadhara Mudali ..		Geometrical drawing (Intermediate) ..	1st „ „ ..	7
5	M. Ranganayakulu . ..		Painting (Advanced)	1st „ „ ..	10
6	V. A. Shanmugam		Cabinet making (Advanced)	1st „ „ ..	10
7	Muhamud Abdul Mazid ..		Do.	1st „ „ ..	10
8	C. Raju Asari		Cabinet making (Intermediate) ..	1st „ „ ..	7
9	Albert Muriel		Do. ..	1st „ 1904 ..	7
10	C. Palani Pillai		Cabinet making (Advanced)	1st „ „ ..	10
11	R. Govindaswami Reddi ..		Do.	1st „ „ ..	10
12	T. A. Thirunavukarasu ..		Do.	1st „ „ ..	10
13	G. Kuppuswami Nayudu ..		Do.	1st „ „ ..	10
14	G. D. Mariasusai		Wood engraving (Advanced)	1st „ 1903 ..	10
15	R. Rangayya Nayudu ..		Metal work (Intermediate)	1st „ 1904 ..	7
16	T. V. Somasundaram		Painting (Intermediate)	1st „ 1903 ..	7
17	C. Chakarapani		Do.	1st „ 1904 ..	7
18	C. Ranganatha Mudali ..		Design (Intermediate)	1st „ 1903 ..	7
19	M. Rangapathi Nayudu ..		Design (Advanced)	1st „ 1904 ..	10
20	M. Velumurnga Nayakar ..		Design (Intermediate)	1st „ „ ..	7
21	P. Jagannatha Mudali ..		Copper plate engraving (Advanced) ..	1st „ 1903 ..	10
22	M. Erusappa Udayar		Modelling (Advanced)	1st „ 1904 ..	10

VII

Letter—from G. E. Brand, Esq., Acting Superintendent, School of Arts.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 31st August 1905.
No.—1798.

With reference to your memorandum No. 486, dated the 28th August 1905, I have the honour to enclose a statement showing the expenditure in the carpentry and the miscellaneous departments of the School of Arts in the year 1904–1905. The expenditure in the different branches of the miscellaneous department is lumped together and it would be exceedingly difficult at this stage to find out the exact expenditure from last year's accounts. The figures given may, however, be taken as fair approximation of the actual expenditure.

Enclosure.

Statement of expenditure of the Carpentry and Miscellaneous Departments of the School of Arts, Madras, for 1904–1905.

Departments.	Total amounts.
	Rs.
Wood work	16,721
Miscellaneous—	
Metal work	**6,552**
Jeweller's work	**380**
Modelling	**720**
Engraving	**328**
Lacquer work	**837**
Carpet-weaving	**3,235**

Remarks.—The figures in clarendon are approximate as separate accounts for the different branches are not kept, all the expenditure being charged to "Miscellaneous".

VIII

Telegram—from H. D. Taylor, Esq., I.C.S.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal / Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay
Dated—Ootacamund, the 2nd September 1905.
No.—144.

Madras Government will feel obliged if with [the] permission of His Honour / His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor / Governor, you can kindly obtain and forward reports of Government School of Art, Calcutta, / Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, for the last five years.

IX

Letter—from R. L. Ross, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department (Education Branch).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Darjeeling, the 20th September 1905.
No.—2392 T.G.

With reference to your telegram, dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of each of the reports of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, for the last five years.

X

Letter—from J. Sladen, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Bombay Castle, the 27th September 1905.
No.—1789.

As requested in your telegram of the 2nd instant, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the Annual Reports of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, for the last five years.

XI

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 27th November 1905.
No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 372.

With reference to G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905, regarding the reorganization of the School of Arts, I have the honour to submit a copy of Mr. Chatterton's letter No. 985, dated 2nd November 1905, together with the statements called for by Government and to offer the following remarks on the subject.

2. Mr. Chatterton recommends, and I support his recommendation, that the looms and the stock in trade in the carpet weaving department be transferred to the Anjuman *as a free gift*, "as it is quite certain that they will have no funds from which to pay for them."

3. I agree with Mr. Chatterton in his view given in a separate communication that there will be no advantage in altering the present system of apprentices. He says—"At the present time the pupils in the various industrial classes of the School of Arts are all paid either by Government scholarships awarded by me as Inspector of Technical Schools or by stipends the amount of which is fixed by the Superintendent of the School of Arts. I do not think that there is a single industrial school in India in which the pupils are not paid wages in some form or other and I am quite certain that if we were to abolish the system of stipends all the apprentices who were unable to obtain scholarships would leave. There is no question that the pupils or apprentices depend very largely, if not entirely, upon their stipends or scholarships for subsistence during the period they are in the school. If the stipends are withdrawn stern necessity compels them to leave the school and take up work elsewhere for which they can get pay in some form or other."

4. A revised and considerably reduced scale of establishment is proposed below for the approval and sanction of Government. The usual proposition statement will be submitted through the Accountant-General after the scales have been approved.

	Rs.
Art Department.	
1. Assistant Superintendent	200—10—300
2. Painting Instructor	100— 5—150
3. First Senior Assistant	75— 5—100
4. Second Do.	50— 5— 75
5. Third Do.	40— 4— 60
6. First Junior Assistant (Lady teacher)	30
7. Second Do. do.	25
8. Third Do. do.	25
9. Instructor in engraving	50
10. Do. Modelling	25— 1— 30
11. Do. Lacquer work	50
Industrial Department.	
1. Wood carver	50—5—75
2. Metal worker	40
3. Do.	40
4. Copper and silversmith	40
5. Blacksmith	25
6. Carpenter	25
7. Do.	20
Clerical Establishment.	
Head clerk	35—3—50
Second clerk	20—3—35
Librarian and Museum-keeper	25
Store-keeper	25
Menial Establishment.	
Sergeant	20
7 peons, 1 on Rs. 10, 2 on Rs. 9, 2 on Rs. 8, and 2 on Rs. 7	58
2 gardeners, Rs. 7 and Rs. 6	13
2 night peons, Rs. 7 each	14
2 sweepers, Rs. 3 each	6
2 scavengers, Rs. 7 and Rs. 2	9

The average total of this scale is Rs. 1,315$\frac{5}{6}$ as against Rs. 1,595$\frac{1}{2}$, which is the cost of the existing establishment (permanent *plus* temporary).

The general education classes will cease to exist, while the whole establishment will consist of permanent and full-time men. All the men on the permanent establishment will be provided for in the new scale, except three, viz., the short-hand clerk on Rs. 50, the store-keeper on Rs. 40 and the assistant clerk on Rs. 14. The permanent incumbents of these three last-mentioned appointments will be transferred elsewhere when the revised scales are introduced.

The salaries proposed for the several instructors are just sufficient, in the opinion of Mr. Chatterton, to attract men with the qualifications required. At present the instructors on the temporary establishment are not full-time servants and make by private work an income which is generally higher than their pay in the School of Arts. In the case of such of these men as are proposed to be retained as full-time and permanent servants, the salary offered should be such as would induce them to give up their extra income and to continue in the school as full-time officers. Mr. Chatterton considers also that in the case of one or two men the maximum pay will have to be given: on this point, however, Government will be addressed separately after the proposition statement has been sanctioned.

5. The minimum educational qualification for admission to the school should be the possession of the late primary examination certificate or the school leaving certificate for the fourth standard.

6. On the question as to how far skilled workmen should be employed in executing orders and manufacturing articles within the limits laid down by Government, Mr. Chatterton is of the opinion that the school should carry on its industrial work as it has done during the last few years or should entirely confine itself to educational work and should not under any circumstances accept orders. I consider, however, that it ought to be possible to take some middle course. The school might take any *bonâ fide* orders which could be carried out by the pupils with instructions from the teachers, but no orders for which workmen would have to be engaged. Once workmen are admitted to carry out a particular order, the institution changes its character. The bulk of the work done should be worthy specimens of Indian art not made to order but offered for sale, the sale, however, taking place from the Victoria Technical Institute, and the School of Arts having nothing to do with it.

7. I beg to state, in conclusion, that I have some difficulty in recommending or criticizing Mr. Chatterton's proposals on the whole question. They have been drawn upon the lines laid down by Government but it seems to me an essential condition for the success of the new scheme that it should be launched and carried out by a Superintendent who is convinced of its usefulness and practicability and who will be prepared to look at Indian Art and Art Industries from an æsthetic and not from a utilitarian point of view. This is a position that Mr. Chatterton is unlikely to take while the conditions under which the school is now worked under his control are further unfavourable to giving the scheme a fair trial, inasmuch as he occupies a considerable portion of the premises for other purposes than those directly connected with the aims of the school and is empowered to utilize the services of the Superintendent for those purposes. If therefore the function of the school is to be that laid down in the Government Order, I would suggest that the first step in the reorganization should be the appointment of a Superintendent capable of advising on the details and of developing the school upon the lines approved.

Enclosures.

Letter—from A. Chatterton, Esq., Inspector of Technical Schools.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 2nd November 1905.
No.—985.

In reference to Proceedings Ref. on Cur. No. 372, dated the 20th October 1905, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. Table I gives particulars so far as is known of the careers of students who have left the school during the past 12 years. From this it appears that 197 students who have passed one or more of the Government Technical Examinations have passed out of the school. Of these, 112

were apprentices learning a trade and 85 were either apprentices in the Painting Department or drawing students paying fees. Seventy-six became drawing masters and 56 apprentices or exactly one-half of the total number follow the trade they learned in the school after leaving the school, while 26 took to other avocations and 30 became drawing masters. It will thus be seen that teaching drawing is the principal employment of students who passed out of the School of Arts and that, although 50 per cent. of the apprentices follow the trade they have learned in the school, afterwards the great majority of these are the comparative failures who work as coolies in private workshops in Madras. For all practical purposes the return for the expenditure on the School of Arts is—

(1) a small number of drawing masters averaging less than 7 per annum;
(2) a certain amount of art industrial work which is mainly exported from the country and which gives employment to a considerable number of artisans;
(3) the School of Arts has served as a convenient centre for the exploitation of new industries.

3. The proposals which Government now wish to have carried out will in future reduce the School of Arts to the status of a drawing school, as in my opinion it is impracticable to carry on satisfactory instruction in art industries such as wood-carving, metal work and lacquer work, unless the scale of operations is sufficient to allow work of considerable size to be undertaken and to enable a sufficient number of skilled workmen to be associated with the apprentices so that they may acquire a thorough knowledge of the technique of their trade.

4. Table II supplies the information called for by Government in paragraph 4, from which it will be seen that out of 402 students on the rolls on the 26th October, 157 are not artisans and do not work in the industrial section. Of these, however, 95 belong to the pre-elementary class, and it is very doubtful what their ultimate object in coming to the school is. All of them have been here but a very short time and it is probable that the majority of them have joined the class in the hope that ultimately they will be taken on as apprentices. Table III shows the number of skilled workmen employed in each section of the Industrial Department, the total number being 112, of whom practically two-thirds are employed in the wood-carving department. Table IV shows the number of apprentices in each section of the Industrial Department and whether they are artisans or others, while Table V contains detailed information regarding the distribution of stipends to the apprentices in each section of the Industrial Department.

5. In paragraph 7 Government rule that the admission and stipending of apprentices should proceed with reference to the likelihood of their carrying into actual life and work the training which the school will give them and they state that, unless this is attended to, the purpose of the school is lost and public funds are wasted. At the present time stipends are granted to apprentices without any enquiry as to whether they intend to pursue the training as a means of livelihood after they leave the school and as a matter of fact the records from which Table I has been prepared show that only 50 per cent. do take to industrial work. When the function of the school is changed and æsthetic and not utilitarian motives are to underlie the work carried on, it is practically certain that the apprentices will only come to the school for the sake of the artistic training it may give them and without any intention of pursuing in after life the decorative industry which they will be taught in the school. The main reason for this is the fact that the art industries taught in the school are practised but to a very limited extent outside. Whether the operations of the Victoria Technical Institute will change matters in this respect remains to be seen. Its avowed object is to create private enterprise in such matters and if it succeeds in doing this to any extent, it will undoubtedly open out a new field for the employment of artistically trained students.

6. Government ask us to consider how far skilled workmen and pupils can be employed in executing orders for manufactured articles without infringing the principles laid down in the Simla Conference. In this matter I contend that the bulk of the work done in the School of Arts does not infringe these principles inasmuch as very little is done in the school that can equally well be done outside. In my opinion there are two alternatives which are likely to lead to satisfactory results—either the School of Arts should carry on its industrial work as it has done during the last few years, trying to create a market for its productions and carrying on work on as extensive a commercial scale as practicable; or the school would entirely confine itself to educational work and should not under any circumstances accept orders. The work carried on in the school should be selected purely for its educational value and when completed may be for sale so as to recover, as far as possible, the cost of the materials and value of the labour employed on it. I am strongly opposed to undertaking orders as it is difficult to draw the line at which they should cease to be taken and it introduces a commercial element which is undesirable in an institution which is not being run with utilitarian motives. Government have definitely decided the general lines on which the School of Arts should work and when they come into operation the commercial element ought to disappear entirely.

7. From Table II it will be seen that out of 402 students on the rolls of the school on the 26th October, 220 belong to the pre-elementary class and the introduction of the Lower Primary Examination as admission test will by itself very largely reduce the numbers. Further, if any attempt is made to carry out the instructions of Government in paragraph 7 of the Government Order, it is quite certain that the number of scholarships awarded for the various industrial

developments will not be very large and we may safely count on a reduction of the numbers in the school by at least one-half. Under these circumstances it is therefore practicable to effect a very considerable reduction in the establishment of the school and in the proposals now submitted such reductions have been made.

8. Attached is a tabular statement showing the proposed rearrangement of the classes and the work which would be allotted to each teacher. With a full-time establishment it is by no means necessary to hold all the drawing classes between 7 and 9 in the morning. In fact it is a matter which should be carefully considered after the new scheme has been brought into operation as to whether it would not be more convenient to hold the majority of the drawing classes in the afternoons. It would be better for apprentices to work in the Workshops in the mornings and to do their drawing work later on in the day. The numbers in the school will largely depend upon the amount allotted for stipends and it would be desirable to lay down certain general principles which should be followed by the Superintendent in accepting apprentices. The apprentices, should be indentured and a scale of stipends should be drawn up. Boys ordinarily should be expected to pass the Elementary Examination in the trade within two years of becoming apprentices, the Intermediate Examination within four and the Advanced within six. It would therefore be desirable to fix the minimum age of every apprentice at 14 and any apprentice who failed to pass the necessary examinations at the end of each fixed period should forfeit his stipend. In this way it will be practicable to secure due amount of attention being paid to the trade. Further, apprentices learning a trade should be debarred from appearing for the Government Technical Examinations in Drawing. If this is done, it will make it absolutely certain that the stipulation laid down by the Government in paragraph 7 will be carried into effect. It is desirable that students in the various trade classes should receive proper instruction in drawing and they should be periodically examined by the staff of the school; but it appears to me that there is no necessity to allow them to appear for examinations intended for Drawing-masters. In this connection I should like to draw attention to the Government Technical Examinations which were designed to test the students of the School of Arts and similar institutions. For the School of Arts the examinations are in four subjects—Freehand Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Painting and Design. In the three grades of Freehand Drawing there are eight examinations lasting 17½ hours; similarly for Geometrical Drawing there are ten examinations lasting 26½ hours. In Painting there are seven examinations lasting sixty hours and in Design for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations four papers are set for which eighteen hours are allowed and no time is specified for the three papers in the Advanced Examination. Such a vast amount of examination is absolutely unnecessary and it would be a great advantage from a teaching point of view if the examinations were thoroughly revised and cut down by at least one-half. The trade examinations are of a more practical character and do not so urgently need revision though it would be of advantage if these also were cut down in some respects.

9. The budget estimates now submitted for 1906–1907 are based upon the proposals just formulated. I consider it unnecessary to sub-divide the industrial section in any way. Rupees 4,000 have been provided for materials and Rs. 1,000 for tools and plant. No provision has been made for the employment of workmen. For the stipends of apprentices a sum of Rs. 4,000 should be sufficient and the allotment for Library may be reduced to Rs. 200, but for furniture and apparatus Rs. 1,000 may be allowed. To carry into effect paragraph (*f*) of article 6 of the rules of the school which Government state they are prepared to approve of, a lump sum of Rs. 2,000 will probably be found necessary and provision is accordingly made for it in the budget.

Table I.

Year.	Number of pupils who left the school.	Number of pupils known to be employed.	Number of apprentices employed as Drawing teachers.		Number of apprentices who have followed the trade learnt.	Number of apprentices who have followed other occupations.
			Students.	Apprentices.		
1893–1894	7	14	3	2	9	..
1894–1895	15	17	7	2	8	..
1895–1896	10	12	4	3	4	1
1896–1897	16	14	8	3	1	2
1897–1898	18	10	3	3	4	..
1898–1899	14	5	1	1	1	2
1899–1900	13	9	3	2	1	3
1900–1901	18	10	..	..	7	3
1901–1902	32	18	6	3	5	4
1902–1903	7	5	2	1	1	1
1903–1904	14	14	..	4	8	2
1904–1905	33	30	9	6	7	8
Total ..	197	158	46	30	56	26

Table II.

Strength of the School of Arts on 26th October 1905.

—	Students.			Stipendiaries.		Scholarship holders.		Unpaid apprentices.		
	Artisans.	Others.	Total.	Artisans.	Others.	Artisans.	Others.	Artisans.	Others.	Total.
Pre-Elementary	12	95	107	10	24	..	1	2	76	220
Elementary	5	16	21	8	21	..	2	1	8	61
Intermediate	2	13	15	9	22	1	12	1	..	60
Diploma or Advanced	3	10	13	4	8	1	7	..	..	33
Special classes	..	5	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	10
Ladies	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Evening classes	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total ..	22	157	179	32	78	2	23	4	84	402

Table III.

Statement of the number of skilled workmen on the 26th October 1905.

Departments.	Number of skilled workmen.
Wood-carving	72
Metal work	13
Jeweller's work	..
Carpet-weaving	24
Lacquer work	1
Modelling	1
Engraving	1
Total ..	112

TABLE IV.

Statement of apprentices on 26th October 1905.

Industrial department.	Total number of apprentices.	Paid apprentices.			Unpaid apprentices.			Remarks.
		Artisan.	Others.	Total.	Artisan.	Others.	Total.	
Wood-carving ..	68	11	44	* 55	1	12	13	* Of these five are Government scholarship holders and one Cocanada scholarship.
Metal work	21	8	11	† 19	..	2	2	† Of these two are Government scholarship holders.
Jeweller's work ..	11	1	6	‡ 7	..	4	4	‡ Of these one is a Government scholarship holder.
Carpet-weaving ..	4	..	4	‡ 4	..	..	..	‡ Do. do.
Lacquer work ..	35	5	18	§ 23	..	12	12	§ Of these three are Government scholarship holders.
Modelling	9	6	1	‡ 7	..	2	2	‡ Of these one is a Government scholarship holder.
Engraving	67	3	9	‖ 12	3	52	55	‖ Of these two are Government scholarship holders and one Mysore scholarship.
Total ..	215	34	93	127	4	84	88	

TABLE V.

Statement of apprentices and the stipends paid on 28th October 1905.

Department.	Rs. 10-0-0.	Rs. 9-0-0.	Rs. 8-0-0.	Rs. 7-0-0.	Rs. 6-8-0.	Rs. 6-0-0.	Rs. 5-8-0.	Rs. 5-0-0.	Rs. 4-8-0.	Rs. 4-0-0.	Rs. 3-8-0.	Rs. 3-0-0.	Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 2-0-0.	Rs. 1-8-0.	Rs. 1-0-0.	Total.
Wood-carving	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	6	2	..	2	11	9	49
Modelling	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6
Carpet-weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Metal work	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	17
Goldsmith	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	6
Lacquer work	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	20
Engraving	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
Total ..	9	3	5	6	1	8	4	6	3	9	6	18	2	6	15	9	119

Order—No. 78, Educational, dated 10th February 1906.

In their Order No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905, the Government have already laid down the scope and object of the Madras Schoolof Arts and the general lines on which it should be conducted in future. In order to carry that resolution into effect further information was called for as to the details of internal reorganization that might be deemed necessary, especially with reference to the establishment to be employed, the retention of paid artizans, the system of scholarships and apprenticeships and the exclusion from the school after a reasonable trial of those students who had failed materially to profit by the instruction afforded. On further consideration of the proposals now submitted the Government consider that the first essential is to obtain a qualified Superintendent possessing a knowledge of Indian Art and Indian Design, and pending the appointment of such a Superintendent they consider it desirable to defer the actual reorganization until they have had the opportunity of consulting the Superintendent and of benefiting by any advice that he may be able to offer as to the practical details of the reorganization. Steps will be now taken to obtain the services of a suitable Superintendent.

2. The Government accept the recommendation that the looms and the stock in trade in the Carpet-weaving department be transferred to the Anjuman as a free gift.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Letter—from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of { India, Home Department. / Bombay, Educational Department. / Bengal, Educational Department. / United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Educational Department. / Punjab, Educational Department. }

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner { Central Provinces, / Ajmere and Merwara. }

Dated—the 10th February 1906.
No.—79 Educational.

I am directed to address the Government of { India / Bombay / Bengal / The United Provinces of Agra and Oud / The Punjab } you on the subject of the selection of a suitable person for the post of Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts.

2. The reorganization of this school, which has hitherto been conducted more or less on a commercial basis, has been under consideration for some considerable time and it has now been finally decided that its scope should be confined to the teaching of design and decoration, in other words, pure design, and design applied to such industries as those of the artist in metals, the lacquer-worker, the wood-carver and the like, the commercial aspects of the industries being regarded as a secondary consideration. The function of the school will be the encouragement of Indian Art and Art industries on æsthetic and not on purely utilitarian lines.

3. The post of Superintendent of the school is at present included in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, the pay fixed being Rs. 500—50—1,000, but before addressing the Secretary of State for the appointment to the post of a European selected in England, His Excellency in Council would be glad to know whether any suitable person trained in this country and acquainted with Indian trades or Indian Art, preferably a native of India, is known to the Government of { India / Bombay / Bengal / The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh / The Punjab } you whom they could recommend as fully qualified for the post and whose name this Government could lay before the Secretary of State. An expert selected in Europe and trained at South Kensington or some other similar institution may possess no sufficient knowledge or ideas on the subject of Indian Art, and it is true Indian Art and not Indian Art Europeanized, that it is the desire of the Madras Government to foster and encourage.

4. In addition to the requisite of artistic taste the Superintendent should be a competent teacher with the faculty of organization and the ability to manage the staff of teachers and the school which is a large institution with a total strength of about 400 pupils. He should therefore be a man possessing energy and force of character, self-reliance, and administrative capacity as well as the power to inspire enthusiasm in the school.

[To the Government of India.]

[5. I am to add that I am separately addressing Local Governments and Administrations in India with a similar request.]

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 78, 79, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1906.

[SUBJECT.—*Reorganization of the School of Arts, Madras.*]

I

Telephonic message from the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., to the Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 11th August 1905.

Please send me the file regarding the School of Arts reorganization.

Put up at once.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-8-05.

I am sorry the latest order has not yet been received back from Madras. I have telegraphed for it.

P. T. THARYAN—11-8-05.

Put up complete file of the *other papers*.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-8-05.

Complete file of the other papers is submitted.

P. T. THARYAN—11-8-05.

With reference to the Honourable Member's telephonic message it is regretted that the last order and notes of the School of Arts file have not yet been received back from Madras whither they were sent to be printed. They have been telegraphed for and will, it is hoped, arrive to-morrow evening.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-8-05.

Proof file of papers relating to the School of Arts submitted to the Honourable Member.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-8-05.

I have talked the whole matter over with Mr. Thurston. He apparently regards art in South India as dead, but possible of revival, the *sine qua non* of that revival being a competent art man at the head of the School of Arts. There the principles and the *esprit* of art besides knowledge and competence have, except in the case of Mr. Havell, always been sadly to seek. Design especially is in a bad way, and he seems to favour the getting of a man from South Kensington.

2. He wishes to have copy of the last report. And he wishes to obtain information in detail in order to show the composition of the large "non-Brahman caste Hindu" pupils: to arrive at an understanding of how many are Kammalans or Kamsalas, *i.e.*, artisans, and in what they are artisans—stone, metal, wood, etc.

3. He also wishes to know how much in the total artifact outturn of the school is the work of the pupils of the school and how much the work of the paid workmen, *e.g.*, of the furniture, silverware, etc., exhibited at the Art Exhibition, do the pupils do the designing or finishing the whole or an indefinite part? If only part, can the part be more or less indicated?

4. Lacquer work he considers so bad that it should be stopped. The colouring is bad. If it could be got back to the original quality of Nossom and Nandyal work, by all means keep it; but among the families that pursued it their knoweldge or ability seems to be departing.

5. Also, he wishes to learn, under *each* head of work—carpentry, metal-carving, etc.,—the number of employed artisans in the school, their wages, the total thereof and the total of expenditure.

6. As to engraving, what is the work: copying or original? Submit specimens. What are the qualifications of Arumuga Nayakar, now teaching?

What is the modeller doing now? He is supposed to get so little encouragement, though a clever artist, that he is in search of private work.

7. Carpet-weaving he thinks will appropriately be transferred to the Anjuman where, at present, it will be well looked after and forwarded. Promotion of the art at Ellore he does not regard hopefully.

8. Mr. Brand is not fit to have charge of the place, but must do so till a proper man can be found.

9. Mr. Thurston will be passing through here to Malabar in a week or ten days. You may send him copy of the report to Kotagiri and may call on Mr. Brand for the definite information now wanted as above.

Send on at once.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-8-05.

J. T[HOMSON]—15-8-05.

Draft please memo.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-8-05.

The last report on the School of Arts which was in the press has been obtained and sent on to Mr. Thurston.

2. The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—16-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—16-8-05.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—17-8-05.

[Memorandum, No. 463, Educational, dated 17th August 1905.]

II

Please let me know whether in the School of Arts there is any distinction between paid pupils and apprentices?

If so, what is the distinction?

H. D. TAYLOR—1-8-05.

Submitted that in the classification of pupils given in tables I and II of the report on the School of Arts the expression "paid pupils" does not occur. Please see page 6 of G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 2nd August 1904. In table II and paragraph 4 of the report, page 2, a distinction is drawn between paid and unpaid apprentices. Apprentices when admitted to the school would be probationary for one year, after which they would be eligible to fill vacancies among stipendiary apprentices—paragraph (viii) of the Director's letter on page 5 of G.O., No. 468, Educational, dated 22nd August 1901.

2. There are also scholarship-holders in the school. During 1903-1904 Rupees 2,184-8-0 was spent on scholarships and Rs. 4,693-3-3 as stipends to apprentices—table VI on page 8 of G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 2nd August 1904.

It is not clear whether the expression "paid pupils" is used (loosely) to designate paid apprentices or scholarship-holders, apparently the former.

The scholarships are those paid under section VII of the Government scholarship notification.

P. T. THARYAN—1-8-05.

H. D. TAYLOR—1-8-05.

I made a mistake, the question being as to difference between payments of scholarships and payments of stipends to apprentices.

We seem to require information on the subject. Scholarships are probably for general art pupils and apprenticeship stipends for those who take up a specific trade.

J. T[HOMSON]—1-8-05.

Director of Public Instruction may be asked to furnish the detailed information.

H. D. TAYLOR—2-8-05.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Scholarships are awarded for merit on the results of the lower grade examinations in technical subjects (including drawing) to pupils who have been studying in any technical school, in order to enable the holder to prosecute his studies to a higher standard.

These scholarships are tenable in any institution capable of imparting the required instruction. They are not specially attached to the School of Arts, but a number of the scholarship-holders study in that school in either the art or industrial section or both.

2. Stipends are given by the School of Arts to pupils of the school who are not scholarship-holders and who joined the school as unpaid apprentices and who have made satisfactory progress while in the school and subject to the budget provision for stipends.

3. The term apprentice is confined to the industrial section and a scholarship-holder in that section or a stipendiary is termed a paid apprentice.

So we have in the School of Arts—

(i) The art section attended by .. { Scholarship-holders. / Non-scholarship-holders.

(ii) The industrial section .. .. { Paid apprentices { receiving scholarships. / receiving stipends. / Unpaid apprentices.

4. The figure 106 in table II of the last report includes scholarship-holders and stipendiaries and refers to the industrial section.

The report does not show how many of the pupils in the art section were scholarship-holders.

A. G. BOURNE—13-8-05.

The Director's note may be submitted for the perusal of the Honourable Member.

P. T. THARYAN—17-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—18-8-05.

H. D. TAYLOR—18-8-05.

If, on a recent suggested call for information (to inform Mr. Thurston), it is necessary to clear up this matter further, please do so. We require to know clearly about these scholarship-holders and stipended apprenticeships, how many of each and in and for what they are held.

J. T[HOMSON]—19-8-05.

A further reference should be made to the Superintendent, School of Arts, on the subject in continuation of the memorandum recently sent.

H. D. TAYLOR—21-8-05.

A draft memorandum is placed below for approval.

N.L.R.—21-8-05.

P. T. THRAYAN—21-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—21-8-05.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—22-8-06.

[Memorandum No. 475, dated 23rd August 1905.]

III

From the Superintendent, School of Arts, dated 22nd August 1905, *No.* 1760.

This is a reply to memorandum No. 463, dated 17th August 1905. The reply to memorandum No. 475, dated 23rd August 1905, may be awaited.

2. In clause (3) of the former memorandum information was asked not only about the total wages but also about the total expenditure under each head. The Superintendent has not however furnished information on the latter point. This will now be called for. Please see memorandum placed below.

P. T. THARYAN—26-8-05.

Issue.

A. GALLETTI—28-8-05.

[Memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905.]

From the Superintendent, School of Arts, dated 29th August 1905, *No.* 1790.

Early for Mr. Thurston.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-8-05.

The reply of the Superintendent of the School of Arts to memorandum No. 475, dated 23rd August 1905, has been received. But his reply to memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905, has not been received. For orders as to whether its receipt may be awaited.

N.L.R.—1-9-05.

Copies of the two memoranda No. 463, dated 17th and No. 475, dated 23rd August 1905, and of the replies to them may perhaps be forwarded immediately to Mr. Thurston and of memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905, and the reply thereto on receipt of that reply.

P. T. THARYAN—1-9-05.

A. GALLETTI—4-9-05.

The Superintendent of the School of Arts may be reminded by telegram to reply to the last memorandum. Mr. Thurston is expected here on Sunday. The file may be put up and sent to him unofficially to "Woodside" on Saturday evening.

H. D. TAYLOR—5-9-05.

From the Superintendent, School of Arts, dated 31st August 1905, *No.* 1798.

The reply of the Superintendent, School of Arts, to memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905, has been received. The whole file may now be sent unofficially to Mr. Thurston on Saturday evening.

P. T. THARYAN—5-9-05.

Yes.

A. GALLETTI—6-9-05.

IV

Demi-official from E. Thurston, Esq., to the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., dated Kotagiri, 29th August 1905.

I have just been through the administration report of our School of Arts, 1904-1905. Would it not be a good thing to get from the Bengal and Bombay Governments the administration reports of the Calcutta School of Arts and Sir J. J. School of Arts, for, say, the last five years? It would be interesting to see on what lines they are running, and how far they are prospering. I have thought a good deal about our school during my morning walks, but can't see any clear solution of the problem.

You had better telegraph for the copies wanted.

J. T[HOMSON]—18-8-05.

The papers referred to are not available in Madras office. I have wired to Bengal and Bombay asking for copies.

H. D. TAYLOR—2-9-05.

Right.

J. T[HOMSON]—4-9-05.

Mr. Thurston states that he is not in a position to offer useful advice until he has seen the reports on the working of Schools of Art in other Provinces.

The Director of Public Instruction should be reminded to expedite his further proposals. The note may meanwhile be urgently printed to date.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-9-05.

The Director of Public Instruction has been reminded on 14th September 1905 and again on 27th September 1905. A reminder may go to the Government of Bombay for the report. The Bengal reply has come in.

Please see draft placed below.

P. T. THARYAN—29-9-05.

A. GALLETTI—29-9-05.

H. D. TAYLOR—30-9-05.

The telegram has not been despatched as Sir J. J. School of Art reports have just been received. They are put up in the file which may now go to Mr. Thurston un-officially.

R.N.—30-9-05.

A. GALLETTI—2-10-05.

P. T. THARYAN—2-10-05.

Yes.

H. D. TAYLOR—3-10-05.

The three other important Schools of Art in India—Lahore, Calcutta and Bombay—have, for many years, been presided over by art experts from Europe, and are, I believe, in a comparatively flourshing condition. I agree with the Director of Public Instruction that, if our school is to retain its position as an art school, the Superintendent should be carefully selected in Europe, and be placed in the Educational Service in the grade of Rs. 500—50—1,000, with, if possible, free quarters on the spot, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Havell, which is now used for office, and other purposes. He should, I think, be permitted to inspect, and give advice in connection with technical schools, and like, Mr. Havell, make tours from time to time in various parts of the Presidency, so that he may become acquainted with the conditions and possibilities of the industrial arts thereof. Mr. Havell, it may be noted, left on record a very valuable series of tour notes, published in official reports and the Journal of Indian Art.

2. The proposed Superintendent would take charge of the pattern books of industrial arts, for the preparation of which I am for the moment responsible.

3. I fully agree with the remark of the Committee of the School of Arts (1895) that "the Committee cannot but deplore the fact that the Madras School of Arts and Industries has practically ceased to take any part in the decoration of public buildings in Madras, and they would urge on Government the importance of dove-tailing the school with the department of the Consulting Architect, so that, in future, the school may assist in the work of keeping design and decoration up to an adequate artistic standard". What good work is being done in this direction at the Calcutta school is made clear from Mr. Havell's annual reports, which are in the file.

4. I gather that the time of the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Velayuda Asari, is mainly taken up with class teaching, and that he has but little spare time for supervising design in the industrial section, or working out designs himself. He possesses great talent as a designer, and is full of originality, and it is much to be regretted that he is unable to devote more time to this all-important subject. Specimens of his rapid sketches put up for favour of return to me.

5. I am in favour of the abolition of the carpet-weaving department of the school, as the Anjuman has in Mr. Harris a carpet expert, and it seems a pity that the industry should be carried on in the two institutions. Moreover, it was noted by the Committee, in the report already referred to, that "no students trained in the carpet-weaving class have at any time obtained employment as weavers outside the school, but they join the class merely for the sake of the scholarship, which enables them to continue their studies in the drawing class."

6. As regards "lacquer" ware, I notice that this is still being made at the Calcutta school, and it might remain as one of the products of the Madras school pending a final decision concerning its Superintendent.

So also in Calcutta, paragraph 5 of report for 1904–1905.

H. D. TAYLOR.

7. It has been stated somewhere (I think by Mr. Brand) that some of the pupils come to the school "as a last resource". It would, I think, be a great step in the right direction if a system could be brought into action, by which pupils and apprentices, whether in receipt of a scholarship or not, should be compelled to leave the school if, at say the end of a year, it is obvious that they have no natural capacity for drawing, painting, etc., or are not likely to be capable of applying the teaching of the school as a means of earning a living outside it as drawing-masters, wood-carvers, engravers, etc.

E. THURSTON—7-10-05.

The further report of Director of Public Instruction is awaited. Meanwhile the note of the Superintendent, Government Museum, should be referenced.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-10-05.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th November 1905, No. 372.

G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905, laid down the lines on which the School of Arts should be conducted in future. Under this order the scope of the school should be confined to "the teaching of (1) Design and (2) Decoration, or "in other words, pure design and design applied to such industries as those of the "artist in metals, the lacquer-worker and the wood-carver, without any concomitant "of commercial developments on an ambitious scale and within limits narrower than "those of the ordinary technical school."

* * * * *

"The department of pure design should be organized for the purpose of teaching "drawing, designing, engraving and modelling as at present" . . . . . "The "industrial department, or department of applied design should be confined to the "decorative industries, wood-carving, metal-work, lacquer-work and painting."

2. Chrome-tanning and weaving (other than carpet weaving) were then removed from the curriculum of the school and it was agreed that carpet-weaving might be transferred to the Anjuman.

3. Before final orders were passed information was called for in respect of the following details:—

(1) How far the classes in the department of pure design are attended by pupils who are not Artizans;

(2) the number of skilled workmen employed in each section of the industrial department and how far these and the pupils can be employed in executing orders and manufacturing articles without competing with local industries;

(3) the number of apprentices and the scale of stipends;

(4) what justification there is for the system of paid apprentices.

4. The Director forwards a letter and five statements from Mr. Chatterton which, he says, contains the information called for. The statements however appear to be not of much value. Statement II apparently gives the number of pupils in the department of pure design as well as in the industrial department, but the classifications adopted is "students," "stipendiary apprentices," "scholarship-holders" and "unpaid apprentices." There is nothing to show which of these belong to the department of pure design and which to the industrial department. Apparently "students" belong to the former and "stipendiary apprentices" and "unpaid apprentices" to the latter. "Scholarship-holders" is apparently common to both. According to this statement and to statement V the total number of paid apprentices is 110, whereas statement IV shows the number as 127. The total number of apprentices according to statement II is 32 + 78 + 4 + 84 = 198, but according to statement IV it is 215. One thing however is evident from both these statements — the number of artizans in either of the two departments mentioned is very small (60 out of 402 on 26th October 1905). This appears also from the statement furnished by Mr. Brand with his letter No. 1760, dated 22nd August 1905, according to which the numbers are 54 out of 415 (on 31st March 1905).

It is clear enough, I think.

A. GALLETTI.

Yes.

A.G.

H. D. TAYLOR.

Seventeen scholars belong to the Industrial Department and 8 to the Art Department.

A.G.

Statement IV includes the 17 scholarship-holders belonging to the Industrial Department.

A.G.

In statement II scholarship-holders—including the 17 in the Industrial Department—are shown in a separate column; that is all.

A.G.

5. The number of skilled workmen on 26th October 1905 was 112, statement III furnished by the Director. Mr. Chatterton says that "it is impracticable to "carry on satisfactory instruction in Art industries such as wood-carving, metal-work

"and lacquer-work unless the scale of operations is sufficient to allow work of consi-"derable size to be undertaken and to enable a sufficient number of skilled workmen to "be associated with the apprentices so that they may acquire a thorough knowledge "of the technique of their trade". The Director does not agree with him here and is of opinion that "the school should take no orders for which workmen would have to be engaged. This is practically what Government have decided—paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905.

6. As regards the system of paid apprentices Mr. Chatterton contends and the Director agrees with him that there will be no advantage in altering the present system. Mr. Chatterton says that "the pupils or apprentices depend very largely if not "entirely upon their stipends or scholar-"ships for subsistence during the period "they are in the school. If the stipends "are withdrawn stern necessity compels "them to leave the school and take up "work elsewhere for which they can get "pay in some form or other."

But there are 13 different rates of stipends ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10. Some simplification of the scale seems desirable.

H. D. TAYLOR.

7. The question of continuing the system of paid apprentices is thus for orders. At present there are scholarship holders and apprentices—Director's note, dated 13th August 1905, on page 3 *supra*. If the scholarship system is very largely extended and the apprentice system abolished the effect will be more or less the same. In paragraph 5 of their order No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1904, the Government contemplated *some* extension of the scholarship system.

8. Then in regard to the staff—

(1) The question who should be appointed permanent Superintendent was left for future consideration—paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 524, dated 3rd August 1905. Mr. Thurston suggests that a new Superintendent should be carefully selected in Europe and placed in the Educational service in the grade of Rs. 500—50—1000. There is already an appointment on this pay in the Indian Educational service for this purpose.

(2) For the post of Assistant Superintendent it was thought that the present Assistant Superintendent who is in the Provincial Educational service on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem might be removed from that service and appointed assistant on Rs. 200—10—300. The sanction of the Secretary of State will be necessary under article 75 of the Civil Service Regulations for the creation of this appointment but pending its receipt the present Assistant Superintendent, M.R.Ry. Velayudasari can remain in the Provincial service and there will be no objection to the reorganization of the school being immediately carried out.

We had better have the views of the new Superintendent before any complete reorganisation is effected.

H. D. TAYLOR.
G. S. F[ORBES.]

(3) As regards the subordinate staff, the following statement shows the present scale, the scale originally proposed by the Director and that now proposed by him:—

Arts Section.

Existing scale.	RS.	Director's original scale.	RS.	Director's present scale.	RS.
One painting Instructor.	100	..		One painting Instructor.	100—5—150 (133½)
One pupil teacher.	25	One Senior Assistant.	120	First Senior Assistant.	75—5—100 (93¾)
Do.	25	Do.	80	Second Senior Assistant.	50—5—75 (68¾)
Do.	15	Do.	80	Third Sneior Assistant.	40—4—60 (55)
Do.	15	One Junior Assistant.	60	First Junior Assistant.	30
Do.	15	Do.	50	Second Junior Assistant.	25
Do.	15	Do.	40	Third Junior Assistant.	25

Arts Section—cont.

Existing scale.	RS.	Director's original scale.	RS.	Director's present scale.	RS.
One pupil teacher ..	15	One drawing teacher.	40	.. ..	
Do.	10	Do.	30	.. ..	
Do.	5	Do.	20	.. ..	
One evening class teacher.	12	One lady teacher.	25	.. ..	
.. ..		One engraving teacher.	50	Instructor in engraving.	50
.. ..		One assistant teacher.	25	.. ..	
One modelling teacher.	18	One modelling teacher.	40	Instructor in modelling.	25—1—30 (28¾)
One lacquer work instructor.	12	One assistant teacher.	25	Instructor in lacquer work.	50
Total ..	282	Total ..	685	Total ..	559 7/12

Industrial section.

One weaving assistant ..	100—5—125 (118¾)	.. ..		.. ..	
One wood carving assistant ..	100	One wood carving assistant ..	100	.. ..	
One wood carver.	35—3—50 (45)	One wood carver.	35—3—50 (45)	One wood carver	50—5—75 (68¾)
One silversmith.	35—3—50 (45)	One silversmith.	35—3—50 (45)	One copper and silver smith..	40
Do. ..	40	Do. ..	40	.. ..	
One goldsmith..	20	One goldsmith.	20	One blacksmith.	25
Do. ..	12	Do. ..	12	One metal worker	40
One metal worker	40	One metalworker	40	Do. ..	40
One carpenter ..	25	„ carpenter ..	25	One carpenter..	25
Do. ...	20	Do. ..	20	Do. ..	20
One carpet maistry. ..	40	One carpet maistry ..	40	.. ..	
One carpet-weaver ..	20	One carpet-weaver ..	20	.. ..	
One storekeeper.	40	One storekeeper.	40	One storekeeper.	25
„ headmaster general education class ..	20	.. ..		.. ..	
One assistant general education class ..	15	.. ..		.. ..	
Do. ..	12	.. ..		.. ..	
Do. ..	10	.. ..		.. ..	
Total ..	622¾		447		283¾

Office.

One head clerk.	50—5—75 (68¾)	One head clerk.	80	One head clerk.	35—3—50 (46½)
Local allowance.	25	.. ..		.. ..	
Short hand clerk.	50	Second clerk ..	40	Second clerk ..	20—3—35 (31½)
Museum clerk..	25	Museum clerk..	30	Librarian and museum keeper	25
Assistant clerk.	14	Despatching clerk ..	30	.. ..	
Sergeant ..	20	One sergeant ..	20	One sergeant ..	20
Bill collector ..	10	One librarian ..	30	.. ..	
Duster ..	9	.. ..		.. ..	
Two peons at Rs 9 each .	18	One head peon..	10	One peon ..	10

Office—cont.

Existing scale.	RS.	Director's original scale.	RS.	Director's present scale.	RS.
One peon ..	8	Three peons on Rs. 9 each ..	27	Two peons on Rs. 9 each ..	18
.. ..		Three peons at Rs. 8 each ..	24	Two peons on Rs. 8 each ..	16
One peon ..	7	Two peons at Rs. 7 each ..	14	Two peons on Rs. 7 each ..	14
Two night watchmen at Rs. 7 each ..	14	Two night watchmen at Rs. 7 each ..	14	Two night peons on Rs. 7 each.	14
One duster and lamp-lighter.	10	.. ..		.. ..	
Two gardeners (7 and 6) ..	13	.. ..		Two gardeners (7 and 6) ..	13
One paint-grinder ..	8	.. ..		.. ..	
Two attenders at Rs. 6 each ..	12	.. ..		.. ..	
One fireman ..	7	.. ..		.. ..	
One scavenger.	7	One scavenger..	7	One scavenger..	7
,, ,, ..	2	.. ..		Do. ..	2
Two sweepers at Rs. 3 each ..	6	Two sweepers at Rs. 3 each ..	6	Two sweepers on Rs. 3 each ..	6
Weaving department—clerk.	25	.. ..		.. ..	
Peon 7, watchman 7, sweeper 3 scavenger 3 ..	20	.. ..		.. ..	
Carpentry department—clerk ..	35	.. ..		.. ..	
Attender ..	10	.. ..		.. ..	
Miscellaneous department clerk ..	17	.. ..		.. ..	
Total ..	440¾		332		222½
Grand Total ..	1,345½		1,464		1,065⅚

The saving in establishment is not much, but there will be considerable saving in the charges on account of materials and paid workmen. Orders are solicited whether the establishment now proposed may be accepted.

9. The General Education classes and Carpet-weaving go out. This was approved in G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905. In regard to carpet-weaving, however, the Director proposes that the looms and stock in trade be given to the Anjuman as a free gift. Orders are solicited on this proposal.

The School of Arts will have no further use for them. They may be handed over as suggested.

H. D. TAYLOR.

G. S. F[ORBES].

10. The qualification for admission to the school will in future be the late primary examination or the future primary school-leaving certificate. This is also in accordance with the views of Government contained in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905.

11. In conclusion, the Director brings to notice that it will not be possible to give the new scheme a fair trial till a new Superintendent arrives and the "considerable" portion of the school occupied by Mr. Chatterton is vacated by him. As regards this, however, we have asked for the early orders of the Government of India on the proposal to create a new appointment of Director of Technical Instruction. As soon as orders are received, Mr. Chatterton's future will be definitely settled and if they are favourable permanent office and other accommodation will be provided for him. It will not be advisable to do this till orders are received and it will take some time for the new Superintendent to be selected and then for him to join the appointment.

12. After final orders are passed on the reorganization the rules of the school will have to be revised. The modification of article 6, paragraph (*f*), of the rules of the school referred to in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905, can then be carried out. The existing rules will be found on pages 4—5 *b* of the Stock file.

H. D. TAYLOR.

P. T. THARYAN—6-12-05.

Submitted that a new Superintendent in the Indian Educational service may be indented for at once. When he has arrived and Mr. Chatterton has been provided with other premises, it will be time enough to introduce an organisation of the subordinate staff on a permanent basis. The new Superintendent may have views of his own on the organisation of the staff.

Yes. But the scale proposed seem fairly suitable.

H.D.T.

2. Meanwhile the four general education teachers, who receive Rs. 20, 15, 12 and 10, respectively, may be transferred elsewhere and the general education classes given up; carpet-weaving may be made over, lock, stock and barrel to the Anjuman; and the institution may be run as far as possible on the lines laid down in G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905; minor matters, which will be settled at the revision of the rules, being allowed to lie over till the new Superintendent arrives.

H.D.T.

3. Scholars nominated by the Inspector of Technical Schools and Cocanada and Mysore scholars may continue to be admitted and the Superintendent may have the Rs. 4,000 per annum asked for to pay in stipends to apprentices admitted by him as "paid apprentices". The qualification for admission to the school to be, as already settled, the late primary examination or possession of the present primary leaving certificate.

H.D.T.

A. GALLETTI—7-12-05.

Mr. Chatterton's proposals admit of no compromise. He would either make the school a purely commercial institution (and his sympathies clearly lie in this direction) or he would bar the execution of orders entirely. The Director of Public Instruction on the other hand would allow the execution of *bonâ fide* orders on a limited scale. But, as Mr. Chatterton points out, if this principle is once admitted, it would be difficult to draw the line. Perhaps the execution of all commissions *to order* on *the school premises* might be prohibited absolutely, all sale of work turned out taking place through the Victoria Institute. Perhaps however, something might be done to execute orders in decorative work *outside* the institute, as is being done in Calcutta, in consultation with the Consulting Architect.

2. The admission of students should, if any means can be devised, be limited as far as possible to those who intend to take up "Art" or "applied Art" as a profession in after life. It seems that we are not alone in providing for students who come as a "last resource". There is the same difficulty in Calcutta. The scale of stipends seems to call for revision. At present there are 13 separate rates.

3. Provision should be made as early as possible for separate premises for Mr. Chatterton, on receipt of definite orders as to his future office.

4. The Secretary of State may be asked to send out a Superintendent on Rs. 500—50—1,000 at once.

H. D. TAYLOR—17-12-05.

We do not want the institution to be a *commercial* undertaking. It is and should remain a teaching and training institution: how far and on what conditions work is to be sold or pupils employed outside may be left for final settlement after we get a new Superintendent.

2. I would address the Secretary of State at once to select a Superintendent—to be in the Educational service—on a salary Rs. 500—1,000. This is the first thing to do.

3. The reorganization of the staff may lie over till his advice is available.

4. I would not bar in any way admission to the institution. Any native who has qualified by the prescribed entrance examination should be eligible for admission. If he has the desire to learn the artistic subjects taught he is a gain to the country, even if he is not to follow an artistic or industrial profession or trade. Nobody is likely to join merely to pass the time. But I approve Mr. Thurston's suggestion that a pupil who after a year proves himself unfitted for the tuition given should be turned out.

5. Some conditions may possibly be attached to scholarships and apprentice stipends giving a preference to those who will follow such a profession or trade.

G. S. F[ORBES]—20-12-05.

I am quite in sympathy with the idea of getting out a man who would study the art of Southern India and would preserve and foster it; one who would master its principles and expound them; who would collect and preserve its best examples: but it seems to me that in trying to teach art we are beating the air. The artistic sense is born not made. If such a man is obtained he should be only nominally attached to the school of arts He might supervise the tuition in it but should not be required to himself take the classes. In fact I would sooner see him attached to the museum.

The school of arts should be where the mechanical part of art, should be taught, where the best examples of art, the best examples of designing and pattern work should be studied and copied by boys whose life work would be the production of art under teachers who would direct, not do the work themselves. We cannot teach a boy arithmetic by doing sums before his eyes for him, but we can show him the different theorems and make him master them and then it is for him to apply them. It will depend on himself and his brains whether he will become a mathematician.

But this is exactly what is in view, so far as I understand the matter.

G. S. F[ORBES].

2. But this is just what we are not doing in the school of arts. The whole place is a hollow sham and make-believe. We have not boys there who desire art or to be artists and we have teachers who do for them the boys' work. The system is designed merely to have a school of art for show, and as you cannot have a school without scholars they are paid to come in out of the byways and hedges. Hence we have the apprentice system and the paid artizans who for cooly make the articles which are displayed with so much pride and rejoicing, and to make the farce still more foolish we have little boys brought in to be generally educated so as to be led on into the apprentice class. Hence as was to be expected the school of arts has been and ever will be absolutely barren. The apprentice will draw his stipend till he is turned out and then he will become a police constable!!

3. I would agree that we should get out an artist whose functions it would be to study and so far as possible collect and preserve the best examples of art in Southern India, to popularise them by reproduction and to direct the school of arts in which they might be studied by those who wish to and have to live by art or art industries in which such knowledge and examples might be used and adopted. Such would be the case in designing, modelling, lacquering and so on.

4. I agree with Dr. Bourne—paragraph 6 of his letter—and would do away entirely with paid artizans who themselves turn out work and execute orders. I entirely approve of the proposal that no orders for work should be taken in the school which the pupils cannot execute.

5. Lastly I am most strongly of opinion that the present system of apprentices must be at once done away with. Better have a class of two boys who want art than of 50 who only want lucre. Mr. Chatterton in paragraph 8 of his letter seems to suggest revised terms for apprentices. He might be required to submit detailed proposals.

6. I cannot agree to postpone the reorganization of the School till the arrival of an expert from home. There is no reason to do so. He cannot help us in any way, for he will be quite ignorant of the country and the problem. I consider that the proposed

reorganization is generally on the right lines in substituting whole-time teachers for the present system, but I think the scale is too liberal. I would however, for the present, accept the staff proposed. I think the minimum educational qualification proposed by Dr. Bourne in paragraph 3 may be accepted.

G. S[TOKES]—3-1-06.

In my note of 13th July 1905, on which G.O., No. 524, was based, I said all that I have to say in regard to the general principles on which we should proceed.

2. What we want is a school of arts not a school of arts and crafts. Crafts and industries other than the so-called "art industries" must be taught elsewhere. A school of arts is a place where drawing, designing, modelling, etc., are taught with a view to encouraging good taste and correct "technique" in the trades to which they are applied. Such a school may turn out scores of pupils without producing a real artist and herein Madras is not singular. The artists produced by schools of art in Europe are few and far between; the residue become drawing masters, or lapse into other callings, perhaps even that of the policeman. Even if we have not yet produced an artist in our school of arts we must go on with it lest we lose the opportunity of affording proper training to a single man of talent who may some day be forthcoming. Even one such man, if he were a real genius, would amply make up for all the failures.

A

3. I am still of opinion that we should try to find a Superintendent in this country and a native for choice. It would be the merest chance if we got an expert from home of the type we have in mind. The men trained at South Kensington or other similar institutions are trained in European ideas of art and know nothing about Indian art. But it is Indian art in particular that we want to encourage, and that, real Indian art not Indian art Europeanized. There must be men among the 300 millions of India who are possessed of good taste according to Indian canons, and I think we should try to find one of them. An Indian is "*primâ facie*" more likely to understand Indian art than any European and he is also more likely to inspire his own countrymen and attract the right kind of pupils. Whoever we got out from home would in the first instance be absolutely ignorant of Indian art; it would take him at any rate several years to learn enough for his opinion to be of any value at all; so that it would be idle to postpone the reorganization until his arrival. For the pay which we can offer we should not be likely to obtain a very high class man either professionally or socially.

4. On the other hand if we could find a man in this country who began with some knowledge of Indian art as well as some experience of art teaching under Indian conditions we should do well to postpone the reorganization until we can have his advice.

5. The art schools at Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore have been doing well. Why not try them for a man? They may by this time have produced some able native "understudy" of the European Superintendents who is now fit for an independent charge. It would be a pity to miss such an opportunity of giving the native a chance in his own business. Anyhow it is worth trying.

6. Therefore, before addressing the Secretary of State, I would write round to the local Governments and the Government of India and ask them whether they know of the kind of man we want, making it clear that we are quite ready to take a native.

7. I should certainly postpone the reorganization until we have received a reply to this reference which ought not to take long The reorganization proposed seems to be on the right lines, but I have not yet examined it in detail as I am anxious first of all to ascertain whether my Honourable Colleagues will accept my suggestion regarding the Superintendent.

A[MPTHILL]—21-1-06.

Circulated.

H. D. TAYLOR - 22-1-06.

I agree with His Excellency in his statement (at **A** of the note) of the object and purpose of the school.

2. As to obtaining a native Superintendent I am in entire sympathy and have no objection to an attempt being made to secure the services of a qualified man. But I fear that it is the old old story: we can doubtless obtain natives of the country who has the requisite artistic taste and who can teach, but the difficulty arises in getting one who can manage and control, organize and supervise a large institution. This is the cardinal native defect. I even doubt whether a native head could infuse into the pupils the same enthusiasm as a European. This also arises from the essential difference of *character* of the two races. But as I say I am quite willing to try and find him for the arts school; and if we can, no one will be better pleased than I shall be.

3. I am not altogether disposed to think with His Excellency that a European of the right sort would be long in mastering purely native designs. The technical parts of drawing, designing, etc., are the same everywhere; and the difference is in applying the technique to producing purely native designs, etc. I doubt if this should take so long to study as His Excellency seems to anticipate. Correct technique is fundamental and has a value of its own. The subordinate teachers would in any case be native and would be selected for their knowledge of pure Indian art.

G. S. F[ORBES]—25-1-06.

What is to be the scope and object of the School of Arts has been settled some time ago and is as I understand the matter quite rightly stated by His Excellency. What we are now considering is how that object is to be attained.

2. I have always thought that one of the strongest objections to the School of Arts in its present form is that it debases Indian art, obscures its characteristics, and makes it an incongruous muddle of Hindu and European ideas. What can be more absurd than to represent Garuda with angels' wings? I therefore agree with His Excellency it would be better to obtain a man as head of the school if it is possible to do so and a native by choice and I agree that we should write round and try to find one.

3. As to the reorganisation of the school itself, I think it essential to get rid of outside assistance in the execution of work and to do away with the idea that the study of arts or art industries is flourishing because the school is full of pensioners and incompetents. It is far better to have three pupils who are in earnest than thirty who are paid to learn. I would prefer to have the reorganisation carried out without delay to save time and money, but as much time will not be lost thereby I agree with His Excellency's suggestion that we may wait to apply the reorganisation till we get a reply to our reference round India. I consider that we cannot do so pending the arrival of a man from Europe who will have no experience and whose advice as to reorganisation will be worthless for years to come.

G. S[TOKES]—28-1-06.

Please draft Government Order accordingly, and also letters to other Governments and Administrations explaining our requirements and asking whether they can suggest a suitable person (a native of India for choice) as Superintendent of the School of Arts.

H. D. TAYLOR—29-1-06.

The drafts placed below are submitted for approval.

[Before actually making the appointment the sanction of the Secretary of State will have to be obtained as the appointment is now included in the Indian Educational Service—G.O., No. 479, Educational, dated 10th August 1896.]

Yes. I had already noticed this point in the draft.

H. D. TAYLOR.

P. T. THARYAN—30-1-06.

C. A. SOUTER—31-1-06.

Please type as revised.

H. D. TAYLOR—1-2-06.

Typed and resubmitted.

P. T. THARYAN—2-2-06.

Drafts are submitted for approval.

The appointment of Superintendent, School of Arts, is in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, the pay being Rs. 500—50—1000. (G.O., No. 479, dated 10th August 1896.)

2. It is not known whether it is proposed to abolish this post—but even if it were so, any new appointment on a salary of over Rs. 250 would require the sanction of the Secretary of State—and the appointment of any European in India on a pay exceeding Rs. 200 would require the sanction of India.

3. If no alteration is to be made in regard to the appointment, it will still be necessary, should a suitable man be forthcoming, to recommend him for appointment to the Secretary of State.

H. D. TAYLOR—1-2-06.

Please type sharp.

H. D. TYALOR—3-2-06.

I have revised the draft to Government of India and Local Governments; please send me a typed copy to see again.

G. S. F[ORBES]—2-2-06.

A typed copy of the draft to India and Local Governments is submitted. Advantage has been taken to type also page 2 of the draft order.

P. T. THARYAN—3-2-06.

Resubmitted

H. D. TAYLOR—3-2-06.

Issue.

2. Does the appointment of a Native Principal require sanction of the Secretary of State? I think the Government of India can sanction, but if the appointment is to remain included in the Imperial Educational Service, then Secretary of State's sanction would be needed. But would it then be necessary to keep the appointment in the Imperial Educational cadre? Probably it should; but we need not raise the question until we see what replies we get.

3. We need not write to Burma (which is not India) nor Eastern Bengal nor Coorg.

G. S. F[ORBES]—8-2-06.

Issue.

Then reply to Honourable Member's query.

H. D. TAYLOR—9-2-06.

[G.O., Nos. 78, 79, Educational, dated 10th February 1906.]

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PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, &c., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.
Govt Scholarship notification for 1904.				
524	3-8-05	S-C-		
333	20-5-05	S.C.		
313-14	12-5-05	do.		
138-39	7.3-05	do.		
471	2-8-04	do.		
468	22-8-01	do.		

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.

[E. 9.]

250 3-12-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

18

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Govt

18

Memorandum No. 463 Dy 17-8-05

Despatched 17/8/05

✓ AS

~~Print the following paper.~~

The Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, is requested to furnish in ~~formation~~ as early as possible information on the following points connected with the School:-

(1) In Table III appended to the Report for 1904-05 the strength of the non-Brahman Caste Hindus in the School on the 31st March 1905 is shown as 256. To what castes do these pupils belong. In the case of Kammalans how many of them are goldsmiths, how many, brass-Smiths, how many, ~~are~~ blacksmiths, how many, ~~are~~ carpenters and how many, ~~are~~ Stone-masons ~~Page 159, Vol. XV, Part I of the Census Report, 1901.~~

(2) Of the total outturn of the School how much ~~forms~~ is the work of the pupils of the School and how much the work of paid workman. For instance in the case of the furniture silver ware, &c., exhibited at the Art Exhibition was the designing

* will be filled in on receipt of the reply from Madras. It has been telegraphed for.

19 28

or finishing or both done by the pupils either in the whole or in part. If only in part, can the part be more or less indicated.

(3) The number of employed artizans in the School, their wages, the total wages thus paid and the total expenditure separately under each head of work (Carpentry metal, Carving &c.)

(4) The nature of the engraving work done in the School whether Copying or original. Specimens should be furnished.

(5) The qualifications of Arumuga Nayakkar who now teaches engraving.

(6) The work which the modeller is now doing.

Rm 16/8/15 Mg 16/8/15 Mz 17 Sept.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.

Dr/Mo 17/8/15

[E. / 9.]

25 3-12-01.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

3 20

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Memorandum No. 4758 23-8-05

Read the following paper:—

Linked file

Dep 21/8/5

In continuation of memo. no. 463 dated the 17th instant, the Superintendent School of Arts, is requested to be so good as to state the distinction between the Scholarship holders and apprentices to whom stipends are paid in the School of Arts and to report how many ~~of each the~~ are of such students ~~are~~ there were during 1904-05 and in and for, what these Scholarships were given or the stipends paid. It should also be stated whether any paid apprentices hold Scholarships ~~also~~ along with their stipends & if so how many.

H26 21/8/5

To the Supdt., School of Arts, Madras.

Dep 23/8/5

Pg 21/8/5

Hg 21/8/05

H20 22.8.05

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. Ed. CURRENT No. 1505

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT 25 AUG 1905

Dated 22nd August 1905.

No. 1760

48

From

G. E. BRAND, Esq.,

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,

School of Arts, Madras,

To

THE Secretary to Government,

Educational Department,

Madras.

Encl^s
2 statements
3 Exam^n papers.
1 Engraving dan book (by post).

SIR,

With reference to the questions raised in your Memo No. 463 dated the 17th instant I have the honour to submit the following replies.

(1) The number of Non-Brahmin Hindus on the rolls of the School of Arts on the 31st March 1905 was 286. The accompanying statement shows the castes to which they belong, and, in the case of Kammala pupils, the hereditary trades of their guardians. These pupils attend the Art side of the School from 7 to 9 A.M. and are taught so as to pass in the various Drawing subjects of the Government Technical Examinations. Of these 286 pupils 159 leave the school at 9 A.M. and so have no connection with any of the industrial departments of the school. The remaining 127 are apprentices who enter the industrial classes at 9 A.M. and with the exception of some who attend the English classes for an hour daily and a few others who attend the more advanced drawing classes during the afternoon, they are the whole of the day in the workshops. All the Drawing they learn is taught not

to

127 according to statement 993

Department of Public Instruction.

No. , *dated* *190* .

Despatched } 190 . Enclosures.

Received } Spare copies.

Subject.

to suit any particular industry, but to fulfil the requirements of the Government Technical Examinations. The teachers have little or no practical knowledge of art industries and the majority leave the school premises at 9 A.M. to work in other institutions for the remainder of the day.

(2) It is not possible to estimate the quantity of work done by the apprentices in the School as they work side by side with workmen, but they assist in making almost every piece of work that is turned out in the school. It may however be assumed that without workmen to finish the work very little of the outturn would be saleable. Many passed students are now paid workmen.

Very few indeed of the students are able to take an active part in designing the articles made in the various departments. This is due to designing being taught in a general sort of manner in the Drawing classes without -- special reference to the industry the apprentice is following.

From the copies of the question papers of the recent examinations, which are enclosed, it will be seen that all the pupils of the Design Elementary and Intermediate Grades have the same questions set to them irrespective of the trades they are learning in the workshops, and it is evident that even if the apprentice answers these papers satisfactorily, as most of them can do, it is no guide that his knowledge is of any use to him unless supplemented by instruction in the workshop.

In the Design Advanced Examination a different question paper is set for each trade, but even for this grade very little more than the elaboration of details is taught, as it would be extremely difficult to find an instructor who could teach Design of a practical nature in so many trades. To be useful, Design must be taught in the workshops by those who understand the trade and at present

this is not done.

(3) A statement is annexed shewing the number of artisans employed in the school during the past year and the wages earned by them. No distinction is made in the accounts kept of the wages paid to the carpenters and the -- woodcarvers.

(4) A very varied quantity of work is turned out in the Engraving Department, such as engraving badges in different metals, copper plate engraving, die sinking, and -- lead and brass printing blocks. Some impressions of the work turned out during the past six months are collected in a book which is sent herewith (to be kindly returned). To each impression is noted in pencil whether it is the work of a student or the work of Arumuga Naicker, Instructor.

(5) Arumuga Naicker is a very expert engraver and is well up in all branches of the trade. Since joining the school he has passed the Elementary and Intermediate examinations in copper plate engraving and is about to appear for the Advanced Grade.

(6) The modeller is all day modelling, partly for the instruction of the apprentices and partly in making articles ordered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. Bourne

Ag. Superintendent.

Statement showing Classification of non-Brahmin Caste Hindu students on the rolls of the School of Arts on the 31st March 1905.

Caste	Drawing Classes	Industrial Classes (apprentices)	Remarks.
Mudaliars	77	31	
Baljis	75	33	
Vanniars	57	28	
Pillais	33	16	
Rajputs	8	2	
Chettiers	1	"	
Kammalars. Goldsmiths	10	5	
Kammalars. Silversmiths	1	"	
Kammalars. Coppersmiths	"	"	
Kammalars. Blacksmiths	2	1	
Kammalars. Carpenters	22	13	
Total	286	129	

School of arts. Madras. 22nd August 1905

Ag. Superintendent.

Statement showing the skilled labour employed in the School of Arts in 1904-05.

Department	Description of Workmen	Average Number of Workmen 1904-05	Rate of daily wages.	Total Wages for the year 1904-1905. Rs	A	P	Remarks.
Wood-work department	Carpenters	26	From As 4/- to As 10/-	7298	"	"	
	Carvers	35	From As 6/- to Re 1/-				
Metal work department	Various metal workers	18	From As 6/- to Re 1/-	1990	"	"	Mostly paid by piece work
Modelling department	Modeller	1	As 12/-	160	"	"	
Carpet Weaving department	Weavers + dyers	26	From As 2/- to As 6/-	1924	"	"	

No.
School of arts.
22nd August 1905

G. R. Orange
Ag. Superintendent.

12 Vo 128

Cus 1505. Educational departt

Memo. No 4868/28-8-05

In the statement furnished by the Superintendent with reference to Clause (3) of Memo: No 463 of 17th August 1905, the total wages for the year 1904-05 have been given but not the total expenditure ~~also~~ under each head as directed. The Superintendent is requested to furnish this information as soon as possible.

Dy
28/8/05

28/8

To the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras

Dy
28/8/05

86: CURRENT NO. 15527

13

Department of Public Instruction.

27

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
31 AUG 1905
SECRETARIAT

No. 1790, dated 29th August 1905.

Despatched 29.8. } 1905
Received 31-8-

Registered. 31-8-'05

Enclosures.

Spare copies.

Subject.

Submitting statement regarding

Scholarship & Stipendiary students in the 5 short gaols.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

14

Dated 29th August 1905.

No. 1790.

From

G. E. BRAND, Esq.,

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,

School of Arts, *Madras*,

To

THE Secretary to Government,

Educational Department,

Madras.

SIR,

With reference to your Memorandum No.475 dated the 23rd instant I have the honour to submit:-

1. A statement showing the number of pupils holding scholarships in the School of Arts on the 31st March 1905, the amount of each scholarship, the date from which it takes effect, and the subject for which the scholarship is granted. All these scholarships were awarded in accordance with the Government Technical Scholarship Notification* by the Inspector of Technical Schools on the results of the Government Technical Examinations, the pupils of the School of Arts competing with those of other Technical Institutions. These scholarships are tenable for two years.

If a paid apprentice gains a scholarship, his stipend ceases on the date from which the scholarship takes effect; so no pupil in the School of Arts can draw both a stipend and a scholarship.

2. A statement is also enclosed showing the number of paid apprentices on the 31st March 1905 and the stipends paid to them. These stipends are awarded by the Superintendent of the School of Arts, principally on the results of the Government Technical Examinations, but great consideration is paid to the technical skill displayed by the apprentices. No distinction is made in the training of scholarship holders and paid apprentices.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. E. Brand

Ag. Superintendent.

* Vide Fort St George Gazette Page 106 dated 16th Feb 1904.

15 48

29/15

Statement showing the number of paid Apprentices on 31st March 1905 in the School of Arts, Madras.

Departments	Number	Rate of Stipend													Remarks
		Rs 3/-	Rs 2½	Rs 3/-	Rs 2½	Rs 4/-	Rs 3½	Rs 5/-	Rs 4/-	Rs 3½	Rs 6/-	Rs 5/-	Rs 4/-	Rs 3/-	
Wood Carving	34	1	1	8	1	2	2	6	1	3	4	1	2	2	
Metal work	20	4	"	1	"	4	"	4	3	"	"	2	1	1	
Carpet Weaving	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	
Modelling	5	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	1	
Goldsmith	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	"	
Lacquer work	16	"	"	6	"	2	"	4	1	"	"	3	"	"	
Engraving	7	"	"	3	"	3	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	

G. L. S. Brand
Ag. Superintendent.

Encl. no. 1
Est. and. 15-27/05

17

List of Scholarship holders in the School of arts. on 31st March 1905

No.	Name of the Student	Institution in which Scholarship was gained	Subject for which granted	Date of commencement of Scholarship	Rate
1	T.D. Srinivasalu Nayudu		Free hand drawing A	1. 4. 04	10/-
2	R.C. Govindarajulu		— do — A	1. 4. 03	10/-
3	Harry Leak		— do. Int	do.	7/-
4	M. Gangatharamudali		Geo. drawing Int.	— do —	7/-
5	M. Ranganayakulu		Painting A	— do.	10/-
6	V.A. Shanmugam		Cabinet making A	— do.	10/-
7	Mohd. Abdul Wazid		— do. A	— do.	10/-
8	C. Raja Asari		— do. Int	— do.	7/-
9	Albert Muniah		— do. Int.	1. 4. 04	7/-
10	C. Palani Pillai		— do. A	— do.	10/-
11	R. Govindaswami Reddy		— do. A	— do.	10/-
12	T.R. Thirumurthikalasa		— do. A	— do.	10/-
13	G. Kuppuswami Nayudu		— do. A	— do.	10/-
14	G.L. Mariasusai		Wood Engraving A	1. 4. 03	10/-
15	R. Rangiah Nayudu.		Metal work Int.	1. 4. 04	7/-
16	T.V. Somasundram		Painting Int	1. 4. 03	7/-
17	C. Chakrapany		— do. Int	1. 4. 04	7/-
18	C. Ranganatha Mudali		Design. Int	1. 4. 03	7/-
19	M. Rangapathy Nayudu		— do. A	1. 4. 04	10/-
20	M. Vilvanatha Mudaliar		— do. Int	— do.	7/-
21	P. Jagannatha Mudaly		Copper Polish & Engraving A.	1. 4. 03	10/-
22	M. Ernappa Mudyar		Modelling A	1. 4. 04	10/-

School of Engineering, Madras

G.L. Brand
Ag. Superintendent.

Memo 486/05 ES 18 1549

Department of Public Instruction.

No. 1798, dated 31st August 1905.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT. 3 SEP 1905

Despatched 31. 8. 1905. Enclosures.

Received 3-9-05 Spare copies.

Acgd 4-9-05

Subject.

Submitting statement showing the distribution of expenditure in the various deptts.

Encl. no 2
Est. no 527/05

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 31st August 1905.

No. 1728.

From

G. E. BRAND, Esq.,

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,

School of Arts, Madras,

To

THE Secretary to Government,

Educational Department,

Madras.

SIR,

With reference to your Memorandum No. 486 dated the 28th August 1905 I have the honour to enclose a statement showing the expenditure in the Carpentry and the Miscellaneous Departments of the School of Arts in the year 1904-05. The expenditure in the different branches of the Miscellaneous Department is lumped together and it would be exceedingly difficult at this stage to find out the exact expenditure from last year's accounts. The figures given may however be taken as fair approximation of the actual expenditure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G E Brand

Ag. Superintendent.

Statement of expenditure of the Carpentry & Miscellaneous Departments of the School of arts, Madras, for 1904-05

Departments	Total Amount	Remarks.
Wood work.	16,721 ..	
Metal work	6,552 ..	
Jewellers work	380 ..	
Modelling	720 ..	
Engraving	328 ..	
Lacquer work.	837 ..	
Carpet Weaving	3,235 ..	

(All Miscellaneous)

The figures are approximate as separate Accounts for the different branches are not kept. All the expenditure being charged to "Miscellaneous"

School of arts. —
Madras 31 aug: 05

G E Brand
Ag Superintendent

Educational Departt

Ltr. No. 1464
2/9

Telegram

To Calcutta / Bombay 19

To Chief Secretary to Govt. Bengal
Secretary Educational Departt. Bombay Govt.

Madras Govt. will feel obliged if with [the] permission of His Honour / His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor / Governor you can kindly obtain and forward reports of Govt. School of Art / Sir J.J. School of Art Calcutta / Bombay for the last five years.

Rdg
2/9/15

40
2.9.05

Rdg
2/9/15

CURRENT NO. 1703 6P

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT. 28 SEP 1905

No. 3592 T.G.

General DEPARTMENT.

Education BRANCH.

FROM R. L. ROSS -- , ESQ., I.C.S.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TO THE Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department.

Darjeeling, the 20th September *1905*.

SIR,

With reference to your telegram dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of each of the reports of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, for the last five years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. servant,

R. L. Ross

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

S.N.B. 20/9.

B. S. Tour Press—685D—1,000—25-8-1905.—W. H. S.

135

27

Ed: CURRENT No. 1706

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
30 SEP 1905
SECRETARIAT.

No. 1789 of 1905.

Educational Department.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1905.

From

J. Sladen, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department.

Sir,

As requested in your telegram of the 2nd instant, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the Annual Reports of the - Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, for the last 5 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

Acting Secretary to Government.

135

Ed/ CURRENT NO. 2068.

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received 30-NOV-1905 1905, *Registered* 30-11 1905.

Subject.

Submitting proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts, Madras.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 6
Spare copies

Ref on Cur No. 3 7 2 /05

Station Madras, *Dated the* 27 November 1905.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

B

With reference to G.O. No. 524 Educational d/ 3rd August 1905 regarding the reorganization of the School of Arts I have the honour to submit a copy of Mr. Chatterton's letter No. 985 dated 2nd November 1905 together with the statements called for by Government and to offer the following remarks on the subject.

Pages 140-149, etc.

2. Mr. Chatterton recommends, and I support his recommendation, that the looms and the stock in trade in the carpet weaving department be transferred to the Anjuman as a free gift, "as it is quite certain that they will have no funds from which to pay for them."

3. I agree with Mr. Chatterton in his view given in a separate communication that there will be no advantage in altering the present system of apprentices. He says-"At the

present time the pupils in the various industrial classes of the School of Arts are all paid either by Government scholarships awarded by me as Inspector of Technical Schools or by stipends the amount of which is fixed by the Superintendent of the School of Arts . I do not think that there is a single industrial school in India in which the pupils are not paid wages in some form or other and I am quite certain that if we were to abolish the system of stipends all the apprentices who were unable to obtain scholarships would leave. There is no question that the pupils or apprentices depend very largely, if not entirely, upon their stipends or scholarships for subsistence during the period they are in the school. If the stipends are withdrawn stern necessity compels them to leave the school and take up work elsewhere for which they can get pay in some form or other."

4. A revised and considerably reduced scale of establishment is proposed below for the approval and sanction of Government . The usual proposition statement will be submitted through the Accountant-General after the scales have been approved.

Art Department.

1	Assistant Superintendent		200-10-300
2.	Painting Instructor		100- 5-150
3.	First senior Assistant		75- 5-100
4.	Second	Do.	50- 5- 75
5.	Third	Do.	40- 4- 60
6.	First Junior Assistant /Lady teacher/		30
7.	Second	Do.	25
8.	Third	Do.	25
9.	Instructor in engraving		50
10.	Do.	Modelling	25-1-30
11.	Do.	Lacquer work	50

Industrial Department.

1	Wood carver	50-5-75
2.	Metal worker	40
3.	Do.	40
4.	Copper and silversmith	40

5.	Blacksmith	25
6.	Carpenter	25
7.	Do.	20

Clerical Establishment

Head clerk	35-3-50
Second clerk	20-3-35
Librarian and Museum keeper	25
Storekeeper	25

Menial Establishment.

Sergeant	20
7 peons /1 on Rs 10, 2 on Rs 9, 2 on Rs 8, and 2 on Rs 7/	58
2 gardeners /Rs 7 and Rs 6/	13
2 night peons /Rs 7 each/	14
2 sweepers /Rs 3 each/	6
2 scavengers /Rs 7 and Rs 2/	9

The average total of this scale is Rs. 1315 5/6 as against Rs 1595 ½ which is the cost of the existing establishment /permanent plus temporary/.

The general education classes will cease to exist, while the whole establishment will consist of permanent and full -time men. All the men on the permanent establishment will be provided for in the new scale, except three, viz., the short-hand clerk on Rs 50, the store-keeper on Rs 40 and the Assistant clerk on Rs 14. The permanent incumbents of these three last mentioned appointments will be transferred elsewhere when the revised scales are introduced.

The salaries proposed for the several instructors are just sufficient , in the opinion of Mr. Chatterton, to attract men with the qualifications required. At present the instructors on the temporary establishment are not full -time servants and make by private work an income which is generally higher than their pay in the School of Arts. In the case of such of these men as are proposed to be retained as full-time and permanent servants the salary offered should be such as would

induce them to give up their extra income and to continue in the school as full-time officers. Mr. Chatterton considers also that in the case of one or two men the maximum pay will have to be given: on this point, however, Government will be addressed separately after the proposition statement has been sanctioned.

5. The minimum educational qualification for admission to the school should be the possession of the late primary examination certificate or the school leaving certificate for the fourth standard.

6. On the question as to how far skilled workmen should be employed in executing orders and manufacturing articles within the limits laid down by Government , Mr. Chatterton is of the opinion that the school should carry on its industrial work as it has done during the last few years or should entirely confine itself to educational work and should not under any circumstances accept orders. I consider, however, that it ought to be possible to take some middle course. The school might take any bona fide orders which could be carried out by the pupils with instructions from the teachers - but no orders for which workmen would have to be engaged . Once workmen are admitted to carry out a particular order, the institution changes its character. The bulk of the work done should be worthy specimens of Indian art- not made to order but offered for sale, the sale, however, taking place from the Victoria Technical Institute, and the School of Arts having nothing to do with it.

7. I beg to state, in conclusion, that I have some difficulty in recommending or criticizing Mr. Chatterton's proposals on the whole question. They have been drawn up on the lines laid down by Government but it seems to me an essential condition for the success of the new scheme that it should be launched and carried out by a Superintendent who is convinced of its usefulness and practicability and who will be prepared to look at Indian Art and Art Industries from an aesthetic and not from a utilitarian point of view. This is a position that Mr. Chatterton is unlikely to take while the conditions under which the School is now worked under his control are further unfavourable to giving the scheme a fair trial, in as much as he occupies a

considerable portion of the premises for other purposes than those directly connected with the aims of the school and is empowered to utilize the services of the Superintendent for those purposes. If therefore the function of the school is to be that laid down in the G.O. I would suggest that the first step in the reorganization should be the appointment of a Superintendent capable of advising on the details and of developing the school upon the lines approved.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

J. R. Scott

For Director of Public Instruction.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Chatterton, Inspector of Tec... Schools, Madras No. 985 dated 2nd November 1905.

In reference to Proceedings Ref on Cur No. 372/05 d/ the 2oth October 1905, I have the honour to report as follows:-

2. Table I gives particulars so far as is known of the careers of students who have left the school during the past 12 years. From this it appears that 197 students who have passed one or more of the Government Technical Examinations have passed out of the School. Of these, 112 were apprentices learning a trade and 85 were either apprentices in the Painting Department or Drawing students paying fees. 76 became Drawing masters and 56 apprentices or exactly one-half of the total number follow the tra... they learned in the school after leaving the school, while 26 took to other avocations and 30 became Drawing-Masters . It will thus be seen that teaching Drawing is the principal employment of students who passed out of the school of arts and that although 50% of the apprentices follow the trade they have learned in the school afterwards the great majority of these are the comparative failures who work as coolies in private workshops in Madras. For all practical purposes the return for the expenditure on the School of arts is

(1) a small number of Drawing-Masters averaging less than 7 per annum;

(2) a certain amount of art industrial work which is mainly exported from the country and which gives employment to a considerable number of artisans;

(3) the School of Arts has served as a convenient centre for the exploitation of new industries.

3. The proposals which Government now wish to have carried out will in future reduce the School of Arts to the status of a drawing school, as in my opinion it is impracticable to carry on satisfactory instruction in art industries such as wood-carving, metal work and lacquer work unless the scale of operations is sufficient to allow work of considerable size to be undertaken and to enable a sufficient number of skilled workmen to be associated with the apprentices so that they may acquire a

thorough knowledge of the technique of their trade.

4. Table II supplies the information called for by Government in para 4 from which it will be seen that out of 40 students on the rolls on the 26th October 157 are not artisans do not work in the industrial section Of these, however, 95 belong to the pre-elementary class, and it is very doubtful what their ultimate object in coming to the school is. All of them have been here but a very short time and it is probable that the majority of them have joined the class in the hope that ultimatel they will be taken on as apprentices. Table III shows the number of skilled workmen employed in each section of the Industrial Department, the total number being 112, of whom practically two-thirds are employed in the wood-carving department. Table IV shows the number of apprentices in each section of the Industrial Department and whether they are artisans or others while Table V contains detailed information regarding the distribution of stipends to the apprentices in each section of the Industrial Department.

5. In para 7 Government rule that the admission and stipending of apprentices should proceed with reference to the likelihood of their carrying into actual life and work the training which the school will give them and they state that unless this is attended to , the purpose of the school is lost and public funds are wasted. At the present time stipends are granted to apprentices without any enquiry as to whether they intend to pursue the training as a means of livelihood after they leave the school and as a matter of fact the records from which Table I has been prepared show that only 50% do take to industrial work. When the function of the school is changed and aesthetic and not utilitarian motives are to underlie the work carried on it is practically certain that the apprentices will only come to the school for the sake of the artistic training it may give them and without any intention of pursuing in after life the decorative industry which they will be taught in the school. The main reason for this is the fact that the art industries taught in the school are practised but to a very limited extent outside.Whether the operations of the Victoria Technical Institute will change

matters in this repect remains to be seen. Its avowed object is to create private enterprise in such matters and if it succeeds in doing this to any extent, it will undoubtedly open out a new field for the employment of artistically trained students.

6. Government ask us to consider how far skilled workmen and pupils can be employed in executing orders for manufactured articles without infringing the principles laid down in the Simla Conference. In this matter I contend that the bulk of the work done in the School of Arts does not infringe these principles inasmuch as very little is done in the School that can equally well be done outside. In my opinion there are two alternatives which are likely to lead to satisfactory results - either the School of Arts should carry on its industrial work as it has done during the last few years, trying to create a market for its productions and carrying on work on as extensive a commercial scale as practicable; or the School would entirely confine itself to educational work and should not under any circumstances accept orders. The work carried on in the School should be selected purely for its educational value and when completed may be for sale so as to recover as far as possible the cost of the materials and value of the labour employed on it. I am strongly opposed to undertaking orders as it is difficult to draw the line at which they should cease to be taken and it introduces a commercial element which is undesirable in an institution which is not being run with utilitarian motives. Government have definitely decided the general lines on which the School of Arts should work and when they come into operation the commercial element ought to disappear entirely.

7. From Table II it will be seen that out of 402 students on the rolls of the School on the 26th October, 220 belong to the pre-elementary class and the introduction of the Lower Primary Examination as admission test will by itself very largely reduce the numbers. Further, if any attempt is made to carry out the instructions of Government in para 7 of the G.O. it is [illegible] certain that the number of scholarships awar[illegible]

industrial developments will not be very large and we may safely count on a reduction of the numbers in the School by at least one-half. Under these circumstances it is therefore practicable to effect a very considerable reduction in the establishment of the School and in the proposals now submitted such reductions have been made.

8. Attached is a Tabular Statement showing the proposed rearrangement of the classes and the work which would be allotted to each teacher. With a full time establishment it is by no means necessary to hold all the drawing classes between 7 & 9 in the morning. In fact it is a matter which should be carefully considered after the new scheme has been brought into operation as to whether it would not be more convenient to hold the majority of the drawing classes in the afternoons. It would be better for apprentices to work in the Workshops in the mornings and to do their drawing work later on in the day. The numbers in the School will largely depend upon the amount allotted for stipends and it would be desirable to lay down certain general principles which should be followed by the Superintendent in accepting apprentices. The apprentices should be indentured and a scale of stipends should be drawn up. Boys ordinarily should be expected to pass the Elementary Examination in the trade within two years of becoming apprentices the Intermediate Examination within four and the Advanced within six. It would therefore be desirable to fix the minimum age of every apprentice at 14 and any apprentice who failed to pass the necessary examinations at the end of each fixed period should forfeit his stipend. In this way it will be practicable to secure due amount of attention being paid to the trade. Further, apprentices learning a trade should be debarred from appearing for the Government Technical Examinations in Drawing. If this is done, it will make it absolutely certain that the stipulation laid down by the Government in para 7 will be carried into effect. It is desirable that students in the various trade classes should receive proper instruction in drawi

and

and they should be periodically examined by the Staff of the school; but it appears to me that there is no necessity to allow them to appear for examinations intended for Drawing-masters. In this connection I should like to draw attention to the Government Technical Examinations which were designed to test the students of the School of Arts and similar Institutions. For the School of Arts the examinations are in four subjects-Freehand Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Painting and Design. In the three grades of Freehand Drawing there are 8 examinations lasting 17½ hours; similarly for Geometrical Drawing there are 10 examinations lasting 26½ hours. In Painting there are 7 examinations lasting 60 hours and in Design for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations 4 papers are set for which 18 hours are allowed and no time is specified for the three papers in the Advanced Examination. Such a vast amount of examination is absolutely unnecessary and it would be a great advantage from a teaching point of view if the examinations were thoroughly revised and cut down by at least one-half. The trade examinations are of a more practical character and do not so urgently need revision though it would be of advantage if these also were cut down in some respects.

9. The budget estimates now submitted for 1906-07 are based upon the proposals just formulated. I consider it unnecessary to sub-divide the industrial section in any way. Rs. 4000 have been provided for materials and Rs. 1000 for tools and plant. No provision has been made for the employment of workmen. For the stipends of apprentices a sum of Rs. 4000 should be sufficient and the allotment for Library may be reduced to Rs. 200, but for furniture and apparatus Rs. 1000 may be allowed. To carry into effect para (f) of Article 6 of the Rules of the School which Government state they are prepared to approve of, a lump sum of Rs. 2000 will probably be found necessary and provision is accordingly made for it in the Budget.

(True Copy).

J R Lees

page 5 b of the stock file below

Table I

145

1978

Year	No. of pupils who left the School.	No. of pupils known to be employed	No. of apprentices employed as Drawing teachers: Students	No. of apprentices employed as Drawing teachers: Apprentices	No. of Apprentices who have followed the trade learnt.	No. of Apprentices who have followed other occupations.
1893-94	7	14	3	2	9	-
1894-95	15	17	7	2	8	-
1895-96	10	12	4	3	4	1
1896-97	16	14	8	3	1	2
1897-98	18	10	3	3	4	-
1898-99	14	5	1	1	1	2
1899-1900	13	9	3	2	1	3
1900-1901	18	10	-	-	7	3
1901-1902	32	18	6	3	5	4
1902-1403	7	5	2	1	1	1
1903-1904	14	14	0	4	8	2
1904-1905	33	30	9	6	7	8
Total	197	158	46	30	56	26

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
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Stephen Chatterton

Inspector of Technical Schools

Table II

Strength of the School of Arts on 26th October 1905.

	Students			Stipendiary Apprentices		Scholarship holders		Unpaid Apprentices		
	Artisans	Others	Total	Artisans	Others	Artisans	Others	Artisans	Others	Total
Pre-Elementary	12	95	107	10	24	-	1	2	76	220
Elementary	5	16	21	8	21	-	2	1	8	61
Intermediate	2	13	15	9	22	1	12	1	.	60
Diploma or Advanced	3	10	13	4	8	1	7	-	-	33
Special classes	-	5	5	1	3		1	-	-	10
Ladies		6	6							6
Evening classes		12	12							12
Total	22	157	179	32	78	2	23	4	84	402

22-1.

Sgd Lyon Chatterton

Instructor of Technical Art

47 1908

Table III.

Statement of the number of skilled workmen on the 26th October 1905.

Departments	Number of Skilled workmen	
Woodcarving	72	
Metal work	13	
Jewellers work	-	
Carpet weaving	24	
Lacquer work	1	
Modelling	1	
Engraving	1	
Total	112	

Sgrid Charleston

Inspector of Tech: Schools

Table IV

Statement of Apprentices on 26th October 1905.

Industrial Department	Total no. of paid Apprentices	Paid Apprentices			Unpaid Apprentices			
		Artisan	others	Total	Artisan	others	Total	
Wood carving	68	11	44	55	1	12	13	Of these 5 are Govrnment Scholarship holders & 1 Cocanda Scholarship.
Metal Work	21	8	11	19	..	2	2	Do 2 Do Do —
Jewellers work	11	1	6	7	-	4	4	Do 1 is Do Do
Carpet weaving	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	.. 1 .. Do Do
Lacquer work	35	5	18	23	..	12	12	- 3 are Do Do
modelling	9	6	1	7	..	2	2	- 1 is Do Do
Engraving	67	3	9	12	3	52	55	.. 2 are Do Do + 1 mysore scholarship
Total	215	34	93	127	4	84	88	15 2

Sydney Chatterton
Inspector of Technical Schools

Table V

Statement of Apprentices and the stipends paid on 28th October 1905

Department	Rs. 10-0-0	Rs. 9-0-0	Rs. 8-0-0	Rs. 7-0-0	Rs. 6-8-0	Rs. 6-0-0	Rs. 5-8-0	Rs. 5-0-0	Rs. 4-8-0	Rs. 4-0-0	Rs. 3-8-0	Rs. 3-0-0	Rs. 2-8-0	Rs. 2-0-0	Rs. 1-8-0	Rs. 1-0-0	Total
Wood carving	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	6	2	-	2	11	9	49
Modelling	2											4					6
Carpet Weaving	1									1					1		3
Metal Work	1	1	2			2	1	1	1	2			2	2	2		17
Goldsmith				2								1		2	1		6
Lacquer work	3			1		3		3		2		8					20
Engraving		1				1		1		3		3					9
Total	9	3	5	6	1	8	4	6	3	9	6	18	2	6	15	9	110

Stephen Chatterton
Inspector of Technical Schs

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25 AUG 1905
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GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOVEMBER 1904.

DESIGN.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

SECOND TEST—OUTLINE DESIGN.

Marks 70.

Time—Four Hours.

Fill in a panel 3 feet × 15 inches (outside measurement) with a design suitable for treatment for "carving," "inlay," "repousse work," "hand painting" or "embroidery."

The particular work for which the design is intended should be clearly specified in writing by the candidate.

Scale one-half full size.

This paper was given to all the pupils — the Elementary grade. Design class. irrespective of their trade they follow — the workshops.

GWS
22/8/05

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOVEMBER 1903.

DESIGN.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

FIRST TEST—OUTLINE DESIGN.

Marks 50.

Time—Four Hours.

Candidates may choose either **A** *or* **B**.

A.

Design in outline a circular tray 12 inches in diameter suitable for lacquer work or repoussé copper.

B.

Design in outline a diaper or repeating pattern suitable for flooring tiles. The size of each tile should not be more than a foot square.

Scale one half.

Note. This paper was given to all pupils taking the Intermediate Grade irrespective of the trades they are learning in the Industrial Dept.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOVEMBER 1903.

DESIGN.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

SECOND TEST—PAINTED DESIGN.

Marks 50.

Time—Eight Hours.

Make a coloured design for a dado 3′ 6″ to be stencilled, in four colours only, either in water colours or tempera. Scale one-fourth.

Note

All pupils who appear for this exam: in this Grade have to answer this paper. whether Wood carvers metal workers. carpet weavers. painters or carpenters

Jhs

24/8/05

No.66.

Government School of Art,
28 Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta.
Dated the 28th June 1901.

From

E. B. Havell, Esq., A.R. C.A.,
Principal School of Art.

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Government School of Art for the year ending 31st March 1901.

2. Teaching Staff:- There was no change in the teaching staff in the year under report.

3. Numerical Strength.--- On 31st March 1901 there were 224 students on the rolls against 272 on the same date of the pre-vious year. The decrease was confined chiefly to the last month of the official year and does not, I think, indicate any decline in the popularity of the school, as the average monthly attendance rose from 237 to 244 and the average daily attendance from 205 to 217. The great majority of the students, or 212 attended Division I, the Practical or Industrial Art side. The artisan class admitted, on reduced fees, numbered 26.

4. Division I. Advanced Design Classes:---

Fresco Work.--- A mistri from Jeypore was obtained during the cold season to give instruction in the Indian process of fresco painting. He was engaged in decorating part of the school build-ing, with the help of the students of this class. Several of the advanced students are now sufficiently skilful to work independ-ently of the mistri and can do very creditable work. They are at

present engaged in decorating rooms in a private house in Russell street. The Army and Navy stores propose to employ the process in the decoration of part of their new building in Chowringhee. The Assistant Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts was sent on deputation to this school, for a few weeks, and received instruct-tion in the process of ~~freses~~ fresco and lacquer work.

5. It appears to be generally understood that efforts to revive this old Indian process are being made by many other schools and institutes. This is not the case. At present it is taught only in the Calcutta School and I believe it depends chief-ly on public interest in the experiment which is being made here as to whether the art is revived or lost. The process of fresco painting is generally confused with various kinds of oil and tem pera painting which were used in the old Mogul palaces in Agra and Delhi &c., but which have none of the special advantages of Indian fresco.

6. At present the process, though by no means expensive in Jeypore and other places, is expensive in Calcutta because none of the Calcutta masons understand the method of mixing and laying the plaster ground. Consequently this preliminary work has to be done by the Jeypore mistris, who are paid very high wages to in-duce them to come to Calcutta. It would be a great help to the School if the Public Works Department were to arrange for a class of instruction in the process for a few Calcutta mistris. They could easily be taught to mix and lay the ground properly in one month. Experiments are also needed to determine the best kind of lime, obtainable in Calcutta, to substitute for Jeypore lime in the plaster ground. I cannot carry out these experiments satisfactori-ly unless a special grant is placed at my disposal, as the grant for contract contingencies is insufficient to meet this in addi-tion to the needs of all the other departments of the school, which are increasing year by year.

7. Lacquer Work.---The students in this class designed and executed several large screens besides a number of panels for doors, trays &c.,

8. Stencilling.---- The students designed and executed the decoration of several rooms in Belvedere and in three private houses in Calcutta.

Stained Glass Windows:----As no orders were received for stained glass windows the students work was confined to practice in design.

10. Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Classes:---The extra class for elementary Practical Surveying was opened and was attended by 22 students. There was some difficulty in getting a qualified teacher as the appointment is only a temporary one, for four months in the cold season, and unfortunately the teacher who was appointed, Babu Lalita Mohan Bysack, died of plague in the month of March last, so that new arrangements will have to be made for the next cold season.

11. Lithography Class.--- The advanced students continued to execute a series of illustrations of decorative art from the collection of the Art Gallery which were distributed at a nominal cost to some of the Training schools, to be framed and hung on the walls of the Class rooms. I would suggest that these and other illustrations of good Indian Art, such as the Technical Art Series, published by the Survey of India, and plates from the Journal of Indian Art, should be widely distributed to other Government Schools and Colleges, as a means of educating the taste of the students. Perhaps the greatest hindrance to art progress in India is that public taste in art matters is extremely corrupt. There is no strong body of educated artistic opinion, as there is in European countries, to influence the public, and in the whole of India there is not a single collection adequately represent-ative of the best indigenous art, while the examples of European art which are placed before the natives are either in-comprehensible to them or misleading. As long as the work of the Government art Schools remains as isolated and restricted as it is at present it is useless to expect it to have any appreciable influence on public taste. In view of the continuous decline of native art industries I think it is a matter of importance that all possible measures should be taken not only for providing the special education which is given in schools of art but for educating public taste.

12. Some of the advanced students of this class were allowed to work in the life class of Division II where they made a

number of time studies from life, direct on the stone. This practice will not only give them greater facility as lithographic draughts-men, but improve their prospects of earning a livelihood, as there is a demand in Calcutta for lithographed portraits. Some plates in chromo-lithography illustrating a paper on the malarial mos-quito, were executed for the Director General of the Indian Medical Service.

13. Wood Engraving Class:---- A number of orders for wood-cuts for Government publications were, as usual, executed in this class. As in the Lithography class, some of the students were allowed to practice in the life class with a view of training them to make the rapid portrait sketches which are now popular in the --- public press.

14. Division II --- The usual work of Drawing and painting from the life, still-life &c., was carried on in this Division.

15. Examinations.---- A schedule of the examination results, compared them with those of the previous year, is appended. In Division I an improvement is shown in Flower painting from nature, Model Drawing and Elementary Perspective but a falling off in Elementary Design and in the three most important subjects of the Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Class viz. Drawing from actual measurement, Orthographic Projection and Isometric Projec-tion. I believe this is due partly to the students in this class devoting too much of their attention to the new subject of Practical Surveying.

16. Private donations and Scholarships:-- The Maharaja of Tipperah with his usual liberality made a donation of books and engravings for the library and renewed for another year the Scholarship of Rs.10/- per month for a student in the second Division.

17. Appointments gained.----Twenty-five students gained appointments during the year. Two as drawing masters, one as a Sub-overseer in the Nepal Terai, and the rest as draughtsmen. The salaries, as far as are ascertained, ranged from Rs.15/- to 25/- per month.

I have, &c.,
(Sd) E. B. Havell,
Principal, Govt. School of Art, Calcutta.

Forwd.
H. 16/9.

3 S.P.

Schedule showing the results of the Annual Examinations held in April 1901.

Division I.

Subjects.	Total No. of Candidates		Passed in 1st Class		Passed in 2nd Class.		Failed.	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Flower painting from Nature.	33	25	11	5	13	9	9	11.
Studies in Light and Shade.	47	33	10	13	26	17	11	3
Drawing Foliage from Nature.	65	64	28	24	31	34	6	6
Model Drawing.	96	88	32	20	44	44	20	24.
Elementary Design	72	83	14	17	26	41	32	25.
Elementary Perspective.	28	13	7.	4	15	4	6	5
Freehand Drawing.	84	78	19	27	40	35	25	16
Geometry.	63	72	17	27	33	22	13	23
Drawing from actual measurement.	39	29	5	11	10	13	24	5.
Orthographic Projection	26	25	3	8	10	12	13	5.
Isometric Projection	19	25	6	11	5	10	8	4.
Projection of Shadows.	18	30	10	5	7	14	1	11.
VI	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	2

Division II.

Subjects.	Total number of Candidates		Passed in 1st Class.		Passed in 2nd class.		Failed.	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900.	1901	1900.
Drawing full figure from life	5	10	1	1	2	5	2	4
Head study from life.	8	14	1	5	3	6	4	3
Painting still life	2	13	0	5	1	5	1	3
Painting head from life	4	9	1	0	1	4	2	5
Painting from Cast.	3	9	0	3	2	5	1	1
Painting figure from life.	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Sdf. E. B. Havell
Principal.

Forwd.
1814

12

4 S.B.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART.

38, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Dated the 22nd July 1902.

From

O. Ghilardi, Esq.,

Offg. Principal School of Art.

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the work of the Government School of Art for the year 1901-1902.

2. Mr. E. B. Havell was in charge of the institution during the year. There was no change in the staff.

3. Numerical strength : There was on the roll of the school on the 31st March 1902, 228 students as against 224 on the last day of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 170. Of the total nomber of students 4 were Europeans, 4 native christians, 2 Brahmos, 10 Mahamedans, 2 Buddhists and 206 Hindus.

Division I

4. Advanced Design class.- The practical or Industrial Art side of the institution is increasing in popularity. The process of fresco painting, the teaching of which has originated from the school, seems to be appreciated by the people. Several of the advanced students were engaged during the year under report in decorating by this Indian process several houses in Calcutta. The experiments made in this go to prove that the art and the public interest they excited is on a fair way towards revival. I would repeat what Mr. Havell said last year in his report that the first step to popularize this method is to render it cheap which can only be done by training the local mistries up to the level of competency so as obviate the necessity of going through the expenses of imparting skilled labour from Jeypore.

5.

5. Lacquer work: The students in this class designed and executed a good deal of work- some of which were exhibited in the School of Art Exhibition held in February 1902. Many of those exhibits were bought by visitors. There are several other orders in hand now. A large three folded lacquered screen has been selected by Dr. Watts for the ensuing Delhi Exhibition.

6. The Assam Government has taken up to Shillong our students for designing and decorating the Government House.

7. Stained glass windows: We are having orders for stained glass windows from mercantile firms in Calcutta, and an estimate was given to the Committee of St. Paul's Cathedral for making all the windows of the said Church.

8. Architectural and Mechanical Drawing class: The elementary Surveying class had about 26 students. The Government has decided to abolish the Surveying class from 31st March 1903.

9. Lithography Class: The students as usual lithographed illustrations of decorative art from the collection of the Art Gallery. They did execute plates on mosquittoes and Leprosy for the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. They also worked in the Life class in Division II and made studies from life on stone.

10. Wood Engraving class: Some orders for wood cuts were executed for the Geological Survey of India office. The students also studied in the life class to make portrait sketches.

Division II

11. The students carried on as usual work of Drawing and Painting life studies, still-life &c. which were put up in the Exhibition, most of which were purchased by visitors.

12. The last examinations proved the excellent results of the school training in all the classes. The original designs for decorations in fresco, stencilling, lacquered work and stained glasses were very good indeed. A schedule showing the results of the examinations as compared with the last year's results is attached.

I have &c.,

Sd/- O. Ghilardi,

Offg. Principal

Govt. School of Art.

S.N.B. 16/9.

14

Results of the Annual Examination held in April 1902

Division I

Subjects.	Total		Passed in 1st Class.		Passed in 2nd Class		Failed.	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Flower painting from Nature.	10	33	4	11	4	13	2	9
Studies in light and shade	35	47	1	10	15	26	19	11
Drawing Foliage from Nature	63	65	18	21	40	31	5	6
Model Drawing	66	96	4	32	30	44	32	20
Elementary Design	78	72	32	14	40	26	6	32
Elementary Perspective	14	28	5	7	0	15	9	6
Freehand Drawing	89	84	8	19	39	40	32	25
Geometry	72	63	16	17	35	33	21	13
Drawing from actual measurement	54	39	9	5	25	10	20	24
Orthographic Projection	21	26	8	3	8	10	5	13
Isometric Projection	21	19	2	6	14	3	5	8
Projection of Shadows	20	18	0	10	14	7	6	1
Advanced Design	11	0	1	0	4	0	6	0

Division II

Subjects.	Total		Passed in 1st Class		Passed in 2nd Class		Failed.	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Drawing full figure from life	2	5	0	1	2	2	0	2
Head study from life	7	8	3	1	2	3	2	4
Painting Still life	7	2	0	0	2	1	5	1
Painting head from life	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	2
Painting from Cast	8	3	2	0	5	2	1	1
Painting figure from life.	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	0

Sdg O Pilard
Offg. Principal Govt. School of Art

15

Government School of Art,
28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

No. 704.

Dated the 16th July, 1903.

From

E. B. Havell, Esq., A. R. C. A.,
Principal School of Art,

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual Report on the working of the school of Art for the year 1902-03.

2. Staff During my absence on sick leave from April 11th to March 1903, the school was in charge of the Vice-Principal Mr. O Ghilardi.

3. Numerical strength. On the 31st March, 1903, there were 230 students on the rools compared with 228 in the previous year. The average monthly attendance was 186 and the average daily attendance 176. Of the total number of students on the ~~tool~~ roll 217 were Hindus, 3 Europeans and Eurasians, 4 native christians and 6 mahomedans. The great majority of the students, or 216, attended Division I, the practical or industrial Art side. The Artisan class admitted on reduced fees numbered 27.

4. Division I. The school was re-organised on my taking charge in 1896, when instead of more or less desultory practice in drawing and painting, the main object of the school curriculum was directed towards the practical application of art to decoration. It is encouraging to note that this new departure has so far taken root that several passed students have now combined to start a firm for undertaking for stencilling, lacquer work, ~~fresco~~ fresco decoration and other kinds of decorative painting. During the last 6 months they have been fully occupied and the venture promises to be a success. I am confident that there is great scope in Calcutta for work of this kind for a great deal of the demand for decorative work which is now supplied from Europe or from Japan might be met equally well or better locally. The two great difficulties to be overcome are 1st. the generally depraved taste of the Calcutta

public, and, 2nd ly the want of initiative energy and business capacity in the students themselves.

5. Advanced design class:- Fresco. Some of the students executed the decoration of a room for Babu Rama Nath Ghosh in the old ---- Indian process of fresco now taught in the school. The process has many sanitary as well as artistic advantages and I think it is much to be regretted that a fair trial has not been given to it by the Public Works Department in Calcutta. Two years ago, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Hospitals and with Mr. Banks ~~Gurgther~~ Garry this I drew attention to the practical uses of the plain polished fresco ground ~~as well~~ as a wall surface for all first class buildings and especially for hospitals where at present a much more expensive though unsatisfactory substitute is used. The experiments which --- ~~were~~ were made by a subordinate officer in the new General Hospital -- were very crude and unscientific, through apparently they were --- accepted as conclusive. I would suggest that this matter should be taken up again and that the school should be consulted in the experiments. This process was used in replastering of the ball room at Government House last year but as the work was done under great pressure by workmen imported from Jeypore it is probably --- that the cost of it was unnecessarily high. If Calcutta mistries were taught the process of the plain fresco ground and it were --- thus popularised as a sanitary and beautiful plastering for public buildings and as a most desirable substitute for wall papering in private houses, the cost of the decorative work which the students are taught would be reduced very greatly. In Jeypore it is as --- cheap as the common sandplastering used in Calcutta and there is no reason why it should be much more expensive in Calcutta.

6. Lacquer work. The students also executed a considerable --- amount of lacquered decoration for Government House, Shilling. One student was employed there on a pay of Rs.150/- a month during the whole year and has since obtained other employment in Shillong. A large lacquered screen designed in the class under my supervision and executed entirely by the students was exhibited at the Delhi Durbar Art Exhibition and was awarded a bronze medal. As the ---- Bengali students were there competing with the best art workmen of the hereditary artisan castes, I consider the award very satisfactory.

7. Stained glass windows:- Some windows of the Royal Insurance buildings and for some private houses were designed and executed in the class.

8. Architectural and Mechanical Drawing classes:- The usual work ~~work~~ was carried on in these classes which are always popular as the students generally have no difficulty, in finding employment. The special classes for surveying and levelling were discontinued by order of Government.

9. Lithographic class. The advanced students of this class ---- executed a number of plates in Chromo-Lithography for the Indian Printing office. Also a series of plates for the Indian Medial -- Department and illustration for the office of Government Printing, Bengal.

9. Wood engraving class:- A number of orders for woodcuts for the Geological survey of India were executed by the students of this - class.

10. Three teachers and eight students were sent to the Delhi ---- Durbar Art Exhibition to study the exhibits.

11. Division II. (or fine art side.) The usual work of ~~the~~ drawing and painting from life still life ~~life~~ etc. was ~~was~~ carried on by the students of this Division. A Calcutta artist of great original talent Babu Abanindra Nhat Tagore, who though only a student of this class for a very short time has founded his art practice on the school ----- influence and the study of the collections of Indian Artists ----- lately made for the Government Art gallery was awarded a silver medal at the Delhi Durbar Art Exhibition for an original painting entitled " The last hours of Shah Jehan". One of the leading ---- European art magazines "The studio" reproduced a number of the --- same artist's compositions in the last October number. This is the first time that the work of an Indian painter has been noticed by a European Art Review.

Examinations:- The following is a schedule of the examination results.

Result of the Annual Examinations 1903.

Division I.

	Number of Candidates.	Passed in 1st class.	Passed in 2nd class.	Failed.
Free hand drawing	75	24	38	13
Model drawing	81	24	49	8
Drawing Foliage from nature	60	11	36	13
Studies in Light and shade	50	10	14	26
Geometry	42	15	17	10
Drawing from actual measurement	46	15	19	12
Orthographic Projection	30	12	13	5
Isometric Projection	19	7	7	5
Projection of shadows	7	4	3	0
Elementary Perspective	22	7	11	4
Elementary Design	83	20	43	20
Painting flowers from nature	18	8	10	0

Division II.

Drawing full figure from life	6	0	3	3
Painting full figure from life	2	1	1	0
Painting head from life	6	2	1	3
Painting head from cast	5	1	1	3
Painting still life	6	3	2	1
Head study from life	6	2	4	0
	31	9	12	10

It should be understood that students are selected for this examination by a preliminary class examination. There is an improvement in most subjects except design.

Appointments. 28 students are reported to have gained appointments during the year under review. The appointments are chiefly of --- draughtsmen in the Public Works Department, private firms, and Railways

Read

19 11 S.O.

and of Drawing Masters on salaries ~~raging~~ ranging from Rs.25/- to -----
Rs.60/- per month.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. B. Havell,

Principl, Government School of Art.

M.C.

A. 16-9.

NO.873.

Government School of Art,
28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Dated the 31st July 1904.

From

E. B. Havell, Esq., A.R.C.A.,
Principal, School of Art.

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the School for the year 1903-1904.

2. Staff. There was no change in the teaching staff.

3. Numerical strength. There were 241 students on the rolls on the 31st March 1904, an increase of 11 on the number of the --- previous year. The average monthly attendance was 194.8 and the average daily attendance 182. Of the total number 224 attended the course in Division I. Industrial Art side. Out of these 35 were of the Artisan class, admitted on reduced fees. Seventeen students attended the Fine Art side or Division II classified accordingly to creed and race, the figure show 229 Hindus 7 muhammadans 1 Buddist 1 Parsi 2 Native Christians and 1 European.

4. Advanced Design class. The special grant of Rs.500/- sanctioned for experiments was utilised in testing the suitability of the lime and sand obtainable in Calcutta for use in fresco work in place of materials brought from Joypore. Also in further proving the durability of the plaster and of various colors in exterior decorations exposed to sun and rain. The first set of experiment showed that though the Joypore lime is necessary for the final coating in the best work, a great saving can be made in using --- Calcutta materials for the ground. Some time must elapse before any conclusions can be derived from the second set of experiments but two panels made four years ago in a very exposed position have resisted both sun and rain satisfactorily.

5.

5. A large number of workmen from Joypore have been engaged the last two years at the Government House in renewing the old plaster work by this process, which for many years had been considered a lost Art. I hope that the successful results may induce the Public Works Department to introduce both the plain and decorated work in other public buildings and thus increase the opportunities of students of the School for finding remunerative employment in practical decoration.

6. At present stencelling is the most popular of the processes taught in the advanced Design class and several private houses were decorated by students. I regret however that the foolish prejudices against any kind of practical work are still very strong among the majority of the students though the opportunities for remunerative employment in this direction are considerable.

7. A three fold lacquer screen was executed for His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay.

8. Lithographuc and wood Engraving class.

No orders for Government work were received during the year.

9. Division II. The students continued the usual routine of practice in drawing and painting.

10. Examinations. A schedule showing the results of the annual examinations in both Divisions is appended. This year I have emphasised the importance of memory exercised by holding examinations in the ---- subjects indicated in the schedule. For all examinations for which certificates are awarded a preliminary test examination is held.

11. Appointments gained. Babu Promotho Nath Das, an ex-student of the advanced Design class, who was sent to decorate Government House at Shillong has obtained permanent employment under the Assam Government on a salary commencing at Rs.100/- He is employed in supplying designs for the Public Works Department and in teaching drawing in the High School at Shillong. Another student gained an appointment as draughtsman in the Hydrabad State on Rs.65/- Twenty eight other students were reported to have gained appointments as draughtsman and Drawing teachers on salaries ranging from Rs.15/- to Rs.50/-

12. Donations. Eleven volumes of useful books were kindly present ed to the School Library by H. H. the Raja of Hill Tipperah.

I have, etc.,
Sd/ E. B. Havell.
Principal, Government School of Art.

S. Dutt. 16/9

13 S.B.

Division I		1st class	2nd class	Failed	Total.
General Subjects	Freehand Drawing	23	42	12	77
	do. do. from memory	4	18	4	26
	Model Drawing	8	34	0	42
	do. do. from memory	10	17	15	42
	Foliage Drawing	21	25	8	54
	do do from memory	7	12	6	25
	Painting flowers from nature	4	7	3	14
	do. do. do memory	1	2	0	3
	Studies in Light & Shade	9	20	27	56
	Elementary Perspective	16	3	1	20
	do. Design	20	34	24	78
	Advanced do.	0	2	2	4
Architectural & Engineering Classes.	Geometry Drawing measurement	11	15	24	50
	Drawing	8	8	8	24
	Orthographic Projection	2	7	0	9
	Isometric do	9	2	7	18
	Projection of shadows	5	11	3	19
Division II					
	Painting full figure	2	2	0	4
	Drawing do	0	3	1	4
	Painting head	0	2	2	4
	Drawing do	0	2	2	4
	Painting from cast	2	7	3	12
	Painting still life	4	2	2	8
	Memory drawing full figure	2	3	0	5
		10	21	10	41

Sd/ E. B. Havell
Principal, Govt School of Art.

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14

Government School of Art,
28, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta.

No.138.

Dated the 11th July 1905.

From

E. B. Havell, Esq., A.R.C.A.,
Principal, School of Art,

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the school for the official year 1904-05.

2. Staff. The Vice-Principal, Mr. O'Ghilardi and the Head Master, Babu Annoda Prosad Bagchi, retired on pension on the 31st January 1905, the former after 19 years service and the latter after 25 years. Proposals for filling up these appointments are still under consideration.

3. Numerical strength. On March 31st there were 245 students on the rolls, an increase of 4 on the number of the previous year. The average monthly attendance was 198 and the average daily attendance 185. Of the total number 223 students attended Division I the industrial art side. Out of these 36 were of the Artisan Class admitted on reduced fees. Classified according to creed and race. The figures show 223 Hindus, 2 Native Christian, 6 Muhammadans, 1 Parsi and 2 Europeans.

Division I. Advanced Design Class. The students continued to practice fresco decoration and executed some small private orders. The new Art Gallery buildings I hope, will afford a great opportunity for showing the possibilities of the old Indian process on a large scale.

Stencilling. Besides the usual class practice some of the students decorated the quarters of the Chairman of the Port Commissioners and of the Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa and a few private houses.

Lacquer work. Several large screens were designed and executed for class practice.

Stained glass windows. A few private orders were executed the windows being designed and carried out entirely by the students.

Architectural and Engineering Drawing Class. The class, as usual, was well-attended and passed students usually find no difficulty in getting employment. A map of old Calcutta prepared for the Victoria Memorial Collection by the late Mr. C. H. Wilson was executed by the students.

Lithography. The work executed included some chromo-lithographs for the Indian Medical Department and some plates for the Survey of India.

Wood Engraving Class. A set of illustrations for Mr. Sharp's text-book on Drilling and a number of wood cuts for the Geological Survey of India were executed in this class.

5. Division II. The number in this Division, the "fine" art side, shows an increase of four. The students practised the usual course of Drawing and Paining in which they attain a very fair proficiency. They, however, show a great lack of interest in anything but common place portraiture and greatly neglect the opportunities for attempting higher artistic work. In spite of the inducement of prizes, it is rarely that any student does any work out of school hours or in the vacations. This is a phenomenon absolutely unknown in European Art Schools where the vacations are properly made long in order to give students greater opportunity of independent work.

It is unfortunately the case that most of the students enter the school as a last resource after failing in the University Course. Under these circumstances it is not to be expected that their ambitions will be towards any high artistic ideals and there is very little in the environment in which the best Indian university students find themselves to develop their æsthetic faculties.

It is a question whether it would not be in the true interest of art to abolish the recognition of the common but false distinction between "fair" and "decorative" art which now obtains in the school curriculum, leaving private agencies to

supply the demand for tenth-rate portraiture which is now the highest ambition of the great majority of students in Division 4. The abolition of this distinction would certainly have the advantage of removing a great deal of jealousy and petty feeling which now exist between the two classes of students in the school.

6. The annexed schedule shows the results of the examinations.

7. Expenditure and fee receipts. The total expenditure including establishment and scholarships and contingencies &c. was Rs.38,216-8-10 and the receipts from fees were Rs.5,939-4-0 including payments from Mohsin Fund.

In former years the expenses of the Government Art Gallery, including purchases of works of Art have been erroneously included in the up keep of the school in the Departmental Reviews.

8. Appointments. Thirty three students gained appointments during the year in Government offices and private firms as draftsmen, Drawing master and Lithographers on salaries ranging from Rs.15 to Rs.50/-.

9. The building operations for the new United Service Club premises were a considerable hindrance to the class lectures throughout the year and the permanent diminution of light and air caused by these buildings is a very serious injury to the school. For vulgarity and bad architectural design it would be difficult to find, even in Calcutta, anything worse than the new prospect from the School of Art class rooms on the south.

I have, &c.,

Sd. E. B. Havell,

Principal, Government School of Art.

P. Maitra. 16-9.

Schedule showing the result of the Annual Examinations 1905.

Subjects (Division I)	Passed 1st class.	Passed 2nd class.	Failed.	Total.
Freehand Drawing	28	40	49	117
Model Drawing	18	32	20	70
Drawing foliage from nature	14	40	12	66
Geometry	9	21	9	39
Drawing from actual measurement	2	7	12	21
Orthographic Projection	7	4	4	15
Isometric Projection	12	6	3	21
Projection of shadows	2	5	3	10
Studies in Light and Shade	6	12	13	31
Elementary Design	14	35	24	73
Elementary Perspective	7	13	7	27
Memory Drawing (Freehand)	22	49	19	91
Ditto. (Model)	5	8	11	24

Subjects (Division II)	Passed 1st class	Passed 2nd class	Failed.	Total.
Drawing head from life	0	5	2	7
Painting from cast	1	2	3	6
Painting still life	0	3	3	6
Painting head from life	1	5	2	8
Drawing full figure from life	2	3	3	8
Painting full figure from life	0	2	1	3

Sd. E. B. Havell,
Principal, Government School of Art.

P. Maitra. 16-9.

28

No. 337 of 1901.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART

Bombay 4th May 1901.

To,

The Director of Public

Instruction.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Sir J. J. School of Art for the Official year 1900-1901.

2. The total number of students who attended the school during the year under report has been 343 against 358 last year. This total is made up as follows:-

Europeans and Eurasians	Portuguese and Native - Christians	Jews	Parsis	Moho-medans	Hindus		Low castes
					Brah.	Other Hindus	
25	29	16	95	10	49	119	

3. The number of students sent up and maintained by - native states, administrations and District Boards is as as under:-

Gondal State	1
Kolhapur State	1
Baroda state	1
H. H. The Nizam's Government.	1

Jamkhindi

	4
Jamkhandi	1
Central Provinces	1
Ahmednagar District Local Board.	1
	7

4. The comparative statement of fees and attendances - for the last two years is as follows:-

Year	Average daily Attendance	Average Monthly number on rolls	Number on the rolls at the end of the - year.	Fee-receipts
1899 - 1900	132	198	199	3428-4-0
1900 - 1901	149	208	219	3613-8-0

The distribution of students throughout the different - - Classes is shown below:-

	1899-1900	1900-1901
Elementary or Drawing School	173	188
Architectural Drawing class	6	13
Painting class	26	32
Modelling class	12	8
Drawing Teacher's class	6	12
Draftsman's class	24	5

In addition to these there were 162 boys from the - workshops attending the Elementary School from 12 to 1 -30 P. M.

30 71 35.P

6. The changes in the staff during the year were as - - follows:-

Mr. J. Adams, Instructor in Architectural drawing - having retired from the service of Government from 17th - September 1900 Mr. C. F. Stevens was appointed to act from the 19th September 1900 pending the permanent filling up of the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Adams.

The School has sustained a great loss during the year in the death of Mr. Chiranjilal Dhuvichand an old and - - conscientious teacher on the staff of this school on the 20th October 1900. In filling up the vacancy caused by - the death of Mr. Chiranjilal, Mr. L. N. Tasker, was made permanent on Rs. 50 p.m.

7. Elementary School:-

The total number of students on the list of Elementary classes with the number of the students who also attend - other classes is given below:-

	1900	1901
Attending Elementary classes only	140	165
Students of the 3rd Grade class attending Architecture class.	4	8
Students of the Draftsman's class attending 2nd and 3rd classes	16	3
Students of the Painting class attending 3rd Grade Elementary class.	5	8
	165	184

Brought over	165	184
Students of the modelling class attending 1st, 2nd and 3rd Grade Elementary Class	8	4
Students of the workshops attending 2nd and 3rd Grade classes.	6	7
Total attending Elementary Classes	179	195

Including the workshop boys who attended from 12 to 1-30 P.M. daily the total number of students attending the Elementary classes was 357.

8. The following table shows the changes which have taken place in the numbers of the students attending the Elementary classes during the year under report.

	1st. Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade.	Total
Students on class lists on 31st March 1900.	53	88	38	179
Beginners joined during the year.	136	-	-	136
Students from other Schools.	-	15	8	23
Old students re-admitted during the year	2	14	9	25
Transferred from lower classes	--	50	29	79
Total number admitted during the year.	138	79	46	263

	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade	Total
Transferred to higher Elementary classes	50	29	-	79
Transferred to the advance - classes	-	-	17	17
Students left during the year	99	37	22	158
	149	66	39	254
Students on class lists on 31st March 1901.	42	101	45	188

9. The results of the examination of the Elementary - School held in April 1901 are shewn below:-

	1				2				3			
	Students on the list of E.Classes on 31-3-01				Students examined in April 1901				Certificates obtained			
	Total	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	Total	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	Total
Students from Painting class.	8	-	-	8	-	-	7	7			5	
Students from Modelling class.	4	--	2	2	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	
Carried over	12	-	2	10	1	1	8	10	-	1	5	

	1				2				3			
	Students on the list of E.Classes on 31-3-01				Students examined in - April 1901				Certificates obtained.			
	Total	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	Total	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	Total
Carried over	12	-	2	10	1	1	8	10	-	1	5	
Students of the - - Elementary classes	176	42	99	35	48	25	17	90	17	19	7	
Total for 1901	188	42	101	45	49	26	25	100	17	20	12	
Total for 1900	179	53	88	38	52	32	22	106	22	23	12	57
Students from Workshops					8			8	2			2

10. The result of the examination of students of this - School for the Teacher's Certificate are given below:-

Year	Students Examined	Students passed
1900	5	4
190/	12	6

This class was in charge of Mr. N. N. Desai who conducted it with zeal and ability.

11. Architectural Drawing Class - The number of students on the roll on 31st March 1901 was 13 against 6 last year.

The

The average attendance from June to December 1900 was for the morning class 11 and for the afternoon class 9. During the year under report 14 new students were admitted - and 7 left. Of these 13 students on the roll, 8 are - - Hindus, 3 Brahmins, 1 Parsee and 1 Jew. Mr Stevens report will be found in appendix A.

The result of the examination in Architecture is given below:-

Year	Students examined	Students passed
1900	7	5
1901	10	9

12. Draftsman's class -

The number of students on the roll on 31st March 1901 was 5 against 24 last year. The average attendance during the year in the morning was 2 and in the afternoon 6
During the year under report 20 students attended this - class.

13. Painting class:-

The number of students on the roll on 31st March 1901 was 32 against 26 last year. 15 students were admitted - during the year and 9 left. Mr Ganpat's report on the Painting class will be found in Appendix B.

Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar has given great assistance in the teaching of this class during the year.

14. Modelling class and Decorative sculpture workshop.

During the year under report 14 students attended - this class, the number being the same last year- 2 students were admitted during the year and 6 left. There were 8 students on the class lists on 31st March 1901 against 12 last year. Modelled designs of cases, cornices, spandrils key stoves &c. were made for the new offices of the - - Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and for other private buildings.

The total receipts during the year have been Rs.558 and the expenditure Rs. 363-11-9 the amounts of the previous year being Rs. 1552-4-0 and Rs. 1113-6-3 respectively

15. The Reay Art Workshops.

The number of apprentices on the roll of the Workshop on 31st March 1901 was 162 against 136 last year.

They are distributed as follows:-

Name of Establishment	Apprentices receiving stipends	Apprentices not receiving stipends	Total No. of Apprentices.
Enamelling	6	7	13
Gold and Silver work	13	22	35
Carpet weaving	7	-	7
Woodcarving	13	41	54
Copper & Brass work	8	11	19
Iron work	3	21	24
Pottery	8	2	10
Total	58	104	162

The

36 22 9 S.P

The average daily attendance throughout the year has been 101.

The apprentices who are in receipt of stipends are distributed as follows:-

Section	@ Rs. 15	@ Rs. 12	@ Rs. 10	@ Rs. 7	@ Rs. 5	@ Rs. 3	Total.
Enamelling			1		1	4	6
Gold & silver work	3		4	3	1	2	13
Carpetweaving	0	1	1	2	3		7
Woodcarving			3	2	2	6	13
Copper &Brass work				1	2	5	8
Iron work					2	1	3
Pottery		3			3	2	8
Total for 1901	3	4	9	8	14	20	58
Total for 1900	4	4	10	10	15	25	68

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Enamel - Mr. Pannalal Shivprasad the teacher of enamels died in May last, and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a successor - Mr. Dwarkadas Gangadhar from Jeypore joined the staff in December last and work is proceeding as before. Among other works executed may be mentioned a large brass memorial plate for Church at - Jhansi - four ladys waistbelts, and one complete toilet set- consisting of two brushes, two round and one oval boxes - boxes for pins &c. 1 pin tray 1 hand mirror, button hooks and glove stretchers scent bottles - a new stove has been placed in the Laboratory, the heat for which is provided by an oil burner, and a complete set of superior enamels such as one used in Europe have been obtained. The work with these appliances has not gone beyond the experimental stage, in consequence of the pressure of other work - engaging the time of the Acting Principal, but during the monsoon, it is anticipated that full use will be made of - them.

SILVERSMITHS SHOP. The principal work which has been - produced in the silversmiths shop is a challenge shield for General Athletics ordered by Sir Charles Olivant C.I.E, which was designed by the Acting Principal. This contains

contains four panels illustrating "Running" "Jumping" - "Boxing" and Gymnastics each of which is framed in a wreath. The whole being surmounted by the crest of the 1st Balln: Royal Fuziliers and a ribbon containing an inscription a complete lady's toilet set, of a different design, but containing the same number of pieces as that made in the Enamelling shop, has also been made during - the year, as well as a silver trough for laying the - - foundation of the the new building of the British India S. S.CO. several silver napkins rings, boxes and other - articles have also been produced.

COPPER AND BRASS. No important work has been carried out in this section during the year - but as in the Silver- smiths and Enamellers shops, a complete lady's toilet - service has been made and the ordinary articles produced by students while learning their craft, such as ash trays match boxes , finger bowls, brushbacks &c.

IRON WORK.The principal works carried out during the year have been an elaborate Crown and shield for the statue - of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria at Rajkot and a railing and gates for the Chapel at Betgin Gedey. Besides these lamp stands flowerstands and other ornamental iron ~~iron~~

articles

articles have been done in the usual course of training - the boys.

WOODWORK:- The principal work executed has been a board - for erection inside the school compound to hold a metal - panel giving the name of the school.

Some elaborate buckets and an octagonal table have been carried besides some chairs, the carved base for - Sir C. Ollivant's shield and some picture frames for - - private persons, and for the pictures sent out to the - Baigrie Fund.

CARPETWEAVING The great part of the year has been taken up with weaving a carpet 16 ft x 11 1/2 for Mr. A. Turner. This is finished and has ben sent to England. One of similar dimensions is now on the loom for Mr. T. J. - - Brunett. In each instance a full size design of one - - quarter of the carpet has been made in colour and in each case the dyes in the wools have been tested in hot water before the weaving has been commenced.

POTTERY. Work upon vases, plates flowerpots has been carried on in the usual manner. The designs as a whole show a great improvement and the colour in some instances is - decidedly better, but the purely technical part of the -

work

work such as the mixing of clay and glazes shows how very little interest in their work is taken by the potter and Head mestrie.

General Remarks:-Before the school workshops can be said to be in at all a satisfactory state, a definite course of tuition must be laid down for each workshop for the - present mestries have no proper system and much of the - - students' time is spent in idleness in consequence. The present mistries have not the capacity to devise a course and in fact take very little interest in the question as to whether their students get on or do not. The acting Principal is therefore giving such of his time as is - available to devising a two years course for each workshop - the third year needed to complete the students' - - course being given up to practical work in his craft.

In the past it has been a practice to give written - certificates that students have worked in the workshops, when they have perhaps only attended for a few months. The result is that half trained boys leave the workshops - and apply for posts they are unfitted for on the strength of these certificates. Henceforth I beg to suggest that no certificate at all be given unless the student has - worked through the full three year course.

Considerable

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Considerable confusion of aim results from the admixture of the business and the Educational elements in the workshops. Each should in my opinion be kept separate.

While each plays an important part, in the whole - scheme, the educational should lead up to the business - - side, the requirements of which should again suggest - modifications in the Educational methods adopted.

Such questions however require special enquiry and report but in dealing with the year's work of the Reay Art Workshops I feel my duty to draw your attention in a - - general way to them affecting as they do the usefulness of the whole Institution.

I beg also to draw your attention to the fact that the scholarship grant for the workshops was reduced last year from 7200 to 5060 rupees while a further sum of - - Rs. 1115 was ordered by Government to be paid out of - accidental savings into the Treasury during the year. At the same time a balance of Expenditure over income in the school and workshops had to be met by appropriation at - the end of the year from the grant for Inspection of - - Schools. This grant it is to be hoped will in future be expended upon Inspection and so will not be available - - another year. During the year 1900 & 1901 the number of

boys

boys attending the Reay Art Workshops has increased in-
spite of a violent outbreak of plague in the city from -
106 to 162 while the daily average attendance has risen
from 84 to 101. In the coming year I anticipate a further
increase in the present number of students for upon July
1st twelve new students are joining the stone carving - -
class and there is a prospect of considerable additions -
to other classes. I beg therefore to ask you to move -
Government to restore the grant for Scholarships to its -
previous figure of 7200 rupees for the coming year for -
with the increasing number of students this sum will be
fully needed. The contingent grant of the workshop which
was originally 8352 rupees and has been reduced in suc-
cessive years to 5208 was again reduced last year by a
sum of 200 rupees (from 5200 to 5208) I beg to state that
the savings in the previous years upon the contingent - -
grant which necessitated these reductions must have been -
to a great extent effected at the expense of the mainte-
nance of the Equipment which in many respects is defective
old tools needing renewing in nearly all the shops, and
new sets of tools being required for the use of the new
students. I beg therefore to ask you to urge Government
to increase the contingent grant in proportion to the in-
crease shown in the attendance, in order that the work

in

43 84 168.P

in the shops may not be hampered by defective equipment.

I beg to report that a silver medal was awarded for metal work sent to the Paris Exhibition from the Workshops

The total expenditure during the year on the work-shops is Rs. 17375-11-9 and the receipts from the sale - proceeds is Rs. 2417-4-2 as against Rs. 15861-1-2 and - - Rs. 2586-11-0 respectively. There were 933 articles of the value of Rs. 14660 in stock at the end of the year.

16. ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The annual examinations were held on the 1st April 1901 and the following days. No competent examiners - could be found this year and therefore the examinations - were conducted by myself assisted by the staff of the - School.

17. Excursion - A party of 21 students was sent out this year to Bijapur on 21st January 1901 under Mr. Ganpat - Kedari, the Ag. Vice Principal Messrs M. V. Dhurandhar and N. N. Desai.

Rec'd

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18. Inspection of drawing classes.

Owing to pressure of work in the school I could not inspect many schools last year. But in July 1900 I inspected the Poona High School, Poona Training College and the College of Science and my report on these schools has already been submitted to you.

19. Museum - The grant of Rs. 890 for the purchase of Art specimens was expended this year. A list showing the articles purchased will be found in Appendix C.

20. Library - A list showing the books and magazines presented and purchased during the year will be found in Appendix D.

21. Deadstock - 4 Iron seats have been ordered through Messrs Richordson and Cruddas for the use of students in the verandah.

22. Garden - The garden which supplies the students with materials for study has been kept in good condition during the year.

23. Endowments - The rules regarding the award of scholarships and prizes have been observed as far as practicable. A detailed account of these funds will be found in appendix E. A separate letter about re-investing the - -

balances

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balances in hand has been addressed to you.

I am glad to state that all the trustees are alive.

Except in one instance which was duly reported to - you I beg to report that the work of both the Teaching and the Office staff has been satisfactory.

Appendix "A".

List showing purchases of Specimens and objects of Art during the year 1900 - 1901.

No.	Name	Price	Total
1	Ivory Comb from Poona	1- 6-0	
1	Set of ivory bangles from Tando	10- 0-0	
7	1 Ivory comb, 3Paper cutters and 3 spoons from Hyderabad (Sind)	6- 4-0	
6	Set of ivory bangles and 5 buttons from Sehwan.	2-10-0	
1	Brass figure of Hindu Goddess	10- 0-0	
14	3 Pairs of ivory bangles, 2 buttons 2 dices, 1 box, 1 comb,1 bringle 1 Elephant, 1 Mula, 1 toy and one ground nut from Surat	14- 3-0	
62	Frames for Japanese pictures	318- 0-0	
1	Book of samples of saries	57- 9-0	
1	Piece of silk embroidery	300- 0-0	
3	Specimens of Cashmere embroidery	15- 0-0	
1	Dagger with silver sheath and chain	155- 0-0	

47 &

2058.

Statement shewing how far the Sir J. J. School of art- Suffered from plague during the year 1900-01.

Name of College or School	actual deaths of — Professors or school masters including assistants	Students or children who were on the rolls of the college or school at the time of their death.	Clerks	Menial Servants	Total deaths.
Sir J. J. School of art-	"	5	"	"	5.

Sir J. J. School of art- Bombay April/01. } Sd/- L. L. Burns
ag: Principal.

Rec'd

Appendix E

Account of the Endowment Funds of the Sir J. J. School of art Bombay, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, for the year 1900-1901.

Name of the Fund	Amount of Funded Capital	Rate of Interest	Names in which the Securities stand	Where deposited	Receipts: Opening Cash Balance	Receipts: Interest recived during the year	Receipts: Total	Expenditure: Amount paid for Scholarships or Prizes	Expenditure: Other expenses	Expenditure: Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1901.	Remarks.
Rao of Cutch Scholarship Fund	17,400	3½ p.c.	Accountant General Bombay.	Accountant General Bombay.	404 11 3	603 3 -	1027 14 3	423 13 5	- - -	423 13 5	604 - 10	
Mayo Prize Fund	11,900	"	do.	do.	389 6 3	420 11 2	810 1 5	334 9 3	2 5 -	336 14 3	473 3 2	* This sum is paid for M.O. Commission and Cost remitted on medals brought from England.

Sir J. J. School of art
Bombay 30th April 1900

Sd. C. L. Barnes
Ag. Principal

Appendix F

Account of the Endowment Funds of the Sir J. J. School of art Bombay for the year 1900-1901.

Name of the Fund.	Amount of Funded Capital	Rate of Interest.	Names in which the securities stand	Where deposited	Receipts: Opening Cash Balance	Interest received during the year.	Total	Expenditure: Amount paid for Scholarship or Prizes	Other expenses	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1901.	Remarks.
School of art Prize Fund	7,000	3½ p.c.	Trustees	Bank of Bombay	34 14 2	237 12 6	272 10 8	245 " "	" 1 6	246 6 "	26 4 8	
Sassoon Scholarship Fund	3,800	"	do.	do.	155 5 5	128 1 6	283 6 11	126 " "	" 11 10	126 11 10	156 11 1	
Corasji Jehangir Ellis Prize Fund.	1,100	"	do	do.	44 7 6	36 14 2	81 5 8	35 " "	" 3 5	35 3 5	46 2 3	
Vinayek Vasudeo Scholarship Fund	3,300	"	do	do.	109 5 6	110 10 2	219 15 8	102 15 5	" 10 3	103 9 8	116 6 "	
Waddington Memorial Fund	2,200	"	do	do.	81 9 5	74 4 2	155 13 7	73 " "	" 6 10	73 6 10	82 6 9	
Gavarishanker V. Scholarship Fund.	3,000 / 100	3 p.c. / 3½ "	do.	do.	192 5 8	88 9 -	280 14 8	100 5 6	" 9 8	100 15 2	179 15 6	
Sorabji Jamsetji Scholarship Fund.	3,600 / 400	5 p.c. / 3½ "	do.	Accountant General Bombay. Bank of Bombay	@	@	@	@	@		@	@ Figures were not available for these columns 31st March 1901.
					617 15 8	676 3 6	1294 3 2	682 4 11	4 " "	686 4 11	607 14 3	
Griffith's Prize Fund	900	3½ p.c.	do.	Bank of Bombay	30 10 5	26 11 6	57 5 11	27 " "	- - -	27 " "	30 5 11	

Sir J. J. School of art -
Bombay 30th April 1901

Sd/ C. L. Burns
Ag: Principal

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Green Street

Elphinstone Circle

Bombay 3rd April 1901.

No. 657.

Cecil L. Burns Esqr.

Acting Principal

Sir J. J. School Of Art.

Sir,

As desired, I have the honour to submit herewith, the attached report on the attendance and progress of the architectural class during the year 1900-1901.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Sd) C. F. Stevens.

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Appendix A. 92 2 5 8 P.

Attendance and Progress Report of the Architectural Class of the Sir J. J. School of Art for 1900-1901 .

Thr Architectural Class on the 31 March, 1901, consisted of 13 students , as comared with 6 on the 31 March , 1900, or an increase of 116,66per cent.

During the year 14 new students were admitted and 7 left.

The average attendance from June to December , 1900, was, for the morning class 11 and for the afternoon class 8 and from January to March , 1901, was for the morning clas 9 and for the afternoon clas 9.

Of the 13 students now on the rolls of the school, 8 are Hindus, 3 Brahmins , 1 Parsee and 1Jew.

I found the majority of the students were careful and neat in their work , and attentive during lectures. I also found that they prepared their home work in a most satisfactory manner and as far as I could ascertain should do very creditab -ly in their Examination .

The progres of the classwas particularly good during the last three months of the year .

(Sd/-) C. F. Stevens.

Bombay 3 April, 1901.

To,

The Principal

School of Art.

Bombay April 1901.

Sir,

I have the honor to send in the following report of the Painting Class for the past year.

The number of the students on the clas list for March 31, 1901 was 32 an increase of 6 on the number for the March 1900. The average number in attendance was 20.7 .

During the year under report 15 students were admitted to the clas from the elementary school, and 9 students have left, and of these 3 have obtained employment Viz:----------

1. L. N. Taskar----------Assistant Teacher School of Art.
2. V. N. Mistry ----------Acting-----Ditto ------ Ditto.
3. S. R. Samual --------Opened a studeo.
4. Miss Fitzareld----------Not known.
5. Mr. J. B. Long ----------Ditto--------.
6. N. F. Meelumpat ----------DItto----------.
7. E. P. Artist ---------- Dismissed.
8. Miss Keene ----------Not known.
9. B. B. Rane ----------Draftsman in Mr. Stevens office.

The following is the brief statemant of the work done in the Painting Class during the year.

Monochrome Painting in Water Colour.

S. Y. Godambe has done very good work and took the prizefor this subject ; and some of the other students have made fair progress. Most of the time drawing s were below the average

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average of the last year.

Monochrome Painting in Oil Colour.

Very little of this work has been done , during the year and no special remark for this.

Drawing and Painting from the Antique.

Three or four fairly good whole figures , five or six heads, (one or two hands were done,) and nothing else. K. S. Nerulkar obtained the prize for a black and white drawing .

Painting in Foliage and Still-Life.

Some very good work of Landscape has done. M. V. Apte has sent in one of the best sets of Foliage paintings and he got prize, and a good set of Still-Life by Mis s Sonabai Josawala who got highly com--mended.

Drawing and Painting from the Life.

About half the students of the Painting Class work in this division, very few changes have been made, and only 3 students added during the year. Some excellent work has been done. H. R. Harpahalli who did the best chalk drawings from the life , this year, got a prize and R. W. Deoskar was highly commended in the same class of studies, he also did some of the best drawings in Water Colours .

For a set of Water and Oil Colour Painti ngs K. R. Gholap receives the Ellis Prize for the best work done in the school. The Oil and Water Colour Paintings were the best set done in the class . Few of the other students have distinguish--ed themselves , but all have done fairly well.

Surface Decoration.

In competition for a prize for Surface Decorat ion five students sent in designs . These were of a Pot painted in Pott--ery Colour in which the natural flowers and leaves were -----

were introduced. This was the first attempt of the students to work in pottery colours and they found much more difficult to get the effect of the colour and also the construction of the design. Out of these five, two students showed some talent. The prize will be awarded after they glazed and fired .

Decorative Designs.

For the Wadington Prize for Designs , seven works sent in. These were of Frieze painted in powder water colours in running design of a full size in which the natural flowersand leaves were introduced . This was also the first attempt of the students to work in powder colours mixed with gum water . The construc-tion of three works were fairly equal so the amount of the 1st. and 2nd. Prize was equally distributed amongst these three stude-nts named H. R. Harpanhalli, K. S. Nerulkarand R. W. Deoskar. Other students work with the exception of N. M. Jani who also did a design in the same style fairly well , was not of a very high clas .

The works submitted for the competition for the Meyo Medal were below the Standard so the Medal was not awarded this year .

Anumber of students have been successful in winning Prizes and Medal at the Art Society 's Exhibition this year . R. W. Deoskar was awarded Society's Silver Medal for the best figure subject in black and white . Miss J. C. Nazir & K. R. Gholap who were awarded money prizes for the best figure subjectdone in oil colour . Miss S. Jaswalla in Still 'ife in oilcolour and Chunilal Murlidhar for a Mohomedan Mosque at Bijapur done in wat-ter colour .

In January last a party of advanced students visited Bijapur . The party consisted of the Vice Principal,Two assis-tant Mastrrs , 12 students from the Painting Class and five students friom the Architecture Class in all . Students of of the Painting Class have made the three different views of

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of each Mosque in Water Colour fairly well , and the students of the Architecture Class have completed all the measured drawings with details of the same Mosques which were not finished in the last tours. The party spent a very successful and profitable fortnight at Bijapur.

I beg to remain

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd/-) Ganapat Kedari.

Acting Vice Principal.

58 47 30 S.P.

Appendix D.

List of books purchased and presented during the year 1900-1901 .

	Books purchased.			
1	The Manipulation of the Brush by Thorogood	3	.	.
1	Anatomical and Zoological Researches and Zoological Results of the Yunnan Expeditions in 2 Vols.	40	.	.
1	Living Anatomy by C. L. Burns	5	10	.
1	Bombay Educational Record and Literary Journal.	5	.	.
1	Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1901	10	.	.
1	Twenty copies of Technical Art Series for 1899	35	1	9
1	Building Construction in 4Vols.	42	12	.
1	Scientific American Cyclopadia	18	12	.
3	Mitchell's Building Construction	6	12	.
1	Modern Pen Drawing s .	5	.	.
1	Training of a Craftsman	3	12	.
2	Masonry . Dobsons	3	12	.
1	Alphabets old and new	3	2	.
1	Work	3	.	.
2	Baker's Surveying	3	.	.
1	Hints to toung Architects	2	10	.
1	Plastering	1	8	.
1	Cabinet workers Handy Book	.	12	.
1	Calcareous Cements	.6	8	.
1	Wood Twiner's Handy Book.	.	12	.
		200	7	9

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Books presented.

1 South Indian Inscriptions Vol. 3rd. .

1 Monograph on the silk Fabric Industry of the Madras Presidency

1 A list of Photographic Negatives of Indian Antiquities in the Indian Museum .

1 Arts and Crafts Essays .

1 Antiquarian Remains in H. H. the Nizam's Territories .

1 Calendar . History and General Summary of Regulations of the Department of Science and Art for 1900.

1 Turning lathes by J. Lukin B. A.

4 Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects Vol. 7 Parts 11 to 20 and Vol. 8 Parts 1 to 5 with suppliment to Volume 7 .

1 Monograph upon the Silk Fabrics of the Bombay Presidency .

Books presented.

1 South Indian Inscriptions Vol. 3rd. .

1 Monograph on the silk Fabric Industry of the Madras Presidency

1 A list of Photographic Negatives of Indian Antiquities in the Indian Museum .

1 Arts and Crafts Essays .

1 Antiquarian Remains in H. H. the Nizam's Territories .

1 Calendar , History and General Summary of Regulations of the Department of Science and Art for 1900.

1 Turning Lathes by L. Lukin B. A.

4 Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects Vol. 7 Parts 11 to 20 and Vol. 8 Parts 1 to 8 with supplement to Volume 7 .

1 Monograph upon the Silk Fabrics of the Bombay Presidency .

To.

The Principal

School of Art.

Bombay April 1901.

Sir.

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the condition and progress of the Elementary Classes for the year ending March 31, 1901. with some notes on the results of the Annual Examination held at the beginning of this month .

The total number of students on the lists of the Eleme--ntary Classes , with the number of those students who also att-end other classes , is given in Table 1 with the correspond--ing figures .

TABLE 1.

	1900	1901
Attending Elementary Classes o nly	140	153
Students of the Third Grade Class attending the Architectural Class .	4	8
Students of the 3 rd. and 2nd. Grade Classes attending the Draftsman Class.	16	3
Students of the 3rd. Grade Class attending the Painting Class.	5	8
Students of the 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. Grade classes attending Soulpture Class.	8	4
Students of the Work-shop classes attending 2nd. and 3rd. Grade Classes .	6	7
Total attending Elementary Classes.	179	188

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The following Table , NO. 2 shows the changes which have taken place in the number of the students attending the Ele--
-mentary Classes during the year .

TABLE 2.

	1st. grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total
Students on class lists 31 March 1900.	53	88	38	179
Beginers joined during the year.	136	"	"	136
Students from other classes.	"	15	8	23
Old students readmitted during the year.	2	14	9	25
Transferred from lower classes	"	50	29	79
Total number admitted during the year .	138	79	46	263
Transferred to higher Elementary Classes .	50	29	"	79
Transferred to the advanced classes.	"	"	17	17
Students left during the year .	99	37	22	158
	149	66	39	254
Students on class lists on 31st. March 1901.	42	101	45	188

The number of students in the 1st. Grade Class is smaller and the number in the 2nd. Grade Class larger than last year. The increase in the 2nd. Grade is chiefly in the morning students who compose more than half the class . The nu--mber of the 3rd. Grade Class has slightly increased.

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TABLE 3.

	Students on the lists of elementary classes on 31st March 1901				Students examined in april 1901				Certificates obtained in 1901.			
	Total	1st Grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	1st Grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total	1st Grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total
Students from junior class	8	"	"	8	"	"	7	7	"	"	5	5
Students from model boys class	4	"	2	2	1	1	1	3	"	1	"	1
Students of the elementary classes	176	42	99	35	48	25	17	80	17	19	7	43
Total for 1901	188	42	101	45	49	26	25	90	17	20	12	49
Total for 1900	179	53	88	38	52	32	22	106	21	23	12	57

In table 3rd. is given the number of students in the Elementary Class on the 31 March 1901, with the number attending from the advanced classes. The Table also shows shows the number of students examined in April 1901 and the number who obtained Certificates. The total of the corresponding figures for 1900 are given in the lowest line.

There is a slight increase of the number of students examined this year.

This year 57 students appeared for the 1st. Grade Examination, out of these 43 students belong to the 2nd.

the 2nd. Grade Classes , 4 students to the 1st. Grade 2 to thw Short course class and 8 to the Work-shop classes. For this reason the total number of Certificates cannot well be compared .

An analysis of this examination gives some curious results . It will be found that 4 students of the 1st. Grade clas obtained no certificates, 21 students of the 2nd Grade Lower Division obtained 4 certificates, 22 stu--dents of the 2nd. Grade Higher Division obtained 12 cer--tificates and 8 from the Work-shop classes obtained only one certificate .

The following table shows the number of studeats failed .

	Papers failed		
	Freehand	model	Geometry
First grade	2	3	4
2nd grade Lower D.	9	11	14
2nd grade Higher D.	2	1	9
30 - Head	8	8	

9 students of the 2nd. Grade Lower Division failed in 1st. Grade Examination in Freehand llin Model Drawing and 14 in Geometry . And from the 2nd Grade Higher Division 9 students failed in Geometry of the 1st. Grade Examina--tion and two other students were unsuccessful in Model and FreehandDrawings of the same Examination. I may add here that failure of the Work-shop students who attend the 2nd. Grade Higher Division was owing to the Model Drawing an and Geometry being taught to them very lately . This re--sult is due to the large number of failures in Geometry owing to the nature of paper being quite changed .

64 107 36 S.P.

The number of prizes awarded to students of this class was small and it is also due to the same reason.

For the 2nd. Grade Examination 26 students of the Higher Division appeared. Of these 11 were old students, all of whom had been examined before, and 15 were new students. Of the old students 9 passed and of the new students 11. The number of certificates obtained this year is 20 against 23 last year, which indicates a slight decrease in the number of students and certificates this year.

In 3rd. Grade the results are about the same as last year. Out of 25 students examined, 12 obtained certificates. Last year out of 22 students obtained 12 certificates.

Although the comparative results of Specimen Drawings of the last and this year when taken into consideration come to the same level, yet the time Drawings done by the students of the 3rd. Grade class at the Annual Examination, for the subjects ---------- Outline from Cast, Shading and Foliage from Nature, are below the usual standard.

For the teacher's certificate Examination this year there were 12 candidates from our school. Of these 7 passed the preliminary paper Examination and 6 passed the final test of black board drawing and obtained crtificates and all candidates from outside schools failed in the preliminary paper examination.

I beg to remain

Sir

Your most obedient Servant.

Sd /. Ganpat Kedari.

Acting Vice Principal.

True copy.

Principal

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
30 SEP 1905
SECRETARIAT.

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No. 447 of 1902 - 1903. 104

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SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

To,

The Director of Public Instruction.

P O O N A .

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Sir J. J. School of Art for the official year 1901-02.

2. In doing so I beg in answer to your request contained in your No. 9151 of 1901-2 to make the following observations upon the events which have affected the school during the quinquennium which has just past. The most serious event has been the fact that the school has during that - period been without the benefit of a Second European - - Instructor; firstly by Mr. Portenfield being relieved of hisduties by Government and secondly by the absence of - Mr. Greenwood on medical certificate - while for a short time between Mr. Greenwoods departure for Europe and the arrival of the present Principal the school only had the half time services of Mr. Wallace. Substantial progress in any direction could therefore hardly be expected when

to

to keep pace with the work of every day taxed the energies of the officer in charge of the school; Under these circumstances an air of apathy undoubtedly settled upon the staff, especially that portion in charge of the Reay Workshops. It has been the task of the present Principal to attempt to dispell this without violently disturbing the Institution, and now that Mr. Fern has been appointed to superintend the Reay Workshops more vitality will be infused in all the sections of that portion of the school and a complete system of work will for the first time be organized - Mr. Fern is however very young and has much to learn, and his presence can only be useful if he constantly refer to one man completely a master of the - - subjects with which he has to deal. It is therefore useless to work for a speedy improvement in this portion of the school, until another Competent European resumes his place in the permanent staff. When this happens a great change for the better can be looked for in the organization of the workshops.

Beyond the introduction into the Elementary School of an experimental course of colour drawing, the system - - instituted by Mr. Griffiths has been contrived in the - school of art.

In

In architectural section however a complete change in the course has followed the retirement of Mr. Adams the late Professor. All the purely ornamented items in the - course have been dropped and the instruction given is - directed entirely to the one end of making all students who pass capable and efficient junior assistants to working architects and Engineers. This I consider the most useful reform that has been effected or attempted at present, and one which will be highly appreciated by Architects.

The only remaining event to notice is that an efficient system of checking the expenditure upon the stores - in the Reay Art Workshop has been instituted.

3. The total number of students who attended the - - School during the year under report has been 389 against 343 last year. This total is made up as follows:-

Europeans and Eurasians	Portuguese and Native Christans	Jews	Parsis	Moho-medans	Hindus		Low Castes
					Brah.	other Hindus	
21	39	16	97	20	72	124	"
8	9	6	6	6	6	6	6

4. The number of students sent up and maintained by native states administrations and District Boards is as under:-

68 107 40 3.8.

under:-

Gondal State	1
Kolhapur State	1
H. H. the Nizams Government	1
Mysore state	1
Central Provinces	1
Ahmednagar District Local Board	1
Total	6

5. The comparative statement of fees and attendance for the last two years is as follows:-

Year	Average daily Attendance	Average Monthly number on rolls	Number on the rolls at the end of the year	Feereceipts
1900 - 1901	149	208	219	3613- 8-0
1901 - 1902	156	226	237	3941-14-0
	4	8	8	8

22

6. The distribution of students throughout the different classes is shown below:-

Enamelling

69 108 41 S.B.

	1900 - 1901	1901 - 1902.
Elementary or Drawing School	188	219
Architectural Drawing class	13	11
Painting Class	32	31
Modelling class	8	12
Drawing Teachers class	12	7
Draftsman's class	5	7

7. The changes in the staff were as follows:-

With a view to the reorganization of the architectural class the placeof the Instructor in architecture was - - abolished and Government in their Resolution No/ 81 dated the 7th January 1902 in the Financial Department created a place of Rs. 150 for the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops and the pay of the Instructor of the Draughtman's class was raised from Rs. 75 to 125 making thus a total of Rs. 200/-.

8. The result of the Examination of the elementary - school held in April 1902 are as follows:-

	1				2				3			
	Students on the lists of Elementary classes 31-3				Students examined in				Certificates obtained.			
	Total	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	Total	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	Total
Total for 1902	219	60	93	66	49	23	37	109	25	12	21	58
Total for 1901	188	42	101	45	49	26	25	100	17	20	12	49

9. The result of the examination of students of this - school for the Teachers certificate are given below:-

Year	Students Examined	Students passed
1901	12	6
1902	9	8

This class was in charge of Mr. N. N. Desai who - conducted it with zeal and ability.

10 Architectural Drawing class. The number of students on the roll on 31st March 1902 was 11 against 13 last - year.

The

The result of the examination in architecture is as follows:-

Year	Students examined	Students passed.
1901	10	9
1902	8	5

11. Painting Class.

The number of students on the roll on 31st March 1902 was 31 against 32 last year. 19 students were admitted during the year and 20 left. Mr. Ganpat's report on the Painting class will be found in appendix A.

Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar has given great assistance in the teaching of this class during the year.

12. Modelling class and Decorative sculpture workshop.

8 students were admitted during the year and 4 left. There were 12 students on the class lists on 31st March 1902 against 8 last year.

Modelling designs of caps carnices spandrils, pandament octagaon tower, casts of lions perforated carved door &c. were made for the new Offices of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Executive Engineer - Presidency &c. and for other private buildings.

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The total receipts during the year have been Rs. 717-3-0 and the expenditure Rs. 27-12-9 the amounts of the previous year being Rs. 558. and Rs. 363-11-9 respectively.

13. The Reay Art workshops.

The number of apprentices on the rolls of the workshop on 31st March 1902 was 186 against 162 last year. They are distributed as follows:-

Name of Establishment	Apprentices receiving stipends	Apprentices not receiving stipends	Total No. of Apprentices
Enamelling	7	15	22
Gold and silver work	11	14	25
Carpet weaving	6		6
Wood carving	16	37	53
Copper and Brass work	6	11	17
Iron work	8	22	30
Pottery	4	5	9
House decoration	6	8	14
Stone carving		10	10
Total	64	122	186

The average daily attendance throughout the year has been 156.

The

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The apprentices who are in receipt of stipends are distributed as follows:-

Section	@ Rs. 15	@ Rs. 12	@ Rs. 10	@ Rs. 7	@ Rs. 5	@ Rs. 3	@ Rs. 2	Total.
Enamelling		1		1	3	2		7
Gold & silver Work	3	1	4	1	1	1		11
Carpetweaving		1	2	3				6
Wood & stone Carving		2	1	1	2	10		16
Copper & Brass work			1		3	2		6
Iron work			1			6	1	8
Pottery		3			1			4
D				3	1	2		6
Total for 1902	3	8	9	9	11	23	1	64
Total for 1901	3	4	9	8	14	20		58
29	3							3

Enamel shop

74 113 465 S.P.

WORKSHOPS.

This workshop has been well attended and the work - carried on has been of a very good quality; articles have been made for H. E. Lady Northcote and for the Bombay - Municipality, and a large percentage of the best work has been sold.

SILVERSMITH'S SHOP -

The maistrie of this shop went on leave and as he - failed to return he was dismissed and a substitute was appointed to act in his place. This successor has now been appointed from among a number of candidates who answered the advertisement inserted among the papers :; among the works produced the most important has been silver and - gold cover for the address to H. M. the King upon his coronation presented by the Municipality of Bombay.

COPPER & BRASS.

The articles made in the ordinary course of the class work have been those carried out in this class.

IRON WORK

A large portion of the time of this workshop has been occupied by work on the gates and for the new Church at Jhansi ; part of this is finished but a considerable amount remains to be done. a wire railing for the booking Office of the G. I. P. Railway has also been made during the year.

The

WOODWORK

The students in this class have been very numerous, Too number to be really properly taught. The class has been divided into 1st 2nd and 3rd years pupils each working under a different assistant pupil teacher to the - maistrie. The beginning of a definite course has been devised but it is not at present possible to complete it, owing to other pressing work.

CARPETWEAVING.

A large portion of the time of this class was taken up in weaving a large carpet for Mr. T. J. Bennet; now - that this is finished a definite course of instruction has been drawn up as under:-

WEAVING CLASS.

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8-10	Dyeing	Weaving	Dyeing	Weaving	Dyeing	Drawing
10-12	Drawing	Weaving	Drawing	Weaving	Drawing	Design
1-5	Weaving	Geo.Designs	Weaving	Design	Weaving	

A few young weavers from the factory at Ahmednagar have joined and Collectors of Districts where this industry is a living one are being addressed and - urged to send down men of similar standing.

POTTERY

Much of the work turned out is a very fair quality and

76 115 48 S.P.

and the designs are often excellent, but during the year no improvement has taken place in any ofthe technical - processes. Mr. Fern the new workshop Superintendent is commencing to make a few experiments but these should have been already made by the Chief Potter who has done nothing to improve his class.

This class has now been in existence on an experiment for eighteen months - the Potters assistant conducting the work. The work done has been excellent and fully justifies the attempt. No suchsteneilling work as that done by the boys is to be seen elsewhere in Bombay.

GENERAL REMARKS

In consequence of the European staff being reduced to one e g to the Ag. Principal during the year it has - been possible only to keep the ordinary routine of work going and to effect a small improvement in one of the - places. No assistance from the Native maistries was - forthcoming in bringing the various workshops upto a - level of properefficiency and none can be in my opinion - looked for. Mr. Ganpat Kedari gave all the assistance in his power but most of his attention had naturally to be - given to the school of Art work. In February Mr. Fern was appointed workshop superintendent, an appointment -

which

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which I urged as the first step to permanently improving the quality of the teaching and to the introduction of - systems into the work of the students. It will be possible now to commence the arrangement of a definite course of instruction in each workshop and before the end of the coming year I hope that each workshop will have - its timetable of monthly work for the first and second - year.

Until we can train native maistries who can teach - little real improvement can be looked for. Should the - recommendation of the subcommittee appointed by the - - Government of Bombay be carried out these teachers will be available in three years when there is no reason why the training given in these workshops shouldnot be as good as can be found in Europe.

Greater punctuality and regular attendance must be insisted upon among the students and in order to obtain I beg to suggest that in future all students receiving any stipends from Government should be entered as regular - apprentices in the school for a definite course of two or three years the apprenticeship act. Other students - may enter the school but should not draw any pay. If this is done some hold will be given to the school authorities

over

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over the apprentices and the apprentice will in addition to his education be sure of rising to a stipend of Rs.10 per mensem in three years. In my opinion it would be - better to have half the number of students and give them thorough and systematic training than the present number under the present system.

I am &c.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The annual examinations were held on the 2nd April 1902 and the following days and were conducted by myself and Mr. J. BIGG F. R. I. B. A. cinsulting Architect - to the Government of Bombay.

15. Excursion - a party of 22 students was sent outthis year again to Bijapur on 5th February 1902 under Mr. N. N. Desai and M. V. DHURANDHAR and while there completed the drawings begun on previous occasion of the Ebrahim Rosa Tomb.

16. Inspection of drawing classes owing to pressure of work I could not inspect many schools last year also. But in August and September 1902 I inspected the Nasik, Dhulia and Nagar and Poona schools and my report on these schools has already been submitted to you.

17.

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17. Garden - The garden which supplies the students - - with materials for study has been kept in good condition during the year.

18. Endowments. The rules regarding the award of scholarships and prizes have been observed as far as practicable. A detailed account of these funds will be found in Appendix B.

I amglad to state that all the Trustees are alive.

19. I beg to report that the work of both the teaching and the office staff has been satisfactory.

I have &c.

Sd/ L. L. Burns

Principal

True copy.

L. L. Burns

Principal.

Account of the Endowment Funds of the Sir J. J. School of art- Bombay vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the year 1901-02.

Name of the fund	amount of fund as per last	Interest rate	Names in which the Securities Stand	where deposited.	Receipts: opening cash balance	Receipts: Interest received during the year	Receipts: Total	Expenditure: amount paid for Scholarships or prizes	Expenditure: other expenses	Expenditure: Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1902	Remarks
Rao of Cutch Scholarship Fund	17400	3½ p.c.	Government Securities	Government Treasury	604 " 10	607)	8 1211 8 6	522 13 9	587 " 8 *	1109 14 5	101-10-1	* This amount was paid into the bank of Bombay to buy G.P notes of Rs 600
Mayo Prize Fund	11900	"	Government Securities	Government Treasury	473 3 2	415)	4888 10 6	346 8 9	489))	836 " 4	52-10-2	Do Do of G.P. notes of Rs 500

Sir J. J. School of art-
Bombay 10th May/02.

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Account of the Endowment Funds of the Sir J. J. School of art Bombay for the year 1901-1902

Name of the fund	amount of fund capital	Rate of Interest	Names in which the Securities Stand	where deposited	Receipts: opening cash balance	Receipts: Interest received during the year	Receipts: Total	Expenditure: amount paid for scholarships or prizes	Expenditure: other Expenses	Expenditure: Total	closing balance on 31st March 1902	Remarks
School of art-prize Fund	7000	p.c. 3½	Trustee	Bank of Bay	26 4 8	237 9 8	263 14 4	245 " "	" " × 8 3	245 8 3	18 6 1	× Bank charges for a new cheque book.
Cowasji Jehangir Ellis Prize fund	1100	"	"	"	46 2 3	36 13 8	82 15 11	35 " "	" 1 3	35 1 3	47 14 8	Do Do
Sassoon Scholarship Fund	3900	"	"		156 11 1	130 15 2	287 10 3	125 4 10	98 11 3	224 " 1	63 10 2	Rs 98-6-6 paid for buying G.P. notes of Rs 100. 0-4-9 for cheque Bk
Vinayek Wasudev Do	3400	"	"	"	116 6 "	113 7 11	229 13 11	91 2 9	98 10 8	189 13 5	40 " 6	Do Do
Waddington Memorial Fund	2200	"	"	"	82 6 9	74 3 1	156 9 10	73 " "	" × 26	73 2 6	83 7 4	× charges for cheque Bk
Gavari shanker Leda Yashanker Scholarship Fund	3000	3 p.c.										
	200	3½ "	"	"	179 15 6	87 14 11	267 14 5	85 6 1	98 10 3	184 " 4	83 14 1	Rs 98-6-6 cost of buying G.P. notes of 100. 0-3-9 chequebook
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Scholarship fund	400	3½	"	"	" " "	155 6 7	155 6 7	" " "	" × 4 "	" 4 "	155 6 3	× of this Rs 141-13-6 is the Cash balance transferred by the accountant General Bom. a/c of the trustees by a/c warrant G.P. notes of 400.
					607 14 3	836 7 "	1444 5 3	654 13 8	296 12 6	951 10 2	492 11 1	
Sorabjee Jamsetjee School fund	3600	5 p.c.	trustee	book debt	" " "	180 " "	180 " "	175 5 1	" × 1 "	175 6 1	4 9 11	× Receipt-Stamp
Griffiths prize fund	900	3½	"	Bombay Bank	30 5 11	26 11 6	57 1 5	27 " "	" " "	27 " "	30 1 5	

Sir J. J. School of art
Bombay 10th May 1902.

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No. 152 of 1903 / 04.

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Sir, J. J. School of Art

Bombay 15th April 1903.

To

The Director of Public Instruction

P O O N A.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my annual report on the Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay for the Official year 1902/03.

The year has been a very busy and an evenful one for the school, for besides the regular work being carried on, a large Exhibit was prepared for the Exhibition of Indian Art at Dehli, Experimental modifications in the system of teaching Drawing were introduced into all Classes and a special session for teachers of Drawing in all Govern-ment High Schools was held in the month of September, to explain the course it is proposed to recommend Government to adopt in the future. Considerable interest was aroused by holding up this course and the Exhibition of work done by the Drawing Masters during the month's session was visited by a commendable number of persons interested in Education. In addition to these attempts to bring about a

more

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more interesting and efficient method of teaching Elementary Drawing, the Architectural Course has been entirely remodelled, to bring it into line with the requirements of architects and Engineers who are in a position to give employment to students who have attended the Class --The name Architectural Class has been dropped, with many of the historical and purely literary subjects which engaged a large amount o f students' time formerly, and in renaming it the 1st and 2nd year Draughtsman's Class, subjects of immediate and practical utility such as are looked for by Architects in their junior assistants have been introduced- the aim being to give such a thorough training in accurate and rapid training, drawing to scale, Building construction and Enlarging details, that a student who has passed well out of this Class and has a gained a good certificate will be worth to an Architect and will be able to obtain Rs.50/- permensem at starting instead of Rs.25/- or Rs.30/- as he does at present.

Toward the end of 1902 Mr. Jasper Brett the newly appointed Vice Principal arrived and this addition to the European staff is likely to be of the greatest advantage to the Educational standard of the School- work which had been throughout previously, but had not been put into

practice

practice for want of the necessary supervision will now be begun and teaching will be brought up to the highest standard the conditions under which we work will admit, in every department of the School.

3. The total number of students who attended the school during the year under report was 247 against 237 of the last year. This total is made up as follows :---

Europeans and Eurasians	Portuguese and Native Christians	Jews	Parsees	Mahomadans	Hindus		others	Low castes	Total
					Brahamins	other Hindus			
6	26	6	59	10	74	64	2	0	247

4. The number of students sent up and maintained by Native States administrations is as under

Gondal State	1
Kolahpur State	1
H.H. the Nizam's Government	1
Mysore State	1
Central Provinces	1
	5

5. The comparative statement of fees and attendance for the last two years is as follows.

year	Average daily attenance	Average Monthly no on rolls	No on the rolls at the end of the year	Fee Receipts		
1901-02	156	226	237	3941	14	0
1902-03	138	244	247	2849	8	0

6 The distribution of students throughout the different Classes is shown below.

	1901-02	1902 -03
Elementary or Drawing School	219	228
Painting Class	31	37
Modelling Class	12	10
Drawing Teacher's Class	7	4
Draftsman's Class	9	14
	278	293

7. The changes in the staff were as follows :--

Upon the retirement of Mr. E. Greenwood, the acting Principal Mr. C. L. Burns was confirmed in his appointment as Principal

Mr. Jasper Brett - was appointed by the Secretary of State for India in August 1902 and arrived in Bombay on 26th December 1902.

Mr. Gomes retired and Mr. Trindade appointed in his place.

Mr. Maistry succeeded him.

2nd Clerk Mr. Abhyankar died and Mr. Bhosekar appointed in his place.

The results of the examination of the Elementary School held in April 1903 are as follows :--

1				2				3			
Students on the lists of Elementary Classes				Students examined				Certificates obtained			
1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total	1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total	1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total
63	88	52	203	46	22	30	100	26	14	12	52
60	93	66	219	49	23	37	109	25	12	21	58

9. The result of the Examination of Students of the school for the Teacher's certificate are given below :--

year	Students Examined	Students passed
1902	9	8
1903	20	19

The Class was in charge of Mr. B. N. Desai from June till when he went on sick leave. It was then conducted by Mr. Agasker who performed his duties with zeal and ability.

10. Draughtsmans Class ---

The number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1903 was 14 against 9 in the last year.

The result of the Examination in Draughtsmanship and Building Construction is as follows :----

Year	Students Examined	Students passed
1902	8	5
1903	16	12

11. Painting Class :--

The number of students on the roll on 31st March 1903 was 37 against 31 of the last year. 22 students were admitted during the year and 16 left. Mr. Brett's report on the Painting Class will be found in Appendix A.

Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar has given great assistance in the teaching of this class during the year.

12. Modelling class and Decorative Sculpture Work-shop :------

13 The Reay Art Workshops :---

The number of apprentices on the roll of the work-shops on 31st March 1903 was 203 against 186 of the last year. They are distributed as follows :-

Name of Establishment	Apprentices receiving stipends	Apprentices not receiving stipends	Total No of apprentices
Enamelling Class	8	11	19
Gold & Silver Class	11	12	23
Carpet Weaving	4	2	6
Wood Carving	22	33	55
Copper & Brass work	9	4	13
Iron Work	11	21	32
Pottery & House Decorating	16	7	23
Stone Carving	1	10	11
Special Class	0	21	21
Total	82	121	203

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The average daily attendance throught out the year has been 167.

The apprentices who are in receipt of stipends are distributed as follows :--

Section	Rs 15	Rs 12	Rs 10	Rs 9	Rs 8	Rs 7	Rs 6	Rs 5	Rs 3	Rs 2	To tal	Re marks
Enamelling	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	8	
Gold and Silver work	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	11	
Carpet Weaving	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
Wood Carving	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	13	2	22	
Copper brass work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	9	
Iron Work	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	1	11	
Pottery & Decoration	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	8	16	
Stone Carving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total for 1903	2	6	6	4	2	5	2	10	24	21	82	
Total for 1902	3	8	9	0	0	9	0	11	23	1	64	

In one of two instances there is a small improvement to be noted in the intelligent interest taken in their work by the Maistries, but the same faults dwelt upon last year, are still to be seen. Not one of the Maistries knows how to teach in the manner that the Drawing Masters in the school of Art, carry on their Classesand in one or two instances, the desire to teach is absent, while in practical capacity the maistries are not above the level of their fellows in the Bagaar. Under these circumstances I am devising a course of three years' study for each workshop.

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A separate set of Examples will be made for 1st 2nd & 3rd year students for every month in each class. The monthly work of every boy will be handed in on the 25th of each month and will be marked by the Superintendent of the Workshops. -- It is only by means of such a day reasoning each month that the Maistries and workshop boys can be made to do their work properly. In the carrying out of this scheme I have already received valuable aid, and anticipate receiving more in the future from Mr.Brett and Mr. Fern, but to complete this work will involveso great a number of drawings and models, that two or three years at least must pass before every workshop has been provided with a complete course for students in each year.

The school gained considerable credit for the quantity and quality of the Exhibits sent to the Exhibition of Indian Art at Dehli -- a large amount of assistance had to be obtained from outside, but as far as was possible old students of the school were engaged to carry out the work from the working drawings and models prepared in the school and workshop. In the following classes of work awards were gained by the school. (1) Wrought Iron work (2) Gold and Silver Enamel (3) Copper work (4) Pottery (5) Decoration (6) Carpentry and wood Carving (7) Carpet Weaving.

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In February a party of Masters and students under the supervision of Mr. Brett visited the Exhibition at Dehli, making sketches and studies of some of the finest specimens of work sent there from different parts of India. To see these was in itself a valuable lesson to all who took part in the Excursion, and the sketches made will doubtless prove valuable in recalling the impressions then received.

14. Annual Examination

The annual Examination were held on 1st April 1903 and the following days and were conducted by myself & Mr. J. Begg T. R. I. B. A. Con Architect to the Government of Bombay.

15. Excursion --- there was no excursion party this year, in the ordinary sense as the visit to Dehli occupied the time usually devoted to the sketching of some historic building.

16 Inspection of Schools, Early in 1902 I was appointed by the Government of Bombay to assist Dr. Watt in collecting specimen for the Exhibition at Dehliand late I was much engaged in superintending this work for the Bombay Room and in October was placed upon special duty to see this work erected at Dehli. I had therefore had very little

time

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time to inspect Schools since my last report. This is a matter for regret, as I am of the opinion that visits of inspection are of the greatest value both to the master and to the Inspector. I had however the advantage of visiting al all the Drawing Masters from Government High Schools and I hope that during the current year both Mr.Brett and I shall be able to visit schools to the full extent of the grant allotted for this purpose.

17. Garden ---The garden which supplies the students with materials for study has been kept in good condition du during the year. Its importance to the school has greatly increased during the ylast three years, and as the flowers are used toman extent they never were previously put to for the purposes of design. I am extremely anxious that the plants and shrubs should be added to by selected specimens of the finest and most characteristic flowering species of India a small grant for this purpose is urgently needed unless such public gradens asare aided by Government be required to send cuttings of any such plant as the Principal of the school may consider it desirable to obtain upon his application. This is a matter of some movement as the character of the flowers and leaves upon which a designer

bases

bases his invention have an overwhelming influence upon the result he arrives at. It is therefore of the first importance that Indian designers should ba se their designs upon these plants which are found only in India and are of the greatest beauty.

18. Endowments -- The rules regarding the award of scholarship and prizes have been observed as far as practicable, a detailed account of these funds will be found in Appendix B. During the year one of the Trustees Mr.R.M. Sayani died and the Honourable Ebrahim Rahimtoola appointed in his place.

19. In spite of the change in the office staff the clerical work has been efficiently carried on but I must again bring to your notice the fact that the work has been of late years greatly increased both in extent and variety. A clerk whose time can be devoted exclusively to the workshops is urgently needed in view of the greater care in the keeping of the stores accountsand the increased work which the more efficient check upon the work of Maistries and students has involved at the same time I beg to tender my thanks for the temporary assistance given to the office by the loan of a clerk from Curator's office which has enabled the school clerks to cope with the increasing pressure of the work; the annual Examinations and preparation

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tion of reports brings with it.

20. The Museum :

There has been a large increase in the number of articles included in the collections resulting from the generous gift of the Government of Rs.5000/- for purchases at the Dehli Exhibition. Unfortunately the small space for the Exhibition of specimen is already overcrowded and as a consequence very beautiful and valuable specimens have veen kept closed in boxes out of sight . This is a regretable state of affairs which can not be remedied unless Government will renew the consideration of the scheme which was abandoned some years back for a Museum and Gallery worth the size and importance of the City of Bombay and its unique position as the great Port of entry to India .

21.. I beg to report that the work of both the teaching and the office staffs has been carried on efficiently.

I have the honor to be ,

Sir,

Your most Obedient servant

/Signed/ C. L. Burns.

PRINCIPAL.

True copy.
C. L. Burns
Principal.

Account of the Endowment Funds of the Sir J. J. School of Art- Bombay vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the year 1902-03.

Name of the Fund	Amount of Fund as Capital	Rate of interest	Names in which the Securities Stand	Where deposited	Receipts: Opening cash balance	Receipts: Interest received during the year	Receipts: Total	Expenditure: Amount paid for Scholarships or Prizes	Expenditure: Other expenses	Expenditure: Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1903	Remarks.
Raw of Culch Scholarship Fund	17400	3½	Accountant-General Bombay	Accountant-General's office Bombay.	101 10 1	607 7 8	709 1 9	525 15 6	" " "	528 15 6	180-2-3	
Mayo Prize Fund	11900	"			52 10 2	415 7	4468 1 6	332 4 2	" " "	332 4 2	135-13-4	

Sir J. J. School of Art
Bombay 15th May 1903

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Account of the Endowment Funds of the Sir J. J. School of art- Bombay for the year 1902/03

Name of the Fund	amount of Funds capital	Rate of Interest	Names in which Securities stand	where deposited &c.	Receipts: opening Cash balance	Interest- received during the year	Total	Expenditure: amount paid for Scholarships or prizes	other expenses	Total	closing balance on 31st March 1902	Remarks.
School of art- Prize Fund	7000	3½	Trustee	Bank of Bombay	18 6 1			245 . .	3 4 8	248 4 8	*	* As the account of the fund is not- yet- transferred to the names of the new trustees the Bank of Bombay refuses to give the account of the interest on the fund.
Cowasjee Jehangier Ellis Prize Fund	1100	"	"	"	47 14 8			35 . .	" 8 3	35 8 3		
Sasoon Scholarship Fund	3900	"	"	"	63 10 2			126 . .	1 13 4	127 13 4		
Vinayek Vasudev "	3400	"	"	"	40 . 6			105 . .	1 9 6	106 9 6		
Waddington Memorial fund	2200	"	"	"	83 7 4			73 . .	" 1 " 6	74 . 6		
Gavari Shankar Shankar Scholarship Fund	3000	3 p.c.	"	"	83 14 1			105 . .	1 8 .	106 8 .		
	200	3½	"	"								
Sarabjee Jamsetjee Scholarship fund	400	3½	"	"	155 6 3							
					492 11 1			689 . .	9 5 3	698 15 3		
Sarabjee Jamsetjee Scholarship fund	3600	5/.	"	Book debt-	4 9 11	180 . .	184 9 11	180 1 "	1 11 "	181 12 .	2 . 13 . 11	
Griffiths Prize.	900	3½	"	Bank of Bbay	30 1 5	26 11 6	56 12 11	27 . .	" 6 9	27 6 9	29 . 6 . 2	

Sir J. J. School of art-
Bombay 15th May 1903.

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No. 115 of 1904/05

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
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Sir J. J. School of Art.

Bombay 30th April 1904
9th May

To

The Director of Public Instruction

P O O N A.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my annual report on the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay for the official year 1903-1904.

2. During the year under review the specially interesting features were the special session for Drawing Masters of aided schools and those in Native States which was attended by 102 Masters during the month of September, and the completion of the new Draughtsman's Course of two years-- what is now urgently needed is an extension of the Draughtsman's Course to a third year, under the supervision of a Practical Architect. This class would be well attended, were it started, by men already working in the Offices of Architects and Engineers, and by students who had gained their Draughtsman's Certificate.

3. The total number of students who attended the school during the year under report was 312 against 247 of the

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the last year. This total is made up as follows :-----

Europeans and Eurasians	Portu guese & N ative Christ-ians	Jews	Par-sees	Maho madans	Hindus		others	Low caste	Total
					Bra ham ins	other Hindus			
9	26	7	73	14	97	86	0	0	312
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6

4. The number of students sent up and maintained by Native States and Administrations is as under :------

1. His Highness the Nizam's Dominions

1. Deccan Education Society

1. Nawanagar State

1.

1. Kolahpur

1.

5. The comparative statement of fees and attendance for the last two years is as follows :----

Year year	Average daily attendan-ce	Average monthly No. on Rolls	No on the Rolls at the end of the year	Fee Receipts.
1902				
1902-03	138	244	247	2849 8 0
1903-04	1160	277	312	3256 2 00

11 7 7 7 9

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The number of individual students attending in 1903-4 as compared with 1902-3 is as follows :---

1902 - 3	293	
1903 - 4	312	

The attendance distributed through the various Classes are as follows :---

	1902 - 03	1903 - 04
Elementary Drawing School	228	256
Painting Class	37	44
Modelling Class	10	31
Drawing Teacher's Class	4	34
Draughtsman's Class 1st year	14	24
Ditto 2nd Year	0	13
	293	402

7. The results of the Examination of the Elementary school held in April 1904 are as follows :---

Students on the list of Elementary Classes				Students Examined				Certificates obtained .			
1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total Total	1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total	1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	Total
63	88	52	203	46	22	30	100	26	14	12	52
78	116	62	256	50	65	53	168	21	23	37	81

103 760 735

8. The result of the Examination of students of this school for the Teachers' certificate are given below :--

Year	Students Examined	Students passed.
1903	20	19
1904	34	27

The Class was in charge of Mr. N. N. Desai who performed his duties with zeal and ability.

9 (A) Draughtsman's 1st year Class

The number of students on the roll on 31stMarch 1904 was 24 against 14 in the last year.

The result of the Examination in Draughtsmanship and Building construction is as follows :--

Year	Students Examined	Students passed
1903	1st Year 16	12
1904	1st year 16	13

(B) Draughtsman's 2nd Year Class.

The number on roll at the end of the year was 13. There was no 2nd year Class last year. The number of students that appeared for examination from this Class was 13 out of which 5 came out successful.

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10. Painting Class.:--

The number of students on roll on 31st March 1904 was 44 against 37 of the last year. 21 students were admitted during the year and 14 left. Mr. Brett's report on the Painting Class will be found in Appendix A.

Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar has given valuable assistance in the teaching of this Class during the year.

11. Modelling Class and Decoration Sculture Workshop. 21 students were admitted during the year and 13 left. There were 13 students on the Class lists on 31st March 1904 14 from school and 17 from workshops.against 23 in the last year 10 from school and 13 from the Workshops.

12. The total receipts during the year have been Rs. 23 - 8 - 0 and the expenditure Rs. 13 - 12 - 0 the amounts of the previous year being Rs.305 and Rs. 155 - 2-0 respectively.

13. Annual Examination.

The Annual Examinations were held on the 5th April 1904 and the following days and were conducted by myself and Mr. J. Begg, F. R. I. B. A. Con. Architect to the Government of Bombay. Our report has been duly forwarded to you.

14. Excursion -- There was no Excursion party this

ye year

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year in consequence of the small amount of time at the disposal of the staff and students during the Cold weather.

15. Inspection of Schools.

List of schools inspected during the year is as follows :-

1. Anand High School Dhar.

1. A. M. High School Ahmadnager.

1. A. M. Industrial School Ahmadnager.

1. Education Society School Ahmadnager.

1. City School Ahmadnager.

1. Bishop's High School Poona.

1. St. Mary's High School P O O N A.

1. Government High School P o o n a.

1. Alexandra Girl's High School Bombay.

1. High School Nassik.

This is an improvement upon what was done last year, but is far below, that which is desirable. In the cold weather when Inspection can be best undertaken the work at the school is the heaviest and neither Mr.Brett nor I can be very well be spared. The proposals I have sent in regarding the alteration of the date of the Annual Examinations and particularly those made at the conference on Technical Education held in Bombay will, if carried out cause a great change for the better in regard to the

adequate

adequate Inspection of Schools for Drawing.

16. The Garden ---The garden which supplies the students with materials for study has been kept in good condition, and when the stock of plants and cuttings sanctioned by Government have been supplied from the public gardens, there will be few better gardens in Bombay.

17. The Museum -- A large portion of this has been re-arranged and nearly the whole grant of Rs.890 has been expended in specimens and two show-cases and in rearranging purchasing the Museum.

18. Endowments -- The rules regarding the awards of Scholarships and Prizes have been observed as far as practi -cable. A detailed account of these funds will be found in Appendix B.

19. Both the teaching and the office staff have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

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The Reay Art Workshops.

The number of students on the rolls of the Reay Art Workshops on the 31st March 1904 was 148 against 203 of the last year, while the number on the rolls between the months of June and December 1903 was 187 against 212 of the year 1902. The decrease in the number of students is due the to following causes :--

(a) Old students having left the workshops to take up appointments.

(b) Students leaving Bombay between the Months of January and May on account of the plague, (but a majority of these return to work in June).

(c) The reduction in the number of students made to bring the Classes within the limits of efficient teaching.

The following table will show the number of students that can be satisfactorily accommodated in the Reay Art Workshops.

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
Iron Class	8	8	8	24
Pottery Class	6	6	6	18
Stone Carving Class	4	4	4	12
JewelleryClass	7	7	7	21
Carpentry Class	8	8	8	24
Carpet Weaving Class	4	4	4	12
Shape Making Class	3	3	3	9
Gold and Silver Class	6	6	6	18
Carried over	46	46	46	138

Continued

Statement continued

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Total
Brought forward	46	46	46	138
Enamelling Class	6	6	6	18
House Decoration Class	6	6	6	18
	58	58	58	174

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls of each Class on the 31st March 1904.

Name of Classes	Students receiving Scholarships	students not receiving scholarships	Total number of students.
House Decoration Class	8	4	12
Shape making Class	2	5	7
Gold and Silver Class	7	9	16
Enamelling Class	10	10	20
Carpet Weaving Class	0	8	8
Carpentry and Wood carving Class	8	17	25
Jewellery Class	5	13	18
Pottery Class	6	4	10
Iron Class	3	21	24
Stone Carving Class	2	6	8
	44	104	148
The average daily attendance throughout the year			108

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls of each class between June and December 1903.

House

House Decoration Class	8	10	18
Shape Making Class	3	7	10
Gold and Silver Class	9	12	21
Enamelling Class	10	14	24
Carpet Weaving Class	1	8	9
Carpentry Class	12	20	32
Jewellery Class	7	4	11
Pottery Class	7	4	11
Iron Class	9	22	31
Stone carving Class	2	8	10
	68	119	187

The students who get scholarships are distributed as follows :---

	Rs 20	Rs 15	Rs 12	Rs 10	Rs 9	Rs 8	Rs 7	Rs 6	Rs 5	Rs 4	Rs 3	Rs 2	Rs
House Decoration Class	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	
Shape making Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Gold and Silver Class	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Enamelling Class	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	
Carpet Weaving Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carpentry and Wood carving Class	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	
Jewellery Class	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	
Pottery Class	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	
Iron Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Stone Carving Class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Total	1	1	5	5	3	1	6	2	8	4	8	8	

Considerable progress has undoubtedly been made during the year in the quality of the Institution and the systematic training given. This is especially the case in the wood-working and Enamelling Classes where two Maistries knowing no English and without proper Technical training have been succeededby Maistries knowing English and acquain -ted with modern methods of work and teaching.

Progress has been made in preparing a systematic course for three years in every workshop and it is hoped that before the school re-opens on the 1st of June each Maistrie will have a complete series of Examples for two years at least. It is hoped also to so organize the work of each day, that, while a portion will be given to practice in the Examples of the above courses, a considerable part of each day will also be devoted to some definite practical work carried out under the working conditions the student will have to adopt himself to, when he leaves the school. In this manner, it is anticipated that an all round training of the best kind will be given to every boy who stops the full course. Mr. Fern the Superintendent ha- has shown both interest in his work and zeal in carrying out the plans of the Principal for increasing the efficiency of this important side of the Institution.

8/8.P.

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APPENDIX. A

April 1904.

To,

The Principal

School of Arts

BOMBAY.

Sir,

I have the honour to lay before you the following Report of the work accomplished in the Painting Class for the past year.

The number of students entered upon the Class lists for year ending March 31 st, 1904, was 44 showing an increase of seven in the total number, compared with the corresponding total of the year ended upon March 31 st, 1903. The average attendance was 32.3.

During the year under Report 21 students have been admitted to this Class from the Elementary Classes and eight students have been admitted from outside the school.

During the year fourteen students have left, of which number two have been appointed Draftsmen in the Mysore State.

Appended is the brief summary of work completed, the prizes awarded in the different classes of the Painting Class:---

Monochrone

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Monochrome in Oil and Water.

Colours from casts in Relief.

There was agood number of works completed in this Class, and to this class the Practice of Pen and Ink Drawing wasadded during this year. There were some very good studies in Pen and Ink done by two of the Students. K. B. Chudekar and Miss H. H. Appoo, of whom the former carried a prize in the competitive examination.

Drawing and Painting from the Antique.

A large number of drawings have been completed from the Antique busts and only a small number from figures in chalk were worked. Those worked by Miss B. L. Palumkote and S. S. Patwardhen reached a high standard of finishing.

The prize was awarded to S. S. Patwardhan after a competitive examination.

Painting from Foliage and Still Life.

The students of this Class completed some good Studies from Still Life as well as some fair Studies in Landscapes in the School compound. On the whole all the studies were upto the very fair standard.

The prize in the Section has been awarded to V. B. Vaze for his " Still Life", arranged for the competition.

Drawing

Drawing and Painting from Life.

Seventeen Students attend this Class. A few subjects for studies in Life were specially arranged with particular back-grounds abd accessaries for decotative purposes; and almost all the students worked out these subjects in oil colours.

There was also a competitive examination in the Class and the prize was given to P. M. Anja for a time Sketch of an old man's head, which, with the addition of the total marks received for his studies done during the year, was above the averageof most of the other Time Sketches.

Surface Decoration.

The prize was reserved for the Lower Painting Class this year. There were sixteen Candidates for the competition and Miss H. H. Appoo received the prize.

Waddington Prize.

The students of the higher class competed for the prize. The designs sent in were all upto a very good Standard of design and Salmon Abraham carried the prize.

The Mayo Medal was not competed for this year, the work not being of a sufficiently high standard to warrant its award.

The

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The Griffith's Prize.

There was a large number of works completed and sent in for competition for this prize.

The prize has been awarded to K. R. Kirtikar. for his Bazar Sketch.

The Elle's Prize, for the best work done in the school during the year. The prize has been awarded to A. D. Tavaria.

Five of the students of the Painting Class have been successful in gaining prizes at the Art Societys Exhibition . The prize winners were:--------

Miss B. L. Palumkote , for her " printed fabric" and " the Famine Stricken."

K. J. Thalli for his Study from life and " Bombay Gamdevi Road".

Chunilal Murlidhar for his stencilled " design for wall filling."

M. K. Parandekar for his " wall decoration."

Miss S. Jasawalla for her " Parsee Lady at her easel ".

In December and January last the students of the higher Class painted a few sceneries for the Stage prepared for the enrertainment held at the time of Social Gathering of past and present students of our School. I beg

Recd

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I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

sd/

VICE PRINCIPAL.

True copy.

Emil L. Burns
Principal.

Account of the Endowment-Funds of the Sir J.J School of art- Bombay vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the year 1903-04

Name of the Fund	Amount of Funded capital	Rate of Interest	Names in which the Securities Stand	Where deposited	Receipts: Opening cash Balance	Receipts: Interest received during the year	Receipts: Total	Expenditure: amount paid for Scholarships or prizes	Expenditure: other expenses	Expenditure: Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1904	Remarks.
	₹				₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Rao of Cutch Scholarship Fund	17400	3½ p.c.	Accountant-General	Accountant-General's office	180 2 3	659 13 7	839 15 10	552 - -	" " "	552 " "	287 15 10	
Mayo Prize Fund	11900	"			135 13 4	459 1 7	594 14 11	360 - -	- - -	360 - -	234 14 11	

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Sir J. J. School of art-
Bombay 8th May 1904

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Account of Endowment-Funds of the Sir J. J. School of art- Bombay for the year 1903/1904

Name of Fund	amount of Funded Capital	Rate of Interest	Names in which the securities stand	Where deposited	Receipts: opening cash balance	Receipts: Interest received during the year	Receipts: Total	Expenditure: amount paid for Scholarships or prizes	Expenditure: other expenses	Expenditure: Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1904	Remarks
School of art-prize fund	7000	3½ pc.			18 6 1	475 12 11	494 3 ..	490	22 13 9	512 13 9	..	
Cowasji Jehangir Elis prize fund	1100	"			47 14 8	74 .. 7	121 15 3	70	3 9 3	73 9 3	48.6	
Sapoon Scholarship fund	3900	"			63 10 2	262 2 8	325 12 10	252	12 11 9	264 12 11	60.15.11	
Vinayek Vasudev Scholarship fund	3400	"			40 .. 6	227 7 6	267 8 ..	210	11 9 ..	221 9 ..	45-15	
Waddington Memorial fund	2200	"			83 7 4	148 13 5	232 4 9	146	7 2 10	153 2 10	79-1-11	
Gowasi Nanik Dadaya Nanka Scholarship fund	3000	3 pc			83 14 1	185 2 9	269 .. 10	210	10 6 7	220 6 7	48.10.3	
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Scholarship fund	400	"			155 6 3	27 3 2	367 3 4	360	1 4 10	361 4 10	5-14-6	
Do Do	3600	5 pc.			4 9 ..	180						
Griffiths prize fund	900	3½ pc.			30 1 5	46 6 9	76 8 2	54	.. .. ..	54	22.8.2	

Sir J. J. School of art
Bombay 9th May 1904.

Read 19/9/06

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No. 78 of 1905-06.

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LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
30 SEP 1905
SECRETARIAT.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 8th May 1905.

To,

The Director of Public Instruction,
Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual Report ~~on the~~ Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, for the official -- year 1904-05.

2. During the year under review the Principal - and ten days, went upon special leave for four months, when Mr. Brett the Vice Principal acted as Principal and Mr. Ganpat Kedari , - the Head Drawing Master once more acted as Vice Principal.

3. The School of Art took part in the Industri- -bition which was held in Bombay in December 1904- and January 1905. A special building was erected . A great- portion of the constructional work of which, was carried -- out by the pupils in the Reay Art Workshops, while the -- whole of the decorative details were executed by students - in the School of Art and its allied workshops. - The build- -ing itself and the crafts carried on inside it admittedly formed one of the most striking and attractive features of the exhibition , and Gold and Silver medals were gained - for work in the following sections.

1 General Construction of the Pavilion and the Sign Board of the School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops (Gold Medal).

1 Lamp chain (SIlver Medal).

1 Carved wood round stool with copper - tray (Gold Medal).

The

The number of students on the rolls of the - School on 31st of March 19c5 was 295 against 312 of the - last year. This number is made up as follows:- 157

Europeans & Eurasians	Portuguese & Native christians.	Jews	Parsi	Mohamedan	Hindus		S	Total
9	29	12	56	15	64	1o8	,	295

4. The number of students sent up and maintained by Native States and Administrations is as under:-

1 H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

1 Nawanagar State.

1 Browning Memorial Fund, Nagpur.

1 Kolhapur.

5. The comparative statement of fees and attendance for the last two years is as follows:-

Year	Average daily attendance	Average monthly No on roll	No. on roll at the end of the year.	Fees.
19o3-o4.	16o	277	312	3256 - 2 - o.
19o4-o5.	181	272	295	3o74 - 13 - o.

It will be seen that while the average daily attendance was in excess of the figures for 19o3-o4, there- was a slight falling off in the number of students on the - rolls and consequently in the amount of the fees received.- A comparative list of the class attendances will be found - in para 6 . It will be there seen that the falling off oc- -curred chiefly in the advanced classes, and is partly -- accounted for by a larger number of students leaving the - school

School at the end of 19o3-o4 and is also partly due to the- unhealthy state of the City of Bombay during the recent --- cold weather.

6. The number of individual students attending- on March 31st 1904 1905 as compared with the same date in 19o3-19o4 is as follows:--

19o3-o4	312
19o4-o5	295

The attendances of these students was dis- -tributed through the various class as shown below:-

Name of class.	19o3-o4	19o4-o5.
Elementary Drawing school	256	247
Painting Class	444	34
Modelling Class	31	24
Drawing Teacher's class	34	24
Draughtsman's 1st year	24	32
Draughtsman's 2nd year	13	5
	4o2	366

7.

The Draughtsman's class.

There is no change in the actual numbers -- attending this class but the figures show that while an -- equal number of new students entered the class, a consider -able number of those already in it failed to pass their -- examination at the end of the first year , and were there- -fore not promoted.

8.

The Drawing Teacher's class.

There were lo fewer students in this class - than in 19o3-o4, which is probably due to the fact that the prospect of obtaining immediate employment in Schools - is year by year becoming more difficult, as the number of - men qualified to take such posts increases.

9.

Painting Class.

The number of students on rolls of the --- Painting class on 31st of March 19o5 was 34 against 44 of - the last year. 26 students were admitted during the year & 31 left.

There has been some very good work done ---- during the year, The following students obtained awards in the public Exibitions in Bombay Madras and Simla.

K. B. Chudekar.

L. P. Gurao.

Saloman Abraham

M. K. Parandekar.

Chunilal Murlidhar.

Miss B. L. Palankote.

K. R. Kirtikar.

B. K. Mahatre.

while one student obtained a post at a commencing salary - of Rs 1oo/- per mensem.

10.

Modelling Class.& Decorative Sculpture Worshop-

3o students were admitted during the year & 21 left. There were 24 students on the class list on 31st March 19o5 13 from School and 11 from workshops against 31- in the last year 14 from School and 17 from the Workshops .

Some important work was executed in the --- Studio, notably medallions for the merit, and two large - Royal Coats of Arms for the extension of the New Customs -- House at the Docks.

11.

Elementary School.

The system of teaching drawing which has - hitherto been carried on experimentally, has been now establish--ed throughout the elementary School. The students who h-- have been trained in it in the lower classes have many of

them

them during the year been promoted to the Third Grade --- class, and there is marked improvement in the character of- the work turned out compared with previous years. When --- these Third Grade Students proceed to the upper School I - have every reason to hope that the work of the Higher --- classes will be equal to the best that is to be found in -- Arts Schools in England.

The question of finding employment for the- men trained in the School has a serious bearing upon its- future, for unless there is an equal prospect before a --- youth of gaining a good livelihood by following profession of designer , draughtsman or painter, as is to be found in- the legal or Medical professions or in commerce, it cannot be expected that young men of the talent will devote the - years of study necessary to become proficient in the Arts - on Artistic Crafts. Steps have been taken to find a solu- -tion of this problem but, at present no definite or ----- practical scheme has been started.

12. The Annual Excursion did not take place this year, the funds allocated for that purpose having been re- -appropriated to meet the expenditure incurred in the ---- erection of the School of Art Pavilion at the Industrial - Exhibition.

13. Inspection of Schools.

Owing to the absence upon leave of the ---- Principal and the work in preparing for the Industrial -- Exhibition fewer schools were inspected than it was hoped - might be the case , or is desirable in the interests of the Schools themselves. The following schools however were -- visited.

THe Poona High School.
The Punch Howds Mission High School, Poona
The Native Institution, Poona.
The Victoria High School, Poona.
The Bishop's High School, Poona
The St. Jhon's High School, Poona.
The U.F.C.Mission Boarding Girl's School, Poona.
The Taylor High School for Girls , Poona.
The St, Mary's School, Poona.
The Camp Education Society's School, Poona.
The College of Science , Poona.

14.

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The Garden.

The Garden which supplies the School with - ower and other objects for study and has been kept in as od condition as is possible with the funds available.

This is such an extremely important part of- the equipment of the School, and one capable of develop- -ment to such good purpose, that a small increase in the - grant, would have beneficial results out of all proportion to the money expended, and I trust that Government may see- its way to grant funds for this purpose.

15.

The Museum.

The following articles have been purchased during the current year, and added to the collections . The purchase possessing the greatest interest was , the valu- -able collection of Indian Musical Instruments collected - during the space of twenty years by Mr. J. P. Watson of -- Bombay. To acquire this collection Government was pleased - to make a special grant of £150c/-. As nearly all the --- instruments are good specimens of their kind and are of --- fine old workmanship, their value individually will certain -ly rise, while many years would be necessary to the making of such another collection, had the opportunity of acquir- -ing this been missed.

25 Musical Instruments of different kinds
4 Sind Embroidaries Oomercote
1 -------Do ---------Hyderabad
1 --------Do ------Shikarpur
1 --------Do --------Do ------
1 Sind Woven cotton Rug
1 Southern Maratha Sirai Embroidery
1 Square Yellow Tila Bokara
1 Piece Border Tile Bokara
1 Madras Madura Kinkal
1 Sind Blue Tatta Table tops
1 Old Water Force

2 Peace

3 Cross Roads

4 An Orchard

5 Threatening Weather

6 The Curch yard

1 Lucknow Enamelled Goglet

1 Plaster Casts Hands , faces Limbs &c.

1 English Homes

1 Furniture Burns

1 Handy Man

Metal Working

16. The Library.

The following works upon Arts and the artis-
-tic Crafts have been purchased during the past year, and -
added to the Library .

1 Burk's Pierage 1904.

1 The Artistic Craft Series.

1 Notes on Building Construction.

1 Decorator's and Painter's Magazine.

1 Studio Summer Number.

17. Endowments:-

The rules regarding the awards of scholare-
-ships after competitive examinations and prizes have been-
duly observed. A detailed statement of these funds will be-
found in Appendix A.

18. Equipment.

Thanks to the special grants given by Govern
-ment in previous years the equipment of the School is now-
beginning to approach what is considered necessary in ----
European Schools of Art.

19. The Staff.

I have pleasure in reporting that the Staff-
have generally performed their duties in a very satisfacto-
-ry manner. They have been punctual and regular in attend-

-ance

attendance , and have worked with zeal and intelligence.

The Reay Art Workshops.

The number of students on the rolls of the - Reay Art Workshops on the 31st March 1905 was 146 against- 148 of the last year while the number on the rolls between the months of June and December 1904 was 149 against 187 of the year 1903.

2. The reason for the decrease in the attendanc is accounted for by the withdrawal of a considerable ---- number of boys sent by the American Mission. Their places - have not been filled up - although a considerable number of applications for admission have been made.

Now that a systematic course has been --- instituted, boys cannot be taken in at any time they may --- apply as was formerly the practice but admissions can only be considered once or at most twice a year.

3. The following table shows the number of -- students on the rolls of each class on the 31st March 1905

Name of Classes.	Students receiving scholar--ships.	Students not receiv-ing scho--larships	Total No .of students
House Decoration class	7	9	16
Shape making class	4	2	6
Gold & Silver class	9	1o	19
Enamellin class	7	12	19
Carpet weaving class	6	5	11
Carpentry & wood carving	21	11	32
Jewellery class	8	12	2o
Pottery class	3	o	3
Iron class.	5	4	9
Stone carving class	2	9	11
	72	74	146

The

The average daily attendance throughout the year is 125.5 .

4. The following table shows the number of - students on the rolls of each class between June and -- December 19o4.

Name of Classes.	Students receiving scholarshi	Students not receiving scholarshi	Total No. of students
House Decoration class	7	9	16
Shape making Class	4	4	8
Gold and Silver class	1o	7	17
Enamelling class	8	11	19
Carpet weaving Class	7	5	12
Carpentry & wood carving	21	7	28
Jewellery class	8	11	19
Pottery class	2	4	6
Iron Class	9	7	16
Stone carving class	3	5	8
	79	7o	149

The students who get scholarships are distributed as follows:--

Name of class	£25	15	12	1o	9	8	7	5	4	3	2	1
House decoration	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	12	1	1	1	1
Shape making	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.
Gold & Silver	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	3	.
Enamelling	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
Carpet weaving	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.
Wood carving and carpentry	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	3	2	5	4	1
Jewellery class	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	2	.
Pottery	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Stone carving	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Iron class	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.
	1	2	5	6	1	2	5	12	4	15	18	1

The work upon which the students have been chiefly engaged has been of an educational character, but

this

this includes the making of a considerable number of use-
-ful articles, treated in an artistic manner; such as ----
cabinets, boxes, chairs and tables; articles in iron, ----
silver, copper , beaten, chased engraved & enamelled.

In order to bring the work in the workshops-
more into line with the conditions in the Trade, a scheme -
is now under consideration of dividing the day's work into-
two equal parts namely from 8 A.M. till 12 - and from 1 --
till five . In the former practical work will be carried -
out to time and by the piece, while in the latter the ----
educational course will be observed.

As Drawing (Workshop and Freehand) occupies
the time from 1 till 3 the staff of the native maistries -
are released from their duties, and a special class in the-
School of Art has been started for these men in design as -
applied to their several trades. This is carried on in the-
Library, where the best works of reference are at hand, to-
provide them with standard examples to copy. I am hoping -
that marked improvement will thus be apparent in the ----
quality of the designs given by the various Maistries to -
their pupils.

The same defects which seem inseparable -
from the native maistries, reported upon last year, namely
want of system in teaching, and a lack of interest in ----
their work, are still noticable with one or two exceptions-
in most of the class teaching and far too much of Mr. Ferns'
time is taken up in seeing that the class masters do their
work properly. The preparation of the building for the ---
Industrial Exhibition also completely upset our course, for
two months, while the unhealthy state of the City, with --
concurrent epedemics of small pox and plague considerably -
affected the regularity of attendance both among the --
pupils and teachers, - I am happy however on the whole to -
be able to report that progress has been made to ward -
the goal of giving the best training possible in the -----
applied arts , toward which we are stirring , and I am ---

pleased

pleased to be able to report that a considerable portion - of the credit for this is due to the zeal and the interest- taken in this work , by the Superintendent Mr. Fern.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/ Cecil L. Burns.

Principal.

True copy,

Cecil L. Burns

Principal

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Appendix H.

Account of the endowment funds of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay for the year 1904-1905.

Name of the fund	Amount of the funded capital	Rate of interest	Names in which the securities stand	Where deposited	Receipts: Opening cash balance	Receipts: Interest received during the year	Receipts: Total	Expenditure: Amount paid for scholarships or prizes	Expenditure: Other expenses	Expenditure: Total	Closing balance on the 31st March 1905
School of Art Prize fund.	7000	3½ p.c.			18 10 9	235 12 3		245 . .	. 8 3	245 8 3	- 28 6 9
Cawasji Jahangirji Ellis Prize fund.	1100	3½ p.c.	Trustees		48 6 .	36 5 5	84 11 5	35 . .	. 1 4	35 1 4	49 10 1
Sassoon Scholarship Funds	3900	..		Bombay	71 7 11	129 13 .	201 4 11	126 . .	. 4 7	126 4 7	75 . 4
Vinayak Vasudeo Scholarship Funds	3400	"	—		45 15 .	112 4 2	166 15 2	105 . .	. 4 .	105 4 .	61 11 2
Wadington memorial Fund	2200	"	Trustees	Bank of Bombay	79 1 11	73 6 1	152 8 .	73 . .	. 2 7	73 2 7	79 5 5
Gavri Shankar Nayashanker Scholarship fund.	3000	3 p.c.			48 10 3	91 . 11	148 7 2	105 . .	. 3 9	105 3 9	43 3 5
	200	3½ p.c.			8 12 .						
					57 6 3						
Sorabji Jamshetji Scholarship Fund.	400	"			5 14 6	13 7 8	19 6 2				
								315 . 6		315 . .	115 9 4
Do - Do - Scholarship fund.	3600	5 p.c.	Trustees	Book Depot	. . .	180 . .	180 / 199 . .				
Griffith's Prize funds.	900	3½ p.c.	Trustees Bombay	Bank of Bombay	22 8 2	26 11 6	49 3 8	27 . .	. . .	27 . .	22 3 8

Sir J. J. School of Art
Bombay 8th May 1905.

Sd/ Cecil L. Burns
Principal

Account of the endowment funds of the Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the year 1904-05.

Name of the fund	Amount of funds capital	Rate of Interest	Names in which the Security Stand	Where deposited	Receipts. Opening cash Balance	Interest received during the year	Total	Expenditure. Amount paid for Scholarships or prizes	Other expenses	Total	Closing balance on 31st March 1905	Remark
Lad Curtis Scholarship fund.	18000	3½ p.c.	Accountant General Bombay.	Accountant-General's Office	287 15 10	628 6 10	916 6 8	552 . .	. . .	552 . .	364 6 8	1334
Mayo Prize fund.	12400	3½ p.c.	Accountant General Bombay.	Accountant-General's Office	234 14 11	432 14 8	667 13 7	360 . .	. . .	360 . .	307 13 7	

Sir J. J. School of Art
Bombay 8th May 1905

Sd/ Cecil H. Burns.
Principal

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
11 OCT 1905
SECRETARIAT.

120

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 78-79 EDUCATIONAL, DATED SEPTEMBER 1905. 16 February 1906.

[SUBJECT.—*Reorganization of the School of Arts, Madras.*]

I

Telephonic message from the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., to the Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 11th August 1905.

Please send me the file regarding the School of Arts reorganization.

Put up at once.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-8-05.

I am sorry the latest order has not yet been received back from Madras. I have telegraphed for it.

P. T. THARYAN—11-8-05.

Put up complete file of the *other papers.*

H. D. TAYLOR—11-8-05.

Complete file of the other papers is submitted.

P. T. THARYAN—11-8-05.

With reference to Honourable Member's telephonic message it is regretted that the last order and notes of the School of Arts file have not yet been received back from Madras whither they were sent to be printed. They have been telegraphed for, and will, it is hoped, arrive to-morrow evening.

H. D. TAYLOR—11-8-05.

Proof file of papers relating to the School of Arts. Submitted to the Honourable Member.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-8-05.

I have talked the whole matter over with Mr. Thurston. He apparently regards art in South India as dead, but possible of revival, the *sine qua non* of that revival being a competent art man at the head of the School of Arts. There the principles and the *esprit* of art besides knowledge and competence have, except in the case of Mr. Havell, always been sadly to seek. Design especially is in a bad way, and he seems to favour the getting of a man from South Kensington.

2. He wishes to have copy of the last report. And he wishes to obtain information in detail in order to show the composition of the large "non-Brahman caste-Hindu" pupils: to arrive at an understanding of how many are Kammalans or Kamsalas, *i.e.*, artisans, and in what they are artisans—stone, metal, wood, etc.

3. He also wishes to know how much in the total artifact outturn of the school is the work of the pupils of the school and how much the work of the paid workmen, *e.g.*, of the furniture, silverware, etc., exhibited at the Art Exhibition, do the pupils do the designing or finishing, the whole or an indefinite part? If only part, can the part be more or less indicated?

4. Lacquer work he considers so bad that it should be stopped. The colouring is bad. If it could be got back to the original quality of Nossom and Nandyal work, by all means keep it; but among the families that pursued it their knowledge or ability seems to be departing.

5. Also, he wishes to learn, under *each* head of work—carpentry, metal, carving, etc.,—the number of employed artisans in the school, their wages, the total thereof and the total of expenditure.

6. As to engraving, what is the work: copying or original? Submit specimens. What are the qualifications of Arumuga Nayakar, now teaching?

These scholarships are tenable in any institution capable of imparting the required instruction. They are not specially attached to the School of Arts, but a number of the scholarship-holders study in that school in either the art or industrial section or both.

2. Stipends are given by the School of Arts to pupils of the school who are not scholarship-holders and who joined the school as unpaid apprentices and who have made satisfactory progress while in the school and subject to the budget provision for stipends.

3. The term apprentice is confined to the industrial section and a scholarship-holder in that section or a stipendiary is termed a paid apprentice.

So we have in the School of Arts—

(i) The art section attended by ... { Scholarship-holders. / Non-scholarship-holders.

(ii) The industrial section ... ... { Paid apprentices { receiving scholarships. / receiving stipends. / Unpaid apprentices.

4. The figure 106 in table II of the last report includes scholarship-holders and stipendiaries and refers to the industrial section.

The report does not show how many of the pupils in the art section were scholarship-holders.

A. G. BOURNE—13-8-05.

The Director's note may be submitted for the perusal of the Honourable Member.
P. T. THARYAN—17-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—18-8-05.
H. D. TAYLOR—18-8-05.

If, on a recent suggested call for information (to inform Mr. Thurston), it is necessary to clear up this matter further, please do so. We require to know clearly about these scholarship-holders and stipended apprenticeships, how many of each and in and for what they are held.

J. T[HOMSON]—19-8-05.

A further reference should be made to the Superintendent, School of Arts, on the subject in continuation of the memorandum recently sent.

H. D. TAYLOR—21-8-05.

A draft memorandum is placed below for approval.
N.L.R.—21-8-05.
P. T. THARYAN—21-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—21-8-05.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—22-8-05.

[Memorandum No. 475, dated 23rd August 1905.]

III

From the Superintendent, School of Arts, dated 22nd August 1905, *No.* 1760.

This is a reply to memorandum No. 463, dated 17th August 1905. The reply to memorandum No. 475, dated 23rd August 1905, may be awaited.

2. In clause (3) of the former memorandum information was asked not only about the total wages but also about the total expenditure under each head. The Superintendent has not however furnished information on the latter point. This will now be called for. Please see memorandum placed below.
P. T. THARYAN—26-8-05.

Issue.

A. GALLETTI—28-8-05.

[Memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905]

From the Superintendent, School of Arts, dated 29th August 1905, *No.* 1790.

Early for Mr. Thurston.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-8-05.

The reply of the Superintendent of the School of Arts to memorandum No. 475, dated 23rd August 1905, has been received. But his reply to memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905, has not been received. For orders as to whether its receipt may be awaited.
N.L.R.—1-9-05.

Copies of the two memoranda No. 463, dated 17th and No. 475, dated 23rd August 1905, and of the replies to them may perhaps be forwarded immediately to Mr. Thurston and of memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905, and the reply thereto on receipt of that reply.

P. T. THARYAN—1-9-05.

A. GALLETTI—4-9-05.

The Superintendent of the School of Arts may be reminded by telegram to reply to the last memorandum. Mr. Thurston is expected here on Sunday. The file may be put up and sent to him un-officially to "Woodside" on Saturday evening.

H. D. TAYLOR—5-9-05.

From the Superintendent, School of Arts, dated 31st August 1905, No. 1798.

The reply of the Superintendent, School of Arts, to memorandum No. 486, dated 28th August 1905, has been received. The whole file may now be sent un-officially to Mr. Thurston on Saturday evening.

P. T. THARYAN—5-9-05.

Yes.

A. GALLETTI—6-9-05.

IV

Demi-official from E. Thurston, Esq., to the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., dated Kotagiri, 29th August 1905.

I have just been through the administration report of our School of Arts, 1904-1905. Would it not be a good thing to get from the Bengal and Bombay Governments the administration reports of the Calcutta School of Arts and Sir J. J. School of Arts, for, say, the last five years? It would be interesting to see on what lines they are running, and how far they are prospering. I have thought a good deal about our school during my morning walks, but can't see any clear solution of the droblem.

You had better telegraph for the copies wanted.

J. T[HOMSON]—18-8-05.

The papers referred to are not available in Madras office. I have wired to Bengal and Bombay asking for copies.

H. D. TAYLOR—2-9-05.

Right.

J. T[HOMSON]—4-9-05.

Mr. Thurston states that he is not in a position to offer useful advice until he has seen the reports on the working of Schools of Art in other Provinces.

Director of Public Instruction should be reminded to expedite his further proposals. The note may meanwhile be urgently printed to date.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-9-05.

The Director of Public Instruction has been reminded on 14th September 1905 and again on 27th September 1905. A reminder may go to the Government of Bombay for the report. The Bengal reply has come in.

Please see draft placed below.

P.T.T.—29-9-05.

A. GALLETTI—29-9-05.

H. D. TAYLOR—30-9-05.

The telegram has not been despatched as Sir J. J. School of Art reports have just been received. They are put up in the file which may now go to Mr. Thurston un-officially.

R.N.—30-9-05.

A.G.—2-10-05.

P.T.T.—2-10-05.

Yes.

H.D.T.—3-10-05.

The three other important Schools of Art in India—Lahore, Calcutta and Bombay—have, for many years, been presided over by art experts from Europe, and are, I believe, in a comparatively flourishing condition. I agree with the Director of Public Instruction that, if our school is to retain its position as an art school, the Superintendent should be carefully selected in Europe, and be placed in the Educational Service in the grade of Rs. 500—50—1,000, with, if possible, free quarters on the spot, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Havell, which is now used for office, and other purposes. He should, I think, be permitted to inspect, and give advice in connection with technical schools, and, like Mr. Havell, make tours from time to time in various parts of the Presidency, so that he may become acquainted with the conditions and possibilities of the industrial arts thereof. Mr. Havell, it may be noted, left on record a very valuable series of tour notes, published in official reports and the Journal of Indian Art.

2. The proposed Superintendent would take charge of the pattern books of industrial arts, for the preparation of which I am for the moment responsible.

3. I fully agree with the remark of the Committee of the School of Arts (1895) that "the Committee cannot but deplore the fact that the Madras School of Arts and Industries has practically ceased to take any part in the decoration of public buildings in Madras, and they would urge on Government the importance of dove-tailing the school with the department of the Consulting Architect, so that, in future, the school may assist in the work of keeping design and decoration up to an adequate artistic standard". What good work is being done in this direction at the Calcutta school is made clear from Mr. Havell's annual reports, which are in the file.

4. I gather that the time of the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Velayuda Asari, is mainly taken up with class teaching, and that he has but little spare time for supervising design in the industrial section, or working out designs himself. He possesses great talent as a designer, and is full of originality, and it is much to be regretted that he is unable to devote more time to this all-important subject. Specimens of his rapid sketches put up for favour of return to me.

5. I am in favour of the abolition of the carpet-weaving department of the school, as the Anjuman has in Mr. Harris a carpet expert, and it seems a pity that the industry should be carried on in the two institutions. Moreover, it was noted by the Committee, in the report already referred to, that "no students trained in the carpet-weaving class have at any time obtained employment as weavers outside the school, but they join the class merely for the sake of the scholarship, which enables them to continue their studies in the drawing class."

6. As regards "lacquer" ware, I notice that this is still being made at the Calcutta school, and it might remain as one of the products of the Madras school pending a final decision concerning its Superintendent.

7. It has been stated somewhere (I think by Mr. Brand) that some of the pupils come to the school "as a last resource". It would, I think, be a great step in the right direction if a system could be brought into action, by which pupils and apprentices, whether in receipt of a scholarship or not, should be compelled to leave the school if, at the end of a year, it is obvious that they have no natural capacity for drawing, painting, etc., or are not likely to be capable of applying the teaching of the school as a means of earning a living outside it as drawing-masters, wood-carvers, engravers, etc.

E. THURSTON—7–10–05.

The further report of Director of Public Instruction is awaited. Meanwhile the note of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras should be referenced.

H.D.T.—11–10–05.

From the D.P.I no 372 dt 27-11-05.

Gt. no 524 Edl dt 31st August 1905 laid down the lines on which the School of Arts should be conducted in future. Under this order the scope of the school should be confined to the teaching of

" (1) Design and its decoration, or in other words, pure design and
" design applied to such industries as those of the artist in metals,
" the lacquer-worker and the wood-Carver, without any encroachment
" of commercial developments on an ambitious scale and within
" limits narrower than those of the ordinary technical School."

" The department of pure design should be organized for the
" purpose of teaching drawing, designing, engraving + modelling
" as at present / The industrial depart, or depart of applied
" design should be confined to the decorative industries, wood carving,
" metal work, lacquer-work + painting".

2. Chrome tanning and weaving (other than carpet-weaving) were then removed from the curriculum of the school and it was agreed that carpet-weaving might be transferred to the Anjuman.

3. Before final orders were passed information was called for in respect of the following details:-

(1) How far the classes in the depart of pure design are attended by pupils who are not Artizans,

(2) The number of skilled workmen employed in each section of the industrial depart + how far these + the pupils can be employed in executing orders + manufacturing articles without competing with local industries.

(3) The number of apprentices + the scale of stipends.

(4) What justification there is for the system of paid apprentices.

Para 4 of G.O. no 524 Edl B 3-8-05

Para 5 ——— do ———

Page 140 = 149 of C.f.

Page 146 of C.f.

4. He Director forwards a letter + 5 Statements from Mr. Chatterton which he says contains the information called for. The Statements however appears to be ~~of no great~~ not of great value. Statement II apparently gives the number of pupils in the departt of pure design aswell as in the industrial departt but the classification adopted is "students", "stipendiary apprentices", "Scholarship holders" + "unpaid apprentices". Here is nothing to show which of these belong to the departt of pure design and which to the industrial departt. apparently "Students" belong to the former and "stipendiary apprentices" and "unpaid apprentices" to the latter. "Scholarship holders" is apparently common to both. According to this Statement and to Statet V the total number of paid apprentices is 110 whereas Statement IV shows the number as 127. The total number of apprentices according to Statet II is 32+78+4+84 = 198, but according to Statet IV is 215. One thing however is evident from both these Statets - the number of [artizans in either of the two departts mentioned is very small ((60 out of 202 on 26th October 1905)) This appears also from the statement furnished by Mr. Brand in his letter no 1760 of 22nd August 1905 - page 3 of the current file - according to which ~~when~~ the numbers are 52 out of 415 (on 31st March 1905)

It is clear enough, I think. H

Yes H

17 scholars belong to the Industrial Dept 8 to the Art Dept H

Statement IV includes the 17 scholarship-holders belonging to the Industrial Dept. Page 146. H

In Statement ~~two~~ II scholarship holders - including the 17 in the Industrial Dept - are shown in a separate column; that is all H

5. The number of skilled workmen on 26th October 1905 was 112 - Statement III furnished by the director - Mr. Chatterton says that "is impracticable to carry on satisfactory instruction in "Art industries such as wood-Carving, metal work & lacquer work "unless the scale of operations is sufficient to allow work of "considerable size to be undertaken and to enable a sufficient "number of skilled workmen to be associated with the apprentices

Page 147.

Para 3 of Mr. Chatterton's letter of 2-11-05 on pages 140 & 141, of file

122 8P

Page 6 of D.P. 95 cited on page 138, ante file

Page 3 of the D.P. 95 cited on pages 135-136, ante file

But there are 13 different scales of stipends (considerably on pa ante file) ranging from Rs 2/- to Rs 10/1. Some simplification of the scale seems desirable

"so that they may acquire a thorough knowledge of the "technique of their trade". The Director does not agree with him here & is of opinion that the School should take no orders from which workmen employed to be engaged. This is practically what has been decided - paras: 5 & 11 of no 524 EDL dt 3rd August-1904

6. "As regards the system of paid apprentices" Mr. Chatterton contends and the Director agrees with him that there will be no advantage in altering the present system. Mr. Chatterton says that "the pupils or apprentices depend very largely if not "entirely upon their stipends or Scholarships for subsistence "during the period they are in the School. If the stipends are "withdrawn & ~~stern~~ necessity compels them to leave the School "and take up work elsewhere for which they can get pay in some "form or other".

7. The question of continuing the system of paid apprentices is three fold. At present there are Scholarship holders & apprentices - Director's note dt 13-8-05 on pages 2 & 3 supra - ~~Unapprentice~~ If the Scholarship system is very largely extended and the apprentice system abolished the effect will be more or less the same. In para: 5 of their order no 524 EDL dt 3rd August-1904 the Govt contemplated some extension of the Scholarship system.

8. Then in regard to the Staff,

(1) The question ~~of appointing a~~ who should be appointed permanent Superintendent was left for future consideration - para: 6 of Govt no 524 dt 3rd August-1905. Mr. Thurston suggests that a new Superintendent should be carefully selected in Europe & placed in the Educational service in the grade of Rs 500-50-1000. There is already an appointment on this pay in the Indian Educational Service for this purpose.

Para 1 of Mr Thurston's note on page 5 supra

(2) For the post of Assistant Superintendent it was thought that

Para 6 of G.O. No. 524 (Edn B) 3-8-05

Page 19 of the C.S.R

See Last letter from the Director of the Law Dept. before any complete reorganization is effected.

the present Assistant Superintendent who is in the Provincial Educational Service on a Salary of Rs 250 per mensem might be removed from that Service and appointed Assistant on Rs 200-10-300. The sanction of the Secretary of State will be necessary under Article 75 of the C.S.R. for the Creation of this appointment but pending its receipt the present Assistant Superintendent, Mr. K. Velayudasari can remain in the Provincial Service and there will be no objection to the re-organization of the School being immediately carried out.

(3) As regards the Subordinate staff, the following Statement shows the present Scale, the Scale originally proposed by the Director and that now proposed by him:—

Art Section.

Existing Scale.		Director's original Scale.		Director's present Scale	
one painting Instructor.	Rs 100	" " "	Rs "	one painting Instructor	100-5-150 (133⅓)
one pupil Teacher	25	one Senior Assistant	120	First Senior Assistant	75-5-100 (93 3/4)
" " "	25	" " "	80	Second " "	50-5-75 (68 3/4)
" " "	15	" " "	80	Third " "	40-4-60 (56)
" " "	15	" Junior "	60	First Junior "	30
" " "	15	" " "	50	Second " "	25
" " "	15	" " "	40	Third " "	25
" " "	15	one Drawing Teacher	40	" " "	"
" " "	10	" " "	30	" " "	"
" " "	5	" " "	20	" " "	"
one Evening Class "	12	one Lady Teacher	25	" " "	"
" " "	"	one Engraving "	50	Instructor in Engraving	50
" " "	"	Assistant "	25	" " "	"
one modelling "	18	one modelling "	40	" " Modelling	25-1-30 (28 4/7)
one Lacquerwork Instructor	12	one Assistant "	25	" " Lacquerwork	50
Total	282		685		589 7/12

Page 2 of Note in G.O. No. 524 (Edn B) 3-8-05 & page 136, cl file

Industrial Section

one Wearing Asstt	100-5-125 (118¾)	" " " "					
" Woodcarving "	100	one Woodcarving Asstt	100				
" Wood Carver 2	35-3-50 (45)	one Wood Carver	36-3-50 (46)	one Wood Carver	50-5-75 (68¾)		
" Silversmith	35-3-50 (45)	one Silversmith	35-3-50 (46)	one Apprentice Silversmith	40		
" "	40	one Silversmith	40	" "	"		
" Goldsmith	20	one Goldsmith	20	one Blacksmith	25		
" "	12	" "	12	one Metalworker	40		
" Metalworker	40	one Metal worker	40	one Metal worker	40		
" Carpenter	25	one Carpenter	25	one Carpenter	25		
" "	20	" "	20	" "	20		
" Carpet Mastry	40	one Carpet Mastry	40				
" " Weaver	20	one Carpet weaver	20				
" Store Keeper	40	one Store Keeper	40	one Store Keeper	25		
one Asstt Master General Education	20	"	"				
one Assistant "	15	"	"				
" " "	12	"	"				
" " "	10	"	"				
Total	622¾		447				283¾

Office

One Head Clerk	50-6-75 (68¾)	one Head Clerk	80	one Head Clerk	35-3-50 (46¼)		
Local Allowance	25						
Shorthand Clerk	50	Second Clerk	40	Second Clerk	20-3-35 (31¼)		
Museum Clerk	25	Museum Clerk	30	Librarian Museum Keeper	25		
Assistant Clerk	14	Despatching Clerk	30				
Sergeant	20	one Sergeant	20	one Sergeant	20		
Bill Collector	10	one Librarian	30				
Duster	9	"	"				

124¾ 230 122½

Two peons at Rs 9 each	18	one head peon	19	one peon	10
one peon	8	Three peons at Rs 9 each	27	Two peons at Rs 9 each	18
		Three peons at Rs 8 each	24	Two ditto 8 each	16
one peon	7	Two peons at Rs 7 "	14	Two " " 7 "	14
Two night watchmen at Rs 7 each	14.	Two night watchmen at Rs 7 each	14	Two night peons @ 7 "	14
one duster & lamplighter	10.				
Two Gardeners (96)	13.			Two gardeners 96	13.
one paint grinder	8.				
Two attenders at Rs 8 each	12.				
one fireman	7.				
one Scavenger	7	one Scavenger	7	one Scavenger	7
" "	2			" "	2
Two Sweepers at Rs 3 each	6	Two Sweepers at Rs 3 each	6	Two Sweepers at Rs 3 each	6
Weaving Depart.- Clerk	25				
Peon 7, watchman 7					
Sweeper 3, Scavenger 3	20				
Carpentry Depart. Clerk	35				
attender	10				
Miscellaneous Depart. Clerk	17				
Total	440 3/4		332		221 1/2
Grand Total	1345 1/2		1464		1065 5/8

The saving in establishment is not much - but there will be considerable saving in the charges on account of materials and paid workmen. Orders are solicited whether the establishment now proposed may be accepted.

B. 9. The General Education classes and Carpet weaving go on. Both these were approved in G.O. No 524 E&L dt 3rd August 1905. In regard to Carpet weaving however the Director proposes that the looms & stock in trade be given to the Artisman as a free gift. Orders are solicited

Para 2 of D.P.I's letter d/27-11-05 at page 135, ct ft

The school of Art will have no further use of Letter. They may be handed over as suggested

87 1/12

on this proposal. (81) 128

10. The qualification for admission to the school will in future be the late primary examination or the future primary school leaving certificate - This is also in accordance with the views of Govt. contained in para: 6 of G.O. no 524 Edl dt 3rd August 1905.

B

11. In conclusion the Director brings to notice that it will not be possible to give the new scheme a fair trial till a new Superintendent arrives & the "considerable" portion of the school occupied by Mr. Chatterton is vacated by him. As regards this however we have asked for the early orders of the Govt. of India on the proposal to create a new appointment of Director of Technical Instruction. As soon as orders are received Mr. Chatterton's future will be definitely settled & permanent if they are favorable permanent office & other accommodation will be provided for him. It will not be advisable to do this till orders are received and it will take some time for the new Superintendent to be selected and then for him to join the appointment.

gono 794-795 Edn C
4-12-05

12. After final orders are passed on the re-organization the rules of the School will have to be revised. The modification of article 6 para: (f) of the rules of the school referred to in para. 7 of G.O. no 524 Edl dt 3rd August 1905 can then be carried out. The existing rules will be found on pages 4 - 6 of the Stock file. The enclosure separate

10/12/05

6/12/5

13

182 13 P

Submitted that a new Superintendent in the Indian Educational Service may be indented for at once. When he has arrived and Mr. Chatterton has been provided with other premises, it will be time enough to introduce an organisation of the subordinate staff on a permanent basis. The new Superintendent may have views of his own on the organisation of the staff.

Yes. But the scale proposed seem fairly suitable. WH.

2. Meanwhile the four general education teachers, who receive Rs 20, 15, 12 and 10 respectively, may be transferred elsewhere and the general education classes given up; Carpet weaving may be made over, lock, stock and barrel to the Anjuman; and the institution may be run as far as possible on the lines laid down in G.O. No 52 Ed dt. 3rd Aug. 1905, minor matters, which will be settled at the revision of the rules, being allowed to lie over till the new Superintendent arrives.

3. Scholars nominated by the Inspector of Technical Schools and Cocanada and Mysore scholars may continue to be admitted and the Superintendent may have the Rs 4,000 p.a. asked for to pay in stipends to apprentices admitted by him as "paid apprentices". The qualification for admission to the school to be, as already settled, the late primary examination or possession of the present primary leaving certificate?

WH.
Secretary.

H 7.12.05

Bank

p 149 ofpl.

Mr. Clatton's proposals admit of no compromise: He would either make the school a purely commercial institution (and his sympathies clearly lie in this direction) - or he would have the execution of orders entirely. The D.D.I. on the other hand would allow the execution of bona fide orders on a limited scale. But, as Mr Clatton points out, if this principle is once admitted, it would be difficult to draw the line. Perhaps the execution of all commissions to work in the school premises might be prohibited absolutely, all sale of work (ceased out) taking place through the Victoria Institute. Perhaps however, some thing might be done to execute orders in decorative work outside the Institute, as is being done in Calcutta - in consultation with the C.A.

p 138

2. The admission of students should, if any means can be devised, be limited as far as possible to those who intend to take up it as a profession in after life. (or "artistic Art") It seems that we are not alone in providing for students who come as a 'cash resource'. There is the same difficulty in Calcutta. The scale of stipends seems to call for revision. At present there are 13 separate rates.

p 142 ofpl.
p 142 ofpl

184 / 158

3. Provision should be made as early as possible for separate premises for Mr Clatterton, on receipt of definite news as to his future office.

4. The S. of S. may be asked to send out Superintendent on R500-50-1000 an ~~Inspector~~ at once.

WMP
17-12-07.

Mr le Cte

We do not want the Institution to be a Commercial undertaking. It is sh? remain a teaching & training institution: how far & on what conditions work is to be sold or pupils ~~not~~ employed outside may be left for final settlement after we get a new Supt.

I wd. address the S. of S. at once to select a Supt. - to be in the Educ. Service - on a salary R500 - R1000. This is the first thing to do.

The reorganization of the staff may lie over till his advice is available.

I wd not bear in any way admission to the Institution. Any native who has qualified & the prescribed distance exam. should be eligible for admission.

185 168

If he has the desire to learn the artistic subjects taught he is a gain to the country, even if he is not to follow an artistic or industrial profession or trade. Nobody is likely to join merely to pass the time. But I approve Sir Thurston's suggestion that a pupil who after a year proves himself unfitted for the tuition given should be turned out.

Some conditions may possibly be attached to scholarships & apprentice-stipends giving a preference to those who will follow such a profession or trade.

S. F. Taylor

17 186/18

I am quite in sympathy with the idea of getting out a man who would study the Art of S. India and would preserve and foster it: one who would master its principles and expound them: who would collect and preserve its best examples: but it seems to me that in trying to teach ~~Art~~ we are beating the air. The artistic sense is born not made. If such a man is obtained he should be only nominally attached to the School of Arts. He might supervise the tuition in it but should not be required to himself take the classes. In fact I would sooner see him attached to the Museum.

The School of Arts should be where the mechanical part of art should be taught, where the best examples of art the best examples of designing and pattern work should be studied and copied by boys whose life work would be the production of art under teachers who would direct, not do the work themselves. We cannot teach a boy Arithmetic by doing sums before his eyes for him but we can show him the different theorems and make him master them and then it is for him to apply them. It will depend on himself and his brains whether he will become a Mathematician.

But this is exactly what is in view, so far as I understand the matter.
8/7

But this is exactly what is in view, so far as I understand the matter.

8/7

But this is exactly what is in view, so far as I understand the matter.

8/7

But this is exactly what is in view, so far as I understand the matter.

without scholars they are paid to come in out of the byways and hedges. Hence we have the Apprentice system and the paid Artizans who for cooly make the articles which are displayed with so much pride and rejoicing and to make the farce still more foolish we have little boys brought in to be generally educated so as to be led on into the apprentice class. Hence as was to be expected the School of Arts has been and ever will be absolutely barren. The apprentice will draw his stipend till he is turned out and then he will become a Police Constable!!

I would agree that we should get out an artist whose functions it would be to study and so far as possible collect and preserve the best examples of art in S. India, to popularise them by reproduction and to direct the School of Arts in which they might be studied by those who wish to and have to live by art or art industries in which such knowledge and examples might be used and adopted. Such would be the case in designing, modelling, lacquering and so on.

I agree with Dr. Bourne-para.6 of his letter-and would do away entirely with paid artizans who themselves turn out work and execute orders. I entirely approve of the proposal that no orders for work should be taken in the School which the pupils cannot execute.

Lastly I am most strongly of opinion that the present system of apprentices must be at once done away with. Better have a class of two boys who want art

than of 50 who only want lucre. Mr. Chatterton in para.8 of his letter seems to suggest revised terms for apprentices. He might be required to submit detailed proposals.

I cannot agree to postpone the reorganization of the School till the arrival of an expert from Home. There is no reason to do so. He cannot help us in any way for he will be quite ignorant of the country and the problem. I consider that the proposed reorganization is generally on the right lines in substituting whole time teachers for the present system but I think the scale is too liberal. I would however for the present accept the staff proposed. I think the minimum educational qualification proposed by Dr. Bourne in para.3 may be accepted.

3/1/06.

In my note of 13-7-05, on which G.O No. 524 was based, I said all that I have to say in regard to the general principles on which we should proceed.

What we want is a School of Arts not a School of

Arts and Crafts. Crafts and industries other than the so-called "art industries" must be taught elsewhere. A school of Arts is a place where drawing, designing modelling etc are taught with a view to encouraging ~~correct and~~ good taste and correct technique in the trades to which they are applied. Such a school may turn out scores of pupils without producing a real artist and herein Madras is not singular. The artists produced by Schools of Art in Europe are few and far between; the residue become drawing-masters, ~~teachers~~ or lapse into other callings, perhaps even that of the policeman. Even if we have not yet produced an artist in our School of Arts we must go on lest we ~~should~~ lose the opportunity of affording proper training to a single man of talent who may some day be forthcoming. Even one such man, if he were a real genius, would amply make up for all the failures.

A

I am still of opinion that we

19? 218

should try to find a Superintendent
in this country and a Native for
choice. It would be the merest
chance if we got an escpert from
home of the type we have in mind.
The men trained at South Kensington
~~are trained~~ & other similar institutions
are trained in European ideas of
art and know nothing about
Indian art. But it is Indian
art in particular that we want
to encourage, and that, real Indian
Art not Indian Art Europeanized.
There must be men among the 300
millions of India who are possessed
of good taste according to Indian
canons, and I think we should
try to find one of them. An Indian
is "primâ facie" more likely to
understand Indian art than an
European and he is also more likely
to inspire his own countrymen and
attract the right kind of pupils.
Whoever we got out from home would
in the first instance be absolutely
ignorant of Indian art; it would
take him at any rate several years
to learn enough for his opinion to

19228

be of any value at all; so that it would be idle to postpone the reorganization until his arrival. For the pay which we can offer we should not be likely to obtain a very high class man either professionally or socially.

On the other hand if we could find a man in this country who began with some knowledge of Indian art as well as some experience of art teaching under Indian conditions we ~~could~~ should do well to postpone the re-organization until we can have his advice.

The Art Schools at Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore have been doing well. Why not try them for a man? They may by this time have produced some able native "understudy" of the European Superintendents who is now fit for an independent charge. It would be a pity to miss such an opportunity of giving the Native a chance in his own business. Anyhow it is worth trying.

+ Before Therefore before addressing the Secretary of State I would

192 23P

write round to the Local Governments and the Government of India and ask them whether they know of the kind of man we want making it clear that we are quite ready to take a Native.

I should certainly postpone the reorganization until we have received a reply to this reference which ought not to take long. The reorganization ~~seem~~ proposed seems to be on the right lines but I have not yet examined it in detail as I am anxious first of all to ascertain whether my Hon^ble Colleagues will accept my suggestion regarding the Superintendent.

H
21-1-06

Hon^ble Members

Circulated

HH
22.1.06

HH.

Hon. Mr. Hotson C.S.

93 248

I agree with H.E. in his statement (at A of the Note) of the Object & purpose of the School.

As to obtaining a Native Supt. I am in entire sympathy & have no objection to an attempt being made to secure the services of a qualified man. But I fear that it is the old old story: we can doubtless obtain Natives of the country who has the requisite artistic taste & who can teach; but the difficulty arises in getting one who can manage & control, organize & superviise a large institution. This is the cardinal Native defect. I doen doubt whether a Native Head could infuse into the pupils the same enthusiasm as a European. This also arises from the essential difference of character of the two

194 25P

races. But as I say I am quite willing to try & find him for the Arts School: & if we can no one will be better pleased than I shall be

~~E.T.~~ 25

I am not altogether disposed to think with H.E. that a European of the right sort would be long in mastering purely Native designs. The technical parts of drawing, designing &c are the same everywhere: & the difference is ~~only~~ in applying the technique to producing purely native designs &c. I doubt if this Dept. take so long to study as H.E. seems to anticipate. Correct technique is fundamental. & ~~each~~ has a value of its own. The subordinate teachers would in any case be native & would be selected for their knowledge of pure Indian Art.

E.T. 25

195 26 P

What is to be the scope and object of the School of Arts has been settled some time ago and is as I understand the matter quite rightly stated by H.E What we are now considering is how that object is to be attained.

I have always thought that one of the strongest objections to the School of Arts in its present form is that it debases Indian Art, obscures its Characteristics, and makes it an incongruous muddle of Hindu and European ideas. What can be more absurd than to represent Garuda with Angels' wings ? I therefore agree with H.E. it would // better to obtain a man as head of the school if it is possible to do so and a native by choice and I agree that we should write round and try to find one.

As to the reorganisation of the school itself I think it essential to get rid of outside assistance in the execution of work and to do away with the idea that the study of Arts or Art Industries is flourishing because the School is full of pensioners and incompetents. It is far better to have three pupils who are in earnest than thirty who are paid to learn. I would prefer to have the reorganisation carried out without delay to save time and money but as much time will not be lost thereby I agree with H.E.'s suggestion that we may wait to apply the reorganisation till we get a reply to our reference round India. I consider that we can not do so pending the arrival

27 196 278

of a man from Europe who will have no experience and whose advice as to reorganisation will be worthless for years to come.

20/11/06.

Please draft G.O. accordingly, and also letters to other Govt. Administrations explaining our requirements and asking whether they can suggest a suitable person (a native of India for choice) as Supt. of the S. of Arts

29.6.

The drafts placed below are submitted for approval.

PJJ 30/6/6

[Before actually making the appointment the sanction of the Secretary of State will have to be obtained as the appointment is now included in the Indian Edl Service. G.O. No 479 Edl dt 16th August 1906.]

Govs. I/a already noted this point in the draft. HH 2/1

/Initialled/ C.A.S 31/1/6

Please type as revised

HH 1.2.06

Typed and resubmitted for approval HH PJJ 2/2/6 2.2.06

Drafts are submitted for approval.

The appointment of Supt. School of Art is in the case of the Indian Educational Service, the pay being Rs 500 – 50 – 1000 – 1000

Cb 479 Z' 10.8.06.

2 It is not known whether it is proposed to abolish this post – but even if it were so, any new appointment on a salary of over Rs 250 would require the sanction of the Secretary of State – and the appointment of any European or Indian on a pay exceeding Rs 200 would require the sanction of India.

3 If no alteration is to be made in regard to the appointment, it will still be necessary, should a suitable man be forthcoming, to recommend him for appointment to the Secretary of State.

HM
1-2-06

HM.

~~The application at present for~~ ~~the Secretary of State as I understand~~ ~~it.~~

I have perused the draft to G.G. I & Lor Govts, please send me a typed copy to see again

+ Plain type & Camp.
HM
3.2.06.

S.F. 2/2

19R 298

A typed copy of the draft to India & Local Govts is submitted. Advantage has been taken to type ~~& paper~~ also

Pay of the draft order.
3/2/16 Resubmitted

8.2.16

Mr. Bruce

Does the appt. of a Native Principal require sanction of S. of S. – I think Govt. of I. can sanction, but if the appt. is to remain included in the Imperial Educ Service then S. of S.'s sanction wd be needed. But wd it then be necessary to keep the appt. in the Imp. Educ. cadre? Probably it shd.; but we need not raise the q^n until we see what replies we get.

We need not write to Burma (as it is not India) nor Eastern Bengal nor ~~Assam~~

S.T.F. 8/2

Yours
Glen reply to Mr's query

9/2
12 2 16

As
"
These letters should be printed up in return from
Lt. T.

Cox
9/2 I submitted that the notes connected with G.O.'s in the Press series are always printed.
9/2/16

[E. 12.]

1,000—14-6-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

19

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B

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 524 Edl., dated 3- 8- 1905.

" " " " , " 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1505, From the Supdt. School of Arts, Madras, No. 1760, dated 22- 8- 1905

" " 1527 " " do " 1790 " 29- 8- 1905

" " 1549 " " do " 1798 " 31- 8- 1905

" " 1703 " " Govt. of Bengal " 2392-T.S. " 20- 9- 1905.

" " 1706 " " Govt. of Bombay " 1789 " 27- 9- 1905

" " 2068 " " D.P.I. " 372 " 27- 11- 1905.

ORDER No. 78, dated 10 - 2 - 1906

B

In their Order No. 524 Edl., dated 3rd August 1905, the Government have already laid down the scope and object of the Madras School of Arts and the general lines on which it should be conducted in future. In order to carry that resolution into effect further information was called for as to the details of internal reorganization that might be deemed necessary, especially with reference to the establishment to be employed, the retention of paid artizans, the system of scholarships and apprenticeships and the exclusion

Part B

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exclusion from the school after a reasonable trial of those students who had failed materially to profit by the instruction afforded. On further consideration of the proposals now submitted the Government consider that the first essential is to obtain a qualified Superintendent possessing a knowledge of ~~Indx~~ Indian Art and Indian Design, and pending the appointment of such a Superintendent they consider it desirable to defer the actual reorganization until they have had the opportunity of consulting the Superintendent and of benefiting by any advice that he may be able to offer as to the practical details of the reorganization. Steps will be now taken to obtain the services of a suitable Superintendent.

2. The Government accept the recommendation that the looms and the stock in trade in the Carpet Weaving Department be transferred to the Anjuman as a free gift.

H.D.T.
2-2-06.

Para. 2 of the D.P.I's letter at page 135 of C.f.

To the D.P.I.

Delpd 12/2/06

LETTER

Read.

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LETTER:-- To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay,
Educational Department.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Educational Department.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Eastern
Bengal and Assam,
Educational Department.

The Secretary to the Govt. of the
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,
Educational Department.

The Secretary to the Govt. of the Punjab,
Educational Department.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Burma,
Educational Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Coorg.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere and Marwara.

Dep. 12/2/6

Govt of India

Circ

Letter No 579 dated 10-2-06

Sir,

I am directed to address
India
Bombay
Bengal
~~Eastern Bengal & Assam~~
The United Provinces of Agra & Oudh
The Punjab
~~B~~
you

on the subject of the selection of a suitable person for the post of Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts.

2. The reorganization of this School, which has hitherto been conducted more or less on a commercial basis, has been under consideration for some considerable time and it has now been finally decided that its scope should be confined to the teaching of Design & Decoration,

~~(1) Design,~~

~~(2) Decoration,~~

or in other words, pure design, and

Para. 2 of G.O. no. 524 Ed., dated 3rd August 1905.

B

W2/25P

design applied to such industries as those of the artist in metals, the lacquer-worker, the wood-carver and the like, the commercial aspects of the industries being regarded as a secondary consideration. The function of the school will be the encouragement of Indian Art and Art Industries on aesthetic and not on purely utilitarian lines.

3. The post of Superintendent of the School ~~of Arts~~ is at present included in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, the pay fixed being Rs.500-50-Rs.1,000, but before addressing the Secretary of State for the appointment to the post of a European selected in England, His Excellency in Council would be glad to know whether any suitable person trained in this country and acquainted with Indian trades or Indian Art, preferably a native of India, is known to

the Govt. of ~~Eastern Bengal & Assam~~ India / Bombay / Bengal / The United Provinces of Agra & Oudh / The Punjab / ~~Burma~~

you

whom ~~they~~ you could recommend as fully qualified for the post and whose name this Government could lay before the

Page 11 G&P. No 479 E&L dt 10th August 1906. Z1

Secretary of State. An expert selected in Europe and trained at South Kensington or some other similar institution may possess no sufficient knowledge or ideas on the subject of Indian Art, and it is true Indian Art and not Indian Art Europeanized, that it is the desire of the Madras Government to foster and encourage.

4. In addition to the requisite of artistic taste the Superintendent should be a competent teacher with the faculty of organization and the ability to ~~control~~ manage the staff of teachers & the school which is a large institution with a total strength of about 400 pupils. He must therefore be a man possessing energy and force of character, self-reliance, ~~power of control and~~ administrative capacity as well as power the ~~capacity~~ to inspire enthusiasm in the school.

[5. I am to add that I am separately addressing ~~the~~ Local Governments and Administrations in India with a similar request ~~the subject.~~]

I have etc.

H.D.T.
2-2-06.

Page 146 of Cf.

To G. of I.

No request to forward refer to Govt of E. Bengal

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of copies required. { Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

Read again G.O., No. , dated 190

Circular.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government.

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed, &c., being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.