

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1168, 7th July 1925

Museum—Government—Connemara Public Library—Report for 1924-25—Recorded.

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READ-- the following paper :—

Letter from F. H. GRAVELY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 25th June 1925, No. 825-1/25.

I have the honour to forward herewith the administration report of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library for the year 1924-25, and to request that I may be supplied with 200 copies for distribution to other Museums and for record here.

ENCLOSURE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1924-25.

To be of any present value in the life of a community a museum must not only collect and preserve objects of interest for display, it must also, after submitting them to careful investigation, explain them both to its visitors from among the general public and to the specialists who are slowly but steadily pushing forward the bounds of different branches of knowledge.

During the year under review progress has been made under all heads, though at a rate, especially as regards investigation and explanation, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Collection.—The principal acquisitions have been additional copper-plate grants, coins, bronzes, lamps and pictures in the Archæological section ; and specimens from the Gulf of Manaar and the neighbourhood of Madras city in the Zoological and Botanical sections.

No work has been possible in the Ethnological or Geological sections. As regards Geology, local needs are probably sufficiently met by the Presidency College, and by the reference collection arranged by Dr. Murray Stuart in 1912 in our Geological gallery ; for geological conditions here are such that geology is never likely to become a matter of much popular interest. It is, however, most regrettable that limitations of staff make it impossible for us to continue, without neglecting other work of still greater urgency, the ethnological investigations so admirably begun years ago by Mr. Thurston. Many ancient customs that have never yet been fully investigated or described are rapidly disappearing with the spread of modern influences ; and if they are not recorded quickly they will be lost for ever.

Preservation.—Progress has been made in all sections with the better preservation of, and convenience of access to, the collections. In the Archæological Section the appointment of Bhai Ram Singh Ahuja as Special Archæological Chemist for a period of six months has commenced the stopping of the decay of our unique collection of south Indian bronzes. His reappointment for the year 1925-26, which we are glad to be able to record, should go a long way towards completing this work. Unfortunately the most valuable bronzes of all are so large that it is not practicable to deal with them in quite the same manner as the others ; but proposals have been made, and it is hoped will subsequently be carried into effect, by which it is believed that they may also be saved from further deterioration.

In the Zoological Section a number of old almirahs received from the Secretariat have been repaired and fitted up, and the reference collections have been arranged in them so that any specimens that are wanted can now, for the first time for many years, readily be found. In the Botanical Section a second herbarium case has been added to house the increasing collections.

Investigation.—The Archæological Assistant has been chiefly occupied in studying our collection of bronzes, copper plate inscriptions and coins sent in under the Treasure Trove Act. He has also made further studies of some of the coins received in previous years. These studies, the results of which are appearing in the Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Indian Antiquary and Epigraphia Indica, have brought to light a new dynasty of Eruvas, a new king and a new Moghul mint. They have also shown that Chola Kings had mints at Kanchi and Nellore and have helped to elucidate the history of Todar Mull, who was the commander-in-chief of Sadat-ullah-Khan, Nawab of Arcot, and who played an important part in shaping the fortunes of the Hon. the East India Company in the early years of the 18th century.

In the Zoological Section I have been investigating the littoral fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar. As a result of resolutions passed at the 1924 meeting of the Indian Science Congress, the University of Madras are arranging with the Fisheries Department to which the island belongs to establish upon it a Marine Biological Station where students can go to study marine organisms under natural conditions much more favourable than are to be found in Madras. A need has therefore arisen for a general introduction to the littoral fauna of the island, such as will enable a student to put himself in touch with it, when he gets there, with as little delay as possible. This is work which in some respects the Museum is in a better position to do than either the University or Colleges with their preoccupation with examinations and teaching, or the Fisheries Department with its large amount of administrative work. The Superintendent therefore visited the island with Dr. Sundara Raj, Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar and others in April 1924 and aided by Dr. Sundara Raj and others is still working on the Zoological collections then made. Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar is dealing with the Botanical collections. Though originally taken up in the interests of the University, this work is proving extremely valuable to the Zoological Section of the Museum, providing as it will the nucleus of a named collection in many different groups.

The Museum is much indebted to Drs. Prasad and Roewer, Messrs. Arrow, Jansen, Matthai, Ochs and Winkworth and others for naming a number of Zoological specimens and to the Zoological Survey for a collection of named insects.

A research student of the Madras University has been working in the Museum under my supervision on the life histories of insects.

The Botanical Assistant visited Krusadai Island with me and was able to collect a large number of different marine algæ, which Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar has been helping to name. The main work of the Botanical Section has, however, been the continuation of the study of the local flora to which a popular introduction is badly needed. The plates for this have now been completed, and most have been printed off. But work on the text has not progressed as rapidly as had been hoped.

Our thanks are due to the Government Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for identifying some of our specimens for us.

The study of weeds recently introduced into the city and neighbourhood of Madras is being continued and the appearance of the tropical American weed *Alternanthera echinata* has been noted.

Exposition.—Works published or in progress on coins, bronzes, the littoral fauna of Krusadai Island and the flora of Madras city and its immediate neighbourhood have already been referred to. Improvements suggested by Mr. F. W. Richards, I.C.S., have been introduced into the register of finds of treasure trove coins and the information contained in this register for the year under review is printed in Appendix III to this report.

As regards the galleries little progress has been possible except in the Zoological Section. Labels explanatory of the classification of the groups Protozoa, Sponges, and Coelenterates, and of the positions in the animal kingdom of the specimens exhibited have been prepared and printed and will be placed in the gallery to which they refer as soon as they have been framed. Without such explanation the exhibits can have little educational value and it is intended to complete them as quickly as possible.

The arrangement of the new Mammal Gallery has been completed and the room opened to the public. The removal of most of the skeletons to this room has made possible improvements in the congested central room and these have been taken in hand.

In the Archæological Gallery two vertical pillars with cross bars from the railing that surrounded the Amaravati stupa have been set up to show how such stupa railings, which were copies of wooden models, were constructed in a manner fitted for working in wood rather than in stone.

Demonstrations.—As the system of giving demonstrations to school children was proving unsatisfactory in many respects, it was decided in consultation with the District Educational Officer, Madras, not to hold them during the year, except by special arrangement in the case of such of the schools as specialize in any of the Natural Science subjects. In other schools the teachers who know the children individually and understand their needs and abilities can, if suitably instructed, interpret the exhibits to them better than the Museum staff can hope to do. Instead of demonstrations to school children it was therefore arranged to give more thorough demonstrations to teachers so that the classes could be brought by teachers who had attended the demonstrations. Four sets of teachers of three batches each were conducted round the Museum by the Assistants and myself, each set receiving demonstrations in the Archæological, Botanical and Zoological sections, a total number of 119 teachers attending. Unfortunately some of these failed to attend the complete set of three demonstrations.

Certain suggestions to teachers in Madras as to the possible uses of the Museum in their work were also drawn up by me with reference to the syllabus of studies adopted in the lower and higher forms of the high schools. The suggestions were printed as a leaflet by the Educational department and the District Educational Officer states that copies were circulated with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

Linguistic Survey.—The transliterations of passages recorded by gramophone underwent further revision in the light of remarks made by the Hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, I.S.O., C.I.E., making them correspond to the standard transliteration in Grierson's Linguistic Survey relating to Dravidian languages. The printing of the passages is being expedited.

Numismatics.—The treasure trove coins acquired till the end of March 1924 were distributed to the several Provincial Museums and Darbars in accordance with G.O. No. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907 and those that remained after distribution were advertised for sale and are being sold.

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

Two South Indian fanams from Mr. Srinivasa Gopalachariyar and one Padma-tanka from the Curator, Hyderabad Museum, were obtained in exchange.

Rupees of Jehander Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Rafiuddarat, Shah Jahan II, Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah, Alamgir, Shah Jahan III, and Shah Alan II and copper coins of Muhammad Shah—in all 29 coins—were received from the Director-General of Archæology to be kept in the Museum collection.

An unfortunate loss of twelve gold coins occurred during the year. Twenty coins were sent to the address of Miss L. M. Anstey, Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, for preparation of plates to illustrate an article by the Archæological Assistant in the Indian Antiquary. The coins were returned through Mr. J. Allan, Keeper of the Coins, British Museum, London, but only eight coins were received here. It was learned on inquiry that the parcel was sent registered and insured against all risks in transit through Messrs. Spink & Sons. As the contents were reported intact when they left the British Museum it was presumed that the parcel must have been opened enroute. Investigations were at once instituted, but as the final report has only just been received from Mr. Allan, the matter could not be reported to Government before this. He states that being quite satisfied that the missing coins had disappeared in transit to India he put the matter in the hands of the

underwriters who made the necessary enquiries and when they were satisfied that the coins had been stolen in transit paid him £3-18-3, the proportionate insurance value of the portion lost, less brokerage. A cheque for the amount has been received from him in settlement of the claim.

Details of all treasure trove finds of coins during 1924-25 throughout the Madras Presidency will be found in Appendix III.

Tours.—The Superintendent went on a tour to Krusadai Island from the 23rd April to 9th May 1924 accompanied by the Botanical Assistant. He also attended on duty the meetings of the Indian Science Congress at Benares leaving here on the 9th January 1925 and returning on the 4th February after a halt of a fortnight in Calcutta attending to the identification of unnamed invertebrates. The Personal Assistant carried on the duties of the office during the absence of the Superintendent.

Visitors.—A statement of visitors recorded is given below:—

		1923-24.	1924-25.
Total number of visitors, Old Building	...	409,592	416,891
Do. New Building	...	330,272	347,890
Do. on Sundays, Old Building.	...	51,127	60,175
Do. on Sundays, New Building.	...	42,655	44,688
Do. on Gosha days	...	5,408	4,085

The Dwadesi (6th January 1925) and the Kannupongal (15th January 1925) festivals attracted crowds of visitors as usual, the attendance being as follows:—

		1923-24.	1924-25.
Dwadesi—Old Building	...	63,360	62,137
Do. New Building	...	41,293	63,367
Kannupongal—Old Building	...	95,813	90,964
Do. New Building	...	83,933	78,294

Excluding these festival days the total number of visitors during the year was 235,009 against 227,732 in the preceding year and 240,485, the average of the last five years.

Mr. James McKearn, J.P., Crown Trustee of the Australian Museum, Sydney, visited the Museum on the 24th February 1925.

Connemara Public Library.—During the year the number of visitors rose to 30,696 from 28,988 in the previous year:—

		1924-25.	1923-24.
Largest number of readers in a week day	...	177	177
Smallest do. do.	...	21	22
Largest number of visitors on a Sunday	...	208	180
Smallest do. do.	...	89	74

The total number of volumes consulted this year was 33,217 including 1,999 volumes issued for Museum work or on loan to Government offices as against 39,881 volumes consulted in the previous year. The steady increase in the number of visitors noted in past years continues.

During the year 318 standard works in 385 volumes or parts were added to the Library. Of these 259 (in 322 volumes or parts) were purchased and the remaining 59 (in 63 volumes) were received as gifts or exchanges.

In view of the discontinuance from 1st April 1925 of the free supply of the priced publications of the Government of India the list of Government of India publications now supplied was scrutinized and provision made in the budget estimate for the purchase of such as have been deemed necessary. In pursuance of G.O. No. 678, Finance, dated the 13th September 1924 and of G.O. No. 8, Finance, dated the 6th January 1925 which did away with the intervention of the Superintendent of Stationery in the matter of the supply of the periodicals and newspapers published in India and of foreign periodicals respectively, the budget estimate of the Library had to be enhanced to the extent of the price of those publications. The contract entered into by Government with Messrs. F. P. Baker & Co., Ltd., London, for the supply of books and periodicals published out of India having expired on 31st December 1924 arrangements for their supply have been made by Government with Messrs. P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co., Madras. The Library is therefore obtaining such publications through the agency of this company.

A special committee appointed by the University Library to go into the question of the supply of scientific periodicals in Madras has recommended to this Library the acquisition of several important additional periodicals and the discontinuance of some others. These recommendations have in the main been accepted subject to Government approval and Government will be addressed as soon as the matter is finally settled in detail.

The work of arranging and classifying the books and periodicals of the library on a more satisfactory basis than that obtaining at present has been taken up. It has been decided that instead of the present system of arranging books in alphabetical order of their authors they should be classified and arranged according to their subject matter. A scheme of classification has accordingly been drawn up and the work of reclassification and rearrangement is proceeding so far as space permits. This has been made possible by the new room allotted for the joint use of the Connemara and University Libraries which has now been fitted with shelves and other requirements. It must, however, be pointed out that this process of reclassification involving as it does the classification (according to subject matter) for the first time of all the publications acquired since 31st March 1912 must necessarily be exceedingly slow until additional staff is sanctioned and cannot be put into effect in all sections till space is greatly increased by the removal of the University Library to its permanent quarters.

An inventory of the library furniture has been prepared and kept in the office. Government have approved the suggestion of having a stock taking of the contents of the library early in the current year.

The seventh supplement to the author catalogue is in the press and will be published shortly.

University Library.—The total number of readers during the year under report is 16,694 as against 15,083 in 1923-24 and 23,694 volumes were consulted as against 21,305 in the previous year.

The privilege of taking books on loan from the library was enjoyed by 324 University readers as against 261 in 1923-24 and 8,282 volumes were taken out as against 6,240 volumes in the previous year.

Museum theatre.—The theatre has been in great demand and was used on 38 occasions, eight of these being performances of the Madras Dramatic Society, three concerts of the Madras Musical Association, ten University lectures by Dr. A. S. Woodburne, D.Sc., and one lantern lecture by myself under the auspices of the Madras Teachers' Guild.

A revision of the rules governing the use of the theatre has been drafted with a view to making it more generally available for amateur societies, etc., on payment of rent. It is under the consideration of the Government.

Establishment.—There have been no changes in the permanent staff during the year. J. C. Fernandez, Second Taxidermist, returned to duty after two years' leave on loss of pay. The Archaeological Chemist sanctioned by the Government temporarily for a period of six months worked here on the preservation of the bronzes from April to September 1924.

Premises.—The buildings were as usual attended to by the Public Works Department. But for want of funds the windows of the new building and library remain in a most unsightly condition. There has been no work of any magnitude carried out during the year. The lavatory for the use of the office staff which was in a bad condition has been improved. Special repairs to the godowns have also been carried out during the year.

The roads have been lined with white bricks so as to enable drivers of vehicles to keep to them better in the dark. As was anticipated, however, the bricks supplied are being continually knocked down and broken by the heavy motor traffic during performances at the theatre.

Valuable stock.—During the year an inventory of all furniture and fittings in the Museum and Library, including the office, stuffing room, godowns, etc., was prepared and checked, in addition to the inventory of other articles of valuable stock, such as apparatus, tools, etc., which alone had been kept before.

APPENDIX I.

Notable additions to the Archaeological section.

A. IMAGES.

(1) Copper images of Kaliya Krishna, Dancing Krishna and Vishnu with tiruvasi found in the village of Pandaravadai, Tanjore district.

(2) Marble image of Buddha found in the Tiruturaipundi town, Tanjore district.

(3) Copper images of Valli and Devayana found in the village of Sellamarathupatti, Madura district.

All the above were acquired under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

B. COPPER PLATE GRANTS.

(1) A set of six copper plates purchased from Kosury Venkata Subbayya, Jujjavaram, Kistna district, on the recommendation of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent, Epigraphy, Southern Circle. It records the grant of the village of Drujjavaram surnamed Annavemapura to the Brahman Appayarya and his three brothers by the Reddi King Annavema on Saturday the Makarasankramana day in Saka 1293. (27th December 1371 A.D.).

(2) A set of three copper plates purchased from the Editor, *Andhra Patrika*, Madras. It registers the grant of the village of Penukaparu to Sree Yena Drona Sarman on the Jyeshtha Sankaranthi day by the Eastern Chalukyan King, Sri Jaya Simha Vallabha Maharaja, who ruled in the latter part of the 7th century A.D.

(3) A single copper plate found in the possession of a set of wandering Thottia Naicks who were concerned in a case of security for good behaviour and acquired by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Sankari, Salem district. It records that a defalcation of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees was made by one Ram Singh from the Treasury of the King at Kanchi. At his request five Visvakula Asaris paid the amount and got him excused. In order to get a living for Ram Singh they made an arrangement that every Visvakula family should pay him certain amount as tax on marriage and funeral occasions. The plate is dated Kaliyuga year 4024 (922 A.D.). Evidently this is a forgery.

APPENDIX II.

Donations—1924-25.

Cammiade, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, Mr. L. A.—

An opium pipe.

Central Museum, Lahore—

One rupee of Aurangzeb, Mint, Surat.

Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India—

A cardfolder containing Victorian stamps in blocks of four.

Corporation of Madras—

Crocodile eggs.

Director of Industries, Central Provinces—

Three Gadbiya coins of Rajputana.

Four coins of King Krishna Raja.

Six rupees of Aurangzeb, Surat Mint.

Six copper coins of Ahmadshah II, and two of Hoshangshah of Malwa.

Fisheries Department, Madras—

Holothurians.

Government X-Ray Institute, Madras—

Ten framed Radiographs of Corals, Shells and Lizards.

Hamid Hussain Sahib, Mr. M.—

Hawk moth (*Acherontia sp.*)

Matley, Dr.—

Galeodes indicus from Padalur Rest House, Perambalur taluk.

Muhammad Sahib, Mr. M.—

Two headed lizard.

Newcomb, Major Clive, I.M.S.—

Moon-moth.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—

Varahas of Sadasiva Raya and Harihara.

Half varahas of Harihara, Achutaraya, and Krishna Devaraya.

Two rupees of Muhammad Shah.

Subdivisional Magistrate, Sankari—

Copper-plate with Tamil inscriptions.

Subrahmanyam, Mr. V.—

Insects found in the balls of earth, belonging to a group of beetles commonly known as "dung rollers" or Scarabaeids.

United Provinces Government—

One rupee of Muhammad Shah, Shajahan II, Jahandarshah, three rupees of Farrukhsiyar.

One rupee of Humayun, Aurangzeb, Shajahan and twelve rupees of Shah Alam II.

APPENDIX III.

Treasure Trove finds of coins made in the Madras Presidency for the year 1924-25.

Serial number and district.	Taluk.	Village.	Details.	Metal.	Dynasty.	Monarch.	Description.	Number.	
								Found.	Acquired.
1. Kistna ..	Gudivada..	Medur ..	Found by K. Subbayya and eight others while ploughing the site of the abandoned fort in Medur, Vayyur estate, on 19th October 1922.	G	..	..	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Raya-gaja Kesari in Telugu Kannada script.	1	1
				G	Eruva ..	Pallava Rajula.	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Eruva Pallava Rajula.	1	1
				G	Kakatiya ..	Ambadeva Maharaja.	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Eruva Desapatta.	4	4
				G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	55	55
							" " 2 ..	10	10
							" " 3 ..	2	2
				C	..	..	One empty case ..	1	..
				G	..	..	Big gold pieces..	6	..
				G	..	..	Ear ornaments..	2	..
				G	..	..	Finger ring ..	1	..
				C	..	..	Copper pieces ..	2	..
2. Kistna ..	Kaikalur ..	Rachapatnam.	Found by eight persons while digging pati earth in survey No. 127 of Rachapatnam village.	G	Yadava ..	Sri Rama ..	Pa'imatanka with legend 'Sri Rama'.	10	10
					Do. ..	Mahadeva ..	Padmatanka with legend 'Mahadeva'.	1	1
					Do. ..	Sighana ..	Padmatanka with legend 'Sighana'.	2	2
					Do. ..	Singhana ..	Do. 'Singhana' ..	30	30
							Hair ornament ..	1	..
3. Vizagapatam.	Agency Tract.	Malkangiri.	Found in a vacant house site in the said village in December 1922.	..	Mughal ..	Muhamad Shah	Rupees ..	47	10
4. Kurnool..	Koilkuntla.	Bhumeripad	Found in a Reddy house in the said village by 2 persons four or five months before 18th March 1923.	G	East India Company.	Shah Alam ..	Three Swami pagodas ..	217	217
5. Kistna ..	Gudivada..	Gudivada.	Found in the pati mound bearing survey No. 415 B of Gudivada	S	..	..	Punch-marked coins current in the 4th or 5th century before Christ.	53	53
6. Cuddapah.	Rajampet..	Manur ..		G	Mughal ..	Ahmad Shah, Muhammad Shah, Shah Alam ..	Fanams—one minted at Hozur and another at Kora. Fanams ..	2	2
							Do. ..	3	3
7. Salem ..	Krishnagiri.	Gollapalli..	Found buried by certain Irulas who were digging holes for wild rats.	G	..	..	South Indian fanams obverse figure of a deity—Reverse a boat-like thing with 12 dots below.	2	2
8. Godavari.	Rajahmundry.	Kothapalli.	Found in the backyard of a house while it was made fit for tobacco cultivation.	G	East India Company.	..	Three swami pagodas..	2	..
9. Kistna ..	Bezwada ..	Tadepalli..		G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	9	9
							" " 2 ..	7	7
							" " 3 ..	1	1
							Pendants ..	2	2
10. Chingleput.	Ponneri ..	Nandavanam.	While a shepherd boy was tapping the ground with his knife while grazing sheep in a forest situated within the limits of the village.	G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	209	209
							" " 2 ..	49	49
							" " 3 ..	29	29
11. Tanjore ..	Papana-sam.	Tirupalaturai.	Found in a site belonging to Padmanabhaswami temple of the village.	S	East India Company.	Alamgir ..	Rupee struck at Arcot A.H. 1172.	20	20

APPENDIX IV.

Classified list of expenditure of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during the year 1924-25.

	Actuals. RS.	Revised estimate. RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent and Principal Librarian	10,250	10,300
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Personal Assistant, Archæological Assistant, Botanical Assistant, Zoological Assistant, Head Clerk and Cash-keeper, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth Clerks, Senior and Second Taxidermists, Duffadar and 36 peons—48 persons.	25,421	25,500
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—Sub-Librarian, four Attendants and three Peons—eight persons.		
Total, Establishment ...	35,671	35,800
Allowances—		
Travelling allowance	1,162	1,200
Contingencies—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour and objects of interest and coin purchased at headquarters.	769	1,600
Cost of books and publications	3,000	3,000
Rents, rates and taxes	6,336	29,000 *
Pay of renials	1,438	1,400
Other contingencies	19,135	18,900
Total, Contingencies ...	31,840	55,100
Grand total ...	67,511	90,900

* Includes provision for the payment of arrears of property tax.

Order—No. 1168, Law (Education), dated 7th July 1925.

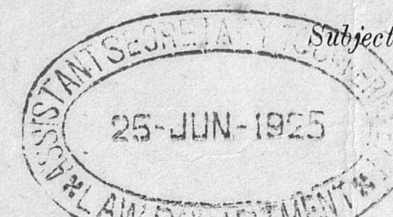
Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum,
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Law (General) Department.
" Development Department.
" Accountant-General.
" Director-General of Archæology (with D.L.).
" Public Works Department.
" Registrar, University of Madras.
Editors' Table.

Received 192 . Registered 192 .



Submitted administration report 1924-25
for review and for orders for the supply
of 200 copies.

ENCLOSURES.

No. one

No. 825-1
25

Spare copies

Station Madras, Dated the 25 June 1925.

From (Name) F.H. Gravely Esqr., D.Sc.,

(Designation) Superintendent, Government Museum,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Law (Education) Department.

Sir,

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I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

F.H. Gravely

Superintendent.

✓ 7

Print

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Proposals for the appointment of an ethnologist that are under consideration

Proposals for the appointment of an ethnologist has been made for the year 1925-26

ET

G.O. No. 1695

3-11-24

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM
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No work has been possible in the Ethnological or Geological sections. As regards Geology, local needs are probably sufficiently met by the Presidency College, and by the reference collection arranged by Dr. Murray Stuart in 1912 in our Geological gallery; for geological conditions here are such that geology is never likely to become a matter of much popular interest. It is, however, most regrettable that limitations of staff make it impossible for us to continue, without neglecting other work of still greater urgency, the ethnological investigations so admirably begun years ago by Mr. Thurston. Many ancient customs that have never yet been fully investigated or described are rapidly disappearing with the spread of modern influences; and if they are not recorded quickly they will be lost for ever.

Preservation.—Progress has been made in all sections with the better preservation of, and convenience of access to, the collections. In the Archæological Section the appointment of Bhai Ram Singh Ahuja as Special Archæological Chemist for a period of six months has commenced the stopping of the decay of our unique collection of south Indian bronzes. His reappointment for the year 1925-26, which we are glad to be able to record, should go a long way towards completing this work. Unfortunately the most valuable bronzes of all are so large that it is not practicable to deal with them in quite the same manner as the others; but proposals have been made, and it is hoped will subsequently be carried into effect, by which it is believed that they may also be saved from further deterioration.

In the Zoological Section a number of old almirahs received from the Secretariat have been repaired and fitted up, and the reference collections have been arranged in them so that any specimens that are wanted can now, for the first time for many years, readily be found. In the Botanical Section a second herbarium case has been added to house the increasing collections.

Investigation.—The Archæological Assistant has been chiefly occupied in studying our collection of bronzes, copper plate inscriptions and coins sent in under the Treasure Trove Act. He has also made further studies of some of the coins received in previous years. These studies, the results of which are appearing in the Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Indian Antiquary and Epigraphia Indica, have brought to light a new dynasty of Eruvas, a new king and a new Moghul mint. They have also shown that Chola Kings had mints at Kanchi and Nellore and have helped to elucidate the history of Todar Mull, who was the commander-in-chief of Sadat-ullah-Khan, Nawab of Arcot, and who played an important part in shaping the fortunes of the Hon. the East India Company in the early years of the 18th century.

*File under
ref. to
university*

In the Zoological Section I have been investigating the littoral fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar. As a result of resolutions passed at the 1924 meeting of the Indian Science Congress, the University of Madras are arranging with the Fisheries Department, to which the island belongs, to establish upon it a Marine Biological Station where students can go to study marine organisms under natural conditions much more favourable than are to be found in Madras. A need has therefore arisen for a general introduction to the littoral fauna of the island, such as will enable a student to put himself in touch with it, when he gets there, with as little delay as possible. This is work which in some respects the Museum is in a better position to do than either the University or Colleges with their preoccupation with examinations and teaching, or the Fisheries Department with its large amount of administrative work. The Superintendent therefore visited the island with Dr. Sundara Raj, Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar and others in April 1924 and aided by Dr. Sundara Raj and others is still working on the zoological collections then made. Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar is dealing with the botanical collections. Though originally taken up in the interests of the University, this work is proving extremely valuable to the Zoological Section of the Museum, providing as it will the nucleus of a named collection in many different groups.

The Museum is much indebted to Drs. Prasad and Roewer, Messrs. Arrow, Jansen, Matthai, Ochs and Winkworth and others for naming a number of zoological specimens; and to the Zoological Survey for a collection of named insects.

A research student of the Madras University has been working in the Museum under my supervision on the life histories of insects.

The Botanical Assistant visited Krusadai Island with me and was able to collect a large number of different marine algæ, which Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar has been helping to name. The main work of the Botanical Section has, however, been the continuation of the study of the local flora to which a popular introduction is badly needed. The plates for this have now been completed, and most have been printed off. But work on the text has not progressed as rapidly as had been hoped.

Our thanks are due to the Government Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for identifying some of our specimens for us.

The study of weeds recently introduced into the city and neighbourhood of Madras is being continued and the appearance of the tropical American weed *Alternanthera echinata* has been noted.

Exposition.—Work published or in progress on coins, bronzes, the littoral fauna of Krusadai Island and the flora of Madras city and its immediate neighbourhood have already been referred to. Improvements suggested by Mr. F. W. Richards, I.C.S., have been introduced into the register of finds of treasure trove coins and the information contained in this register for the year under review is printed in Appendix III to this report.

As regards the galleries little progress has been possible except in the Zoological Section. Labels explanatory of the classification of the groups Protozoa, Sponges, and Coelenterates, and of the positions in the animal kingdom of the specimens exhibited, have been prepared and printed and will be placed in the gallery to which they refer as soon as they have been framed. Without such explanation the exhibits can have little educational value, and it is intended to complete them as quickly as possible.

The arrangement of the new Mammal Gallery has been completed and the room opened to the public. The removal of most of the skeletons to this room has made possible improvements in the congested central room, and these have been taken in hand.

In the Archæological Gallery two vertical pillars with cross bars from the railing that surrounded the Amaravati stupa have been set up to show how such stupa railings, which were copies of wooden models, were constructed in a manner fitted for working in wood rather than in stone.

Demonstrations.—As the system of giving demonstrations to school children was proving unsatisfactory in many respects, it was decided in consultation with the District Educational Officer, Madras, not to hold them during the year, except by

special arrangement in the case of such of the schools as specialize in any of the Natural Science subjects. In other schools the teachers, who know the children individually and understand their needs and abilities can, if suitably instructed, interpret the exhibits to them better than the Museum staff can hope to do. Instead of demonstrations to school children it was therefore arranged to give more thorough demonstrations to teachers, so that the classes could be brought by teachers who had attended the demonstrations. Four sets of teachers of three batches each were conducted round the Museum by the Assistants and myself, each set receiving demonstrations in the Archæological, Botanical and Zoological sections, a total number of 119 teachers attending. Unfortunately some of these failed to attend the complete set of three demonstrations.

Certain suggestions to teachers in Madras as to the possible uses of the Museum in their work were also drawn up by me, with reference to the syllabus of studies adopted in the lower and higher forms of the high schools. The suggestions were printed as a leaflet by the Educational department and the District Educational Officer states that copies were circulated with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

Linguistic Survey.—The transliterations of passages recorded by gramophone underwent further revision, in the light of remarks made by the Hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, I.S.O., C.I.E., making them correspond to the standard transliteration in Grierson's Linguistic Survey relating to Dravidian languages. The printing of the passages is being expedited.

Numismatics.—The treasure trove coins acquired till the end of March 1924 were distributed to the several Provincial Museums and Darbars in accordance with G.O. No. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907, and those that remained after distribution were advertised for sale and are being sold.

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

Two South Indian fanams from Mr. Srinivasa Gopalachariyar and one Padma-tanka from the Curator, Hyderabad Museum, were obtained in exchange.

Rupees of Jehander Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Rafiuddarat, Shah Jahan II, Mahamad Shah, Ahmad Shah, Alamgir, Shah Jahan III, and Shah Alan II and copper coins of Mahamad Shah—in all 29 coins—were received from the Director-General of Archæology to be kept in the Museum collection.

An unfortunate loss of twelve gold coins occurred during the year. Twenty coins were sent to the address of Miss L. M. Anstey, Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, for preparation of plates to illustrate an article by the Archæological Assistant in the Indian Antiquary. The coins were returned through Mr. J. Allan, Keeper of the Coins, British Museum, London, but only eight coins were received here. It was learned on inquiry that the parcel was sent registered and insured against all risks in transit through Messrs. Spink & Sons. As the contents were reported intact when they left the British Museum, it was presumed that the parcel must have been opened enroute. Investigations were at once instituted, but as the final report has only just been received from Mr. Allan, the matter could not be reported to Government before this. He states that being quite satisfied that the missing coins had disappeared in transit to India, he put the matter in the hands of the underwriters, who made the necessary enquiries, and when they were satisfied that the coins had been stolen in transit, paid him £8-18-3, the proportionate insurance value of the portion lost, less brokerage. A cheque for the amount has been received from him in settlement of the claim.

Details of all treasure trove finds of coins during 1924-25 throughout the Madras Presidency will be found in Appendix III.

Tours.—The Superintendent went on a tour to Krusadai Island, from the 23rd April to 9th May 1924, accompanied by the Botanical Assistant. He also attended on duty the meetings of the Indian Science Congress at Benares, leaving here on the 9th January 1925, and returning on the 4th February, after a halt of a fortnight in Calcutta, attending to the identification of unnamed invertebrates. The Personal Assistant carried on the duties of the office during the absence of the Superintendent.

Visitors.—A statement of visitors recorded is given below :—

		1923-24.	1924-25.
Total number of visitors, Old Building	...	409,592	416,891
Do. New Building	...	330,272	347,890
Do. on Sundays, Old Building.	...	51,127	60,175
Do. on Sundays, New Building.	...	42,655	44,683
Do. on Gosha days	...	5,408	4,085

The Dwadesi (6th January 1925) and the Kannupongal (15th January 1925) festivals attracted crowds of visitors as usual, the attendance being as follows :—

		1923-24.	1924-25.
Dwadesi—Old Building	...	63,360	62,137
Do. New Building	...	41,293	63,367
Kannupongal—Old Building	...	95,813	90,964
Do. New Building	...	83,933	78,294

Excluding these festival days the total number of visitors during the year was 235,009 against 227,732 in the preceding year, and 240,485 the average of the last five years.

Mr. James McKearn, J.P., Crown Trustee of the Australian Museum, Sydney, visited the Museum on the 24th February 1925.

Connemara Public Library.—During the year the number of visitors rose to 30,696 from 28,988 in the previous year :—

		1924-25.	1923-24.
Largest number of readers in a week day	...	177	177
Smallest do. do.	...	21	22
Largest number of visitors on a Sunday	...	208	180
Smallest do. do.	...	89	74

The total number of volumes consulted this year was 33,217 including 1,999 volumes issued for Museum work or on loan to Government offices as against 39,881 volumes consulted in the previous year. The steady increase in the number of visitors noted in past years continues.

During the year 318 standard works in 385 volumes or parts were added to the Library. Of these 259 (in 322 volumes or parts) were purchased and the remaining 59 (in 63 volumes) were received as gifts or exchanges.

In view of the discontinuance from 1st April 1925 of the free supply of the priced publications of the Government of India, the list of Government of India publications now supplied was scrutinized and provision made in the budget estimate for the purchase of such as have been deemed necessary. In pursuance of G.O. No. 678, Finance, dated the 13th September 1924, and of G.O. No. 8, Finance, dated the 6th January 1925, which did away with the intervention of the Superintendent of Stationery in the matter of the supply of the periodicals and newspapers published in India, and of foreign periodicals respectively, the budget estimate of the Library had to be enhanced to the extent of the price of those publications. The contract entered into by Government with Messrs. F. P. Baker & Co., Ltd., London, for the supply of books and periodicals published out of India having expired on 31st December 1924, arrangements for their supply have been made by Government with Messrs. P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co., Madras. The Library is therefore obtaining such publications through the agency of this company.

A special committee appointed by the University Library to go into the question of the supply of scientific periodicals in Madras has recommended to this Library the acquisition of several important additional periodicals and the discontinuance of some others. These recommendations have in the main been accepted subject to Government approval and Government will be addressed as soon as the matter is finally settled in detail.

The work of arranging and classifying the books and periodicals of the library on a more satisfactory basis than that obtaining at present has been taken up. It has been decided that instead of the present system of arranging books in alphabetical order of their authors they should be classified and arranged according their subject matter. A scheme of classification has accordingly been drawn up and the work of reclassification and rearrangement is proceeding, so far as space permits.

This has been made possible by the new room allotted for the joint use of the Connemara and University Libraries, which has now been fitted with shelves and other requirements. It must, however, be pointed out that this process of reclassification, involving as it does the classification (according to subject matter) for the first time of all the publications acquired since 31st March 1912, must necessarily be exceedingly slow until additional staff is sanctioned, and cannot be put into effect in all sections till space is greatly increased by the removal of the University Library to its permanent quarters.

An inventory of the library furniture has been prepared and kept in the office. Government have approved the suggestion of having a stock taking of the contents of the library early in the current year.

The seventh supplement to the author catalogue is in the press and will be published shortly.

University Library.—The total number of readers during the year under report is 16,694 as against 15,083 in 1923-24 and 23,694 volumes were consulted as against 21,305 in the previous year.

The privilege of taking books on loan from the library was enjoyed by 324 University readers as against 261 in 1923-24 and 8,282 volumes were taken out as against 6,240 volumes in the previous year.

Museum theatre.—The theatre has been in great demand and was used on 38 occasions, eight of these being performances of the Madras Dramatic Society, three concerts of the Madras Musical Association, ten University lectures by Dr. A. S. Woodburne, D.Sc., and one lantern lecture by myself under the auspices of the Madras Teachers' Guild.

A revision of the rules governing the use of the theatre has been drafted with a view to making it more generally available for amateur societies, etc., on payment of rent. It is under the consideration of the Government.

Establishment.—There have been no changes in the permanent staff during the year. J. C. Fernandez, Second Taxidermist, returned to duty after two years' leave on loss of pay. The Archaeological Chemist sanctioned by the Government temporarily for a period of six months worked here on the preservation of the bronzes from April to September 1924.

Premises.—The buildings were as usual attended to by the Public Works Department. But for want of funds the windows of the new building and library remain in a most unsightly condition. There has been no work of any magnitude carried out during the year. The lavatory for the use of the office staff, which was in a bad condition, has been improved. Special repairs to the godowns have also been carried out during the year.

The roads have been lined with white bricks so as to enable drivers of vehicles to keep to them better in the dark. As was anticipated, however, the bricks supplied are being continually knocked down and broken by the heavy motor traffic during performances at the theatre.

Valuable stock.—During the year an inventory of all furniture and fittings in the Museum and Library, including the office, stuffing room, godowns, etc., was prepared and checked, in addition to the inventory of other articles of valuable stock, such as apparatus, tools, etc., which alone had been kept before.

G.O. No. 504/E
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APPENDIX I.

Notable additions to the Archaeological section.

A. IMAGES.

- (1) Copper images of Kaliya Krishna, Dancing Krishna and Vishnu with tiruvasi found in the village of Pandaravadai, Tanjore district.
 (2) Marble image of Buddha found in the Tiruturaipundi town, Tanjore district.
 (3) Copper images of Valli and Devayana found in the village of Sellamarathupatti, Madura district.

All the above were acquired under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

B. COPPER PLATE GRANTS.

- (1) A set of six copper plates purchased from Kosury Venkata Subbayya, Jujjavaram, Kistna district, on the recommendation of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent, Epigraphy, Southern Circle. It records the grant of the village of Drūjjavaram surnamed Annavemapura to the Brahman Appayarya and his three brothers by the Reddi King Annavema on Saturday the Makarasankramana day in Saka 1293. (27th December 1371 A.D.).
 (2) A set of three copper plates purchased from the Editor, *Andhra Patrika*, Madras. It registers the grant of the village of Penukaparu to Sree Yena Drona Sarman on the Jyeshtha Sankaranthi day by the Eastern Chalukyan King, Sri Jaya Simha Vallabha Maharaja, who ruled in the latter part of the 7th century A.D.
 (3) A single copper plate found in the possession of a set of wandering Thottia Naicks who were concerned in a case of security for good behaviour and acquired by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Sankari, Salem district. It records that a defalcation of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees was made by one Ram Singh from the Treasury of the King at Kanchi. At his request five Visvakula Asaris paid the amount and got him excused. In order to get a living for Ram Singh they made an arrangement that every Visvakula family should pay him certain amount as tax on marriage and funeral occasions. The plate is dated Kaliyuga year 4024 (922 A.D.). Evidently this is a forgery.

APPENDIX II.

Donations—1924-25.

- Cammiade, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law, Mr. L. A.—
 An opium pipe.
 Central Museum, Lahore—
 One rupee of Aurangzeb, Mint, Surat.
 Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India—
 A cardfolder containing Victorian stamps in blocks of four.
 Corporation of Madras—
 Crocodile eggs.
 Director of Industries, Central Provinces—
 Three Gadhiya coins of Rajputana.
 Four coins of King Krishna Raja.
 Six rupees of Aurangzeb, Surat Mint.
 Six copper coins of Ahmadshah II, and two of Hoshangshah of Malwa.
 Fisheries Department, Madras—
 Holothurians.
 Government X-Ray Institute, Madras—
 Ten framed Radiographs of Corals, Shells and Lizards.
 Hamid Hussain Sahib, Mr. M.—
 Hawk moth (*Acherontia sp.*)
 Matley, Dr.—
Galeodes indicus from Padalur Rest House, Perambalur Taluk.
 Muhammad Sahib, Mr. M.—
 Two headed lizard.
 Newcomb, Major Clive, I.M.S.—
 Moon-moth.
 Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—
 Varahas of Sadasiva Raya and Harihara.
 Half varahas of Harihara, Achutaraya, and Krishna Devaraya.
 Two rupees of Muhammad Shah.
 Subdivisional Magistrate, Sankari—
 Copper-plate with Tamil inscriptions.
 Subrahmanyam, Mr. V.—
 Insects found in the balls of earth, belonging to a group of beetles commonly known as "dung rollers" or Scarabaeids.
 United Provinces Government—
 One rupee of Muhammad Shah, Shajahan II, Jahandarshah, three rupees of Farrukhsiyar.
 One rupee of Humayun, Aurangzeb, Shajahan and twelve rupees of Shah Alam II.

APPENDIX III.

Treasure Trove finds of coins made in the Madras Presidency for the year 1924-25.

Serial number and district.	Taluk.	Village.	Details.	Metal.	Dynasty.	Monarch.	Description.	Number.	
								Found.	Acquired.
1. Kistna	Gudivada..	Medur ..	Found by K. Subbayya and eight others while ploughing the site of the abandoned fort in Medur, Vuyyur estate, on 19th October 1922.	G	..	..	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Raya-gaja Kesari in Telugu Kannada script.	1	1
				G	Eruva ..	Pallava Rajula.	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Eruva Pallava Rajula.	1	1
				G	Kakatiya ..	Ambadeva Maharaja.	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Eruva Desapatta.	4	4
				G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	55	55
							" " 2 ..	10	10
							" " 3 ..	2	2
				C	..	..	One empty case ..	1	..
				G	..	..	Big gold pieces ..	6	..
				G	..	..	Ear ornaments ..	2	..
				G	..	..	Finger ring ..	1	..
				C	..	..	Copper pieces ..	2	..
2. Kistna	Kaikalur ..	Rachapatnam.	Found by eight persons while digging pati earth in survey No. 127 of Rachapatnam village.	G	Yadava ..	Sri Rama ..	Padmatanka with legend 'Sri Rama'.	10	10
					Do.	Mahadeva ..	Padmatanka with legend 'Mahadeva'.	1	1
					Do.	Sighana ..	Padmatanka with legend 'Sighana'.	2	2
					Do.	Singhana ..	Do. 'Singhana' ..	30	30
3. Vizagapatam.	Agency Tract.	Malkangiri.	Found in a vacant house site in the said village in December 1922.	..	Mughal ..	Muhamad Shah	Hair ornament ..	1	..
					Do.	Aurangzeb ..	Rupees ..	47	10
4. Kurnool	Koilkuntla.	Bhumeripad	Found in a Reddy house in the said village by 2 persons four or five months before 18th March 1923.	G	East India Company.	Shah Alam ..	Three Swami pagodas ..	217	217
5. Kistna	Gudivada..	Gudivada.	Found in the pati mound bearing survey No. 415 B of Gudivada	S	..	..	Punch-marked coins current in the 4th or 5th century before Christ.	53	53
6. Cuddapah.	Rajampet..	Manur ..		G	Mughal ..	Ahmad Shah.	Fanams—one minted at Hozur and another at Kora.	2	2
						Muhammad Shah.	Fanams ..	3	3
						Shah Alam ..	Do. ..	2	2
7. Salem	Krishnagiri.	Gollapalli..	Found buried by certain Irulas who were digging holes for wild rats.	G	..	..	South Indian fanams obverse figure of a deity—Reverse a boat-like thing with 12 dots below.	5	5
8. Godavari.	Rajahmundry.	Kothapalli.	Found in the backyard of a house while it was made fit for tobacco cultivation.	G	East India Company.	..	Three swami pagodas..	2	..
9. Kistna	Bezvada ..	Tadepalli..		G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	9	9
							" " 2 ..	7	7
							" " 3 ..	1	1
							Pendants ..	2	2
10. Chingleput.	Ponneri ..	Nandavanam.	While a shepherd boy was tapping the ground with his knife while grazing sheep in a forest situated within the limits of the village.	G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	209	209
							" " 2 ..	49	49
							" " 3 ..	29	29
11. Tanjore	Papanasam.	Tirupalaturai.	Found in a site belonging to Padmanabhaswami temple of the village.	S	East India Company.	Alamgir ..	Rupee struck at Arcot A.H. 1172.	20	20

APPENDIX IV.

Classified list of expenditure of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library
during the year 1924-25.

	Actuals.	Revised estimate.
	RS.	RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent and Principal Librarian	10,250	10,300
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Personal Assistant, Archæological Assistant, Botanical Assistant, Zoological Assistant, Head Clerk and Cash-keeper, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth Clerks, Senior and Second Taxidermists, Duffadar and 36 peons—	25,421	25,500
48 persons.		
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-Librarian, four Attendants and three Peons—eight persons.		
Total Establishment ...	35,671	35,800
Allowances—		
Travelling allowance	1,162	1,200
Contingencies—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour and objects of interest and coin purchased at headquarters.	769	1,600
Cost of books and publications	3,000	3,000
Rents, rates and taxes	6,336	29,000 *
Pay of menials	1,438	1,400
Other contingencies	19,135	18,900
Total, Contingencies ...	31,840	55,100
Grand total ...	67,511	90,900

* Includes provision for the payment of arrears of property tax.

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Date.

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.. P. W. D

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For the last year's
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[P.T.O.]

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(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 discretion 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.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent 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.

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(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 Registrar with a remark to that effect.

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Government of Madras.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1168, 7th July 1925

Museum—Government—Connemara Public Library—Report for 1924-25—Recorded.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from F. H. GRAVELY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 25th June 1925, No 825-1/5.

I have the honour to forward herewith the administration report of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library for the year 1924-25, and to request that I may be supplied with 200 copies for distribution to other Museums and for record here.

ENCLOSURE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1924-25.

To be of any present value in the life of a community a museum must not only collect and preserve objects of interest for display. It must also, after submitting them to careful investigation, explain them both to its visitors from among the general public and to the specialists who are slowly but steadily pushing forward the bounds of different branches of knowledge.

During the year under review progress has been made under all heads, though at a rate, especially as regards investigation and explanation, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Collection.—The principal acquisitions have been additional copper-plate grants, coins, bronzes, lamps and pictures in the Archaeological section; and specimens from the Gulf of Manaar and the neighbourhood of Madras city in the Zoological and Botanical sections.

No work has been possible in the Ethnological or Geological sections. As regards Geology, local needs are probably sufficiently met by the Presidency College, and by the reference collection arranged by Dr. Murray Stuart in 1912 in our Geological gallery; for geological conditions here are such that geology is never likely to become a matter of much popular interest. It is, however, most regrettable that limitations of staff make it impossible for us to continue, without neglecting other work of still greater urgency, the ethnological investigations so admirably begun years ago by Mr. Thurston. Many ancient customs that have never yet been fully investigated or described are rapidly disappearing with the spread of modern influences; and if they are not recorded quickly they will be lost for ever.

Preservation.—Progress has been made in all sections with the better preservation of, and convenience of access to, the collections. In the Archaeological Section the appointment of Bhai Ram Singh Ahuja as Special Archaeological Chemist for a period of six months has commenced the stopping of the decay of our unique collection of south Indian bronzes. His reappointment for the year 1925-26, which we are glad to be able to record, should go a long way towards completing this work. Unfortunately the most valuable bronzes of all are so large that it is not practicable to deal with them in quite the same manner as the others; but proposals have been made, and it is hoped will subsequently be carried into effect, by which it is believed that they may also be saved from further deterioration.

In the Zoological Section a number of old almirahs received from the Secretariat have been repaired and fitted up, and the reference collections have been arranged in them so that any specimens that are wanted can now, for the first time for many years, readily be found. In the Botanical Section a second herbarium case has been added to house the increasing collections.

Investigation.—The Archaeological Assistant has been chiefly occupied in studying our collection of bronzes, copper plate inscriptions and coins sent in under the Treasure Trove Act. He has also made further studies of some of the coins received in previous years. These studies, the results of which are appearing in the Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Indian Antiquary and Epigraphia Indica, have brought to light a new dynasty of Eruvas, a new king and a new Moghul mint. They have also shown that Chola Kings had mints at Kanchi and Nellore and have helped to elucidate the history of Todar Mull, who was the commander-in-chief of Sadat-ullah-Khan, Nawab of Arcot, and who played an important part in shaping the fortunes of the Hon. the East India Company in the early years of the 18th century.

In the Zoological Section I have been investigating the littoral fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar. As a result of resolutions passed at the 1924 meeting of the Indian Science Congress, the University of Madras are arranging with the Fisheries Department, to which the island belongs, to establish upon it a Marine Biological Station where students can go to study marine organisms under natural conditions much more favourable than are to be found in Madras. A need has therefore arisen for a general introduction to the littoral fauna of the island, such as will enable a student to put himself in touch with it, when he gets there, with as little delay as possible. This is work which in some respects the Museum is in a better position to do than either the University or Colleges with their preoccupation with examinations and teaching, or the Fisheries Department with its large amount of administrative work. The Superintendent therefore visited the island with Dr. Sundara Raj, Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar and others in April 1924 and aided by Dr. Sundara Raj and others is still working on the zoological collections then made. Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar is dealing with the botanical collections. Though originally taken up in the interests of the University, this work is proving extremely valuable to the Zoological Section of the Museum, providing as it will the nucleus of a named collection in many different groups.

The Museum is much indebted to Drs. Prasad and Roewer, Messrs. Arrow, Jansen, Matthai, Ochs and Winkworth and others for naming a number of zoological specimens and to the Zoological Survey for a collection of named insects.

A research student of the Madras University has been working in the Museum under my supervision on the life histories of insects.

The Botanical Assistant visited Krusadai Island with me and was able to collect a large number of different marine algae, which Prof. Parthasarathi Ayyangar has been helping to name. The main work of the Botanical Section has, however, been the continuation of the study of the local flora to which a popular introduction is badly needed. The plates for this have now been completed, and most have been printed off. But work on the text has not progressed as rapidly as had been hoped.

Our thanks are due to the Government Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for identifying some of our specimens for us.

The study of weeds recently introduced into the city and neighbourhood of Madras is being continued and the appearance of the tropical American weed *Alternanthera echinata* has been noted.

Exposition.—Work published or in progress on coins, bronzes, the littoral fauna of Krusadai Island and the flora of Madras city and its immediate neighbourhood have already been referred to. Improvements suggested by Mr. F. W. Richards, I.C.S., have been introduced into the register of finds of treasure trove coins and the information contained in this register for the year under review is printed in Appendix III to this report.

As regards the galleries little progress has been possible except in the Zoological Section. Labels explanatory of the classification of the groups Protozoa, Sponges, and Coelenterates, and of the positions in the animal kingdom of the specimens exhibited, have been prepared and printed and will be placed in the gallery to which they refer as soon as they have been framed. Without such explanation the exhibits can have little educational value, and it is intended to complete them as quickly as possible.

The arrangement of the new Mammal Gallery has been completed and the room opened to the public. The removal of most of the skeletons to this room has made possible improvements in the congested central room, and these have been taken in hand.

In the Archaeological Gallery two vertical pillars with cross bars from the railing that surrounded the Amaravati stupa have been set up to show how such stupa railings, which were copies of wooden models, were constructed in a manner fitted for working in wood rather than in stone.

Demonstrations.—As the system of giving demonstrations to school children was proving unsatisfactory in many respects, it was decided in consultation with the District Educational Officer, Madras, not to hold them during the year, except by special arrangement in the case of such of the schools as specialize in any of the Natural Science subjects. In other schools the teachers, who know the children individually and understand their needs and abilities can, if suitably instructed, interpret the exhibits to them better than the Museum staff can hope to do. Instead of demonstrations to school children it was therefore arranged to give more thorough demonstrations to teachers, so that the classes could be brought by teachers who had attended the demonstrations. Four sets of teachers of three batches each were conducted round the Museum by the Assistants and myself, each set receiving demonstrations in the Archaeological, Botanical and Zoological sections, a total number of 119 teachers attending. Unfortunately some of these failed to attend the complete set of three demonstrations.

Certain suggestions to teachers in Madras as to the possible uses of the Museum in their work were also drawn up by me, with reference to the syllabus of studies adopted in the lower and higher forms of the high schools. The suggestions were printed as a leaflet by the Educational department and the District Educational Officer states that copies were circulated with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

Linguistic Survey.—The transliterations of passages recorded by gramophone underwent further revision in the light of remarks made by the Hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, I.S.O., C.I.E., making them correspond to the standard transliteration in Grierson's Linguistic Survey relating to Dravidian languages. The printing of the passages is being expedited.

Numismatics.—The treasure trove coins acquired till the end of March 1924 were distributed to the several Provincial Museums and Darbars in accordance with G.O. No. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907, and those that remained after distribution were advertised for sale and are being sold.

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

Two South Indian fanams from Mr. Srinivasa Gopalachariyar and one Padmantanka from the Curator, Hyderabad Museum, were obtained in exchange.

Rupees of Jehander Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Rafiuddarat, Shah Jahan II, Mahamad Shah, Ahmad Shah, Alamgir, Shah Jahan III, and Shah Alan II and copper coins of Mahamad Shah—in all 29 coins—were received from the Director-General of Archaeology to be kept in the Museum collection.

An unfortunate loss of twelve gold coins occurred during the year. Twenty coins were sent to the address of Miss L. M. Anstey, Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, for preparation of plates to illustrate an article by the Archaeological Assistant in the Indian Antiquary. The coins were returned through Mr. J. Allan, Keeper of the Coins, British Museum, London, but only eight coins were received here. It was learned on inquiry that the parcel was sent registered and insured against all risks in transit through Messrs. Spink & Sons. As the contents were reported intact when they left the British Museum, it was presumed that the parcel must have been opened enroute. Investigations were at once instituted, but as the final report has only just been received from Mr. Allan, the matter could not be reported to Government before this. He states that being quite satisfied that the missing coins had disappeared in transit to India, he put the matter in the hands of the

underwriters, who made the necessary enquiries, and when they were satisfied that the coins had been stolen in transit, paid him £3-18-3, the proportionate insurance value of the portion lost, less brokerage. A cheque for the amount has been received from him in settlement of the claim.

Details of all treasure trove finds of coins during 1924-25 throughout the Madras Presidency will be found in Appendix III.

Tours.—The Superintendent went on a tour to Krusadai Island, from the 23rd April to 9th May 1924, accompanied by the Botanical Assistant. He also attended on duty the meetings of the Indian Science Congress at Benares, leaving here on the 9th January 1925, and returning on the 4th February, after a halt of a fortnight in Calcutta, attending to the identification of unnamed invertebrates. The Personal Assistant carried on the duties of the office during the absence of the Superintendent.

Visitors.—A statement of visitors recorded is given below:—

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Total number of visitors, Old Building	109,592	416,891
Do. New Building	330,272	347,890
Do. on Sundays, Old Building	51,127	60,175
Do. on Sundays, New Building	42,655	44,683
Do. on Gosha days	5,408	4,085

The Dwadesi (6th January 1925) and the Kannupongal (15th January 1925) festivals attracted crowds of visitors as usual, the attendance being as follows:—

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Dwadesi—Old Building	63,360	62,137
Do. New Building	41,293	63,367
Kannupongal—Old Building	95,813	90,964
Do. New Building	83,933	78,294

Excluding these festival days the total number of visitors during the year was 235,009 against 227,732 in the preceding year, and 240,485 the average of the last five years.

Mr. James McKearn, J.P., Crown Trustee of the Australian Museum, Sydney, visited the Museum on the 24th February 1925.

Connemara Public Library.—During the year the number of visitors rose to 30,696 from 28,988 in the previous year:—

	1924-25.	1923-24.
Largest number of readers in a week day	177	177
Smallest do. do.	21	22
Largest number of visitors on a Sunday	208	180
Smallest do. do.	89	74

The total number of volumes consulted this year was 33,217 including 1,999 volumes issued for Museum work or on loan to Government offices as against 39,881 volumes consulted in the previous year. The steady increase in the number of visitors noted in past years continues.

During the year 318 standard works in 385 volumes or parts were added to the Library. Of these 259 (in 322 volumes or parts) were purchased and the remaining 59 (in 63 volumes) were received as gifts or exchanges.

In view of the discontinuance from 1st April 1925 of the free supply of the priced publications of the Government of India, the list of Government of India publications now supplied was scrutinized and provision made in the budget estimate for the purchase of such as have been deemed necessary. In pursuance of G.O. No. 678, Finance, dated the 13th September 1924, and of G.O. No. 8, Finance, dated the 6th January 1925, which did away with the intervention of the Superintendent of Stationery in the matter of the supply of the periodicals and newspapers published in India, and of foreign periodicals respectively, the budget estimate of the Library had to be enhanced to the extent of the price of those publications. The contract entered into by Government with Messrs. F. P. Baker & Co., Ltd., London, for the supply of books and periodicals published out of India having expired on 31st December 1924, arrangements for their supply have been made by Government with Messrs. P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co., Madras. The Library is therefore obtaining such publications through the agency of this company.

A special committee appointed by the University Library to go into the question of the supply of scientific periodicals in Madras has recommended to this Library the acquisition of several important additional periodicals and the discontinuance of some others. These recommendations have in the main been accepted subject to Government approval and Government will be addressed as soon as the matter is finally settled in detail.

The work of arranging and classifying the books and periodicals of the library on a more satisfactory basis than that obtaining at present has been taken up. It has been decided that instead of the present system of arranging books in alphabetical order of their authors they should be classified and arranged according to their subject matter. A scheme of classification has accordingly been drawn up and the work of reclassification and rearrangement is proceeding so far as space permits. This has been made possible by the new room allotted for the joint use of the Connemara and University Libraries, which has now been fitted with shelves and other requirements. It must, however, be pointed out that this process of reclassification, involving as it does the classification (according to subject matter) for the first time of all the publications acquired since 31st March 1912, must necessarily be exceedingly slow until additional staff is sanctioned, and cannot be put into effect in all sections till space is greatly increased by the removal of the University Library to its permanent quarters.

An inventory of the library furniture has been prepared and kept in the office. Government have approved the suggestion of having a stock taking of the contents of the library early in the current year.

The seventh supplement to the author catalogue is in the press and will be published shortly.

University Library.—The total number of readers during the year under report is 16,694 as against 15,083 in 1923-24 and 23,694 volumes were consulted as against 21,305 in the previous year.

The privilege of taking books on loan from the library was enjoyed by 324 University readers as against 261 in 1923-24 and 8,282 volumes were taken out as against 6,240 volumes in the previous year.

Museum theatre.—The theatre has been in great demand and was used on 38 occasions, eight of these being performances of the Madras Dramatic Society, three concerts of the Madras Musical Association, ten University lectures by Dr. A. S. Woodburne, D.Sc., and one lantern lecture by myself under the auspices of the Madras Teachers' Guild.

A revision of the rules governing the use of the theatre has been drafted with a view to making it more generally available for amateur societies, etc., on payment of rent. It is under the consideration of the Government.

Establishment.—There have been no changes in the permanent staff during the year. J. C. Fernandez, Second Taxidermist, returned to duty after two years' leave on loss of pay. The Archaeological Chemist sanctioned by the Government temporarily for a period of six months worked here on the preservation of the bronzes from April to September 1924.

Premises.—The buildings were as usual attended to by the Public Works Department. But for want of funds the windows of the new building and library remain in a most unsightly condition. There has been no work of any magnitude carried out during the year. The lavatory for the use of the office staff, which was in a bad condition, has been improved. Special repairs to the godowns have also been carried out during the year.

The roads have been lined with white bricks so as to enable drivers of vehicles to keep to them better in the dark. As was anticipated, however, the bricks supplied are being continually knocked down and broken by the heavy motor traffic during performances at the theatre.

Valuable stock.—During the year an inventory of all furniture and fittings in the Museum and Library, including the office, stuffing room, godowns, etc., was prepared and checked, in addition to the inventory of other articles of valuable stock, such as apparatus, tools, etc., which alone had been kept before.

APPENDIX I.

Notable additions to the Archaeological section.

A. IMAGES.

- (1) Copper images of Kaliya Krishna, Dancing Krishna and Vishnu with tiruvasi found in the village of Pandaravadai, Tanjore district.
- (2) Marble image of Buddha found in the Tiruturaipundi town, Tanjore district.
- (3) Copper images of Valli and Devayana found in the village of Sellamarathupatti, Madura district.

All the above were acquired under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

B. COPPER PLATE GRANTS.

- (1) A set of six copper plates purchased from Kosury Venkata Subbaya, Jujjavaram, Kistna district, on the recommendation of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent, Epigraphy, Southern Circle. It records the grant of the village of Drujjavaram surnamed Annavemapura to the Brahman Appayarya and his three brothers by the Reddi King Annavema on Saturday the Makarasankramana day in Saka 1293. (27th December 1371 A.D.).
- (2) A set of three copper plates purchased from the Editor, *Andhra Patrika*, Madras. It registers the grant of the village of Penukaparu to Sree Yena Drona Sarman on the Jyeshtha Sankaranthi day by the Eastern Chalukyan King, Sri Jaya Simha Vallabha Maharaja, who ruled in the latter part of the 7th century A.D.
- (3) A single copper plate found in the possession of a set of wandering Thottia Naicks who were concerned in a case of security for good behaviour and acquired by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Sankari, Salem district. It records that a defalcation of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees was made by one Ram Singh from the Treasury of the King at Kanchi. At his request five Visvakula Asaris paid the amount and got him excused. In order to get a living for Ram Singh they made an arrangement that every Visvakula family should pay him certain amount as tax on marriage and funeral occasions. The plate is dated Kaliyuga year 4024 (922 A.D.). Evidently this is a forgery.

APPENDIX II.

Donations—1924-25.

Cammiade, B.A., J.L., Bar-at-Law, Mr. L. A.—

An opium pipe.

Central Museum, Lahore—

One rupee of Aurangzeb, Mint, Surat.

Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India—

A cardfolder containing Victorian stamps in blocks of four.

Corporation of Madras—

Crocodile eggs.

Director of Industries, Central Provinces—

Three Gadhiya coins of Rajputana.

Four coins of King Krishna Raja.

Six rupees of Aurangzeb, Surat Mint.

Six copper coins of Ahmadshah II, and two of Hoshangshah of Malwa.

Fisheries Department, Madras—

Holothurians.

Government X-Ray Institute, Madras—

Ten framed Radiographs of Corals, Shells and Lizards.

Hamid Hussain Sahib, Mr. M.—

Hawk moth (*Acherontia* sp.)

Matley, Dr.—

Galeodes indicus from Padalur Rest House, Perambalur taluk.

Muhammad Sahib, Mr. M.—

Two headed lizard.

Newcomb, Major Olive, I.M.S.—

Moon-moth.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—

Varahas of Sadasiva Raya and Harihara.

Half varahas of Harihara, Achutaraya, and Krishna Devaraya.

Two rupees of Muhammad Shah.

Subdivisional Magistrate, Sankari—

Copper-plate with Tamil inscriptions.

Subrahmanyam, Mr. V.—

Insects found in the balls of earth, belonging to a group of beetles commonly known as "dung rollers" or Scarabaeids.

United Provinces Government—

One rupee of Muhammad Shah, Shahjahan II, Jahandarshah, three rupees of Farrukhsiyar.

One rupee of Humayun, Aurangzeb, Shahjahan and twelve rupees of Shah Alam II.

APPENDIX III.

Treasure Trove finds of coins made in the Madras Presidency for the year 1924-25.

Serial number and district.	Taluk.	Village.	Details.	Metal.	Dynasty.	Monarch.	Description.	Number.	
								Found.	Acquired.
1. Kistna ..	Gudivada..	Medur ..	Found by K. Subbaya and eight others while ploughing the site of the abandoned fort in Medur, Vayyur estate, on 19th October 1922.	G	Erava	Pallava Rajula.	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Raya-gaja Kesari in Telugu Kannada script.	1	1
				G	Erava	Pallava Rajula.	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Erava Pallava Rajula.	1	1
				G	Kakatiya	Ambadeva Maharaja.	Having punch marks of a boar in the centre, 2 Sris on either side, and the legend Erava Desapatta.	4	4
				G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	55	55
							" 2 ..	10	10
							" 3 ..	2	2
				C	..	..	One empty case ..	1	..
				G	..	..	Big gold pieces ..	6	..
				G	..	..	Ear ornaments ..	2	..
				G	..	..	Finger ring ..	1	..
				C	..	..	Copper pieces ..	2	..
2. Kistna ..	Kaikalur ..	Rachapat- tam.	Found by eight persons while digging pati earth in survey No. 127 of Rachapatnam village.	G	Yadava	Sri Rama	Padmatanka with legend 'Sri Rama'.	10	10
				Do.	..	Mahadeva	Padmatanka with legend 'Mahadeva'.	1	1
				Do.	..	Sighana	Padmatanka with legend 'Sighana'.	2	2
				Do.	..	Singhana	Do. 'Singhana' ..	30	30
				Do.	..	..	Hair ornament ..	1	..
3. Vinagapa- tam.	Agency Tract.	Malkangiri.	Found in a vacant house site in the said village in December 1922.	..	Mughal	Muhamad Shah	Rupees ..	47	10
4. Karnool..	Koilkpntla.	Bhumeripad	Found in a Reddy house in the said village by 2 persons four or five months before 18th March 1923.	G	East India Company.	Shah Alam ..	Three Swami pagodas ..	217	217
5. Kistna ..	Gudivada..	Gudivada.	Found in the pati mound bearing survey No. 415 B of Gudivada.	/	..	..	Punch-marked coins current in the 4th or 5th century before Christ.	53	53
6. Cuddapah.	Rajampet..	Manur ..		G	Mughal	Ahmad Shah.	Fanams—one minted at Hozur and another at Kora.	2	2
						Muhammad Shah.	Fanams ..	3	3
						Shah Alam ..	Do. ..	2	2
7. Salem ..	Krishna- giri.	Gollapalli..	Found buried by certain Irulas who were digging holes for wild rats.	G	..	..	South Indian faname obverse figure of a deity—Reverse a boat-like thing with 12 dots below.	5	5
8. Godavari.	Rajahman- dry.	Kothapalli.	Found in the backyard of a house while it was made fit for tobacco cultivation.	G	East India Company.	..	Three swami pagodas ..	2	..
9. Kistna ..	Beswada ..	Tadepalli..		G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	9	9
							" 2 ..	7	7
							" 3 ..	1	1
							Pendants ..	2	2
10. Chingle- put.	Ponneri ..	Nanda- vanam.	While a shepherd boy was tapping the ground with his knife while grazing sheep in a forest situated within the limits of the village.	G	..	..	South Indian fanams—		
							Variety No. 1 ..	209	209
							" 2 ..	49	49
							" 3 ..	29	29
11. Tanjore ..	Papana- sam.	Tirupala- turai.	Found in a site belonging to Padmanabhaswami temple of the village.	S	East India Company.	Alamgir ..	Rupee struck at Ajot A.H. 1172.	20	20

APPENDIX IV.

Classified list of expenditure of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during the year 1924-25.

		Actuals. RS.	Revised estimate. RS.
Salaries—			
1	Superintendent and Principal Librarian	10,250	10,300
1	Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
1	Personal Assistant, Archaeological Assistant, Botanical		
1	Assistant, Zoological Assistant, Head Clerk and Cash-		
1	keeper, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth Clerks, Senior		
1	and Second Taxidermists, Duffadar and 36 peons—	25,421	25,500
1	48 persons.		
1	Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
1	Sub-Librarian, four Attendants and three Peons—eight		
1	persons.		
	Total Establishment ...	35,671	35,800
Allowances—			
1	Travelling allowance	1,162	1,200
Contingencies—			
1	Cost of specimens purchased on tour and objects of interest	769	1,600
1	and coin purchased at headquarters.		
1	Cost of books and publications	3,000	3,000
1	Rents, rates and taxes	6,836	29,000*
1	Pay of menials	1,438	1,400
1	Other contingencies	19,135	18,900
	Total, Contingencies ...	31,840	55,100
	Grand total ...	67,511	90,900

* Includes provision for the payment of arrears of property tax.

Order—No. 1168, Law (Education), dated 7th July 1925.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education.)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Law (General) Department.
" Development Department.
" Accountant-General.
" Director-General of Archaeology (with C.L.).
" Public Works Department.
" Registrar, University of Madras.
" Editors' Table.