

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, &c., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

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

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1907.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 463, 19th July 1907.

Apparatus.

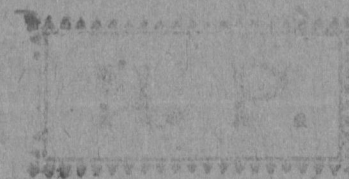
Recording letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of their letter to the Government of Burma stating that the — belonging to the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill will be given free of cost to the several technical colleges and schools.

10-6-08
Educational (1907) Department. ✓

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 463

DATED 19-7-07



[Despatch Abstract.]

Apparatus belonging to the Royal Eng^l
College at Cooper's Hill.

Recording letter from the Govt of India
forwarding a copy of their letter to the Gov^{rs} of
Burma stating that the — will be
given free of cost to the several
Technical Colleges and Schools.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

2

Spare copies

G.O., No. 463, 19th July 1907.

N. P.

Recording letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of their letter to the Government of Burma stating that the — belonging to the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill will be given free of cost to the several technical colleges and schools.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 234, Educational, dated 25th May 1907.

II

Letter—from Mr. L. M. JACOB, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department (Civil Works—Miscellaneous).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department.
Dated—Simla, the 3rd July 1907.
No.—1021-M.

In reply to the enquiry made in your letter No. 303 Camp/30-C.B., dated the 19th April 1907, regarding the instruments, apparatus, etc., from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill which it was proposed to send to the Government school of Engineering at Insein, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that the articles in question will be given free of cost to the several technical colleges and schools, etc., to which it has been decided to allot them.

No. 1023 M., dated 3rd July 1907.

Copy is forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, for information, with reference to the correspondence ending with this office endorsement No. 639 M., dated 11th May 1907.

(By Order.)

H. S. WILDEBLOOD,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order—No. 463, Educational, dated 19th July 1907.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 463, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 19TH JULY 1907.

[SUBJECT.—*Distribution of the instruments and apparatus belonging to the Royal Engineering College at Coopers' Hill.*]

From the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 3rd July 1907,
No. 1023 M.

The Government of India forward for the information of this Government a copy of their letter to the Government of Burma stating that the apparatus, etc., of the Royal Engineering College at Coopers' Hill will be given free of cost to the several Technical colleges and schools referred to in their letter No. 638 M., dated 11th May 1907.

2. Submitted that the communication from the Government of India may be simply recorded.

A draft is placed below for approval.

T.K.—13-7-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—13-7-07.

C. A. SOUTER—15-7-07.

Financial may see before this is put away.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-7-07.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

May be returned with thanks.

C. M. SCHMIDT—16-7-07.

H. BRADLEY—17-7-07.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-7-07.

[G.O., No. 463, Educational, dated 19th July 1907.]

[K]

1,000-6-9-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Pages.
[1639] The Govt of I. P.W.D.	1023 m	3-7-07	162

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.
234/5	25-5-07	SC		
196-7	5-4-07	O		

Papers of other departments.

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

All communications should be
addressed to the Secretary to the
Government of India, Public Works
Department, by title NOT by name.



No. 1021 M.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FROM

Mr. L. M. JACOB, C.S.I.,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Burma,

Public Works Department.

Sims, the 3rd July 1907.

Sir,

In reply to the enquiry made in your letter No.
303 Camp/30 C.B., dated the 19th April 1907, regarding
the instruments, apparatus etc., from the Royal Indian
Engineering College at Coopers Hill which ^{it} was proposed
to send to the Government School of Engineering at
Insein, I am directed to say that the Government of
India have decided that the articles in question will
be given free of cost to the several technical Colleges
and Schools etc., to which it has been decided to allot

them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. H.S. Wildeblood,

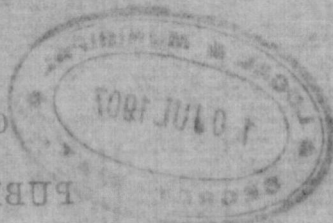
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying:-

Nil.

No.

1001 No.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.



All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, by this post by name.

From

Mr. L. M. JACOB, C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

No. 1023 M. dated 3rd July 1907. *b*

Copy is forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, for information, with reference to the correspondence ending with this office endorsement No. 639 M., dated 11th May 1907.

By order,

H. S. Sidelwood

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

W. W. 3/7

[2]
500-2-1-08

C. No. 1639 From the Govt of India P.W.D. No. 10234 dated 3-7-1907



For paper 2 of No. 23488 N
25.5.07



For No. 1639-1 of 16.7.07

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT. Distributions of the instruments and apparatus belonging to the Royal Engineering College at Coopers' Hill.

The Govt of India forward for the information of this Govt, a copy of their letter to the Govt of Burma stating that the apparatus &c of the Royal Engineering College at Coopers' Hill ^{will be} ~~are~~ given free of cost to the several

Technical colleges and schools ^{referred to in their letter} ~~in India~~.
No. 638ms dated 11th May 1907.

2. Submitted that the communication from the Govt of India may be simply recorded.

A draft is placed below for approval.

J.H.
13.7.07
No.
13.7.07

Lee
Chd 7.7.
15.7.
16.7.

J.P. may see before the supervisor

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

CS
May be returned with thanks

Edw. J. P.

Cust
16.7.07
H3
17.7.07

May
17.7.

8

190

C. No. 1639, From the Govt. P. & O., No. 1023 M, dated 3-7-1907

No. 463, dated 49-7-1907.

Recorded.

27
1917/10

Cal
15-2-2

7.74.
13-7-07 200
13 7.0

1627

To

The D.P.I.

29.

Just copy sent to Press.

Printed for signature.

Despatched in print.

AGAIN G.O., No.
190

DATED

PERMIT No.

1639-A

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A
note A

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAGES NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Print in full.
- B = Not to be printed.
- P = Print abstract only.
- Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED.

Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

4
Mh!

Prep
Proof
CS
22-4-07

NOTES.

5-1
38-19-1-05
Educational (1907) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 464

DATED 19.7.07



pp-20

21

61

[Despatch Abstract.]

Govt Museum and Konnemara
Library

Recording with remark the
report on the ~~working~~ of — during
the year 1906-1907

Recording, with remark, the report on the working of — during the year 1906-1907.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from E. THURSTON, Esq., Superintendent, Government Museum.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 7th July 1907.

No.—421.

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1906–1907 and to request that I may be supplied with 160 copies for distribution to other Museums, etc.

ENCLOSURE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT
MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1906–1907.

VISITORS.—The total numbers of visitors to the old and new buildings were 334,493 and 301,207 against 390,190 and 351,683 in 1905–1906. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 29,775 to the old and 27,138 to the new building at the feast of Pongal. The total numbers of visitors on Sundays were 60,553 to the old, and 52,443 to the new building. The number of gosha females who visited the Museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 10,806.

The Museum was visited by Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and the Governor-General of French India. Special arrangements were made for a visit by the ladies of the family of the Raja of Pittapur.

2. **BUILDINGS.**—An annexe to the existing marine gallery, and a new room for the exhibition of the prehistoric collection acquired from Mr. R. Bruce Foote were in course of construction. The Consulting Architect has been requested to prepare plans and estimates for annexes to the sculpture and economic galleries and a new clerk's office. The zinc roof of the theatre, which was in parts riddled with holes owing to some obscure chemical action, was replaced by a roof of corrugated iron.

3. **THEATRE.**—The theatre was used on fourteen occasions during the year as follows :—

Amateur dramatic entertainments	...	...	...	...	...	7
Collegiate School prize distribution and entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	2
Presidency Training School for Mistresses prize distribution	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madras Musical Association concert	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caledonian Society Burns concert	...	...	...	...	...	1
Teacher's Guild Conference	...	...	...	...	...	2

4. **HISTORICAL.**—The marble statue of Lord Cornwallis, which has suffered from long exposure to the open air in Fort St. George, was transferred to the Connemara Library, where it has been set up. Charles, first Marquis and second Earl Cornwallis, was born in 1738. In the American war of independence, he was obliged to capitulate at York Town, where the English force was surrounded and outnumbered by Washington. In 1782, when Cornwallis was still a prisoner on parole, he was asked to go to India as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, but refused the offer. He finally accepted the dual appointment in 1786. In 1792 he commanded at the siege of Seringapatam, which forced the surrender of Tippoo Sultan, who surrendered two of his sons as hostages, as a sign of his willingness to make peace. The reception of the two lads by Cornwallis is represented in the bas-relief of the statue. A treaty of peace was signed, by which Tippoo agreed to cede about half of his territories, as well as to pay a sum of £3,600,000. After his return to Calcutta,

Cornwallis occupied himself with various reforms, the most important of which was the promulgation of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793. In the same year he handed over the government to Sir John Shore and sailed for Madras in order to take command of the expedition against Pondicherry, which, however, had surrendered before he reached Madras. In 1805, at the age of sixty-six, he again went to India as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, in succession to the Marquess Wellesley. He landed there with the express intention of making peace with Scindia and Holkar, and started up the Ganges. Becoming, however, seriously ill, he was landed at Ghazipur, where he died on 5th October, 1805. The statue, by Thomas Banks, represents him in the robes of a Peer over military uniform. The sanction of Government has been obtained for the transfer to the Museum of the guns which were placed round the Cornwallis statue in the parade-ground of Fort St. George.

A number of original Persian documents from Thomas Saunders, Charles Bouchier, and George Pigot, Governors of Madras, Lord Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, Major Lawrence, and others were offered by His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai to the Government of India for the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta. Of these documents, eighteen have been retained in Calcutta, and the remaining twenty-four have been forwarded to me for preservation in the Connemara Public Library. These consist of documents from Lord Clive, Lord Macartney and Pigot (as George Pigot, Esq., and Lord Pigot), Governors of Madras, Mr. Charles Smith, provisional Governor of Madras, Colonels Stuart, Brown, Fullerton, and Pears, Major Lawrence, and Lieutenants Clive and Smith. It may be recalled, as a matter of history, that Lord Pigot was arrested and conveyed to St. Thomas' Mount, when Governor of Madras, by order of the Members of Council.

A series of old coloured engravings, illustrating the uniforms of the Governor's Body-guard, Madras Horse Artillery, 32nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, and Madras Infantry band-master and musician, was acquired. A native sword, with V.O.C. (Vereinigste Ostindische Compagnie), 1760, engraved on the blade, was also acquired, as a relic of the Dutch East India Company. An excellent, and apparently accurate water-colour painting, in several sections, of Fort St. George and its environs about 1820, was mounted as a panorama at the College of Engineering, and exhibited in the Connemara Library. To Colonel H. D. Love, R.E., I am much indebted for the interest which he took in the preparation of this exhibit.

5. **ANTHROPOLOGY.**—My book entitled 'Ethnographic Notes in Southern India' was issued in July 1906, and the edition was nearly exhausted at the end of the year. I was, throughout the year, mainly occupied in writing the book on 'Castes and Tribes of Southern India', which will be issued in connection with the Ethnographic Survey. Many of the long articles were sent to the Government Press, and set up in type, but much still remains to be done before the book is ready for publication. A Bulletin, containing an account of the Tamil Paraiyans and the legend of Nandan by the Rev. A. C. Clayton, and a note on some agricultural ceremonies by Mr. C. Karunakara Menon was issued. A further Bulletin, containing an account of the worship of village deities (grāma dēvata) of the Southern India by the Bishop of Madras was going through the press.

A tour was made by myself in the Mysore Province, in the course of which anthropometric data relating to various Canarese castes were recorded. Mr. K. Rangachari paid a long visit to the Ganjam district, with a view to securing information concerning various Oriya castes inhabitants of the plains, about which very little information has been previously recorded.

In my last report I referred to a case in Malabar, in which death was said to have resulted from eating a veitila poochi (betel insect), when chewing betel. In connection with this mysterious animal, Mr. H. Latham sent me from South Canara a description of a planarian worm. His camp-boy told him of a case in which death is said to have followed as the result of eating one of these animals cooked with jak fruit. The skin of land planarians is undoubtedly full of minute rods or rhabdites, which are shot out in great numbers when these animals are irritated, and doubtless serve an offensive purpose. But it is not proved that a cooked planarian can cause death. A perichæte earth worm was forwarded from Malabar, with a note that, when it is accidentally chewed, the chief symptom is drawing in of the tongue, and consequent death from suffocation. The antidote is to drink salt and water, and the juice

of the leaves of the guava tree. It is recorded, in the Kērala Chintamani, that the betel snake "is a poisonous creature, which lives adhering to the betel leaf. Its presence cannot be easily detected, and many deaths occur among persons who are in the habit of carelessly chewing betel. The poison passes into the system through the moisture of the mouth, and death ensues within an hour and a half. Treatment: administer internally the juice of the leaves of a tree called arippēra. Make the patient suck the milk of the breast of a woman, whose baby is more than eight days old."

A British Chaplain in Madras recently dismissed a servant for cheating and lying. A short time afterwards he found nailed to a teapoy a paper scroll containing a jasmine flower, tied up with coloured threads. On the scroll were inscribed in Tamil the mystic syllable Ōm, and Nāma Siva R U. Masthān Sāhibu Avergal pādama thunai, or "I seek for help at the feet of Masthān Sāhib" (a Muhammadan saint).

Among the additions to the ethnological section of the Museum, the following may be noted:—

A series of twenty-two clay figures of gods and goddesses, made by a potter in the Tanjore district, for an Aiyanar temple. Aiyanar is represented seated between his two wives, and, among other goddesses, are Mariamman, Kaliamman, Karuppai, Alathikari, and Pechiamman. The god Virabhadra is represented with eight arms, holding a long stick, spear, club, and hour-glass shaped hand-drum. Mathurai-viran, who keeps watch over the village boundaries at night, is figured riding on a horse. The figures also include Sanyasi (an ascetic), the elephant god Vigneswara or Ganēsa, and Anjuthalai nāgam, the five-headed cobra.

Mr. N. Annandale has described (Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Miscellanea Ethnographica, 1, 1906) a type of blow-gun obtained by him in the Madura district. "The ornamentation," he writes, "of the weapon is characteristic, and shows that it must have been made in North Borneo. According to my Labbai (Muhammadan boatman) informants, the 'guns' are purchased by them in Singapore from Bugis traders and brought to India." Another type of blow-gun has been sent to me from the Madura district, consisting of a metal tube like a billiard-cue case, about 5' 4" in length, black japanned, and with unornamented brass rings and finials.

A series of articles from Malabar presented by Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham, which included—(a) para measure, box (cheppu), metal mirror (val kannadi), etc., used during Nayar marriages; (b) an hour-glass shaped drum used by Panān sorcerers at certain ceremonies; (c) vengida koda, or prosperity umbrella, carried before the goddess at pūram festivals, and consisting of red, green, orange, black and white cotton fabrics supported on a long bamboo pole; (d) a stringed musical instrument called nandurini, played by Kāllata-kurups; (e) temple drum, called edakku, decorated with tassels.

Miniature bow and arrows, used by various castes in playing a game in Malabar.

Musical instrument played by Mādiga Asādis, and pot, bearing representations of the feet of deity, carried by Mādiga Mātangi women. These were secured when a Mādiga buffalo sacrifice was specially performed for me in the Mysore Province. The right foot of the decapitated animal was cut off and placed crosswise in its mouth in the manner described by Bishop Whitehead, and an earthen lamp, and some of the omentum removed through an incision with a knife in the abdominal wall, were placed on the top of its head. The Asādis went away abusing the other Mādigas, because, as it was a special entertainment for my benefit, and not a genuine religious ceremonial, they would not give them the carcasses as their perquisite.

Hindu and Christian tālis (marriage badges), both of which were worn by a Christian convert. The former bears the sign of the cross, and the latter phallic emblems, which are scarcely recognisable in their changed form into an artistic design.

Carved wooden kāvadis, which are carried by pilgrims to the shrine of the god Subrahmanya at Palni, to whom the kāvadi and money collected by begging on the way thither are offered in performance of a vow. Sometimes pots containing fish and milk are attached to the kāvadi, and it is believed that, as they are votive offerings, these do not go bad.

Silver charms made by Akasāles (goldsmiths) for members of various castes in the Mysore Province. Kurubas, and members of some other castes, keep in their houses silver or gold plates, whereon human figures are stamped. Sometimes they are worn by women, and are called in consequence hithārada tāli. The figures are supposed to represent persons who have died. Sometimes, similar plates are stamped with figures of Hanumān, Basava, Virabhadra, etc., and worshipped.

Mr. R. Bruce Foote was engaged in the selection of specimens from the pre-historic collection for the illustration of his catalogue raisonné thereof.

ARCHÆOLOGY, ART.—I received, from the Archæological Survey department, a large number of articles collected by Mr. A. Rea in the course of his tours at Amarāvati, in the Guntūr district, and Perambair in the Chingleput district, viz.:—

Amarāvati.—Celts, hammer-stones, grinding-stones, sandal-stones, pottery, beads, iron implements, etc.

Perambair.—Pottery, cists, chank-shell ornaments, human bones, iron implements, and a stone figure of Ganēsa.

Mr. Rea made renewed excavations at Amarāvati, from which place the celebrated Elliot marbles were obtained, and set apart a number of sculptures for consignment hereafter to the Madras Museum. A very interesting series of Jain sculptures was also sent by Mr. Rea from Danavulapadu in the Cuddapah district.

Specimens of iron-age pottery from Echur in the Chingleput district were received from the Rev. J. H. Maclean; pottery vases from Tumuli near the Tirukkoyilur railway station, South Arcot, from the Hon'ble Sir R. S. Benson; and pottery vessels from Mettupalaiyam in the Coimbatore district from Mr. E. W. Stoney, C.I.E.

Some fragments of pottery and human bones from the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district were presented by Mr. T. E. Moir. These were found in connection with stone circles, which he describes as being often formed by boulders of milk-white quartz, which must, in some cases, have been brought from quite a long distance. Some of the circles enclose stone structures, which are oblong, made of slabs of slate rock set upright, with a slab roof. In connection with these dolmens, I may note, *en passant*, that there is a belief that the dolmens on the Nilgiris were constructed by a race of pygmies, assisted by hares and porcupines.

A stone, bearing the legend Sēturāmanāther, was received from the Executive Engineer, Negapatam division, Tanjore. Two stones bearing ancient Pāndyan inscriptions, which were built into the floor of the Ericheha Udaiyar temple at Ambāsamudram in the Tinnevely district, were received from Mr. V. Venkayya, Government Epigraphist, who also forwarded eight sets of copper plate grants from Nellore.

Under the Treasure Trove Act, a number of metal idols were acquired from the Tanjore and South Arcot districts. Some interesting metal figures of various village deities, and a metal figure of the boar (Varaha) avatar of Vishnu were obtained by purchase from my collecting agents. As in the previous year, very extensive additions were made to the art metal-ware collection. A cocoanut, excellently carved with a burlesque representation of the results of illicit distillation of liquor, was acquired.

7. NUMISMATICS.—In my last annual report, I recorded that a theft of silver filigree-ware occurred, and there was grave reason to believe that the theft was committed by some member of my staff, but no definite proof was forthcoming. It is with deep regret that I have to place on record a serious burglary, and the abstraction of a large number of coins, mostly gold, very many of which possessed great historic interest, and cannot be replaced. The burglary was rendered possible by the erection, without my knowledge, of a bamboo staircase for the work-people engaged in the construction of the annexe to the marine gallery. This rendered access to the upper storey of the museum old building, on which the room containing the coin-cases is situated, possible at night. The most severe loss is that of a large number of the splendid series of Roman Imperial solidi and denarii, which has gradually been brought together under the Treasure Trove Act or by purchase. The coins from the time of Claudius to that of Commodus, including those of Nero, Domitian, Hadrian, etc., have disappeared almost *in toto*, and the series is hopelessly crippled, though the coins of the earlier and later emperors remain. Other series, from which coins have been

removed, include the English East India Company, Moghul Emperors, Patān Kings of Delhi, Kalachuris of Mahākosala, Travancore, and Venetian sequins. The burglars are at large, and none of the coins have been recovered.

The following coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act:—

Five gold and seventeen silver coins of the Patān Sultāns of Delhi, from Parlākimedi in Ganjām;

Six gold pagodas of the Vijayanagar dynasty, from Sirigeri in the Bellary district;

Thirteen gold fanams of the Moghul Emperors Muhammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and Ālamgir, from the Pullampet taluk, Cuddapah district.

The Museum was indebted to Mr. Lionel Vibert for two Venetian sequins (Aloy Mocen and Franc Laured), and to Mr. A. Vieyra for the new eight cash or half chukram of Travancore. A large number of lead Andhra coins were sent by Mr. A. Rea of the Archaeological Survey, from which a series of various types has been selected, to replace in some measure the coins which were reduced to powder by chemical action a few years ago (*vide* Annual Report, 1904-1905). A copper token, in imitation of the silver half and quarter pagoda of the East India Company, bearing on one side a mantapam, and on the other a figure of Vishnu, was acquired.

As I am repeatedly consulted in connection with the literature bearing on South Indian numismatics, I publish, in Appendix B, a bibliography of the coinage of South India and Ceylon. The publications therein referred to are all available for reference in the Connemara Library.

8. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Some years ago, a collection of cretaceous fossils, made by Dr. H. Warth in the Trichinopoly district, was sent to Professor Waagen at Vienna to be worked out. An account of the Cephalopoda has been published by Dr. Franz Kossmat (*Untersuchungen über die Südindische Kreide-formation*), and the majority of the specimens were returned to the Museum in 1898. In the year under review, I received back from Dr. Kossmat the few remaining Cephalopoda (including the Belemnites), and the greater portion of the Gastropoda, Lamellibranchs, Brachiopods, Echinoderms, and Sharks' whorls.

To Messrs. Best & Co. of Madras, the Museum was indebted for a large series of cores from borings made with a view to discovering coal in the Godāvāri and Chingleput districts. The boring in the former district was made at the village of Bedadavolu (Bedadanaru) in the Polavaram taluk, 33 miles north-west of Rajahmundry. The borings in the Chingleput district were undertaken at the villages of Vengathur and Periyakuppamare in the Tiruvallur taluk, about 16 miles from Arkōnam. A book containing a carefully maintained record of the borings was sent on loan to the Director, Geological Survey of India.

Among the additions to the mineral gallery may be noted:—

(a) A small collection of cretaceous fossils, including a portion of a very large Ammonite, from the Trichinopoly district, and a representative series of rocks and minerals from the Nellore mica mines, presented by Mr. W. E. Hoare.

(b) Manganese ores from the Sandūr State, and Dodgani in Mysore. The specimens from the former locality include the mineral manganite, which, Mr. L. L. Fermor writes (*Manganese in India*, 1906), "crystallises in orthorhombic prisms sometimes elongated to needle-like crystals as in the only undoubted occurrence of this mineral in India, namely a nodule obtained from the Sandūr hills."

(c) Corundum from Kadirur in the Kottayam taluk, Malabar.

(d) Sandstone conglomerate from Sathiavedu in the Chingleput district. It is from this locality that the beautiful sandstone, now being used for the Victoria Memorial Hall, is obtained.

(e) A small fragment of rock from an isolated hill near Racherla, about 8 miles north of Giddalur in the Cumbum taluk, Kurnool district, was sent by Mr. T. E. Moir. This rock is described by Mr. R. Bruce Foote (*Mem. Geological Survey, India*) as syenite porphyry. Mr. T. H. Holland, Director, Geological Survey of India, however, writes that "this is an exceedingly interesting specimen. The rock contains a great abundance of one of the blue amphiboles, probably crocidolite, a mineral not previously found in India. The rock can be provisionally called crocidolite-schist."

9. NATURAL HISTORY.—The Aquarium building on the sea-shore was approaching completion at the end of the year, but various additions in the shape of cisterns, compressed air apparatus, etc., and alterations will have to be made and carried out before it is in full working order. The proposals of the Aquarium Committee with regard to the fees to be levied from visitors, hours of admission, and establishment to be entertained, received the sanction of Government. The establishment will include two keepers, two fishermen, and a fisherman's boy. It is proposed to purchase, for the fishermen, a catamaran with its equipment. Under the rules, the aquarium will, by previous arrangement, be open to students accompanied by their teacher for the purposes of demonstration, on payment of the usual fee, from 7 to 10 A.M., i.e., before the hour at which it is open to the public.

A series of skins and skulls of the palm squirrel, *Sciurus palmarum*, from various parts of the city of Madras, was sent to Mr. R. C. Wroughton, who writes as follows:—"I am trying to work out the forms and races of *Sciurus* (*Funambulus*) *palmarum*, excluding *F. tristriatus*, Waterhouse, which seems to be the "jungle" form. I believe I can distinguish two main distinct forms (spp.?) of *F. palmarum*, the "cultivation" form, (a) with three pale dorsal stripes only, and with rufous buttocks and a streak along the rachis of the tail below; (b) with five pale dorsal stripes, and without the rufous colouring. I want to find out the distribution of these two forms, and also whether the three dorsal stripes ever occur without the rufous on the tail, or the five stripes with it. (The outermost of the five stripes on each side are often very faint, but I think always discernible.) Unfortunately the Natural History Museum, S. Kensington, is very poor. There is a fine series of "a" from Travancore, but of "b" there are only two specimens from Sind, two from Rawalpindi and one from Guzerat." I shall be grateful to correspondents, who may be willing to supply me with information concerning the markings on the common squirrel of the plains.

Skins and skulls of *Pteropus medius*, the Indian fruit-bat or flying-fox, were sent to Mr. G. E. Mason in connection with a monograph which he is preparing on the geographical distribution and endemic features of the Pteropidae.

Among the additions to the Mammal and Bird gallery, the following may be noted:—

Skeleton of the nilgai or blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).

Skull of the Indian gazelle (*Gazella bennetti*).

Skull and limbs of the Indian pangolin, showing the edentate jaws, and claws adapted for burrowing. This animal is popularly, and wrongly called the armadillo.

South Indian hedgehog (*Erinaceus micropus*) from the Trichinopoly district.

Common grey hornbill (*Lophoceros birostris*), shot near the Red Hills tank, a few miles from the city of Madras.

Albino crow (*Corvus splendens*) from Madras.

Black-crested baza (*Baza lophotes*), captured in the city of Madras. This bird, according to Blyth and Jerdon, occurs sparingly throughout India. A specimen was shot by Jerdon near Nellore.

Laggar falcon (*Falco jugger*) shot at Pulicat. Recorded, in the Fauna of British India, as "rare to the southward."

Indian tawny eagle (*Aquila vindhiana*) shot at Poonamallee.

A series of domestic fowl's eggs, illustrating variation in form, size, and coloration.

A small collection of earthworms from the city of Madras was sent to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. I received in exchange the following South Indian lizards not previously represented here:—*Liolepis bellii*, *Lygosoma guentheri*, *Lygosoma dussumieri*, *Calotes ellioti*, *Calotes ophiomachus*, *Hemidactylus frenatus*, and *Gonatodes kandianus*.

A specimen of the burrowing Batrachian (*Uraeotyphlus oxyurus*?), with its eggs, from the Cochin State was presented by Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.

A colony of young hooded grasshoppers (*Teratodus monticollis*), protected by mimicry among the fruits of *Dodonaea viscosa*, was sent by Mr. A. N. Stuart from Gooty. This animal, Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy writes (Indian Insect Pests), "combines protection due to the hard sharp hood with cryptic and deceptive colouring."

Various species of rats and mice were received from the Plague department for identification.

10 CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The construction of additional book-cases, to accommodate the University Library, was completed. It has been decided that the management of the University Library be vested in a Library Committee, consisting of five Fellows of the University, who are authorised, in consultation with the Principal Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, to purchase books and journals for the University Library, and to frame rules for the issue of books, and arrange for the general administration of the University Library. The money available for the purpose of purchases is Rs. 25,619 (invested in Government securities) being a bequest from the late Mr. William Griffith to the University, and an annual grant of Rs. 4,500 from the University.

The total number of readers during the year was 17,292 against 16,839 in 1905-1906—

Largest number of readers in a day	..	..	..	..	..	118
Smallest	"	"	"	"	"	17
Largest	"	on Sunday	"	"	"	160
Smallest	"	"	"	"	"	50

The number of standard works added to the library was 295, of which 219 were acquired by purchase and 76 presented.

I append a list of the books issued during the last two years under the various subject catalogue heads:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	1,061	703
Anthropology; folklore	311	499
Arts; industries	1,307	1,079
Atlases; maps	82	93
Belles lettres	1,714	1,252
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	342	206
Chemistry; agriculture; photography	424	387
Classics	171	217
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers; manuals	4,209	4,060
Economic products	98	130
Education; ethics; logic; philosophy; political economy	1,613	1,883
Exhibitions	67	57
Forestry; timbers	29	26
Geography; physical geography; physiography	90	177
Geology; palæontology	217	176
History	2,189	1,827
Jurisprudence	466	293
Medicine; surgery; pathology	348	336
Microscopy	51	40
Mineralogy; metallurgy	91	87
Natural philosophy	618	415
Numismatics; medals; heraldry	94	102
Philology; epigraphy	303	396
Photographs	26	51
Physiology	176	159
Public Health	127	96
Religion	924	789
Sport and games	375	361
Travels; voyages	726	602
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues)	1,222	1,037
Vernacular languages	133	149

The section of the library catalogue, which deals with books under authors' names, was going through the press. As soon as this is published, the issue of new editions of the subject indexes, for which the manuscript slips are ready, will be taken in hand.

11. VALUABLE STOCK.—The necessary inventory was maintained and duly checked.

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS, 1906-1907.

Annandale, Dr. N.—

South Indian Lizards.

Liolepis bellii.
Lygosoma guentheri.
Lygosoma dussumieri.
Calotes elliotii.
Calotes ophiomachus.
Hemidactylus frenatus.
Gonatodes kandianus.

Asiatic Society of Bengal—

Thirteen silver coins of Alamgir II.
 Ahmad Sháh and Muhammad Sháh.
 Rupee of Ahmad Sháh, Katak Mint.
 Two coins of Ahmad Sháh, Katak Mint.
 Three Gadhya paisa of the 11th or 12th century A.D.
 Two silver coins of Aurangzib.
 Silver coin of Nasir Sháh.
 Silver coins of Mahmud II.
 Two coins of Sháh Alam II.
 Two coins of the independent Kings of Bengal.
 Seven coins of Malwa struck by local rulers, or by the Moghul emperors.
 Coin of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq.
 Silver coin of Tajuddin Firoz Sháh.
 Two gold coins of Akbar.

Barber, Mr. C. A.—

Python molurus.
Vipera russelii.
Polyodontophis subpunctatus.
Trimeresurus macrolepis.

Bauker Ali, Mr. Hakim—

Albino Indian House Crow (*Corvus splendens*).

Benson, Hon'ble Sir R. S.—

Earthenware vases and lids from prehistoric tumuli near Tirukoilur railway station, South Arcot.

Bryant, Mr. J. F.—

Wild silk Moth (*Actias selene*).

Chester, Mr. R. W.—

Common Indian rat (*Mus rattus*)
 Brown rat (*Mus decumanus*).
 Pied mouse.

Choudry, Mr. T.—

Magnetite from Digupudi, Bhodo Khemidy estate, Ganjam.

Coimbatore, South, District Forest Officer—

Fruits of *Grewia tiliaefolia*.

Corporation, Madras—

Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).
 Lioness.
 Crowned pigeon.
 Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*).

Davidson, Mr. L.—

Hindu and Christian talis, both of which were worn by a Christian convert female in Coorg.

Dique, Mr. A.—

Fish parasites, probably the encysted form of Echinorhynchus.

Gottlieb, Titus Sandhi—

Myriapod.

Government Epigraphist—

Two inscribed stones built into the floor of the first circuit of the Eriheha Udayar temple at Ambasamudram.

- Holley, Mr. W. H.—
Stick insect (*Phasmid*).
Pond tortoises (*Nicoria trijuga*).
- Holton, Rev. E. P.—
Chameleon (*Chamaeleon calcaratus*).
- Kulitalai, Range Officer—
Flowers of *Bauhinia tomentosa*, and fruits of *Capparis horrida*.
- Macleay, Rev. J. W.—
Iron-age pottery, and iron implement from about 8 miles from Walajabad, Chingleput district.
- Madura, District Forest Officer—
Pole of *Acacia planifrons*.
- Mannarghaut, Range Officer—
Timber and bark of *Schleichera trijuga*.
- Masulipatam, Port Officer—
Indian Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).
- Menzies, Mr. R. T.—
Crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*), young
- Minchall, Mr. J.—
Cobra (*Naja tripudians*).
- Nandyal, Joint Magistrate—
Dagger.
- Negapatam Division, Executive Engineer—
Stone with inscription, Sétu Rāmanāthen.
- Padmanabhaachariar, Mr. K.—
Indian pitta or yellow-breasted ground thrush (*Pitta brachyura*).
- Parthasarathy Nayudu, Mr. P.—
Abnormal cocoanut, with two fully developed kernels.
- Pinto, Mr. J.—
Eggs of rock snake (*Python molurus*).
- Ponnu & Co., Messrs. T. A.—
Token made in imitation of the Madras silver half and quarter pagodas of the English East India Company.
- Qadir Badsha Sahib Bahadur—
Chronogram in Urdu with translation in English, written in honour of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales to India.
- Kamakamath, Mr. C.—
Albino bandicoot rat (*Nesocia bandicota*).
Brown rat (*Mus neomannus*).
- Rea, Mr. A.—
Lead Andhra coins from Amaravati, Guntur district.
- Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—
Gold pagoda of Bijapur before the Muhammadan rule.
Silver Gadhiya coin.
Gold coin of Muhammad Shāh.
Gold coin of Alamgir II.
Gold coin of Shāh Alam II.
Moghul coins, silver. Aurangzib, Farrukh-Siyar, Shāh Alam Bahādur.
Two coins of Native States of India, one silver and one copper from Jamkhad, Ahmednagar district.
Silver Moghul coin, Aurangzib.
Silver Moghul coin, Shāh Jahān.
- Salem, North, District Forest Officer—
Acha gum.
Timber and bark of *Chickrassia tabularis*.
- Sandur, Diwan—
Manganite from Rāmandrug, Sandur State.
- Smith, Mr. J. G.—
Caspian Teru (*Hydroprogne caspia*).
- Somasundram, Mr. T. C.—
Scorpions with young ones, alive.

- Stoney, Mr. E. W.—
Prehistoric pottery from near Mettupollum.
Slag from Guduvancheri.
- Thomas, Mr. E. F.—
Miniature bows and arrows used in a game in Malabar.
- Tirupatur, Range Officer—
Wood of *Bridelia retusa*.
- Tottenham, Mr. A. R. L.—
Ceremonial articles used in marriages, etc., in Malabar.
- Trichinopoly, Tahsildar—
South Indian Hedgehog (*Erinaceus micropus*).
- United Provinces, Government—
Moghul rupees from the Kheri and Mirzapur districts.
Silver coin from Mauza Miranpur, thana Mandawar, district Bijnor.
Coin from tahsil Sanhighat in the Bara Banki district.
Six coins from near Bhind, pargana Kunch, district Jalaun.
Nine coins from Mauza Kurwa, thana Deaband, district Saharanpur.
Moghul coin from the Gorakhpur district.
Moghul coin from the Saharanpur district.
Four Moghul coins from Mauza Motipur, police station Lakhimpur, Kheri district.
Six Moghul coins from the Shahjahanpur district.
Two silver coins from Kota village, thana Kairwa, Mirzapur district.
Coin from Comilla, district Hill Tipperah, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Moghul Akbar rupee from Banbirpur, police station, Mahmudabad, tahsil Sidhauhi, district Sitapur.
Thirty-one copper coins, Sultans of Delhi from the site of the old Bhogaon post, Manipur district.
- Weir, Hon'ble Mr. C. J.—
Mantis (*Gongylus gongylodes*).
- Vasudevan, Mr. C.—
Betel insect (*Vettila poochee*).
- Vieyra, Mr. A. J.—
Travancore 8 cash or half chakrams.
- Zaccheus, Mr. W. S.—
Lizard with bifurcated tail.

APPENDIX B.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

COINAGE of Southern India and Ceylon.

- Andhrabhritya Kings of Southern India. Coins. [Journ. Bombay branch, Royal Asiat. Soc. XIII, 1877.] Codrington.
- British Empire. Coins and Tokens. Atkins.
- Ceylon. Ancient Coins and Measures. [Numismata Orientalia.] Davids.
- Ceylon Coins. Madras Museum. Catalogue. Thurston.
- Ceylon Coins and Tokens. Lowsley.
- Colonies Francaises. Histoire Monétaire. Zay.
- East India Company. Coinage. History and Catalogue. Madras Museum. Thurston.
- East India Company. Coinage, 1753-1853. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LXII, 1893.] Thurston.
- Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India. Tufnell.
- Indes Néerlandaises. Numismatique. [Revue Belge de Numismatique, 1887.] Nahuys.
- India. Ancient Coins from the earliest times to the seventh century A. D. Cunningham.
- Indian Antiquities and Useful Tables. Prinsep.
- Indian Coins. [Grundriss der Indo-arischen Philologie und Altertumskunde.] Rapson.
- Indo-Danish Coins [Indian Antiquary, XXII, 1893.] Hultzsch.
- [Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1888-89.] Rangachari and Desikachari.
- [Indian Antiquary, XXIV, 1895.] Rangachari and Desikachari.
- Indo-French and Indo-Dutch Coins. [Journ. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay, vol. II.] Symonds.
- Karnatik Nawabs. Coins. [Journ. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay, vol. II.] Symonds.
- Kupfermunzen, bekanntesten. Beschreibung. Neumann.
- Ma'abar. Some Unpublished Coins. [Indian Antiquary, XXXI, 1902.] Rangachari and Desikachari.
- Ma'abar. Coins of the Musulman Kings. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LXIV, 1895.] Rodgers.
- Madras Presidency. Copper Coinage. [Indian Antiquary, XXVIII, 1899.] Westcott.
- Moghol Emperors of Hindustan. Coins. Catalogue. British Museum. Lane-Poole.
- Münzen und Denkmünzen. Fonrobertsch: Sammlung. Weyl.
- Mysore Coins. Catalogue. Bangalore Museum. Tufnell.
- Mysore Coins. Catalogue. Madras Museum. Thurston.
- Mysore. Sketch of the Coinage. Hawkes.
- Nederland. Bezittingen en Kolonien Munten. Catalogus. Stephanik.
- Nederlandsch Indie. Munten. Netscher and Chijs.
- Oriental Coins, ancient and modern. [Numismata Orientalia.] Marsden.
- Pagoda or Varaha Coins of Southern India. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LII, 1883.] Bidie.
- Pandyan Coins. [Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1887-88.] Tracy.
- Punch-marked Coins of Hindustan. Note on Symbols. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LIX, 1890.] Theobald.
- Rama Tunka. [Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XLIX, 1880.] Pearse.
- Ramtinkis. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LIII, 1884.] Gibbs.
- Roman Aurei found at Calicut. Caldwell.
- Roman Aurei from Pudukota. [Numismatic Chronicle, XVIII, 1898.] Hill.
- Roman Coins found in India. [Journ. Royal Asiat. Soc. 1901.] Sewell.
- Roman Coins found in Southern India. Madras Museum. Catalogue. Thurston.
- Sethupati Coins. [Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1889-94.] Tracy.
- South Indian Coins. Fanams. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LV, 1886.] Tufnell.
- South Indian Coins, Miscellaneous [Indian Antiquary, XXI, 1892, XXV, 1896.] Hultzsch.
- Southern India. Coins. [Numismata Orientalia.] Elliot.
- Southern India. Some Doubtful Copper Coins. [Indian Antiquary, XXXII, 1903.] Sewell.
- Tinnevely Coins. Löventhal.
- Trankebar. Mönter, 1644-1845. Bergsoë.
- Travancore Coinage. [Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1889-94.] Mateer.
- Vijayanagara Kings. Coins. [Indian Antiquary, XX, 1891.] Hultzsch.

APPENDIX C.

Classified list of Expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1906-1907.

	Actuals, 1906-1907. RS.	Revised estimate, 1906-1907. RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	9,600	9,600
Exchange compensation allowance	600	600
Local allowance	2,400	2,400
Total ..	12,600	12,600
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Herbarium keeper, first assistant, second assistant, senior and second taxidermists, writer, assistant writer and 26 peons—33 persons	7,059	8,200
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Government Museum—		
Three gardeners, three sweepers, six watchmen, water pandal brahman, latrine sweeper, punkah-puller and chockra—16 persons	1,114	2,700
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and two peons—6 persons	2,686	
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Servant (sweeper)—1 person	46	
Temporary establishment, Government Museum—		
Four watchmen	63	..
Total establishment ..	10,968	10,900
Allowance—		
Travelling allowance	296	100
Supplies and services—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour	859	..
Objects of interest and coin purchased at head-quarters	2,302	..
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collection	1,610	..
Cost of books and publications	846	..
Library	2,091	..
Lithographic plates	504	..
Ammunition	15	..
Charges for feeding line animals	217	..
Expenses, Reading coin	2	..
Do. Measurement	..	..
Total supplies and services ..	7,946	8,400
Contingencies—		
Purchase of furniture (Europe stores)	456	..
Tour charges	187	..
Freight, landing and shipping charges	5	..
Repairs to furniture	100	..
Cleaning charges	23	..
Postage do.	157	..
Telegraph do.	10	..
Telephone do.	180	..
Rents, rates and taxes	4,347	..
Office expenses including such articles as gum pots, rat traps, mixture to prevent destruction of records, brooms, nails, firewood, umbrellas for peons, mats, chalk, food for cats, soap, vinegar, water-pots, ropes and match boxes	616	..
Total contingencies ..	6,081	5,000

		Actuals, Revised estimates, 1906-1907. 1906-1907.	
		RS.	RS.
Marine aquarium—			
Establishment—			
Head keeper, second keeper and seven servants—			
9 persons	..	..	..
Supplies and services—			
Food for animals	..	..	..
Contingencies—			
Lump provision	..	..	..
Grand total ..		37,891	38,000

Order—No. 464, Educational, dated 19th July 1907.

Recorded.

2. The report is, as usual, interesting. The thanks of Government are due to those who made donations to the Museum.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Public Department.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Director-General of Archaeology, with C.L.
" all Collectors of districts.
Editors' Table.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 464, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 19TH JULY 1907.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library during 1906-1907.*]

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated 7th July 1907, No. 421.

The report calls for no remarks. A draft order recording the report is placed below for approval.

2. The report is usually placed on the Editors' Table.

T.K.—16-7-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—16-7-07.

C. A. SOUTER—17-7-07.

H. D. TAYLOR—18-7-07.

G. S. F[ORBES]—18-7-07.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-7-07.

[G.O., No. 464, Educational, dated 19th July 1907.]

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Pages.
[1634] The Suppl. Govt Mus	421	7-7-07	1614

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. 1634

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.
622	21-9-06	SC		
556	22-8-06	SC		
482-	16-7-06	SC		
64-	6-2-06	SC		
361.	26-5-05	SC		

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.
PWD	2530W	26-12-05	SC	

Stock Form No. 135.
4,000-27-4-06.



EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received.....190 , Registered.....190 .

Subject.

Forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum and Commemorative Public Library during 1906-07 and requesting that he may be supplied with 160 copies for distribution to other Museums, etc.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

No. 420

Spare copies

Station Madras , Dated the 7th July 1907.

From (Name) Edgar Thurston Esquire
(Designation) Superintendent Government Museum.

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

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum and Commemorative Public Library during 1906-1907 and to request that I may be supplied with 160 copies for distribution to other Museums, etc.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Edgar Thurston

Superintendent Government Museum

2



EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received

12

190 , Registered

190

Subject.

ENCLOSURES.

No. _____

Spare copies. _____

Report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1906-1907.

No. 28-E.

Station, Madras.

Dated the 7th July 1907.

From

E. THURSTON, Esq.,

Superintendent, Government Museum,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1906-1907 and to request that I may be supplied with 160 copies for distribution to other Museums, etc.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Edgar Thurston

Superintendent, Government Museum.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

VISITORS.—The total numbers of visitors to the old and new buildings were 334,493 and 301,207 against 390,190 and 351,683 in 1905-1906. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 29,775 to the old and 27,138 to the new building at the feast of Pongal. The total numbers of visitors on Sundays were 60,553 to the old, and 52,443 to the new building. The number of gosha females who visited the Museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 14,816.

The Museum was visited by Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and the Governor-General of French India. Special arrangements were made for a visit by the ladies of the family of the Raja of Pittapur.

2. BUILDINGS.—An annexe to the existing marine gallery, and a new room for the exhibition of the prehistoric collection acquired from Mr. R. Bruce Foote were in course of construction. The Consulting Architect has been requested to prepare plans and estimates for annexes to the sculpture and economic galleries and a new clerk's office. The zinc roof of the theatre, which was in parts riddled with holes owing to some obscure chemical action, was replaced by a roof of corrugated iron.

3. THEATRE.—The theatre was used on fourteen occasions during the year as follows:—

Amateur dramatic entertainments	...	...	...	...	7
Collegiate School prize distribution and entertainment	...	...	...	...	2
Presidency Training School for Mistresses prize distribution	...	...	...	...	1
Madras Musical Association concert	...	...	...	...	1
Caledonian Society Burns concert	...	...	...	...	1
Teacher's Guild Conference	...	...	...	...	2

4. HISTORICAL.—The marble statue of Lord Cornwallis, which has suffered from long exposure to the open air in Fort St. George, was transferred to the Connemara Library, where it has been set up. Charles, first Marquis and second Earl Cornwallis, was born in 1738. In the American war of independence, he was obliged to capitulate at York Town, where the English force was surrounded and outnumbered by Washington. In 1782, when Cornwallis was still a prisoner on parole, he was asked to go to India as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, but refused the offer. He finally accepted the dual appointment in 1786. In 1792 he commanded at the siege of Seringapatam, which forced the surrender of Tippoo Sultan, who surrendered two of his sons as hostages, as a sign of his willingness to make peace. The reception of the two lads by Cornwallis is represented in the bas-relief of the statue. A treaty of peace was signed, by which Tippoo agreed to cede about half of his territories, as well as to pay a sum of £3,600,000. After his return to Calcutta, Cornwallis occupied himself with various reforms, the most important of which was the promulgation of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793. In the same year he handed over the government to Sir John Shore and sailed for Madras in order to take command of the expedition against Pondicherry, which, however, had surrendered before he reached Madras. In 1805, at the age of sixty-six, he again went to India as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, in succession to the Marquess Wellesley. He landed there with the express intention of making peace with Scindia and Holkar, and started up the Ganges. Becoming, however, seriously ill, he was landed at Ghazipur, where he died on 5th October, 1805. The statue, by Thomas Banks, represents him in the robes of a Peer over military uniform. The sanction

of Government has been obtained for the transfer to the Museum of the guns which were placed round the Cornwallis statue in the parade-ground of Fort St. George.

A number of original Persian documents from Thomas Saunders, Charles Bouchier, and George Pigot, Governors of Madras, Lord Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, Major Lawrence, and others were offered by His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai to the Government of India for the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta. Of these documents, eighteen have been retained in Calcutta, and the remaining twenty-four have been forwarded to me for preservation in the Connemara Public Library. These consist of documents from Lord Clive, Lord Macartney and Pigot (as George Pigot, Esq., and Lord Pigot), Governors of Madras, Mr. Charles Smith, provisional Governor of Madras, Colonels Stuart, Brown, Fullerton, and Peats, Major Lawrence, and Lieutenants Clive and Smith. It may be recalled, as a matter of history, that Lord Pigot was arrested and conveyed to St. Thomas' Mount, when Governor of Madras, by order of the Members of Council.

A series of old coloured engravings, illustrating the uniforms of the Governor's Body-guard, Madras Horse Artillery, 32nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, and Madras Infantry band-master and musician, was acquired. A native sword, with V.O.C. (Vereinigste Ostindische Compagnie), 1760, engraved on the blade, was also acquired, as a relic of the Dutch East India Company. An excellent, and apparently accurate water-colour painting, in several sections, of Fort St. George and its environs about 1820, was mounted as a panorama at the College of Engineering, and exhibited in the Connemara Library. To Colonel H. D. Love, R.E., I am much indebted for the interest which he took in the preparation of this exhibit.

5. ANTHROPOLOGY.—My book entitled 'Ethnographic Notes in Southern India' was issued in July 1906, and the edition was nearly exhausted at the end of the year. I was, throughout the year, mainly occupied in writing the book on 'Castes and Tribes of Southern India', which will be issued in connection with the Ethnographic Survey. Many of the long articles were sent to the Government Press, and set up in type, but much still remains to be done before the book is ready for publication. A Bulletin, containing an account of the Tamil Paraiyans and the legend of Nandan by the Rev. A. C. Clayton, and a note on some agricultural ceremonies by Mr. C. Karunakara Menon was issued. A further Bulletin, containing an account of the worship of village deities (grāma dēvata) of the Southern India by the Bishop of Madras was going through the press.

A tour was made by myself in the Mysore Province, in the course of which anthropometric data relating to various Canarese castes were recorded. Mr. K. Rangachari paid a long visit to the Ganjam district, with a view to securing information concerning various Oriya castes inhabitants of the plains, about which very little information has been previously recorded.

In my last report I referred to a case in Malabar, in which death was said to have resulted from eating a vettila poochi (betel insect), when chewing betel. In connection with this mysterious animal, Mr. H. Latham sent me from South Canara a description of a planarian worm. His camp-boy told him of a case in which death is said to have followed as the result of eating one of these animals cooked with jak fruit. The skin of land planarians is undoubtedly 'full of minute rods or rhabdites, which are shot out in great numbers when these animals are irritated, and doubtless serve an offensive purpose.' But it is not proved that a cooked planarian can cause death. A perichaete earth worm was forwarded from Malabar, with a note that, when it is accidentally chewed, the chief symptom is drawing in of the tongue, and consequent death from suffocation. The antidote is to drink salt and water, and the juice of the leaves of the guava tree. It is recorded, in the Kērala Chintamani, that the betel snake "is a poisonous creature, which lives adhering to the betel leaf. Its presence cannot be easily detected, and many deaths occur among persons who are in the habit of carelessly chewing betel. The poison passes into the system through the moisture of the mouth, and death ensues within an hour and a half. Treatment: administer internally the juice of the leaves of a tree called arippēra. Make the patient suck the milk of the breast of a woman, whose baby is more than eighty days old."

6
A British Chaplain in Madras recently dismissed a servant for cheating and lying. A short time afterwards he found nailed to a teapoy a paper scroll containing a jasmine flower, tied up with coloured threads. On the scroll were inscribed in Tamil the mystic syllable Om, and Nama Siva R. U. Masthān Sāhibu Avergal pādama thunai, or "I seek for help at the feet of Masthān Sāhib" (a Muhammadan saint).

Among the additions to the ethnological section of the Museum, the following may be noted:—

A series of twenty-two clay figures of gods and goddesses, made by a potter in the Tanjore district, for an Aiyanar temple. Aiyanar is represented seated between his two wives, and, among other goddesses, are Mariamman, Kaliamman, Karuppai, Alathikari, and Pechiamman. The god Virabhadra is represented with eight arms, holding a long stick, spear, club, and hour-glass shaped hand-drum. Mathurai-vīran, who keeps watch over the village boundaries at night, is figured riding on a horse. The figures also include Sanyasi (an ascetic), the elephant god Vigneswara or Ganēsa, and Anjuthalai nāgam, the five-headed cobra.

Mr. N. Annandāle has described (Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Miscellanea Ethnographica, 1, 1906) a type of blow-gun obtained by him in the Madura district. "The ornamentation," he writes, "of the weapon is characteristic, and shows that it must have been made in North Borneo. According to my Labbai (Muhammadan boatman) informants, the 'guns' are purchased by them in Singapore from Bugis traders and brought to India." Another type of blow-gun has been sent to me from the Madura district, consisting of a metal tube like a billiard-cue case, about 5' 4" in length, black japanned, and with unornamented brass rings and finials.

A series of articles from Malabar presented by Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham, which included—(a) para measure, box (cheppu), metal mirror (val kannadi), etc., used during Nayar marriages; (b) an hour-glass shaped drum used by Pānān sorcerers at certain ceremonies; (c) vengida koda, or prosperity umbrella, carried before the goddess at pūram festivals, and consisting of red, green, orange, black and white cotton fabrics supported, on a long bamboo pole; (d) a stringed musical instrument called nandurini, played by Kāllatā-kurups; (e) temple drum, called edakku, decorated with tassels.

Miniature bow and arrows, used by various castes in playing a game in Malabar.

Musical instrument played by Mādiga Asādis, and pot, bearing representations of the feet of deity, carried by Mādiga Mātangi women. These were secured when a Mādiga buffalo sacrifice was specially performed for me in the Mysore Province. The right foot of the decapitated animal was cut off and placed crosswise in its mouth in the manner described by Bishop Whitehead, and an earthen lamp, and some of the omentum removed through an incision with a knife in the abdominal wall, were placed on the top of its head. The Asādis went away abusing the other Mādigas, because, as it was a special entertainment for my benefit, and not a genuine religious ceremonial, they would not give them the carcasses as their perquisite.

Hindu and Christian tālis (marriage badges), both of which were worn by a Christian convert. The former bears the sign of the cross, and the latter phallic emblems, which are scarcely recognisable in their changed form into an artistic design.

Carved wooden kāvadis, which are carried by pilgrims to the shrine of the god Subrahmanya at Palni, to whom the kāvadi and money collected by begging on the way thither are offered in performance of a vow. Sometimes pots containing fish and milk are attached to the kāvadi, and it is believed that, as they are votive offerings, these do not go bad.

Silver charms made by Akasāles (goldsmiths) for members of various castes in the Mysore Province. Kurubas, and members of some other castes, keep in their houses silver or gold plates, whereon human figures are stamped. Sometimes they are worn by women, and are called in consequence hithārada tāli. The figures are supposed to represent persons who have died. Sometimes, similar plates are stamped with figures of Hanumān, Basava, Virabhadra, etc., and worshipped.

Mr. R. Bruce Foote was engaged in the selection of specimens from the pre-historic collection for the illustration of his catalogue raisonné thereof.

7
5
14
f. ARCHÆOLOGY, ART.—I received, from the Archæological Survey department, a large number of articles collected by Mr. A. Rea in the course of his tours at Amarāvati, in the Guntūr district, and Perambair in the Chingleput district, viz.:—

Amarāvati.—Celts, hammer-stones, grinding-stones, sandal-stones, pottery, beads, iron implements, etc.

Perambair.—Pottery, cists, chauk-shell ornaments, human bones, iron implements, and a stone figure of Ganēsa.

Mr. Rea made renewed excavations at Amarāvati, from which place the celebrated Elliot marbles were obtained, and set apart a number of sculptures for consignment hereafter to the Madras Museum. A very interesting series of Jain sculptures was also sent by Mr. Rea from Danavulapadu in the Cuddapah district.

Specimens of iron-age pottery from Echur in the Chingleput district were received from the Rev. J. H. Maclean; pottery vases from Tumuli near the Tirukkoyilur railway station, South Arcot, from the Hon'ble Sir R. S. Benson; and pottery vessels from Mettupalaiyam in the Coimbatore district from Mr. E. W. Stoney, C.I.E.

Some fragments of pottery and human bones from the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district were presented by Mr. T. E. Moir. These were found in connection with stone circles, which he describes as being often formed by boulders of milk-white quartz, which must, in some cases, have been brought from quite a long distance. Some of the circles enclose stone structures, which are oblong, made of slabs of slate rock set upright, with a slab roof. In connection with these dolmens, I may note, *en passant*, that there is a belief that the dolmens on the Nilgiris were constructed by a race of pygmies, assisted by hares and porcupines.

A stone, bearing the legend Sēturāmanāther, was received from the Executive Engineer, Negapatam division, Tanjore. Two stones bearing ancient Pāndyan inscriptions, which were built into the floor of the Erichcha Udaiyar temple at Ambāsamudram in the Tinnevely district, were received from Mr. V. Venkayya, Government Epigraphist, who also forwarded eight sets of copper plate grants from Nellore.

Under the Treasure Trove Act, a number of metal idols were acquired from the Tanjore and South Arcot districts. Some interesting metal figures of various village deities, and a metal figure of the boar (Varaha) avatar of Vishnu were obtained by purchase from my collecting agents. As in the previous year, very extensive additions were made to the art metal-ware collection. A cocoanut, excellently carved with a burlesque representation of the results of illicit distillation of liquor, was acquired.

7. NUMISMATICS.—In my last annual report, I recorded that a theft of silver filigree-ware occurred, and there was grave reason to believe that the theft was committed by some member of my staff, but no definite proof was forthcoming. It is with deep regret that I have to place on record a serious burglary, and the abstraction of a large number of coins, mostly gold, very many of which possessed great historic interest, and cannot be replaced. The burglary was rendered possible by the erection, without my knowledge, of a bamboo staircase for the work-people engaged in the construction of the annexe to the marine gallery. This rendered access to the upper storey of the museum old building, on which the room containing the coin-cases is situated, possible at night. The most severe loss is that of a large number of the splendid series of Roman Imperial solidi and denarii, which has gradually been brought together under the Treasure Trove Act or by purchase. The coins from the time of Claudius to that of Commodus, including those of Nero, Domitian, Hadrian, etc., have disappeared almost *in toto*, and the series is hopelessly crippled, though the coins of the earlier and later emperors remain. Other series, from which coins have been removed, include the English East India Company, Moghul Emperors, Patān Kings of Delhi, Kalachuris of Mahākosala, Travancore, and Venetian sequins. The burglars are at large, and none of the coins have been recovered.

The following coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act:—

Five gold and seventeen silver coins of the Patān Sultāns of Delhi, from Parlākimedi in Ganjām;

8

Six gold pagodas of the Vijayanagar dynasty, from Sirigeri in the Bellary district;

Thirteen gold fanams of the Moghul Emperors Muhammad Sháh, Ahmad Sháh, and Álamgir, from the Pullampet taluk, Cuddapah district.

486/14-7-05
The Museum was indebted to Mr. Lionel Vibert for two Venetian sequins (Aloy Moen and Franc Laured), and to Mr. A. Vieyra for the new eight cash or half chuekram of Travancore. A large number of lead Andhra coins were sent by Mr. A. Rea of the Archaeological Survey, from which a series of various types has been selected, to replace in some measure the coins which were reduced to powder by chemical action a few years ago (*vide* Annual Report, 1904-1905). A copper token, in imitation of the silver half and quarter pagoda of the East India Company, bearing on one side a mantapam, and on the other a figure of Vishnu, was acquired.

Page 12 below
As I am repeatedly consulted in connection with the literature bearing on South Indian numismatics, I publish, in Appendix B, a bibliography of the coinage of South India and Ceylon. The publications therein referred to are all available for reference in the Connemara Library.

8. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Some years ago, a collection of cretaceous fossils, made by Dr. H. Warth in the Trichinopoly district, was sent to Professor Waagen at Vienna to be worked out. An account of the Cephalopoda has been published by Dr. Franz Kossmat (Untersuchungen über die Südindische Kreide-formation), and the majority of the specimens were returned to the Museum in 1898. In the year under review, I received back from Dr. Kossmat the few remaining Cephalopoda (including the Belemnites), and the greater portion of the Gastropoda, Lamellibranchs, Brachiopods, Echinoderms, and Sharks' whorls.

To Messrs. Best & Co. of Madras, the Museum was indebted for a large series of cores from borings made with a view to discovering coal in the Godávári and Chingleput districts. The boring in the former district was made at the village of Bedadavofu (Bedadanaru) in the Polavaram taluk, 33 miles north-west of Rajahmundry. The borings in the Chingleput district were undertaken at the villages of Vengathur and Periyakuppamare in the Tiruvallur taluk, about 16 miles from Arkónam. A book containing a carefully maintained record of the borings was sent on loan to the Director, Geological Survey of India.

Among the additions to the mineral gallery may be noted:—

(a) A small collection of cretaceous fossils, including a portion of a very large Ammonite, from the Trichinopoly district, and a representative series of rocks and minerals from the Nellore mica mines, presented by Mr. W. E. Hoare.

(b) Manganese ores from the Sandūr State, and Dodgani in Mysore. The specimens from the former locality include the mineral manganite, which, Mr. L. L. Fermor writes (Manganese in India, 1906), "crystallises in orthorhombic prisms sometimes elongated to needle-like crystals as in the only undoubted occurrence of this mineral in India, namely a nodule obtained from the Sandūr hills."

(c) Corundum from Kadirur in the Kottayam taluk, Malabar.

(d) Sandstone conglomerate from Sathiavedu in the Chingleput district. It is from this locality that the beautiful sandstone, now being used for the Victoria Memorial Hall, is obtained.

(e) A small fragment of rock from an isolated hill near Racherla, about 8 miles north of Giddalur in the Cumbum taluk, Kurnool district, was sent by Mr. T. E. Moir. This rock is described by Mr. R. Bruce Foote (Mem. Geological Survey, India) as syenite porphyry. Mr. T. H. Holland, Director, Geological Survey of India, however, writes that "this is an exceedingly interesting specimen. The rock contains a great abundance of one of the blue amphiboles, probably crocidolite, a mineral not previously found in India. The rock can be provisionally called crocidolite-schist."

9. NATURAL HISTORY.—The Aquarium building on the sea-shore was approaching completion at the end of the year, but various additions in the shape of cisterns, compressed air apparatus, etc., and alterations will have to be made and carried out before it is in full working order. The proposals of the Aquarium Committee with

9 15
regard to the fees to be levied from visitors, hours of admission, and establishment to be entertained, received the sanction of Government. The establishment will include two keepers, two fishermen, and a fisherman's boy. It is proposed to purchase, for the fishermen, a catamaran with its equipment. Under the rules, the aquarium will, by previous arrangement, be open to students accompanied by their teacher for the purposes of demonstration, on payment of the usual fee, from 7 to 10 A.M., *i.e.*, before the hour at which it is open to the public.

A series of skins and skulls of the palm squirrel, *Sciurus palmarum*, from various parts of the city of Madras, was sent to Mr. R. C. Wroughton, who writes as follows:—"I am trying to work out the forms and races of *Sciurus* (*Funambulus*) *palmarum*, excluding *F. tristriatus*, Waterhouse, which seems to be the "jungle" form. I believe I can distinguish two main distinct forms (spp.?) of *F. palmarum*, the "cultivation" form, (a) with three pale dorsal stripes only, and with rufous buttocks and a streak along the rachis of the tail below; (b) with five pale dorsal stripes, and without the rufous colouring. I want to find out the distribution of these two forms, and also whether the three dorsal stripes ever occur without the rufous on the tail, or the five stripes with it. (The outermost of the five stripes on each side are often very faint, but I think always discernible.) Unfortunately the Natural History Museum, S. Kensington, is very poor. There is a fine series of "a" from Travancore, but of "b" there are only two specimens from Sind, two from Rawalpindi and one from Guzerat." I shall be grateful to correspondents, who may be willing to supply me with information concerning the markings on the common squirrel of the plains.

Skins and skulls of *Pteropus medius*, the Indian fruit-bat or flying-fox, were sent to Mr. G. E. Mason in connection with a monograph which he is preparing on the geographical distribution and endemic features of the Pteropidæ.

Among the additions to the Mammal and Bird gallery, the following may be noted:—

Skeleton of the nilgai or blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).

Skull of the Indian gazelle (*Gazella bennetti*).

Skull and limbs of the Indian pangolin, showing the edentate jaws, and claws adapted for burrowing. This animal is popularly, and wrongly called the armadillo.

South Indian hedgehog (*Erinaceus micropus*) from the Trichinopoly district.

Common grey hornbill (*Lophoceros birostris*), shot near the Red Hills tank, a few miles from the city of Madras.

Albino crow (*Corvus splendens*) from Madras.

Black-crested baza (*Baza lophotes*), captured in the city of Madras. This bird, according to Blyth and Jerdon, occurs sparingly throughout India. A specimen was shot by Jerdon near Nellore.

Laggar falcon (*Falco juager*) shot at Pulicat. Recorded, in the Fauna of British India, as "rare to the southward."

Indian tawny eagle (*Aquila vindhiana*) shot at Poonamallee.

A series of domestic fowl's eggs, illustrating variation in form, size, and coloration.

A small collection of earthworms from the city of Madras was sent to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. I received in exchange the following South Indian lizards not previously represented here:—*Liolepis bellii*, *Lygosoma guentheri*, *Lygosoma dussumieri*, *Calotes ellioti*, *Calotes ophiomachus*, *Hemidactylus frenatus*, and *Gonatodes kandianus*.

A specimen of the burrowing Batrachian (*Uraeotyphlus oxyurus*?), with its eggs, from the Cochin State was presented by Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.

A colony of young hooded grasshoppers (*Teratodus monticollis*), protected by mimicry among the fruits of *Dodonæa viscosa*, was sent by Mr. A. N. Stuart from

Gooty. This animal, Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy writes (Indian Insect Pests), "combines protection due to the hard sharp hood with cryptic and deceptive colouring."

Various species of rats and mice were received from the Plague department for identification.

10 CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The construction of additional book-cases, to accommodate the University Library, was completed. It has been decided that the management of the University Library be vested in a Library Committee, consisting of five Fellows of the University, who are authorised, in consultation with the Principal Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, to purchase books and journals for the University Library, and to frame rules for the issue of books, and arrange for the general administration of the University Library. The money available for the purpose of purchases is Rs. 25,619 (invested in Government securities) being a bequest from the late Mr. William Griffith to the University, and an annual grant of Rs. 4,500 from the University.

The total number of readers during the year was 17,292 against 16,839 in 1905-1906—

Largest number of readers in a day	..	..	..	..	118
Smallest	"	"	"	"	17
Largest	"	on Sunday	..	..	160
Smallest	"	"	..	..	50

The number of standard works added to the library was 295, of which 219 were acquired by purchase and 76 presented.

I append a list of the books issued during the last two years under the various subject catalogue heads:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	1,061	703
Anthropology; folklore	311	499
Arts; industries	1,307	1,079
Atlases; maps	82	93
Belles lettres	1,714	1,252
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	342	206
Chemistry; agriculture; photography	424	387
Classics	171	217
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers; manuals	4,209	4,060
Economic products	98	130
Education; ethics; logic; philosophy; political economy	1,613	1,883
Exhibitions	67	57
Forestry; timbers	29	26
Geography; physical geography; physiography	90	177
Geology; palæontology	217	176
History	2,189	1,827
Jurisprudence	466	293
Medicine; surgery; pathology	348	336
Microscopy	51	40
Mineralogy; metallurgy	91	87
Natural philosophy	618	415
Numismatics; medals; heraldry	94	102
Philology; epigraphy	303	396
Photographs	26	51
Physiology	176	159
Public Health	127	96
Religion	924	789
Sport and games	375	361
Travels; voyages	726	602
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues)	1,222	1,037
Vernacular languages	133	149

The section of the library catalogue, which deals with books under authors' names, was going through the press. As soon as this is published, the issue of new editions of the subject indexes, for which the manuscript slips are ready, will be taken in hand.

11. VALUABLE STOCK.—The necessary inventory was maintained and duly checked.

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS, 1906-1907.

Annandale, Dr. N.—

South Indian Lizards.

Liolepis bellii.
Lygosoma guentheri.
Lygosoma dussumieri.
Calotes Elliotii.
Calotes ophiomachus.
Hemidactylus frenatus.
Gonatodes kandianus.

Asiatic Society of Bengal—

Thirteen silver coins of Alamgir II.
Ahmad Sháh and Muhammad Sháh.
Rupee of Ahmad Sháh, Katak Mint.
Two coins of Ahmad Sháh, Katak Mint.
Three Gadhiya paisa of the 11th or 12th century A.D.
Two silver coins of Aurangzib.
Silver coin of Nasir Sháh.
Silver coins of Mahmud II.
Two coins of Sháh Alám II.
Two coins of the independent Kings of Bengal.
Seven coins of Malwa struck by local rulers, or by the Moghul emperors.
Coin of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq.
Silver coin of Tajuddin Firoz Sháh.
Two gold coins of Akbar.

Barber, Mr. C. A.—

Python molurus.
Vipera russellii.
Polyodontophis subpunctatus.
Trimeresurus macrolepis.

Bauker Ali, Mr. Hakim—

Albino Indian House Crow (*Corvus splendens*).

Benson, Hon'ble Sir R. S.—

Earthenware vases and lids from prehistoric tumuli near Tirukoilur railway station, South Arcot.

Bryant, Mr. J. F.—

Wild silk Moth (*Actias selene*).

Chester, Mr. R. W.—

Common Indian rat (*Mus rattus*)
Brown rat (*Mus decumanus*).
Pied mouse.

Choudry, Mr. T.—

Magnetite from Digupudi, Bhodo Khemidy estate, Ganjam.

Coimbatore, South, District Forest Officer—

Fruits of *Grewia tiliaefolia*.

Corporation, Madras—

Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).
Lioness.
Crowned pigeon.
Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*).

Davidson, Mr. L.—

Hindu and Christian talis, both of which were worn by a Christian convert female in Coorg.

Dique, Mr. A.—

Fish parasites, probably the encysted form of *Echinorhynchus*.

Gottlieb, Titus Sandhi—

Myriapod.

Government Epigraphist—

Two inscribed stones built into the floor of the first circuit of the Krichcha Udayar temple at Ambasamudram.

- Holley, Mr. W. H.—
Stick insect (*Phasmid*).
Pond tortoises (*Nicoria trijuga*).
- Holton, Rev. E. P.—
Chameleon (*Chamaeleon calcaratus*).
- Kulitalai, Range Officer—
Flowers of *Bauhinia tomentosa*, and fruits of *Capparis horrida*.
- Maolean, Rev. J. W.—
Iron-age pottery, and iron implement from about 8 miles from Walajabad, Chingleput district.
- Madura, District Forest Officer—
Pole of *Acacia planifrons*.
- Mannarghaut, Range Officer—
Timber and bark of *Schleichera trijuga*.
- Masulipatam, Port Officer—
Indian Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).
- Menzies, Mr. R. T.—
Crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*), young.
- Minchall, Mr. J.—
Cobra (*Naia tripudians*).
- Nandyal, Joint Magistrate—
Dagger.
- Negapatam Division, Executive Engineer—
Stone with inscription, Sétu Rāmanāthen.
- Padmanabhachariar, Mr. K.—
Indian pitta or yellow-breasted ground thrush (*Pitta brachyura*).
- Parthasarathy Nayudu, Mr. P.—
Abnormal cocoanut, with two fully developed kernels.
- Pinto, Mr. J.—
Eggs of rock snake (*Python molurus*).
- Ponnu & Co., Messrs. T. A.—
Token made in imitation of the Madras silver half and quarter pagodas of the English East India Company.
- Qadir Badsha Sahib Bahadur—
Chronogram in Urdu with translation in English, written in honour of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales to India.
- Ramakamath, Mr. C.—
Albino bandicoot rat (*Nesocia bandicota*).
Brown rat (*Mus ecumanus*).
- Rea, Mr. A.—
Lead Andhra coins from Amaravati, Guntur district.
- Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—
Gold pagoda of Bijapur before the Muhammadan rule.
Silver Gadhiya coin.
Gold coin of Muhammad Shāh.
Gold coin of Alamgir II.
Gold coin of Shāh Alam II.
Moghul coins, silver. Aurangzib, Farrukh-Siyar, Shāh Alam Bahādur.
Two coins of Native States of India, one silver and one copper from Jamkhad, Ahmednaggar district.
Silver Moghul coin, Aurangzib.
Silver Moghul coin, Shāh Jahān.
- Salem, North, District Forest Officer—
Acha gum.
Timber and bark of *Chickrassia tabularis*.
- Sandur, Diwan—
Manganite from Rāmandrug, Sandur State.
- Smith, Mr. J. G.—
Caspian Teru (*Hydroprogne caspia*).
- Somasundram, Mr. T. C.—
Scorpions with young ones, alive.

- Stoney, Mr. E. W.—
Prehistoric pottery from near Mettupollum.
Slag from Guduvancheri.
- Thomas, Mr. E. F.—
Miniature bows and arrows used in a game in Malabar.
- Tirupatur, Range Officer—
Wood of *Bridelia retusa*.
- Tottenham, Mr. A. R. L.—
Ceremonial articles used in marriages, etc., in Malabar.
- Trichinopoly, Tahsildar—
South Indian Hedgehog (*Erinaceus micropus*).
- United Provinces, Government—
Moghul rupees from the Kheri and Mirzapur districts.
Silver coin from Mauza Miranpur, thana Mandawar, district Bijnor.
Coin from tahsil Sanehighat in the Bara Banki district.
Six coins from near Bhind, pargana Kunch, district Jalaun.
Nine coins from Mauza Kurwa, thana Deaband, district Saharanpur.
Moghul coin from the Gorakhpur district.
Moghul coin from the Saharanpur district.
Four Moghul coins from Mauza Motipur, police station Lakhimpur, Kheri district.
Six Moghul coins from the Shahjahanpur district.
Two silver coins from Kota village, thana Kairwa, Mirzapur district.
Coin from Comilla, district Hill Tipperah, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Moghul Akbar rupee from Banbirur, police station, Mahmudabad, tahsil Sidhau, district Sitapur.
Thirty-one copper coins, Sultans of Delhi from the site of the old Bhogaon post, Manipur district.
- Weir, Hon'ble Mr. C. J.—
Mantis (*Gongylus gongylodes*).
- usudevan, Mr. C.—
Betel insect (*Vettila poochee*).
- Vieyra, Mr. A. J.—
Travancore 8 cash or half chakrams.
- Zaccheus, Mr. W. S.—
Lizard with bifurcated tail.

APPENDIX B.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

COINAGE of Southern India and Ceylon.

- Andhrabhritya Kings of Southern India. Coins. [Journ. Bombay branch, Royal Asiat. Soc. XII, 1877.] Cedrington.
- British Empire. Coins and Tokens. Atkins.
- Ceylon. Ancient Coins and Measures. [Numismata Orientalia.] Davids.
- Ceylon Coins. Madras Museum. Catalogue. Thurston.
- Ceylon Coins and Tokens. Lowsley.
- Colonies Francaises. Histoire Monétaire. Zay.
- East India Company. Coinage. History and Catalogue. Madras Museum. Thurston.
- East India Company. Coinage, 1753-1853. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LXII, 1893.] Thurston.
- Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India. Tufnell.
- Indes Néerlandaises. Numismatique. [Revue Belge de Numismatique, 1887.] Nahuys.
- India. Ancient Coins from the earliest times to the seventh century A. D. Cunningham.
- Indian Antiquities and Useful Tables. Prinsep.
- Indian Coins. [Grundriss der Indo-arischen Philologie und Altertumskunde.] Rapson.
- Indo-Danish Coins [Indian Antiquary, XXII, 1893.] Hultzs.
- [Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1888-89.] Rangachari and Desikachari.
- Indian Antiquary, XXIV, 1895.] Rangachari and Desikachari.
- Indo-French and Indo Dutch Coins. [Journ. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay, vol. II.] Symonds.
- Karnatik Nawabs. Coins. [Journ. Anthropol. Soc. Bombay, vol. II.] Symonds.
- Kupfermunzen, bekanntesten Beschreibung. Neumann.
- Ma'abar. Some Unpublished Coins. [Indian Antiquary, XXXI, 1902.] Rangachari and Desikachari.
- Ma'abar. Coins of the Musulman Kings. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LXIV, 1895.] Rodgers.
- Madras Presidency. Copper Coinage. [Indian Antiquary, XXVIII, 1899.] Westcott.
- Moghul Emperors of Hindustan. Coins. Catalogue. British Museum. Lane-Poole.
- Münzen und Denkmünzen. Fonrobertsch: Sammlung. Weyl.
- Mysore Coins. Catalogue. Bangalore Museum. Tufnell.
- Mysore Coins. Catalogue. Madras Museum. Thurston.
- Mysore. Sketch of the Coinage. Hawkes.
- Nederland. Bezittingen en Kolonien Munten. Catalogus. Stephanik.
- Nederlandsch Indie. Munten. Netscher and Chijs.
- Oriental Coins, ancient and modern. [Numismata Orientalia.] Marsden.
- Pagoda or Varaha Coins of Southern India. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LII, 1883.] Bidie.
- Pandyan Coins. [Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1887-88.] Tracy.
- Punch-marked Coins of Hindustan. Note on Symbols. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LIX, 1890.] Theobald.
- Rama Tunka. [Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XLIX, 1880.] Pearse.
- Ramtinkis. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LIII, 1884.] Gibbs.
- Roman Aurei found at Calicut. Caldwell.
- Roman Aurei from Pudukota. [Numismatic Chronicle, XVIII, 1883.] Hill.
- Roman Coins found in India. [Journ. Royal Asiat. Soc. 1903.] Sewell.
- Roman Coins found in Southern India. Madras Museum. Catalogue. Thurston.
- Sethupati Coins. [Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1889-94.] Tracy.
- South Indian Coins. Fanams. [Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LV, 1886.] Tufnell.
- South Indian Coins, Miscellaneous [Indian Antiquary, XXI, 1892, XXV, 1896.] Hultzs.
- Southern India. Coins [Numismata Orientalia.] Elliot.
- Southern India. Some Doubtful Copper Coins. [Indian Antiquary, XXXII, 1903.] Sewell.
- Tinnevely Coins. Löwenthal.
- Trankebar. Münzen, 1644-1845. Bergsöe.
- Travancore Coinage. [Madras Journ. Lit. and Science, 1889-94.] Mateer.
- Vijayanagara Kings. Coins. [Indian Antiquary, XX, 1891.] Hultzs.

APPENDIX C.

Classified list of Expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1906-1907.

	Actuals, 1906-1907. RS.	Revised estimate, 1906-1907. RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	9,600	9,600
Exchange compensation allowance	600	600
Local allowance	2,400	2,400
Total	12,600	12,600
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Herbarium keeper, first assistant, second assistant, senior and second taxidermists, writer, assistant writer and 26 peons—33 persons	7,059	
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Government Museum—		8,200
Three gardeners, three sweepers, six watchmen, water pandal brahman, latrine sweeper, punkah-puller and chockra—16 persons	1,114	
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and two peons— 6 persons	2,686	
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Connemara Public Library—		2,700
Servant (sweeper)—1 person	46	
Temporary establishment, Government Museum—		
Four watchmen	63	
Total establishment	10,968	10,900
Allowance—		
Travelling allowance	296	100
Supplies and services—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour	359	
Objects of interest and coin purchased at head- quarters	2,302	
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collection	1,610	
Cost of books and publications	846	
Library	2,091	
Lithographic plates	504	
Ammunition	15	
Charges for feeding line animals	217	
Expenses, Reading coin	2	
Do. Measurement		
Total supplies and services	7,946	8,400
Contingencies—		
Purchase of furniture (Europe stores)	139	
Tour charges	187	
Freight, landing and shipping charges	5	
Repairs to furniture	100	
Cleaning charges	23	
Postage do.	157	
Telegraph do.	10	
Telephone do.	180	
Rents, rates and taxes	4,347	
Office expenses including such articles as gum pots, rat traps, mixture to prevent destruction of records, brooms, nails, firewood, umbrellas for peons, mats, chalk, food for cats, soap, vinegar, water-pots, ropes and match boxes	616	
Total contingencies	5,764	5,000

16

44

Actuals, Revised estimate,
1906-1907. 1906-1907.
RS. RS.

Marine aquarium—							
Establishment—							
Head keeper, second keeper and seven servants—							
9 persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supplies and services—							
Food for animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Contingencies—							
Lump provision	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand total ..	37,574	38,000					

[2]
500-8-1-08.

W. H. Lee
19/7/07 19

C. No. 1634 From the G. S. M. No. 421, dated 7th July 1907

SUBJECT. Report on the working of the
Govt. Museum & the Commemorative Public Library
during 1906-1907

The report calls for no remarks. A draft order
recording the report is placed below for approval.

2. The report is usually placed on the Editors'
table.

7A.
16-7-07 ROP
16-7-07
HRS

Lee
Chd
12.2.7.

HRS
10-7-07

77/187

Long
1922

20

Copy sent to Press.

for signature.

atched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED.

Order complete. 366.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

21

AGAIN G.O., No.
190

DATED

BY No.

1634

TO G. No.

GOVERNMENT

Notes A

TO GOVERNMENT

MENT WITH DITTO.

NOT FILED IN: BEING MEANT FOR DEFACTOR
IN ORIGINAL

B.

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

4
1
Note

Press
Proof
22.70

NOTES.

464 Bell

16-7-1661

21 ~~7~~ / 1661

10984/91

8 ¹⁰/₀₉ 5124

3494 ⁸/₁₀ 9