Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd. } *1906.* *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 23, 24, 17th January 1906.

Inspector-General of Museums in India.

Submitting to the Government of India the views of the Madras Government on the proposal to appoint an —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from W. L. Harvey, Esq., c.i.e., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Practical Arts and Museums).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Calcutta, the 27th November 1905.
Nos.—6879—6885—15—3.

In connection with certain proposals which are now under consideration for the reorganisation of the Indian Museum, a suggestion has been made that an Inspector-General of Museums in India should be appointed, who would not only be the administrative head of the Indian Museum, but also the responsible adviser of the Government of India and of the Local Governments, in respect of all questions connected with the organisation and management of museums. It is proposed that the pay of this appointment should be Rs. 1,500—2,000 a month, without exchange compensation allowance.

2. The Government of India are impressed with the view that the value of the collections in the majority of the Provincial museums is seriously impaired owing to the want of scientific co-ordination, and to the absence of organised arrangements under which exchanges beneficial to the various museums can be effected. Complaints have frequently been received of the inability of Local Governments to obtain the advice necessary to enable them to improve their collections. These are in many cases arranged on entirely different principles, and represent a confusion both of contents and ideas which, if the means were forthcoming, should be capable of easy correction. Objects are collected or shown in one Provincial museum which have a much greater claim to be exhibited in another. The distribution of objects has in many cases been haphazard and unscientific; and in some cases the museum, which ought to be an object of credit to the Local Government and of advantage as well as interest to the community, fails altogether to attain these ends. The Government of India are of opinion that these defects are largely due to the absence of expert advice and of friendly inter-communication and co-operation. They think that a great deal could be done towards bringing the Provincial museums into closer touch both with the Imperial Museum and with each other; and that the appointment of an Inspector-General would not only prove of great assistance to the Local Governments in developing the local museums, and in increasing their value and usefulness, but would also enable their operations to be expanded and co-ordinated in such a manner as to exercise a beneficial influence on general and technical education, on the promotion of commercial enterprise, and on the encouragement of scientific research. Local effort has done much in this direction in Europe; and it is considered that, if local resources were assisted in their development in India, in the manner proposed, results comparable with those obtained in Europe might be secured here also.

3. The Government of India have carefully considered whether the desired improvements might be effected by the efforts of the departments concerned, but inasmuch as the system of departmental management has failed, in the past,

to secure the desired results, it would be unduly sanguine to expect that a system which has been unsuccessful during recent years should suddenly become successful now.

4. Great care will, of course, be required in the selection of an officer as Inspector-General, possessing sufficient breadth of view and administrative experience to render it unlikely that he will seek to foster any special branch of museum work at the expense of others. It appears to the Government of India that he should be chosen with special regard to his administrative experience and to artistic and economic knowledge in general. He would be required to visit all Provincial museums at least once in each year; he would advise the local authorities as to the exhibition and arrangement of their collections; he would organise a system for the exchange of exhibits between the various Provincial museums and between these museums and the Imperial Museum; and he would, as far as possible, co-ordinate the work of museums throughout the country. If an experienced and tactful officer be obtained, and if full administrative control be exercised over his work by the Local and Imperial Governments in combination, it is thought that nothing but good will result from his appointment, and that a definite and most desirable impetus will be communicated to the sadly-neglected work of museum organisation in India.

5. I am to express a hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be able to approve this proposal, and to request that in that case the Government of India may be favoured with his views as to the manner in which the services of such an officer could be turned to the best advantage, and as to the amount of control which he should be authorised to exercise.

Order—No. 23, Educational, dated 17th January 1906.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

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

Letter—from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.
Dated—17th January 1906.
No.—24, Educational.

I am directed to reply to the letter of the Commerce and Industry Department Nos. 6879—6885—15—3, dated 27th November 1905, regarding a suggestion that an Inspector-General of Museums in India should be appointed.

2. The Government of India observe that the value of the collections in the majority of the Provincial museums is impaired by a want of scientific co-ordination, that the distribution of objects has in many cases been haphazard and unscientific, that local Administrations are unable in many cases to obtain proper advice, that in some cases the museum, which ought to be an object of credit to Local Governments and of advantage as well as of interest to the community, fails altogether to obtain those ends, that objects shown in certain Provincial museums would more suitably find a place in other Provincial museums, and that these defects are largely due to the absence of expert advice and friendly co-operation.

It would appear that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the majority of Provincial museums are somewhat neglected; that the collections, even where they contain objects of value, are somewhat ill-arranged and represent "a confusion both of contents and ideas"; that most of the Superintendents of Provincial Museums are men with no exceptional qualifications for their position, whose advice can scarcely be considered "expert" advice; that there exists no practice of friendly inter-communication and friendly co-operation between Superintendents of Provincial Museums and local Administrations; and that it would be unduly sanguine to expect any improvement unless a special department of Museum administration is created and placed under an officer responsible to the Government of India.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is in doubt whether the Government of India intend their remarks to apply to the Madras Museum. The Governor in Council can safely affirm that none of the apprehensions which the Government of India entertain regarding the management, the scientific arrangement, or the utility of museums generally in India are applicable to this institution. It has been for years under the superintendence of a highly-trained experienced scientific expert who has made it in every respect a model of what a properly-arranged museum should be. Its popularity is proved by the great numbers that visit it every day.

4. On the general question of the appointment of an Inspector-General of Museums for all India, the Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that the appointment of such an officer would not on the whole serve any useful purpose. He might very likely be inferior in experience and knowledge to the local Superintendents. He would be wanting in any sympathetic understanding of local needs, and his intervention would be the cause of much friction and misunderstanding. At the same time the Governor in Council fully recognizes that good would result from some system by which Provincial Superintendents should be enabled to establish between themselves friendly inter-communication of views and friendly co-operation and arrange for the exchange of exhibits. This could be readily secured by the institution of meetings of Superintendents at regular intervals, by requiring Superintendents to visit one another's museums, and to make themselves acquainted with their contents, and by requiring reports to be drawn up by each Superintendent regarding present and future exchanges of exhibits, these reports to be submitted to the respective Local Governments or Administrations which would, on considering the reports, communicate with other Provincial Governments or Administrations, or delegate authority to the Superintendents to make the exchanges.

5. In the opinion of this Government some such system is all that is needed at any rate so far as the Madras Museum is concerned.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

IP 400-401
28-5-07

CONSERVATION

OF

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Suggestions for the framing of General Directions for the Practical Application of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904.

Issued by the Director-General of Archæology in India.

SIMLA:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS.
1907.

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Suggestions for the framing of General Directions for the Practical Application of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act VII of 1904.

INVENTORIZATION.—The first step necessary in any scheme for the care and protection of monuments is the preparation of lists of remains throughout the provinces, in which each object should be entered with its situation, the name of its owner, its date (if ascertainable), its description, and any inscriptions noted that may be upon it. It should also be ascertained and stated, whether there is any income or fund attached to it, a distinction being made between that for the up-keep of the monument and that for worship; and whether it is a "dead" or "live" monument, that is, in use as originally intended, or not. Any other useful information may be added in the case of moveable objects—"antiquities" of the Act—a note being given of their dimensions and material, of the subject, if any, represented, and of all indications, such as inscriptions, or fractures which may help towards their better identification.

2. These lists should be prepared by the Government Archæologist of the Province, from information gathered by himself or supplied, upon prescribed forms, by such District Officers as the Local Government may call upon to help him.

3. **Classification.**—In the above lists all remains should be classified according to the system prescribed by the Government of India in the Home Department Resolution No. 3-168-83 of the 26th November 1883, *viz.*:—

I.—Those monuments which, from their present condition and historical or archæological value, ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

II.—Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.

III.—Those monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

The monuments in classes I and II are further sub-divided thus:—

I (*a*) and II (*a*). Monuments in the possession or charge of Government, or, in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation.

I (*b*) and II (*b*). Monuments in possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

The classification should be indicated by the above Roman figures being inserted in the margin of the lists opposite each entry.

4. The Government Archæologist should be responsible for this classification, which he will submit for the approval of the Local Government.

5. **Protected Monuments.**—Protected monuments should include all monolithic and structural edifices, historical sites, battlefields, ancient cemeteries and moveable objects such as loose statuary, sculptured stones, copper plate grants, manuscripts, woodwork, and other relics possessing antiquarian interest.

NOTE.—Section 4 (3) of the Act assumes that a monument may be "protected" before any further action is taken between Government and the owner.

6. Protected Monuments would be selected from the classified lists of remains, and might conveniently be indicated in the lists by a capital "P" being placed in the margin opposite the entry. This selection would be made by the

Government Archæologist, but District Officers should, from time to time, propose such buildings for inclusion in the list as they may think worthy of it. By whomsoever made, the list will be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

7. It would then be the duty of the Revenue Commissioner of the Division, or whatever officer may be instructed to act for him in the matters pertaining to the Act, in any particular district, to open negotiations with the owners or trustees of such monuments as are in the possession of private persons or bodies, and to enter into agreements on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council under sections 4 and 5 of the Act.

8. A copy of all orders or agreements made by the Commissioner or Collector should be forwarded to Government through the Archæological Officer and the Executive Engineer of the District.

9. Prosecutions under section 9 of the Act should not be instituted without the sanction of Government.

MADRAS.

10. Proposals under section 10 of the Act to prevent the destruction etc., of an ancient monument should be made through the Archæological Superintendent.

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11. With the intimation issued to the owner of a monument, under section 3 (2) of the Act, a copy of the Act might be given him, so that he may not make ignorance of the same any excuse for not complying with its provisions.

NOTE.—In the case of a religious building in disuse, or one that is being used for a purpose contrary to its original intention, Government will have the right, under the Act, of entering into a compulsory agreement with the owner, or of compulsorily purchasing it if necessary to preserve it.

12. In the case of a religious building, which is being used for its original purpose, receiving a periodical grant from Government towards its up-keep, Government may enter into a compulsory agreement for its conservation, unless the owners forfeit the grant, but may not compulsorily purchase it.

13. In the case of a religious building that is being used for its original purpose, but which does not receive any grant or assistance from Government, the only action that can be taken is to use moral persuasion, or, if the building is not being properly cared for by the owner or custodians, to appeal to the community who worship in it.

14. The fact of a monument being already in Government possession, or ownerless, should not prevent it being placed on the Protected List so as to bring it under the Act, especially with regard to offences against it. It should be declared protected in the usual way.

15. The Collector should gather all information regarding any funds or income attached to Protected Monuments, from whatever sources, and a distinction should be made between funds devoted to worship and those assigned for the maintenance of the building. [He should also enquire into the conditions, if any, upon which the monument or land attached thereto is held.—D. G. A.]

BOMBAY.

16. At the same time the Executive Engineer might be asked to frame an approximate estimate in each case, [after Consulting the Government Archæologist—D. G. A.], firstly, for initial repairs, and, secondly, for annual current repairs. The Collector would then be able to judge each case on its own merits and say whether the funds, if any, attached to the building are sufficient for one or both of these charges, and what cannot be so met must be a charge upon Government.

BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—Cleansing a building is universally understood by the people of India to be equivalent to whitewashing, and, unless specifically forbidden at the outset, this will probably be the first measure of conservation carried out by owners of buildings immediately they are made acquainted with the provisions of the Act.

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* MADRAS, BOMBAY, or BURMA, before a clause, indicates that the clause has been suggested by that particular Government.

17. Action under section 4(1) and (2) should only be taken after consultation with the Government Archæologist. When there is a doubt or dispute as to the ownership of a building, Government might assume possession tentatively and issue a notice, that may be put upon the building, calling upon all claimants to come forward within a certain stated time and substantiate their claims, after which time, if no claim is made or proved, Government possession might be made absolute. But while this is pending, nothing should be done to the building, save absolutely necessary preliminary repairs to prevent the building or any part thereof from falling; nor should any one else be allowed to interfere with it in any way whatever. Any one in occupation at the time may be allowed to remain until the case is settled, provided they do nothing likely to cause further damage to the structure.

18. When the Collector has done his part of the work, and has decided all legal points regarding its possession, agreement, etc., he should hand over the Protected Monument to the Public Work Department as the official caretakers so far as its conservation is concerned.

19. If the obligations of an owner of a Protected Monument involve too great a burden, he may demand the purchase of it by the Government.

20. As soon as possible after a monument has been declared a Protected Monument, a photograph should, if possible, be taken of it by the Government Archæologist, and copies should be filed in the offices of the Collector, Executive Engineer and Government Archæologist. A copy should also be submitted to the Local Government.

21. The List of Protected Monuments should be printed, and reprinted from time to time as additions are made, and should contain a very short history of each monument, and, as far as possible, a statement of all monies, public or otherwise, that have been spent upon its conservation.

22. The Collector of a district should report any addition to the Lists of Protected Monuments, forwarding a copy of his orders thereon to Government through the Government Archæologist and the Executive Engineer, which officers will enter the same on their lists. He should also report, in the same manner, any alienation of a monument, or the land whereon it stands, or any change in its revenues or funds.

23. A list of Protected Monuments in a district should be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police, in order that he may give instructions to the local police to arrest any persons found committing a misdemeanour under the Act, and to act upon any complaints that may be laid before them.

24. The Executive Engineer (as laid down in Government of India Resolution No. 26-28-2, dated the 7th July 1903) should personally inspect all Protected Monuments at least once during the year [also proposed by Madras] and should submit a short report upon their state, with any suggestions he may wish to make regarding their conservation, to the Local Government through the Collector and the Government Archæologist.

25. Reports on the inspection of Ancient Monuments should contain a list of all the selected monuments in each circle arranged according to the numbers in the standard list and should be in the same form as the standard list. The last three columns of the report should show the date on which each monument was inspected, the designation of the officer by whom it was inspected, its condition, any measures of conservation carried out during the year, and any further measures which are considered necessary. The reports should be submitted by Superintending Engineers direct to the Superintendent; Archæological Survey, sufficiently early in the year to admit of the information being embodied in his annual report.

MADRAS.

26. When any building, the inspection of which has been suggested by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, is private property or in use for worship, it will be sufficient if, in the first instance, the Superintendent is furnished by the

MADRAS.

officer of the Public Works Department concerned with a report on its general state of repairs. It will then rest with the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, to decide after enquiry whether advice should be given to the owners or custodians of the building, or action should be taken under Act VII of 1904, or proposals should be made to the Government for a proportionate grant-in-aid of the repair which may be considered necessary.

27. In submitting proposals for restoration or repairs, at the public expense, of an ancient building which is likely to be claimed after restoration for the resumption in it of Muhammadan or other worship, the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, or the Collector of the District, who may make the proposals, should suggest for the consideration of Government conditions suitable to the local circumstances to be attached to the restoration of the building. Such conditions should provide either for its permanent preservation as an historical or architectural monument, or, if it is proposed to permit the resumption of worship in it, for its preservation from ruin through neglect ; for its being kept open for public inspection, and for its resumption by Government should it relapse into a state of disrepair and disfigurement, or should other conditions not be fufilled.

MADRAS.

28. Collectors will be requested to see that the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, is kept informed of any intended demolition or defacement of ancient buildings, inscriptions, or other antiquities in private possession which may come to their knowledge, and that no excavation of ancient sites or mounds is permitted until the consent of Government has been obtained.

MADRAS.

29. Collectors will be requested to use their influence, when the reconstruction of an ancient temple cannot be prevented, to persuade the trustees or owners to have the work carried out under the advice of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey. [The Collector should also use his influence to have the demolition and reconstruction delayed until photographs, drawings and notes are made of the old structure if considered necessary.—D. G. A.]

MADRAS.

30. The term "public" in section 15 (1) of the Act should, in the case of religious buildings in use, be defined as persons of those castes or nationalities who are usually admitted by the custodians of the building in question or of similar buildings elsewhere ; and "access" should be restricted to those parts of the building to which access in usually permitted by the custodians. Particulars referring to both points should be settled between the Collector and the owners or trustees, and should be set up in print on a neat notice board appended to the protected building.

31. **Expropriation.**—Government are not anxious to purchase monuments, if the owners will only be reasonable and allow Government to have the care of them as regards conservation and repair in cases where owners are unable to carry out the same in a satisfactory manner themselves.

32. The threat of expropriation will often bring a recalcitrant owner to a more reasonable frame of mind when friendly negotiations fail. This power of compulsory purchase should be thoroughly explained in such cases by the Collector personally, and a period might be allowed the owner in which to think the matter over before further action is taken, except in cases where immediate damage is feared at the hands of the owners and action is necessary.

33. In some cases it may be more economical for Government to acquire the property by purchase than to leave it in private possession and still spend money upon it.

34. **Excavation**—"Excavation", in the following clauses, means excavation in the interests of Archæological research.

35. In all archæological excavations, whether carried out by the Officers of Government or private persons, upon either public or private land, all moveable or immoveable objects of antiquity discovered will belong to Government.

36. Antiquarian objects, discovered accidentally in excavations carried on for other purposes than archæological research on Government ground, will also belong to Government ; such objects discovered upon private ground, in excavations made for other than antiquarian research, will come under the Treasure Trove Act.

37. Discoveries of excavated objects made by others than Archæological Officers on duty should be reported immediately to the nearest Government Revenue Officer, under penalties as prescribed in the Treasure Trove Act for not reporting Treasure Trove, and should any such case come to the knowledge of any officer in Government employ, of whatsoever Department, he will be held responsible should he not report it.

38. Warnings (worded in some regular form approved by Government) should be forwarded by the Collector of a District to all Engineers and Contractors engaged upon any work where excavation is likely to be undertaken, such as road or railroad making and irrigation.

39. Land may be acquired by the Government for carrying on excavation, if necessary. If the land is not acquired outright, the owner will be entitled to compensation for any loss or injury that he may suffer through such excavations.

40. Precautions should always be taken, when excavations are carried out in very close proximity to buildings, for the proper underpinning and shoring up of the same to prevent accident. In all serious cases the advice, and perhaps aid, of the Public Works Department should be invoked, since it will involve more technical knowledge and judgment than is likely to be possessed by those excavating. In such cases, where the assistance of that Department is required by private parties, the actual cost of labour and materials, but not supervision, employed in such precautions, should be met by those parties.

41. No one, except officers of the Archæological Survey, in the course of their duty, may carry out archæological excavations without the sanction of the Government. (Penalty for contravention of this clause?)

42. Applicants for licenses to excavate should apply to the Archæological Superintendent, who will, after obtaining the opinion of the Director General of Archæology, forward the same with the application and his own remarks to the Local Government for orders. [D.G.A.]

43. Licenses will be issued by the Archæological Superintendent upon a prescribed form, upon the back of which should be printed the conditions and penalties appertaining to the same, and copies of licenses should be forwarded at once to the Collector and Executive Engineer of the district where the excavations are to take place. [D.G.A.]

44. In every case where licenses are granted, a member of the Archæological staff must be deputed to be present at the excavations, and represent the interests of Government. [D.G.A]

45. Licenses will ordinarily be granted only to recognised experts engaged in the *bona-fide* pursuit of archæological enquiry [and not to mere curio hunters—D. G. A.].

BURMA.

46. The application for a license shall be accompanied by a plan of the site proposed to be excavated, drawn on a large scale, shewing all the buildings situated on it, [and a statement of the extent to which such property is likely to be affected by the digging. D. G. A.]

BURMA.

47. The license shall hold good for one year from date of issue. [But an applicant for a license must specify approximately the dates between which he will excavate, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made. D.G.A.].

BURMA.

48. The Archæological Superintendent may stop the progress of an excavation and suspend or cancel the license at any stage [D.G. A.]

49. All objects discovered in unauthorised excavation should be confiscated by Government.

50. In cases of licensed excavation, carried on by private persons, a short monthly progress report should be submitted to the Government Archæologist, and these reports should be utilized in the Annual Progress Report of that officer. But all important finds should be reported at once.

51. **Antiquities (Moveable).**—The first requisite for the proper care of moveable antiquities is the provision of museums, wherein to house them safely when acquired, properly established and equipped.

52. Antiquarian museums should not necessarily be started in administrative centres but rather in archæological centres. Objects will then not be so far removed from their place of origin, nor will they run so great risks of damage in transportation in the shorter journey. But the capital of each Presidency or Province should possess a good museum irrespective of the above considerations.

53. A list of moveable antiquities should be made, when possible, as suggested in clause I, whether in public or private possession, and private owners should be encouraged to allow their treasures to be scheduled. They will thereby acquire additional value and interest. It should be pointed out to them that it is with no object of forcing their sale to Government but to enable Government to have the first refusal in case of sale, and also to prevent such objects from being taken out of India.

54. For the better protection of antiquarian objects under section 17 of the Act, lists of scheduled antiquities should be supplied to the Police and the Customs. But the action of the latter need not be confined to those antiquities only which are scheduled, but to all objects, save coins, that may be considered as antiquities. There is always the risk that an object may be removed immediately after being discovered and before it has been scheduled.

55. In case of doubt or dispute as to what may be considered an antiquity reference should be made to the Local Government, who will decide the point after consulting the Government Archæologist.

56. Owners should be asked to transfer any objects of antiquarian interest that they possess to the local museum on loan, under an agreement that it may be reclaimed at any time, and that the object be labelled as private property on loan, with the owner's name attached. To encourage this, owners may be assured that there will be no compulsory purchase made of objects on loan, and Government will hold themselves responsible for the value of such objects in case of loss or damage so long as they are in their custody.

57. Antiquities should include specimens of ancient statuary, inscribed stones, sculptured stones, clay tablets and seals, pottery, copper plate grants, ornamental wood-work manuscripts and the like. Coins cannot well be included, since Government sell surplus examples from Treasure Trove; nor does it much matter since all coins already come under the Treasure Trove Act.

58. Antiquities being secretly exported from the country should be confiscated by Government on discovery, without compensation.

59. Should Government decline to purchase any antiquity, the owner may sell the same, but only within British India or Burma, in whichever country the antiquity may happen to be.

60. Should any scheduled antiquity change hands by purchase, gift, or otherwise, the fact should be reported to Government, with the address of the new owner.

61. **Inscriptions**—Collectors of districts should report to the Government Epigraphist every case in which an ancient temple bearing inscriptions is about to be rebuilt, and should use their influence with the trustees of the temple to secure the postponement of contemplated repairs until the inscriptions can be copied.

MADRAS.

62. Collectors should use their influence with the manager and trustees of temples to prevent the destruction of valuable inscriptions. They should inform their Tahsildars that they will be held responsible if the contemplated destruction of any inscription is not at once reported to the Collector, who should try to prevent the inscription being interfered with before at least it has been copied.

MADRAS.

63. **Repairs.**—The Government Archæologist should visit monuments needing repairs, and, in conjunction with the Executive Engineer and, if necessary, the Collector of the District, decide upon the nature and extent of all measures of conservation. His notes on the same should be sent to the Executive Engineer through the Collector, for estimates to be prepared. These estimates will be submitted to the Government Archæologist for his counter-signature in token of approval, and will then be forwarded by the Executive Engineer to Government through the Superintending Engineer. The Collector should scrutinise the proposals and estimates to see that the provisions of the Act, in connection with the particular monument in question, have been observed, and that private rights are being respected. Should there be no provision in the Budget for them in the current year, they should be returned to the Government Archæologist towards the close of the financial year [on or before the 1st of September, by each Superintending Engineer, and Consulting Architect. MADRAS.] in order that he may make his selection from them and arrange them in order of urgency for inclusion in work to be budgetted for in the following year. From the list he would also select such works as he considered best for a grant from the annual Imperial allotment. He would then return them to Government with his recommendations.

64. A list of all Protected Monuments should be kept by the Public Works Department, who should be the official caretakers of the same, and should be responsible for proposing prompt measures of repair when considered necessary, in the absence of any instructions from the Government Archæologist.

65. Government servants, employed in the execution of repairs to a religious building, still in full use as originally intended, will respect the established religious observance and etiquette connected with the building.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 43 D. G. A.—22-1-07—250.—C G.S.

I

Letter from J.H.Marshall Esq., Director-General of Archaeology in India.
To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated 10th April 1907.
No.405.

With reference to the correspondence ~~xx~~ ending with your letter No.3250 C dated the 19th May 1906, I have the honour to state that the scale of livery selected for the messengers employed in the Archaeological Department, Southern Circle, is that for the late Government Epigraphist, Madras, i.e. Rs.79/12- for each man, every five years, (page 228 of the Stationery Manual, Edition 1901, which is returned herewith).

It is proposed to adopt with the consent of the Local Government a uniform pattern of clothing for all peons in the Archaeological Survey.

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II

Letter to the Director-General of Archaeology,
Dated 16th May 1907.
No.369.

With reference to your letter No.405 dated 10th April 1907, I am directed to state that white livery and warm clothing are now supplied to the peons of the Superintendent Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, in accordance with the following scale:-

No.

No. of menials to whom supplied.	Particulars of liveries per head.	Cost.	Period of leave.
	White Livery.		
3 peons.	1 coat	1--3--0	One year
	1 pair of trousers	0-13--6	
	1 mull turban	1--8--0	
	Buttons	0--0--2	
	1 cross belt	1-12--0	Two years.
	Warm clothing.		
2 peons.	1 black serge suit	10--0--0	Three years.
	1 belt and waist band	2--8--0	
	1 Blanket	3--0--0	
	1 umbrella	1--0--0	
	1 pair of boots	3--4--0	
	2 pairs of socks	0-12--0	One year
	5 yards flannel	3--4--0	Three years
	1 great coat	8--8--0	Six years.

2. The peons of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, (late Government Epigraphist) are supplied only with warm clothing and not with white livery as the head quarters are located at Ootacamund. Mr.Rea's head quarters are at Madras, but he has, under the provisions of para 8 of the resolution of the Government of India, Home Department Nos.134-146 dated 28th April 1906, been permitted to spend three months of the hot weather annually on duty at Ootacamund. In view of Mr. Rea's short stay on the hills, the period of wear of the warm clothing supplied to his peons has been made longer than that fixed for the warm clothing supplied to the peons of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

3. The Government of Madras have no objection

to

to the proposal that a uniform pattern of clothing should be adopted for all peons in the Archaeological Survey and will be prepared to prescribe any livery which may be selected by the Government of India.

[X. 9.]

10,000—17-[illegible]06.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Received ..... 190 , *Registered* ..... 190 .

Abstract.

Liveries:--

Recording letter from the Director-General of Archaeology stating that the proposal to adopt a uniform pattern of clothing for the --------- of peons in the Archaeological Survey department has been dropped.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O., No. 715 , dated 7th September 1907 .

ENCLOSURES.

No. .....

.....

READ the following paper :—

I.
G.O.No.369 Public, dated 16th May 1907.
II.
Letter from J.H.Marshall Esq.,Director-General of Archaeology in India.
To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated 22nd August 1907.
No.212 C.

In continuation of paragraph 2 of my letter No.405, dated the 10th April last, I have the honour to state that, in view of an objection raised by the Bombay Government, the proposal to adopt an uniform pattern of clothing for the liveries of peons in the Archaeological Survey Department has had to be abandoned, and I would accordingly request that the Archaeological Superintendent in the Southern Circle may be asked to make his own arrangement independently.

O r d e r:- No. 715, dated 7th September 1907.

R e c o r d e d.

(True Extract)

Herbert Bradley.

Ag. [illegible]