[illegal]

R 6

Educational (1905) Department.

1

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 486

DATED 14-7-05

(14)

(1k)

INDEXED.

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Government Museum

Reviewing the report on the working of the —— during 1904-1905.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Da

பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர் : ஏ. அமலாதிவேல்
09/2009

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்-
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்.

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள். 01/2010

25.2.11/10 — 2/11

சரிபார்க்கும் முதல் முநிபாள கையொப்பம்

சரிபார்க்கும் 2ம் முநிபாள கையொப்பம்

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர் கையொப்பம்

1
T486
2

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd. } 1905. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 486, 14th July 1905.

N.R.

Government Museum.

Recording the report on the working of the — during 1904-1905.

2/486

3

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from E. Thurston, Esq., Superintendent, Government Museum.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—7th July 1905.
No.—28-C.

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1904–1905, 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 1904–1905.

I was absent on leave until January 31st, 1905, and am consequently only able to speak from personal experience of the working of the museum during the last two months of the year. To Dr. J. R. Henderson, who officiated for me during my absence, my thanks are due for the loyal manner in which he carried out the work on the lines arranged between us before my departure. His connection with the museum did not, I am glad to say, cease with my return, as he has been gazetted by Government as an Honorary Assistant Superintendent thereof.

2. Visitors.—The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings were 397,058 and 377,353 against 413,663 and 457,464 in 1903–1904. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 66,258 to the old, and 65,843 to the new building at the feast of Pongal. The numbers of visitors on Sundays were 127,330 to the old, and 126,139 to the new building against 70,063 and 71,653 in 1903–1904. The increase was due to the fact that the Kannu Pongal festival fell on a Sunday. The number of gosha females who visited the museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 8,762.

The museum was visited during the year by His Excellency the Governor and His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. At the request of the Court of Wards, Dr. Henderson personally accompanied the young wards at Newington on a series of visits to the museum, in order to interest them therein.

In like manner, the herbarium-keeper gave a demonstration on the museum herbarium to the students of the Agricultural College.

3. Lectures.—During the Christmas holidays, Dr Henderson delivered a special course of lectures on the study of animals for the benefit of training-school masters, and supplemented the lectures by demonstrations in the museum galleries.

4. Buildings and Establishment.—The Museum grounds were as usual under the management of the Agri-horticultural Society. A young plant of Ficus Krishna raised from a cutting from the tree in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, and presented by Mr. Houghton, was planted in the grounds. It is characterised by the production of leaves, each of which has a cup at the proximal end. The cups are associated with the cups from which Krishna partook of butter.

The new annexe to the pre-historic room, the building of which was commenced towards the close of the last official year, was completed.

The Personal Assistant, Mr. V. Govindan, was deputed to visit the Bombay Industrial Exhibition. Mr. S. Sundararaman continued to officiate as herbarium-keeper during the engagement of Mr. K. Rangachari on other duty.

A gallery-attendant was dismissed in connection with the theft, while he was in charge of the economic gallery, of some samples of silk by a visitor, who had been previously convicted of theft, and was well-known to him.

5. Theatre.—The theatre was used on seven occasions as follows :—

Amateur Dramatic Society	3
Madras Musical Association	1
School of Music	1
Collegiate School	2

6. Publications.—Bulletin V No. 2 containing an article on the Paraiyans by the Rev. A. C. Clayton ; on some agricultural ceremonies in Malabar by Mr. C. Karunakara Menon, etc., was going through the press at the end of the year. The manuscript of a book on "Some Manners and Customs in Southern India," which will be published at the Madras Government Press, was completed, and deals with the following subjects :—

Marriage customs.
Death ceremonies.
Deformity and mutilation.
Omens; evil eye; charms; animal superstition; sorcery; *ex votos*.
Torture in by-gone days, and some stray survivals.
Corporal punishment in vernacular schools.
Dress.
Names of Natives.
Convade.
Earth-eating.
Boomerang.
Fire by friction and flint and steel.
Fire-walking.
Hook-swinging.
Meriah sacrifice.
Slavery.
Infanticide.
Steel-yards.
Clepsydras.
Knuckle dusters.
Cock fighting; tallies, etc.

7. Anthropology.—In the course of an address, entitled Progress Report of the Ethnographic Survey of Madras, delivered before the British Association at Cambridge, I spoke as follows : "The scheme for a systematic ethnographic survey of the whole of India received the sanction of the Government of India three years ago. A Superintendent, or Director, was appointed for each Presidency and Province, to carry out the work of the survey, and, I am sorry to say, write a book, in addition to his other duties. The other duty, in my particular and solitary case, the direction of a large local museum at Madras, luckily makes an excellent blend with the survey operations, as the work of collection for the ethnological section goes on synchronously with that of investigation. The survey is financed for a period of five years, which is all too short a period, and an annual allotment of Rs 5,000 provided for each Presidency and Province, which includes Rs. 2,000 for bonuses for approved notes and monographs, and replies to the stereotyped series of questions, which are circulated to intelligent natives, European officials and missionaries. The replies to these questions are, I am bound to admit, not always entirely satisfactory, as they break down both in accuracy and detail, and detail is what is most required. I referred just now to my museum being a local one, but the local patch is rather extensive and widespread, as my beat covers an area of 150,000 square miles, with a population of about 40,000,000. The area of England, Scotland and Ireland is, I believe, only 121,000 square miles. It is clearly impossible for a single man, in his travels, to do more than scratch on the surface of a portion of so vast an area, which provides ample scope for research by many trained European explorers. And I would that more men, like my friends Dr. Rivers and M. Lapicque, who have recently studied man in Southern India from an ethnological and physiological point of view, would come out to Madras, and study one or more important tribes or castes in detail. I can promise them unofficially that the Madras Government will give them all facilities for carrying on their work under the most favourable conditions for work, if not of climate. Routine work at head-quarters unhappily keeps me a close prisoner in the office-chair for about eight months in the year, but I endeavour to snatch four months on circuit in camp, during which the dual functions of the survey—the collection of anthropometric and

ethnographic data—are carried out in the peaceful isolation of the jungle, in villages and in mofassil (up-country) towns. And these wandering expeditions afford ample evidence that delay in carrying through the scheme for the survey would have been fatal. For, as in the Pacific and other regions, so in India civilisation is fast bringing about a radical change in indigenous manners and customs, and mode of life. In carrying out the anthropometric portion of the survey, it is unfortunately impossible to disguise the fact that I am travelling as a Government official, and very considerable difficulties are encountered owing to the wickedness of the people, their timidity, and fear of increased taxation, plague inoculation, and transportation. Sometimes, when in camp, I may, so far as measuring operations are concerned, draw a perfect and absolute blank for several days in succession. Or a gang of fifty, or even more representatives of different castes, may turn up at the same time, all in a hurry to be off as soon as they have been sufficiently amused by the American series of pseudoptics (illusions), which, with the hand dynamometer for determining the hand-grip, now always accompany me on my travels as an attractive bait. When this occurs, it is manifestly impossible to systematically record all the major or any of the minor measurements, which are prescribed in "Man", "Anthropological Notes and Queries", and elsewhere. And I have to rest unwillingly content with a bare record of those measurements, which experience has taught me are the most important from a comparative point of view within my area, viz., stature, height and breadth of nose, and length and breadth of head, from which the nasal and cephalic indices can be calculated. I refer to the practical difficulties in explanation of a record, which is admittedly meagre, but wholly unavoidable, in spite of the possession of a good deal of patience, and a liberal supply of cheroots and current coins, which are often regarded with suspicion, as sealing a contract, like the King's shilling. I have known a man get rid of the coin presented to him, by offering it, with flowers and a cocoanut, at the shrine of the village goddess, and present her with another coin as a peace-offering, and to get rid of the pollution caused by my money."

The most important event during the year was the acquisition, by purchase, of the prehistoric and protohistoric collection, brought together, in the course of long service in India, by Mr. R. Bruce Foote. The main importance of this collection, so far as this museum is concerned, is that it forms a very valuable supplement to the existing collection, which was previously composed mainly of articles in pottery and iron, and very deficient in articles in stone. Working, as he did, for many years in Southern India as an officer of the Geological Survey, Mr. Foote brought together a magnificent collection of palæolithic and neolithic celts, hammers, mealing-stones, scrapers, cores, bangles, beads, etc., from the Salem, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, and other districts, to which he later added a representative collection from the Nizam's dominions, Baroda, Kathiwar, Chota Nagpur, and other localities in the north. A check-list was being printed at the end of the year, and the collection will be hereafter exhibited either in the new annexe, to which I have referred, or in a special annexe, which will have to be built. The new annexe was constructed to contain the large prehistoric or protohistoric collection excavated by Mr. A. Rea, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, the arrangement of which is in active progress.

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

Primitive type of lute with snakes painted on it, used by the Pulluvans of Malabar when engaged in their professional work as sorcerers.

Collection of brass articles representing the five mudras, viz., conch-shell (*Turbinella rapa*), chakram or discus, padma (lotus), gadha (weapon of the gods), and Narayana, which are waved round the god, and dedicated as votive offerings at temples in South Canara.

Brass and clay figures (*ex votos*) of tiger, leopard, elephant, wild boar and bandicoot rat, offered at the shrine of a bhūtha named Poonamikuhoomani, to protect the crops and cattle against the ravages of these animals ; and a brass figure of Sharabba, a mythological eight-legged animal, supposed to be the vehicle of the god Vīrabhadra, and presented as an offering at Śiva temples in South Canara, in cases where a person is attacked with a form of ulcer known as siva poonoo, or siva boil or sore. These brass and clay figures must be solid, as the bhūthas would be angry if they were hollow.

Silver votive offerings from Hindu temples at Tirupati and elsewhere, consisting of flag, umbrella, sandal, human female figure, cobras entwined, figure of goddess, ears, legs, hand, navel, breast, eyes, etc.

Tobacco-pipe made of the green leaf-stalk of the plantain (*Musa sapientum*), smoked by pilgrims on the west coast. A piece, about eighteen inches in length, is cut off, and a hole bored at the thicker end, through which a thin stick (usually the midrib of a cocoanut leaf) is passed through the stalk for about twelve inches. This forms the tube of the pipe, and communicates with a notch cut in the middle of the leaf-stalk. A funnel, made of the leaf of the jāk (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) is placed in the terminal hole, and filled with tobacco or ganja (Indian hemp). The material to be smoked is lighted with a piece of burning charcoal, and the pipe drawn by applying the lips to the notch. Such a pipe is only used once or twice, and thrown away.

Knife carried by women after delivery, who keep iron in some form, *e.g.*, a small crow-bar, knife, or nails, with margosa (*Melia Azadirachta*) leaves, in the room, and take it about with them when they go out. Sometimes an old shoe is placed in the lying-in chamber, and kept there during the period of pollution.

A toy called the frog (tavalaikā or mēnghi), consisting of a cup-shaped or conical clay tambour, the mouth of which is closed by stout paper, connected by means of a horse-hair string with a stick, over which rosin has been smeared. When the tambour is whirled round, the horse-hair, as it winds itself round the stick, produces a sound, which is an excellent imitation of the frog-croaking on a monsoon night. The toy is hawked about the streets by Muhammadan boys on all occasions of festivals. The first specimen which I ever saw was in the possession of Dr. A. C. Haddon at Cambridge, and the paper covering the tambour bore a printed advertisement of Dindigul cheroots.

Copper water-clock (clepsydra) from South Canara.—This form of clock was, Mr. Percy Brown informs me, introduced by Mr. J. L. Kipling for use by the police at the Lahore Museum, as the clock was always getting out of order. The bowl is a copper one floated in an earthen bowl, and takes an hour to sink. It is in charge of the policeman on duty.

A small collection of prehistoric stone implements from the Fayūm oasis in Egypt, was presented by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr. A number of stone implements from the Cuddapah district were received from Mr. Bannatyne Macleod, and a red polished pot, found in the bed of the Cauvery river at Trichinopoly, was forwarded by Mr. Stroud Wilson.

The iron-cage gallows, with their massive wooden framework, from Beluguppa in the Anantapur district, referred to in my last annual report, were set up in the hall of the new building, close to the Meriah sacrifice post.

During my absence, the work of the Ethnographic Survey was conducted by Mr. K. Rangachari, who carried out his duties with zeal, and with a clear appreciation of the objects of the survey. He made numerous tours in the Tamil and Telugu countries, during which he obtained valuable notes on many important castes and tribes, and took about two hundred photographs illustrating the people, their dress, and ceremonials. In my absence, the anthropometric work was at a stand-still. This section of the work of the survey is undertaken entirely by myself. My personal error is, as the result of long practice, constant, and I prefer that the data, to be worked up hereafter in comparative form, should be based on the work of one man, rather than of several men, with varying error of both personal equation and instruments used. The following stray notes are taken from Mr. Rangachari's diary:

"Of the various Telugu shepherd castes, the Puni Gollas claim to be the highest. Just before their marriage ceremonies they perform Ganga worship, which is an elaborate and costly rite. For it designs (muggu) are made on the floor with coloured powders by Mādiga musicians, called Mādiga Pambala vandlu, and to them cooked rice, fruit, fowls, etc., are offered. On the last day of the funeral ceremonies of some Telugu castes, muggus are, in like manner, made by Māla musicians and story-tellers, who recite the story of Ankamma and other deities.

"True totemism, at least as regards prohibition, is found here and there among the Telugu castes. Thus, among the Motāti Kapus, people of the Yenigala (elephant) exogamous sept may not touch articles of ivory. Fowls are not reared or eaten by

Motātis of the Kodi (fowl) gotra. Tsakalis, whose house-names are derived from the pumpkin, jasmine, and *Momordica Charantia*, must avoid going near these plants. The belli (silver) sept of Toreyas are not allowed to wear silver toe-rings.

"A curious custom, in the Telugu country, is the offering of rags to a god called Pathalayya (Mr. Rags), to whom no special temple is dedicated. On the trunk-roads in the Nellore district, rags may be seen hanging on the babūl (*Acacia arabica*) trees. These are offerings made to Pathalayya by travellers, who tear off pieces of their clothing, with a vague idea that the offering thereof will render their journey free from accidents, such as upsetting of their carts, or meeting with robbers.

"Among the Pallis, a few families have isolated themselves in a village called Kumalam in the South Arcot district. All wear the sacred thread, and dress like orthodox Vaishnava Brahmans, and they maintain temples of their own, worship wherein is conducted by themselves. They call themselves Rayan (the original title of the Kshatriyas), and would have us believe that they represent Kshatriyas, who have not, like the Pallis, given up their customs. The ordinary Pallis call them Kovilar (temple people), and give their girls in marriage to them. But Kovilar girls are not given to the Pallis. In consequence of this tendency to hypergamy, some of the Kovilar men are, in order that all the girls may receive husbands, obliged to take more wives than one. Hypergamy can also be traced in a section of Telugu Saivite Brahmans (Thummagunta Drāvidas), who have become Vaishnavas. They will take girls in marriage from the Smartha section, but never allow their girls to marry into it.

"On my way to Kumalam village, I found a pseudo-hook-swinging ceremony being performed in a roadside hamlet. The beam had a sheep tied to it, in lieu of a human being. One family had taken a vow to tie their child to the beam for one revolution thereof, but the police objected, and the child's clothes and a sheep were swung in substitution.

"Ancestor worship is practiced by the Thottiyans of the Madura district in a peculiar manner. They have places of worship called mālē, where a wooden pillar, carved with human figures, is set up beneath a canopy. All round it are a number of stones, representing dead members of the community, arranged in a circle, which are periodically worshipped.

"A Tamil caste in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, called Pendukkumekki Idaiyan (shepherd caste) observes the matriarchal form of inheritance of property. The property belongs to the wife, and the husband has no claim to it. It passes to the daughter, and the sons can only claim maintenance until they are married."

8. Numismatics.—Two Roman gold solidi, of Nero and Hadrian, were forwarded to the museum by the Sub-Magistrate of Ongole in the Guntūr district. These coins were found, with a number of others, on the bank of the Paleru river, by a native, who unfortunately disposed of the rest of the find, to pay off his debts and purchase land. He was convicted under the Treasure-trove Act, and sent to prison. The readings of the coins are as follows:—

Nero—

Obv.—Imp. Cæsar Augustus. Laureate head of Nero r.

Rev.—Juppiter Custos. Jupiter seated l.

Hadrian—

Obv.—Hadrianus Augustus. Laureate head of Hadrian r.

Rev.—Cos. III. The Emperor, with a javelin, on horse galloping r.

A large mass of copper coins of the English East India Company and Mysore (Muhammadan invasion period) was acquired by purchase at Udipi in South Canara. The Company's coins were mainly Bombay four, two, single, half and quarter paisās (type, bale-mark and scales of justice), with various dates from 1802 to 1829, of which duplicates have been distributed to other museums. The series of coins of Haidar Ali and Tipū Sultān, in addition to a large collection of common types from the Patan (Seringapatam), Nagar (Bednur) and Bangalore mints, included an exhaustive series of coins struck at the Bellary, Calicut, Farakhi, Farakhbab-hisar, Faiz-hisar, Islāmabād

or Salāmabād, Khalakhabad, Khorshidsuād and Nazarbar mints. The addition of these coins to the museum collection will, I imagine, make it the finest existing collection of Mysore coins.

From the sale of the White King collection of coins at Amsterdam, the following gaps were filled in:—

English East India Company—

Charles II. Pice. Type, shield with ships, and legend Mon (or Moneta)—Bomb[ay] Anglic Regim.

Pice. Type, bale-mark and lion.

Madras half-pagoda. Rare type with thirty stars round the temple gopuram, and five-fold border of dots round the figure of Vishnu.

Cambay rupee, 1288.

Madras, 20 cash. Type, orb and cross, and date 1796.

Prince of Wales' island. Half and quarter rupees, 1788.

Dutch—

Java rupee and half rupee, 1228.

Negapatam. Thick 25 cash.

Pulicat, 8, 5, 4 and 2 cash.

Cochin. Lead bazaruco. Monogram V.O.C. with 8 above, and device bearing some resemblance to a harp.

Ceylon—

Copper ingot, VI stuiver.
Half and quarter stuiver.
Lead duits, 1789 and 1790.

Danish East India Company—

Fano, Frederick IV, 1730.
Fano, Christian VI, 1731.
Royalin, Frederick V.

Gold pagoda, Christian VII. Crowned monogram on a granulated surface, and figure of Vishnu as on the English Porto Novo pagoda.

Two royalins, Christian VII.

The coins, for which the museum was indebted to various Governments, societies, and private individuals, are recorded in appendix A.

Some of the Andhra lead coins, deposited in a wooden cabinet within an iron safe, were found to be reduced to powder. Specimens were forwarded to Dr. W. H. Wilson, Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College, who reported as follows on them: "The metal is converted into carbonate. I attribute it, from the information you have supplied, to the following causes. In the presence of air and moisture, lead slowly oxidises, and is then, by the carbon dioxide of the air, converted into carbonate. The moisture has been supplied by the atmosphere, and, I imagine, to a greater extent by the wood, of which the cabinet is constructed. The newer the wood was when the cabinet was first used, the more moisture it would contain. Preventing ventilation, and escape of moisture by enclosing it in an air-tight iron safe, would increase the action. The substances contained in the sap of the wood would also increase the action on the metal. Opening the safe and cabinet at long intervals, and for short periods only, would also increase the action, as fresh air would be introduced, while the wood would not dry. It is not at all unlikely, if the wood was very green when made into the cabinet, that fermentation processes, with evolution of carbon dioxide, have taken place, and the rapidity of the action been thereby greatly accelerated." Of twenty-six Andhra lead coins, all of the same type, and received at the same time under the Treasure Trove Act in 1902, which were placed in the same compartment of a drawer in a cabinet inside an iron safe, thirteen are ruined by chemical changes, while the remainder show no sign of deterioration.

5/1906 6

9. Archæology and Art.— A stone slab, recording the death of a hero in battle, and found at Morapur in the Salem district, was received from the Government Epigraphist. Copper-plate grants, which formed part of the unclaimed property of a Bairāgi, were received from the Collector of Nellore. They were reported by the Government Epigraphist to contain an inscription dated the fifth year of the ancient Pallava King Simhavarman, who issued the grant published by Fleet in the Indian Antiquary, Vol V., 154 *sq.* The inscription will be edited in due course in the Epigraphia Indica. A copper-grant, purchased in the Tirupati bazaar, gives the following legend;—In the Saka year 1200, a car was made for the goddess Kálikadévi of Conjeeveram by certain Pánchánanas (artisan caste). While it was being taken to the temple, a magician stopped it by incantations. The help of another magician was sought, and he cut off the head of his pregnant daughter, hung it on the car, and performed certain other rites. The car then moved, and the woman, whose head had been cut off, was restored to life. Certain endowments were made by the Pánchánanas in favour of the magician who performed these miracles. The grant is believed by the Government Epigraphist to be a forgery.

A wooden plaque, carved with the monogram of Christian V. of Denmark, was received from the Dansborg at Tranquebar, the former head-quarters of the Danish East India Company. The date 1617 was recorded at the bottom of the painted plaque, but Christian V. only came to the throne in 1670. It has been suggested by the Rev. W. H. Blake that the plaque commemorated not only the year (1617) in which the King of Denmark received a visit from a Dutch merchant from Ceylon, which resulted in the Danes obtaining possession of Tranquebar by treaty with the Naik rulers of Tanjore, but also the year (1670) in which a new charter was granted to the Danish East India Company. I further received a photograph of the silver communion plate preserved at Christian Church, Tranquebar.

An old cannon from the Vemla fort in the Cuddapah district, captured by General Campbell in 1800, was received.

The question of the publication of pattern-books of design being referred to me by Government, I pointed out, *inter alia*, that in 1897 I recommended that the School of Arts should prepare a set of patterns, to act as a guide to designers and manufacturers of piece-goods, and suggested that this recommendation should now be carried out by myself. The Museum already possessed a series of selected wood-blocks collected in the course of his industrial tours by Mr. E. B. Havell, who "found at Walajanagar and Arcot, in nearly every house where block-printing was carried on, old blocks of very elaborate and beautiful designs, many of them of Persian origin, piled up in corners or in the roof, covered with dust, or, in some cases, cut in pieces and utilised for the patterns now in use, which are very poor, and altogether inferior to the old ones." Of these splendid blocks Mr. Havell managed to secure some two hundred. I deputed my personal assistant to visit Walajanagar, Masulipatam, and other centres of the block-printing industry, to purchase, for the purpose of the proposed pattern-book, a further series of old blocks, of which a very large number were acquired. In some cases the possessors of the blocks declined to part with them, lest they should get into the hands of, and be copied by, manufacturers of piece-goods in Europe, whose fabrics are imported to India.

10. Natural History.—The opinion of Dr. Henderson was invited by Government in connection with the draft of a Bill to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game and fish. His interesting letter on this subject is reproduced as an appendix to this report. At the request of Mr. J. H. Stone, Inspector of Schools, Dr. Henderson drew up a list of natural history specimens (with prices supplied by a local taxidermist), which would be suitable for training schools, but stated that "it seems to be important not to provide all the articles ready for the teacher. The pupils are more likely to be interested in a collection, which they see growing before their eyes, and in the formation of which they feel that they have got a share."

Dr. Henderson made a prolonged tour on the Palni hills, and paid a shorter visit to Yercaud on the Shevaroy hills, in the course of which considerable collections of birds, mammals and reptiles were made. It is, I believe, his intention to publish an

account of the snakes in the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. It would be beyond the scope of the present report to publish a complete list of the animals collected, but the following may be noted :—

Crocidura murina, Brown musk shrew—Palnis.

Vandeleuria oleracea, Long-tailed tree-mouse—Pallavaram.

Mus blanfordi, White-tailed rat—Palnis. Previously represented by young specimens only.

Sciurus macrurus, Grizzled Indian squirrel—Shevaroys. Not previously represented in the collection.

Xantharpyia amplexicaudata, Fulvous fruit-bat—Nellore.
Hipposiderus bicolor, Bicoloured leaf-nosed bat—Pondicherry.
Megaderma lyra, Indian vampire bat—Seringapatam.
Vesperugo mordax, Grizzled bat—Tinnevelly.
Vesperugo tickelli, Tickell's bat—Cuddapah.
Cerivoula picta, Painted bat—Madras.
Taphozous melanopogon, Black-bearded sheath-tailed bat—Nellore.
Rhinopoma microphyllum, Long-tailed bat—Tirupati.

An Indian edible-nest swiftlet (Collocalia fuciphaga), with nest and eggs, from a cave on the Nilgiris near Musnigudi, was presented by Mr. W. S. Rowson, who describes the floor of the cave as being several feet deep in excrement, beetle's wings, legs, etc.

A specimen of the backwater crab, Varuna litterata, was captured in the drawing-room of a private house in Kilpauk, whither it must have strayed from the Cooum river.

To Mr. D. Dewar the Museum was indebted for a number of species of birds collected locally, and to Mr. S. K. Sundaracharlu for a variety of animals collected in different parts of the Presidency.

11. Connemara Public Library.—The total number of readers during the year was 17,278 against 16,055 in 1903-1904—

Largest number of readers in a day	.. ..		153
Smallest	„	„	5
Largest	„	Sunday	136
Smallest	„	„	30

The number of standard works added to the library was 324, of which 292 were acquired by purchase and 32 presented.

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

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	1,315	1,022
Anthropology; folklore	694	653
Archæology; architecture	384	353
Arts; industries	574	823
Atlases; maps	76	80
Belles lettres	1,676	1,620
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	291	281
Chemistry; agriculture; photography	348	659
Classics	311	262
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers; manuals ..	4,247	4,178
Economic products	82	153
Education; ethics; logic; metaphysics; philosophy; political economy	2,599	1,515
Exhibitions	119	73
Forestry; timbers	48	77
Geography; physical geography; physiography	80	115
Geology; palæontology	146	102
History	2,050	2,142
Jurisprudence	671	512
Medicine; surgery; pathology	631	456
Microscopy	58	63

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Mineralogy; metallurgy	90	54
Natural philosophy	515	627
Numismatics; medals; heraldry	118	79
Philology; epigraphy	216	236
Photographs	86	101
Physiology	451	412
Public health	307	274
Religion	810	655
Sports and games	233	392
Travels; voyages	385	312
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues) ..	974	1,009
Vernacular language	137	271

The Madras Literary Society's Library, which has for some years been temporarily housed in the Connemara Library, was transferred to its new home in Nungumbaukam. The books belonging to the Victoria Technical Institute Library were arranged in the space thus set at liberty, and a catalogue thereof was printed during the year.

In connection with the proposal that the University Library should be established and organised in connection with the Connemara Library, I met the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne and Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck as representatives of the University, and submitted, in my No. 296, dated 18th March 1905, suggestions with regard to the necessary establishment, rules, and management of the conjoint libraries, and for increasing the book-space.

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

APPENDIX A.

Donations, 1904–1905.

Amarampalam, Forest Range Officer—
Flowers of *Cedrela Toona*.

Anantaraman, Mr. M.—
Insects from Chingleput.

Andrew, Rev. A.—
Snake (*Callophis trimaculatus*).

Asiatic Society of Bengal—
Coin of Sikandar bin Ilyas found in the Nadia district.
Gold coin of a king of the Kushans (5th century A.D.).
Silver coin of Farrukhsiyar, Shah Jahanabad Mint, found in the Ludhiana district.
Silver coin of Siva Singh, struck by order of Begam Pramatheshair Shah.

Benson, Mrs.—
Hawk-moth caterpillars.

Chandragiri, Range Officer—
Wood of *Acacia ferruginea*.

Chingleput, District Forest Officer—
Bark of *Erythroxylon monogynum* and gums of *Terminalia belerica* and *Soymida febrifuga*.

Colville, Mr. H. V. S.—
Green tree snake (*Passerita mycterizans*).

Cuddapah, Collector—
Old cannon from the Vemla fort.

Cuddapah, Forest Range Officer—
Green fruit of *Buchanania latifolia*.

Dewar, Mr. D.—
Purple coot (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*).
Kite (*Haliastur indus ?*).
Wood shrike (*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*).
Owl (*Asio accipitrinus*).
White-throated munia (*Uroloncha malabarica*).
Syke's tree warbler (*Hypolais rama*).
Brown fly-catcher (*Alseonax latirostris*).
Ashy wren warbler (*Prinia socialis*).
Little ringed plover (*Ægialitis dubia*).
Indian pipit (*Anthus rufulus*).
Ashy-crowned finch-lark (*Pyrrhulauda grisea*).
Yellow-throated sparrow (*Gymnorhis flavicollis*).
Madras bush lark (*Mirafra affinis*).
Indian lesser white-throated warbler (*Sylvia affinis*).
Indian red start (*Ruticilla rufiventris*).

Dobbs, Mrs.—
Crab (*Varuna litterata*).

Foulkes, Mr. R.—
Snake (*Trimeresurus macrolepis*) from the Palni Hills.

Gibson, Mr. W. G.—
Snake (*Lycodon aulicus*).

Government Epigraphist—
Stone slab from Morappur.

Hajee, Mr. P. K. T.—
Eight copper coins.

Hatchell, Mr. D. G.—
Yellow-throated bulbul (*Pycnonotus xanthlœmus*).
Bats (*Scotophilus kuhlii* and *Hesperoptenus tickelli*).
Lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*).

Higginbotham, Mr. C. H.—
Painted bat (*Kerivoula picta*).

Iswariah, Mr. A.—
Insects from Conjeeveram.

6A/486/07

Jervis, Miss A. E. S.—
Water colour drawing of *Gloriosa superba*.

Krishna Menon, Mr. C.—
Cocoons of the silk worm (*Cricula trifenestrata*).

Krishnan Nair, Mr. P.—
Young frugiverous bat (*Cynopterus ?*).

Macleod, Mr. B.—
Collection of palæolithic implements from Cuddapah.

Mannargudi, Sub-Magistrate—
Three copper Malacca coins.

Markapur, Forest Range Officer—
Bark or *Ficus Tsiela*.

Moopan, Mr. C. M. R.—
Silver and copper coins.

Mugaset, Mr. K. D.—
Indo-French silver coin.

Municipal Commission, Madras—
Sarus crane (*Grus antigone*).
Coloured parrot.
Sambar deer (*Cervus unicolor*).
Leopard (*Felis pardus.*)
Indian Bear (*Melursus ursinus*).
Kangaroo.
Crocodiles.

Murti, Mr. C. S.—
Vampire bats (*Megaderma lyra*).

Nellore, Collector—
Copper-plate inscription and transcription.

Northern Circle, Conservator of Forests—
Fruits of *Gardenia turgida*.

North Coimbatore, District Forest Officer—
Timber of *Albizzia Lebbek* and *Melia Azadirachta*.

North Malabar, District Forest Officer—
Leaves and flowers of *Bauhinia variegata*.

North Salem, District Forest Officer—
Roots, leaves and fruits of *Cadaba indica*.

Ongole, Stationary Sub-Magistrate—
Two gold coins (Roman solidi).

Periyanayakam, Mr. E.—
Grizzled bat (*Vesperugo mordax*).

Pithapuram, Minor Rajah—
Minute cocoanut and bael fruit mounted in gold.

Polur, Range Officer—
Myrabolams.

Ramachandran, Mr. A.—
Insects from Saidapet, St. Thomas' Mount, Pallávaram and Madras.

Ramachandra Iyer, Mr. A. V.—
Cork-bark (*maravuri*) used for clothing.

Rawson, Mr. W. A.—
Indian edible-nest swiftlet (*Collocalia fuciphaga*), with eggs and nests.

Rea, Mr. A.—
Charcoal and fused iron from Vijianagar.
Tirusula from Coorg.
Thirty silver coins. Travancore chukrams, Cannanore and Tellicherry issues of the English East India Company, Indo-French coins, and coins with Arabic legends.

Rencontre, Mr. E.—
Black scorpion (*Palamnæus swammerdamii*).

Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch)—
Silver coins of Aurangzib, Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah and Alamgir II.
Six copper coins of Firuz Shah.
Copper coin of Muhammad bin Tughlak.
Copper coin bearing conjoined names of Firuz Shah and his son Fattikhan.
Copper coin of Jalal-ud-din Firuz Shah found in the Kaira district.

Sandúr, Forest Range Officer—
Timber of *Poinciana elata*.
„ *Vitex altissima*.
„ *Ægle Marmelos*.
„ *Albizzia amora*.
„ *Artocarpus integrifolia*.
„ *Acacia Catechu*.

Sandúr Range, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests—
Fruits and resin of *Gardenia lucida*.
Gum of *Gardenia gummifera*.

Satyamangalam, Range Officer—
Fruits of *Garuga pinnata* and *Gmelina arborea*.

Seton-Karr, Mr. H. W.—
Stone prehistoric implements from Fayúm, Egypt.

Shoshu Bhut, Mr. M.—
Two copper coins.

Smith, Mr. J. G.—
Snakes (*Bungarus cæruleus* and *Simotes arnensis*).

South Coimbatore, District Forest officer—
Bark and gum of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*.
Timber of *Dalbergia latifolia* and *Grewia tiliæfolia*.
Gum of *Sterculia urens*.
Leaves of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*.
Bark and fibre of *Grewia tiliæfolia*.
Seeds and leaves of *Sterculia urens*.

South Salem, District Forest Officer—
Herbarium specimens of leaves of *Erythrina indica*, with seeds and flowers.

Subbarama Iyer, Mr. T. N.—
Silver and copper coins.

Sundaráchárlu, Mr. S. K.—
Earth snakes, beetles and shells from Tanjore.
Snake, *Simotes arnensis*.
Centipedes and shells from Venkatagiri hills.
Miscellaneous collection from People's Park, Madras.
Galiodes.
Scorpions (*Buthus hendersonii*) from Tanjore.
Monse (*Vandaleuria oleracea*).
Field mice.
Bufo, sp.
Collection of insects from Tanjore, Venkatagiri hills, St. Thomas' Mount, etc.
Fulvous fruit bat (*Xantharpygia amplexicaudata*).
Black-bearded sheath-tailed bat (*Taphozous melanopogon*) from Nellore.
Long-tailed bat (*Rhinopoma microphyllum*) from Tirupati.
Nest and eggs of the night Heron (*Nycticorax griseus*).

Tanjore, Forest Range Officer—
Bark and root bark of *Cassia Fistula*.

Thimmappah, Mr.—
Strong well-grown stems of the tobacco plant.

Tinnevelly, District Forest Officer—
Timber of *Heritiera papilio* and *Dillenia pentagyna*.
Bark of *Nephelium Longana*.

Tiruvalur, Inspector of Salt, Abkári and Customs Department—
Cocoanut crown saplings. The spathe produced large numbers of young fruits, which have given rise to young plants instead of nuts. On planting these seedlings, they did not strike root.

Trichinopoly, District Forest Officer—
Dalbergia Sissoo root, leaves, and raspings of wood.

Uni Choyi, Mr. M.—
Four copper coins.

United Provinces Government—
Six silver coins.
Five coins found at Mauza Nota, Jhansi district.
Six coins found at Mauza Bhadewan in the Sitapur district.
Five coins found at Gudanpur.
Two silver coins found at Mohalla Ghatiza Azamkhan, Agra district.
Seven coins found at Faridpur, Bareilly district.

Coin found in the Muttra district.
Coins found at Mauza Garhi Har Rai, Agra district.
Coins found in Bareilly.
Coins found at Pidan village, Allahabad district.
Gold coin found on the ruins of the fort at Sakit in the Etah district.
Coins found at Bhagesar village, Allahabad district.
Coins found at Farakat in the Jaunpur district.
Coins found at Jakhauli village, Bara Banki district.
Silver coins found in Kaurala village, Moradabad district. Pathan rupees, alla-'ad-din Muhammad Shah.
Silver coin found in Manza Gobindpur, Mainpuri district. Rupee Sháh Álam, Ahmadnagar, Farrukhabad.

Venkatappa, Mr. M.—
Old brass comb.
Knife carried by women after accouchement.
Copper coins.

Venkoba Rao, Mr. G.—
Nest of hornet (*Vespa cincta*).

Vint, Mr. J. A.—
Abnormal double chicken.

Wilson, Mr. J. S.—
Earthen pot found in the bed of the Cauvery river.

Wilson, Mrs. W. H.—
Jungle cock (*Gallus Sonnerati*).

Wright, Mr. H. N.—
Silver coins of Aurangzib—Surat, Bareilly, Burhampur and Etawa mints.
Ten silver coins of Sher Sháh and Islam Sháh.

V 486 9

APPENDIX B.

Protection and Preservation of Game and Fish.

With reference to the letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Public, No. 1082, dated 23rd May 1904, accompanying a Draft Bill for the protection and preservation of game and fish which has been forwarded to me for my opinion, I have the honour to submit the following :—

That there are many species of game and other animals possessing a commercial value in India, which are in need of protection and preservation, admits I think of no doubt; evidence to show that game is becoming scarcer is procurable from sportsmen all over the country, and the scarcity has undoubtedly followed as the natural consequence of unrestrained destruction of animals, regardless of immaturity, sex, or season. Two conditions provided for in the Bill, which would go far to check the evil if rigorously enforced, are (1) the establishment of a close season during breeding times, (2) placing a limit to the number of head of game or other animals which a single individual is permitted to kill. With regard to the first of these conditions, it may be pointed out that our knowledge of the breeding season of many of the Indian mammals is still incomplete, and additional information is required before adequate close seasons can be prescribed. The majority of Indian birds have well defined and well ascertained nesting seasons, so that less difficulty would be experienced in their case in defining the close season. The conditions with regard to placing a limit on the number of animals killed would necessarily vary according to locality; in some places no limit may be necessary, while in others total prohibition for a certain period may be desirable.

The letter of the Government of India refers (paragraph 5) to the wholesale destruction of insectivorous birds, and its injurious effects upon the crops of the country. Information is still needed as to the food of these birds, in order to ascertain which of them are specially destructive to the insect enemies of crops. It will probably be found that some of the so-called insectivorous birds more than counterbalance any good they may do by destroying large quantities of grain.

The Draft Bill, while providing fully for "game" (clause 2), also makes provision for any other kind of animal which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazettte, declare to be one which it is desirable to preserve from extinction." I am of opinion that certain animals, which are valued chiefly for their fur, should be protected in the same manner as "game" animals from the introduction of the Bill, for the restrictions placed upon game are likely to direct the attention of native shikāris (sportsmen) and others, specially to them. In Southern India there are at least three animals which it seems desirable to protect, viz., the large black monkey known as the Nilgiri Langur (*Semnopithecus johni*), the large brown flying-squirrel (*Pteromys Oral*), and the large Indian squirrel known locally as the Malabar squirrel (*Sciurus maximus*). The black monkey is shot freely by native shikāris, on the Pulneys and elsewhere who hold it in no special reverence; its flesh is eaten and the skin frequently sold. The two squirrels are also the possessors of handsome skins, and are so easily obtained in the localities where they are found, that their protection seems necessary. An animal which is interesting purely from the naturalist's point of view, viz., the slender loris (*Loris graeilis*) might also perhaps be protected during the breeding season. This lemur is sold regularly in Madras for medical purposes, and is, I believe, subjected to great cruelty.

Clause 6 of the Draft Bill makes provision for a close season for fish in "any specified stream flowing through a hilly tract, or in the head waters of any specified river." This clause might, I think, be enlarged to include hill lakes, which are not necessarily the head waters of definite streams, several of which, in different parts of India, have been specially stocked with fish. To take an illustration, though better once can doubtless be found, the lake at Kodaikanal contains an introduced fish (*Barilius gatensis*), which, though small, affords sport to many fly-fishers. In recent years the fishing has fallen off considerably, and a close season would probably benefit it. I am of opinion that the opportunity which the Bill presents might be taken to prevent the slaughter of countless fry, which takes place during the rains in ditches and other water channels conveying the overflow water away from the larger tanks. The young fish, acting under a strong migratory instinct, follow the stream, and are captured in great numbers by means of fine-meshed nets, baskets and cloths. If left alone, many of these fish would eventually reach neighbouring tanks, and restock them; while, if the fry were properly collected and distributed, there can be no doubt that immense benefit would result. In the interests of the people themselves, this reckless destruction of immature fish should be prohibited by law.

The prohibition of the sale of game, etc. (clause 7) during specified parts of the year in municipalities and cantonments is a much needed provision, and one which, so far at least as public markets are concerned, should not be difficult to enforce. In the Madras market, the common South Indian hare is sold throughout the year, and a large proportion of the females obtainable in the cold weather contain fœtuses. If this hare is worth protecting—which is perhaps open to question—its sale should be prohibited during the breeding season. With reference to the power to fix a fee for each head killed, I presume that this would apply only to mammals. I am of opinion that, for the purpose of this fee, sportsmen ought to be divided into only two classes—(1) residents in India and (2) visitors. I also think that the imposition of an export duty on horns, skins, etc., would fall rather hard both on the sportsman and the naturalist, more particularly when they have already in all probability paid a fee for killing the animal. If there is reason to suppose that the articles are being exported for commercial purposes, they ought, in my opinion, undoubtedly to be taxed, but it is different in the case of genuine trophies and *bonâ fide* natural history specimens. From neither point of view can reasonable objection be taken to the export tax at present in force on the skins and feathers of birds of known commercial value.

As regards the question of the protection of birds' eggs, I am of opinion that, with the possible exception of game birds, no special provision is necessary. The Indian school boy is not addicted to bird-nesting, and the few Europeans who indulge in it have taken up egg-collecting as a serious hobby, and are never likely to become so numerous that any apprehension on this score need be felt.

The question of the appointment of a special officer to advise the Government of India and Local Governments upon the administration of the Game Law is one of considerable importance. In connection with the working of the Bill, questions, chiefly of natural history, will doubtless arise, which sportsmen and local authorities have neither the time nor the inclination to enter into, and in all such matters the advice or opinion of an expert would be of great value. It is difficult, however, to see how a single person could be "in touch with sportsmen and sporting associations all over India," and in my opinion two or more officers would be required to carry out the work efficiently.

Finally, I am opinion that the Local Governments should be empowered to exempt from certain provisions of the Bill persons connected with museums in India or elsewhere, who are procuring specimens for public collections. Such collectors are never likely to be numerous, and special conditions could be laid down to strictly limit the amount of damage they might be likely to do.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Ag. Superintendent, Govt. Museum.

APPENDIX C.

Classified list of expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1904–1905.

	Actuals, 1904–1905.	Revised estimate, 1904–1905.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	5,965	5,950
Exchange compensation allowance	202	250
Local allowance	2,600	2,600
Total	8,767	8,800
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Herbarium keeper, first assistant, second assistant, senior and second taxidermists, writer, assistant writer, and 26 peons—33 persons	6,590	..
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Government Museum—		
Three gardeners, three sweepers, six watchmen, water-pandal Brahmin, punkah-puller and chokra—15 persons	1,032	..
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and two peons—6 persons.	2,655	..
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Servant (sweeper)—1 person	47	..
Total, Establishment	10,324	10,200
Allowance—		
Travelling allowance	1,142	1,200
Supplies and services—		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour	558	..
Objects of interest and coin purchased at head-quarters.	34,573	..
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collections	2,127	..
Cost of books and publications	867	..
Library	1,818	..
Lithographic plates	484	..
Ammunition	38	..
Charges for feeding live animals	204	..
Expenses—		
Reading coin	7	..
Measurement	..	..
Total, Supplies and Services	40,676	41,000
Contingencies—		
Purchase of furniture (Europe stores)	19	..
Tour charges	165	..
Landing and shipping charges	12	..
Repairs to furniture	100	..
Cleaning charges	67	..
Postage charges	111	..
Telegraph charges	13	..
Telephone charges	200	..
Rents, rates and taxes	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	601	..
Miscellaneous	190	..
Total, Contingencies	5,321	5,600
Grand Total	66,230	66,800

Order—No. 486, Educational, dated 14th July 1905.

Recorded.

2. The thanks of Government are due to all those who made donations to the museum.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
,, the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Public Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, all Collectors of Districts.
Editors' Table.

10/206 12

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 486, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 14TH JULY 1905.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Government Museum.*]

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated 7th July 1905, *No.* 28-*C.*

A draft is placed below for approval.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—11-7-05.

Yes.

H. D. TAYLOR.

There are a few misprints. The Superintendent, Government Press, may be asked to submit the proof (with order) to Mr. Thurston for correction.

A. GALLETTI—12-7-05.

Appendix B may perhaps be omitted.
For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—13-7-05.

Appendix B is not much in place, but I suppose the Curator has some reason for putting it there. It can stay.

J. T[HOMSON]—14-7-05.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—14-7-05.

[G.O., No. 486, Educational, dated 14th July 1905.]

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05.

ER 1 1257 1/13

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

1/2876

Received 8 JUL 1905 190 , Registered 8-7-1905.

Subject.

Forwarding the report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1904-1905 and requesting that he may be supplied with 160 copies for distribution to other Museums &c.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. 28-C

Station Madras , *Dated the* 7th July 1905.

From (Name) Edgar Thurston Esqr.

(Designation) Superintendent, Govt. Museum.

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

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1904-1905, 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,
Govt. Museum.

G.O. 103 mis dt 20-2-05 ✓
" 125 R dt 7-3-05 ✓
" 126 R dt 7-3-05 ✓
" 736 mis dt 14-12-04 ✓
" 763 mis dt 26-12-04 ✓
" 248 dt 15-4-05 Copies ✓
" 106-7 : 21-2-05 ✓
" 361-D 26-5-05 ✓
" 535 dt 31-8-04 Mis ✓

2

12/1486

[E. 14] 500—24-9-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

14

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

" " " " 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1257, From the Supdt. Govt. Museum, No. 28 C., dated 7th July 1905.

" " " " 190 .

" " " " 190 .

ORDER No. 486, dated 14-7- 1905.

P.S.

Recorded.

2. The thanks of Govt. are due to all those who made donations to the Museum.

Desp. 14-7

Please number & list ab... to S&D 7/7 14-7

7/7 11-7-05

12/7

H.D. 13705

14205

To
The S.G.M. ✓
" D.P.I. ✓
" A.G. ✓
" Public Dept. ✓
" Rev. Dept.
All Collectors of districts

Desp 11/8/05

Desp 12/8/05

E.J.