

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 478, 15th July 1911.

Government Museum.

Recording report on the working of the —, the Marine Aquarium and the Connemara
Public Librray for 1910-1911.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from J. R. HENDERSON, Esq., M.B.C.M., F.L.S., Superintendent, Government Museum.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 7th July 1911.

No.—490.

I have the honour, to forward for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum, the Marine Aquarium and the Connemara Public Library during the year 1910-1911, 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, etc., for 1910-1911.

Mr. Thurston continued on leave till his retirement from the public service on the 14th July 1910. When he first assumed charge in October 1885, the Government Museum consisted of what is now known as the Old Building and the collections were not confined to Indian exhibits. Mr. Thurston in his first annual report defined the present policy of the Museum in a sentence which I may be permitted to quote: "It is wholly beyond the power or scope of a presidential museum to rival the great national museums in the possession of representative collections from different quarters of the globe, and I have determined to devote my entire attention to the natural history, arts, ethnology, manufactures and raw products of Southern India, accepting only such specimens from other regions as may be sent as donations from time to time, and keeping them entirely apart from the main collections." During his period of administration the Museum has undergone great development in every direction, and in particular the addition of the Connemara Public Library and the New Building in 1896, has greatly increased both the size and the scope of the institution. To his enthusiasm and discrimination the extent and the arrangement of the collections are due; in his writings, more particularly those relating to anthropology and numismatics, he has left an enduring record of his work.

I continued to act as Superintendent and Principal Librarian throughout the year.

2. VISITORS.—The numbers during the year under review, as well as for the preceding year, were as follows :—

	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Total number of visitors to the Old Building ..	413,726	444,837
Total number of visitors to the New Building ..	387,077	437,984
Largest number of visitors on a single day to the Old Building ..	41,665	77,723
Largest number of visitors on a single day to the New Building ..	28,057	79,084
Total number of visitors on Sundays to the Old Building ..	112,318	68,368
Total number of visitors on Sundays to the New Building ..	98,418	64,228
Total number of gosha female visitors (on the first Saturday in each month) ..	14,098	12,356

As usual Kattu Pongal (16th January) was the day on which the Museum was attended by the largest number of visitors. The apparent fall in the number of visitors on Sundays is accounted for by the fact that in 1910 Kattu Pongal fell on a Sunday.

3. BUILDINGS.—Detailed plans and estimates for extending the Sculpture and Economic Galleries and for building a new clerks' office have been submitted for the approval of Government. A considerable number of archaeological specimens received during recent years are stored away for want of space in which to exhibit them.

4. THEATRE.—The Theatre was used on sixteen occasions during the year as follows :—

Amateur Dramatic Society's entertainments ..	9
Madras Musical Association's concerts ..	3
Lieut.-Col. van Geyzel's concert in aid of the Gericke Hostel ..	1
Collegiate School prize distribution ..	1
Doveton Girls' School prize distribution ..	1
S.P.G. High School prize distribution ..	1

5. ESTABLISHMENT.—I record with regret the deaths which occurred during the year of the Second Assistant, A. B. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, and the junior taxidermist, P. Krishnan, after a service of twenty-five and nine years respectively.

6. HISTORICAL.—I am indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Clerk for a plan of Madras at the time of its capture by the French under Mahé de la Bourdonnais on 21st September 1746, which he had received from Mr. Bligh, retired Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, now at Toronto, Canada. The plan, which has been framed and exhibited in the Connemara Public Library, is undated, but was engraved for the "Universal Magazine" probably not long after the date referred to. It shows that the course of the Cooum was very different in those days, and in other respects is a document of considerable local interest.

7. ARCHÆOLOGY AND ART.—Among the more noteworthy additions to this section are the following :—

(1) A number of stone images found in a fragmentary condition near a ruined Jain temple at Sultan's Battery in the Wynaad taluk, Malabar district. The present condition of the images is probably a result of the religious zeal of Tipu Sultan and unfortunately many of the fragments are missing. The following information regarding the temple is furnished in the District Gazetteer (1908):—"Hidden in a 'lantana thicket a few yards south of the 60th mile stone on the Mysore road, its very existence has been forgotten for many years. The upper part has fallen down, and the rest is fast falling into ruin, several trees having forced their way between the great granite slabs of which it is built. There are no Jains now in Sultan's Battery, but there are small colonies of them at Manantoddy, Kalpatta and other places."

(2) Eight gold-plated sheets of copper with figures in high relief of Siva, Parvati and other personages of Hindu mythology, from the Srisailem temple in the Nandikotkur taluk of the Kurnool district. The plates which are of considerable size belonged to a large series formerly covering the flagstaff, the dome and even the walls of the inmost shrine, said to have been presented to the temple by Krishnaraya of Vijayanagar on returning from his northern conquests in 1513 A.D. This famous Sivaite temple, dedicated to Mallikarjuna and situated on the high banks of the Kistna in the midst of malarious jungles and rugged hills, is one of the twelve great shrines of later Hinduism, and is reputed to be the most ancient and sacred of the temples in Southern India. It was richly endowed by Hindu princes and nobles, and was in a prosperous condition till the arrival of the Muhammadans in the seventeenth century (Kurnool District Manual, page 144). Dr. Burgess identifies referred to by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tshang as Po-lo-mo-lo-ki-li, and by the pilgrim Fa-hian as Po-lo-yu (Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta, page 6). The plates were disposed of by public auction under the sanction of the District Court, as the Pushpagiri Mutt to which the temple belongs was unable, owing to the inaccessibility of the locality, to make proper arrangements for safeguarding it. I proceeded to Kurnool and selected the most interesting of the series for preservation in the Museum. Mr. S. G. Roberts, I.C.S., who while acting as District Judge kindly brought the sale of the plates to my notice, remarks :—"In past ages the

Chenchus defended the temple from an attack by Rohillas, so these wild jungle folk consider that they have a right to the temple they defended, and for some years past they have been repaying themselves by scraping the gold off the plates."

(3) Two lamps of an archaic type found at Chigatēri village in the Bellary district and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act. They bear an inscription in Canarese which states that they were presented to the Sri Ramanathaswami temple at Chigatēri in the year 1201 of the Salivahana era (1279 A.D.).

(4) Five copper plates with copper ring and seal from Vemalurpādu, Guntūr district. They belong to the time of the Eastern Chalukya King Ammaraja II (945-970 A.D.) and refer to important historical points in this period. The plates, which record the grant of a piece of land to a Brahmin, were purchased by the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, on behalf of the Government of India and lent to this museum for exhibition.

(5) A copper box with gold and silver ornaments used for decorating idols in Hindu temples found at Pulivalam, Tanjore district, and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(6) A copper pūam or pedestal in the form of a trough measuring 4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, supported by six moulded legs and with a spout at one end. It was found in the Mannārgudi taluk, Tanjore district, and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

The following Treasure Trove copper or bronze images were received during the year:—a figure of Vishnu from Viragalur, Trichinopoly district; a Sulapidari from Sayanapuram, Tanjore district; seven Sivaite images accompanied by seven small stone lingams from Panchanadikulam Kilasethi, Tanjore district; and eleven Vaishnavite images from Tiruppuvanam, Madura district.

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

(1) Fifteen Pandyan gold coins (varāhas) found in the South Canara district. They constitute one of the most interesting numismatic finds made during recent years in South India and an addition to the small number of gold Pandyan coins hitherto met with. The obverse bears a series of unrecognizable symbols, while the reverse carries a Nāgarī inscription in three lines which reads Śrī-Pā [npa[ndya]-Dhana m] [jaya. Rao Bahadur V. Venkayya, Government Epigraphist, to whom I am indebted for this reading, sends the following interesting note: "Pāndyā-Dhanamjaya (i.e., the Pāndyā chief who resembled the Mahābhārata hero Arjuna) was probably a surname of one of the chiefs of Kārkala in the South Canara district. The colossi at Kārkala and Vēnūr in that district were set up by chiefs belonging to the Pāndyā family, the first by Vira-Pāndyā (or Pāndyarāya) and the second by the younger brother of a prince named Pāndyā." Mr. Venkayya observes that Sir Walter Elliot's Coin No. 129 ("Coins of Southern India") bears a legend which may also be read "Pāndyā-Dhanamjaya." With regard to the symbols on the coins of the present find he suggests that as one of the Kalasa-Kārkala chiefs bore the title Arirayagandara-dāvani, i.e., "the tying rope of cattle" (hostile kings), it is possible that two of them represent ropes by which cattle are tied.

(2) Sixty-two 'Gajapati' pagodas found in the Malabar district. The examination of this large series has disclosed the fact that there are several types of the coin differing in the early Canarese letters which appear over the back of the elephant and only visible in comparatively few specimens.

(3) Sixty-one punchmarked Buddhist coins found in the Vizagapatam district.

Specimens of the first two coins were distributed to the Indian Museum and other institutions, in accordance with the rules to regulate proceedings under the Indian Treasure Trove Act.

The following coins were added to the collection by purchase:—Moghul coins struck at South Indian mints (Arkat and Chinnapatan) from the Bahawalpur State treasury; Indo-Dutch, Indo-French (Karikal), a pagoda of Tirumalarāya of Vijayanagar, and other coins purchased locally; silver East India Company coins of the Madras mint purchased from Messrs. Spink & Son, Limited, London.

A descriptive catalogue was drawn up of a collection of gold coins belonging to His Highness the Raja of Cochin.

To the Governments of Bombay, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society the Museum is indebted for many coins presented to it in the course of the year.

9. ECONOMIC AND BOTANICAL.—The Economical and Botanical Assistant made tours to Vandalur, Chingleput district, in October, to the North Arcot district in December, to the Godāvāri and Vizagapatam districts in January, and to Padavedu, North Arcot district, in February. As a result of these tours, specimens of economic interest were collected and a number of photographs taken, chiefly of growing plants, most of which are now exhibited in the Economic and Botanical Galleries. In addition to photographic enlargements which are placed in convenient positions near the exhibits to which they refer, a new departure has been made by placing cabinet photographs in the show cases alongside the actual specimens, and there can be no doubt that the interest of the exhibits is thereby considerably increased.

At Padavedu photographs were taken to illustrate the various processes in the preparation of ganja obtained from Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), and copies of these have been supplied to the Inspector-General of Excise and Salt, Government of India. The Economic and Botanical Assistant reports that at present no attempt is made to extract the fibre from the hemp plants grown at Padavedu, and that to prevent illicit cultivation a large quantity of seed is annually destroyed from which a useful oil could be expressed. The male plants which produce no appreciable quantity of ganja are pulled up and burnt, yet they yield the best fibre, and fibre of fair quality can even be extracted from female plants after they have flowered. By means of an ordinary bullock oil-press my Assistant obtained a viss and a half of oil from seven and a half measures of seed.

The collection illustrating the timber resources of South India has been re-arranged and duplicates eliminated. The specimens are now arranged alphabetically and popular names have been added wherever possible to the scientific ones.

A collection of South Indian oils was sent at his request to Mr. A. Kesava Menon, Government scholarship-holder in England, for the purpose of determining their value in soap-making. He has since published an account of their chemical properties.

A series of Madras vegetable products used in medicine was sent to the recent Allahabad Exhibition.

Other additions made to this section during the year were:—a collection of brushes formed from vegetable fibres; rubber from *Ficus elastica* grown at the Government Experimental Garden, Kullar, the Nilgiris; and silk preparations from the Mulberry Silk-worm (*Bombyx mori*) presented by the Salvation Army Sericulture Farm, Bangalore.

10. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—A collection of South Indian fossils and minerals presented to the Museum some years ago by Mr. W. E. Hoare was examined and the specimens were named by Mr. G. H. Tipper of the Geological Survey department.

A specimen of iron alumina garnet, of moderate value in jewellery, found at Panagudi, Nāngunēri taluk, was received from the Collector of Tinnevely.

A sample of kaolin or china clay from the Berijam project, Palni hills, was forwarded by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special division, and the Chemical Examiner, Madras, to whom it was sent for analysis, reported that it consists of almost pure aluminium silicate.

11. NATURAL HISTORY.—In the course of a short tour which I made to the Shevaroy hills in September, collections chiefly of birds, insects, and molluscan shells were made, and a number of the birds have replaced older and less perfect specimens in the Bird Gallery. The senior taxidermist visited the Godāvāri district in February and obtained a number of birds, some of which were new to the Museum collection. The show cases containing the exhibited specimens of birds and mammals were all repainted during the year and the median partitions removed, thus admitting light from both sides and enabling the exhibits to be better seen. The interiors of the coral show cases in the Fish Gallery were painted black and the appearance of the white corals is thus considerably enhanced.

A collection of insects made on the Palni hills in 1909 was returned to the Museum from Pūsa, where a number of the species were named by the Imperial Entomologist.

Two living specimens, male and female, of the lion-tailed monkey (*Macacus silenus*) were presented by the Zamindari of Cheyūr, Chingleput district, and are kept in the Museum grounds. This handsome black monkey which inhabits the hill forests of the Malabar coast is not often seen in captivity.

A specimen of the large shark *Rhinodon typicus* measuring 19 feet in length, was captured in a fishing net and landed on the South beach, near the Ice House, on 25th March. Although the fish was examined by my senior taxidermist and notes taken, the matter was unfortunately not brought to my notice till some days later when all traces of it had disappeared. I am informed that the flesh was sold in the local fish bazaars. The Museum already possesses a stuffed specimen of *Rhinodon typicus*, 22 feet long, which was cast ashore dead on the Madras beach in 1889.

Among the more important additions to this section may be noted :—

(1) A female Dugong (*Halicore dugong*) from Tuticorin, measuring 7 feet 3 inches in length. This specimen, for which I am indebted to Mr. James Hornell of the Madras Fisheries Bureau, was kept alive, tethered to an anchor in Tuticorin harbour, till the arrival of the Museum taxidermist. It is now exhibited in a special case in the annexe to the Fish Gallery accompanied by an enlarged photograph of the living animal as it lay surrounded by a crowd of spectators on the beach at Tuticorin. This interesting mammal was only previously represented in the Museum by a skeleton.

(2) The following birds new to the collection :—Common Indian Nightjar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*) from Madras; Pied Myna (*Sturnopastor contra*), White-necked Stork (*Dissura episcopus*), and Common Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), from the Godāvāri district.

(3) A sea-snake (*Hydrophis spiralis*) from Madras measuring 8 feet 2 inches in length, and one of the largest sea-snakes hitherto recorded. It contained fourteen young ones, each about a foot long, which were sent to Major F. Wall, I.M.S., who has since published an account of them in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. The skin of the mother snake is exhibited in the Reptile Gallery.

(4) Twenty young Russell's Vipers (*Vipera russellii*) removed from the body of the mother and exhibited in their transparent embryonic membranes. The young snakes although only seven and a half inches in length show all the characteristic markings of the species. The mother measured 4 feet 2½ inches.

(5) A Python or Rock Snake (*Python molurus*) from Guindy Park, which although of very moderate size, apparently not exceeding 8 feet in length, had yet on trustworthy evidence managed to swallow a young antelope. The occurrence of this snake in the immediate vicinity of Madras town is noteworthy. The specimen in question has been added to the Museum collection of live animals.

(6) Large nests of an ant (*Cremastogaster* sp.) from the Shevaroy hills where they are found on trees.

(7) A very perfect comb of the Small Indian Bee (*Apis florea*) from the Museum grounds. Specimens of the queen, drones and workers are exhibited in the same case.

(8) A large fresh-water prawn (*Palæmon malcolmsonii*) from Madras. This and other species of *Palæmon* from South India are described in a paper by Mr. George Matthai, of the Christian College, and myself, which appeared recently in the Records of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

(9) A collection of named Indian earthworms received from Dr. N. Annandale of the Indian Museum.

12. MARINE AQUARIUM.—In their Order No. 161, dated 26th March 1910, Government sanctioned my proposal that, from 1st April 1910, the Aquarium should be open to visitors from 7 to 11 A.M. and from 2 to 6 P.M. on all days except Friday when it is closed to the public, and that the admission fees should be fixed as follows :—on Wednesday 4 annas per visitor, on other days from 7 to 11 A.M.

1 anna per visitor, and from 2 to 6 P.M. half an anna per visitor. It was also laid down in the G.O. referred to, that students accompanied by their teachers for the purpose of demonstration should be admitted during the morning hours at the rate of half an anna each, and that both the morning and afternoon of the last Monday of each month should be set apart for gosha ladies.

The total number of visitors during the year under review, and the amount realized in entrance fees, were 143,897 and Rs. 5,223 respectively. The greatest number of visitors on any single day was 4,062 on Kannu Pongal (16th January). The total admissions on Wednesdays (when the special rate of 4 annas per visitor is charged), on gosha, and on ordinary days are shown below :—

	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Wednesdays	441	1,210	1,651
Gosha days	159	3,129	3,288
Other days	11,559	127,399	138,958

The Aquarium was opened to the public on the 21st October 1909 and the number of visitors from that date to the 31st March 1910 was 100,463; for the corresponding period of the year under review the number was 70,013. These figures seem to show that the novelty of the Aquarium attracted large numbers of visitors during the early months of its existence, and while there is every indication that it will continue to stand high in public favour, longer experience is required to show whether the present figures will be maintained.

By G.O., No. 281, Educational, dated 24th May 1910, a third keeper was appointed on Rs. 10—½—13, and the pay of the second keeper was raised from Rs. 10—1—15 to Rs. 14—½—17.

The larger tanks are stocked with fish from the Madras coast, many of which by their bright colours and bizarre form attract much attention, while special novelties such as the horse-fish (*Hippocampus*), sea-anemones, hermit-crabs, etc., are shown in the small separate aquaria. The fish continue to thrive, the chief cause of mortality being fights in which the victory is not always to the strong; for some reason, not as yet apparent, crabs and lobsters of which many beautiful varieties can be obtained locally, do not live for more than a week or two. The large open tank contains specimens of two marine turtles, the Green Turtle (*Chelone mydas*) and the Loggerhead (*Thalassochelys caretta*) which live well in confinement.

Coloured figures of a representative series of Madras sea fish, with their scientific and Tamil names, are exhibited over the tanks and seem to be greatly appreciated by visitors.

13. CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The total number of readers during the year was 19,234 against 19,204 in 1909-1910 :—

Largest number of readers in a day	151
Smallest	7
Largest on Sunday	135
Smallest	43

The number of standard works added to the library was 278, of which 215 were purchased and the rest presented. Among the books acquired may be mentioned "The Complete Hindoo Pantheon" by E. A. Rodrigues of the Survey Department. Of this scarce work which was issued in parts from the Oriental Lithographic Press, Vepery, Madras, between 1841 and 1845 only a very incomplete copy previously existed in the Library. A copy of the historical essay published in 1696 on the "East India Trade" by Charles Davenant, who is referred to by the late Sir Alfred Lyall as "the chief commercial authority of his day," was also added to the Library.

The second supplement to the Library Catalogue of Books under Authors' Names was published during the year. Slips for a consolidated Subject Index of the books in the Library were in preparation, and it is hoped that the index will be finally ready for press before the end of the current official year.

A statement of the number of books issued to readers during the last two years, under the various subject catalogue heads, is subjoined :—

	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	715	807
Anthropology; folklore	462	514
Archæology; architecture	193	189
Arts; industries	1,321	1,208
Atlases; maps	103	95
Belles lettres	4,418	4,319
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	229	217
Chemistry; agriculture; photography	383	326
Classics	135	128
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers; manuals ..	4,988	5,084
Economic products	69	182
Education; ethics; logic	776	824
Exhibitions	35	24
Forestry; timbers	37	58
Geography; physical geography; physiography ..	170	103
Geology	87	115
History	2,803	2,913
Jurisprudence	452	438
Medicine; surgery; pathology	316	282
Microscopy	26	33
Mineralogy; metallurgy	141	132
Natural philosophy	685	569
Numismatics; medals; heraldry	81	97
Philology; epigraphy	1,517	1,489
Photographs	101	83
Physiology	174	247
Public health	117	98
Religion	793	1,035
Sport and games	316	288
Travels; voyages	212	180
Vernacular languages	119	75
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues) ..	503	621

14. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—Books recommended by the Board of Studies in Engineering were received during the year.

A small sub-committee has been appointed to revise the manuscript slips already prepared for the catalogue of books arranged according to authors' names. The preparation of the subject indexes has been deferred pending the issue of the authors' catalogue.

Although the Library cannot be formally opened to the public till the issue of the catalogue, it has been used by a number of post-graduate students and others engaged in special research.

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

The usual list of donations and statement of expenditure are appended.

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS, 1910-1911.

Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle—

Inscribed copper plates (Nos. 4, 7 and 9 of appendix A of his annual report for 1908-1909).

Balasundaram, Mr. J. S.—

Living Chameleon (*Chamaeleon calcaratus*).

Boys, Mr. H.—

Silk moth (*Actias selene*).

Calcutta, Superintendent, Indian Museum—

Thirty seven species of Indian Diptera.

Indian earthworms (named species).

Campbell, Mr. J.—

Eggs and young of a snake (*Tropidonotus stolidus*).

Campbell, Rev. Dr. T. V.—

Rhinoceros beetle and shells of *Ariophanta bistrialis*, from the Shevaroy hills.

Insects (Dermaptera, Blattidae, etc.) from the Shevaroy hills.

Eggs of Lesser Florican (*Sypheotis aurita*) from Cuddapah.

Central Provinces, Director of Agriculture—

A silver coin of Ahmad Shah Bahadur found at Jubbulpore city.

A copper coin of Muhammad II found at Bhandara.

A gold Gupta coin found at Sakhor in the Hatta tahsil.

Nine rupees of Aurangzib, Surat mint, found at the village of Bakal in the Sahora tahsil, Jubbulpore district.

Nineteen copper coins found in the Chanda district.

Sixteen copper coins found in the village of Badpani in the Lakhnadon tahsil, Seoni district.

Chandragiri range (North Arcot district), Deputy Ranger—

Stems of *Bambusa arundinacea*.

Cheyur, The Zamindarni—

Two Lion-tailed monkeys (*Macacus silenus*).

Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras—

Old plan of Madras in 1746.

Coimbatore, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle—

Fruit of *Berberis aristata*.

Fruit of *Eugenia arnottiana* and a cross-section of *Stephegyne parvifolia*.

Fibre and bark specimens of *Derris scandens*.

Corporation of Madras—

Llama.

Two Wallabies.

Leopard (*Felis pardus*).

Golden Pheasant.

Black Ape.

Pheasant.

Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*).

Mouse Deer (*Tragulus meminna*).

Ring Pheasant.

Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*).

Crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*).

Entomologist, Imperial, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa—

Specimens of *Apis florea*.

Specimens of silk moths from Pusa.

Ganjām, Collector—

Two silk cocoons (*Antheraea paphia*) from Korada, Ganjām district.

Hoare, Mr. W. E.—

South Indian fossils.

Hornell, Mr. J.—

Dugong (*Halucore dugong*) from Tuticorin.

Johnston, Mr. W. A.—

Snake (*Typhlops braminus*).

- Kumara Menon, Mr. N.—
Trombidium sp. from the Tinnevely district
- Lahore, Central Museum, Curator—
 Twenty-eight Moghul rupees.
 An ancient Kashmir coin.
- Loveluck, Mr. E. B.—
 Two live crocodiles (*Crocodilus palustris*) from Mangalore.
- Madura, Executive Engineer, Special division—
 Kaolin (aluminium silicate), from the Palni hills.
- Mathews, Mr. A. R., Madras Port Trust—
 Sea-snake (*Hydrophis spiralis*).
 Eel (*Muraena tessellata*).
 Fish (*Julis lunaris*).
- Ootacamund, Government Botanical Gardens, Curator—
 Rubber from *Ficus elastica*.
- Quilon, Divisional Forest Officer—
 Gum of *Pterocarpus marsupium* (gum kino).
- Robinson, Mr. W. W.—
 Fish (*Ostracion cornutus*).
- Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—
 Two Andhra coins of 2nd or 3rd century A.D., of kings Dhutukalananda and Mulananda, found in the Karwar district of the Bombay Presidency.
- Shepherd, Col. C. E.—
 Collection of fish-otoliths.
- Subrahmaniam, Mr. V., M.A., Forest Zoologist to the Government of India, Dehra Dun, U.P.—
 A book scorpion (*Chelifer* sp.). } Both from South Arcot.
 A field mouse (*Mus* sp.). }
- Sundara Raj, Mr. B., B.A.—
 A field mouse (*Mus buduga*).
- Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle Madras—
 Two inscribed granite slabs found at the weir of the Veeranum tank, South Arcot district.
- Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona—
 Two gold coins (Kabul current and Moghul Aurangzib).
 Eleven silver coins (Moghul rupees and Native State coins).
 Two copper coins (Indore).
- Sydney, Australian Museum, Curator—
 Two Australian boomerangs.
- Tinnevely, Collector—
 Specimen of iron-alumina garnet.
- Trichinopoly, Superintendent, Central Jail—
 Stone specimen (gneiss).
 Specimen of kunkur.
- United Provinces Government—
 Seventeen coins found in the Khiri district (Moghul and other rupees).
 Seven coins found in the Mainipuri district (one gold and six silver Tughlaq coins).
 Two silver coins found in the Agra district (Moghul rupees).
 One silver coin found in the Bangsaon tahsil of the Gorakpur district (Moghul rupee).
 Eleven silver coins found in the Lucknow district (Lucknow and Benares rupees).
 Four silver coins found in the Mirzapur district (Moghul rupees).
 Two copper coins found in the Banda district.
 Three silver coins found in the Shahjahanpur district (Moghul rupees).
- West Coast division, Executive Engineer—
 Fifty-eight fragments of images from the Sultan's Battery Jain temple.

APPENDIX B.

Classified List of Expenditure of Government Museum, Connemara Public Library, and Marine Aquarium, during the year 1910-1911.

Government Museum and Connemara Public Library.

	Actuals, 1910-1911.	Revised estimate, 1910-1911.
	RS.	RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	5,400	5,700
Exchange compensation allowance	..	187
Local allowance	..	1,200
Total ..	5,400	7,087
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Herbarium keeper, first assistant, second assistant, senior and second taxidermists, writer, assistant writer and 26 peons—33 persons	7,774	7,846
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Government Museum—		
Three gardeners, three sweepers, six watchmen, water pandal Brahmin, latrine sweeper, punkah-puller and chockra—16 persons	..	..
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and two peons— 6 persons	2,127	2,164
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Servant (sweeper)—1 person	..	..
Total, Establishment ..	9,901	10,010
Allowances—		
Travelling allowance	660	1,200
Grain compensation allowance	837	471
Total Allowances ..	1,497	1,671
Supplies and Services—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour	552	700
Objects of interest and coins purchased at head- quarters	825	700
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collection	1,468	1,879
Cost of books and publications	897	900
Library	2,509	2,000
Lithographic plates	2,570	2,900
Ammunition	7	15
Charges for feeding live animals	300	275
Expenses—reading coins	2	10
Cost of indented Europe stores	17	..
Freight on Europe stores	2	..
Total, Supplies and Services ..	9,149	9,379
Contingencies—		
Purchase and repair of furniture	156	135
Tour charges	177	185
Cleaning charges	24	32
Postage and telegraph charges	122	170
Telephone charges	150	180
Rents, rates and taxes	4,473	4,473
Office expenses	609	605
Freight	..	..
Total, Contingencies ..	5,711	5,780

Marine Aquarium.

	Actuals, 1910-1911.	Revised estimate, 1910-1911.
Permanent establishment, Marine Aquarium—		
Head-keeper, second keeper, third keeper and two door-keepers—5 persons	888	1,041
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Marine Aquarium—		
Night watchman, sweeper, two fishermen and fisher-boy—5 persons	146	87
Famine batta	1,034	1,128
Total, Establishment	1,034	1,128
Supplies and Services—		
Food for animals	667	750
Fittings, etc., for the collection	168	180
Total, Supplies and Services	835	930
Contingencies—		
Wages and cooly	150	..
Tour charges	377	350
Postage and Telegraph charges	..	5
Office expenses	81	50
Miscellaneous	23	50
Rents, rates and taxes	196	196
Purchase and repair of furniture	52	50
Total, Contingencies	879	701
Total, Marine Aquarium	2,748	2,759
Grand Total	34,406	36,686

Order—No. 478, Educational, dated 15th July 1911.

Recorded.

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

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
 „ Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Accountant-General.
 „ Public Department.
 „ Revenue Department.
 „ Director-General of Archaeology (with C.L.).
 „ Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Madras.

Editors' Table.

[$\frac{E. \& S.}{74}$]
2,000-15-3-09

Educational DEPARTMENT

READ AGAIN G.O., No., dated 19 ..
 " " " " , " 19 ..

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1639, From the S. G. M., No. 490, dated 7-7- 1911.

Circled in Box N-12

ORDER.

P. S.

No. 478, dated 15. 7. 1911

Recorded.

2. The thanks of Govt are due to the persons who made donations to the Museum during the year.

7-A.
10-7-11

10.7.11

8
11. 7.

To
The S. G. J.
D. P. J.
A. G.
Public Dept.
Rev. Dept.
Dir. Genl. of Archaeology (with C. L.)
" Supdt., Archaeological Dept., Madrid
E. J.

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the working of the — The
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