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[Despatch Abstract.]

Government Museum & Connemara Public Library

Recording the report on the working
of the — during 1907-1908 and requesting the
Chief Engineer to arrange for the early
preparation of the annual estimate for the
to the sculptural and economic galleries and
the new added space.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

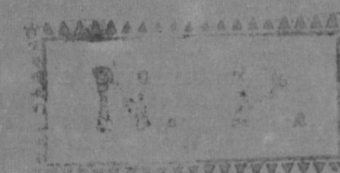
Enclosures

Regd.

1908.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 562, 25th July 1908.



Government Museum and Connemara Public Library.

Recording the report on the working of the — during 1907-1908 and requesting the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to arrange for the early preparation of plans and estimates for the annexes to the sculpture and economic galleries and for the new clerks' office.

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 1908.
No.—394.

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 1907–1908 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 1907–1908.

VISITORS.—The total numbers of visitors to the old and new buildings were 579,770 and 532,476 against 334,493 and 301,207 in 1906–1907. The largest numbers of visitors on a single day was 92,514 to the old, and 90,004 to the new building at the feast of Pongal. The total numbers of visitors on Sundays were 88,798 to the old, and 77,672 to the new building, against 60,553 and 52,443 in the previous year. The number of gosha females who visited the Museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 15,639 against 10,806 in 1906–1907.

The Museum was visited by His Highness the Maharaja and the Maharani of Mysore.

2. BUILDINGS.—The room for the exhibition of the prehistoric collection acquired from Mr. R. Bruce Foote was completed, and the arrangement of the collection therein by Mr. Foote was nearly finished at the end of the year. The annexe to the marine gallery was also completed, and has been devoted to the exhibition of the larger marine animals, including whale bones, dugong skeleton, sharks, saw-fish, and sword-fish. A verandah on the north side of the new building was enclosed by filling in the arches, and adding windows, and has been utilised as an annexe to the ethnological section. The stone floor of the Connemara Public Library was polished throughout.

The plans and estimates for annexes to the sculpture and economic galleries and a new clerks' office, referred to in my last report, have not yet been received. The annexes referred to are very requisite, as a large number of sculptures and objects received during recent years from the Archaeological Survey Department, etc., are lying in the Museum grounds, or buried away in store-rooms and other places.

3. THEATRE.—The Theatre was used on fifteen occasions, during the year, as follows:—

Amateur Dramatic Society entertainments	9
Collegiate School, prize distribution	2
Presidency Training School for Mistresses, prize distribution	1
Doveton Girls' High School, prize distribution	1
Madras Musical Association, concert	1
Madras School of Music, concert	1

4. MUSEUM CONFERENCE.—I attended a conference of Curators of Museums in India, which was held at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, in December, 1907. Various topics bearing on museum administration were discussed, of which the one that appealed to me most directly was the policy of Provincial Museums. The following resolutions were passed in connection therewith :—

(1) That the Provincial Museums of India should in the main confine their scope to the Presidency, Province, or State in which they are situated.

(2) That, in the opinion of the Conference, it is desirable that, in every Province or State, there should be but one Government or State Public Museum.

(3) That the officers of every Provincial Museum should have direct access to a good reference library, and that this library should, whenever possible, be connected with the museum.

I was chosen as a member of the Standing Committee, which was appointed to make arrangements regarding future conferences, and to advise on museum matters.

5. PUBLICATIONS.—A Bulletin (Vol. V, 3), containing an exceedingly valuable account of the worship of village deities (Grāma Dēvatas) in Southern India by the Right Reverend Bishop Whitehead, was issued. The first edition of my 'Ethnographic notes in Southern India' being exhausted, a second issue thereof was published. I was, as last year, mainly occupied in connection with an encyclopædic book on 'the Castes and Tribes of Southern India,' which is under preparation in connection with the Ethnographic Survey, and will extend to several volumes. The Herbarium-keeper, Mr. K. Rangachari, has been engaged in the preparation of a local Flora of Madras City and the vicinity thereof. It is proposed to issue this in book form, as a general guide to the botanical section of the Museum, and to the Flora.

6. HISTORICAL.—A panoramic view of Madras, at about the same period (1820) as the one referred to in my last report, was presented by Mr. W. S. Bickham. It was published at Coromandel Place, nearly opposite Gower Street, London. Among other points of interest, it shows Government House in Fort St. George, the Banqueting Room and Government Garden House, the Admiral's house, an Indiaman from Europe saluting the flag-ship, etc.

A number of old maps, plans, and drawings, were sent to the Museum from the Government Secretariat, the most interesting of which were—

(a) a plan of the walls of Black Town, Madras, with the esplanades on the north and west sides, between 1815 and 1824. Therein are shown the situations of the Hon'ble Company's tank, Trivatore c. Elephant gate, Pullee Street gate, boatman's gate, Clive's battery, and water-works for supplying water to the garrison and shipping;

(b) plans of a new bridge over the river near the Governor's garden (now Government House), 1802.

Five large guns, which were formerly arranged round the statue of Lord Cornwallis in Fort St. George, were transferred to the Museum, and set up in the grounds thereof. Of these guns, two bear the arms of Spain, and were taken by the Madras army under the command of Brigadier-General Draper at the storming of Manilla in 1762. The citadel capitulated, the conditions being the cession of the whole Philippine Archipelago, and the payment of four millions of dollars. Two of the guns bear the monogram of Christian the Seventh, King of Denmark, and were probably obtained when the Danish settlement of Tranquebar was acquired from Denmark in 1845. One gun has the mouth and trunnions fashioned in the form of tigers' heads, and is believed to have been taken at the fall of Seringapatam on 4th May, 1799, when Tipū Sultān lost his life.

7. ANTHROPOLOGY.—Prolonged tours were made in the South Canara district by myself and Mr. K. Rangachari, in the course of which anthropometric data relating to various Tulu classes—Shivalli Brahmans, Bants, Billavas, and Mogērs—were obtained. The most conspicuous character thereof was the high cephalic index as compared

with that of the Malayalam classes in Malabar, which is brought out by the following table :—

—	Language.	Index.		Number of times index exceeds 80.
		Average.	Maximum.	
Thirty Shivalli Brahmans	Tulu	80.4	96.4	17
Fifty Billavas	Do.	80.1	91.5	28
Forty Bants	Do.	78	91.2	12
Forty Mogers	Do.	77.1	84.9	9
Forty Mukkuvans	Malayalam	75.1	83.5	2
Forty Nayars	Do.	74.4	81.9	1
Twenty-five Tiyanas	Do.	73.1	78.7	0

In South Canara, the "manners and customs" of various castes and tribes were studied. These included the Holeyas, Koragas, Kudubis, Kudiyas, Halepaiks, Bilimaggas, and the Nalkes, Paravas, and Pambadas, or devil dancers, who, disguised as various bhūthas, play a very important part in the worship of the Tulu people.

Among the additions to the Ethnological Section of the Museum, the following may be noted :—

(1) Blowpipes from Malabar, used for killing fish, birds, and small game. In one form, the tube consists of a piece of straight, slender bamboo, about 4' 6" in length, and in the other of two pieces of the stem of the areca palm placed face to face, so that a complete tube is made. Round the exterior, thin cloth or tree-bark, steeped in gum, is tightly wrapped, so that the two halves are kept together. Sometimes the blowpipe is decorated with painted designs. The arrow consists of a reed shaft and iron head, which, by means of a socket, fits loosely on the conical end of the shaft. A piece of string, several feet long, is tied round the head, and wound tightly round the shaft. When the arrow is discharged by blowing from the tube, and enters, for example, the body of a fish, the string is uncoiled from the shaft, which floats on the surface of the water, and points out the position of the fish which is hauled up.

(2) Silver lizard offered at a temple in South Canara, as a lizard falling on some parts of the body, especially the kudumi (hair knot) of a female, is unlucky. A case was cited, in which a lizard did so, and the woman lost her husband eight days afterwards, as she had not made an offering. The priest is consulted when a lizard falls on the body, as to whether the omen is auspicious, or the reverse.

(3) Levelling plank used in the kambla buffalo races in South Canara. A pair of racing buffaloes, which may cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500, is harnessed to the plank, at the distal end of which is a small square board, on which the driver stands. The races take place in a ploughed field flooded with water. "The racing", Mr. H. O. D. Harding writes, "is for no prize or stakes, and there is no betting, starter, judge or winning-post. Each pair of buffaloes runs the course alone, and is judged by the assembled crowd for pace and style, and, most important of all, the height and breadth of the splash which is made. Rich Bants keep a kambla field consecrated to buffalo racing. The races are a sort of harvest festival". They are held in the autumn, before the second or sugge crop is sown. Devils (bhūthas) must be propitiated, and, on the previous night, the Koragas sit up, and perform a ceremony called panikkuluni, or sitting under the dew. To propitiate various devils, the days following the races are devoted to cock fighting, in which the birds are armed with cunningly devised steel spurs of various sinuous forms. It is believed that the bhūtha is appeased, if the blood of a wounded bird falls on the ground. At Udipti, I acquired a replica of a representation in solid brass of a pair of racing buffaloes, with plank and driver, which had been offered at the temple by the owner of a pair of buffaloes which had fallen ill.

(4) A series of brass images of bhūthas worshipped in South Canara, or dedicated as votive offerings at bhūthasthanas (devil shrines). These include Maisandeya (head of a buffalo), Pilichaundi (tiger), Panjurli (head of a wild boar), Baikadithi Panjurli (boar), and human figures named Jarandaya, Bobbariya, Kalkutta, Jumādi, Kodamanitaya, Guliga, Māsti, and Kodababba.

(5) A very interesting example of sympathetic magic in the shape of a wooden representation of a human being, which was washed ashore at Calicut, Malabar. The figure is made of soft wood, and is eleven inches in height. The arms are bent on the chest, and the palms of the hands are placed together as in the act of saluting. A square cavity, closed by a wooden lid, has been cut out of the middle of the abdomen, and contains tobacco, ganja (Indian hemp), and hair. An iron bar has been driven from the back of the head through the body, and terminates in the abdominal cavity. A sharp cutting instrument has been driven into the chest and back in twelve places.

(6) A series of votive offerings from the North Arcot district, consisting of a gold elephant, elephant's trunk, bull, feet, trident, and battle-axe.

(7) A large para measure painted red, green, yellow, and black, such as is used during ceremonial observances in Malabar.

(8) Basket and bells, called kūdum mani or nayati, used by jungle people in North Malabar when hunting. A thick wick, made of a fruit called pindi kai (wild nutmeg) is placed on a piece of iron inside a large wicker basket and lighted. A man carries the basket on his head, and a row of metal bells in his right hand. He is followed by two or three men in Indian file, armed with bows and arrows or guns. They go at night in open spaces in the jungle, moving forwards with a peculiar dancing motion. The light is turned in all directions, and the bells are rung. Animals are attracted by the light and noise, and, when they come within range, are shot. The animals are said to believe that the apparatus is the vehicle of Siva descending from heaven.

(9) Large plaited hat worn by Arayans of Cochin.

A commencement was made in connection with a collection of articles used by various castes during worship or the performance of ceremonial rites. So far, the collection includes the following :—

(a) Sālagrāma stone, which is kept in the house and worshipped by Smarta and Vaishnava Brāhmans.

(b) Panchamūdra or metal discs used by Mādhva Brāhmans for making marks on the body and forehead. The discs represent the āyudhas or weapons of Vishnu, and are called sankha, chakra, gada, padma and narayana.

(c) Rudrāksha (*Elæocarpus Ganitrus*) beads and discs of bael (*Aegle Marmelos*) fruits and glass beads worn round the neck by Saivites during worship.

(d) Rudrāksha, called Gauri sankar, usually set in gold and worn by devout Saivites, Tambirāns and Brāhmans.

(e) Receptacles for keeping sacred ashes (vibhūthi).

(f) The paraphernalia of an orthodox Vaishnavite, consisting of a box for keeping the material for making the nāmam mark, lotus seed necklace, silk thread necklace, sandal paste casts of the feet of the god, and a silk cloth with the impressions of the feet of the guru or god.

(g) Bamboo tassels from Kottiyūr in Malabar. Pilgrims carry away from this place a span length of green bamboo crushed into fibre and shaped like a tassel. These tassels are considered to be very sacred, and are tied to the roof of the house. It is believed that bamboos from other places are not capable of this transformation.

(h) Images of Gauri and Ganēsa worshipped by women on festival days.

(i) Clay images worshipped by the Odavāndlu (fishing caste) in Ganjam.

(j) Pots carried by Mādiga Mātangis as insignia of their office.

(k) Earthen pots used during the marriage ceremonial by various castes in the Tamil country, e.g., Pandamutti Pallis.

(l) Various types of bottu (marriage emblem) worn by married women of some Telugu and Kanarese castes.

(m) Metal discs or plates with the figures of deities stamped on them, which are kept in the house and worshipped by various castes.

(n) Painted wooden goat and elephant vehicles for village deities (grāma dēvatas).

I shall be very glad to receive assistance in the development of this collection, which is capable of being made very interesting in connection with the higher and lower forms of religion.

8. ARCHÆOLOGY; ART.—To the Archæological Survey Department the Museum was indebted for a number of marble slabs excavated on the site of the Buddhist stūpa at Amarāvati in the Guntūr district. The carvings on some of the marbles are more rude and grotesque than those on the marbles from the railing of the stūpa, which are exhibited at the Madras Museum and British Museum, London. Some of the slabs bear short inscriptions, and are devoid of carving, and possibly belong to an earlier date than those previously received from Amarāvati. The Museum further received from Amarāvati a small golden casket shaped like a dagoba, which contains a small fragment of bone and six golden flowers. Many crystal caskets have been received from Amarāvati, but this is the first record of a golden casket.

From the Archæological Survey Department the Museum also received a collection of prehistoric pottery, cists, etc., from Perambair in the Chingleput district, concerning which Mr. A. Rea writes as follows: "The cists are curious in that they have three rows of legs, while all those from Pallāvaram have only two. The cists are also much shorter and broader than those from Pallāvaram. There are also some good specimens of long jars with legs. There is one with four spouts round the mouth, such as I have not seen before".

An earthenware pot, of a shape new to Southern India, was received from Mr. Wood. It was dug up at Sholingur in the North Arcot district, in the course of excavations for a building, in a well, which had been filled in. A small collection of pottery was presented by Mr. R. W. Partridge, by whom it was discovered in an old gold working at a depth of 20 feet at Nawinchal.

A large series of metal deities were secured, under the Treasure Trove Act, from the North Arcot district.

Two large cases of South Indian metal-ware were added to the existing collection. An interesting series of wood blocks, illustrating the designs formerly used in the block-printing of textile fabrics was also exhibited.

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

Dūdu of the French East India Company, from the South Arcot district, bearing on the obverse a fleur-de-lis, and on the reverse the legend Puduchchēri (Pondicherry) in Tamil.

Gold coins of the Delhi Sultāns Ghiyas-ad-din Taglak and Ala-ad-din Muhammad Shah I—from the Tanjore district.

Gold pagodas of the Vijayanagar dynasty, having on the obverse a seated figure of Vishnu and the chank and chukram, and on the reverse the Nāgari legend Śrī Pratapa Krishna Raya—from the Kurnool district.

Rāsi fanams, bearing on the obverse an emblem commonly said to be a rude form of Kālī, and on the reverse doubtful devise and rows of dots—from the Coimbatore District.

Arcot rupee of the French East India Company—from the Tinnevely district.

A copper coin of the Vijayanagar King Harihara was presented by Mr. V. Venkayya of the Archæological Department.

I undertook to perform, in respect of Mysore and Coorg, those functions which have been assigned to me in Madras under the rules regulating proceedings under the Treasure Trove Act.

To the United Provinces Government, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Museum was indebted for many coins of Northern India. Among these, the most interesting were a series of Nahapan coins from the extensive find thereof in the Nassik district.

10. MINERALOGY.—My assistant, Mr. V. Govindan, was deputed to collect massive specimens of the rock referred to in my last report as "crocidolite schist, from an isolated hill near Racherla, about 8 miles north of Giddalur in the Cumbum taluk of the Kurnool district.

Specimens of manganite were received from the Sandur State.

A typical slab of laterite used for building purposes was obtained at Mudbidri, South Canara.

11. NATURAL HISTORY.—Among the additions to this section, the following may be noted:—

Skeleton of *Hystrix leucura*, the Indian Porcupine.

Skeleton of *Antelope cervicapra*, the Indian Antelope or Black Buck, from the Government House Park, Madras.

Skull of *Nesocia bengalensis*, the Indian Mole Rat.

Ketupa zeylonensis, the brown Fish Owl.

Motacilla alba, the white Wagtail. Recorded, in the Fauna of British India, as a winter visitor to the whole Empire as far south in the peninsula of India as Belgaum. The bird was secured at the Red Hills, near Madras.

Dissemurus Paradiseus, the larger Racket-tailed Drongo.

Eggs of the following birds:—

Oriolus kundoo, the Indian Oriole.

Sarcogrammus indicus, the Red-wattled Lapwing.

Sterna seena, the Indian River Tern.

Sterna minuta, the Little Tern.

To Colonel C. E. Shepherd, who was engaged in making a collection of otoliths (ear-bones) of fishes, the Museum was indebted for a small series of these bones, as well as for a number of bony fishes caught off Madras. A cat-fish (*Arius*), with the eggs in its mouth, was received from Tellicherry, Malabar.

A specimen of the handsome snake *Chrysopelea ornata* was received from the Kadūr district, Mysore. This species is recorded, in the Fauna of British India, from the Anaimalai hills. A specimen of the common South Indian snake *Typhlops braminus* was sent for identification. It is commonly known as the ear snake, because it is supposed to enter the ears of a sleeper, and produce certain death.

A collection of unidentified insects from Madras, Bangalore, and other localities, was forwarded to Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy, who has kindly undertaken to have it worked out at the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

12. CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The total number of readers during the year was 17,679, against 17,292 in 1906-1907.

Largest number of readers in a day	..	..	..	..	..	168
Smallest	"	"	"	"	"	14
Largest	"	"	"	"	"	145
Smallest	"	"	"	"	"	23

The number of standard works added to the library was 312, of which 246 were acquired by purchase, and 66 presented.

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

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	.. 703	810
Anthropology; folklore	.. 499	732
Archæology; architecture	.. 341	506
Arts; industries	.. 1,079	1,103
Atlases; maps	.. 93	122
Belles lettres	.. 1,252	1,847
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	.. 206	183
Chemistry; agriculture; photography	.. 387	248
Classics	.. 217	373
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers; manuals	.. 4,060	3,871
Economic products	.. 130	195
Exhibitions	.. 57	59
Forestry; timbers	.. 26	48
Geography; physical geography; physiography	.. 177	155

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
History	1,827	2,220
Jurisprudence	293	484
Medicine; surgery; pathology	336	379
Microscopy	40	65
Mineralogy; metallurgy	87	107
Natural philosophy	415	538
Numismatics; medals; heraldry	102	76
Philology; epigraphy	396	498
Photographs	51	35
Physiology	159	301
Public Health	96	102
Religion	789	939
Sport and games	361	331
Vernacular languages	149	116
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues) ..	1,037	638

Volume I of the library catalogue, dealing with books under author's names, was issued during the year.

A grant of a lakh of rupees was made by Government, to be added to the Griffith bequest referred to in my last report, for the foundation of a University Library, which is to be housed in the Connemara Public Library building. The various Boards of Studies of the University were asked by the University Library Committee, of which I am *ex-officio* Chairman, to draw up lists of books and periodicals to be acquired. A separate establishment, consisting of an assistant librarian, an attendant, and two peons, was appointed in connection with the University Library.

13. Valuable Stock.—The necessary inventory was maintained, and duly checked.

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS, 1907-1908.

Adam, Mr. J. C.—

Abnormal Duck's egg.

Asiatic Society of Bengal—

Four silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, found in the Saran district.

Two silver coins of Aurangzib, found in the Sambalpur district.

Silver coin of Shah Alam II, found in the Faridpur district.

Eight silver coins of Jehangir, Shah Jahan, found in the Jhelum district.

Silver coin of Muhammad Shah, found in the Sambalpur district.

Coin of Shah Alam, found in the Jubbulpur district.

Gadhahiya paisa, found in the Ajmera district.

Three silver coins of the early Mussalman Governors of the Sind, found in the Ajmere district.

Six copper coins of Moghul Emperors, and coins struck by local rulers at Hyderabad, found in the Wun district.

Silver coin of Alauddin Hussain of Bengal, found in the Murshidabad district.

Three silver coins of Akbar, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, found in the Gujranwala district.

Five silver coins of Govind Singh, found in the Amritsar district.

Two Indo-Seythian gold coins, found in the Peshawar district.

Two copper coins of Shamsud-din-Altamash Saifuddin Hasan Qarbiq, found in the Gujranwala district.

Silver coin struck by the Sikhs, found in the Sialkot district.

Eight silver coins of Guru Gobind Singh, found in the Gujranwala district.

Two copper coins belonging to the Shahiya king of Samanta Deva of Kabul, found in the Rawal Pindi district.

Twenty-eight copper coins of Bahmani kings, found in the Betul district.

Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy—

Copper coin from the Seven Pagodas of the reign of the Vijayanagar King Hari Hara II.

Best & Co., Messrs.—

Boxes of cores extracted during boring operations in the Tiruvellur taluk and Beddadavol.

Bickham, Mr. W. A.—

Panoramic View of Madras.

Bradley, Hon'ble Mr. H.—

Malabar para measure.

Burnett, Mrs.—

Catfish (*Arius splendens*) with eggs in its mouth.

Calicut, Port Officer—

Wooden figure (example of sympathetic magic) from the sea at Calicut.

Chinglept Division, Executive Engineer—

Brick used in the temple construction at Tenneri, Conjeeveram taluk, about four centuries ago.

Choi, Mr. K. V.—

Sand snake (*Gongylophis conicus*).

Coimbatore, North, District Forest Officer—

Bark of *Olea dioica*.

Corporation, Madras—

Tigress (*Felis tigris*).

Malay Bear (*Ursus Malayanus*).

Indian Ratel (*Mellivora indica*).

Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*).

Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*).

Black swan.

Cassowary.

Ostrich.

Creed, Mr. J. L.—

Gasterocantha geminata.

Ernest, Mr. D.—

Stick insect.

Fragments of Echinus (Sea urchin).

Mantis.

Gilby, Mr. R. A.—

Chrysalis.

Glyn, Major, G. C.—

Black Buck (*Antelope cervicapra*).

Hoare, Mr. W. E.—

Manganite from the Sandur State

Holten, Rev. E. P.—

Snake (*Eryx johnii*).

Kasargod taluk, Tahsildar—

Kambla plough.

Partridge, Mr. R. W.—

Pottery unearthed in an old gold working at a depth of 20 feet, and two other pieces of earthenware at Nawinchal, by the Indian Minerals Exploration Company, Limited.

Pollachi, Range Officer—

Timber of *Lagerstræmia lanceolata*.

Ragoonatha Row, R., Dewan Bahadur—

Cloths from the fibre of *Calotropis gigantea* sold in Tanjore.

Ramunni Menon, Mr. K.—

Large Indian squirrel (*Sciurus indicus*).

Rea, Mr. A.—

Gold dagoba casket found in a mound at Amaravati, containing a bone and six gold flowers.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—

A complete set, numbering twenty-two specimens, of silver Nahapan coins from the great hoard discovered last year in the Nasik district.

Five silver wire coins called Larin.

Silver coin, Aurangzeb. Mint Bhilsa?

Silver. Shah Alam Bahadur. Azimnagar Mint, A.H. 1120 B. 2.

Silver. Farruk Siyar, Mint Azimnagar, found in the Bijapur district.

Copper coin of Akbar, Ahmedabad. Mint found in the Kaira district.

Coins—Moghul Emperors—

Aurangzeb, gold, Cambay Mint.

Aurangzeb, silver, Surat Mint.

Farruk Siyar, silver, Junagar Mint.

Muhammad Shah, silver, Surat Mint, found in the Panch Mahals district.

Salem, North, District Forest Officer—

Gum of *Chickrassia tabularis*.

Sarvothama Row, Mr. S.—

Minerals. Rock crystals and Iron Pyrites from Bhákarapet, Vayalpad taluk, Cuddapah.

Shepherd, Col. C. E.—

Otoliths of Fishes.

Sivasamudram, Jaghirdar—

Cockatoo.

Spring, Mr. F. J. E.—

Clay urn from Palavaram.

Strange, Mr. A. B.—

Lizard (*Draco Dussumieri*)

Snake (*Chrysopelia ornata*)

Thorpe, Mr. P. F.—

Fly known as the "Hippo," obtained at Beira, Portuguese East Africa.

United Provinces, Government.

Three coins of Somesvara Deva, Chahada Deva, Madana Pala Deva, found at Lansdowne in the Garhwal district.

Seven Moghul coins.

Aurangzeb rupees of the Lahore, Shah Jahanabad, and Surat Mints.

Kam Baksh, Baraili Mint?

Eight Moghul coins of Shah A'lam

Ahmadnagar Farrukhabad Mint.

Four Moghul rupees. Akbar, Salim Shah, Jehangir.

Five Moghul rupees, found in the Hamirpur district.

Wilson, Mr. J.

Pot with ringstand from West Hill, Calicut, Malabar.

APPENDIX B.

CLASSIFIED list of Expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1907-1908.

	Actuals, Revised estimate, 1907-1908. 1907-1908.	
	RS.	RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	9,600	9,600
Exchange compensation allowance	600	600
Local allowance	2,400	2,400
Total	12,600	12,600

	Actuals, Revised estimate, 1907-1908. 1907-1908.	
	RS.	RS.
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Herbarium keeper, first assistant, second assistant, senior and second taxidermists, writer, assistant writer and 26 peons—33 persons	7,944	8,300
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Government Museum—		
Three gardeners, three sweepers, six watchmen, water pandal Brahman, latrine sweeper, punkah-puller and chockra—16 persons		
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants, and two peons—6 persons	2,673	2,700
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Servant (sweeper)—1 person		
Temporary establishment, Government Museum—		
Four watchmen	185	..
Famine batta	331	..
Total, establishment	11,133	11,000
Allowance—		
Travelling allowance	1,055	400
Supplies and services—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour	841	..
Objects of interest and coins purchased at head-quarters	794	..
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collection	2,285	..
Cost of books and publications	832	..
Library	2,119	..
Lithographic plates	717	..
Ammunition	10	..
Charges for feeding live animals	203	..
Expenses, reading coins	4	..
Do. measurement	..	..
Total, supplies and services	7,755	6,600
Contingencies—		
Purchase of furniture (Europe stores)	43	..
Tour charges	254	..
Freight, landing and shipping charges	..	..
Repairs to furniture	99	..
Cleaning charges	15	..
Postage do.	140	..
Telegraph do.	17	..
Telephone do.	180	..
Rents, rates and taxes	4,473	..
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	626	..
Miscellaneous	138	..
Total, contingencies	5,985	6,400
Marine aquarium—		
Establishment—		
Head keeper, second keeper and seven servants—9 persons	..	..
Supplies and services—		
Food for animals	..	..
Contingencies—		
Lump provision	..	..
Grand Total	38,528	37,000

* The marine aquarium was not opened.

Order—No. 562, Educational, dated 25th July 1908.

Recorded.

2. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, will be requested to arrange for the early preparation of plans and estimates for the annexes to the sculpture and economic galleries and for the clerks' office referred to in paragraph 2 of the report.

3. The thanks of Government are due to the persons who made donations to the Museum during the year.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 562, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 25TH JULY 1908.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library during 1907-1908.*]

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated 7th July 1908, No. 394.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

2. The report is submitted with two covering letters—one in manuscript on page 1 and the other in print on page 1-A of the current file. Both the letters bear the same date, but their numbers differ. Besides, the letter in print states that the report is for the year 1906-1907 which is clearly a mistake. Submitted that the attention of the Superintendent may be drawn u.o. to this matter and he may be asked to cancel one of the letters.

T. K.—10-7-08.

Submitted that the letter No. 394, dated 7th July 1908, may be taken as the covering letter and the one in print on page 1-A may be omitted. It seems to

C. A. SOUTER. | be unnecessary to send the file back to
Mr. Thurston.

2. The report is, as usual, interesting; and seems to call for no remarks.

3. Attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the Superintendent's report in which he refers to the delay in the preparation of the plans and estimates for the additional buildings required. The Consulting Architect may be asked to expedite them.

4. The draft below is for approval. Paragraph 2 may be accepted in Public Works Department.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—11-7-08.

C. A. SOUTER—13-7-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—14-7-08.

To the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Educational Department may be asked to modify paragraph 2 of the draft somewhat as follows: "Orders will issue in the Public Works Department in regard to the plans and estimates referred to in paragraph 2 of the report".

The position of the Consulting Architect is now that of *Assistant* to the Chief Engineer, and the former does not therefore receive orders direct from Government.

R. PARSONS.—15-7-08.

Will Educational Department kindly modify, substituting the words "Chief Engineer" for "Consulting Architect".

P. HAWKINS—21-7-08.

No. 562, EDUCATIONAL, 25TH JULY 1908.

Up to the present the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, has not received any orders or request to prepare plans and estimates. Probably the request was made to the Consulting Architect; under the old régime, any such official request now would come to the Chief Engineer.

The simplest course will be to word the order, "The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department will be requested to arrange for the early preparation of, etc."

With this modification the order is accepted,

F. J. WILSON—21-7-08.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue as modified.

H. D. TAYLOR—25-7-08.

[G.O., No. 562, Educational, dated 25th July 1908.]

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CN^o 823

Received..... 190 , Registered..... 1908.

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 1907-1908 and requesting that he may be supplied with 100 copies for distribution to other museums, etc.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

No. 394

Spare copies

Station Madras, Dated the 7th July 1908.

From (Name) Edgar Thurston Esq.

(Designation) Superintendent, Govt. 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 1907-1908, and to request that I may be supplied with 100 copies for distribution to other museums etc.

I have the honour to be
Your most obedient servant,

Edgar Thurston
Superintendent,
Govt. Museum

E.T.

C.No.1823, from the Superintendent, Govt.Museum, No.394, d/7--7-1908.

ORDER: 562 d/ 25-7-08.
P.S.

Recorded.

2. The ~~attendant~~ ^{Chief Asst. Secy} Consulting Architect will be requested to ~~expedite~~ ^{arrange for the}

the preparation of plans and estimates for the annexes to the sculpture and economic galleries and for the clerks' office referred to in paragraph 2 of the report.

3. The thanks of Government are due to the persons who made donations to the Museum during the year.

20
11-7-08

Cal
13.7.6
14.7.08

vide pages 8 to 10 of report.

To the Supt., Govt. Museum.
" D.P.I.
" A.G.
" Public Department.
" Revenue Department.
" P.W.D.
" Dir.-Genl. of Archaeology,
with C.L.

all Collectors.
13/8/08

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