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[Despatch Abstract.]

Govt. Museum.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — & the Connemara Public Library during 1902 – 1903.

BACK PAPERS.

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Government {1903} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1903. *Enclosures*

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 333, 11th July 1903.

JULY.

Government Museum.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — and the Connemara Public Library during 1902–1903.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From E. THURSTON, Esq., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, dated Educational Department, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras, 7th July 1903, No. 27-B.

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, my report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1902–1903, and to request that I may be supplied with 160 copies for distribution to other museums, etc.

Enclosure.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1902–1903.

1. Visitors.—The total numbers of visitors to the museum old and new buildings were 375,725 and 393,419 against 410,436 and 398,822 in 1901–1902.

The largest number of visitors on a single day was 62,154 to the old and 64,173 to the new building at the feast of Pongal. The numbers of visitors on Sundays were 75,334 to the old and 76,862 to the new building. The number of gosha female visitors, on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them, was 7,435.

The museum was visited during the year by Their Highnesses the Gaeckwar and Maharani of Baroda and the Náwab Bégam Sáḥibá.

2. Theatre.—The two broad flights of steps, referred to in my last report, were constructed, and have proved to be a very great convenience on the occasion of entertainments.

The theatre was used on eleven occasions as follows:—

Amateur Dramatic Society	6
Madras Collegiate School	2
Madras Musical Association	3

3. Buildings and Establishment.—The entire re-roofing of the library and theatre, both of which leaked very badly, was in progress at the close of the year. The Government expressed its willingness to grant, at the request of the Victoria Technical Institute Council, a site in the museum grounds for the Victoria Memorial. An exhibition hall of indigenous industrial arts, such as is under contemplation, will be a most fitting companion to the existing art section of the museum, and it will be situated in a public place, which is largely resorted to by Natives of all classes, and also by "cold weather" visitors to the city.

The herbarium-keeper, Mr. K. Rangachari, was appointed to officiate as lecturer on botany at the Presidency College during the absence of Dr. Bourne, in addition to his own duties. The artist retired on pension owing to failing health.

For some time past I have been disturbed by the occurrence of thefts—a sword, silver filigree ware, and padlocks—in the museum building. On the penultimate day of the year a Muhammadan "visitor" to the old building was neatly caught by the personal assistant in the act of taking out of the building a series of pieces of mica, which had, he said, been given to him by one of the gallery attendants (for the adornment of a tiger's tail in connection with the Moharrum). The Muhammadan was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and the gallery attendant discharged with the remark that his conduct was very suspicious.

4. Conversazione.—A scientific conversazione was, on the initiative of Mr. J. A. Jones, held in the Connemara Library and anthropological laboratory, and opened by His Excellency the Governor. It proved, both popularly and financially, a conspicuous success, and the public owe a debt of gratitude to the numerous members of the medical, educational, public works, telegraph and light-house departments, and others who devoted themselves to the preparation and explanation of the exhibits in their respective charges. Among the most popular of these exhibits were X-rays, wireless telegraphy, filarial mosquitoes, physical tests and pseudoptics.

5. Delhi Exhibition.—I was deputed to officiate as one of the judges at the Art Exhibition. The opportunity was taken to make sundry purchases of South Indian art wares, which included carved doors from Bellary and Travancore, brass and zinc ware from Kurumballur, Trichinopoly district; green pottery from Karigeri, North Arcot; carved cocoanuts and coco-de-mer from Travancore and the Cannanore jail; old ivory playing cards from Travancore; an ivory veneered box from Vizagapatam, and a magnificent sandalwood casket from Mysore with hunting scenes, for which a gold medal was awarded. A loan collection of arms from the Tanjore armoury, palempores, metal ware, sandal carving, and lacquer ware was sent to the exhibition.

6. Ethnology.—Bulletin, Volume IV, No. 3, dealing with marriage customs in Southern India; deformity and mutilation; Urális, Sholagas and Irulas; fire-walking in Ganjám; and corporal punishment in vernacular schools, was issued. A further Bulletin, dealing exhaustively with the Lingáyats of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, was in proof at the close of the year.

My work in connection with the ethnographic survey was materially helped by notes on tribal manners and customs received from many correspondents, both European and Native, whose assistance I gratefully acknowledge.

At head-quarters the physical measurements of the local Kannádiyans (Lingáyat curd sellers) and Chakkiliyans were recorded. The extent to which the Chakkiliyan males were tattooed was very marked. Two tours were made in the course of the year. During the first of these the physical measurements of the jungle Urális and Sholagas of the Coimbatore district were examined by myself, and their visual acuity, colour-vision, etc., by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers of Cambridge. It took many months before confidence was restored among these primitive folk, who, as a report records, "could not understand why the measurements of the different organs of their bodies were taken; perhaps to reduce or increase the size of their bodies, to suit the different works which they were expected to do near London." They believed, too, that the variously coloured wools, given to them for selection, were for tying them captive with. I accompanied Dr. Rivers to Ootacamund, there to introduce him to the Todas, a study of whom was the immediate object of his visit to Southern India. A prolonged halt was subsequently made at Coimbatore, where the Kaikólans, Oddes (Wudders), Okkiliyans (Vakkaligas), Toreyans, Sédans, Pallans, and Idaiyans were investigated. The Oddes unfortunately all have the title Boyan added to their names, and a fatal rumour was spread among them that the object of my visit was to transport the strongest among them to South Africa, to replace the Boers who had been killed in the war. My evil eye was cast on them, and they refused to fire a new kiln of bricks for house construction till my departure from their midst. The approach of the cranium towards the brachycephalic type, which I have previously noted as occurring among the Canarese, was again brought out at Coimbatore in the Canarese classes which have emigrated to the Tamil country from their original home.

In the enquiries concerning manners and customs, a novel and eminently effective method of arriving at the truth concerning tribal ceremonials was resorted to, marriage and death ceremonies being acted in the form of theatricals in which each performer at the real ceremony was represented by a member of the class concerned. In this way the interest was thoroughly sustained, and the fatigue, which, soon supervenes among illiterate people when they are interviewed, was avoided. Moreover, apparently trivial, but really important points of detail were clearly brought out in a manner which is impossible by mere oral examination. I have myself had to play the part of maternal uncle, and, as representing the swámi, to receive the obeisance of the mock bride. The leading rôle of corpse at a funeral was played either by an elderly man, or by a clay votive figure purchased from a local potter. The pupils of the eyes of these figures are not painted in till they are taken to the temple, where púja is done to them, as it is the painting of the eyes which endows them with life. Even the pupils of a series of these idols, which were specially made for me, were not painted at the potter's house, but in the verandah of the rest-house where I was staying.

Among the numerous additions to the ethnological section, the following may be noted:—

A remarkable example of the survival of witchcraft in the form of a human female figure over 5 feet in height, carved out of soft white wood (*Alstonia scholaris*), which was recently washed ashore at Calicut on the Malabar coast. Inscriptions were scrawled all over it in Arabic characters, nails had been freely driven in all over the head, body and limbs, and a large square hole cut out above the umbilical region. By a curious coincidence, the corpse of a man was cast ashore near the figure, which was no doubt made to nail an evil spirit to.

Wooden votive offerings in the form of quaint lizards, parrots, peacocks, human beings, musical horns, pick-axes, daggers, guns and swords, which are dedicated by the Savaras of Vizagapatam to the tribal deity. They would not sell them to the district officer, but parted with them on the understanding that they would be worshipped by the Sirkar.

Silver votive offerings, representing various portions of the human body, from Vaithisvarankoil, the Vaithisvaran temple, Tanjore, Periapalayam temple, Chingleput, and Coimbatore. For comparison with these indigenous *ex votos*, I received from Mr. Balfour, of the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, a series of allied offerings from a Roman Catholic church at Antwerp.

Instruments of torture worn by pilgrims to the shrine at Palni, consisting of a silver mouth lock with a skewer passed through both cheeks so as to traverse the mouth cavity; a silver arrow, with which the protruded tongue is pierced; and a silver plate tied over the mouth.

Miniature silver kávadi, carried by females and young persons going to Palni, and miniature silver crown given by pilgrims as a votive offering to the god.

Block and chain, consisting of a block of heavy wood, shaped like an Indian club, to which is attached a strong iron chain. The free end of the chain is fastened by a padlock to the leg of a truant schoolboy or lazy artisan's apprentice, who has to drag the block about with him. Some years ago a native of Madura, whose young wife was fond of gadding about, punished her by making her drag about a log chained and padlocked round the ankle.

Katar (dagger) carried with a lime stuck on the point by the Okkiliyar's bridegroom during the marriage ceremony.

An ingenious form of dry cupping apparatus used by Dommara medicine men. A small incision is made with a piece of broken glass over the affected part, and the skin damped with water. The distal end of a cow's horn, the tip of which has been removed, plugged with wax, does duty for the cup. A hole is pierced through the wax with an iron needle, and the horn being placed over the incision, the air is withdrawn from it by suction with the mouth, and the hole in the wax stopped up. After the necessary time has elapsed, the wax is again pierced, and the horn removed. In a bad case, as many as three horns may be applied simultaneously.

Leather sandals, 26 × 14 inches, presented by Mádigas at the Tirupati shrine. The god at the Aligiri dévastanam appears annually to four Mádigas in different directions, north, south, east and west. Rice-flour is spread by them on the floor of a room, which is locked for the night. Next morning the impression of a huge foot is found on the floor, to fit which a shoe has to be made. When ready, it is carried in procession through the streets of the village and conveyed to Tirupati, where it is placed in front of the image of the god, and is said to gradually wear away by the end of the year. Though the makers of the shoes have worked in ignorance of each others' work, the shoes brought from the north and south, and those from the east and west are believed to match and make a pair.

Musical instrument (pot drum—Pulluva kudam), which is used at a ceremony in Malabar called Pámbantullel (snake-jumping). When a family is troubled by the presence of snakes on the premises, a female member of the family sits in front of a snake designed on the floor in rice-flour, burnt paddy husk, turmeric and green leaves. The Pulluvan plays on the drum while a Pulluva woman keeps time with the music by striking a metal vessel. Gradually the seated woman becomes possessed and begins to quiver, while waving her dishevelled locks. Moving backwards and forwards, she rubs away the figure of the snake with a bunch of cocoanut flowers. The ceremony may have to be repeated a very large number of times. The Pulluvan, from whom the drum was purchased, was very reluctant to part with it, lest it should be handled and polluted by the touch of an impure female.

Plaster model of a platyrhine Dravidian by a student of the School of Arts.

Apparatus used by tattooing women at Coimbatore. The powders are kept in the scooped out fruits of the palmyra palm and bael (*Ægle Marmelos*), the needles in a hollow bamboo, and the ink is mixed up in a half cocoanut shell.

Model showing the system of pegging adopted by the Kádirs of the Anaimalai hills for climbing lofty forest trees, which is interesting as corresponding in detail with the method employed by the Dyaks of Borneo; and primitive Kádir rat-trap.

The museum was indebted to Mr. B. Macleod for a collection of palæolithic implements from the Pennar valley, Cuddapah district, and to Mr. Seton-Karr for a few selected specimens of such implements from Pundi near Tiruvallúr, North Arcot. A few interesting fragments of pottery from the cairns at Palamalai, Palni hills, were presented by the Rev. H. Hosten.

To the anthropological laboratory were added a set of Holmgren's wools, a series of pseudoptics (illusions), Lovibond's tintometer, and Cohn's tafeln zur prüfung der sehleistung und sehschärfe.

7. Art and Archæology.—The following paintings by Native artists, purchased at the Fine Arts Exhibition, or presented to the Society, were added to the loan collection:—

A retired sepoy, Ravi Varma (presented).
Three sketches, M. V. Dhurandhar.
Sakuntala at the Court of Dashyanta, M. V. Dhurandhar.
An old trapper, Dastagir Khan.
Study of a lady, C. Gurunathim Raja.
Brahman lady, K. R. Gholap.
Seascape, K. R. Gholap.
Study of a head, K. R. Gholap.
A beggar, M. Pithawalla.
Indian opium-smokers, H. Roy.
Old mosque, Madras, C. Raja Raja Varma.
Maratha cooly boy, G. V. Mankar.
Flowers, G. V. Mankar.
In a quiet corner, T. A. Gopinatha Rao.

The personal assistant was deputed to visit Tirupati, Kalahasti and other places with a view to acquiring a collection of selected examples of old wood-carving such as was formerly used for architectural purposes, to serve as types of purity of Hindu

design unadulterated by western influence. A small but valuable series of doors, lintels, pillars, plaques, etc., was in this way brought together. From Tirupati were also obtained a series of mythological human figures and animals carved in red sanders (*Pteocarpus santalinus*) or white (*Wrightia tinctoria*) wood, which are sold as votive emblems to pilgrims who visit the sacred hill. The figures are rough in finish but executed in a bold free style, and the industry is in a flourishing condition.

A series of daggers, pistol, sword and katar of the Nawábs of the Carnatic was acquired by purchase. The weapons bear the Hindustani legends Amir-ul-Hind Walajah Nawáb and Sirkar Nawáb Walajah Bahádur, and the date.

A collection of framed photographs illustrating Dravidian architecture was exhibited in a large revolving stand with screens.

A large carved stone figure of Narasimha from Hampi (Vijayanagar) was received from the Archæological Department.

A monograph on the wood-carving industry was in course of preparation at the end of the year, in connection with which an admirable series of photographs illustrating the sandalwood carving of Mysore was received through the kindness of the Mysore darbar.

At the suggestion of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, it was decided by the Government that the copper-plate grants, which are lodged in many of the district offices of the Presidency, should be transferred to the museum on the understanding that, in the event of a particular copper-plate being required as evidence in a court of law or for other purposes, arrangements can always be made for its temporary withdrawal from the museum. In the course of the year copper-plates were consigned to the museum by the Collectors of the Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly districts. Three copper grants were also received from the District Court of Chingleput and recognised by Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist, as being probably forgeries, the donor claiming that his chariot bore the banner of a hawk (sâlva), which connects him with the Sâlava chiefs.

8. Numismatics.—A series of coins, required to fill up many existing gaps in the Indo-Danish collection, was acquired by purchase. Coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty were received from the Collector of the Bellary district and Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. A number of rupees struck in the name of the Emperor Sháh 'Álam, of the Benares mint and various dates, were presented by the North-Western Provinces Government. Of a small collection of copper Moghul coins, dug up at Adóni, in the Bellary district, some were identified by Dr. Bloch as being issues of Aurangzíb, of the Hyderabad mint, A.H. 1103, and one as of the same Emperor and Surat mint (regnal year 15).

A collection of bronze and silver Indian war medals, which includes the silver Seringapatam medal, 1799, was presented by the Military Department of the Government of India.

9. Economic and Botanical.—The rearrangement of the economic section was systematically continued during the year. It is proposed to bring together therein all the indigenous raw economic products and some of the more important imported products which are widely used in Southern India. There will be two main sections, one comprising an index series containing the products arranged in alphabetical sequence, the other consisting of the products grouped together according to their uses. At present a portion of the index series and the collections of medicinal products, fibres, dyes and tans, gums and resins, condiments and spices, narcotics and cereals have been arranged. To render the whole series more attractive and useful, it is proposed to attach to the show-cases framed herbarium sheets, paintings, and photographs illustrating the more important products. It is further proposed to exhibit a series of manufactured articles which are used, *e.g.*, for domestic purposes, toddy-tapping, spinning cotton and coir, etc. Specimens of products are collected both locally in Madras and in the course of my wanderings, and many valuable additions have been received through the Forest department.

A further series is being organised to illustrate, as exhaustively as possible, the timber resources of the Madras Presidency. For this purpose a very large number of timber sections have, by arrangement with the Board of Revenue, been

received from Forest officers in all parts of the Presidency, whose assistance and co-operation I very gratefully acknowledge. The sections are in the form of logs, with the bark entire, and will be exhibited so as to show the characters of the bark and the sectional appearance of the wood (vertical, transverse and oblique). A very interesting series of teak (*Tectona grandis*) sections from the plantation at Nilambúr, Malabar, was presented by Mr. H. A. Gass. The series consists of twenty-two logs, illustrating the growth of eleven trees, of which the oldest was planted in 1842 and the youngest in 1897. Of these, the former measures 7′ 2″ in circumference and 2′4″ in diameter, and represents the growth of teak in Southern India, under favourable conditions, in half a century. To Mr. Gass I was still further indebted for an entire sandal (*Santalum album*) tree, with its branches complete, which is said to have been the largest example of this species growing in a wild state in the forests of Coimbatore. In the case of the more valuable timbers, a series of panels will be prepared and exhibited, so as to enable those interested in the timber trade to judge of their characters and possibilities. A further series, consisting of micro-photographs illustrating the minute structure of various timbers, is in course of preparation.

Seven water-colour paintings of botanical studies by Mrs. Bishop were added to the botanical gallery. A complete set of herbarium sheets, illustrating the flora of Madras and its vicinity, as well as specimens collected on tour in the Coimbatore district, have been added to the herbarium, and set apart for study by students and others. A detailed list of the economic products, and phanerogamic plants growing in and around Madras, with full descriptions, is in course of preparation.

10. Mineral Gallery.—Among the additions may be noted—

A sample of the liquid mercury, discovered at Sheitan kunnu (devil's hill), Edakád, Malabar, during the construction of the new railway.

A series of polished building-stones, including the beautiful porphyritic granites, from Chamundi, Seringapatam, and other localities in the Mysore province, which are being used in the construction of the Maharája's new palace at Mysore.

A series of clays and rock from borings of a well near Pondicherry.

Felspar with mica, from the Hope quarry, Marupur, Nellore district.

Calcite from old workings near Yercaud, Shevaroy hills; and also from the calcite beds of the Sivagiri estate, Tinnevelly.

Specimen of a calcareous bed in which fossil marine mollusca (especially *Turritella*) abound, above the marine formation of sandstone on a hill near Punjid, Gódávari district.

Pseudomorph of pyrites after some woody material, probably deposited round a hollow stick with small twigs or grass inside it, from Quilon, Travancore.

Samples of laterite were sent, for the purpose of quantitative analysis, to Dr. H. Warth, who is investigating the possibilities of laterite as a source of aluminium.

11. Natural History.—A very fine "bison" (Gaur. *Bos gaurus*) skull, which was picked up by a jungle-man near the Periyár, was acquired by purchase. The measurements (Asian, May 3, 1902) are—

Across sweep: well over	45¾ inches.
Right horn	18 ,,
Left ,, ...	18½ ,,
Between the tips	39 ,,

Skeletons of the Indian gazelle (*Gazella bennetti*) and the Nilgai or blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), were presented by Mr. H. S. Ferguson of the Trivandrum museum.

Photographs of a spotted deer (*Cervus axis*) and cobras (enlargements, life size) were presented by Captain Fayrer, I.M.S., and enlargements of recently slain "bison", bear, and Nilgiri wild-goat (*Hemitragus hylocrius*: ibex) by Mr. H. D. Deane.

From the College of Engineering, Roorkee, some excellent photo-enlargements of elephant keddah operations were received. A large model, illustrating the method of capturing wild elephants in, and extracting them from pits on the Anamalai hills, was made for me under the direction of Mr. H. A. Gass, Conservator of Forests.

A specimen of the beautiful ruddy kingfisher (*Callialcyon lilacina*) was secured at Gúduvánchéri in the Chingleput district in the month of November. Its record from Southern India is of interest, as its distribution, as given in the Fauna of British India, is confined to the lower Himalayas, Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, the Andamans, and the far east. As an addition to the exhibited collection of birds a series of wings of the bright-plumaged birds of Southern India were prepared and mounted on shields. A white-breasted water-hen (*Amaurornis phœnicurus*), with its reed nest and eight eggs, was mounted in a table case.

An interesting specimen, which has been preserved in spirit, was received from Negapatam in the shape of a cobra (*Naia tripudians*) caught in the act of swallowing a Russell's viper (*Vipera russellii*), whose caudal end alone was protruding from the mouth of the cobra.

A magnificent specimen of the crustacean *Palœmon carcinus* Fabr. from Travancore was presented by Mr. H. S. Ferguson.

Spirit specimens, illustrating the cornified papillæ which line the cavity of the œsophagus of the turtle (*Chelone mydas*), and the tongue of the flamingo showing the sharp recurved spines with which it is studded, were exhibited.

To the small collection of live animals, of which the popularity is great, were added during the year:—

Albino variety of the common striped squirrel (*Sciurus palmarum*) from the vicinity of the Lunatic Asylum, Calicut, where several other specimens of this variety have been caught; and melanotic and light brown varieties of the same animal from the vicinity of Madras.

Large Indian squirrel (*Sciurus indicus*).

Bronze-winged doves (*Chalcophaps indica*), large Andaman paroquets (*Palœornis magnirostris*), and blue-winged paroquets (*Palœornis columboides*).

Spotted-billed ducks (*Anas pœcilorhyncha*).

New houses were erected in the grounds, on either side of the main entrance, for doves, sand-grouse, and pigeons illustrating variation under domestication.

12. Connemara Public Library.—The total number of readers during the year was 14,829 against 13,819 in 1901–1902:—

Largest number of readers in a day	.. ..		187
Smallest ,,	in ,, ...		9
Largest ,,	on Sunday		137
Smallest ,,	on ,, ...		29

The total number of volumes given out to readers was 18,717 against 17,382 in 1901–1902.

The number of standard works added to the library was 393, of which 316 were acquired by purchase and 77 presented.

As a general indication of the class of literature resorted to by readers, I append a list of books issued during the last two years under each subject catalogue head:—

	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	895	856
Anthropology; folklore	525	493
Archæology; architecture	359	487
Arts; industries	232	209
Atlases; maps	84	57
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	224	78
Belles lettres	1,188	1,555
Chemistry; agriculture	251	183
Classics	317	216
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers	3,308	4,345
Economic products	49	81
Education; ethics; logic; metaphysics; philosophy; political economy	1,495	1,956
Exhibitions	72	73
Forestry; timbers	31	12
Geography; physical geography; physiography	68	59

	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
Geology; palæontology	53	73
History	2,415	2,306
Jurisprudence	373	758
Medicine; surgery; pathology	367	428
Mineralogy; metallurgy; petrology	37	55
Natural philosophy	418	388
Numismatics; medals	128	119
Philology; epigraphy	262	384
Photographs	36	86
Physiology	155	323
Public health	278	208
Religion	704	580
Sports and games	292	212
Travels; voyages	428	561
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues)	688	938
Vernacular languages	104	96

Manuscript slips for a new edition of the library catalogue were finished to letter Z (authors' names), and the slips of a number of the subject indexes were completed.

Special facilities for ready access to books were given to the officers engaged in the preparation of the new Gazetteer.

The Government approved of a proposal of the council of the Victoria Technical Institute to house the books of the institute in the Connemara Library. The library of technical books and periodicals, acquired out of a donation of Rs. 20,000 given specially for the purpose by the late Rai Bahadur Arcot Dhanakoti Mudaliyar, will be a very valuable addition to the public library, for the reception of which there will be plenty of space available when the library of the Literary Society has been removed to its new home. The periodicals were, as received, placed on the library table.

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

EDGAR THURSTON,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.

Donations, 1902–1903.

Anantapur, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens of *Ficus bengalensis* and *Acacia arabica*.
Timber and bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*.

Balfour, Mr. H.—
Silver ex-voto emblems from Antwerp, Belgium.

Barter, Mr. T. R.—
Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*).

Bellary, Collector—
Coins of the Vijayanagar and Moghul Kings.
Copper plate grants and cadjan books.

Bower, Mr. E. H. M.—
Snake (*Enhydrina valakadien*).

Brown, Mr. M.—
Monkey (*Macacus rhesus*) alive.

Carr, Mr. R. C. C.—
Lingams, Bellary district.

Chingleput, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens.

Creighton, Mr. C. E.—
Cobra in the act of swallowing a Russell's viper.

Cuddapah, Collector—
Palæolithic implements.
Madras and Calcutta—Arcot rupees and half-rupees of English East India Company.

Cuddapah, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens and forest products.

Ferguson, Mr. H. S.—
Skins of birds (*Schœnicola platyura*).
Skeletons of *Gazella bennetti* (Indian gazelle) and *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (nilgai or blue bull).
Crustacean (*Palæmon carcinus* Fabr).

Foulkes, Mr. R.—
Rock snake (*Python molurus*) alive.

Franklin, Mr. F. W.—
African mosquito.

Ganjám, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens, bark, seeds and leaves.
Forest products.

Gass, Mr. H. A.—
Kadir rat-trap.
Sandal tree.

Gray, Mr. C.—
Nest of white-browed fan-tail Fly-catcher (*Rhipidura albifrontata*).

Grey, Mr. T. W.—
Bones (of camel ?) from an old working sunk 450 feet underground at the Hutti mine, Lingsugur, Deccan.

Gopálan, Mr. A.—
Albino squirrel.

Government of India—
Indian war medals.

Haig, Colonel—
Bison mask.

Hamilton, Mr. A. W.—
Wooden witchcraft figure, Calicut.

Harrison, Mr. C. B.—
Snake (*Bungarus cæruleus*) alive.

Hasted, Mr. W. A.—
Civet cat (*Viverricula malaccensis*) alive.

Hasted, Mr. J. E. H.—
Spotted billed ducks. (*Anas pœcilorhyncha*) alive.

Hatchell, Mr. D. G.—
Black Ibis (*Inocotis papillosus*).

Hosten, Rev. H.—
Pottery from cairns, Palamalai, Palni hills.

Hunter, Mr. R.—
Copper Moghul coins dug up at Adóni.

Kistna, District Forest Officer—
Timber and bark of *Mimusops hexandra*.
Leaves, flowers and gum of *Woodfordia floribunda*.

Krishnan, Dewán Bahádur, E. K.—
Large Andaman paroquet (*Palœornis magnirostris*).
Blue-winged paroquet. (*Palœornis columboides*).

Kurnool, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens, fibre and bark.

Lynn, Mr. V. G.—
Borings from well at Pondicherry.

Macleod, Mr. B.—
Palælithic celts from Cuddapah.

Madura, Collector—
Copper grants.

Madura, District Forest Officer—
Timber of *Ixora parviflora*.
Balsamodendron Berryi gum.

Malabar, District Forest Officer—
Timber of *Cedrela Toona*.

Manantoddy, Assistant Conservator of Forests—
Bark of *Salix tetrasperma*.

Menzies, Mr. R. T.—
Shell conglomerate with Turritella shells, from hill near Punjid, Gódávari district.

Mir Anwarruddin Sahib, Mr.—
Worm (*Bipalium univittatum*).

Mounsey, Mr. C. H.—
Khond woman's bracelet.

Municipal Commission, Madras—
Indian Bear (*Melursus ursinus*).
Cockatoo.
Tapir.

Nellore, District Forest Officer—
Timber of *Soymida febrifuga* and forest products.

Nilgiris, District Forest Officer—
Timber, bark, fruits and flowers of *Michelia nilagirica*.
Timber of Lagerstrœmia parviflora.

North Arcot, Collector—
Copper grants.

North Arcot, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens and forest products.

North Malabar, District Forest Officer—
Fibre and gum of *Sterculia villosa*.

Paddison, Mr. G. F.—
Savara votive offerings.

Pope, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H.—
Tusser moth (*Antheræa mylitta*).

Rae, Mr. A.—
Stone idol from Vijayanagar.

Ronaldson and Ronaldson, Messrs.—
Samples of aloe (*Agave*) fibre, Bahaman and Mexican sisal hemp.

Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch)—
Gold coin of Stri Pratáp Déva Ráya, king of Vijayanagar found in the Poona district.
Silver coin of the western Saliahs found in the Ahmedabad district.
Gold coin of Stri Pratáp Harihara, Vijayanagar dynasty, found in the Ahmednaggar district.

Salem, Collector—
Copper plate grant in Canarese.
Five copper plates in Nágarí.
Copper plate in Tamil.
Timber of *Alstonia scholaris*.

Salem, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens.

Sargent, Mr. E. H.—
Felspar from the Hope quarry, Marupur, Nellore district.

Seton-karr, Mr. H. O.—
Palolithic celts from Pundi near Tiruvallúr, Chingleput district.

Sharrock, Rev. J. A.—
Photograph of branching palmyra palm.

Southern Circle, Conservator of Forests—
Models of stem showing Kadir pegs and bamboo for climbing trees, and Kádir rattan ladder for descending cliffs for collecting honey.

Stokes, Mr. H. G.—
Ex voto offerings from the Vaithisvarankoil temple.

Tanjore, Collector.—
Copper grants.

Tanjore, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens and forest products.
Bark of *Spondias mangifera*.

Tinnevelly, Collector—
Copper plate grants.

Tinnevelly, District Forest Officer—
Timber specimens.

Tirupati, Deputy Tahsildar—
Sacred shoes from Tirupati.

Sottenham, Mr. A.R.L.—
Musical instrument (Pulluvakudam) from Malabar.

Trichinopoly, Collector—
Copper plate grants.

United Provinces Government—
Gold mohur of Álamgir.
Silver Moghul coins (Sháh Jahán, Agra mint).
Silver Moghul coins.
Two coins from the Lucknow district.
Silver coins discovered in the Mainpuri district and Benares district.

Venkata Row, Mr. P. N.—
Cobra (*Naia tripudians*).

Vizagapatam, District Forest Officer—
Forest products.

Walker, Mr. J. L.—
Portrait of Sir Thomas Hislop.

APPENDIX B.

Classified list of expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1902–1903.

	Actuals, 1902-1903.	Revised estimate, 1902–1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	9,600	9,600
Exchange compensation allowance	600	600
Local allowance	2,400	2,400
Total ..	12,600	12,600

APPENDIX B—*cont.*

Classified list of expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1902-1903—*cont.*

	Actuals, 1902-1903.	Revised estimate, 1902-1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Herbarium keeper, first assistant, second assistant, senior, second and third taxidermists, artist, writer, assistant writer, fifteen hamals, six gallery attendants, superintendent's peon, door-keeper, chickledar and two peons —35 persons	6,246	6,341
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Government Museum—		
Three gardeners, three sweepers, five watchmen, water-pandal Brahmin, punkah-puller and chokra—14 persons	967	969
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and two peons—6 persons.	2,636	2,651
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Servant (sweeper)—1 person	48	48
Total Establishment ..	9,897	10,009
Allowance—		
Travelling allowance	2,128	1,200
Supplies and services—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour	1,096	900
Objects of interest and coins purchased at head-quarters.	755	700
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collections	2,350	2,400
Cost of books and publications	843	900
Library	1,843	2,000
Lithographic plates	267	500
Ammunitions	15	15
Charges for feeding live animals	235	275
Expenses—		
Reading coins	3	10
Measurement	37	50
Total Supplies and services ..	7,444	7,750
Contingencies—		
Purchase of furniture	34	97
Tour charges	369	285
Landing, shipping and freight charges	68	20
Repairs to furniture	97	100
Cleaning charges	65	95
Postage do.	193	300
Telephone do.	200	200
Telegraph do.	30	20
Rents, rates and taxes	3,843	3,843
Office expenses including such articles as gum-pots, rat-traps, mixture to prevent destruction of records, brooms, nails, firewood, umbrellas for peons, mats, chalk, food for cats, soap, vinegar, water-pots, ropes and match-boxes	606	621
Miscellaneous	48	400
Delhi charges	3,276	..
Total Contingencies ..	8,829	5,981
Grand Total ..	40,898	37,540

8

Order—No. 333, Educational, dated 11th July 1903.

The Governor in Council has perused with great interest Mr. Thurston's report of the institutions under his charge. The management of them continued to be highly efficient, and it appears that valuable researches of the ethnographic class were conducted.

2. The number of visitors to the museum buildings was slightly less than in the previous year; that of readers at the Connemara Public Library showed a further increase.

3. The Government would have been glad to know whether the marine dredging off the littoral of Madras mentioned in the previous report was continued, and if so with what result.

4. The thanks of Government are due to Mrs. Bishop and others who rendered help to the Superintendent or presented donations.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
,, the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Public department.
,, the Revenue department.
,, the Collectors of districts.
Editors' Table.

Forwarded to the

(By Order.)

Registrar,
Revenue Department.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

1,000—16-3-01.

1 9

Educational (1903) Department.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
8 - JUL 1903
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

CURRENT No. 1052

From

[Name] Edgar Thurston Esqr.

[Designation] Superintendent, Govt. Museum

[Station] Madras.

No. 27-03.

Dated 7th July 1903.

Enclosures One

Received 8-7- 1903.

Registered 8-7- 1903.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, his report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1902-03 with the request that 150 copies may be supplied to him for distribution to other Museums, etc,

BACK PAPERS.

8 no. 4912 of 1898
9 no. 7812 of 1901

FURTHER PAPERS.

2

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

14

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, my report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1902-1903, and to request that I may be supplied with 160 Copies for distribution to other Museums, etc.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Edgar Thurston
Superintendent,
Government Museum.

[E. 3]
1,000—4-12-02.

3

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

10

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ....., dated ..... 190 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1052, From the D.P.I., No. 273, dated 9-7- 1903.

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 190 .

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 190 .

ORDER
P.S.

No. 333, dated 11-7- 1903.

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2. The number of visitors to the museum buildings was slightly less than in the previous year; but that of readers at the Connemara Public Library showed a further increase.

3. The Govt would have been glad to know whether the marine dredging off the littoral of Madras mentioned in the previous report was continued, and if so with what result.

4.

4

4. The [illegible] thanks of Govt. are due to Mr. Bishop and others who ~~have~~ rendered helpful to the Superintendent on presented donations.

Pty
607/3

N.G.

1017

Sd 11.7.03.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of copies required. { Order complete. 150 / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

Read again G.O., No. , dated 190 .

4

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government.

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

To
The Supdt. G. M. Dsptd 29/7
— D.P.I. —
" A.G. D.M.P. 1/8/3
" Public debt —
" Rev. debt —
" Collectors of Distrib Dsptd 29/7
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