

Government of Madras.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 604, 30th August 1911.

Government Museum, Madras.

Passing orders on the suggestions made by Dr. Vogel for the improvement of the archaeological section of the —.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 1405 W., dated 19th November 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Approving of the proposal to build, at an approximate cost of Rs. 38,200, the extensions to the Government Museum on the lines of the old museum building and directing the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to arrange for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates.

II

G.O. Nos. 1078-79, Public, dated 23rd November 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Addressing the Government of India regarding the appointment of a temporary Assistant Archaeological Superintendent in connection with the cataloguing and arrangement of the archaeological collections in the Madras Museum.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, M.A., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Museums).

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

Dated—Simla, the 6th June 1911.

No.—86.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of a memorandum on the Archaeological Section of the Madras Museum, by Dr. J. P. Vogel, Officiating Director-General of Archaeology in India.

2. The principal points raised by Dr. Vogel appear to be the construction of a new gallery for the Archaeological Section, the distribution of duplicates to other museums, and the supervision of the gallery. The particular question raised in paragraph 26 has already been treated of in your letter No. 1079, Public, dated 23rd November 1910, and is at present awaiting an opinion regarding the *personnel* of the officer who will relieve Mr. Rea of his ordinary duties. As regards the further proposal made in paragraph 27 of the memorandum for a permanent Archaeological Assistant, the Government of India would be glad to be informed of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council. They understand, however, that the present Curator of the museum is a whole-time officer; and it appears to them that with the active co-operation of the local archaeological officers, it would probably be possible to put the sculpture gallery, etc., into good order without the addition of a specialist whose duties, when once the initial work of labelling and re-arranging was completed, would probably be insufficient to employ a whole-time officer.

3. As regards the distribution of duplicates touched on by the Director-General in paragraph 21 of his note, I am to say that the Government of India desire at present to offer no observations save that the sending of archaeological specimens outside India is to be distinctly deprecated.

ENCLOSURE.

MEMORANDUM ON THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE
MADRAS MUSEUM.

READ—*Mr. Marshall's Memorandum on archaeological work in the Madras Presidency, dated 18th April last, forwarded by the Government of India, Home Department, with their No. 220, dated the 18th May last, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.*

1. In the course of my tour in the Madras Presidency I have had no opportunity of inspecting the archaeological section of the Madras Museum and discussing various questions relating to it with Mr. J. R. Henderson, the acting Superintendent. The following suggestions I wish to offer for the consideration of the Madras Government.

2. As a general principle I may state that the object of an archaeological museum is two fold: (1) that of preserving antiquities, (2) that of displaying them in such a way as to serve educational purposes. It will be obvious that in these two respects the present arrangement of antiquities in the Madras Museum leaves a great deal to be desired.

3. The undoubtedly most important and at the same time most attractive of the archaeological collections are the splendid sculptures from the Buddhist Stupa of Amarāvati (Guntūr previously Kistna district). It is not the place here to explain the special interest of these sculptures in the history of Buddhist art. I may refer to Dr. Burgess's volume on the subject. Here it will suffice to say that the only other collection of Amarāvati sculptures existing is that in the British Museum, and that of the two the Madras collection is in many respects the more important and representative.

4. With regard to these sculptures the Madras Museum fulfils even its primary object—that of preservation—only partially, as considerable number of them, including some inscribed pieces, are placed, face upwards, on an earthbank in the museum compound (*). They have been lying there, so it appears, for nearly twenty years, and the effect is plainly visible. Not only have they suffered from the weather, but on my inspection I noticed traces of wilful damage recently perpetrated. Though evidently an attempt has been made to exhibit the finest pieces in the museum building, it should not be imagined that the partly fragmentary sculptures now lying outside are of little value. They would be considered an ornament to any archaeological museum in England and on the continent.

5. Besides the Amarāvati sculptures, there are several more carved and inscribed stones scattered in the grounds of the museum. (†) Mr. Henderson informs me that these were received much more recently and that few, if any, have been added during the last two years. They are kept in the compound because there is no room for them in the existing archaeological gallery.

6. The arrangement of the sculptures inside the building is also open to grave objections. The archaeological section consists of one fairly large room and a dark and narrow passage. The larger part of the section is taken up by the Amarāvati sculptures. In exhibiting them, an attempt has been made to reconstruct the grand Stupa railing to which most of the sculptures originally belonged. Such a restoration is, of course, extremely useful in making the connection between the different members at once understood, but from a scientific point of view it is only permissible if the original position of the various pieces is known. I doubt whether this was the case here, as the sculptures were not found *in situ*.

7. Anyhow, the present arrangement is objectionable for other more obvious reasons. The reconstructed railing intercepts the light and most of the sculptures are placed in such a way as to be inaccessible to the camera. The worst is that they have been fixed in cement and it will be no easy matter to rearrange them.

8. Six Amarāvati sculptures have been placed in the Arts section for some unknown reason, but I understand that the Superintendent intends transferring them to the archaeological section to which they belong.

9. Besides the Amarāvati sculptures, the archaeological section contains miscellaneous stone images, partly transferred from local museums now abolished, (‡) a few Gandhāra sculptures and an important collection of ancient title-deeds on copper. These copper-plates are kept in two show-cases and are all labelled. The labels were prepared by the Government Epigraphist, and the information they supply is, no doubt, generally accurate, though it is possible that in some

(*) The majority of these sculptures are from Amarāvati, the remainder from other Buddhist sites in the Guntūr and Kistna districts.

(†) They include Jain images from Danavulapad excavated by Mr. Rea some four years ago.

(‡) The only local collection now existing in the Presidency is that at Berwada which was started by Mr. Robert Sewell, I.C.S. (retired).

cases a revision would be useful. This is a point which, in the course of my inspection, I have not been able to ascertain. But the method of labelling is far from neat, some of the labels being printed, others hand-written, and most of them require renewing.

10. The sculptures in the archaeological gallery are neither labelled nor catalogued, and they are consequently useless for educational purposes. The meaning of the various scenes of Buddha's life depicted in the Amaravati sculptures is difficult to grasp without any explanation and, in the absence of any such guidance, it is not to be wondered at that this magnificent collection of Buddhist art has elicited so little local interest.

11. The prehistoric antiquities are placed in the ethnological section. They comprise the following collections:—

(a) Broeks' miscellaneous collection of stone and iron implements, terracottas and pottery from the Nilgiris. They are labelled and catalogued by Mr. Bruce-Foote (Madras, 1901).

(b) Bruce-Foote collection mostly from Southern India (exact find-places known). The objects are numbered, but not labelled. A catalogue by Mr. Bruce-Foote is in the Press.

(c) Tinnevely collection excavated by Mr. Rea in 1902-1904 and well arranged by Dr. Thurston. The exhibits are neither labelled nor catalogued. In some cases, portions of the same object have become separated. Only selected specimens of the Tinnevely collection are exhibited. The remainder, consisting of duplicates, are intended for distribution among other museums. These are now stored partly in the archaeological godown of the museum and partly (iron implements) in the anteroom of the Superintendent's office.

(d) Perambair collection lately excavated by Mr. Rea and still unpacked in the verandah of the present museum office. Lists of these antiquities will appear in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey for 1908-1909.

12. Finally, I may note that the coins, stored in safes, are partly arranged and catalogued. Mr. Henderson has undertaken to arrange and catalogue the remainder.

13. I now wish to make some proposals for the improvement of the archaeological section. It will be evident from the above remarks that what is most urgently wanted is more accommodation for the sculptures and other antiquities which are now scattered in the compound or stored in places inaccessible to the public. The matter has already engaged the attention of the Local Government and a project has been made for extending the archaeological section of the museum. According to the proposed scheme a new museum office will be built, first of all, after which the structure now used as such will be dismantled. Then the museum will be extended with a new wing of two storeys, each consisting of one room. The ground-floor room, intended for archaeology, will be equal in size and similar in arrangement to the present archaeological gallery.

14. I must point out that this scheme, though meant in the first place to benefit the archaeological section, keeps little account of the exigencies of that section. The main object in view ought to be the proper display of the sculptures. It will be obvious to any casual visitor that the present room, owing to its shape as well as to its want of wall space, is most unsuitable for that purpose. It seems to me a thousand pities that, whereas the Government is prepared to spend a considerable sum (some Rs. 30,000) on the improvement of the archaeological section, a project should be adopted which merely provides for the doubling of the present space and the repetition of its obvious defects.

15. The accompanying views of the archaeological museum of Sarnath near Benares will show what kind of arrangement is most fitted for the exhibition of sculptures. A hall, 200 feet in length and 15 feet in width, with an open verandah, 10 feet wide, in front would suit our purpose admirably. It should be simple, the only slightly decorative portion being the colonnade of the verandah. The windows should admit sufficient light, but should occupy the upper portion of the wall, the lower part being entirely available for the exhibition of sculptures.

16. Such a sculpture gallery could be constructed at a cost not exceeding the sum estimated for the present extension and would be infinitely more satisfactory. It would, of course, be detached from the present museum buildings. A convenient site would be along the south side of the museum compound. This would have the great advantage of rendering a further extension of the archaeological gallery possible which, in the course of time, could be continued so as to enclose the three sides of the museum grounds. The proposed gallery would provide sufficient space for the Amaravati and other sculptures, including those now lying in the open.

17. The present archaeological room could then be utilized for the economical section which is now intended to be located in the upper storey of the proposed wing.

18. Another desideratum is a godown, some 60 by 30 feet, for the storage of archaeological specimens which are not of sufficient interest to be exhibited in the public galleries and yet ought to be preserved in such a way as to be accessible to students of archaeology. As such a building is purely utilitarian, it should be as simple as possible. It should, however, be well lighted. Its site should be chosen in such a way as not to interfere with the scheme sketched above of extending the archaeological galleries along the outside of the museum compound.

19. In case my proposals are adopted, I strongly recommend that the construction of a godown be taken in hand first of all. This will enable us to shelter the antiquities now placed in the open and to store away the prehistorics which are now encumbering the museum offices and the stuffing room.

20. I understand that it is intended to dismantle the present archaeological godown (containing prehistoric pottery from Tinnevely) in connection with the present museum extension scheme. To this there is no objection, provided its contents can be properly stored elsewhere or disposed of as suggested beneath.

21. There are some other measures which would greatly help to relieve the present congested state of the archaeological exhibits. I have already alluded above to the proposed distribution of duplicates of the Tinnevely prehistorics to other museums. I understand that this matter was decided years ago, (1) and it is not known why no action has yet been taken in the matter. It is a great mistake to fill godowns with antiquities which could be properly exhibited in other museums. I am sure that especially in Europe some specimens of prehistoric art from Southern India would be highly valued. I attach a list of museums to which specimens might be sent and recommend that a selection be made by the Superintendent of the museum in consultation with Mr. Rea.

22. Here I wish to point out also that a certain number of Amaravati sculptures would form a most valuable addition to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The Imperial Museum is intended to contain specimens of all classes of Indian antiquities, so that students of archaeology will be able to study there the history of ancient Indian art and civilization in all its phases. At present the Amaravati sculptures are only represented by a few casts, and the total want of original sculptures of that school is one of the most conspicuous gaps in the Calcutta collections. I must, however, add that I do not wish to advise the Madras Government to send away any but replicas (of which there are a considerable number) so that the local collection will remain as representative as it is now. Among the Amaravati sculptures placed outside the museum, I have already marked some which ought to go to Calcutta. But in case my proposals, involving a complete re-arrangement of the Amaravati collection, are accepted, I should prefer to postpone a definite selection, as among the sculptures exhibited in the present gallery also I noticed some duplicates.

23. A considerable saving of space could be effected in the archaeological room by storing away the inscribed copper-plates. There is, indeed, as little object in exhibiting records of this kind to the public, as there would be in the case of similar documents on paper. It would be quite sufficient to exhibit two or three specimens and to preserve the bulk in such a manner as to have them ready at hand for any specialist who may wish to examine them. It is well known that records of this type are one of the main sources for the study of Indian history. They are indeed far more valuable than coins in that each copper-plate is a unique document which it would be impossible to replace. It is, therefore, important that they should be preserved in a fire-proof safe or strong-room, which could be included in the museum extension scheme. As a temporary measure I should suggest a chest-of-drawers specially made for the purpose. A design could be obtained from the Lucknow Museum where a similar arrangement has been adopted.

24. In case the copper-plates are stored away, labels will be superfluous. But the plates should be numbered and a list should be prepared containing the chief points of interest connected with each specimen and also a reference to any published accounts.

25. The evident neglect of which the archaeological section of the museum has been suffering is no doubt largely due to the fact that hitherto no specialist in Indian archaeology has been attached to the museum staff. It is true that for a few years the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, has been connected with the archaeological section in a honorary capacity. But as his main duties require constant touring in the province, he cannot be expected to give more than passing attention to the museum.

26. Mr. Marshall, in his memorandum quoted above, has recommended that Mr. Rea should be placed on special duty for three years prior to his retirement for the purpose of cataloguing and labelling the antiquities mostly found by him personally in the course of excavation. This, however, will only be possible in case, according to Mr. Marshall's proposal, an Architectural Assistant is appointed to relieve Mr. Rea of part of his ordinary duties.

27. But apart from Mr. Marshall's proposals, which I sincerely hope will be accepted, it seems highly desirable that the museum staff be increased with a permanent archaeological assistant, who will be able to arrange, label and register all antiquarian specimens which will reach the museum. I must add that Mr. Rea's deputation on museum duty would render the immediate appointment of such an assistant by no means superfluous. On the contrary, in the work of cataloguing the Amaravati sculptures, Mr. Rea will require an assistant, who will be able to read the votive inscriptions and to identify the scenes of Buddha's life by a reference to Sanskrit and Pali literature.

28. He should also prepare the list of copper-plate grants referred to above.

(1) See Government of Madras Order No. 814, Public, dated 22nd August 1902.

29. The Archaeological Department would be able to provide a competent native assistant on a pay of Rs. 100—10—150.

MADRAS,
The 22nd January 1911.

J. PH. VOGEL, PH.D.,
Offg. Director-General of Archaeology in India.

LIST OF MUSEUMS.

India.	
Indian Museum	Calcutta.
Provincial Museum	Lucknow.
Central Museum	Lahore.
Prince of Wales Museum	Bombay.
Central Museum	Nagpur.
Abroad.	
British Museum.	London.
Musée du Louvre	Paris.
Museum für Völkerkunde	Berlin.
Do. do.	Munich.
Ethnographisch Museum	Leiden (Holland).
Museo Indiano	Florence (Italy).
Museum	Batavia, Dutch-India.

IV

Memorandum No. 1362-1, Educational, dated 29th June 1911.

The accompanying memorandum on the archaeological section of the Madras Museum by Dr. J. P. Vogel, Officiating Director-General of Archaeology in India, is referred to the Superintendent, Government Museum, for remarks.

2. In paragraphs 13 to 16 of the memorandum, Dr. Vogel proposes the construction of a sculpture gallery detached from the main buildings for the purpose of exhibiting the archaeological specimens, in place of the extensions of the existing buildings sanctioned in G.O. No. 1405 W., dated 19th November 1909. The Government have, however, decided that the extensions already approved should not be postponed in favour of Dr. Vogel's proposal.

3. The Government of India have already been addressed in regard to Mr. Marshall's proposal, referred to in paragraph 26 of the memorandum, to place Mr. Rea on special duty for the purpose of cataloguing and labelling the antiquities in the museum.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum,
with copy of Dr. Vogel's memorandum.

V

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 9th August 1911.
No.—563.

With reference to memorandum No. 1362-1, dated 29th June last, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the memorandum by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Officiating Director-General of Archaeology in India, on the archaeological section of the Madras Museum.

2. Writing with special reference to the Amarāvati sculptures, Dr. Vogel observes that this museum fulfils its primary object—that of preservation—only partially as a considerable number of them are placed face upwards on an earthen bank in the compound, and that further the arrangement of the sculptures inside the building is also open to grave objections. To remedy this state of matters, Dr. Vogel proposes the construction of a separate sculpture gallery detached from the main buildings for

the purpose of exhibiting the archaeological specimens. Government having, however, decided that the extensions already proposed should not be postponed in favour of Dr. Vogel's scheme, it becomes unnecessary to consider the objections raised by him against the proposed extensions. It will suffice to give a history of the Amarāvati sculptures so far as they concern this museum to show how the present arrangements have come into existence.

3. Apart from the sculptures which reached this museum in 1856 and were, with the exception of two poor specimens, sent to London in 1859 under the orders of Government (paragraph 7 of Dr. Bidie's letter, dated 10th January 1878, in G.O. No. 301, Public, dated 4th March 1879), the first batch of these sculptures was received in this museum in 1882 and 1883—*vide* G.O. No. 183, Public, dated 22nd March 1882, G.O. No. 473, Public, dated 30th June 1882, and the Annual Report for 1883-1884 recorded in G.O. No. 1971, Public, dated 8th September 1884. In 1884 Government approved of Dr. Bidie's proposals for exhibiting most of these sculptures in the present archaeological gallery—G.O. No. 1525, Public, dated 8th July 1884. This work was carried out in 1884-1885 by Dr. Bidie with the co-operation of Lieut.-Colonel Morant, R.E., Consulting Architect to Government—*vide* paragraph 4 of report for that year recorded in G.O. No. 1342, Revenue, dated 4th December 1885. In 1886, however, Dr. Burgess, Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, submitted a report to Government complaining of "the irreparable damage that has been done to one of the most valuable collections in India" and condemning "the barbarisms that have been perpetrated in the ill-advised arrangement of these once priceless sculptures." Government, however, held in G.O. No. 1160, Public, dated 5th June 1886, that under the circumstances the best possible use of the sculptures had been made and that Dr. Burgess' wholesale condemnation was not justified.

4. The next batch of Amarāvati marbles, a large part of which is still lying exposed in the museum grounds, was received here in the years 1890 and 1891—*vide* report for 1890-1891 (paragraph 8) recorded in G.O. No. 815, Revenue, dated 2nd September 1891, G.O. No. 166, Public, dated 3rd March 1891, G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 28th October 1891, and report for 1891-1892 (paragraph 7) recorded in G.O. No. 802, Revenue, dated 3rd August 1892. Out of these sculptures two pattern rails aggregating 45 feet in length were erected by the Archaeological Survey Department and a further selection was made in order to erect a larger portion of rail, which was subsequently complete—report for 1892-1893 (paragraph 6) recorded in G.O. No. 478, Revenue, dated 6th June 1893, and report for 1894-1895 (paragraph 7) in G.O. No. 414, Revenue, dated 2nd July 1895. This last-mentioned rail, which was built in the annexe leading to the archaeological gallery and contains some of the best preserved and most interesting of the Amarāvati sculptures, is the one most open to objection, for it is placed in a somewhat dark passage and shuts out light from the gallery. It would appear that in these arrangements the Archaeological Department was consulted and its advice followed—*vide* paragraph 11 of Mr. Rea's report recorded in G.O. No. 913, Public, dated 28th October 1891, and paragraph 7 of his report in G.O. No. 493, Public, dated 15th July 1892. The remaining sculptures were set up in the compound under the shelter of temporary arcades under the sanction conveyed in G.O. No. 4670, Revenue, dated 24th October 1892—*vide* report for 1892-1893 (paragraph 6) recorded in G.O. No. 478, Revenue, dated 6th June 1893. Owing, however, to reasons, of which no record is traceable, the temporary arcades were not renewed with the result that, as observed by Dr. Vogel, a considerable number of the sculptures are now exposed face upwards on an earthen bank in the compound.

5. In paragraph 4 of his memorandum Dr. Vogel observes with reference to the last-mentioned sculptures that they have been lying in the open air for nearly twenty years and that "the effect is plainly visible." I am unable, however, to state how much of the effect referred to occurred during the eighteen centuries or so that the sculptures were at Amarāvati and how much to their exposure in the museum compound. Mr. Rea who excavated the sculptures and Mr. Thurston might possibly be able to give a definite opinion on this point. Dr. Vogel refers in the same paragraph to traces of wilful damage recently perpetrated and I may observe that this was found in only one or two cases where the damage was comparatively slight. I need

hardly add that it is impossible to prevent such damage altogether, exposed as the sculptures are in the museum grounds, which are frequented by large numbers of people.

6. *Paragraph 8 of Dr. Vogel's memorandum.*—Dr. Vogel here refers to six sculptures placed in the Arts section “for some unknown reason.” It will be seen from paragraph 6 of Mr. Thurston's report for 1895–1896 (recorded in G.O. No. 454, Educational, dated 1st August 1896) that the sculptures in question were placed in the Arts section “to serve as patterns for good design.” In view, however, of the desirability of having all the Amarāvati sculptures exhibited in one place, I have had these pieces removed from the Arts section.

7. *Paragraph 22 of Dr. Vogel's memorandum.*—Dr. Vogel proposes that a number of duplicate Amarāvati sculptures be transferred to the Indian museum to fill “one of the most conspicuous gaps in the Calcutta collections.” It is noticed that in 1885 a number of these sculptures were sent to the British museum—G.O. No. 946, Public, dated 17th April 1885. If the Government see no objection, I shall be pleased to send to the Indian museum pieces which are undoubted duplicates among those which were exposed in the museum compound, the more especially as this will relieve to a certain extent the present congested state of the archaeological collections. The specimens marked by Dr. Vogel for Calcutta from among those placed outside the museum have been removed to the museum cellars.

8. *Paragraphs 18 and 19 of Dr. Vogel's memorandum.*—Dr. Vogel proposes as a desideratum a godown for the storage of archaeological specimens which are not of sufficient interest to be exhibited in the public galleries and yet ought to be preserved in such a way as to be accessible to students of archaeology. I am of opinion that the cellars below the mineral gallery, which I am taking steps to clear—*vide* my letter in G.O. Mis. No. 684, Educational, dated 29th November 1910—may well be utilized for the purpose in view and that a new godown, for which there is no very suitable site in the grounds, is unnecessary.

9. *Paragraph 21 of Dr. Vogel's memorandum.*—Dr. Vogel refers to the fact that the duplicate specimens of the Tinnevely prehistorics have not yet been distributed. I believe that this matter, which was not specially urgent, was left by Mr. Thurston to be taken up after the completion of his work in connection with the ethnological survey. I am in complete agreement with Dr. Vogel that duplicates should be distributed to selected museums in Europe after the distribution in India has been carried out.

10. *Paragraphs 23 and 24 of Dr. Vogel's memorandum.*—I agree with Dr. Vogel in his proposals as to the arrangement of the copper-plates.

11. *Paragraphs 25 and 26 of Dr. Vogel's memorandum.*—I am pleased to learn that the Government have moved the Government of India to place Mr. Rea on special duty for the purpose of cataloguing and labelling the antiquities in the museum. I specially discussed this matter with Mr. Marshall on his visit to the museum, and as Mr. Rea has been connected with the excavation of a large number of the specimens, he is evidently the person best fitted to undertake this work.

12. *Paragraphs 27 and 28 of Dr. Vogel's memorandum.*—I fully recognize that an archaeological assistant as proposed by Dr. Vogel will be extremely useful not only during Mr. Rea's proposed special duty, but also subsequently. As, however, the archaeological section will perhaps not give such an assistant full work, I consider that he should also do some work in the Arts section. I do not, however, propose to go into this matter fully at present, as I intend to address Government separately on the subject after receiving the report of the recent Museum Conference at Simla.

Order—No. 604, Educational, dated 30th August 1911.

In his memorandum on the archaeological section of the Madras Museum Dr. Vogel raises the following points:—

(1) the construction of a new gallery for the archaeological section (paragraphs 13 to 16),

(2) the construction of a godown for the storage of archaeological specimens (paragraph 18),

(3) the distribution of duplicates of archaeological specimens to other museums in India and Europe (paragraphs 21 and 22),

(4) the provision of a fire-proof safe or strong room for the preservation of copper-plates (paragraph 23),

(5) the deputation of Mr. Rea to catalogue and label the antiquities in the museum (paragraph 26), and

(6) the appointment of an archaeological assistant.

2. The Government have already decided that the extensions to the museum buildings already approved in G.O. No. 1405 W., dated 19th November 1909, should not be postponed in favour of Dr. Vogel's proposal. Nor do they consider that the construction of a new godown for storing the archaeological specimens which are not of sufficient interest to be exhibited in the gallery is necessary. As the Superintendent suggests, such specimens may be stored in the cellars below the mineral gallery.

3. As to the distribution of duplicates of archaeological specimens to other museums, the Governor in Council deprecates the despatch of such specimens to countries outside of India and considers that none should be sent to other museums until a thoroughly representative collection has been arranged for the Madras Museum. The distribution of duplicates to Indian museums may, however, be considered when the archaeological collections in the museum have been properly catalogued and labelled.

4. The proposals made by Dr. Vogel for the preservation of copper-plates are approved and the Superintendent will be requested to carry them out.

5. His attention will also be drawn to the remarks in paragraph 4 of the memorandum regarding the need for protecting the Amarāvati sculptures from exposure to weather and wilful damage and he will be requested to remove these sculptures to the cellars below the mineral gallery referred to in paragraph 8 of his letter.

6. The Government of India have already been addressed on the subject of the deputation of Mr. Rea for cataloguing and labelling archaeological specimens.

7. The further report promised by the Superintendent in regard to the appointment of an archaeological assistant is awaited.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
“ Public Department.
“ Public Works Department.

G.O.Nos.1078-9 Public, dated 23-11-1910.
G.O.No. 1405 W., dated 19-11-1909.

abstract attached

C.No.1362, from the Govt. of India, No. 86, dated 6--6--1911.
C.No.1937, from the Supt., Govt. Museum, No.563, dated 9--8--1911.

ORDER: P.S.

no 606 238.8.12

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In his memorandum on the archaeological section of the Madras Museum Dr.Vogel raises the following points--

- (1) the construction of a new gallery for the archaeological section (paragraphs 13 to 16),
- (2) the construction of a godown for the storage of archaeological specimens (paragraph 18),
- (3) the distribution of duplicates of archaeological specimens to other museums in India and Europe (paragraphs 21 and 22),
- (4) the provision of a fire-proof safe or strong room for the preservation of copper plates (paragraphs 23),
- (5) the deputation of Mr.Rea to catalogue and label the antiquities in the museum (paragraph 26), and
- (6) the appointment of an archaeological assistant.

has already done

2. The Government ~~do not~~ *side* that the extensions to the museum buildings already approved in G.O.No.1405 W., dated 19th November 1909, should be postponed in favour of Dr.Vogel's proposal. Nor do they

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consider that the construction of a new godown for storing the archaeological specimens which are not of sufficient interest to be exhibited in the gallery ^{is necessary.} ~~These may, as suggested, be stored in the cellars below the mineral gallery.~~ ^{As suggested, such specimens may be stored}

3. As regards the suggestion regarding the distribution of duplicates of archaeological specimens to other museums, the Governor in Council deprecates ^{to Republic of Ind} ~~that any specimens should be sent outside India~~ and considers that none of them should be ^{sent} ~~given~~ to any other museum ^{until} ~~before~~ a thoroughly representative collection has been ^{arranged} ~~made~~ for the Madras Museum. The ^{question} ~~ques-~~ tion of distribution ^{on} ~~of~~ duplicates ^{to} ~~sent~~ to the museums in India ^{will} ~~may~~ ^{however} ~~therefore~~ be considered ^{when} ~~after~~ the archaeological collections in the museum have been properly ^{catalogued} ~~arranged~~ and labelled.

4. The proposals made by Dr. Vogel for the preservation of copper plates are approved and the Superintendent, ~~Government Museum~~ will be requested to carry them out. ^{His} ~~His~~ attention ^{is} ~~is~~ drawn to the remarks of Dr. Vogel in paragraph 4 of ^{his} ~~his~~ memo. regarding the need for protecting

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protecting the Amaravati sculptures from exposure to weather and wilful damage and he will be requested to remove these sculptures to the cellars below the mineral gallery referred to in para.3 of his letter.

6. & The Government of India have already been addressed on the subject of the deputation of Mr. Rea for cataloguing and labelling archaeological specimens.

7. & The further report promised by the Superintendent in regard to the appointment of an archaeological assistant is awaited.

7.H.
25.8.11

80P

25.8.11

26.8.11

To the S.G.M. 940 ✓

" Pub. Dept. 940 ✓

" P.W.D. 940 ✓

depts
30.8.11.

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
LEGISLATIVE

Current No., dated 190 ..

G.O., No. 604, dated 30-8-1901.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b)
(b)
Notes

Docket. *for Museum the day*

passing orders on the

suggestion made by D. to get for

the in preparation of the

Archaeological Section of the

Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including
copies for volumes and editors' table which are returned
in the Press).

Complete
Correspondence
and orders. Notes

FOR RECORD.*

Madras Records ... 30
City Records ... 3
For filing with original ... 4

Total ... 34

FOR ISSUE.†

Signature copies.....

India Office.....
Govt. of India.....Dept.
Public Department.....
Judicial Department.....
Financial Department.....
Revenue Department.....
Public Works Department.....
Local and Municipal Department.....
..... Dept.

Spare copies.

The Director of Public Instruction.....
The Comr. for Govt. Examinations.....
The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....
The Surgeon-General.....
The Accountant-General.....
The Collector of.....
The P. D. B.....
The.....
The.....
The.....
The.....
The.....
The.....
The.....
The.....

Total ...

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed
urgently, the Superintendent of the section
concerned should sign the Press slip. The
Superintendent should exercise a careful discre-
tion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set
of orders, in the file of correspondence should be
headed in succession with the Roman numeral I,
II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink
or blue chalk above the item. The particular
papers to be printed in the special issue-copies
should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I,
II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in
the correspondence file. All matter, including
marginal remarks or references, to be printed
should be written in ink and matter which should
not be printed should be encircled. Initials and
signatures that are not quite legible should be
re-written distinctly.

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes,
see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated
30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of
distribution should be filled in by the Superin-
tendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to
the Press to keep matter standing for a specified
period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under
will be kept standing for one week, and larger
papers for two weeks only. The type of notes
and of all confidential papers is distributed
immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely
filled in, should accompany every paper sent to
Press; it will be returned by the Press when
proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the
Press when a call is made for revised proofs or
when a corrected proof is sent for striking.
When finally returned by Press it should be
filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of
the Press, a paper has been marked urgent
unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to
the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that
effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made
against the matter, pencil entries should not
be printed. The Superintendent of the Press
may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar
any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the
Secretary of State or to the Government of
India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press
to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it
will be sent back to the Press when proofs
are returned corrected and should be finally
returned to the Secretariat when struck-off
copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members
should be printed in full when they occur on
the right hand side, but only the first time when
they appear on the left side, the initials alone
being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

* To be initialed and dated.

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

C

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval
at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Clerk.

Clerk.

Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	16-10-11
First proof furnished on.....	2-11-11
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	13-11-11
Final copies supplied on.....	23-11-11

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	24		
" " " Issue.....	20		
For Volumes.....	16		
For E. T.....			
Total	70		