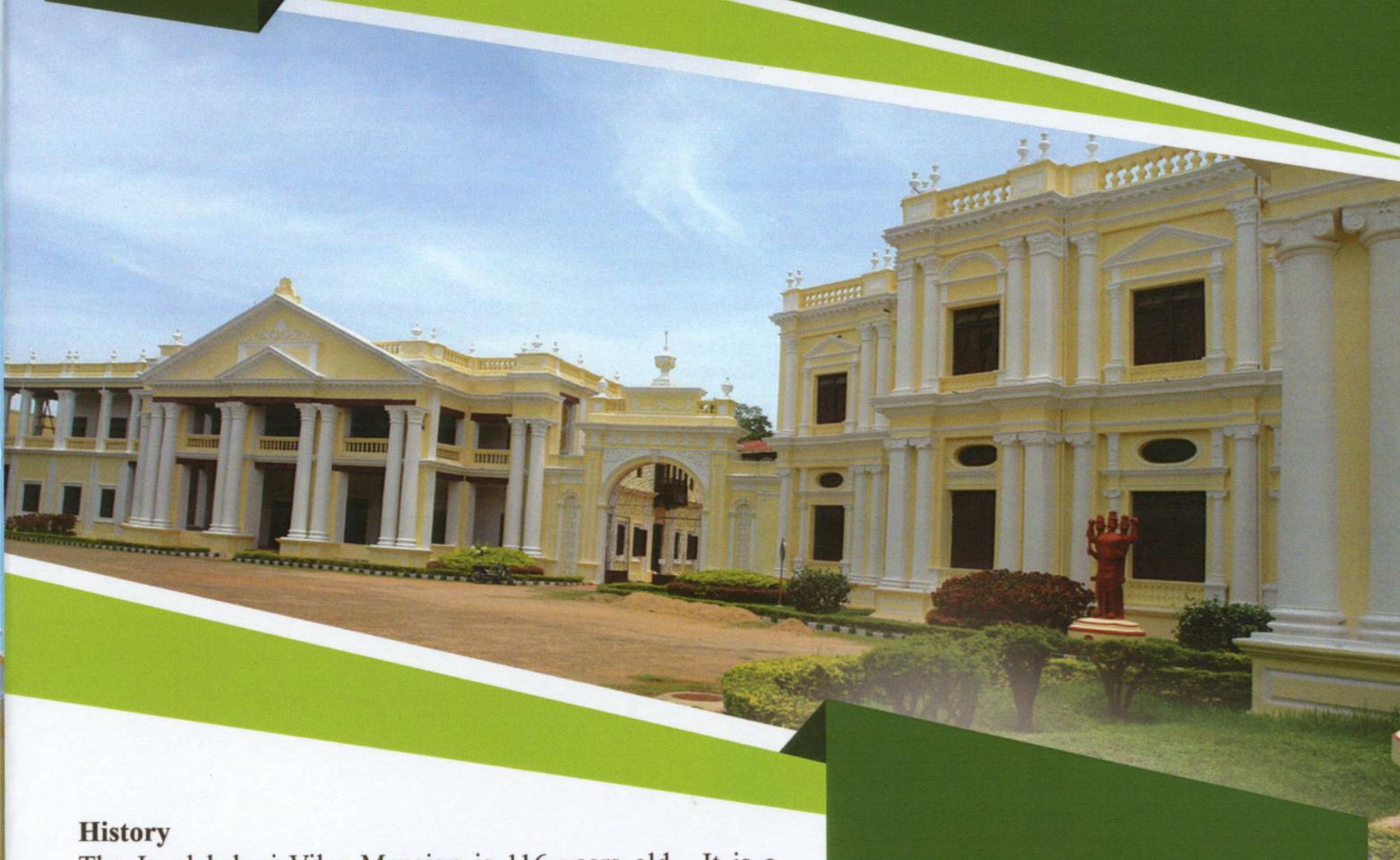




ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Manasagangotri, Mysuru-570 006



History

The Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion is 116 years old. It is a heritage building that has acquired the status of a monument. The Maharaja of Mysore, Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar, acquired 800 acres of land on the west side of Kukkarahalli Lake. He constructed a mansion spending Rs. 7 lakhs in 1905 for providing royal comforts to his eldest daughter Jayalakshammammani. This mansion is also called "The first Rajakumari's Mansion" or "Kebbekatte Bungalow" by the people of the heritage city of Mysore. Rashtrakavi and Jnanapeeta awardee, Dr. K.V. Puttappa, the former Vice Chancellor of Mysore

University, had the great vision to start a study Centre. He purchased 300 acres of land which included the mansion, from the royal family, the Wodeyars for Rs. 10 lakhs in 1959 and the dream of the iconic poet and administrator, Dr. K.V. Puttappa, came true.

**JAYALAKSHMI VILAS
MANSION
MUSEUM COMPLEX**

Dr. K.V. Puttappa named the Mysore University Post Graduate Campus Manasagangotri. Smt. Sudha Murthy, President and Foundation Trustee of Infosys, has generously donated Rs 1.17 crores for the restoration of the huge heritage mansion which now houses the museum. The restoration and conservation work was carried out by the ACC cement conservation department Bombay for nearly 18 months. Smt. Sudha Murthy's ambition was to convert this mansion into a museum complex in the University of Mysore.

When the restoration work was in progress, Dr. T. Dayananda Patel was the officer-in-charge. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Sri. S. M. Krishna, inaugurated the mansion on 18th December, 2001. Subsequently, Prof. N.S. Rangaraju was appointed the first Special Officer of the Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion to develop it into an international standard Museum Complex. This was according to one of the conditions put forth by Smt. Sudha Murthy.

Architectural Features of the Museum Building

The Heritage structure, Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion, where the present museum is housed, is set in a picturesque place. The beautiful architectural work occupies a total area of 1.20 lakh square ft. The Mansion is a three-winged structure that features a sequence of two Corinthian and Ionic columns. The huge palace has both the ground and the first floor with 123 rooms, 398 windows, 290 doors, 96 wooden pillars, 330 mortar pillars, 88 ventilators and is provided with an entrance each on all the four sides of the Mansion. It is built of bricks, mortar, teakwood and iron. A separate underground drainage facility is provided for rain and used water, reflecting the technological skill of the builder. All the three wings of the Mansion are commonly linked by an over bridge made of wood, iron and glass. It is visible to members who enter the palace from the east gate.

Artefacts

To facilitate the academic activities, out of the three wings, two wings are named the Folklore Gallery, and one wing as the Ancient History and Archeology Gallery.

Folklore Museum

In 1967-68, Dr. D. Javare Gowda, the former Vice-Chancellor and Director of Institute of Kannada Studies (at present it is renamed as Kuvempu Institute of Kannada Studies) Manasagangotri, established the Folklore Museum. He had great passion for folklore and started the museum by donating the silver jewelry of his wife towards this cause. Establishment: Former directors of the Kuvempu Institute of Kannada Studies Dr. Ha.Ma. Nayak, Dr. J.S. Paramashivaiah, P.R. Thippeswamy, the former curator of the Museum, facilitated the establishment and development of the folklore Museum. Many other faculty members and research assistants have also contributed to the present form of the Museum. In due course, the Folklore Museum acquired the status of "a unique centre for art-forms" in South-East-Asia.

Artefacts

The folklore Museum complex has housed innumerable artefacts numbering a total of 6500, collected from different parts of rural Karnataka. The detailed information about these artefacts is documented. These artefacts reflect the folk cultural life-style of rural folks. They are classified and arranged very magnificently on the ground and the first floor of the two wings of the Mansion.

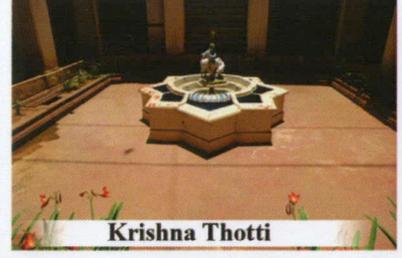
NAMES OF THE IMPORTANT ARTIFACTS:

1. Folk musical instruments of leather, string, metal, clay, and percussion
2. Folk game instruments
3. War weapons (Iron)
4. Rural deities: Vertical structure of Kai (Hands)
5. The wooden boat of big size, made of a single mango trunk
6. Puppets of three types: Joint puppets, String Puppets, Leather Puppets
7. Gombe Mantapa – Decorated with Beetle wings, no nails, used Glass pieces and Glass paintings.
8. Adjacent to Folklore Gallery is the three wooden chariots.
9. Wooden images of male and female of rural social life
10. Kuvempu's photo gallery with the message of the "Universal Man," the song of Universal

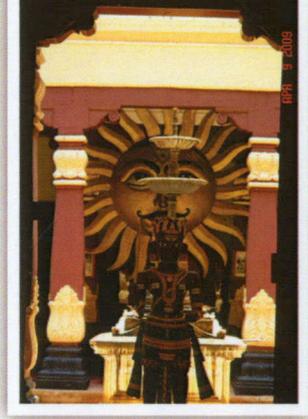
FOLKLORE WING



Dancing Hall



Krishna Thotti



ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM

The archaeology museum has been established in 1962 in the P.G. department of Ancient History and Archaeology by Dr.M. Sheshadri. It was developed by Prof.A.V.Narasimha Murthy. The first curator of this archaeology museum was Dr.T.Dayaynanda Patel. Though this museum was started as tool for teaching Post-graduate students, it gradually transformed into a standard archaeology museum. It is one of the best University museums of South India. The archaeological excavations at Banavasi, Koppa, Rajaghatta and other places were carried out and the findings are showcased here. The different showcases and galleries of the archaeology museum, with its important antiquities are indeed unique. They are educative tools to the researchers, students and also to the community at large.

Archaeology Gallery

1. Lower Paleolithic, middle Paleolithic, upper Paleolithic, Neolithic Tools, and Mesolithic Blades.
2. Stone tools and some Antiquities donated by Deccan College, Poona.
3. Upper Paleolithic tools from Salvadgi, dist Bijapura.
4. Hindu figure in replica. (Vishnu,Ganga,Gandhrvas, Suvarchas, Female Head, Mithuna.
5. Buddha figure in replica. (Buddha preaching, Bodhisatva maithreya, Tara, mother and Child.
6. Harappa figure in replica.
7. Jorwe and Malwa ware Culture.
8. Fossils from Narmada Valley.
9. Koppa Megalithic excavation pottery and Iron objects.
10. Banavasi Excavation – Terracotta Objects.
11. Rajagatta Excavation - Terracotta Objects, Bricks, votive Stupas.
12. There are gold, silver, copper, Lead and Potin coins which are exhibited in separate safe sections of the gallery of this museum.

ARCHAEOLOGY WING





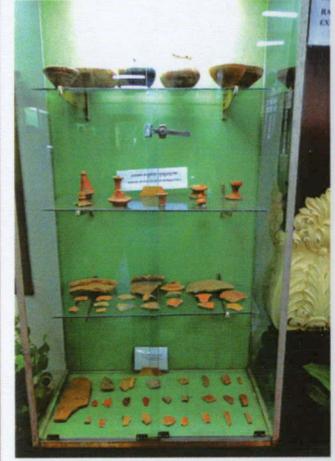
**Koppa Megalithic Excavation
Pottery and Iron Objects**



Hindu Gods in Replica



Harappa Figure in Replica



**Banavasi Excavation
Terracotta Objects**

Folklore Faculty

Director	: Prof. M. G. Manjunatha
Curator	: Dr. H. Nagaraja
Research Assistants	: Dr. Vasudevamurthy : Dr. Mari Gowda
Field Assistant	: Sri Paramesha

Archaeology Faculty

Research Assistant	: Dr. K.S.Bettappa
Curator	: Dr. S. Shashikumara

The above-mentioned staff have all contributed much to the improvement of the museum. It is because of their concerted efforts that the Museum is gaining importance day by day. In sum, the artefacts that are housed in the Museum speak about the technological skill and aesthetic sense of rural folk of different parts of Karnataka State, India.



Contact

The Director

Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion Museum Complex

Manasagangotri, Mysore-570 006

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