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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

792

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Recd.

Regd.

1915.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 792, 19th July 1915.

Government Museum.

According, with remarks, report on the working of the —, the Marine Aquarium and the
Madrass Public Library for the year 1914-15.

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பாதுகாக்கும் பிரிவு

செப்பனியுபவர் பெயர்: *அ. அம்மா*

செப்பனியுபவர்க்காக எடுத்துக் - *தசம்பர் - 09*
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள். *தசம்பர் - 09*

25.11.15

சரிபார்க்கும்
முதல் முதிபாள
கையொப்பம்

சரிபார்க்கும்
2ம் முதிபாள
கையொப்பம்

ஆராய்ச்சி
உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்

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, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 7th July 1915.

No.—495.

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 1914-15 and to request that I may be supplied with 200 copies for distribution to other museums, etc.

ENCLOSURE.

Administration Report of the Madras Government Museum, the Marine Aquarium and the Connemara Public Library, for 1914-15.

VISITORS.—The numbers of visitors to the Museum during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows :—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Total number of visitors to the Old Building ..	448,489	347,233
Total number of visitors to the New Building ..	447,990	353,386
Largest number of visitors on a single day to the Old Building ..	72,794	42,659
Largest number of visitors on a single day to the New Building ..	69,603	45,707
Total number of visitors on Sundays to the Old Building ..	76,828	67,211
Total number of visitors on Sundays to the New Building ..	74,102	77,146
Total number of gosha female visitors (on the first Saturday in each month) ..	20,248	12,533

As usual Kannu Pongal (16th January) was the day on which the Museum was attended by the largest number of visitors.

Excluding the special festival days of Dwadasi and Kannu Pongal, the number of visitors in the year under review (279,190) shows a considerable decrease as compared with the preceding year (348,833) and the average of the five years ending with the preceding year (326,847). The figures just given represent the average attendance for the two separate Museum buildings; but as a considerable proportion of the visitors enter only one of the buildings, a more accurate estimate would probably be arrived at by increasing these totals by about fifty per cent. in each case. While the figures for April to August show an increase as compared with the previous year, the decrease occurs in the remaining seven months. The diminution in the number of visitors commenced immediately after the raid of the German cruiser "Emden" on Madras and continued during an unusually unhealthy cold weather, both causes having no doubt largely restricted the usual influx of visitors into the city at this time.

2. BUILDINGS.—The extensions to the Archaeological and Economic Galleries were completed in the early part of the year.

Government have in G.O. No. 2343 W., dated 1st December 1914, sanctioned extensions to the New Building on the southern side.

The Stuffing-room was fitted with an electric installation during the year.

The Theatre was used on ten occasions, four of these being performances of the Madras Amateur Dramatic Society and one a concert arranged by Mrs. J. C. Adam, in aid of the Madras war fund.

3. ESTABLISHMENT.—Government have, in G.O. No. 489, Educational, dated 30th April 1914, approved of my proposals in regard to the rearrangement of the duties and pay of the clerks in the Museum office, with effect from the 1st May 1914. Proposals for the revision of the salaries of the low-paid servants in the Museum, in lieu of grain compensation allowance, were approved in G.O. No. 1176, Educational, dated 15th October 1914, with effect from the 1st idem.

M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, M.A., (Sanskrit) was appointed Archaeological Assistant, on probation, with effect from the 26th May 1914.

I regret to record the death of the head-clerk and cashkeeper V. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, which occurred in November, after a faithful service of about sixteen years.

I am pleased to record that the entire staff worked well during the year.

4. MUSEUM DEMONSTRATIONS.—The demonstrations to pupils of the higher classes of High Schools in Madras city, which commenced in the previous year, were continued from November to the end of March. Three batches of twenty-five pupils each were on Monday and Tuesday afternoons conducted by the three Museum assistants, one over the zoological collections, the second over the botanical and economic collections, and the third over the archaeological, art and ethnological collections. The total number of pupils who attended the demonstrations was 1,748.

As in the previous year a series of demonstrations, conducted by myself, was given to teachers in Madras schools, on Saturday forenoons from January to March. Ten demonstrations were held at which 183 teachers were present.

Government have, in G.O. No. 1178, 1178-A., Educational, dated 15th October 1914, approved of my proposals regarding the utilization of the Museum for educational purposes and have called for further proposals. The matter is under consideration.

5. ARCHÆOLOGY AND ART.—The completion of the new extension to the archaeological section in July 1914, led to an extensive rearrangement of the archaeological exhibits, which constitutes the most important piece of work undertaken in the Museum during the year. It then became possible to separate the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain antiquities, which were formerly arranged promiscuously in the old gallery, and the task of moving and rearranging objects, some of great weight and many of which were fixed in cement walls, has been carried out without damage to any of the exhibits. For the success of these operations, which necessitated very careful work, I am indebted to the personal interest taken by officers of the Public Works Department. The new gallery has been set aside for Hindu antiquities mainly in stone, and now contains all those which were formerly exhibited in the old gallery, as well as a considerable number, including eighty-six stone figures and sculptures, which had formerly been stored in the Museum cellars and in a temporary shed in the Museum compound. The large figures have been arranged around the walls, while the smaller ones consisting chiefly of Saivite and Vaishnavite gods and saints, have been placed on dwarf walls situated towards either side of the floor area. The two finely carved stone gateways, which were formerly fixed around doors in the old gallery, have now been erected towards the centre of the new extension, where they are seen to special advantage.

The old gallery is now entirely devoted to the extensive series of Buddhist sculptures, mainly from Amarāvati, which has for many years formed one of the chief features of the Museum. The sculptures, which for want of room had been stored in the cellars, were carefully examined and it was found possible to exhibit eighty-seven of them for the first time, in the space provided by the removal of the Hindu antiquities and of a few Buddhist sculptures which were found to be duplicates. In addition to the Amarāvati sculptures, eight pieces from Jaggayyapeta in the Kistna district, have been exhibited for the first time and all the sculptures from this locality have been grouped together at the end of the gallery, near a small series of Gandhāra sculptures, exhibited to facilitate a comparison between North Indian and South Indian Buddhist art. On examination of the reserve collection in the cellars, it was found

possible to piece together several sculptures which had been received from the original site in fragments and apparently on different occasions. Missing pieces were also in some cases restored to sculptures previously exhibited.

The existing arrangements do not provide a separate room for the Jain antiquities, but these have been arranged along the walls in the annexe to the old gallery, in the small room at one end of this and under the stair-case at the opposite end. Twenty-four interesting sculptures and inscribed slabs from Dānavulapādu, Cuddapah district, as well as other Jain antiquities are now exhibited for the first time. The annexe referred to is traversed from end to end by a wall on which are fixed a number of Amarāvati sculptures, and by a slight rearrangement of these it was found possible to make an arched opening in the middle of the wall. As a result of this an uninterrupted view can now be obtained from one side of the Museum building to the other.

The collection of Indian prehistoric and protohistoric antiquities, purchased from the late Mr. R. Bruce Foote, F.R.S., formerly of the Geological Survey of India, was rearranged in show-cases provided with a cloth backing. The room in the New Building containing this collection was opened to the public on 1st October. Mr. Foote's Catalogue Raisonné was published during the year, and the proofs of Part II of his Catalogue, which contains notes on the ages and distribution of the antiquities, is under final revision and will be issued shortly.

Duplicates of the Tinnevely and Perumbair prehistoric antiquities were sent to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, Central Museum, Lahore, and the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. Specimens intended for the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, are at the request of the Bombay Government retained here for the present, as the museum building is being used as a hospital for war patients. The proofs of Mr. Rea's catalogue of these antiquities are under revision and the book will, it is hoped, be issued before long.

The rearrangement of the exhibits in the Art Gallery was completed during the year, and the metal-ware collection was augmented by numerous purchases.

Among the more noteworthy additions to this section are the following:—

(1) A set of Western Ganga copper plates, strung on an oval ring with a seal bearing an elephant in relief, purchased from a resident of Penukonda, on the recommendation of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle. The plates are of considerable importance, as they contain information which is likely to settle some obscure points in the chronology of the Ganga dynasty. They are at present with the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, and a set of impressions has been forwarded by him to Dr. J. F. Fleet, London, for publication in the "Epigraphia Indica."

(2) A collection of prehistoric pottery, stone and iron implements and some crystal beads, discovered in cairns at Sirumugi, Coimbatore district, by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle. An account of this find is appended by Mr. Longhurst to the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, for 1913-14.

(3) Copper images of Vishnu and his two wives, Vishnu on a tiruvāsi (pedestal with arch), Krishna, Hanuman, Bhikshandar and a chakram, found at Srinivāsallūr, Trichinopoly district, and acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act. These images are of considerable artistic merit.

(4) Copper images of Natarāja, Somaskanda (Siva), Somaskanda with Ambal, Pradoshamūrthi, Valliammai and Devayāni found at Pungalur, Tanjore district, and acquired under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

The new Archaeological Assistant accompanied Mr. Longhurst of the Archaeological Survey to Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas) in August, in order to gain some experience in field work.

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

(1) Four Roman gold coins (aurei) found by persons sifting earth taken from a field at the village of Mallāyapālem, Guntūr district. They are coins of the

emperors Nero (37—68 A.D.) and Trajan (52—117 A.D.) and of the empress Faustina, the elder (105—141 A.D.). Among the numerous finds of Roman coins in Southern India, those of Trajan have only been met with on two previous occasions, viz., near Nellore in 1786 and in the Cuddapah district in 1838, while there have also been only two previous records of coins of Faustina, the elder, from near Nellore 1786 and in the Kistna district in 1889. These aurei, which are in a fine state of preservation, constitute such an important find that a detailed description is given:—

- (i) *Obv.* Laureated head of emperor to right. NERO CAESAR AVGVSIVS.
Rev. Goddess of Health seated and holding a patera in her right hand.
SALVS.
- (ii) *Obv.* Laureated head of emperor to right. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO
OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC.
Rev. Figures of Jupiter and the emperor facing left. P.M. TR. P. COS.
VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R.
- (iii) *Obv.* Laureated head of emperor to right. IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER.
DAC. P.M. TR. P.
Rev. Erect figure holding a spear in the left hand. COS. V. P.P.
S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC.
- (iv) *Obv.* Head of empress, with braided hair, to right. DIVA FAUSTINA.
Rev. Kneeling figure of the empress, with a torch in each hand, facing left. AVGVSTA.

(2) Four Roman silver coins (denarii), three being of the emperor Augustus (63 B.C.—14 A.D.) and one of the emperor Tiberius (42 B.C.—37 A.D.), found at the village of Kotpad, Vizagapatam district, during the digging of foundations for the quarters of the Sub-Inspector of Police. Numerous finds of these two denarii have been made from time to time, mostly along the Roman trade routes from the West coast to the Madura district. Their occurrence so far north is noteworthy, although there is a previous record of denarii of Tiberius from the Ganjam district.

(3) Fifteen half pagodas of King Venkata of Vijayanagara, found buried in a field at Kurli village, Anantapur district.

(4) Four gold coins of the Sultans of Delhi, found in a field near Udayagiri, Nellore district.

(5) Four pagodas, struck in the name of Muhammad Shāh at a mint the name of which has not yet been deciphered, found at Vēmpalli, Cuddapah district.

(6) Seventy-nine French Arcot rupees (Pondicherry mint) struck in the name of Shāh Alam II, found at Deravada, Vizagapatam district.

Ten minute gold coins, probably belonging to the Ganga dynasty, found in a tank-bed at Kōmānavāripalli, Cuddapah district, were purchased from the finders as they could not be acquired under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

Specimens of some of the above coins have been distributed to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and other institutions in accordance with the rules to regulate proceedings under the Treasure Trove Act (appended to G.O. No. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907).

A considerable number of Indo-Danish lead and copper coins was purchased locally, all of them being issues of the Tranquebar mint.

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

7. ETHNOLOGY.—A collection of articles used in worship, or in the performance of ceremonial rites by various South Indian sects, was furnished with descriptive labels, and an important set of styles, reed pens and other writing materials received from various districts of the Presidency was exhibited in this section during the year.

Among the ethnological additions may be mentioned the following:—

(1) A model of a Chenchu hut (one sixth natural size), a Chenchu bow and arrows, a dram and personal ornaments, together with photographs of Chenchu men, women and children, obtained from the Nallamalai Hills, Kurnool district.

(2) Sets of ornaments worn by Syrian Christians and Nambūtiri Brāhmins in Cochin State, acquired by purchase.

(3) A set of models of the avatārs of Vishnu, made at Kondapalli, Kistna district, purchased locally.

8. ECONOMIC AND BOTANICAL.—The new extension to the Economic Gallery, situated immediately above the corresponding extension to the Archaeological Gallery, was completed in June, and although the space in the economic section is thereby doubled there has been little difficulty in filling it. This was effected partly by the removal of cases and exhibits from the congested old gallery, and partly by the transference of a number of exhibits from the Mineral Gallery, such as building stones and manufactured stone articles, the interest of which was economic rather than geological. As a result the previous overcrowding has disappeared and there is still room for additional exhibits in both parts of the Economic Gallery.

Two tours were made by the Botanical Assistant during the year, one to the Rāmnād district in June, and the other to the Kurnool district at the end of January. As a result a considerable number of additions to the economic and botanical sections were obtained, together with photographs illustrating growing plants and the methods of manufacture adopted in the case of various vegetable products. Among the economic products collected were the following:—

(1) From the Rāmnād district a fish-trap and fish-basket made from twigs of the Umbrella-thorn (*Acacia plauifrons*); a collection of toys made of cutch (obtained from *Acacia catechu*); the root-bark of *Ventilago madraspatana* and root of Indian Madder (*Rubia cordifolia*), both used as dyes; and a lotah or vessel of Lambash (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) used by Bairāgis, a class of religious mendicants, for holding drinking water.

(2) From the Kurnool district, models (one-sixth natural size) of the chief agricultural implements characteristic of the district; fibre of *Careya arborea* and of the Indian Screw-tree (*Helicteres isora*) used as cordage; flowers of Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), used as an adulterant of saffron; and a disease of Cholam (*Antropogon sorghum*), caused by smut (*Ustilago* sp.).

The timber specimens were rearranged during the year, and some of the exhibits were made more instructive by the addition of descriptive labels, photographs of the growing trees, and small maps showing the distribution of the latter in the Madras Presidency. A catalogue of South Indian timbers is in course of preparation.

A set of fifty photographic bromide engravings of agricultural crops and South Indian industries was forwarded to the Imperial Institute, London, at the request of Dr. W. R. Dunstan, C.M.G.

In the Botanical Gallery, forty framed herbarium sheets have been remounted and provided with printed labels. A few specimens of sea weeds were collected at Kilakarai, Rāmnād district.

9. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—A considerable amount of rearrangement has been effected in the Mineral Gallery during the year. The fixed partitions which formed small square compartments in the table-cases containing the general collection of South Indian minerals and rocks, have been removed and the addition of a dark red cloth backing has considerably improved the appearance of the exhibits.

The most interesting addition to this section is a fragment of a meteorite, weighing about sixty-two grammes, from a meteoric fall at Kuttippuram, Malabar district, on the 6th April 1914.

10. NATURAL HISTORY.—Three tours were made during the year by the Zoological Assistant, to the Rāmnād district in June, to Cochin State in September and to the Kurnool district in January, which have resulted in considerable additions to the zoological collections.

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

(1) The following mammals new to the collection:—the Coorg Giant-squirrel (*Ratufa indica superans*) and the Coorg Striped-squirrel (*Funambulus wroughtoni*) from

Coorg, both recent additions to the Indian fauna; Cuvier's Gerbille (*Tatera cuvieri*) from Rāmnād; the Indian Bush-rat (*Golunda ellioti*) from the Sirumalai Hills; and the Southern Dwarf-pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus minimus*) from Madras.

(2) Several species of birds new to the collection among which are:—the Broad-billed Roller (*Eurystomus orientalis*) from South Coorg; the Indian Turtle-dove (*Turtur ferrago*) from South Coorg, which appears to be rare in South India; the Rufous-bellied Babbler (*Dumetia hyperythra*) from the Nallamalai Hills, not previously known to occur south of the Gōdāvari valley; the White-spotted Fantail-flycatcher (*Rhipidura pectoralis*) from the Nallamalai Hills, which has not been found so far south before on the eastern side of India; the Tree-pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) from the Kurnool district, a locality which considerably extends the southern limit of this species in India; the large Ceylonese Paroquet (*Palaeornis eupatria*) from the Nallamalai Hills, recorded with some doubt as a South Indian species by Jerdon and Taylor; and albino specimens of the White-browed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus luteolus*) and Grey Partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), both from the Nellore district. For the identification of several of the birds I am indebted to Mr. N. B. Kinnear of the Bombay Natural History Society.

(3) A number of interesting reptiles new to the collection among which may be mentioned:—the Cochin Forest-tortoise (*Geomyda silvatica*) from the Cochin teak forests, described by me in 1912 and of which only three specimens have hitherto been found; Leith's Mud-turtle (*Trionyx leithii*) from the Nallamalai Hills, which though of unusually large size, the shell measuring nearly two feet in length, does not appear to have been met with for over forty years; a new sub-species of the common Pond-tortoise (*Geomyda trijuga plumbea*) collected by my assistant in South Coorg and recently described by Dr. Annandale, Calcutta; the lizards *Calotes nemoricola* from South Coorg, *Ristella beddomii* and *Lygosoma dussumieri* from the Cochin State, and *Cabrila jerdoni* from the Nallamalai Hills; and a number of snakes among which are nine species of earth-snakes (Uropeltidae). An exhibit to illustrate the well-known voracity of the large Bull-frog (*Rana tigrina*) was placed in the Reptile Gallery. It consists of a specimen of this frog, from Travancore, which was killed in the act of swallowing a young Rat-snake (*Zaocys mucosus*), thirty-four inches long, and which had managed to dispose of about half the snake.

(4) Numerous species of fish new to the collection among which may be noted:—a File-fish (*Balistes juscus*) apparently rare on the Coromandel coast, and a Globe-fish (*Tetodon reticularis*) nearly twenty inches long, both from Madras.

(5) A number of new shells, mostly species recently described by Mr. H. B. Preston, from the Chilka lake, presented by the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

A fine "Bison" head (*Bibos gaurus*) from Mysore, lent by Mr. L. E. Kirwan, has been exhibited in the Mammal Gallery. It is hoped that this example will be followed by other sportsmen and that some of the trophies so deposited may eventually find a permanent resting place in the Museum.

The skeleton of the Great Indian Fin-whale (*Balaenoptera indica*) which formerly rested on the floor of the central room in the Old Building, was suspended from the roof during the year. As a result an uninterrupted view can be had from the front to the back of the building, and part of the space thus set free is now occupied by a double sitting-bench for the convenience of visitors. In the same room, skeletons of a man and a horse have been mounted together in realistic attitudes.

The named collection of South Indian butterflies of the families Lycaenidae and Hesperidae was rearranged and exhibited in the Insect Gallery.

The following additional exhibits illustrating the habits and natural surroundings of South Indian animals have been prepared:—

(1) Nest of the Bengal Giant-squirrel (*Ratufa indica bengalensis*), with both sexes of the animal, from the Velikonda Hills, Nellore district.

(2) A tree branch with the nest-hole of the Copper-smith (*Xantholæma hæmatocephala*), and a female bird, from Madras.

(3) An exhibit to illustrate the protective resemblance of the Dead-leaf Butterfly (*Kallima inachus*) to the leaves among which it settles.

In the vivarium, one of the Travancore tortoises (*Testudo travancorica*) laid an egg in December and two more in February; they have a hard chalk-white shell and measure 51-52 mm. in length, by 30-32 mm. in breadth. A clutch of crocodile eggs (*Chocodilus palustris*) was received from the Coleroon river, near Karuppūr, South Arcot district, in May, which hatched early in June, and the young crocodiles have since attracted considerable attention. The opportunity was taken to prepare an exhibit for the Reptile Gallery showing stages in the development of the crocodile.

11. MARINE AQUARIUM.—The total number of visitors during the year under review and the amount realized in entrance fees, were 90,623 and Rs. 3,309 against 110, 191 and Rs. 4,113 in the previous year. The largest number of visitors on any single day was 3,461 on Kannu Pongal (16th January). The decrease in the number of visitors is due to the causes mentioned in the case of visitors to the Museum.

The special rate of four annas per visitor hitherto charged on Wednesdays, was abolished with effect from the first Wednesday in October (G.O. No. 927, Educational, dated 8th August 1914), and visitors have since been charged the same rate on Wednesdays as on other days.

The total admissions on Wednesdays, when for part of the year the entrance fee was four annas, and on gosha and ordinary days when the fee is one anna in the forenoon and half an anna in the afternoon, are shown below:—

	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Wednesdays (from April to September) ..	232	469	701
Gosha days	120	1,077	1,197
Other days	10,048	78,677	88,725

The general health of the fish was good and there was only one slight outbreak of disease in January. It may be mentioned that an Angler-fish (*Antennarius hispidus*) laid eggs in July, on the day after its capture.

12. CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The total number of readers during the year was 20,412 against 19,474 in 1913-14:—

Largest number of readers in a day	337
Smallest number of readers in a day	14
Largest number of readers on Sunday	188
Smallest number of readers on Sunday	30

The number of standard works added to the library was 464, of which 450 were purchased and the rest presented.

A consolidated Subject-index of the books in the library was published early in the year.

A statement of the number of books issued to readers during the last two years, arranged under subjects, is subjoined:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	1,015	1,214
Anthropology; folklore	469	397
Archæology; architecture	394	408
Arts; industries	1,069	1,062
Atlases; maps	74	82
Belles lettres	5,207	5,324
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	338	407
Chemistry; agriculture; photography	284	312
Classics	263	157
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers; manuals	7,083	7,208
Economic products	312	362
Education; ethics; logic	976	1,015
Exhibitions	20	16
Forestry; timbers	71	84
Geography; physical geography; physiography	146	168
Geology	122	146
History	4,876	5,014
Jurisprudence	370	418
Medicine; surgery; pathology	384	349
Microscopy	20	15

Mineralogy; metallurgy	159	184
Natural philosophy	718	737
Numismatics; medals; heraldry	82	93
Philology; epigraphy	1,269	1,315
Photographs	152	217
Physiology	361	314
Public health	84	75
Religion	1,607	1,826
Sport and games	217	247
Travels; voyages	182	208
Vernacular languages	51	61
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues)	964	1,087

13. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—As this library was opened to the public early in 1914, it is now possible for the first time, to record the result during a complete year. The total number of readers was 3,046 and 4,204 volumes were consulted.

The privilege of taking books on loan from the library, against a deposit of Rs. 20, was claimed by 36 University readers and 985 volumes were consulted in this way.

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

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

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS, 1914-1915.

- Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S., Mr. D. A. D.—
Albino partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), Nellore district.
- Annandale, Dr. N.—
Shells (*Avicula smithi*), co-types, Ganjam coast.
A named collection of shells from the Chilka Lake.
- Beardsell, Mr. W. A.—
Samaraskite from the Nellore mica mines.
- Birch, Mrs. A.R.—
Scorpion (*Heterometrus (Palamnaeus) scammerdani*), Madras.
- Central Provinces, Director of Agriculture—
Thirteen gold coins of Muhammad Tughlaq, Muhammad bin Humayun 13th King, Muhammad bin Muhammad 14th King, Muhammad I, Ghiyas Shah, Nasir Shah, Hasan Shah?, Nepalese and Ahmad II 10th King, found at Jubbulpore.
Three silver coins of Muzaffar II, Nasir Shah and Muhammad Shah, found at Jubbulpore.
Two silver coins of Aurangzeb, found in the Seoni district.
Silver coin of Nasir Shah, found in the Damoh district.
Seven silver coins of Shah Alam I, Jahandar, Farrukh-siyar and Muhammad, found in the Hoshangabad district.
Silver coin of Aurangzeb, found in the Narsinghpur district.
Rupree of Shah Alam II, found in the Jubbulpur district.
Fourteen silver coins of Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah, Farrukh-siyar and Rafi-ud-darjat, found in the Damoh district.
Five silver coins of Aurangzeb.
Five silver coins of Aurangzeb, Bahadur, Farrukh-siyar, Muhammad and Alamgir II, found in the Jubbulpore district.
Seven copper coins of Akbar and Mahmud type, found in the Balaghat district.
Rupree of Akbar, found in the Buldana district.
Three rupees of Shah Alam II, found in the Buldana district.
- Conran, Mr. J. C.—
Parrot (*Chrysotis sp.*), Trinidad.
- Corbet, Mrs. F. H. M.—
Young crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*).
- Corporation of Madras—
Pintail-duck (*Dafila acuta*).
New-Guinea Pigeon (*Goura coronata*) from the Menagerie, People's Park.
- Dewsbury, B.A., L.L.B., Mr. F.—
Snake (*Lycodon aulicus*), Madras.
Moth caterpillar, Madras.
- Director, Geological Survey of India—
Piece of meteorite from Kuttippuram, Malabar district.
- Doraisamy Pillay, Mr. D.—
Piece of an exploded shell from the "Emden".
- Fraser, I.M.S., Captain, F.C.—
Green tree-snake (*Dryophis mycterizans*), Madras.
- Gallyot, Mr. J. F. J.—
Abnormal hen's egg.
- Ghatalah Sahib, Mr. M. H. P.—
Sixteen seals used by the old Nawabs of the Banganapalle State.
Two old knives.
- Govindan, B.A., F.Z.S., Mr. V.—
Fish (*Holacanthus annularis*), Calicut.
- Gravelly, M.Sc., Mr. F.H.—
Six named species of scorpions, from India and Ceylon.
- Hannington, I.O.S., Mr. F.—
Skin and skull of the South Indian marten (*Martes gwatkinsi*), Coorg.
- Holman, Mr. D.—
Coffer-fish (*Ostracion nasus*), Madras.

- Iyaswamy Pillai, Mr. P. V.—
Fresh-water crabs, South Arcot district.
- Johnston, Mr. W. H.—
Longicorn beetle, Gudur.
- Loganadha Mudaliar, Mr. M. L.—
Flies (three species), Vizagapatam district.
Young rats (*Epimys rufescens*), Madras.
- McKean, Mrs. H.—
Snake (*Tropidonotus stolidus*), Madras.
Snake (*Simotes arnensis*), Madras.
- Moffat, Mrs. A.—
Water bug (*Belostomatidae indicum*), Madras.
- North Arcot, District Judge—
Six old peon's badges.
- Ootacamund, Treasury Deputy Collector—
Single-barrelled muzzle-loading gun of an antiquated pattern, from the Ootacamund Treasury.
- Pierce, Mr. H.B.—
Butterflies (*Talica nysus*), Malabar.
- Rajavelu Chetty, Mr. O.—
Scorpion-spider (*Phrynichus sp.*), Pallavur.
- Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—
Ruprees of Aurangzeb, Alamgir I and Muhammad Shah, found in the Thana district.
Gold muhr of Shah Jahan.
Gold punch-marked coin.
Two silver punch-marked coins found in the Akalkot State.
Two Native State rupees struck in the name of Shah Alam.
- Sheriffs, M.A., B.Sc., Mr. W. R.—
Bull-frog (*Rana tigrina*) caught in the act of swallowing a Rat-snake (*Zaocys mucosus*), Travancore.
- Srinivasa Achariyar, Mr. K.—
Indian wrinkled-lipped bat (*Nyctinomus plicatus*), Madras.
- Stait, Rev. F. W.—
Insects, chiefly beetles, from the Palni Hills.
- Sundara Raj, M.A., Mr. B.—
Bat (*Pipistrellus minimus*), Madras.
- Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, S.C.—
Eight copper coins (one Chola, four Vijayanagara, one English East India Company, one Indo-French and one Indo-Dutch) discovered on the sea-shore near the village at Mahabalipuram.
Pottery, iron and stone implements from cairns at Sirumugi, Coimbatore district.
- United Provinces, Government—
Rupree of Rafi-ud-darjat, found in the Gorakhpur district.
Rupree of Alamgir II, found in the Benares district.
Rupree of Shah Alam II, found in the Jhansi district.
Two silver coins of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah II, found in the Azamgarh district.
Eight rupees of Aurangzeb, found in the Fyzabad district.
Two rupees of Shah Alam I, found in the Fyzabad district.
Rupree of Jahandar, found in the Fyzabad district.
Four rupees of Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah and Alamgir II, found in the Gorakhpur district.
Rupree of Muhammad Shah, found in the Bijnor district.
Four silver coins of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah II, found in the Gonda district.
Two copper coins of Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah II, found in the Hardoi district.
Two copper coins of Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah II and Mubarak I, found in the Fatehpur district.
Rupree of Shah Alam II, found in the Jhansi district.
Two rupees of Balban and Muiz-ud-din Kaikabad, found in the Babraich district.
Five copper coins of Firoz III, found in the Unao district.
Three copper coins of Muhammad bin Sam, Madana Palavarma and Chahada Deva, found in the Etah district.
Seven copper coins of Taj-ud-din Yalduz, Malaya Varma Deva, Altamsh, Jalal-ud-din and Rukmuddin Firoz Shah II, found in the Fatehpur district.
- Wakelin, Mrs. A.B.—
Rat-snake (*Zaocys mucosus*), Madras.
Green tree-snake (*Dryophis mycterizans*), Madras.

Walker, Mr. W. A.—

Death's-head moth (*Acherontia styx*), Madras.
Caterpillar of a hawk-moth, Madras.

Walker, Mrs. G. K.—

Oleander hawk-moth (*Daphnis nerii*), Madras.
Snake (*Dipsadomorphus trigonatus*), Madras.
Snake (*Lycodon aulicus*), Madras.
Krait (*Bungarus candidus*), Madras.

Wallis, Master John—

Silk-moth (*Actias selene*), Madras.

APPENDIX B.

Classified List of Expenditure of the Government Museum, Connemara Public Library, and the Marine Aquarium, during the year 1914-1915.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

	Actuals, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.
	RS.	RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	8,950	8,950
Local allowance	420	420
Total ..	9,370	9,370
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Zoological assistant, herbarium-keeper, archaeologi- cal assistant, head clerk, second clerk, third clerk, writer, assistant writer, senior and second taxidermists and 31 peons—41 persons ..	9,697	10,000
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and three peons ..	2,718	2,600
Total, Establishment ..	12,415	12,600
Allowances—		
Travelling allowance	865	1,200
Grain compensation allowance	457	700
Total, Allowances ..	1,322	1,900
Supplies and Services—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour	1,382	
Objects of interest and coins purchased at head- quarters	2,328	
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collection	2,938	
Cost of books and publications	317	
Library	143	
Lithographic plates	230	
Charges for feeding live animals	2	
Expenses—reading coins	190	
Cost of indented Europe stores	119	
Cost of locally-purchased stores	18	
Freight on Europe stores	185	
Electric lights and fans		
Total, Supplies and Services ..	7,852	10,000
Contingencies—		
Purchase and repair of furniture	388	
Tour charges	Nil	
Cleaning charges	404	
Postage and telegraph charges	130	
Telephone charges	Nil	
Rents, rates and taxes	8,392	
Office expenses	1,388	
Hot and cold weather charges	Nil	
Pay of menials	943	
Miscellaneous	32	
Total, Contingencies ..	11,677	12,000
Total, Government Museum and Connemara Public Library ..	42,636	45,870

MARINE AQUARIUM.

	Actuals, 1914-1915. RS.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915. RS.
Permanent establishment, Marine Aquarium—		
Head-keeper, second keeper, third keeper and two door-keepers—5 persons	878	830
Famine batta	63	100
Total, Establishment ..	941	930
Supplies and Services—		
Food for animals	1,037	
Fittings, etc., for the collection	396	
Cost of locally-purchased stores	6	1,300
Cost of indented Europe stores	Nil.	
Freight on Europe stores	Nil.	
Total, Supplies and Services ..	1,439	1,300
Contingencies—		
Rents, rates and taxes	176	
Postage and telegraph charges	Nil.	
Office expenses	214	
Purchase and repair of furniture	Nil.	2,000
Miscellaneous	7	
Pay of menials	1,608	
Cleaning charges	Nil.	
Tour charges	Nil.	
Total, Contingencies ..	2,005	2,000
Total, Marine Aquarium ..	4,385	4,230
Grand Total ..	47,021	50,100

Order—No. 792, Educational, dated the 19th July 1915.

Recorded.

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

(True Extract.)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

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Govt Museum

Recording, with remarks, report on the working of the —, the Marine Aquarium and the Commemorative Public Library for the year 1914-15.

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