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Mardan Museum and its Collection



Submitted to Dr.Ghani-ur-Rahman

Submitted by Tariq Aziz

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Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations
Quaid-i-Azam University
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Mardan Museum and its Collection



By

Tariq Aziz

**Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations
Quaid-i-Azam University
Islamabad
2015**

Dedicated

To

My beloved Parents

Teacher and ever devoted friend

QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY

Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations

Date: 05-08-2015

FINAL APPROVAL

This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by **Mr. Tariq Aziz** and it is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, for the award of degree of **Master of Science in Archaeology**.

Supervisor: _____



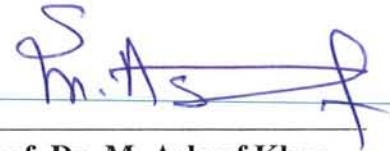
Dr. Ghani-ur-Rahman

Examiner: _____



Dr. Ijlal Hussain

Director: _____



Prof. Dr. M. Ashraf Khan

Quaid- i- Azam University

Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations

I hereby recommend that the dissertation prepared under my supervision by Mr. **Tariq Aziz** titled, "**Mardan Museum and its Collection**" be accepted in partial fulfilment for the degree of Master of Science in Archaeology.

Dr. Ghani-ur-Rahman
Assistant Professor

Abstract

The whole Research is comprised of different chapters. In contents the first is acknowledgments and then abstract. After this the contents is comprised of five chapters. Chapter one have introduction, statement of problem, scope of the study, hypothesis, literature review and methodology. Chapter two, History of Pakistan Museums. Chapter three is about the Gandharan Galleries. Chapter Four comprised of Islamic galleries. Chapter Five includes Ethnological Galleries of the Museum collection. The chapter ends with my conclusion.

Acknowledgements

First of all the researcher is very thankful to Almighty Allah, Who made the researcher able to complete the present research. Nothing is possible without His help. The researcher is also very thankful to his beloved parents. They always encouraged and helped in difficult situation and their prayers always remain with the researcher. Without their guidance and encouragement it is not possible to do even a little job.

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In the end, a very special and heart full thanks to my supervisor. Dr. Ghani-ur-Rahman who guided the researcher throughout his research and provided all kind of information related to the topic of the research. Without whose guideline and supervision this piece of work could not be carried out.

Tariq Aziz

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Introduction

Gandhara, an ancient kingdom is situated in northern Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan. It is located essentially in the valley of Peshawar. Its primary urban areas were Purushapura, Takshashila and Pushkalavati which are presently known as Peshawar, Taxila and Charsadda respectively. The kingdom kept going from ahead of schedule first millennium BC. to eleventh century AD, achieved its tallness from the first century to the fifth century under the Buddhist rule and rotted after the Muslim victories of tenth and eleventh centuries AD. Gandhara area had once been the sacred place of Buddhism, the support of the world popular Gandhara figure, society, craftsmanship and learning. The archeological remains found in Taxila, Peshawar, Charsadda, Takht Bhai, Swat and rock carvings along the aged Silk Road (KKH) have decently recorded the historical backdrop of Gandhara. Lying in Haro river valley close to Islamabad, Taxila, an important city of Gandhara, is in excess of 3,000 years of age. Taxila has pulled in the consideration of the extraordinary hero, Alexander in 327 BC., when it was a territory of the effective Achaemenian Empire. It later went under the Mauriyan rule and arrived at a wonderful developed level of improvement under the extraordinary Ashoka. At that point showed up the Indo-Greek relatives of Alexander's warriors lastly came the most imaginative time of Gandhara. The Kushan rule was established around 50 AD. Amid the following 200 years, Taxila, Peshawar and Swat turned into a famous place of learning rationality, workmanship and exchange. Pioneers and explorers were pulled into Gandhara from the extent that China and Greece. In fifth century AD, the White Huns snuffed out the final one of the progressive civilizations that held unbroken influence in this district for a few hundreds of years.

Mardan area was an important part of the ancient Gandhara which is arranged north of the Kabul River between 34° 32' North and 72° 24' East in the heart of Gandhara around 64 km

from Peshawar and was an incredible focus of Mahayana Buddhism. The majority of the vital Gandharan locales Takhtbhai, Jamal Garhi, Sahri Bahlol and Shahbaz Garhi are found in this District. An incredible volume of the Gandharan accumulation in the Peshawar, Mardan, Lahore and Karachi exhibition halls originate from the destinations placed in the Mardan district. The disclosure and unearthing of the Sanghao Cave in District Mardan by Dr. A.H. Dani in 1963 pushed the historical backdrop of humanity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as far as 40,000 years ago. Lord Asoka (third century BC) engraved the ideology of Buddhism on the rocks at Shahbaz Garhi, Mardan, and advanced the religion of peace and serenity.

It was between the time of Scytho-Parthians first century BC and Kushanas first century AD that the true extension of Buddhism occurred and another period was introduced. Many stupas and cloisters were raised for the spread of the law of Dharma. Chinese explorers and travelers, who came here, recorded the presence of these locales. Study led by the Directorate in the Mardan District brought to light in excess of 400 destinations, including stupas and religious communities helping us to remember the incredible grandness of ancient Gandhara. The Gandharan destinations of Takht Bhai (which is on the World Heritage list), Sahri Bahlol, Jamal Garhi, Thareli, Kashmir Smast and Ashoka Rock Edicts at Shahbaz Garhi are all spotted in Mardan District.

There are diverse sentiments about the terminology of Mardan city, some are specified beneath. It is accepted, that Mardan City establishment was set around Saint Ali Mardan Shah (moniker Madai-Baba) in about in eleventh - twelfth century A.D. His sanctuary is at Jalala. His child Zamin Shah Baba was additionally a holy person, covered in Mardan Cantt. As indicated by some archeological specialists, Mardan determined its name from "Amardan" which signifies 'unfading blessing. As per an alternate legend, that Mardan was inferred from the expressions of "Mardana" which signifies 'the place where there is daring individual that Mardan is derived from a word Mardana which means a land of brave people.

Mardan Museum is situated in Mardan-Charsadda road around 2km from Malakand chowk and 1km from Charsadda chowk. The gallery is in a town called "Mir Wais or Dherai Baba". Mir Wais was an unbelievable figure amid Mughal ruler Akbar's chance sixteenth century AD. He battled against Akbar and vanquished his armed force close Malakand. He was a renowned paragon of piety and fighter and had a place with acclaimed Amazai faction. He was contemporary of a renowned holy person Pir Baba at Bunner, his tomb was secured and manufactured by Pir Baba supporters. He was covered on a high hill. The establishment stone of new building of Mardan historical center was laid by Himayat-ullah-Mayar, District Nazim e Ala on nineteenth of April 2007. Mardan gallery was initiated by Amir Haider Khan Hoti. Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on 17th of March 2009, under the initiative recently Saleh Muhammad Khan the then Director of Archeology & Museums Govt. of KPK Peshawar. Mardan Gallery building comprises of two stories with four displays in which three are utilized for showcase reason i.e. (a) Gandharan Gallery (b) Islamic Gallery & (c) Ethnological Gallery, and one utilized as a Gandharan Gallery, contain 187 figures, Islamic Gallery, contain 85 compositions in which 18 laying in store while the rest 67 are kept in showcase and Ethnological Gallery, contain 135 materials. There are number of Stucco Sculptures, Objects, terracotta Objects, Iron Objects housed in the Mardan gallery. Coins revealed from numerous obscure spots including rusted, coins, totally damaged and broken one.

Statement of the Problem

Mardan was an important center of Gandhara Civilization. As we find number of important sites in the area. Many surveys and excavations have done at the area but unfortunately its collections were kept in different museums in the country. There is no sufficient collection in the museum as it is a site museum so it is necessary to have such collection found in Mardan. Less work has been done on its publications. The concern departments did not give proper

attention for its development and exhibitions. Therefore this museum is not succeeded to attract the attention of local people as well as across the country.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant because it tries to evaluate the problems regarding its collection. With the help of this study the artifacts will return to Mardan museum which are kept in different museums of Pakistan. It is aimed to catch the attention of concern departments for the improvements and management of collection scattered in the area. As artifacts play important role in the reconstruction of history of the area. In spite of that different scholars and researchers will visit the museum for conducting research on its collection. Publications and papers on museum will help for museum awareness and its importance in the eyes of locals and foreign people.

Hypothesis

A Museum and its collections are an imperative method for advancing its mission and serving the general population. The study of Mardan museum collection will attribute to the reconstruction of the history of this area in particular and ancient Gandhara.

Literature Review

Archaeological Survey of District Mardan in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan (2001) Ancient Pakistan Vol. XIV by Taj Ali. The department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, (hereafter the Department) in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Pakistan, (hereafter the Federal Department) initiated a project of surveying and documenting archaeological sites and historical monuments in NWFP (hereafter KPK). In this article detail of archaeological survey of Mardan is given. Archaeological findings are beads, pottery, bangles, dabber, stone objects, metal objects, coins, sculptures and etc.

Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology written by Clarie Smith. In this book author has written the history of Museums of Pakistan. The development of museums in Pakistan started after the establishment of British Government. After British rule a noticeable development has observed in Pakistan during 2002-2006. Six archaeological museums were added to the list by the Provincial Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, under the directorship of Prof.Dr.Ihsan Ali. The Mardan Museum was proposed by Sahibzada Riaz Noor, The Commissioner of Mardan, on December 29, 1990. He constituted a Board of Governors in January 1991 to help the establishment of the museum in Mardan district.

Evaluation of 1963 Sanghao Cave Excavation, The Middle Stone Age Cultures of Northern Pakistan (1986) by Mohammad Salim. In this book the Paleolithic sequence of Northern Pakistan is given. Sanghao Cave was discovered by A.H. Dani and excavated only for only one season in 1963. Cave deposits and archaeological material are stone objects, animal bones, coins of Kanishka, pottery shreds and human burial. These materials belong to Pleistocene and Holocene periods and all these materials are recognized by Dani.

Museum Collection Storage by E.V Johnson and Joanne C. Horgan (1971) have describe that how to manage museum collection and how to protect them. This book also deals with the threats of museum collection and preservation. Galleries of museum must be protected from light, moisture, rain, earthquakes, theft, etc. The conservation factors that affect selection of storage system are also discussed in this book.

Population Census of Pakistan 1961: District Census Report Mardan by Office of the Census Commissioner Ministry of Home and Kashmir Affairs Karachi. In this book a brief history, location, Fauna Flora, Geology and census report of (1961) Mardan is given. People of Mardan are Pathan and speak Pashtoo. Major tribes of Mardan are Yusafzais, Khattaks, Mohmands and Gadoons. Important places are Takht Bhai, Jamalgarhi, Shahr-i-Bahlol, Lahor, Hcnd, Kashmir

Smast and Shahbaz Garhi. The population of Mardan according to Census report 1961 is 77932.

“The Gandhara sculpture in the Mardan Museum (is written by Zainul Wahab. In this guide book he gives a brief history of Mardan, Mardan Museum, and the materials kept for display in that museum. Mardan museum have three galleries: Islamic, Ethnological and Gandhara. Majority of them are sculptures of Gandhara. Besides, the story of Buddha and introduction of Gandhara is given by the writer in this book.

Thus, In Dr. Ghani-ur-Rahman’s article “Gandhara Sculpture: the appearance of seven treasures with the birth of a great man(mahapurusa)” in Journal of Asian Civilization vol.35,2,Dec2012, describes that Buddhist art of the ancient kingdom named Gandhara represents the past history of the present Pakistan. He on the one hand states that Buddhist text has or had find in the whole world narrating from the life of Buddha and his teaching. While on the other hand the focal point of the article is the seven treasures. Interestingly, the very first event of the dream of Maya is also represented and described by the Gandhara sculpture. Off course, the dream is about a white elephant entering in the body of Maya and on the next day Brahmans predicted that Maya would be given birth to a great man. Nevertheless, Buddhist text and art had been beautifully representing the life story of Buddha side by side. Finally, seven jewels appeared in the world for him.

The article also includes sculptures. Hence Pl.1 and 2 is shown by representing the first sermon and the first sermon itself is represented on two ways one turning of the wheel of law and two sitting in the seat on which wheel of law has been depicted. While Pl.3,4 and 5 has been showing the white elephant or elephant on various time. Since there are more sculptures in the article which are related to Buddha’s life story.

Methodology

The researcher will use descriptive and analytical methods during the course of fieldwork and the study materials.

Chapter 01

History and Geography of Mardan Museum

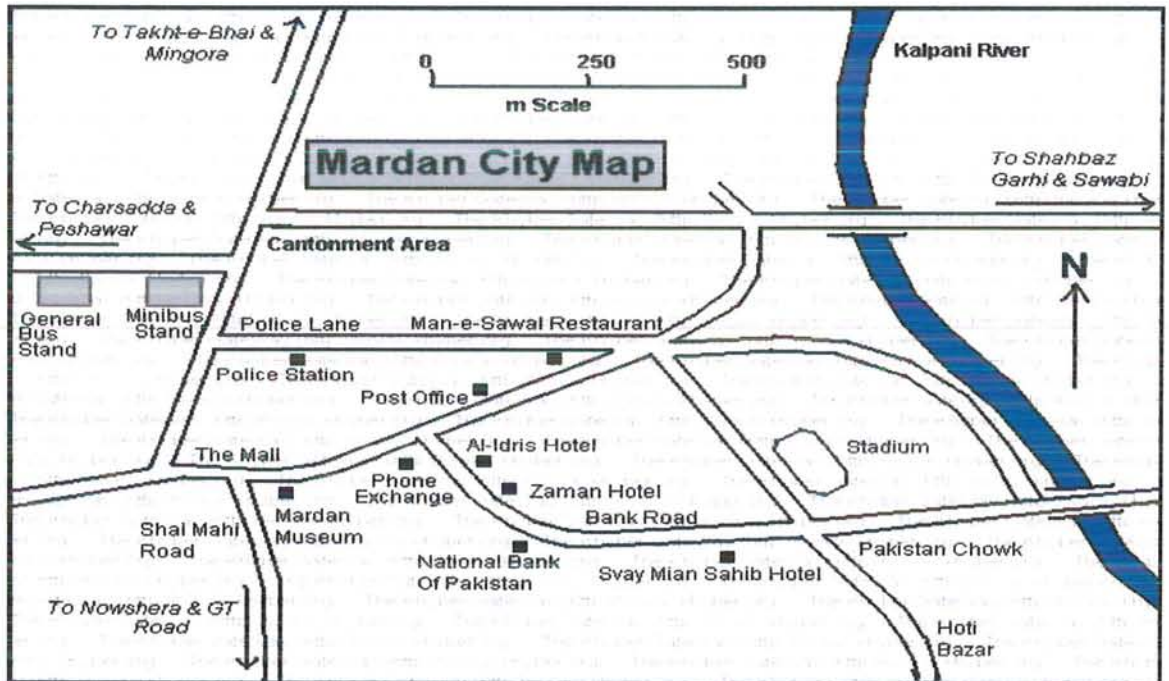
Geography of Mardan Museum:



Mardan is situated to the North of the Kabul River between $34^{\circ} 32'$ North and $72^{\circ} 24'$ East in the heart of Gandhara about 64 km from Peshawar. Mardan is known to be a great centre of Mahayana Buddhism. Most of the important Gandharan sites such as Takht Bhai, Jamal Garhi, Sahri Bahlol and Shahbaz Garhi are located in this District. Thus, Mardan and its adjacent regions provide for a great volume of the Gandharan collection in the Peshawar, Mardan, Lahore and Karachi museums.¹

¹ Tahj Ali, Archaeological survey of District Mardan in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, *Ancient Pakistan*, XIV: 55-60, 2001.

Map of District Mardan:



(Google map of District Mardan)²

Historical Background:

There is diversity about the sentimental terminology of Mardan City, which is given below. It is accepted the Mardan City's establishment was set around Saint Ali Mardan Shah (Moniker Madai-Baba) in about 11-12th A.D. His sanctuary is at Jalala. His son is Zamin Shah Baba, who is generally a holy and pious man. He is covered in Mardan Cantt. While some of the research of the famous archeologists indicates that the name of Mardan was determined from "Amardan" which literally means 'unfading blessings'. While in contrast and alternatively there is another view that the name of Mardan came from the word "Mardana" which signifies the area of daring people or in other words the land of brave people.

²http://pk.geoview.info/mardan_museum,2226648p.



(Present Building, front view)

Though the history of archeological sites in Mardan is very old but it came to attention after the famous Sanghao Cave discovery in Mardan. After a successful excavation of the Sanghao Cave in District Mardan, a very famous discovery was made by Dr. A.H Dani in 1963. This discovery traced the history of mankind in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as 40,000 years ago. In 3rd Century BC, it was King Ashoka who inscribed the creed of Buddhism on the rocks at Shahbaz Garhi, Mardan. It was from Mardan that he popularized the religion of peace and tranquility which spread across Indo Sub-Continent.

Buddhism flourished in the 1st Century BC during the time of Scytho-Parthians and Kushanas and a new era was ushered in. Hundreds of stupas and monasteries were erected for the propagation and preaching of the law of Dharma. Chinese travelers and pilgrims, who came here, recorded the existence of these sites. Survey conducted by the Directorate in the Mardan District, threw light over 400 sites, including stupas and monasteries reminding us of the great glory of ancient Gandhara. The Gandharan sites of Takht Bhai (which is on the World Heritage list), Sahri Bahlol, Jamal Garhi, Thareli, Kashmir Smast Asoka Rock and Edicts at

Shahbazgarhi are all located in Mardan District. Thus Mardan remained a very important centre for Gandhara civilization.³

a) Gandharan Gallery:

The one utilized as a Gandharan Gallery, contains 187 figures, belonging to the most ancient human civilizations of Gandhara in the history of the Sub-Continent. Thus Mardan Museum carries the honor to preserve most of the relics of Gandhara Civilization and to present them for further research analysis.

b) Islamic Gallery:

Islamic Gallery, contain 85 compositions in which 18 laying in store while the rest of 67, are kept in showcase. Thus this section of the Museum is very rich in religious cults and preserves especially the relating to that of Islam.

c) Ethnological Gallery:

Ethnological Gallery contains 135 materials. There are number of Stucco Sculptures, Objects, terracotta Objects, Iron Objects etc. which are housed in the Mardan gallery. Coins revealed from numerous obscure spots including rusted, coins, totally damaged and broken ones.⁴

Genesis of Mardan Museum:

Mardan Museum closely resembles with the Directorate building regarding architecture. Mardan Museum building consists of two storey with four galleries in which three are used for display purposes (a) Gandharan Gallery (b) Islamic Gallery & (c) Ethnological Gallery, and one used as a store room. Each gallery contains 31 showcases.

³ Mohammad Salim, *the Middle Stone Age Cultures of Northern Pakistan*, (Islamabad: Center for the Study of the Civilizations of Central Asia, Quaid-Azam University Islamabad, 1986), Pg, 5-20.

⁴ Zainul Wahab, *The Gandhara Sculptures in the Mardan Museum*, (Mardan: Amina Printing Press, Mardan), Pg. 11-17.

Store Objects:

Sculptures:

Stucco Sculptures & Objects:

Terracotta Objects:

Iron Objects:

Coins: Katalang Police Mardan seized 100 coins in 1998.

Rustam Police Mardan seized 2 coins in 1998.

Safiabad Mardan Excavation 1991, revealed 26 coins in which 10 coins are registered. 18 rusted coins, no record & came from unknown source. 130 rusted coins, no record & came from unknown source. 290 Completely defaced & broken into pieces coins, rusted coins, no record & came from unknown source.

Town Hall Mardan:



(Town Hall Old Building Mardan Museum, front view)

The region of Mardan is rich in culture and especially Gandhara remains are matchless. The people of Mardan had the idea of a museum for a long time and they were keen to preserve the heritage. For this reason, they formed National Heritage Preservation Societies in the past. Ultimately with the interest of the local Government Officials and the then the commissioner of Mardan, Mr R. N. Sahibzada, the proposal of building a museum in Mardan was made in 1990. The museum was opened in April 1991. The opening of the museum was easy as it was established in the Hall of Mardan Auditorium. Therefore, it was a temporary location. One person by the name of Mr A.N.

Shinwari is worth mentioning here. He was a government official who was in a position to sanction the use of the building as a museum. But more importantly he took a great interest in Gandhara Culture and wrote articles for the local Journal. Initial help to the museum was provided by Peshawar Museum, Archaeology Department University of Peshawar and Chakdara Museum.

Collection:

The museum is a single big hall with 22 show cases displaying more than 90 sculptures. Peshawar Museum provided 137 antiquities to start the display work. While some others were recovered from the law enforcement agencies and through excavations at the sites of Safiabad, Hund, Katlang, Rustam and Baja and were displayed in the main hall, measuring 50 x 22 square feet was completed in April 1991. Peshawar Museum donated 22 showcases for the display. With the establishment of the Directorate of NWFP (now KPK) in 1992, Mardan Museum came under its administrative control.

Presently Mardan Museum has a total collection of 413 artifacts including 258 Gandharan sculptures, 127 coins of Kushan, Later Kushan, Kushano-Sassanid and Hindu Shahi dynasties, 6 terracotta animal figurines 5 mercury containers, 10 household objects and 13 agricultural tools. The subject matter of the Gandharan schist stone sculptures in the Mardan Museum are the queen Maya dream, the birth of Siddhartha, bathing scene, the great departure, the first sermon at Sarnath, the conversion of Kasyapa offering to Buddha, distribution of the relics, worship of the wheel of law, stupa and alms bowl, Buddha with worshippers and monks, the wheel of law pose (Dharma Chakra Mudra), garland bearers, Buddha seated under arches in meditation pose (Dhyana Mudra) Corinthian, Persepolitan and Asokan capitals, broken architectural pilasters, harmika, dome, yushthi, chatras or umbrellas, spacers, floral and geometrical decorative elements from votive and large stupas, broken pedestals with Buddha and Bodhisattava feet, broken hands in different

postures, figures of sheep, lion, horse, peacock, Ichthyocentaurs and a seated figure of Ardoksho. The stucco sculptures include a seated Buddha in meditation pose (Dhayana mudra), head of Buddha, Bodhisattva and common folk.

Though, the collection of the Museum has excavated antiquities from Safiabad in Mardan and, confiscated antiquities from Katlang, Rustam and Baja and some donated objects make up the present collection of Mardan Museum.

Protected Sites Under Mardan Museum:

S.No	Description	provenance	District
1.	Buddhist ruins	Takht-e-Bahi	Mardan
2.	Buddhist ruins	Jamal Garhi	Mardan
3.	Fourteen rock edicts of Ashoka inscribed on two rocks in Shahbazgarhi	Shahbazgarhi village	Mardan
4.	Stone circle	Asota Swabi Tehsil	Mardan
5.	Chanaka Dheri	Shahbaz Garhi	Mardan
6.	Sahri Bahlol remains	Sahri Bahlol	Mardan
7.	Tereli Buddhist remains	Sawal Dhera	Mardan
8.	Kasmir Samast	Babuzai	Mardan
9.	Maida Ghundai or Maida Dheri	Shahbaz Garhi	Mardan
10.	Hussai Dheri	Shahbaz Garhi	Mardan
11.	Adina Dheri	near Garijala	Mardan
12.	Chargul Dheri	Chargul 5 miles southwest of Rustam	Mardan

13.	Chichar Dheri	Jamal Garhi	Mardan
14.	Turlandi Ghundai (mound)	Chak No. 2	Mardan
15.	Takhta (Takhta Band)	Tehsil Swabi	Mardan



By then it was probably too late as most of the sculptures and other valuable items were sold illegally by the so called antique dealers (smugglers). The museum is a single big hall with 22 show cases displaying more than 90 sculptures. It could have been in thousands. The museum in charge Mr Zain ul Wahab has published a lot about Mardan history, Gandhara Culture and The Sculptures in Mardan Museum.

The Museum reflects a collective effort and a big achievement. The struggle does not stop here and the people of Mardan have the following demands and suggestions to the local authorities. Provision

of a new state of the art Museum as the current location is temporary and the space is less. There was once a land allocated by the then Chief Minister, Mr Aftab Sherpao for a new museum. What happened to that land? There are some new Archaeological Sites revealed and more will be uncovered in the future. The authorities need to put proper measures in place so the new sites do not fall into the hands of the antique smugglers. Many sculptures and items have been taken away to decorate other museums in the country and the rest of the world. The museum itself and the people are asking for the return of these valuables to Mardan Museum, the place of their true origin.⁵



The visitors enjoy their visit to the museum. The above measures will attract more and more visitors from all over the world. The minister of Culture and Sports, Syed Aqil Shah visited Mardan Museum and assessed the work progress of the new Museum in Mardan.

The concerned officials and a limited number of guests were also present. The Director of Archaeology and Museums, Saleh Muhammad briefed the minister and the visitors. He said that

⁵http://www.mardan.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1203:mardan-museum&catid=156:mardan-museum&Itemid=494.

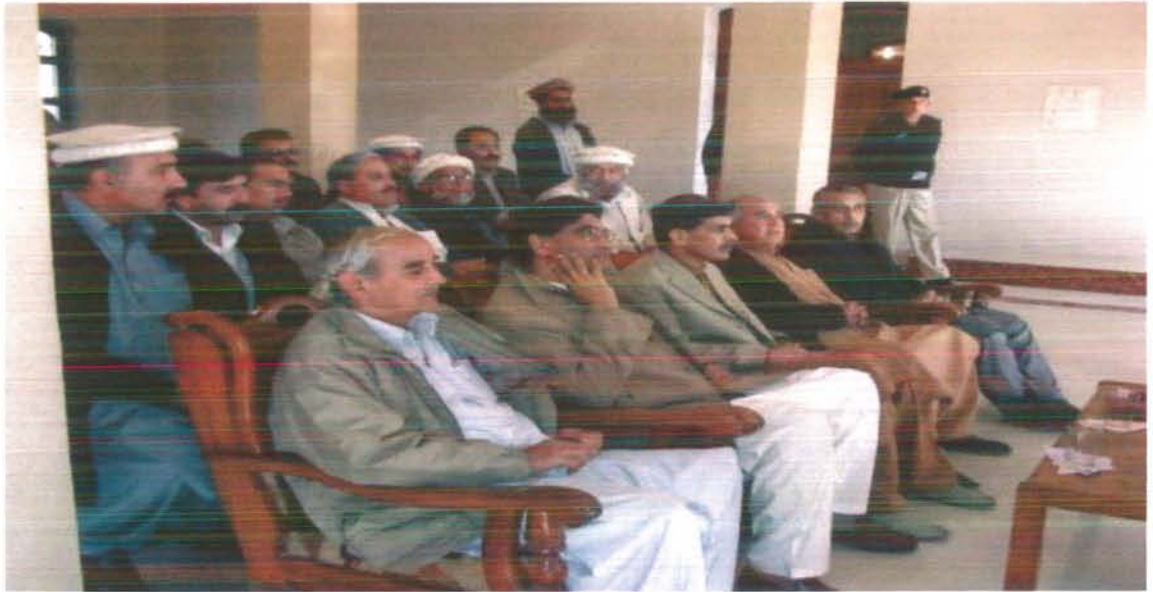
District and Provincial Governments would work together and make a future plan for the Museum. He wished that the new Mardan Museum could maintain itself through its own resources.⁶

Local Archaeologist Usman Mardanvi also attended the occasion. He spoke to the minister on behalf of Mardan Foundation. Apart from discussing other issues of the work he suggested the followings:

1. A tight security system so items are kept safely
2. Request other museums of the country and the world to return the Gandhara Sculptures of Mardan back to the new Museum.
3. Tree Plantation outside the building.
4. Shop/Restaurant/Toilet Facilities.
5. Car Parking.
6. Facilities for disabled persons/wheelchairs.

Mardan Museum will be one of the best Museums in the region where local antiques will also be displayed.

⁶ Ibid.



(Ex-Minister Aqil Shah along with guests)⁷

Attractions of Mardan Museum:



Mardan is situated North of the Kabul River between 34° 32' North and 72° 24' East in the heart of Gandhara about 64 km from Peshawar and was a great centre of Mahayana Buddhism. Most

⁷ Ibid.

of the important Gandharan sites (Takht Bhai, Jamal Garhi, Sahri Bahlol and Shahbaz Garhi are located in this District. A great volume of the Gandharan collection in the Peshawar, Mardan, Lahore and Karachi museums come from the sites located in the Mardan region. The discovery and excavation of the Sanghao Cave in District Mardan by Dr. A.H Dani in 1963 pushed the history of mankind in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as back as 40,000 years ago. King Asoka (3rd century BC) inscribed the creed of Buddhism on the rocks at Shahbaz Garhi, Mardan, and popularized the religion of peace and tranquility. ⁸ But it was during the time of Scythoparthians (1st Century BC) and Kushanas (1st century AD) that the real expansion of Buddhism took place and a new era was ushered in. Hundreds of stupas and monasteries were erected for the propagation of the law of Dhamma. Chinese and Korean travelers and pilgrims, who came here, recorded the existence of these sites. Survey conducted by the Directorate in the Mardan District brought to light over 400 sites, including stupas and monasteries reminding us of the great glory

⁸<http://www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/Attraction/Mardan-Museum.php>.

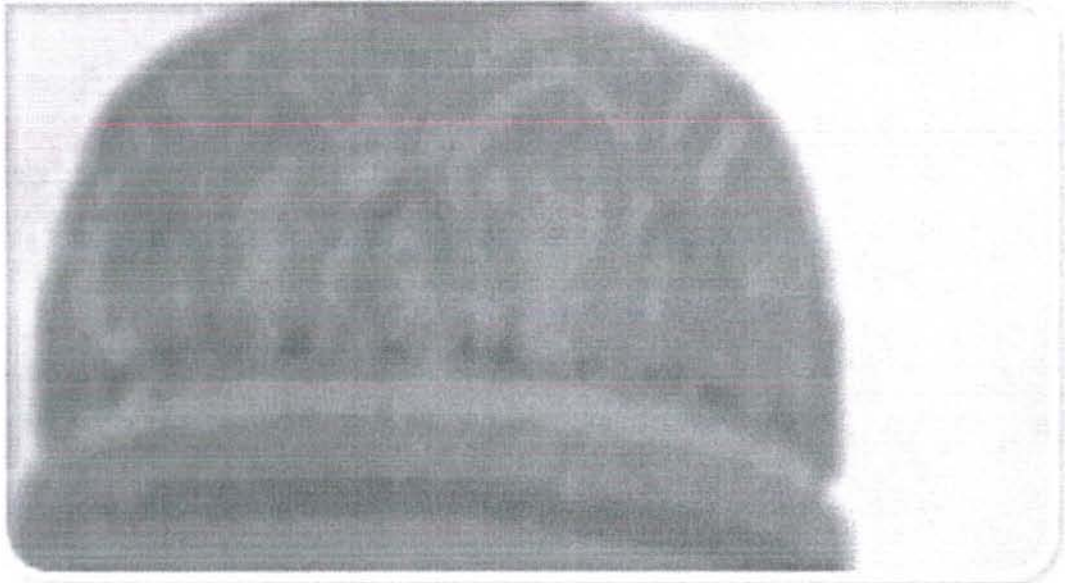
of ancient Gandhara. The Gandharan sites of Takht Bhai (which is on the World Heritage list), Sahri Bahlol, Jamal Garhi, Thareli, Kashmir Smast and Asoka Rock.⁹



Edicts at Shahbazgarhi are all located in Mardan District. The idea to open a museum in the Mardan region emanated from the fertile mind of Sahibzada Riaz Noor the than commissioner Mardan Division who took a practical step in this regard he established the Mardan Museum in the Town Hall Mardan in 1990. Peshawar Museum provided 137 antiquities to start the display work. While some others were recovered from the law enforcement agencies and through excavations at the sites of Safiabad, Hund, Katlang, Rustam and Baja and were displayed in the main hall, measuring 50 x 22 square feet was completed in April 1991. Peshawar Museum donated 22 showcases for the display. With the establishment of the Directorate of NWFP in 1992 Mardan Museum came under its administrative control.

⁹ Ibid.

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The subject matter of the Gandharan schist stone sculptures in the Mardan Museum are the queen Maya dream, the birth of Siddhartha, bathing scene, the great departure, the first sermon at Sarnath, the conversion of Kasyapa offering to Buddha, distribution of the relics, worship of the wheel of law, stupa and alms bowl, Buddha with worshippers and monks, the wheel of law pose (Dharma charka mudra), garland bearers,¹¹

Buddha seated under arches in meditation pose (Dhyanamudra) Corinthian, Persepolitan and Asokan capitals, broken architectural pilasters, harmika, dome, yushti, chatras or umbrellas, spacers, floral and geometrical decorative elements from votive and large stupas, broken

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ghani-ur-Rahman, Gandhara Sculptures: The Appearance of Seven Treasures with the Birth of Great Man (*mahapurusa*), *Journal of Asian Civilization*, And XXXV (2): 23-38, 2012.

pedestals with Buddha and Bodhisattava feet, broken hands in different postures, figures of sheep,



lion, horse, peacock, Ichthyocentaurs and a seated figure of Ardoksho. The stucco sculptures include a seated Buddha in meditation pose (Dhayana mudra), head of Buddha, Bodhisattva and common folk.

Though, the collection of the Museum has excavated antiquities from Safiabad in Mardan and Hund in Swabi, confiscated antiquities from Katlang, Rustam and Baja and some donated objects make up the present collection of Mardan Museum. ¹²

¹² Ibi

Chapter 02

History of Museums in Pakistan

In the modern era, at the professional level, a museum has to perform many functions. The foremost function it needs to perform is making the collections possible to be used by the people and serve their purposes. The collections in the museum should remain as good as the purpose of the founding of the museum was. They hold great importance and can be used as an effective means to serve the purposes. These collections must be well preserved and presented in a manner that the people are well instructed about the importance of these collections. These collections should also be used for the research and scholarship purposes.

In order to meet these obligations, every member of the museum must play their part. It is the staff, from the Director to the Curator, who has to set all the things in pattern and who have to perform the function of making people aware of all the uses and importance of such collections in human life. It is also the task of the staff to preserve these collections.¹³

Previously the curatorial staff in the museum would come with proper educational background and they would learn working in the museum. The staff would first get an apprenticeship and then under the supervision of an experienced supervisor. Or in case the apprenticeship was not available, the students would be provided with proper guidance, reading material and they would regularly consult with the experts over the

¹³ Wladimir Zwalf, *a Catalogue of Gandhara Sculpture in the British Museum*, (London: The British Museum Press, 1996) pg. 60.

subject. Both the above ways explained were slow and both of them ignored some of the techniques which the modern museum specially focuses upon.¹⁴

Thus in order to shorten the period of learning and in order to improve the techniques of research, certain trainings has been developed in that are concerned with museum in particular. This professional training has been made as a pre-requisite to be inducted in to the museum.

For the first time a museum course was offered in Lahore in September 1979 in order to train professionals for the museum. This training program included bot the experienced ones and the newly recruited persons. Personals were invited from other museums in order to attend the program. The response was quiet positive, people from several museums attended the program.¹⁵

The Lahore museum with its immense diversity in sculptures, miniatures, arts, archaeology and ethnography, and particularly its richness in Gandhara culture, served the purpose of our course well. It provided a very lucrative atmosphere to understand different aspects of the course.

The syllabus for the course was designed by the Director of the Lahore museum. He had designed this course as according to his experience of museology. He also consulted the courses offered by other institutions in the world in order to make this course a fruitful one and in line with modern museology. He also addressed the important issue of the significance of museums for the country and its future prospects.¹⁶

¹⁴ Tel Safi. (Israel: 1997) *New Project*. p.20.

¹⁵ Susan A. Crane., *Museums and memory*, (Stanford university press: 2000) pg. 50-100.

¹⁶Fidaullah Sehrai, *The Bhudda Story in peshawer museum*, (Pakistan: Peshawer university Press, 1991) Pg.20-32.

In the course were invited experienced and professionals from Ford Foundation in order to enlighten and equip the participants of the course with modern tools and techniques of museology. Many of the leaders of the Ford Foundation had experience of several years in different museums all over Pakistan. Visits to different museums over a period of time had allowed the members of the Foundation to closely observe the developments in the elder museums and the prospects of establishing new ones. The morning sessions of the course were based upon lessons of one and a half or two hours about the technical aspects of the museum techniques.

Lectures were based upon an introduction to the techniques of museum, and review of them and presented discussions and at the last some recommendations for the improvement and betterment of museums. The course however seemed to present a revision of the things for most of the participants rather an introduction to some new aspects of museology. However, a review of such things always holds value for the professionals. The Director of the Lahore museum intended the course to improve the writing skills and basic techniques of the staff of the Lahore museum, since he was convinced that it is the staff that maintains the quality of the museum and further progress of it.¹⁷

The Director of the Lahore museum had also organized some lectures in the afternoon sessions by prominent scholars in Pakistan that may well serve the purpose of museums in Pakistan. These lectures dealt with the documentation, handling, preservation, exhibitions and its service of the museums to the public.

The application of the theory of museum operation was equipped with three exhibitions and was presented with only brief explanations. It was organized by the participants on

¹⁷ Anjum Rehmani, *Lahore Museum Heritage*, (Lahore museum: 1994) Pg. 50.

“The Raga and Ragini Themes in Pahari Miniatures” “Lithic Tools of the Soan Valley” and “Punch-marked Coins.”¹⁸

Museums in Pakistan:

It was after the arrival of the British in the subcontinent that the activities relating to museums were started in the subcontinent. Sir Bartle Frere was the first British who for the first time opened a museum in the Subcontinent in 1851. It was named as Victoria museum and was established in Karachi. After this a series of museums started in the area and was followed by the Lahore Museum in 1864, MacMahon Museum at Quetta in 1900 and Peshawar Museum in 1907. Except the Peshawar Museum, all these museums were meant to house and display specimens of arts, crafts, and industries, agricultural, forest products as well as specific archaeological collections. The Peshawar museum mainly dealt with Gandhara art. However, it was Taxila that got the honour of the first archeological museum opened in 1900 when some Hellenistic material was excavated in that area after some lucrative sessions of excavations. This excavation followed a very fruitful and lucrative and also highly surprising discovery of the Chalcolithic Harappan civilization at Moenjodaro and Harrapa (circa 2500 BC to 1500 BC).

A small museum that mainly related to the armoury was established in Lahore in 1928 and which till now mainly is related to armoury of the 18th and 19th century. Over the period of time, some museums were also established by different colleges. Thus, a Botanical Museum was established in by a Natural History Museum in the Government College, Lahore in 1910, a Zoological Museum in the Islamia College, Peshawar and another Botanical Museum in the Gordon College, Rawalpindi in 1934. These museums

¹⁸ Ibid. 50.

were established to serve the purpose of some specific trade and therefore are not known by most of the students.¹⁹

1937 was the year that witnessed the opening of the first museum in the private sector in Lahore by the name of Faqir Khana. It was basically a family museum and had collections of considerable historic importance. The Sultani Museum at Dera Nawab Sahib near Ahmadpur East is thought to be established in 1938 with no exact date of its establishment known. This museum is known to have collections of great historical importance and also holds some of very precious collection of the ruling family of former Bahawalpur State. Regretfully the ruling family of Bahawalpur State had closed this museum down. The Talpur family in Sindh also has a private museum that holds the collections of the Talpur family. The collections belong to the period of the start of the Talpur family in 1860-64. Regretfully this museum had also been closed for the public. The MacMohan Museum at Quetta had also been closed down due to the massive earthquake in 1935.²⁰

The Amir of Bahawalpur, having his special interests in artifacts founded a museum in Bahawalpur in 1945. This museum was established within the premises of the zoo in Bahawalpur. At the time of its establishment, this museum contained only natural objects. However later in the period some 30 sculptures related to the Gandhara civilization were added to it. These artifacts have now been shifted to the Bahawalpur museum and this museum now has been restored to its original shape and form. This museum still remains to be the sole museum all over the country in which the public access is allowed.²¹

After the independence of the country in 1947, only 16 museums existed all over the country. Out of these 16 museums, only 8 museums were open to the public access. A

¹⁹Ihsan Ali and M. N. Qazi, *Gandharan Sculptures in the Peshawar Museum (Life Story of Buddha)*, (Pakistan: Hazara University, 2008) Pg.100.

²⁰ Ibid. 100-110.

²¹ Ibid. 111-117.

short time after the independence, the Victoria Museum at Karachi was closed down due to some unjustifiable reasons. This number of museums proved to be very insufficient for the country which has a population of over 50 million at the time. In addition to it, the dilemma was that the educational potential of these museums was never explored to its full and they served just as some store houses. However the newly established Government of Pakistan realized the grievousness of the situation and decided to establish new museums and fund them openly. This led to the present situation where the country is now equipped with some 30 museums all over the country and some others in the pipeline.²²

The Department of Archaeology established by the Government of Pakistan has remained active in the past. This department, in 1950, established a National Museum of Pakistan in a rented building in Frere Hall Karachi. This museum has now been shifted to its permanent place at Burns Garden. In addition to the different sections of pre-historic, proto-historic, Hellenistic, Buddhist and Muslim periods, this museum also contains a very impressive section for ethnography. In Saidu Shairf, Swat, in order to accommodate the artifacts of the Buddhist and Iron Age, excavated by the Italian Archeological mission, a museum was established in 1959. Another museum was also established in Banbhore, Karachi, in order to house the first artifacts related to the first Muslim conquests in Sindh. This museum was established in 1960. After that some galleries related to the Mughal and Sikh galleries were founded in the Lahore Fort. In the Sikh gallery, the renowned Bamba collections are being placed. The Mughal gallery on the other hand has been equipped with some attractive oil paintings, manuscripts and miniatures. At the place of the birth of the Great Mughal emperor Akbar i.e Umar Kot, a museum was established in

²²Kate Khan, *Catalogue of the Roth Collection of Aboriginal artifacts from north Queensland*, Volume 1. Items collected from Archer River, 1993.

1968. Some two rooms of the Harem of the Talpur family were also converted to a small museum in 1968. This museum was primarily designed to represent the history of the Talpur family. The birth place of the Quaid-e-Azam was also transformed into a museum-cum-library. Also the birth place of Allama Muhammad Iqbal was converted into a museum by the Department of Archaeology.²³

However, the duty of the Department of Archaeology in Pakistan had not to deal with the establishment of new museums only. The primary duty of the department was to renovate, establish, re-organize and rebuilt the existing museums in the country. Therefore in compliance of this two French architects Mons. M. Ecochoro & Mons. M. Lechowski designed a two-storied museum at Mohenjo-Daro. This newly built building is planned to be extended to a larger archaeological complex. This includes an Air Port, a Tourist Hotel, and an air conditioned Rest House now turned into PIA Hotel, a Bank, a handicrafts Centre, a telephone exchange and a tourist information centre. In the same way, the one-room museum established at Moenjodaro was also reorganized into a medium sized museum.²⁴

In addition to the Department of Archaeology, some private organizations are also contributing in contributing in establishing new museums in the country. The Industries Department established an Industrial and Commercial Museum in Lahore in 1950. Whereas a Forest Museum at Abbottabad in 1952, was established by the Forest Department (later shifted to Peshawar in 1966). Later on, the Geological Department established a Geological Museum at Quetta, the Barrage Museum at Guddu Barrage was arranged by the Irrigation Department and the Water and Power Development Authority built a Dam Site Museum at Mangla Dam in 1967. Eventually, Karachi University

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Agha Khan, *National building museum*. Speech and Discussion: 2005, Pg. 10-50.

ventured to establish an Archaeological Museum at Karachi in 1956, and then it was followed by an Educational Museum at Hyderabad in 1959 by the Sindh University. The Peshawar University founded an Archaeological Museum at Peshawar in 1966, and the Federal Ministry of Education was successful in making the National Museum of Science and Technology, Lahore in 1969. While a Natural History Museum was established by the Karachi University during 1950's. Whereas two more museums, one each by the Peshawar University and Pakistan Science Foundation, are still in progress.²⁵

The Defense Department established an Army Museum at Rawalpindi in 1961. This was followed by an Air Force Museum at Peshawar in 1964. Land was marked in Islamabad for mapping the building for the new National Museum of Pakistan to supplement the one at Karachi. Besides, in 1976 the Lahore residence of late Shaker Ali (artist) was converted into Shaker Ali Museum by the Pakistan National Council of Arts. Similarly, proper museum was housed at Shakar-parian in 1979 by the National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage, Islamabad in 1973, building up a nucleolus of the Folk Art Museum in Islamabad.

As far as the Provincial Governments are concerned, they are also not lagging behind in this regard. The whole sale renovation and expansion of the Lahore Museum was started in 1965 and ended in 1969. It now contains 16 galleries as compared to only 6 galleries in 1965. Only six of its galleries are now representing a sequence of the history of the country from prehistoric times down to 1947. The remaining galleries are reserved for fabrics, armory, modern paintings, Sikh Collection, ethnological sections, donations, postage stamps, numismatics etc. An Archaeological-cum-Ethnological Museum at Bahawalpur, has not yet been officially inaugurated. But its works are in its final stages

²⁵ Ashraf Khan, *History and theories of Museum, Arch. 306*. Taxila institute of Archaeological Studies, QAU, Islamabad. 9-26.

of completion. Besides this, a cultural complex is being built up around the grave of the great Punjabi poet Waris Shah. It is expected that his Cultural Complex will include, interalia, a museum as well. In January 1977, the Chughtai Trust inaugurated Chughtai Museum & purposes in Lahore. But for all intents & purposes, it is not truly a museum. Because it doesn't fulfill the very definition of a museum. It casually organizes one day exhibitions of art-pieces from artist's collection. That is the only time when it is open to public.²⁶

The Sindh Government established a Cultural Museum at Bhitshah, the burial place of the famous Sindhi poet Shah Abdul Bhitai. In 1971 an anthropological and archaeological museum was established at Hyderabad under the name of the Sindh Provincial Museum in 1962. The Frontier Provincial Government (now KP) is also alive to this problem. In 1968, scope of the Peshawar Museum was enlarged considerably by adding a Tribal Hall and an Islamic Gallery to its already existing matchless Gandhara Collection. Since then, two more halls have been added to the museum. An archaeological-cum-ethnological museum has been built up at Chakdara. It was inaugurated in May, 1979 under the name of Dir Museum. In 1972 the Government of Baluchistan established the Archaeological Museum of Baluchistan, Quetta. It is still housed in a temporary building at Tola Ram Road.²⁷

This was a very brief account of history of museums and museology in Pakistan. But there is a rapid advancement in museum activities over the last 32 years which brought a lot of healthy changes in various fields of museology. A new approach is developing to regard museums basically as educational institutions. Consequently, museums of wider

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ihsan Ali and M. N. Qazi. *Gandharan Sculptures in the Peshawar Museum (Life Story of Buddha)*, (Pakistan: Hazara University, 2008), Pg.100-110.

scope and varied types are coming on the scene. New experiments are being made in museum architecture, in their show cases and in light condition. Museum's exhibits are being presented to public in a much better way and under more favorable conditions. Public facilities have also increased and service conditions of museum personnel of even the provincial museums have improved tremendously.²⁸

It is very clear from the given history that majority of the museums have been constructed or reconstructed, renovated and reorganized during 1960's. This was due to the dynamic personality of the former Director of Archaeology, Dr. F.A. Khan who not only built new museums but also improved the older museums under his charge. Outside the Department of Archaeology, the greatest name in the field of museology in Pakistan is that of Mr. B.A. Qureshi. He is the person who saved Lahore and Peshawar Museums from extinction and expanded them to unprecedented limits. He is also responsible for establishing the Dir Museums, Bahawalpur Museum and Hyderabad Museum. It is his desire to make museums at every divisional head-quarter of Pakistan. Still another great name associated with the field of museology and archaeology in Pakistan is that of the late lamented. Dr. Mumtaz Hasan. It was through his efforts, energies and contacts that the Department of Archaeology was able to establish so many museums in one decade during 1960's.²⁹

Archaeological and historical museum in Pakistan:

I. HUND Museum, SWABI

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Fidaullah Sehrai, *The Bhudda Story in peshawer museum*, (Pakistan: Peshawer university Press, 1991), Pg.30-45.

2. Bahawalpur Museum, Bahawalpur
3. Chakdara Museum, Chakdara
4. Archaeological Museum, Harappa, Sahiwal
5. Lahore Museum, Lahore
6. Lyallpur Museum, Faisalabad
7. Moenjodaro Museum, Larkana
8. Multan Museum, Multan
9. National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi
10. Peshawar Museum, Peshawar
11. Saidu Sharif Museum, Swat
12. Sindh Museum, Hyderabad
13. Taxila Museum, near Rawalpindi
14. Mardan Museum, Mardan
15. Bannu Museum
16. Agricultural museum, Faisal Aabad
17. Archeological museum, Taxila
18. Faqir Khana Museum, Lahor
19. Archeological museum, Karachi

20. Army Museum, Rawalpindi
21. Air Force Museum, Peshawar
22. Victoria Museum, Karachi
23. Quaid-i-Azam Birth Place Museum, Karachi
24. Dir Museum, Chakdara
25. Folk Heritage Museum, Islamabad
26. Lok virsa Museum, Islamabad

Chapter 03

Gandharan Gallery

The one utilized as a Gandharan Gallery, contains 187 figures, belonging to the most ancient human civilizations of Gandhara in the history of the Sub-Continent. Thus Mardan Museum carries the honor to preserve most of the relics of Gandhara Civilization and to present them for further research analysis.

Used abbreviations for:

Acc. Accession- **D.** Donated-**Sur.** C. surface collection- **Cm.** centimeter- **Dia.** diameter

Gm. Gram- **H.** height- **L.** length- **T.** thickness- **W**

S No	ACC No	Date of Acc	Sources	Provenances	Weight	Dimensions	Description	Location	Remarks
1.	MM_0012	1991	Excavation	Safiabad, Mardan	1.1 kg,	height 8.89 cm, width 13.97 cm	The panel representing Buddha, seated on ground in Dhayana Mudra, flanked by two Bodhisattvas in Angli Mudra, one on each side,	Display	Preserved
2.	MM_0018	1991	Excavation	Safiabad, Mardan	1.6kg,	height 10.16cm, width 13.97cm	Buddha, seated on throne in Dhayana Mudra, flanked by a worshipper in Angli Mudra on the left.	Display	Preserved
3.	MM_0043	1991	Seized by Takht-i-Bahi Police	Takht-i-Bahi,	7.5kg	height 12.70cm, width 45.75cm	Description: The panel representing Buddha seated on a throne in Dhayana Mudra flanked by Worshippers two on either side and separated by a Corinthian pilaster from another scene, with ksyapa and group of ascetics.	Display	Preserved

4.	MM_0064	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	3.1kg	height 8.89cm, width 31.77cm	Description: Broken arched frieze depicting different figures separated from each other by Persipoliton pilasters	Display	Damaged
5.	MM_0099	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	Kg?	height 10cm, width 12cm	Description: A broken arch panel, showing defaced figure.	Display	Damaged
6.	MM_0100	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	Kg?	height 13.5cm, width 12cm	Description: Buddha, seated under a Bodhi tree, in Dhayana Mudra, flanked by a worshipper in Angli Mudra on the right side.	Display	Preserved
7.	MM_0179	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	Kg?	height 31cm, width 26cm	Description: A broken panel representing a scene from the life of Buddha.	Display	Damaged
8.	MM_0002	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	2kg	height 10.16cm, width 27.95cm	On the right side of the panel, Queen Maya, sleeping on a couch, with two attendants, one on each side and an elephant entering the right side, represents the Dream of Maha Maya and the left side, Queen Maya giving birth to Siddhartha and attended by her sister. The scenes are enclosed and separated from each other by means of Corinthian pilasters	Display	Preserved
9.	MM_0105	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	0.45kg	height 8.89cm, width 7.62cm	Defaced Buddha seated on a throne in Dhayana Mudra.	Display	Damaged
10.	MM_0004	1991	Siezed by Takht-i-Bahi police	Takht-i-Bahi,	5.3kg	height 15.25cm, width 29.22cm	A chakra, placed on a pedestal under a tree is being worshipped by a worshipper on either side.	Display	Preserved

11.	MM_0 0081	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	1.7kg	height 7.62cm, width 30.5cm	Panel, representing Buddha, seated under an arch in between Corinthian pilaster. To the right of Buddha, Alm bowl placed on a pedestal under an arch and on the left Stupa model under an arch.	Display	Preserved
12.	MM_0 0107	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	kg?	height 13cm, width 18cm	Buddha seated on a throne in Dhayana Mudra with a worshipper on the left in kneeling position.	Display	Preserved
13.	MM_0 0085	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	0.7kg	height 11.44cm, width 8.9cm	Broken Lion head	Display	Damaged
14.	MM_0 0084	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	0.8kg	height 15.02cm, width 5.9cm	Seated lion on an Asokan Capital.	Display	Preserved
15.	MM_0 0006	1991	Siezed by Takht-i-Bahi police	Takht-i- Bahi,	10.8kg	height 25.41cm, width 33.04cm	Buddha seated on throne in Abhaya Mudra, with Bodhisattva in Abhaya Mudra on the right side and royal personage on the left in Angli Mudra. (Fake)	Display	Preserved
16.	MM_0 0020	1991	Seized by Takht-i-Bahi police	Takht-i- Bahi,	7.2kg	height 30.5cm, width 26.68cm	Headless Buddha in meditation pose on lotus seat.	Display	Damaged
17.	MM_0 0105	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	0.45kg	height 8.89cm, width 7.62cm	Defaced Buddha seated on a throne in Dhayana Mudra.	Display	Damaged
18.	MM_0 0287/2 88?	1998	Seized by Katlang Police Station	Katlang, Mardan	0.5kg	height 17.79cm, width 7.62cm	Broken panel showing a female figure wearing pendant and holding branch of a tree.	Display	Damaged

19.	MM_0 0288	1998	Malkhana		Mardan,	0.175k g	height 17.79cm, width 7.63cm	Ardoksho or Demeters Greek goddess seated on a pedestal wearing necklace and earrings while holding a Cornucopia (fertility object).	Display	Preserved
20.	MM_0 0068	1991	Excavation		Safiabad , Mardan	3.7kg	height 6.35cm, width 45.75cm	Cornice moulding showing brackets and lozenge design.	Display	Preserved
21.	MM_0 0058	1991	Excavation		Safiabad , Mardan	3.2kg	height 7.62cm, width 59.73cm	Long panel with geometrical and floral designs. Architectural members showing stepped merlons	Display	Preserved
22.	MM_0 0061	1991	Excavation		Safiabad , Mardan	1kg	height 5.08cm, width 19.06cm	Architectural members showing fragments of railing.	Display	Damaged
23.	MM_0 0062	1991	Excavation		Safiabad , Mardan	1kg	height 5.08cm, width 19.06cm	Architectural members showing fragments of railing.	Display	Damaged
24.	MM_0 0067	1991	Excavation		Safiabad , Mardan	Kg?	height 16cm, width 9cm	Broken frieze showing stepped merlons and railing.	Display	Damaged
25.	MM_0 0066?	1991	Excavation		Safiabad , Mardan	1.2kg	height 8.90cm, width 16.53cm	Broken frieze showing stepped merlons and railing.	Display	Broken
26.	MM_0 0069	1991	Excavation		Safiabad , Mardan	3.2kg	height 6.35cm, width 25.41cm	Stepped shape architectural element showing geometrical and floral designs.	Display	Preserved
27.	MM_0 0073	1991	Excavation		Safiabad , Mardan	2.7kg	height 10.16cm, width 24.14cm	Frieze showing garland bearers.	Display	Preserved

28.	MM_0 0074	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	3kg	height 10.16cm, width 24.14cm	Frieze showing garland bearers.	Display	Preserved
29.	MM_0 0072	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	3.7kg	height 10.17cm, width 24.15cm	Frieze showing garland bearers.	Display	Preserved
30.	MM_0 0295?	1998	Seized by Katlang Police station,	Katlang, Mardan	2.5kg	height 15.25cm, width 30.5cm	Stone triangle, showing Ichthyocentaur.	Display	Preserved
31.	MM_0 0294?	1998	Seized by Katlang Police	Katlang, Mardan	Kg?	triangle 19x22x28cm	In triangle, Ichthyocentaur.	Display	Preserved
32.	MM_0 0013	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	1.9kg	height 21.60cm, width 16.52cm	Buddha and worshipper, The lower portion of the panel representing Bodhisattva, seated on throne in Dhayana Mudra, flanked by two worshippers in Angli Mudra, one on each side, the whole scene enclosed with in rectangular borders, The middle part, represents Buddha seated on ground, in the middle of sunflowers. The top, though defaced, depicts standing Buddha on a stool.	Display	Preserved
33.	MM_0 0040	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	1.6kg	height 10.16cm, width 24.14cm	Buddha and worshipper, The panel representing Buddha, seated on a throne in Dhayana Mudra, flanked by two worshippers on either side in Angli Mudra. The scene is enclosed by a two beautiful Corinthian Pilasters.	Display	Preserved
34.	MM_0 0045	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	6.1kg	height 19.06cm, width 27.96cm	Offering Scene, The panel representing offering Scene, Buddha Standing in Abbhaya Mudra flanked by Bodhisattva Vajrapani and a child presenting a handful of dust.	Display	Preserved

35.	MM_0 0040	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	1.6kg	height 10.16cm, width 24.14cm	Buddha and worshipper, The panel representing Buddha, seated on a throne in Dhayana Mudra, flanked by two worshippers on either side in Angli Mudra. The scene is enclosed by a two beautiful Corinthian Pilasters.	Display	Preserved
36.	MM_0 0404	1999	Donated by Mr. H.J.Czech, coordinator of I R D Mardan	Mardan	2.6kg	height 11.44cm, width 26.69cm	Buddha and Worshippers, The panel representing Buddha seated on a throne under a Bodhi tree in Dhayana Mudra flanked by Worshippers, The same scene depicted on the right side as well, only separated by a Corinthian	Display	Preserved
37.	MM_0 0044	1991	Seized by Takht-i-Bahi Police	Takht-i-Bahi	7.5kg	height 13.98cm, width 44.48cm	Buddha and Worshippers, The panel representing two scenes of Buddha life story, on the right side Buddha seated on a throne under a Bodhi tree in Abhaya Mudra flanked by five worshippers in Angli Mudra. While on the left side Buddha seated in Dhayana mudra, flanked by two Worshippers on either side in Angli Mudra	Display	Preserved
38.	MM_0 0002	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan	2kg	height 10.16cm, width 27.95cm	Queen Maya Dream and Birth, On the right side of the panel, Queen Maya, sleeping on a couch, with two attendants, one on each side and an elephant entering the right side, representing the Dream of Maha Maya and the left side, Queen Maya giving birth to Siddhartha and attended by her sister. The scenes are enclosed and separated from each other by means of Corinthian pilasters.	Display	Preserved
39.	MM_0 0001	1991	?	Takht-i-Bahi,	3.5kg	height 10.16cm, 34.31cm	Queen Maya Dream, Queen Maya, sleeping on the bed, with two attendants, one on each side and an elephant entering the right side of Queen Maya, representing the Dream of Maya.	Display	Preserved

40.	MM_0 0038	1991	Siezed by Takht-i-Bahi Police,	Takht-i- Bahi	2.1kg	height 10.16cm, 24.14cm	Birth and Bath Scene, The panel depicts two scenes from the life of Buddha, the Birth of Siddhartha and the Bath. On the right side, Queen Maya, standing and holding the branches of Sala tree, giving birth to Siddhartha. The left side represents the Bath given to Siddhartha immediately after his birth by Indra and Brahma.	Display	Preserved
41.	MM_0 0017	1991	Seized by Takht-i-Bahi Police Station	Takht-i- Bahi	Kg?	height 127.08cm, 45.75cm	Bodhisattva Maithriya, Bejeweled standing Bodhisattva Maitheriya holding water flask in his left hand while the drapery covered his left shoulder however the right shoulder is uncovered. (Fake)	Display	Preserved
42.	MM_0 0294 (00295)?	1998	Seized by Katlang Police	Katlang, Mardan,	Kg?	triangle 19x23x30cm	In triangle, Ichthyocentaur.	Display	Preserved
43.	MM_0 0295 (00296)	1998	Seized by Katlang Police station, Mardan.	Katlang, Mardan,	2.5kg	height 15.25cm, 30.5cm	Stone triangle, showing Ichthyocentaur.	Display	Preserved
44.	MM_0 0076 (00075)?	1991	Excavation	Safiabad , Mardan,	13.3kg	height 11.43cm, 40.66cm	Garland Bearers, Frieze showing garland bearers.	Display	Preserved
45.	MM_0 0284 (00285)?	1998	Seized by Katlang Police Station, Mardan	Katlang, Mardan	1.2kg	height 12.70cm, 10.16cm	Buddha and monks, Buddha, seated on throne in Dheyana Mudra, flanked by a monk on either side.	Display	Preserved
46.	MM_0 0284 (00283)?	1998	Donated by FazalMahboob	Mardan	4.3kg	height 15.25cm, 30.5cm	Queen Maya Dream, Queen Maya, sleeping on the bed, with two attendants, one on each side and an elephant entering the right side, representing the Dream of Maha Maya.	Display	Preserved

47.	MM_0 0119?	1991	Siezed by Takht-I-Bahi Police	Takht-i- Bahi	Kg?	height 157.58cm, 53.38cm	Maithriya, Bejeweled standing figure of Bodhisattva Maitheriya while hands broken. (fake)	Display	Broken
48.	PM_0 1266	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	8.6kg	height 53.37cm, 22.87cm	Stone frieze with boarder of wreath design close to it seated Buddha's in Dhayana mudra; frieze has three tiers, two of them having two worshippers and one having one, on other side two nude figures.	Display	preserved
49.	PM_0 0957	1902- 03.	Excavation of Archaeological Department	PalatuD heri, Charsad da.	22.9kg	height 36.85cm, 48.29cm	Stone four pieces in wooden frame Vajrapani and monk preserved.	Display	Preserved
50.	PM_0 1320	?	?	?	3.5kg	height 19.06cm, 29.23cm	Siddhartha is being given bath by god Indra and Brahma, with cold and hot waters.	Display	Preserved
51.	PM_0 1931	?	?	?	0.900k g	height 10.17cm, 7.62cm	Water flask	Display	Preserved
52.	PM_0 1265	1942	Donated by Guides Mess Mardan	Mardan	29.1kg	height 47.02cm, 34.31cm	Stone part of a frieze having four figures in front standing in different poses and four heads in the background.	Display	Preserved
53.	PM_0 0934	1942	Donated by Guide Mess, Mardan	Mardan	4.9kg	height 11.44cm, 43.21cm	Stone fragment of a frieze with two scenes separated by Corinthian pilaster, right and left both scenes have seated Buddha one in Meditation and other in Reassurance poses with attendants, representing the presenting of bowl to Buddha.	Display	Broken
54.	PM_0 1053	1949	Purchased	?	18.1kg	height 43.21cm, 22.87cm	Bust of Bodhisattva, Stone Bodhisattva with portion of arm and halo.	Display	Preserved
55.	PM_0 0671	1908- 09	Excavation by archaeological Survey of India.	Takht-i- Bahi	5kg	height 20.33cm, 17.79cm	Panchika and Hariti, Hariti, goddess of fertility, and Panchika, god of wealth, seated on a throne. Hiriti holding a child in her lap, while Panchika holds a staff in his left hand. Hariti's right foot is on the ground while the left leg is on a small pedestal.	Display	Preserved

56.	PM_0 1074	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	21kg	height 45.75cm, 33.04cm	Buddha head with portion of bust.	Display	Preserved
57.	PM_0 1190	1908- 09	Excavation of Archaeological Department	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	6.6kg	height 20.33cm, 25.42cm	Stone fragment of frieze with Bodhisattva seated on high stool, raising his hand up, one figure in back ground under arch, other seated on stool, on right side of the scene is deep carving seated Buddha's bowl on right a standing figure holding sword on top line face decoration in row.	Display	Broken
58.	PM_0 1346	?	?	?	4.6kg	height 17.79cm, 22.87cm	Stone fragment of a frieze with two seated Buddha's and a worshipper. One Buddha in Dhayana poses the other in Dharma chakra/ Anjali mudra pose.	Display	Broken
59.	PM_0 0283	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	3.6kg,	height 22.87cm, 17.79cm	Stone fragment of frieze with two figures male and female, female standing cross legged.	Display	Broken
60.	PM_0 1601	?	?	?	15.3kg	height 58.46cm, 20.33cm	Stone horizontal frieze with five tiers, all having standing Buddha and others figures accompany him, on one side boarder seated Buddha and Bodhisattva in niches on other side nude figure in different poses, deep carving.	Display	Preserved
61.	PM_0 0389	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle,	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	12.5kg	height 29.23cm, 19.06cm	Stone noble head with moustache and portion of neck, head at top in knot.	Display	Preserved
62.	PM_0 1275	1939	Received from M.Gulzar,	Charsad da	3.4kg	height 15.25cm, 19.06cm	Mara's Attack, Stone frieze with seated Buddha and a man in pose of attack probably Mara attack scene	Display	Preserved

63.	PM_0 0011	1939	Purchased,	Shahbaz Garhi, Mardan	6.3kg	height 31.77cm, 17.79cm	Miracle of Sravasti, Buddha, seated on lotus throne, in Preaching pose under a portal arch, separated by Corinthian Pilasters on either side from Bodhisattva, seated on a lotus throne in Meditation pose, in the Miracle of Sravasti.	Display	Preserved
64.	PM_0 1089	1955	J.E.M. Dent, Esq. C.S.P	Dangerz aiDheri, Nowshe ra	28.8kg	height 40.67cm, 53.37cm	Stone frieze enclosed in percpolitan enclosed pillars having Bodhisattva under arch with one attendant on both side and two throwing flowers in the background at each corner of the arch.	Display	Preserved
65.	PM_0 0960	1903	Purchased by Director General of Archaeology in India	?	14.9kg	height 49.56cm, 30.5cm	Stone seated Bodhisattva with curly hair and moustache only head and portion breast preserved.	Display	Preserved
66.	PM_0 0133	?	Presented by Lady Doctor Miss Bremsen	?	16.6kg	height 35.58cm, 50.83cm	Miracle of Sravasti, Buddha, seated on lotus throne, in Dhayana Mudra under an Indian arch resting on Corinthian pilaster, watched by a devotee in AngliMudhra from a balcony on the left side and a worshipper can be seen on the left side of Buddha, though related to the much defaced Buddha, in the Miracle of Sravasti.	Display	Preserved
67.	PM_0 0084	1909/1 0	Excavation of Archaeological Department	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	25.9kg	height 49.56cm, 30.5cm	Bust of Buddha, Stone Buddha bust without halo sign of figures on chest.	Display	Preserved
68.	PM_0 0777	?	P.G.G.Pipon Esquire, I.C.S	?	4.4kg	height 15.25cm, 25.42cm	Seated Buddha, Stone fragment with persepolitan pillar and seated Buddha in Meditation pose under arch.	Display	Broken
69.	PM_0 919	?	Donated by Major C.B Rawlinson, C.I.E	?	6.1kg	height 11.44cm, 34.31cm	Stone circular fragment having four seated Buddha's in Dhayana mudra and Abhaya mudra poses, in the back ground Vajrapani's are visible holding Vajra's.	Display	Broken

70.	PM_0 1349	?	?	?	5.7kg	height 16.52cm, 39.40cm	Stone fragment of a circular frieze with seated Dhayani Buddha having three worshippers on either side base decorated with design.	Display	Broken
71.	PM_0 0925	?	Donated by P.G.G. Pipon, Esquire, I.C.S.	Kalighu nd, Mian Khan	5.1kg	height 11.44cm, 34.31cm	Stone fragment of circular frieze with three scenes separated by Corinthian pilaster, standing Buddha with two attendants each.	Display	Broken
72.	PM_0 1030	1949	Purchased,	?	21.7kg	height 45.75cm, 30.5cm	Bust of Buddha, Stone Bust of Buddha, One shoulder bear, some portion of Halo preserved.	Display	Broken
73.	PM_0 0397	1902- 03	Excavation of Archaeological Department	PlatuDh eri, Charsad da	5.2kg	height 25.42cm, 15.25cm	Stone frieze with two scenes bottom arch and three heads visible while the top scene with standing Buddha and a standing worshipper on either side.	Display	Preserved
74.	PM_0 0341	1911- 12.	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	SahriBa hlol,Mar dan	9.4kg	height 30.5cm, 30.5cm	Miracle of Sravasti, Buddha, seated on a lotus throne in Abhaya Mudra flanked by worshippers on either side, in the Miracle of Sravasti.	Display	Preserved
75.	PM_0 1494	?	?	?	15kg	height 21.6cm, 53.37cm	Stone fragment of pedestal with seated Bodhisattva in Abhaya pose decorated seat pillars with two lions on side.	Display	Broken
76.	PM_0 0068	1903	Purchased by Director General of Archaeology in India	?	6.1kg	height 25.41cm, 22.87cm	Stone fragment of arched frieze with two tiers, and seated Buddha in corner in Meditation pose, bottom tier depicting dance scene.	Display	Broken
77.	PM_0 1284 (1547?)	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	1.8kg	height 22.87cm, 13.98cm	Stone fragment of a frieze having seated Buddha on lotus at top and half standing figure at bottom, on side boarder a nude figure enclosed in bracket standing with folded hands.	Display	Broken

78.	PM_0 0003	1908- 09	Excavation. Archaeological Department	Takht-i- Bahi	10.6kg	height 40.67cm, 26.68cm	Frieze with two scenes and remnants of third, arranged one above another, Small Buddha in Meditation pose and Bodhisattva in Preaching pose, flanked by attendants on either side.	Display	Preserved
80.	PM_0 1673	?	?	?	1kg	height 8.90cm, 20.33cm	Stone fragment with seated Buddha in Abhaya mudra and a worshipper on either side also pillar visible, feet cut off and other scene defaced.	Display	Broken
81.	PM_0 1020	1942	Guides Mess Mardan,	?	18.3kg	height 61cm, 25.42cm	Standing Bodhisattva, feet and halo are missing.	Display	Damaged
82.	PM_0 1333	1916	Donated by Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E	?	1.8kg	height 12.71cm, 27.96cm	Bust of Figures, Stone fragment with two female figures in the balcony, to side sign of Acanthus pillar.	Display	Broken
83.	PM_0 0845	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	6.5kg	height 22.87cm, 34.31cm	Stone frieze with seated Buddha in Dheyana mudra and Bodhisattva's on either sides with one worshipper.	Display	Preserved
84.	PM_0 1289	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	24.5kg	height 62.27cm, 33.04cm	Bodhisattva Padmapani seated in Dhayana mudra holding flowers, on seat seated Bodhisattva or Buddha with two worshippers.	Display	Preserved
85.	PM_0 0387	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department	Takhti-i- Bahi, Mardan	5.4kg	height 22.87cm, 12.71cm	Lion, frontal portion of lion legs.	Display	Damaged
86.	PM_0 0197	1902- 03	Excavation of Archaeological Department	PlatuDh eri, Charsad da	5.3kg	height 27.96cm, 12.71cm	Corinthian pillar enclosed.	Display	Preserved
87.	PM_0 1319	?	?	?	1.1kg	height 15.25cm, 15.25cm	Stone fragment with seated Buddha Dhayana pose, with other figure and portion of another figure	Display	Broken

88.	PM_0 0869	1906- 07	Excavation of Archaeological Department	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	0.500k g	height 12.71cm, 8.89cm	Ascetic, Ascetic (old man) looking upwards, only face and chest preserved.	Display	Damaged
89.	PM_0 1914	?	?	?	1.1kg	height 11.44cm, 13.98cm	Bust of figure, Fragment of a frieze with old man.	Display	Broken
90.	PM_0 1147	1949	Deputy Commissioner Peshawar	?	3.2kg	height 16.52cm, 11.44cm	Musician, Fragment with standing nude figure holding musical instrument.	Display	Broken
91.	PM_0 1187	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	1.1kg	height 12.71cm, 15.25cm	Yakshi, Fragment of frieze with two worshippers and Yakshi stands in frame.	Display	Broken
92.	PM_0 0117	1902- 03	Excavation of the Archaeological Department	GhazDh eri, Charsad a	5kg	height 11.44cm, 10.17cm	Small bust of female figure.	Display	Damaged
93.	PM_0 1195	?	Donated by P.G.G. Pison, Esquire, I.C.S.	?	1.4kg	height 19.06cm, 13.98cm	Fragment, having standing figure with folded hands.	Display	Broken
94.	PM_0 1051	1907- 08	Excavation. Archaeology Department Frontier Circle.	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	5.5kg	height 33.04cm, 25.42cm	Buddha with half body,	Display	Broken
95.	PM_0 0038	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Survey of India Frontier Circle.	Takht-i- Bahi	10.8kg	height 30.5cm, 25.42cm	Bust of Bodhisattva,	Display	Broken
96.	PM_0 1343	?	?	?	4.6kg	height 33.04cm, 21.6cm	Seated Bodhisattva Maithriya.	Display	Preserved

97.	PM_0 0324	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	6kg	height 22.87cm, 12.71cm	Bodhisattva head with moustache having top headdress, nose and ears chipped off.	Display	Damaged
98.	PM_0 0684	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	Takht-i- bahi, Mardan	4.1kg	height 21.6cm, 11.44cm	Head of Bodhisattva with portion of neck.	Display	Broken
99.	PM_0 0420 (01261)	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi	3.1kg	height 21.60cm, 15.25cm	Bodhisattva mask with portion of neck.	Display	Broken
100.	PM_0 2348	?	?	?	1kg	height 17.79cm, 10.17cm	Bodhisattva in preaching pose half preserved, portion of halo cut off head with portion of halo injuries on face.	Display	Broken
101.	PM_0 1261	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	3.8kg,	height 19.06cm, 13.98cm	Bodhisattva head with moustaches, Urna indicated by slightly raised disc.	Display	Preserved
102.	PM_0 0961	1925	From the Bungalow of Major Tomkin, Late Inspector General of Police, NWFP	?	22.5kg	height 47.02cm, 39.4cm	Panchika, Heavily adorned Panchika, wearing four different types of necklaces, and an elaborate turbine.	Display	Preserved
103.	PM_0 0309	1908- 09	Excavation of Archaeological Department	Shahji- ki- Dheri, Peshawa r	5kg	height 17.79cm, 26.69cm	Standing figure, Fragment with figure holding flower, forehead and nose damaged.	Display	Damaged
104.	PM_0 0140	?	?	?	5.1kg	height 40.67cm, 13.98cm	Standing Buddha in side pose.	Display	Preserved

105.	PM_0 1072	1903	Purchased by Director General of Archaeology in India	?	10.9kg	height 47.02cm, 20.33cm	Standing Buddha	Display	Preserved
106.	PM_0 1114	?	Donated by P.G.G. Pison, Esquire, I.C.S.	?	25.4kg	height 5.08cm, 41.94cm	Seated Buddha, halo preserved.	Display	Preserved
107.	PM_1 094	1909- 10	Excavation of Archaeological Department	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	5kg	height 40.67cm, 17.79cm	Small standing Buddha with turning his face to side.	Display	Preserved
108.	PM_0 1076	1949	Purchased	?	8.5kg	height 30.5cm, 19.06cm	Buddha in Preaching pose, Lower body and one side of shoulder are missing.	Display	Broken
109.	PM_0 1260	1948	Purchased	Hoti, Mardan	8.5kg	height 38.12cm, 20.33cm	Seated Buddha in Dhayana mudra. Halo, right knee and pedestal broken, halo having line decoration.	Display	Broken
110.	PM_0 0974	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	0.800k g	height 16.52cm, 10.17cm	Standing figures, Small fragment with sign of male and female figures and a child.	Display	Broken
111.	PM_0 0650	?	?	?	1.125k g	height 16.52cm, 13.98cm	Seated figure, Fragment of a frieze with a lady attendant and sign of one foot resting on stool.	Display	Broken
112.	PM_0 0129	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeology Department Frontier Circle	?	1.3kg	height 15.25cm, 24.15cm	Ichthyocentaur, Stone triangle with half portion of male figure and the rest is animal or sea animal.	Display	Preserved

113.	PM_0 2338	1906- 07	Excavation of Archaeological Department	SahriBa hloh, Mardan	0.900k g	height 16.52cm, 10.17cm	Hariti, goddess of fertility, seated on a throne and holding cornucopia and halo is visible behind her head.	Display	Preserved
114.	PM_0 1103	1935	Donated by Wali Swat	Barikot, Swat.	6.4kg	height 12.71cm, 20.33cm	Seated Buddha, Fragment with acanthus leaves and in the middle seated Buddha.	Display	Broken
115.	PM_0 0189	?	Purchased	Charsad da	1kg	height 15.25cm, 11.44cm	Atlas with one wing.	Display	Broken
116.	PM_0 0973	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	1.3kg	height 19.06cm, 10.17cm	Nude Figure, Fragment with bearded man standing holding his drapery, linga visible, and child standing near his feet holding his right hand upwards, also one small figure in background.	Display	Broken
117.	PM_0 0968	1930	Purchased	Tehsil Charsad da	3kg	height 21.6cm, 22.87cm	Ichthyocentaur, Triangle with figure having human figure human bust and dragon shaped body with wings.	Display	Preserved
118.	PM_0 1910	1906- 07	Excavation of Archaeological Department	SahriBa hloh, Mardan	2.2kg	height 13.98cm, 26.69cm	Nude figure, Stone part of a frieze with nude figures and an acanthus in the center.	Display	Preserved
119.	PM_0 1144	1949	Deputy Commissioner Peshawar	?	0.850k g	height 7.62cm, 13.98cm	Bull, small fragment with bull and two standing figures holding shields.	Display	Broken
120.	PM_0 1779	?	?	?	2.3kg	height 20.33cm, 22.87cm	Carving, stone fragment with black leaf design probably natural design/signs.	Display	Broken

121.	PM_0 0180	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	1.7kg	height 22.87cm, 6.35cm	Nude figure	Display	Preserved
122.	PM_0 0958	1903	Purchased by Director General of Archaeology in India	?	7.3kg	height 20.33cm, 35.58cm	Garland Bearers, Frieze fragment with garland bearer's two cupids and two in background.	Display	Broken
123.	PM_0 0181	1913	Loan	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	1.3kg	height 20.33cm, 7.62cm	Nude figure, Hands from shoulder and feet from knee are missing.	Display	Broken
124.	PM_0 1731	?	?	?	3.6kg	height 11.44cm, 29.23cm	Garland Bearers, Fragment with two nude garland bearers and two figures in the back ground, the boarder having lotus leaves design.	Display	Broken
125.	PM_0 1668 (8991)	?	?	?	3.5kg	height 12.71cm, 35.58cm	Carving /Floral Design Fragment with acanthus leaves design in circles.	Display	Broken
126.	PM_0 1097	1909- 10	Excavation of Archaeological Department	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	2.5kg	height 16.52cm, 22.87cm	Male nude figures, holding a scroll and in another portion of the scroll a lion moving towards left.	Display	Preserved
127.	PM_0 1921	1950	Purchased	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	2kg	height 13.98cm, 21.60cm	Horoscope of the Child, The Siddhartha Horoscope is being told by Rishi Asita to Queen Maya at her palace.	Display	Preserved
128.	PM_0 0778	1939	Purchased	Zakhel, Distt Peshawa r	1.5kg	height 11.44cm, 22.87cm	Preparation of the Seat for First Sermon, Four monks are preparing the seat for the Buddha to deliver his first sermon at Deer Park, Sarnath.	Display	Preserved

129.	PM_0 0059	?	P.G.G. Pison, Esquire, I.C.S,	?	3.9kg	height 20.33cm, 24.15cm	Seated Buddhafries with seated Buddha in Dheyana pose two figures each on either side with folded hands.	Display	Preserved
130.	PM_0 1951	?	?	?	7.7kg	height 17.79cm, 44.48cm	Seated Bodhisattva, frieze with Bodhisattva or princely figure seated on high stool in hut also tree and old man can be seen.	Display	Preserved
131.	PM_0 1951	?	?	?	7.7kg	height 17.79cm, 44.48cm	Seated Bodhisattva, frieze with Bodhisattva or princely figure seated on high stool in hut also tree and old man can be seen.	Display	Preserved
132.	PM_0 0132	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeology Department Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	6.3kg	height 21.60cm, 41.94cm	Seated Bodhisattva, Stone fragment of a frieze with seated Bodhisattva in preaching pose under a decorated arch, cupids and sign of other figures visible.	Display	Broken
133.	PM_0 0966	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	21.3kg	height 57.19cm, 35.58cm	Buddha in IndraShala Cave, Buddha seated in Dhyana Mudra, inside the IndraShala Cave and is visited by many disciples and worshippers. In the upper and lower part of the scene, Buddha is standing in Abhaya Mudra and is accompanied by Royal personages and worshippers respectively.	Display	Preserved
134.	PM_0 0061	1909	J.G. Hennessy, Esquire	Rustam, Mardan	2.2kg	height 20.33cm, 19.06cm	Standing figures, Stone fragment arched with seven figures holding umbrellas and sign of shakes at the backs, broken and defaced.	Display	Broken

135.	PM_0 0427	1926	Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle, on loan from D.G.A.	Malakan d Agency	21.9kg	height 20.33cm, 58.46cm	Mara's Attack, Siddhartha, seated on a throne in Bhumisparsa Mudra, under the Bodhi tree, is being attacked by the demons of Mara from all directions with their weapons.	Display	Preserved
136.	PM_0 1254	?	?	?	18.5kg	height 20.6cm, 71.17cm	Standing Buddha, frieze enclosed by defaced pillars having three different scenes. In middle Bodhisattva, seated crossed leg with attendants and on both sides scene standing Buddha's with worshippers.	Display	Preserved
137.	PM_0 1643	?	?	?	5.8kg	height 20.33cm, 25.42cm	Mara's Attack, Siddhartha, standing in Abhaya Mudra, is being attacked by the demons of Mara with their weapons.	Display	Preserved
138.	PM_0 0983	1903	Purchased by Director General of Archaeology in India	?	5.2kg	height 8.89cm, 34.31cm	Standing figures, Stone circular frieze with six standing figures in different poses, and hut in the centre.	Display	Preserved
139.	PM_0 1268	1954	Purchased	Dangarza idheri, Nowshe ra,	5.5kg	height 19.06cm, 22.87cm	Worship of Stupa, A tall stupa, many staged, typical of Gandhara region, is being cleaned/beautified by devotees, two on either side and one in the back ground.	Display	Preserver

140.	PM_0 0417	1912	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	3.5kg	height 17.79cm, 30.5cm	Miracle of Ksyapa, A portion of the Ksyapa, miracle representing the Brahmin Ascetic Ksyapa, seated in his hut and flanked by an attendant and separated by a beautifully carved Corinthian pillar from another scene, in which female figures are shown standing in front of Buddha, though missing in the scene.	Display	Broken
141.	PM_0 0433	?	?	?	7kg	height 30.5cm, 25.42cm	Different scenes, Stone fragment of a frieze with three tiers, middle pipal leaf design, top dancing pose and bottom having Bodhisattva with three seated figures on either side, one standing with folded hand.	Display	Broken
142.	PM_0 0971	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	SahriBa hloh, Mardan	2.8kg	height 13.98cm, 26.69cm	Standing and seated figures, Stone fragment with three figures one seated other standing in between fire flames and side figure head and trees at the background.	Display	Broken
143.	PM_0 0130	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeology Department Frontier Circle	?	0.9kg	height 12.71cm, 17.79cm	Buddha and Kasyapa, Stone small frieze with Buddha and Kashyapa, Buddha holds snake in bowl.	Display	Preserved
144.	PM_0 0782	1907	F.G. HennegryEsquir	Rustam, Mardan	4.8kg	height 21.6cm, 22.87cm	Worship of Bodhi Tree, Two male figures in Angli Mudra, worshipping a tree, Bodhi tree, which is rising from a pedestal.	Display	Preserved
145.	PM_0 1348	?	?	?	4.8kg	height 10.17cm, 29.23cm	Seated Buddha, Stone fragment of a circular frieze with two scenes separated by Corinthian pillar. Both scene having seated Buddha's in Dheyana pose with worshippers on either side. One Buddha in Dheyana poses the other in Dharma chakra mudra pose.	Display	Broken

146.	PM_0 1422	?	?	?	40.1kg	height 55.92cm, 48.29cm	DipankaraJataka, Buddha, standing in Abhaya Mudra, with Sumiti kneeling before him.	Display	Preserved
147.	PM_0 1093	1926	Superintendent of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle, on loan from D.G.A,	Malakand Agency	3.7kg	height 24.15cm, 26.69cm	Stone fragment with three tiers middle one has Pipal leaf design top has seated Buddha in Dhiyana pose and bottom has Bodhisattva on horseback with other figures. (Great Departure, The Great Departure of Siddhartha from the Royal palace, riding on his horse, Kanthaka).	Display	Broken
148.	PM_0 1259	1926	Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, On loan from D.G.A	Malakand Agency	8.1 kg	7 x 10 inches in size (17.79 x 25.42 cm)	Great Departure, Prince Siddhartha, riding on his horse, Kantaka, and accompanied by Chandaka, are ready to depart from the palace, while Yashudra, Siddhartha's wife, is shown sleeping on a couch.	Display	Preserved
149.	PM_0 1267	1907-08	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	Takht-i-Bahi, Mardan	9.2kg	height 13.98cm, 48.29cm	First Sermon, Stone frieze with two scenes, one having seated Buddha with monks, and other having row of standing Buddha and Bodhisattva. The scene is separated by the Corinthian pillar.	Display	Preserved
150.	PM_0 0187	?	P.G.G.Pipon, Esquire, I.C.S	Ban Darra, Kharki	1.4kg	height 17.79cm, 16.52cm	Seated Buddha, Stone fragment with seated Buddha in Meditation pose on top under arch two worshippers in half arches and a bird facing to Buddha.	Display	Broken
151.	PM_0 1973	1926	Purchased from Daud Shah of Sultan Khel	Sultan Khel, Khyber Pass	0.400kg	height 12.71cm, 7.62cm	Buddha head, Stucco Buddha head with portion of neck.	Display	Broken
152.	PM_0 2254	1912	Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	SahriBahlol, Mardan	0.200kg	height 11.44cm, 7.62cm	Bodhisattva head	Display	Broken

153.	PM_0 2080	1912	Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	0.500k g	height 12.71cm, 10.17cm	Princely head without neck, having ear ring.	Display	Broken
154.	PM_0 2022	?	Donated by Lt. Col. W.A Garstin, Political Agent Khyber Agency	Sultan Khel, Khyber Pass	0.700k g	height 15.25cm, 7.62cm	Buddha head with neck.	Display	Broken
155.	PM_0 2027	1912	Excavation of Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	SahriBa hlo, Mardan	0.400k g	height 12.71cm, 11.44cm	Princely head turning to side with smiling face and having one ear ring (probably Bodhisattva).	Display	Preserved
156.	PM_0 2096 (A)	1908- 09	Excavation of Archaeological Department	Shah-Ji- Ki- Dheri, Peshawa r	0.500k g	height 10.17cm, 6.35cm	Princely head with neck.	Display	Broken
157.	PM_0 2023	?	Excavation of Archaeological Department	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	0.200k g	height 11.44cm, 6.35cm	Princely head turning to side (probably of Bodhisattva).	Display	Preserved
158.	PM_0 2092	1912	Archaeological Department Frontier Circle	SahriBa hlol, Mardan	0.400k g	height 7.62cm, 7.62cm	Princely head	Display	Broken
159.	PM_0 2031	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	3.2kg	height 21.60cm, 15.25cm	Buddha head with some portion of neck.	Display	Broken
160.	PM_0 0866	?	Donated by P.G.G. Pison, Esquire, I.C.S	Kalighu ndMian Khan	9.6kg	height 35.58cm, 20.33cm	Mara's Attack, A broken part of the Mara's attack on Siddhartha under the Buddha tree. The demons of Mara are attacking the Bodhisattva from all directions with their weapons.	Display	Broken

161.	PM_0 0044	1935	Donated by Wali Swat	Barikot, Swat	4.6kg	height 13.98cm, 30.5cm	Seated Bodhisattva, Small stone frieze with seated Bodhisattva in Abhaya pose and other figures.	Display	Preserved
162.	PM_0 0933	1907- 08	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	Takht-i- Bahi, Mardan	6.7kg	height 26.69cm, 36.85cm	Welcoming scene, Siddhartha riding on his horse, Kanthaka, returning back to the palace received by people of both sexes. In the lower portion of the scene, garland bearers are represented while on the borders, Buddha is reproduced many times in Dheyana Mudra, seated over a lotus flower.	Display	Preserved
163.	PM_0 2006 (02000)	1911- 12	Excavation of Archaeological Department, Frontier Circle	SahriBa hloh, Mardan	0.200k g	height 10.17cm, 5.08cm	Small Buddha head with wavy hair, half open eyes and elongated ears.	Display	Preserved
164.	PM_0 2297	1938	Purchased	Kuladhe r, Charsad da	0.100k g	height 3.81cm, 6.35cm	Decorated Pot, Stone small pot with three faces, leaves chipped off.	Display	Preserved



Fig 01



Fig 02



Fig 03

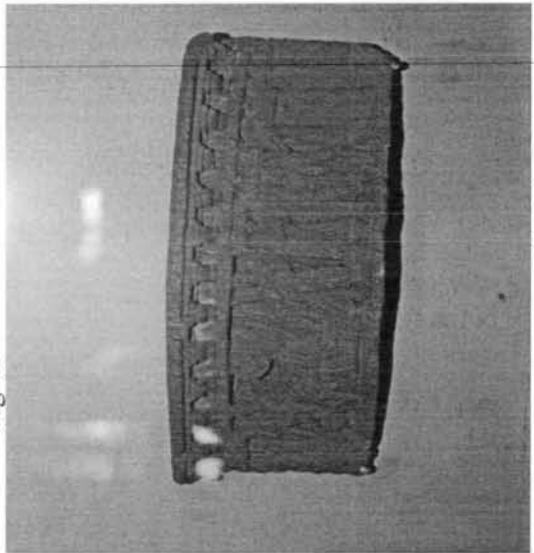


Fig 04

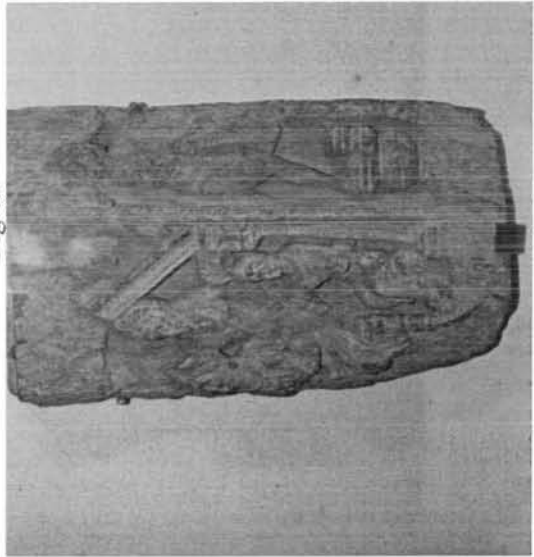


Fig 05



Fig 06



Fig 07

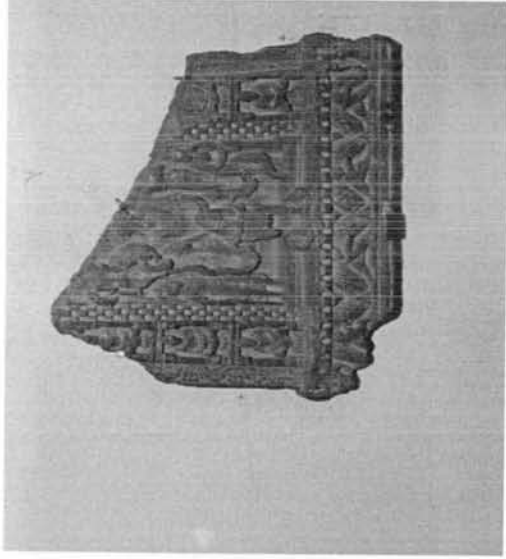


Fig 08

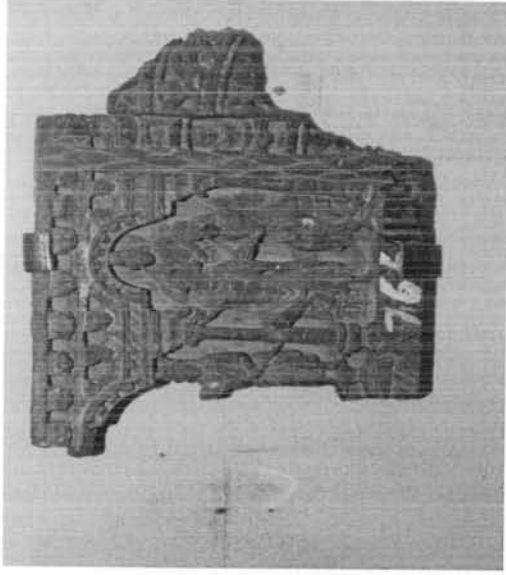


Fig 09

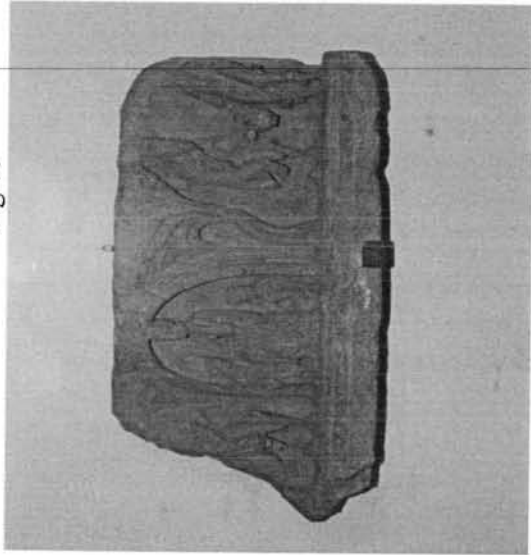


Fig 10

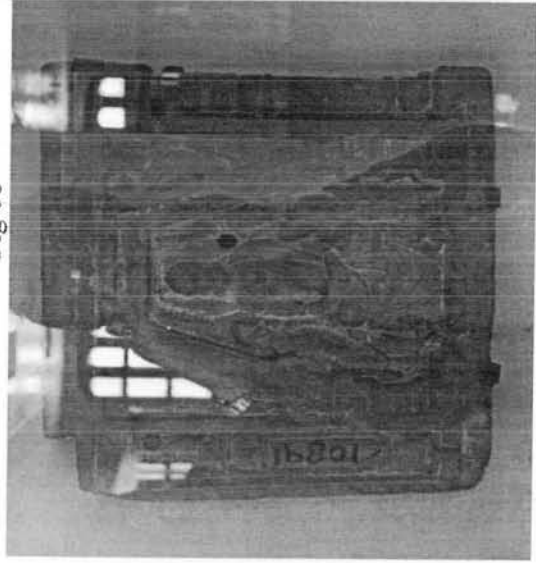


Fig 11

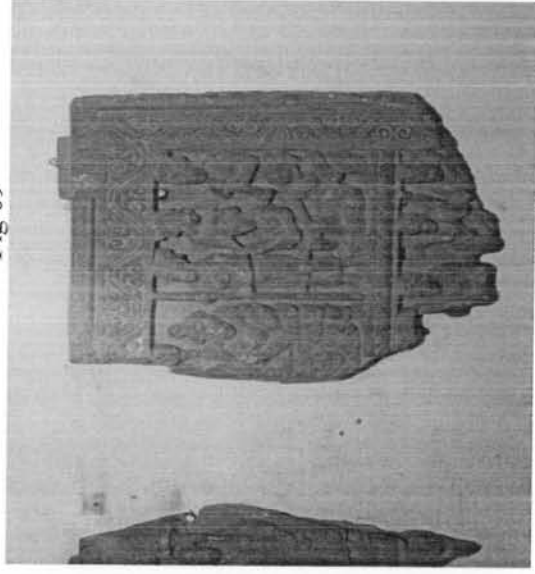


Fig 12

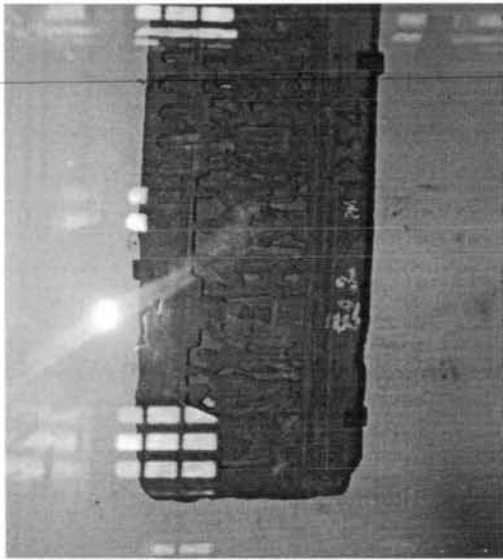


Fig 13



Fig 14



Fig 15

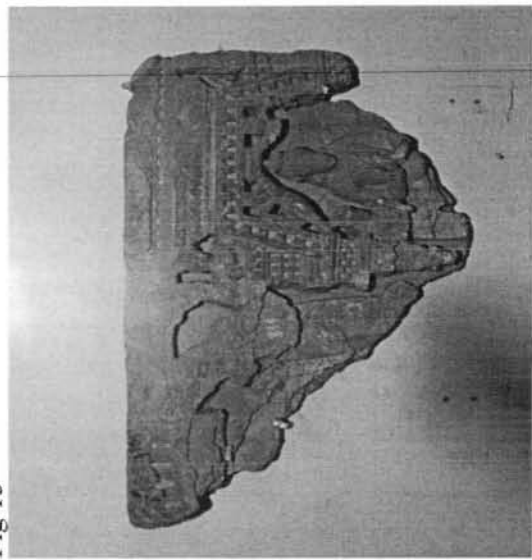


Fig 16



Fig 17



Fig 18



Fig 19

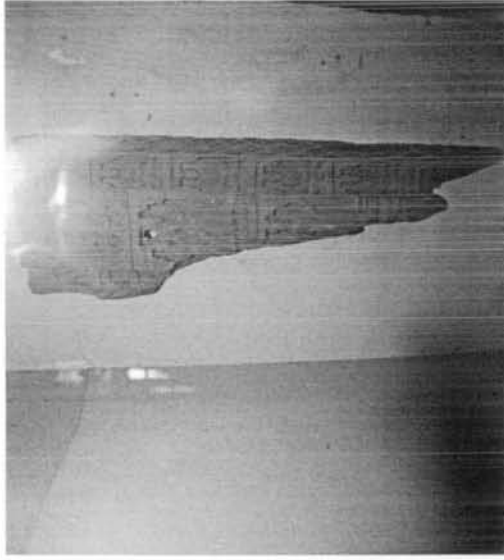


Fig 20

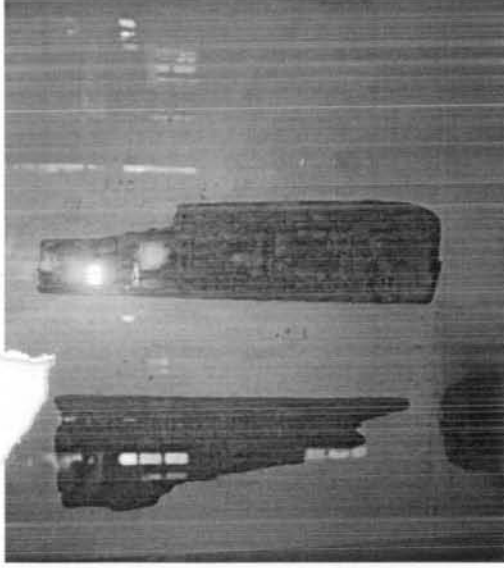


Fig 21

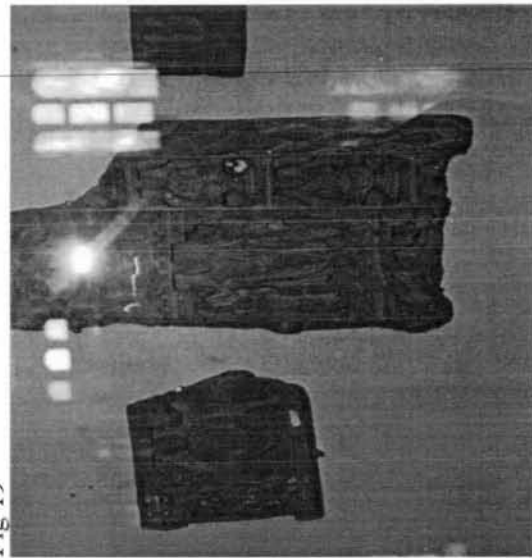


Fig 22

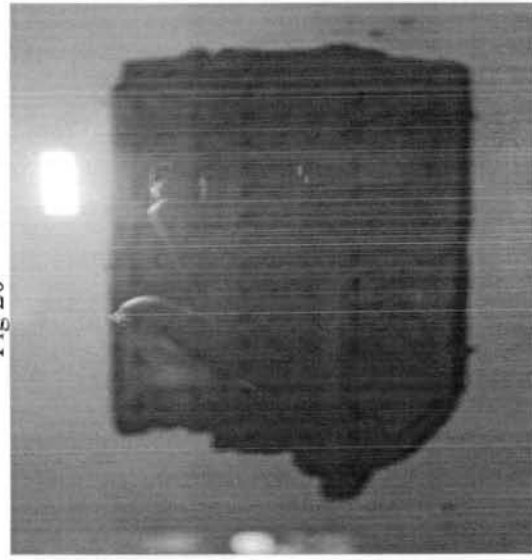


Fig 23



Fig 24



Fig 25

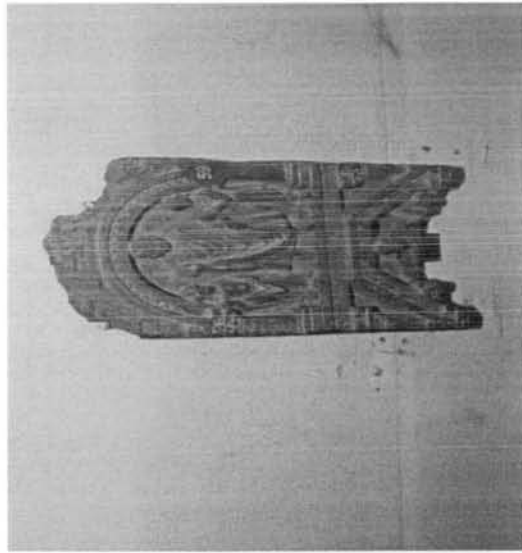


Fig 26



Fig 27



Fig 28

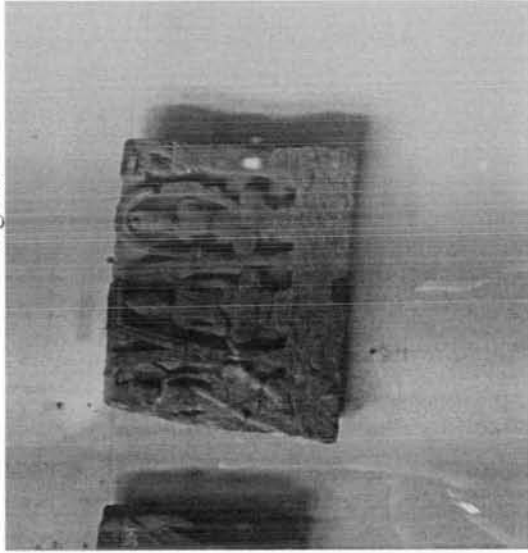


Fig 29

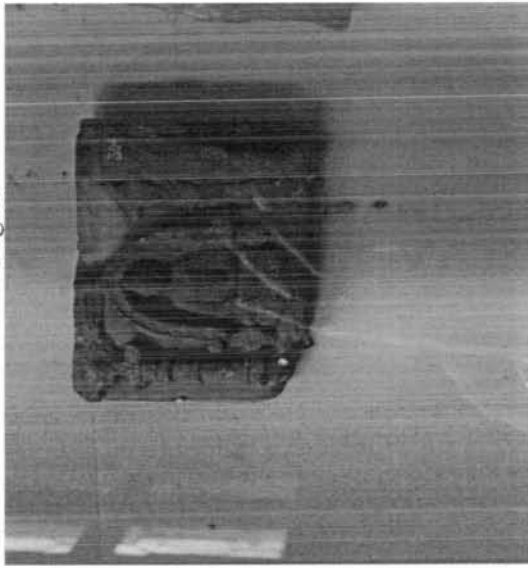


Fig 30

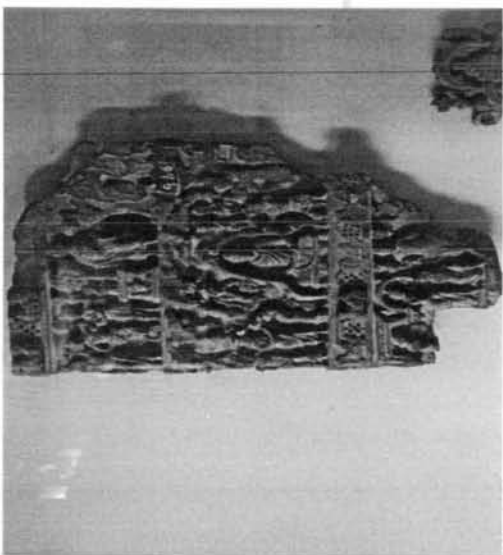


Fig 31



Fig 32

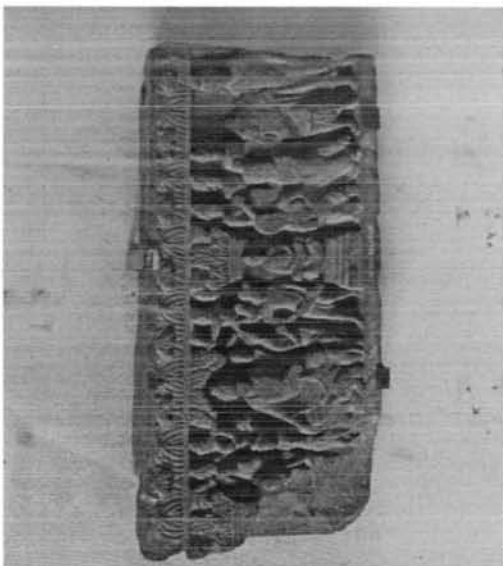


Fig 33

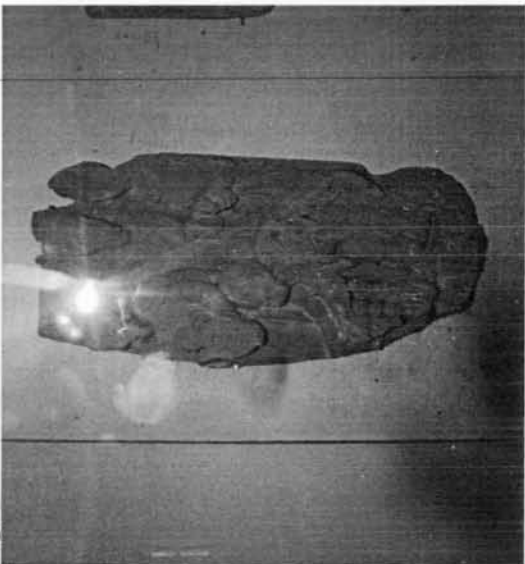


Fig 34

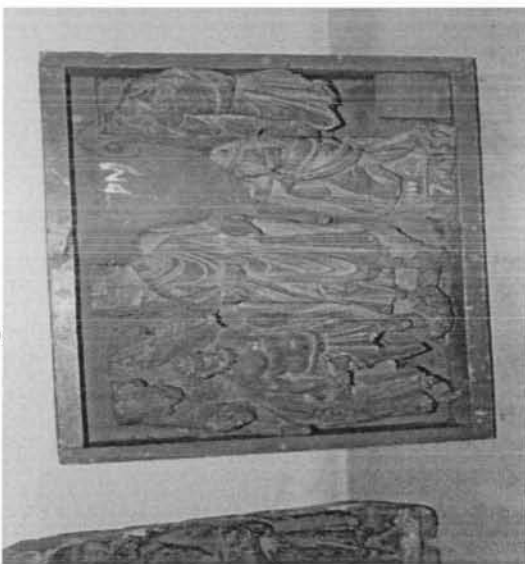


Fig 35

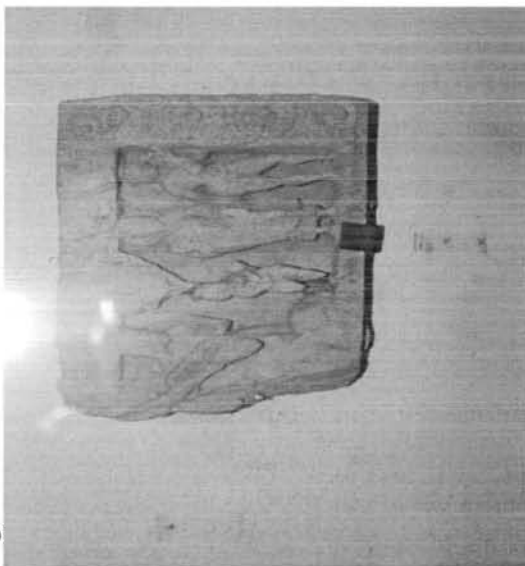


Fig 36



Fig 37

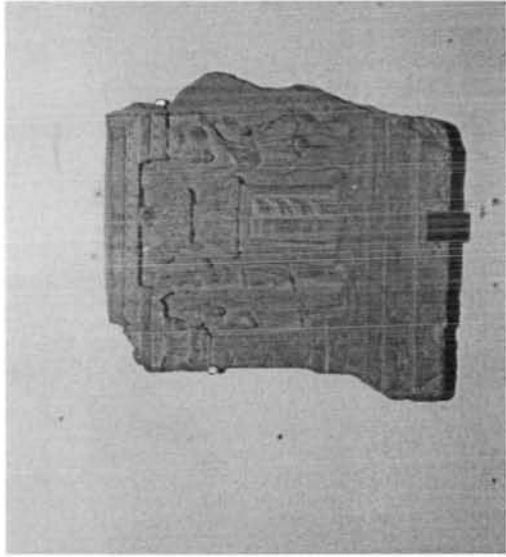


Fig 38



Fig 39



Fig 40



Fig 41



Fig 42



Fig 43



Fig 44

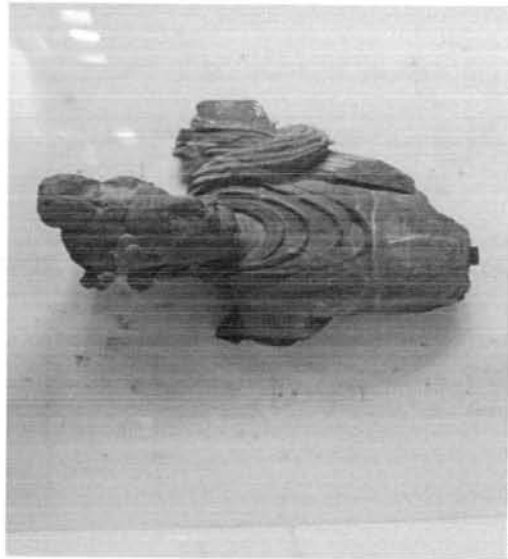


Fig 45

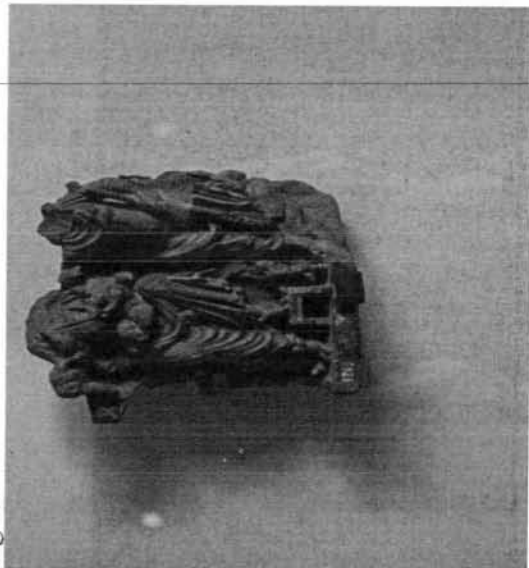


Fig 46

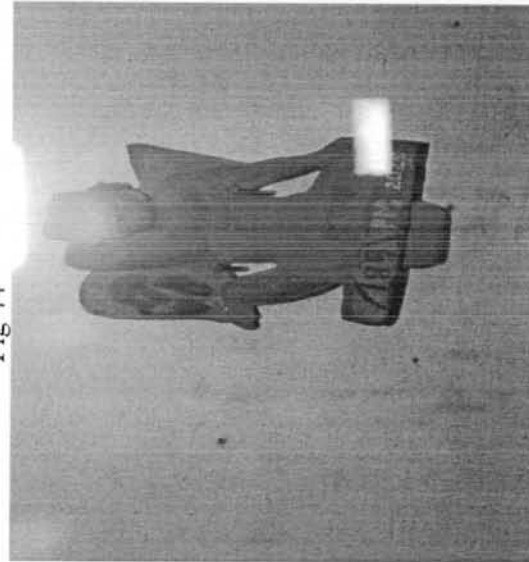


Fig 47



Fig 48



Fig 51

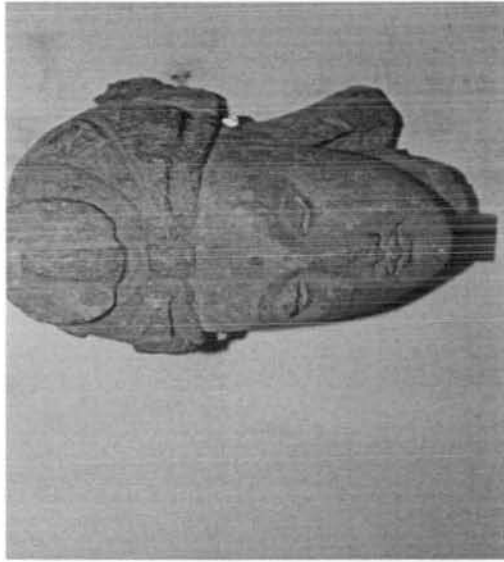


Fig 50

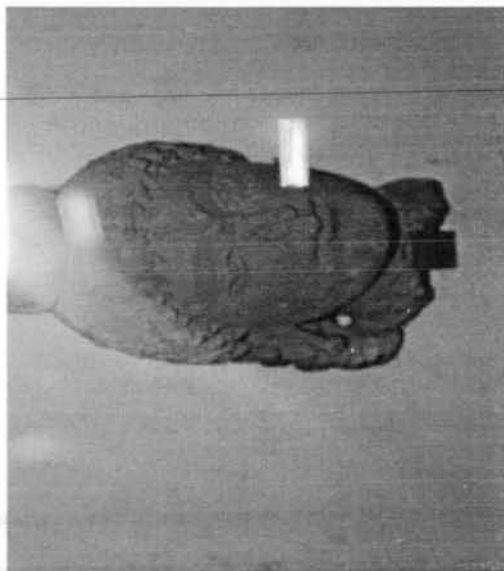


Fig 49

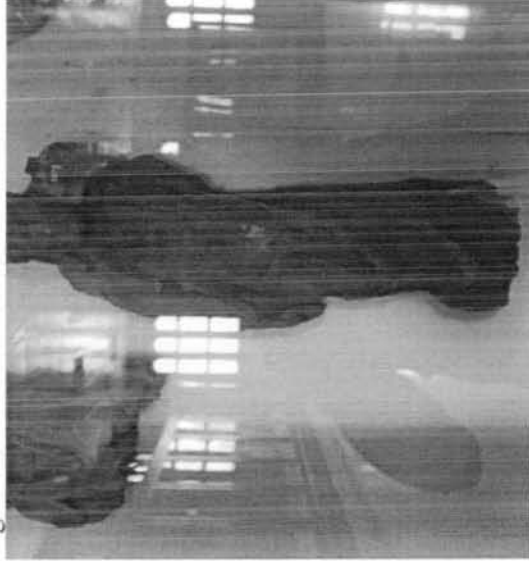


Fig 54



Fig 53



Fig 52



Fig 55



Fig 56



Fig 57



Fig 58



Fig 59



Fig 60

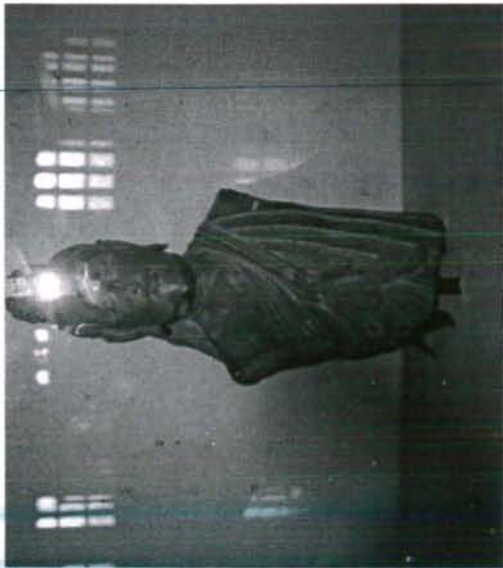


Fig 61

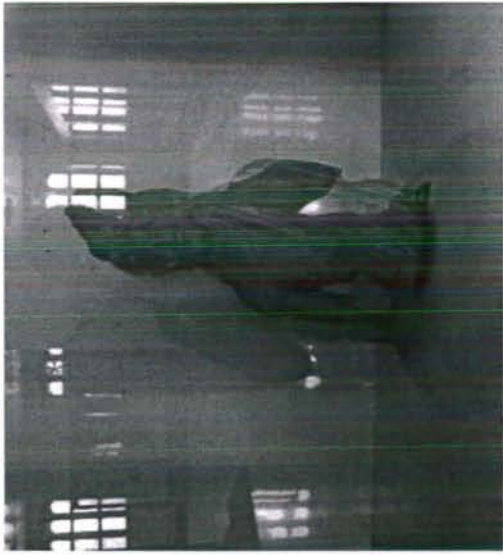


Fig 62



Fig 63

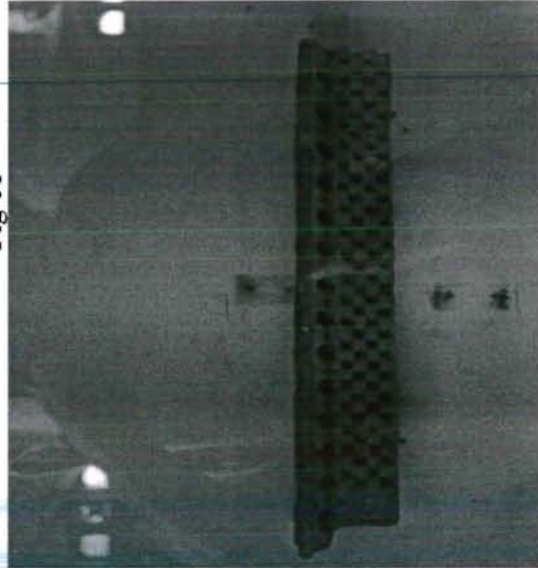


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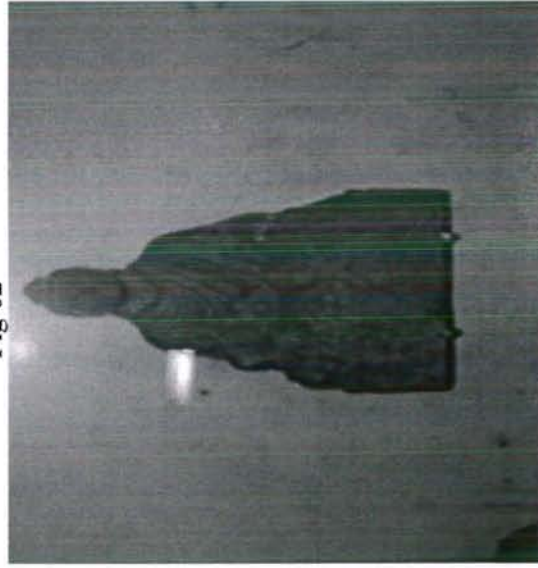


Fig 65



Fig 66



Fig 67



Fig 68



Fig 69



Fig 70



Fig 71



Fig 72



Fig 73



Fig 74

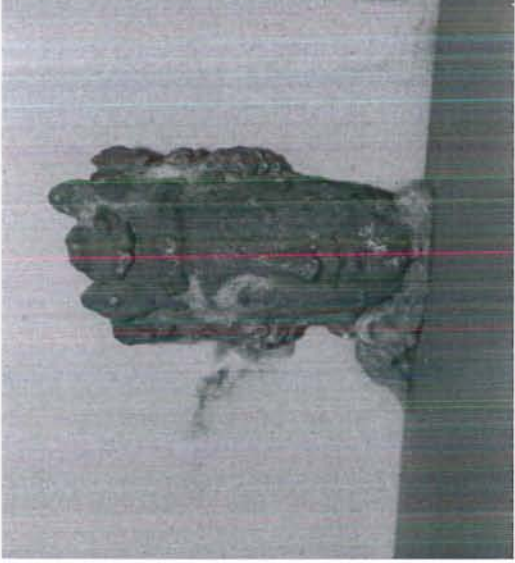


Fig 75

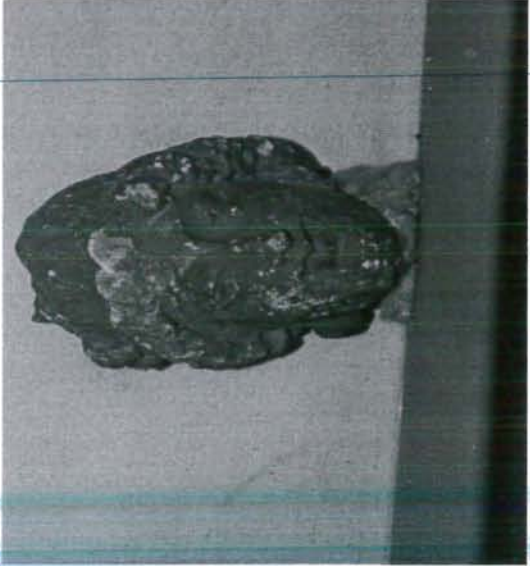


Fig 76



Fig 77

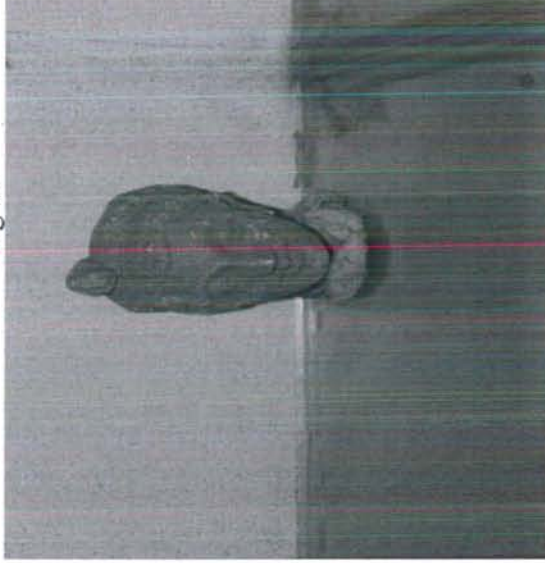




Fig 78

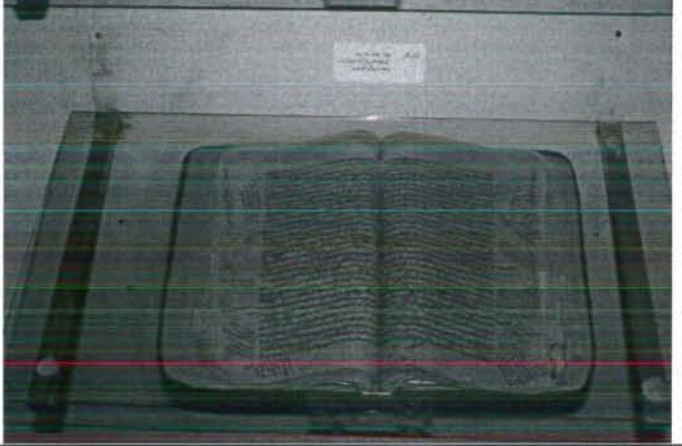

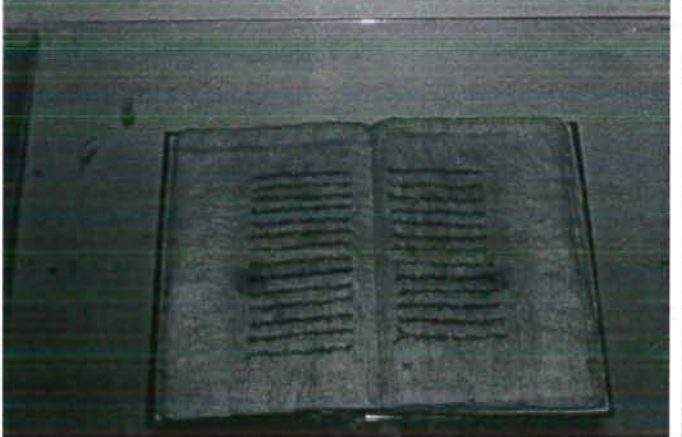
Chapter 04




ISLAMIC GALLERIES

Islamic Gallery, contain 85 compositions in which 18 laying in store while the rest of 67, are kept in showcase. Thus this section of the Museum is very rich in religious cults and preserves especially the relating to that of Islam.

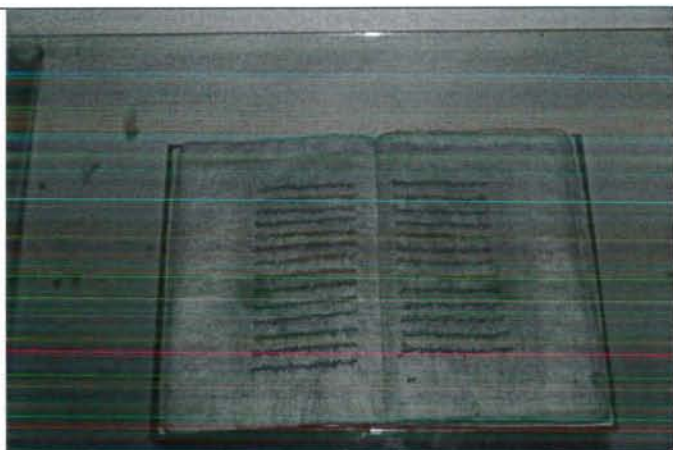
Display Objects (Manuscript) "Islamic Gallery"

<p>Acc No: MM:001 Holy Quran Activity is good and interesting medium size and region. Golden Pages urkuaat first two verses and political borders have been used. Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Sahib, India to Mumbai, published in 1324 AH.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:002 Holy Quran This third letter is excellent and the size is urskym Skin is ancient and crumbling It is at least three hundred years old.</p>	

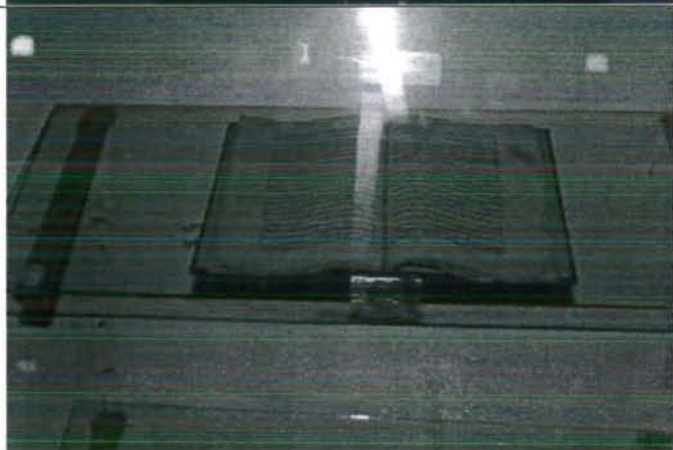
<p>Acc No: MM:003 Recipe of Quran Brasayz third letter is excellent and Mazari The copper are adorned with signs and border sunyaur. At least three hundred years old.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:004 Recipe of Quran Activity is good and interesting. Shapes and letters are written with the water of gold and Tanba. At least three hundred years old.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:005 Version Quran Letter Bihar, West Bengal and Bihar are in eastern India that composed of a vast area where lots of Wars and Crime occurred. Paper is five hundred years old.</p>	

<p>Acc No: MM:006 Holy Quran This third letter is excellent and the size proliferated quickly and gldar. Borders and elegant interior pages are written with red color. This is Six hundred years old.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:007 Version Holy Quran(Qalmi) This third letter is a good and interesting Have at least 300 years-</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:008 Version Holy Quran(Qalmi) Activity is good and interesting shapes and letters are good. The work of Gold and Jewelry is done on the first two pages. Writer is Ahmed bin Mohammad</p>	

Acc No: MM:009
Version Holy Quran(Qalmi)
Letters are written in Italics is
excellent.
300 years old



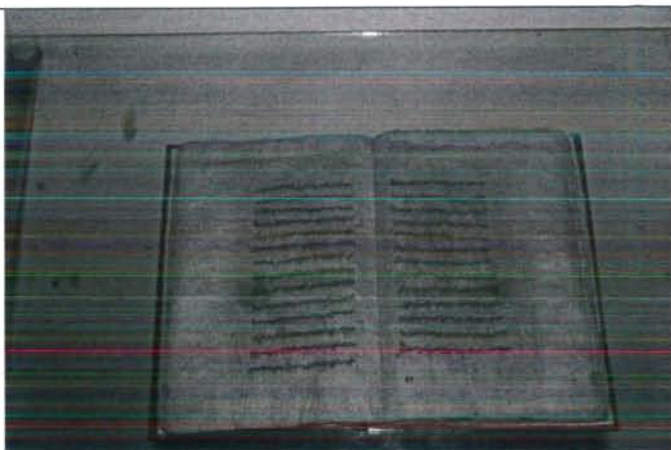
Acc No: MM:010
Version Holy Quran(Qalmi)
Jehby size. Many people who are
excellent scholars have corrected this
third letter.



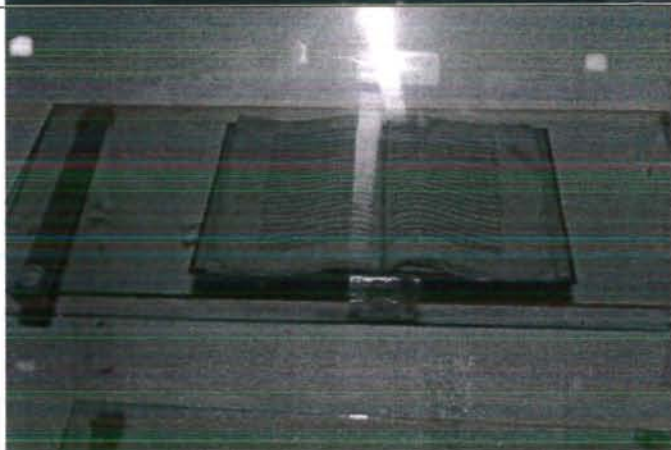
Acc No: MM:011
Recipe of Quran
Quran contains girded size
The first two pages have been written
with golden ink.
This letter writer is familiar with
Usman (RA).
It is published from Mumbai, India.



Acc No: MM:009
Version Holy Quran(Qalmi)
Letters are written in Italics is
excellent.
300 years old



Acc No: MM:010
Version Holy Quran(Qalmi)
Jehby size. Many people who are
excellent scholars have corrected this
third letter.



Acc No: MM:011
Recipe of Quran
Quran contains girded size
The first two pages have been written
with golden ink.
This letter writer is familiar with
Usman (RA).
It is published from Mumbai, India.



Acc No: MM:012

Recipe of Quran

This third letter is interesting and rich has middle size. Author is familiar with Usman (RA). The verses and chapters are written with the Golden ink.

Mr. Abdul Karim Sahib got published this in 1324 AH from Mumbai, India.



Acc No: MM:013

Recipe of Quran

Rukuaat and topics are girded in a suitable time and ink border has been used.

Copy of this letter resembles to letter of Uthman bin Affan.

Mr. Abdul Karim Sahib got published this in 1324 AH from Mumbai, India.



Acc No: MM:014

Recipe of Quran

This third letter is an excellent and exciting features auruqf must bow and border work and has no signs.

Abdul Karim Sahib this recipe printed from Mumbai, India.



Acc No: MM:015
Version Holy Quran(Qalmi)
This third letter is a good and
interesting
At least three hundred years old.





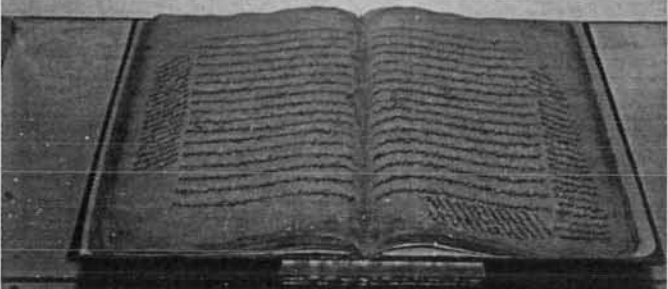






Acc No: MM:016
Recipe of Quran
Quran Hafiz Nazeer Ahmad, including
translation utfsyr armugna since the
beginningCommentary is a list of
topics and additional benefits
Mr. Maulvi Bashir-ud-Din Ahmad,
published in 1914, Delhi.

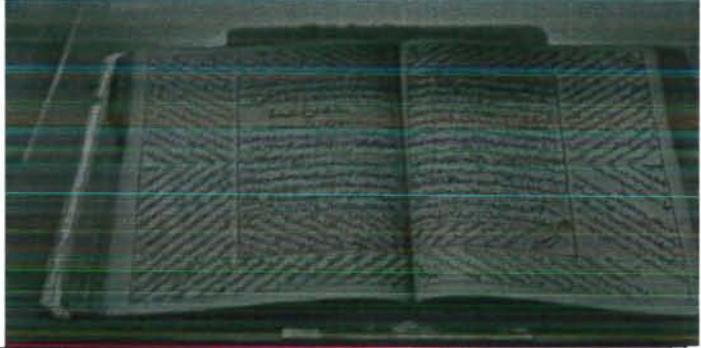





Acc No: MM:017
Holy Quran Hamail
The first two pages each tla. Work is
excellent and good.
Noureddin Sheikh Sultan bin
Mohammad Ali is interesting what is
known hruy
D. 1014 AH coincides with
prescription








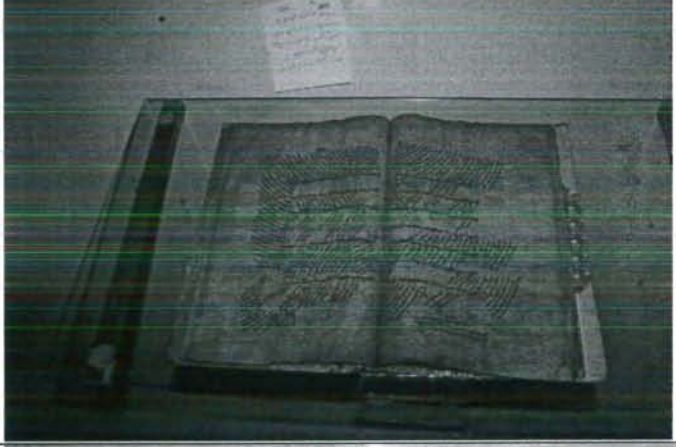

<p>Acc No: MM:018 Version Holy Quran(Qalmi) Excellent information from third letter in the paper that at least three hundred years old-</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:019 Recipe of Quran Quran Hama early dusfhat rukuaat mansions and punctuation have been used for golden border asma and copied the letter coincides with Jana b Abdul Karim published in 1324 in Mumbai-</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:020 Recipe of Quran Very convenient interpretation of the Quran in Persian and is useful.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:021 Recipe of Quran Very convenient interpretation of the Qur'an and in Persian.</p>	
<p>ConvenientHyny commentary article appears.</p>	


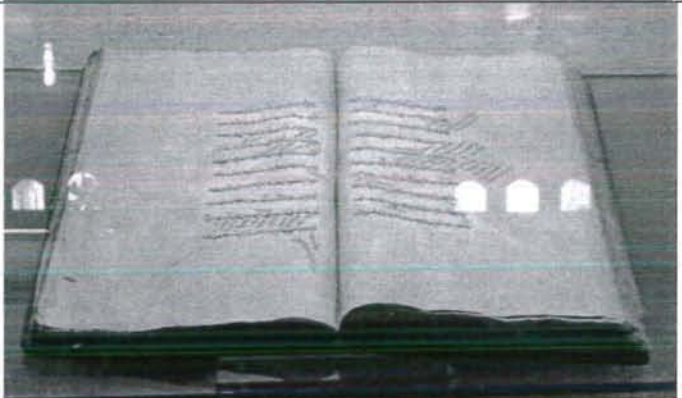

<p>Acc No: MM:022 Version Holy Quran(Qalmi) Quran third largest jehby letter size is excellent and interesting. The first two pages each gold and gems and also border is written with golden ink.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:023 Quran Including prescription and translation. It is in original binding.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:024 The man who died gbany is hdalh Srk to be missed is the server.</p> <p>Acc No: MM:026 Recipe Book kanzatul Daqaiq Obaid bin Ahmed bin Mahmud of juabualbsyr service's authorship alsfy Four Hanafi and the real situation.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:028 Recipe Book The article shows that knzaldqayq Mr. Barr made to make alanfy rate is worthy.</p>	

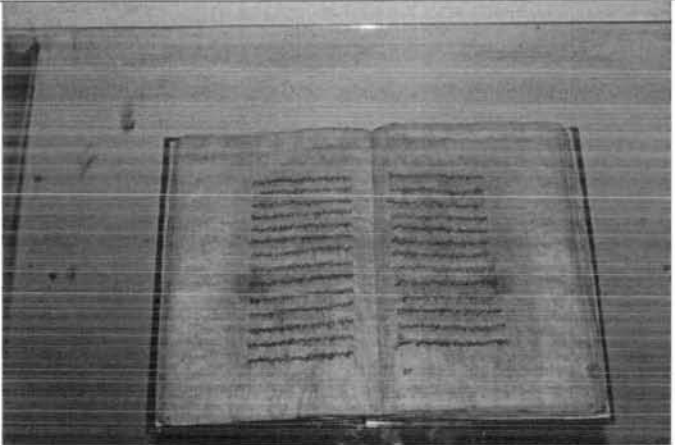
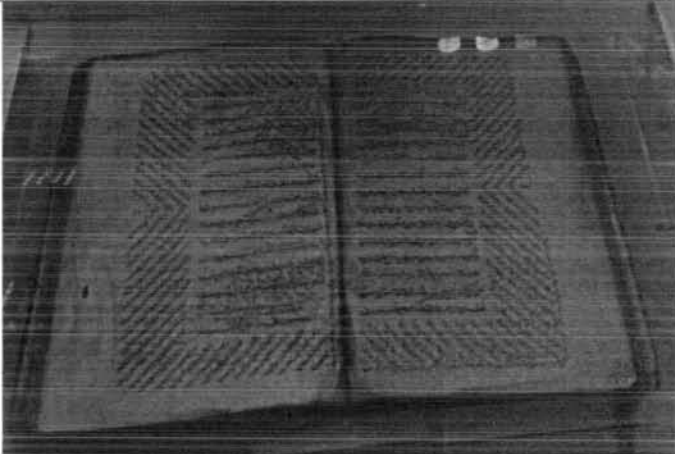

<p>Acc No: MM:029 Recipe of book Sharah-e-Ilyas Elias rate is the rate that Hopkins aldualq Shahid Ilyas are the author's name, because it brought the rate</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:030 This book is a book opportunitically rate alnka. Judge's grandson died in 0747 AH in the Islamic Law, the book out and teaching the curriculum</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:031 Nuskha Kitaabutaqreer Al-Hamasi Hossam Abu Mohammad Obaidullah selected book. Hassam surname aldny fur ganh city dweller who was nicknamed ahyks AH 644 items found faithful.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:035 Kanzul Daqaiq Jawabul Barkaat Ahmad bin Abdullah Al Mahmoud alsnfy 17 H and the book Yan is the leader in Islamic Law</p>	


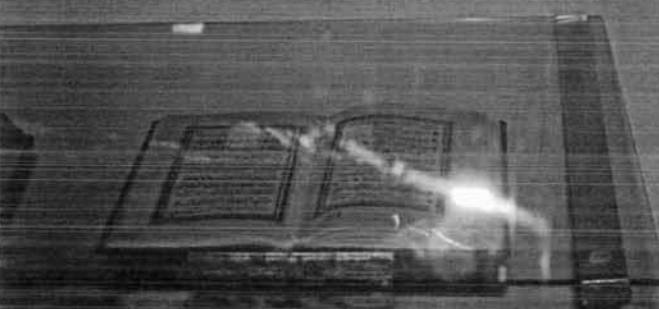





<p>Acc No: MM:036 Recipe book UL is a worthy book msthls name and AvailabilityHopkins aldqayq bin Ahmed bin Mahmud's authorship alfy And in the jurisprudence of the loan rate is</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:037 My recipe book Principles, Principles contains comprehensive klhat.</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:039 Recipe book Rates and Availability allfat opportunitically that the name Miftah Obaidullah authored rate ulmtufy 747 AH Poor King is a judge and scribe.</p>	

<p>Acc No: MM:040 Recipe book I know that that is happening Hopkins ald qayq Avva Liberty Spinner Abdullah bin Ahmad bin Mahmud alnfy authorship of the letter rate Italics clean excellent and interesting</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:041 Recipe book The combination of legal issues issues which must question btrz Answer simply outlines</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:042 Recipe book aluqabh nafy rates Obaidullah's authorship that D. 747 AH Fiqh and knowledge that represents the nmayan rates This third letter is a good and interesting</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:043 Recipe book Noorunoor Manar that the jurisprudence rates very famous book called alaslul 1130 AH spouse's authorship is found</p>	

<p>Acc No: MM:044 Recipe book However, it is evident that Adam knzaldqa that abualbrkat Ahmed bin Abdullah Al Mahmoud alsqy 710 authored rates</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:045 Recipe book Anmarul Zayaeya Mlahajy is known that Ibn atas The book tent meteor rates Abdul Rahman Jami 198 AH is authored</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:046 Recipe book The book is in Farsi and Availability Forum Biography of the Prophet Have been</p>	

<p>Acc No: MM:047 Recipe book Prophetic traditions famous book al-Tirmidhi classed in Alamo A disciple of my teacher wrote rate I have written this language</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:048 Recipe book Azaedu Zayaeya The author's name is known rate Haji Abdul Rahman Date Arabic grammar by Jami born 817 AH Discrimination takes place in</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:049 Recipe book Inayatulfaat The difficulty of interpreting words in Persian and Arabic Translation and ancient vocabulary</p>	

<p>Acc No: MM:050 Recipe book Aini</p> <p>Just e-rate, which is the name of God and Hopkins He is the author of al-Aini</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:051 Recipe book Dalail Khairat Letters and benefits of excellent and exciting Ottoman is the printer appeared in 1327 AH</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:054 Recipe book Dalail Khairat Which is a combination of scholarships and Urdu In the book of Genesis and no work has greatly tla</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:055 Recipe book Almighty God, in Pashto poetry book and Availability</p>	
<p>Some of the words mtuy mulanarum katrjmh Weaver were the prophets kauaqaat</p>	

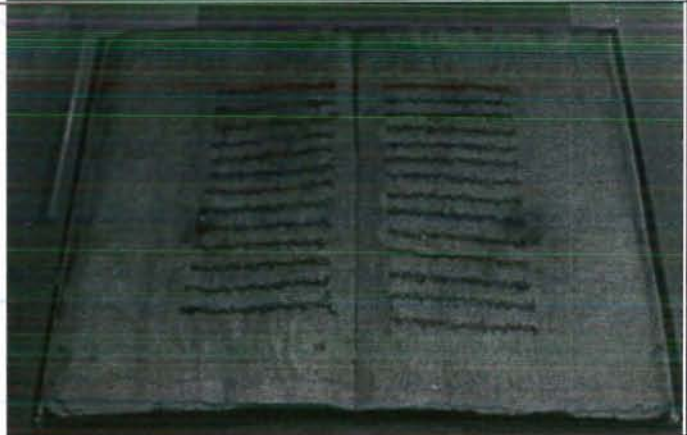
Acc No: MM:057
Recipe book
Jurisprudence of Muslim alsbut a
difficult book juasul
Book

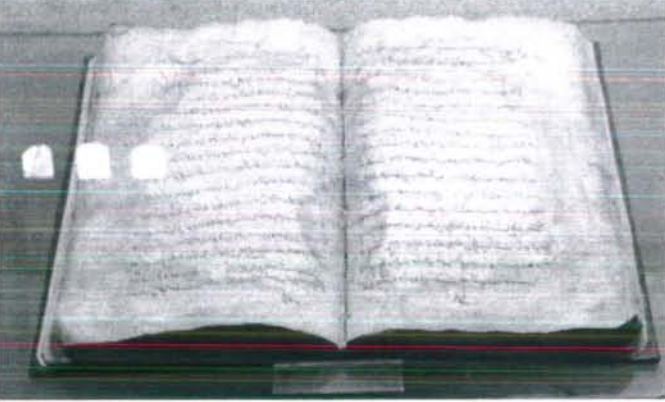


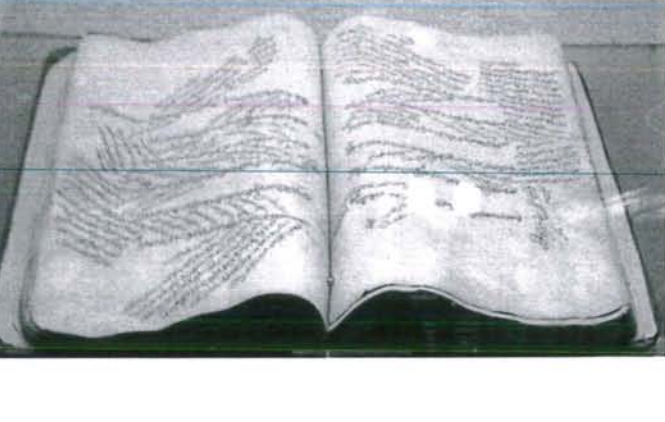







Acc No: MM:060
Recipe book Tafseerunase wa
tafseernun Madarik
Author abualbrkat Abdullah bin
Ahmad bin Mahmoud alnsfy
Nasaf, who was living in a village of
Central Asia
Died in 710 AH, the Holy Quran in
Arabic Short
Is very useful tfysr










Acc No: MM:061
Recipe book Sharaul Waqaya
Art Hanafi
Author Abdullah died 747 AH
Kerman juamyran
Was buried in the famous city.



<p>Acc No: MM:062 Recipe book Haza Gulistan Sheikh Saadi is the author's name Ban karshaz broadcast and advice in this book and literature pndh Is a collection of</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:063 Recipe book Part of Kinzatul Daqaiq</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:065 Recipe book Tafseer-e-Hussaini Farsi is the famous commentary Cream of Qur'anic commentary which was the author's name utrijmh easy kmaaldyn Kashaf Hussein bin Ali aluaaz alhray Lucknow, India in 1287 AH has been published</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:066 Recipe book Asool Al Shashi This book represents a significant Fiqh jurisprudence Nizamuddin alsasy of speech on the authorship of which is The curriculum includes</p>	

<p>Acc No: MM:067 Recipe book Hidayah Din Abul author name burhan 511 AH and 522 AH Imam Haramain birth Musharraf were</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:068 Recipe book Biography of the Prophet in Persian poetry Have been</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:069 Recipe book Noorunoor Manar book lasul rates The author is famous by the name of Ahmed mlajyun India traveled to Europe mynshra myth</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:070 Recipe book Waqaiqul Haqaiq Persian poetry and prose, verses and Hadith</p>	
<p>The interpretation of the large collection of advice pndh</p>	

<p>Acc No: MM:071 Recipe book Q & A-style book is in Farsi and Availability The legal issues have been published I remember preaching and poetry in Persian and outlines</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:072 Recipe book Hasiya Sharaul Waqaya The author named Mohammad bin Abdullah Maher Hanafi Art</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:078 Recipe book It seems that the article Hassam Hassam Uddin D. 544 AH alapkty mother's authorship of the principle lshg As is</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:079 Recipe book This book has been written on the issue, and Jesus is alive in heaven, neither the judgment will come down from heaven to the earth. The law enforcement and the people will obey Mohammad And will kill the Antichrist</p>	

<p>Acc No: MM:081 Recipe book Shareat-e-Ahkaam And the commandments must book in Pashto The law on gambling issues in the name of Babaji Nangarhar har druyzh Afghanistan is a living book</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:082 Recipe book Muslas Atqabiq This book is from Hopkins alqayq rate of abrayym Mohammad Qadri's authorship</p>	
<p>Acc No: MM:083 Recipe book Sharaul Waqaya Aluqayh relevant rates prayer book and the author's name Is Abdullah Rates and Availability uqayh alruayh book and is distinguished in the Hanafi</p>	

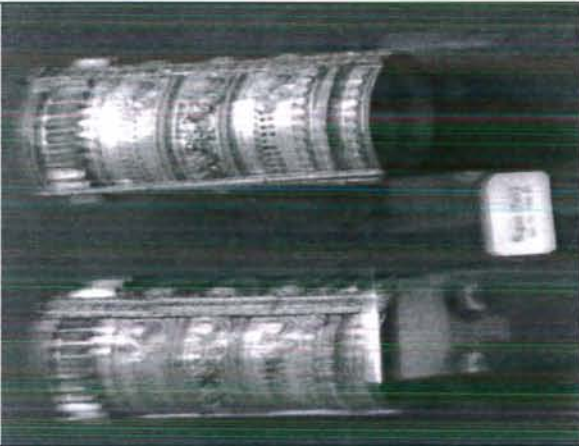

Chapter 05


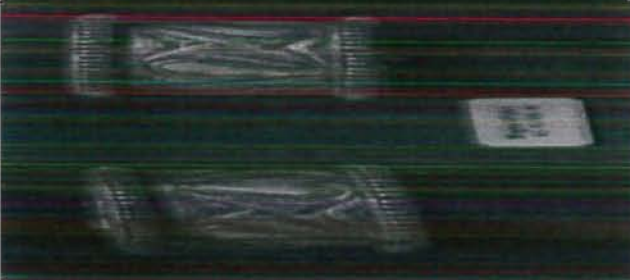



Ethnological Gallery



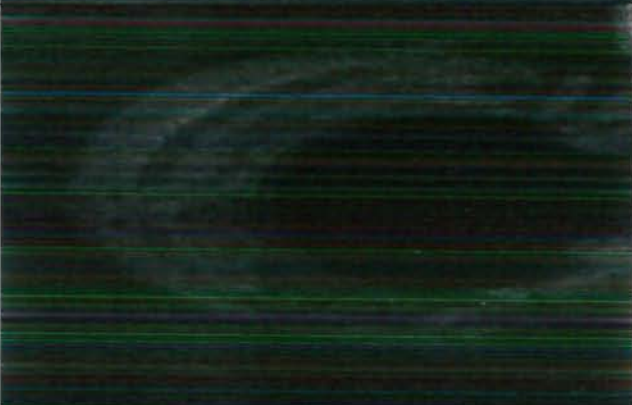

Ethnological Gallery contains 135 materials. There are number of Stucco Sculptures, Objects, terracotta Objects, Iron Objects etc. which are housed in the Mardan gallery. Coins revealed from numerous obscure spots including rusted, coins, totally damaged and broken ones



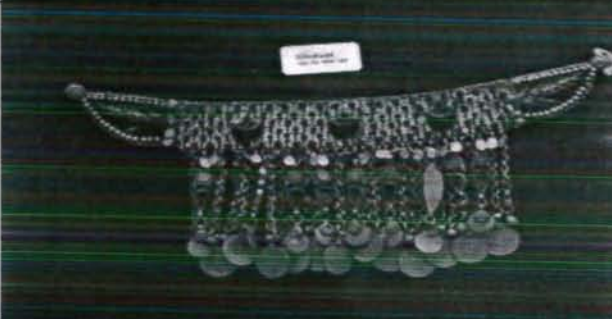


Catalogue Mardan Museum Mardan

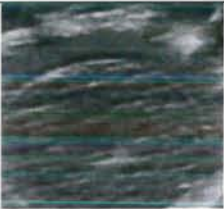
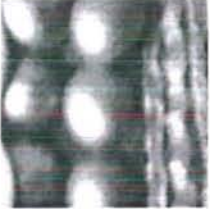
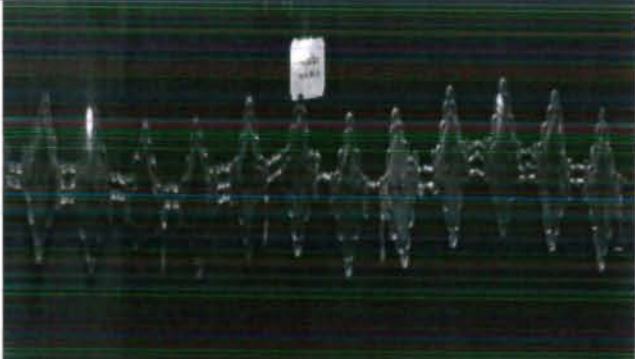
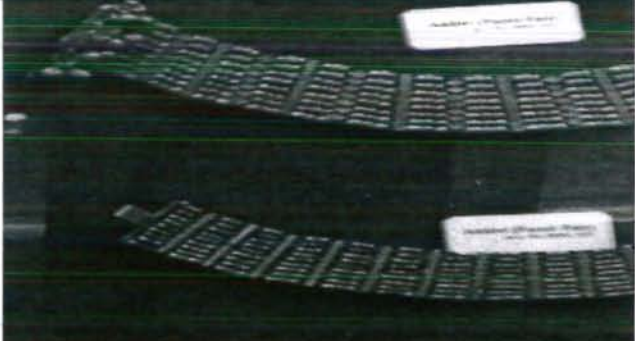

Display Objects "Ethnological Gallery" (Antiquity Registration List)


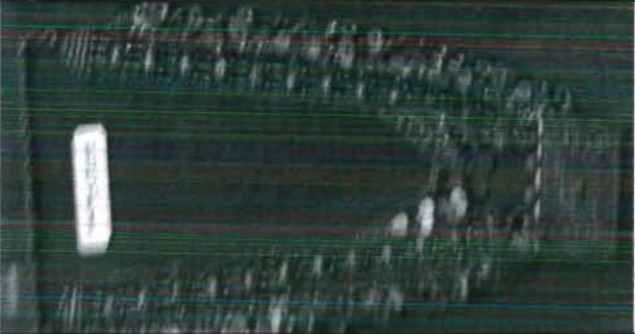
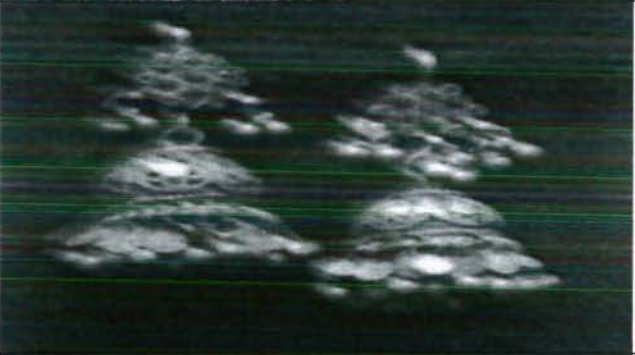

<p>Acc. No: MM_00086</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Bogan(pair)</p>	
<p>Acc. No: MM_00087</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Bogan(pair)</p>	

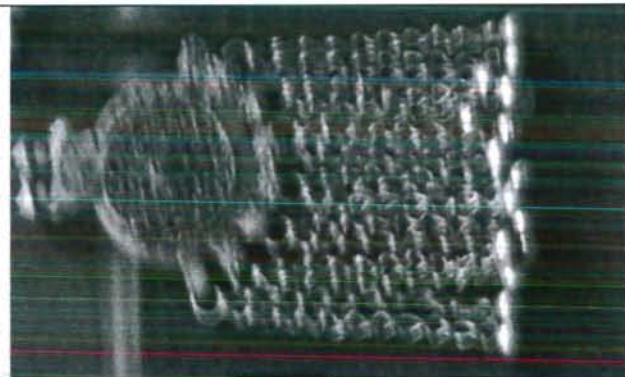
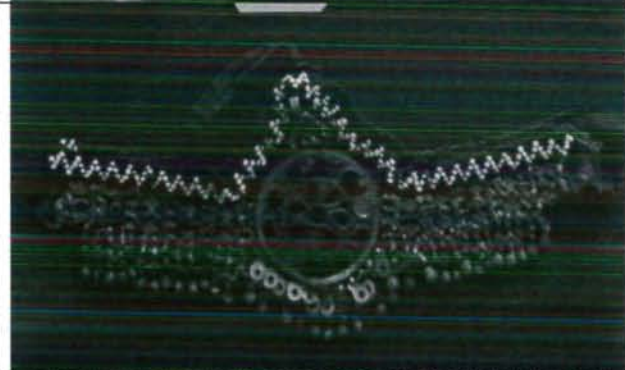
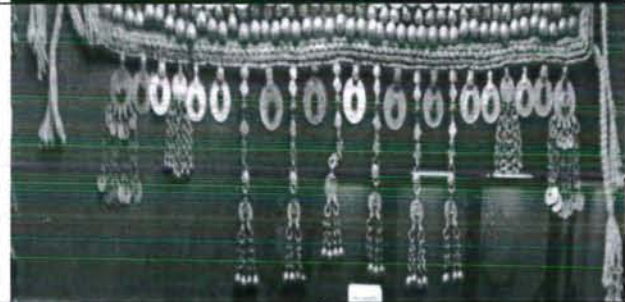

<p>Acc. No: MM_00088</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Bogan(pair)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00089</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Bogn(pair)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00090</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Bogan(pair)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00091</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Finger Ring</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00097</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Kangan (pair)</p>		

<p>Acc. No: MM_00098</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Kangan (pair)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00099</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Kagan(pair)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00100</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Kagan</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00101</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Necklace</p>		







<p>Acc. No: MM_00102</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Necklace</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00103</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Glooband</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00104</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Glooband decorated with coins</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00105</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Glooband (blue and red stone)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00106</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Glooband</p>		

<p>Acc. No: MM_00107</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Buttons</p>	
<p>Acc. No: MM_00108</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Buttons</p>	
<p>Acc. No: MM_00111</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Metal belt(decorated with blue stones)</p>	
<p>Acc. No: MM_00114</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Anklet (pazeb pair)</p>	
<p>Acc. No: MM_00115</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Anklet (pazeb pair)</p>	

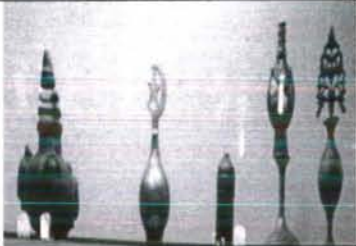




<p>Acc. No: MM_00116</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Anklet (pazeb pair)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00118</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Long Haar (taweez)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00119</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Ear Rings (paiz)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00120</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Ear Rings (pair)</p>		






<p>Acc. No: MM_00121</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Ear Rings (pair)</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00122</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Hair Ornament</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00123</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Decorated Belt</p>		
<p>Acc. No: MM_00124</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Decorated Belt</p>		



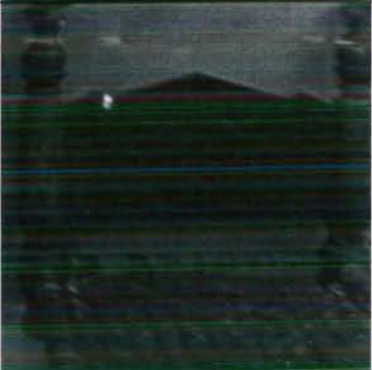


<p>Acc.No:MM_00128</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Marthaban with lid</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00130</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Jug</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00131</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Silver Tea cettle</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00132</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Golden Tea cettle</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00133</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Decorated Plate</p>		




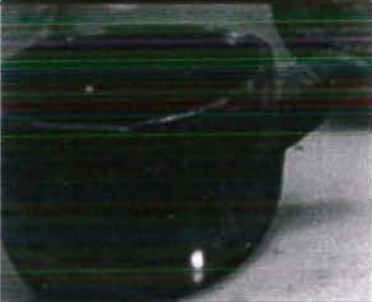

<p>Acc.No:MM_00134</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Big decorated Thali</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00135</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Decorated big Bowl</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00137</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Decorated big bowl</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00139</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Decorated Bowl medium size.</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00140</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Decorated Bowl medium size.</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00141</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Teapot</p>	






<p>Acc.No:MM_00142</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Small decorated plate.</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00143</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Three wooden spoon.</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00144</p> <p>Material: Brass</p> <p>Object: Three Brass made bowels</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00145</p> <p>Material: Brass</p> <p>Object: Three small brass made glass</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00147</p> <p>Material: Brass</p> <p>Object: Lota</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00150</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Surmadani</p>		

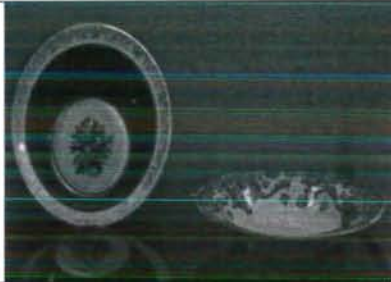





<p>Acc.No:MM_00151</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Six Surmadani in different shapes.</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00153</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Two small utensils with handle and feet.</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00157</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Jug smaal size</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00158</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Small Torch</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00159</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Milkpot (small)</p>		


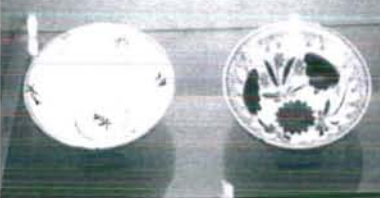



<p>Acc.No:MM_00160</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Ash Tray</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00162</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Two wooden box</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00163</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: teapot</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00167</p> <p>Material: Brass</p> <p>Object: Two large brass made glass</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00168</p> <p>Material: T/C</p>		
<p>Object: Ever shaped oil pot (small).</p>		

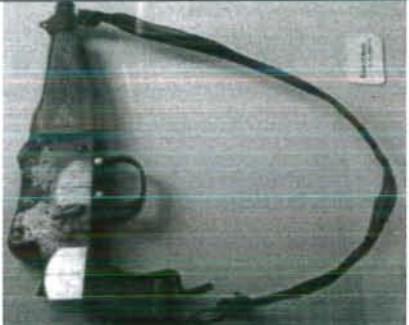

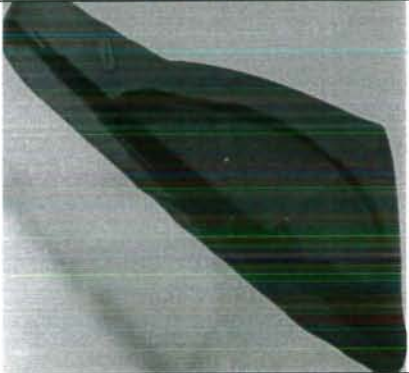


<p>Acc.No:MM_00172</p> <p>Material: T/C??</p> <p>Object: Surmadani/probably stupa model.</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00174</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Wooden chair with back.</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00175</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Wooden chair with back.</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00176</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Candle Stick</p>	
<p>Acc.No:MM_00177</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Wooden tray for flour.</p>	

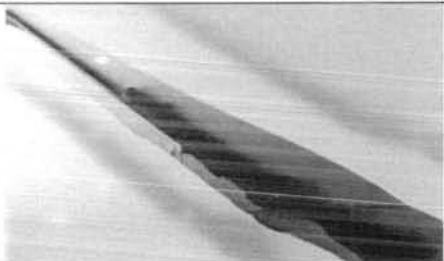
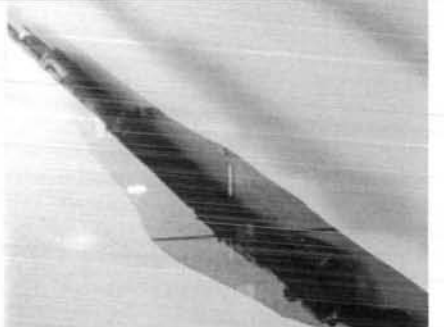
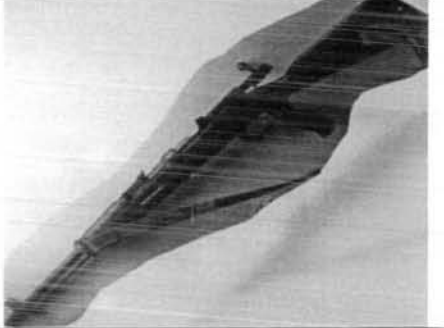

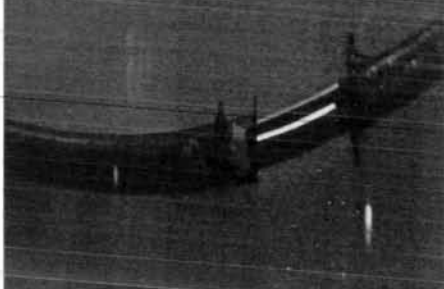
<p>Acc.No:MM_00178</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Wooden tray</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00180</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Wooden Tray</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00181</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Two Cooking pot.</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_182</p> <p>Material: Stone</p> <p>Object: Cooking pot</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00183</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Cooking pot</p>		



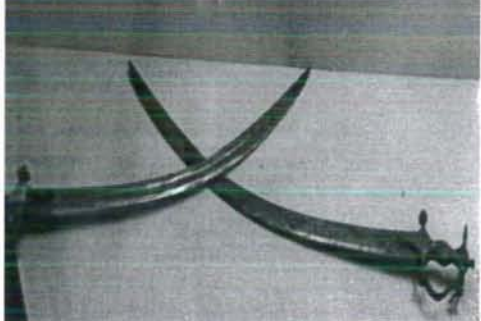
<p>Acc.No:MM_00184</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Cooking pot</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00185</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Cooking pot</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00186</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Cooking pot</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00187</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Cooking pot</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00189</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Cooking pot</p>		

<p>Acc.No:MM_00192</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Two painted plate.</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00193</p> <p>Material: Metal</p> <p>Object: Small paint box</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00194</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Bowl</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00195</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Bowl</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00198</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Bowl</p>		
		

<p>Acc.No:MM_00199</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Bowel</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00202</p> <p>Material: T/C</p> <p>Object: Two stain plate(painted)</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00203</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: One long and two small with handle traditional spoon.</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_oo205</p> <p>Material: Wood</p> <p>Object: Wood spoon used to put grain in bags.</p>		
<p>Acc.No:MM_00206</p> <p>Material: Wood</p>		
<p>Object: Pump used to activate charcoal in banai.</p>		

<p>Acc.No:PM_674</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Pistol(12 bore)</p>	
<p>Acc.No:PM_524</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Pistol(12 bore)</p>	
<p>Acc.No:PM_236</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Gun (12 bore 7 mm)</p>	
<p>Acc.No:PM_126</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Gun (7 mm)</p>	
<p>Acc.No:PM_26</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Gun (7 mm)</p>	

<p>Acc.No:PM_94</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Gun (7 mm)</p>	
<p>Acc.No:PM_60</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Gun (7mm)</p>	
<p>Acc.No:PM_124</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Gun (7mm)</p>	
<p>Acc.No:PM_4465</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Sword</p>	
<p>Acc.No:PM_4467</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Sword</p>	

<p>Acc.No:PM_4468</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Sword</p>		
<p>Acc.No:PM_4468</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Sword</p>		
<p>Acc.No:PM_4469</p> <p>Material:</p> <p>Object: Sword</p>		

Conclusions

Mardan was not only a core area of the famous Gandhara civilization of the common era but the traces of the historical sequence right from the prehistoric sites have been unearthed in several places.

The historical backdrop of archeological origins in Mardan is exceptionally old which was confirmed by the researches on the famous site of Sanghao Cave in Mardan. After a fruitful unearthing of the Sanghao Cave in District Mardan, an extremely popular revelation was made by Dr. A.H Dani in 1963. This revelation followed the historical backdrop of humankind in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as 40,000 years back. In the 3rd Century BC, it was King Ashoka who inscribed the ideology of Buddhism on the boulders at Shahbaz Garhi, Mardan and all over the Indo-Pak subcontinent. It was from Mardan that he advanced the religion of peace and serenity which spread all over the Indo-Pak Sub-Continent. Buddhism flourished in the Subcontinent during the Kushans and it was the golden period of Buddhism in Indian Buddhism that thrived in the 1st Century BC amid the season of Scytho-Parthians and Kushanas and another period was introduced. Many stupas and cloisters were raised for the proliferation and proclaiming of the law of Dharma. Chinese voyagers and pioneers, who came here, recorded the presence of many religious establishments. Study led by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums in Mardan District, threw light on more than 400 destinations, including stupas and religious communities helping us to remember the colossal grandeur of ancient Gandhara. The Gandharan destinations of Takht Bhai (which is on the World Heritage list), Sahri Bahlol, Jamal Garhi, Thareli, Kashmir Smast Ashoka Rock and Edicts at Shahbaz Garhi are all situated in Mardan District. Subsequently Mardan remained an imperative place for Gandhara Civilization.

Museum is a building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited. The artifacts are then preserved and displayed by the museum authorities. People came from all over Pakistan and also from abroad to study the displayed objects of the museum. This is very helpful to reconstruct the history of different regions and it will generate a good income for the museum and cultural heritage management.

Mardan museum has three galleries: Gandhara Gallery, Islamic Gallery and Ethnological Gallery. The Gandharan gallery not only display narrative art pieces about the Buddha life story but it also displays many individual Buddhas and Bodhisattavas. The Islamic gallery exhibit

copies of Quran, Ahadith books and other calligraphic specimens. The Ethnological gallery exhibit traditional dresses, old household furniture, pottery and other household objects.

Except a gallery or two the Mardan museum as a whole is well managed and it displays the objects systematically. The Gandharan gallery is not arranged in a good way; registration number and object numbers are not well attested. Mardan Museum has a potential to be explored, and be used for history reconstruction of the most important civilization that flourished in the region of ancient Gandhara. The study is, however a first step towards unveiling aspects of the history of the region.

For the promotion and development of the museum, it is necessary to conduct exhibitions and invite different schools, colleges and universities to participate in it. The concerned authorities of museum should guide students properly.

The museum should digitize through website and through electronic media.

The museum visitors should be entertained properly by providing them guide book and a detail lecture before the visit.

The galleries of the museum should be made according to the rules and regulations of International Council of Museums (ICOM). The background clothes are completely of high contrast with loud colors that is a negative thing.

The lighting of the museum should be according to standards of a museum. The lights will affect the artifacts and the visitors whose eye sights are weak, get problem with the exact shape and collection of the object.

The open displayed objects should be displayed in the show cases as well as on the display tables, because the open displayed artifacts can be damage easily by a single touch.

There should be frequent educational programs related to the museum after some weeks or months, so that people be aware of the educational importance and progress of the museums.

The artifacts of Mardan should be returned to the museum which are kept in different museums of Pakistan.

The museum staff does not seem to be trained to guide and entertain the visitors and researchers properly. It is Therefore, recommended that the staff should be trained so that the cultural heritage of the region can be well projected and promoted.

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