

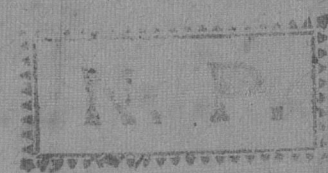
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[Despatch Abstract.]

Government Museum. Recording the report
on the working of the — and Connerama Library
during the year 1905-06.

FURTH

பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு

செப்பனிருபவர் பெயர் : 199. சிவாஜிசெவ்

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25/1/10

சரிபார்க்கும்
முதல் முதிபாள
கையொப்பம்

25/1/10

சரிபார்க்கும்
2ம் முதிபாள
கையொப்பம்

25/1/10

சுராய்ச்சி
உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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Enclosures

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1906.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 482, 16th July 1906.

N. P.

Government Museum.

Recording the report on the working of the — and Connemara Library during the year 1905-1906.

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—Madras, the 7th July 1906.
No.—28-D.

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 1905-1906, 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
1905-1906.

VISITORS.—The total numbers of visitors to the old and new buildings were 890,190 and 351,683 against 897,058 and 377,353 in 1904-1905. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 23,327 to the old, and 22,652 to the new building on 7th January (Dwadasi festival). The total numbers of visitors on Sundays were 88,800 to the old and 83,494 to the new building against 127,330 and 126,139 in 1904-1905. The excess last year 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 8,263.

The Museum was visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were received on arrival by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Ampthill. Special arrangements were made for gosha visits by the ladies of the families of Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore, Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur and Kumara Raja of Bobbili, and the Zamindarini of Nuzvid.

2. BUILDINGS AND ESTABLISHMENT.—The Consulting Architect to Government was consulted concerning the construction of a new gallery for the pre-historic collection purchased from Mr. R. Bruce Foote, and of an annexe to the marine gallery.

A theft occurred, when I was absent on tour, of silver filigree ware. There was grave reason to believe that the theft was committed by some member of my staff, but no definite proof was forthcoming.

3. THEATRE.—The theatre was used on eight occasions during the year, as follows:—

Amateur Dramatic Society	4
Collegiate School, entertainment and prize-giving	2
Presidency Training School for Mistresses, prize-giving	1
Concert in aid of the settlement of ladies to work among poor European and Eurasian women	1

4. ANTHROPOLOGY.—The book referred to in my last report as "Some Manners and Customs in Southern India" was, with a change of title to "Ethnographic Notes in Southern India", in the stage of advanced proof at the end of the year. The greater part of my time, during the year under review, was devoted to a book on the tribes and castes of Southern India, on lines similar to Risley's "Tribes and Castes of Bengal", for which a mass of manuscript was prepared. The accounts of the majority of the more important castes and tribes are completed. But much investigation remains to be carried out, more especially in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, before the book is ready for publication.

In the course of the year I made two tours in connection with the work of the ethnographic survey, viz., to the Kurnool district, and to the Nilgiri hills and the Wynaad. The primary object of the visit to the former locality was to examine

the Chenchus or Chentsus, who inhabit the jungles of the Nallamalai hills. But the opportunity was also taken to record the physical measurements of various Telugu classes inhabiting the plains of Kurnool at Nandyal and Pániyam. A detailed analysis of the results of examination of South Indian heads on the living subject will be published hereafter; and it will suffice, for the purpose of the present report, to place on record the following comparative data, showing the type of head in the Canarese and Marátha (North-West), Telugu (North-East), and Malayálam and Tamil (South) areas. The figures bring out clearly the correlation, so far as the type of head is concerned, between the inhabitants of the Canarese, Marátha and Telugu areas, who have a higher cephalic index than the dwellers in the Malayálam and Tamil countries.

Cephalic Index.

Tamil and Malayálam.		Canarese and Marátha.		Telugu	
Tiyan	72.6	Bestha	77.1	Chenchu	74.3
Kádir	72.9	Kumba	77.3	Golla	77.5
Paraiyan	73.6	Bédar	77.3	Boya	77.9
Vellála	74.1	Agasa	78.5	Baliya	78
Palli	74.2	Panchála	79	Kápu	78
Agamudaiyan	74.2	Holeya	79.1	Uppara	78.8
Uráli	74.6	Rangári	79.8	Mangala	78.8
Pallan	75.9	Vakkaliga	81.7	Yerukala	78.6
Idaiyan	76	Suka Sálé	81.8	Médara	80.7

Some Chenchus still exhibit the primitive short stature and high nasal index, which are characteristic of other jungle tribes, such as the Kádirs, Paniyans and Kurumbas. But there is a very conspicuous want of uniformity in their physical characters, and many individuals are to be met with above middle height or tall, with long narrow noses. A case is noted in the Kurnool Manual, in which a brick-maker married a Chenchu girl, and I was told of a Boya man who had married into the tribe, and was living in a gadem (Chenchu settlement). In this way is the pure type of Chenchu metamorphosed. By the dolichocephalic type of head, which, as shown by the foregoing table, has persisted, and which the Chenchus possess in common with various other jungle tribes, they are at once differentiated from the mesocephalic dwellers in the plains near the foot of the Nallamalais. In one form of marriage among the Chenchus, the bride and bridegroom sit opposite each other with arrows stuck upright in the ground between them. The importance of the arrow with the Chenchus as with the Yánádis of Neilore is that the moment when it casts no shadow is the auspicious time for the completion of the marriage rites. A gang of nomad Yerukalas, whom I examined at Nandyal, absolutely refused to sit on a chair, and I had to measure their heads while they squatted on the ground. To get rid of my evil influence, they subsequently went through the ceremony of waving red coloured water (arati) and sacrificing fowls.

During my stay on the Nilgiri plateau, detailed enquiries were made concerning the "manners and customs" of the Badagas and Kotas. The visit to the Wynaad was made with the object of clearing up the identity of the Naikers, who are separated from the Kurumbas in a note published by M. Louis Lapicque in the Comptes rendus des Séances de la Société de Biologie. From an examination of them at Cherambádi, I gathered that the name Naiker or Shóla Naiker is applied to Jén Kurumbas who have settled in the neighbourhood of that village, and work for Chettis or on the estates of European planters.

In the course of his investigation of the Todas of the Nilgiris, who practice the adelphic form of polyandry, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers found that, of 320 males examined, 41 or 12.8 per cent., and of 183 females only 2 or 1.1 per cent. were typical examples of red-green colour-blindness. During my visit to the Nilgiris I examined the male Badagas and Kotas with Holmgren's wools, and as a control with the apparatus known as Lovibond's tintometer. The result was that red-green colour-blindness was found to be present in 6 out of 246 Badagas, or 2.5 per cent.; and there was no suspicion of this type of colour-blindness in 121 Kotas who were tested. Both the Badagas and Kotas afforded an example of what Dr. Rivers calls the Torres Straits type, i.e., "red was confused with pink, green with blue, and blue with violet, the two last errors being due to deficiency of nomenclature and to some insensitiveness to blue". It may be accepted as a general proposition that the natives of Southern India, Brahman, non-Brahman, and Muhammadan, have a greater appreciation for and are more sensitive to yellow and pink than blue.

The visual acuity of the Badagas, Kotas, Chenchus and others was examined by means of Cohn's letter E, number 6, and I may here place on record the average distance in metres at which the letter was recognised by the various classes examined by Dr. Rivers, Mr. Rangachari and myself in Southern India—

	METRES.
16 Shólagas (Rivers)	12.9
94 Kotas	12.8
180 Badagas	12.6
50 Tamil Paraiyans	12.5
58 Telugu agriculturists	12.4
28 Chenchus	12.3
55 Urális (Rivers)	12.2
30 Brahmans, Mysore	12.2
39 Non-Brahmans, Mysore	12.2

The maxima distances, at which the position of the letter was recognised, were:—Shólaga, 18 m.; Paraiyan, 19 m.; Badaga and Dikshitar Brahman 20 m. In all classes, it may be noted, the visual acuity ranged between 12 and 13 metres, i.e., between visual acuity 2.15 and visual acuity 2.03. These classes, or groups of classes, cover a wide range of degrees of civilisation from the wild jungle Shólagas, Urális and Chenchus to the cultured Brahman. And, though the jungle man, who has to search for his food and mark the tracks and traces of wild beasts, undoubtedly possesses a specially-trained keenness of vision for the exigencies of his primitive life, the figures show that, as regards ordinary visual acuity, he has no advantage over the more highly-civilised classes.

An independent tour was made by my assistant, Mr. K. Rangachari, to the Madura and Tanjore districts with a view to obtaining information concerning the Vallambans, Kallans, Valaiyans, Valluvans, Sáliyans, Patnúlkarans and Náttukottai Chettis.

An Edison's phonograph for the first time accompanied us on our expeditions, and we secured valuable records of tribal songs and instrumental music, marriage songs, temple nágasvaram music, védic recitations by Brahmans, etc. It is proposed to send some of the best of the records to Mr. C. S. Myers for the Museum of Comparative Music at Cambridge, and retain duplicates here. The phonograph has proved itself to be an invaluable property as a means of conciliating timid and suspicious folk, who are afraid of anthropometric methods, and no travelling anthropologist should be without it.

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

Dress made of the leaves of a sedge (thanda) worn by Thanda Pulayan women of the Cochin State. When a girl first assumes this garment, to replace the strip of areca palm worn in childhood, a ceremony called thanda kalyánam or thanda marriage is performed, and a feast held.

Kádir-digging stick tipped with iron, apparatus for making fire with flint and steel, and bamboo tube filled with mattupal, i.e., bamboo seeds mixed with honey, which are roasted in the tube coated with a covering of earth, and considered a great delicacy.

A series of bamboo combs worn by the Kádir women of the Anaimalai hills, which shows clearly that the patterns thereon are conventional designs, and not a system of hieroglyphics, such as Dr. Preuss (Globus, 1899) makes out the strikingly similar designs on the bamboo combs worn by the Negritos of Malacca to be.

Bows and arrows used by the Eravalers of Cochin.

Flint and steel, and bows and arrows used by the Chenchus. In a long distance shooting match, the prize was won with a carry of 144 yards. It was noted by Captain Newbold that the Chenchus are not remarkably expert as archers, to judge from the awkwardness they exhibited in despatching an unfortunate sheep picketed for them at forty yards, which was held out to them as the prize for the best marksman.

Cord drill used by the Badagas for making fire by friction at the annual fire-walking ceremony. This method of obtaining fire is called niligolu or vertical stick. This stick is made of a twig of *Rhodomyrtus tomentosus*, which is rotated in a socket

in a long thick piece of a branch of *Debregeusia vebutina*, in which a row of sockets has been made. The rotation is produced by a cord passed several times round the vertical stick, of which the two ends are pulled alternately. The horizontal block is pressed firmly on the ground by the toes of a man, who presses a half cocoanut shell on the top of the vertical stick, so as to force it down into the cavity. A Badaga, who failed in an attempt to demonstrate the making of fire by this method, gave as an excuse that he was under worldly pollution, from which he would be free at the time of the fire-walking ceremony.

Three forms of apparatus used by the Kotas in making fire by friction, viz., (1) a vertical and horizontal stick with grooves and sockets, both made of twigs of *Rhodomyrtus tomentosus*. (2) A small piece of the root of *Salix tetrasperma* is spliced into a stick, which is rotated in a socket in a piece of the root of the same tree. (3) A small piece of the root of this tree, made tapering at each end with a knife or fragment of bottle glass, is firmly fixed into the wooden handle of a drill. A shallow cavity and groove are made in a block of the same wood, and a few crystalline particles from the ground are dropped into the cavity. The block is placed on several layers of cotton cloth, on which chips of wood, broken up small by crushing them in the palm of the hand, are piled up round the block in the vicinity of the groove. The handle is, by means of a half cocoanut shell, pressed firmly down, and twisted between the palms, or rotated by means of a cord. The incandescent particles, falling on to the chips, ignite them.

Iron sickles, with imitation buffalo horns on the tip, made by Kotas, which are placed on or by the side of the cot on which a Badaga corpse is laid at the time of the funeral.

Toys made of twigs curved so as to represent buffalo horns, which Toda men and children may often be seen making as they tramp over the downs.

Sacrificial knife from an Amman Koil (temple) in the Madura district, used for cutting off the heads of goats or sheep at a single stroke. The end of the handle represents a Yáli, and at the base of the blade curved figures represent the canine teeth of Káli.

Amana paliga (tortoise plank) or kurmmasana, the traditional seat of Nambūtiri Brahmans, made of ják (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) wood, which represents a tortoise, and is used on ceremonial occasions.

Painted and varnished mimic arrow (charakkol), with barbs of peacock feathers, used at the Nayar marriage ceremony in Malabar.

A series of painted clay gods, worshipped by fishermen at Gopalpūr in Ganjam. The figures, which are set up in small shrines facing the sea, are worshipped before setting out on fishing expeditions, or when there is danger from epidemic disease. The fisher-folk at first objected to their gods being taken away, but consented when they were told that the Government had heard of their devotion to them, and wanted to possess them. The gods include Bengáli Bābu, who is represented wearing a hat, and riding on a black horse. He blesses the fishermen, secures large hauls of fish for them, and guards them against danger when out fishing. Veyyi Kannalu Amavāru, or the goddess of a thousand eyes, is represented by a clay pot pierced with holes, in which a gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*) oil light is burnt. She attends to the general welfare of the fishing community.

A rude female figure, life size, scratched in a plank of wood, with Arabic inscriptions drawn on it, which was washed ashore on the Tellicherry beach in Malabar. A still larger and more artistically executed figure was found on the sea-shore at Calicut a few years ago.

Kernels of cocoanuts used in Malabar as tallies. When weighing kopra (dried cocoanut kernels), it is customary to keep the tally by making holes on the outer surface of a kernel with the index needle of the weighing beam. A further form of Malabar tally is represented by a string of cocoanut fibre with knots made in it.

Neolithic cells from the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district, concerning which the Rev. J. Macnair writes that "palæoliths abound in great numbers in various parts of this district, but up till now I have not heard of neoliths. They are made of what appears to be a close-grained heavy limestone."

A small iron-age pottery vase of unusual design, and iron implement Echūr in the Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district. There is a local tradition that the place was occupied by the Chōla kings, and that buried treasure is hidden there.

Skull received from Hampi (Vijayanagar) concerning which Mr. A. writes as follows. "I saw a very extensive structural reservoir near the palace which had a large deposit of earth in its bed. In digging, the sub-divisional officer of the Public Works Department found a vaulted chamber below the floor, and surmised that it was a burial ground, as in it a skull and some bones were found. The remains may either be those of the sacrifice made before the tank was built, or of a drowned person." The skull is small and eminently dolichocephalic (length 16.8, breadth 11.6 cm., index 69). It is apparently that of a man of short stature, recalls to mind the skulls of jungle Kurumbas (necromancers), which are in possession.

An imported solid glass bangle, broken into two pieces, from which a venomous insect is reported to have burst forth, and stung a girl on the wrist when it was placed thereon. The insect was not sent with the bangle, but it is said to be similar to a dark head, similar to the insect that lives in rice grain. A scare has arisen in connection with this insect, which is said to have taken up its abode in imported German bangles, which compete with the indigenous industry of the Gāzulas (glass bangle makers).

I was consulted in connection with a case in Malabar, in which a young man apparently in good health, walked home with two other men after a feast, chewed betel. Arriving at his home he went to sleep, and was found dead next morning. Blood was described as "oozing out of his eyes." It was given out that the cause of death was an insect, which infests betel leaves and is very poisonous. The belief in death from chewing or swallowing the veththilai or vettilla poochi (betel insect) is very general one, and is so strong that, when a person suffers from giddiness after chewing betel, he is afraid that he has partaken of the poisonous insect. Native gentlemen take particular care to examine every betel leaf, wipe it with a cloth smeared with chunām (lime) over it before chewing. My assistant has made enquiries concerning the poochi, but no one can tell him what it is like. It is called by Gundu (Malayalam dictionary) vettilla pāmbu or moorkhan (snake) or vettilla thēl (scorpion).

5. ARCHÆOLOGY AND ART.—The Director-General of Archaeology wrote to the Curator of the Lahore Museum that "in Madras, the Museum authorities are in favour of purely provincial collections being made, and the Græco-Indian sculptures have accordingly been relegated to dark cellars, where they are appreciated by no one. It might be useful, therefore, to address Mr. Thurston, with a view to recovering them for the Lahore Museum." The sculptures referred to were excavated by Yusufzai in the Punjab, and received from Major Cole in 1885. They have since been forwarded to the Lahore Museum with the exception of a few typical plaques, which have been retained for comparison with the later sculptures at Amarāvati stupa in the Kistna district (South India).

The splendid collection of bronzes, iron weapons and implements, pottery, human bones, excavated under the direction of Mr. A. Rea, Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, at Aditanallūr in the Tinnevely district, has been arranged in the new gallery built for its reception. Concerning the Aditanallūr "prehistoric" burial site, M. Lapicque writes as follows (Bull. Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, 1905, 1): "Avec une autorisation spéciale de l'administration anglaise, j'ai pratiqué quelques journées de fouilles dans le gisement réservé d'Adichanallour. J'ai rapporté un spécimen des urnes funéraires, avec une collection assez complète du mobilier funéraire. J'ai rapporté aussi un crâne en assez bon état et parfaitement déterminable. Il est hyperdolichocéphale, et s'accorde avec la série que le service d'archéologie de Madras a déjà réunie. Je pense que la race d'Adichanallour appartient aux Proto-Dravidiens." The measurements of six of the most perfect skulls from Aditanallūr in the Museum collection give the following results:—

Cephalic length, cm.	Cephalic breadth, cm.	Cephalic index.
18.8	12.4	66
19.1	12.7	66.5
18.3	12.4	67.8
18	12.2	67.8
18	12.8	71.1
16.8	13.1	78

Two of the skulls are conspicuously prognathous—a character which appears in a few Tamil and Telugu skulls in the Museum collection.

The following extract from my notes shows that the hyperdolichocephalic type survives in the dolichocephalic inhabitants of the Tamil country at the present day:—

Class.	Number examined.	Cephalic index below 70.
Palli	40	64.4; 66.9; 67; 68.2; 68.9; 69.6.
Paraiyan	40	64.8; 69.2; 69.3; 69.5.
Vellala	40	67.9; 69.6.

A series of seventeen seals and a charm, which were purchased by Government in 1859 at a sale of the effects of the Carnatic family, were transferred to the Museum, together with impressions from the seals with English translations, of which the following are examples:—

Shahāmat Jang, the first sovereign, 1157 (= A.D. 1744–45).

Wālā-Jāh, the second sovereign, 1163 (= A.D. 1749–50).

Unalterable seal of the Sircar (Government) of Nawāb Muhammad Gaus Khān Bahādūr, the prop of kingdoms, Sovereign of the Carnatic, 1258 (= A.D. 1842–43).

The Honorable of the lords of high dignity chosen from the chiefs of great magnitude; councillor of the affairs of people; master of sword and pen: Amir-ul-Hind Wālā-Jāh; Umdat-u-Umrā; Madar-ul-Mamālik; Muktar-ul-mulk 'Azim-ud-daula Nawāb Muhammad Gaus Khān Bahādūr Shahāmat Jang, the Commander-in-Chief and Subadar of the country of the Carnatic, 1258.

In connection with the scheme for the preparation of pattern books of design, referred to in my last report, the entertainment of two draftsmen for a year with effect from 1st October 1905, to work under the supervision of Mr. M. Velayudasari, Assistant Superintendent of the School of Arts, and controlled by myself, was sanctioned. The draftsmen who were selected to carry out their work have been engaged in making detailed working drawings of various articles in wood and metal preserved at the Museum, and have done their work to my entire satisfaction. Mr. Velayudasari was deputed to attend a Conference at Calcutta, whereat the subject of pattern books was discussed by representatives of the leading Schools of Art.

At Tanjore the manufacture of metal swāmi (Hindu deity) work, in the shape of trays, jars, etc., made of copper heavily encrusted with silver, is carried out on an extensive scale at the present day. This industry is a modern adaptation of an older art, and the demand for the wares is almost entirely European. The Museum secured a few examples of the older type of Tanjore metal ware, on which the modern industry is based.

The metal-workers of Kurumbalūr in the Trichinopoly district received, at the request of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, an order for specimens of vases made of brass inlaid with zinc. This little local industry is very little known, and is worthy of encouragement.

A series was exhibited, illustrating, in its various stages, the wax and block-printing industries of Kumbakōnam, Masulipatam, and Narsapur, which were further illustrated by pictures from Rouffaer's 'Indische Batik-kunst und ihre geschichte.'

A clay model of the churning of the sea of milk, made at Kondapalle in the Kistna district, was acquired at the Fine Arts Exhibition. It represents the demons and celestial devatās holding the serpent Vasuki, which is wound round the mountain churning staff, with Vishnu in the form of a tortoise as its pivot.

Extensive additions were made, by purchase under the Treasure Trove Act, and through the medium of native agents who were engaged in hunting up specimens in the local bazaars, to the art metalware collection, which has developed into one of very considerable value.

A series of carved wooden panels from an old temple car at Rāmēsvaram, forwarded by Mr. A. Rea, was utilized for the decoration of the passage outside the Superintendent's office.

6. NATURAL HISTORY.—In connection with a scheme for the establishment of an aquarium on the sea-shore, which has been worked out in detail, I may appropriately quote the words of Government (G.O., No. 64, Educational, dated 6th February 1906). "His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the establishment on the Marina of the City of Madras of a Marine Aquarium, not only for educational and scientific purposes as an extension of the museum and an annexe to the Presidency College, but as an exhibition open to the public, which His Excellency is confident will prove to be both popular and attractive. Its construction will now be approved and sanctioned. The site selected for it is on the foreshore opposite the Presidency College. The aquarium will be placed under the control of the Superintendent of the Government Museum as Director, and of a committee composed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, Mr. J. R. Henderson, Mr. P. F. Fyson, Mr. K. Ramunni Menon and Major W. Molesworth, I.M.S. The committee will be assisted in the work of the aquarium by the Demonstrator of Zoology at the Presidency College, and, if he will give his services, by the Demonstrator for the time being at the Christian College." Detailed proposals regarding the establishment, etc., to be maintained in connection with the aquarium were, after consultation with the committee, submitted to Government. The plan provides for ten tanks for marine animals, a central pond and small tanks for fresh-water animals, and a large pond for sharks and dog-fishes.

A very interesting dry Molluscan and spirit collection of Cœlenterata, Echinodermata, Mollusca, and Chordata, illustrating the littoral marine fauna of Madras, the investigation of which is being systematically carried out by Mr. K. Ramunni Menon of the Presidency College, was forwarded by him for conservation at the museum.

To Mr. Edgar A. Smith of the British Museum, Natural History, the museum was indebted for the return of a small named collection illustrating the shallow-water molluscan fauna of Malabar and South Canara, which was sent to him for favour of identification.

To the collection of marine mammalia were added the skull, lower jaw and baleen of a fin-whale (*Balenoptera*), which was cast ashore near Covelong, south of Madras, and the skull and lower jaw of a whale (*Balenoptera*?) which was stranded on the beach at Shiroor in the Coondapoor taluk of South Canara.

A skin of *Paradoxurus jerdoni*, the brown palm-eivet (kat nai or forest dog) from the Salem district, was received from Mr. R. E. Haffield, who informs me that it is a vegetarian. Its habits are stated by Blanford (Fauna of British India) to be unknown.

Albino bandicoot rats (*Nesocia bandicota*) were received from the medical officer in charge of the destruction of rats in connection with plague-prevention measures.

The museum taxidermist was deputed to accompany Mr. R. Foulkes on a shooting expedition in Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Canara, with a view to adding to the collection of birds.

To Captain F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S., the museum was indebted for a large number of birds illustrating the avi-fauna of the City of Madras.

To the collection of live animals, the following additions were made:—

Indian Gazelle (*Gazella bennetti*).
Madras Langur (*Semnopithecus priamus*).
Bonnet Monkey (*Macacus sinicus*).
White rats, illustrating albinism.
Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*).
Southern Grackle (*Eulabes religiosa*).
Nicobar Pigeons (*Catena nicobarica*.)

7. CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The total number of readers during the year was 16,839 against 17,278 in 1904-1905—

Largest number of readers in a day	..	..	..	..	165
Smallest	..	..	..	..	* 3
Largest	..	..	..	..	155
Smallest	..	..	..	..	19

The number of standard works added to the library was 410, of which 359 were acquired by purchase and 51 presented. A very interesting acquisition was a bound volume, containing the original water-colour paintings of orchids by Mrs. Jerdon, wife of the Indian naturalist T. C. Jerdon.

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 various subject catalogue heads :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	1,022	1,061
Anthropology; folklore	653	594
Archæology; architecture	353	311
Arts; industries	823	1,307
Atlases; maps	80	82
Belles lettres	1,620	1,714
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	281	342
Chemistry; agriculture; photography	659	424
Classics	262	171
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers; manuals ..	4,178	4,209
Economic products	153	98
Education; ethics; logic; metaphysics; philosophy; political economy	1,515	1,613
Exhibitions	73	67
Forestry; timbers	77	29
Geography; physical geography; physiography	115	90
Geology; palæontology	102	217
History	2,142	2,189
Jurisprudence	512	466
Medicine; surgery; pathology	456	348
Microscopy	63	51
Mineralogy; metallurgy	54	91
Natural philosophy	627	618
Numismatics; medals; heraldry	79	94
Philology; epigraphy	236	303
Photographs	101	26
Physiology	412	176
Public health	274	127
Religion	655	924
Sports and games	392	375
Travels; voyages	312	726
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues) ..	1,009	1,222
Vernacular languages	271	133

The scheme submitted by the Syndicate of the University of Madras in 1904 for the establishment of a University Library in connection with the Connemara Public Library was approved by Government, subject to certain modifications proposed by myself, in G.O., No. 361, Educational, dated 26th May 1905. An estimate for constructing additional book-cases, etc., to accommodate the proposed University Library, was sanctioned in G.O., No. 2530 W., dated 26th December 1905.

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

* The day on which Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Madras.

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS, 1905-1906.

Asiatic Society of Bengal—

Silver coin, Shāhjahānabad, of Ahmad Shāh found in the district of Mean Wali.
 Two silver coins of Mahmud Shāh Durrani found in the district of Jhang.
 Eight silver coins of Aurangzib, Shāh Alam Bahādur, Jahāndār, Farrukhsiyar, Ahmad Shāh Bahādur, Muhammad Shāh and Zaman Shāh found in the Jhelum district.
 Silver coin of Aurangzib found in the Lahore district.
 Five rupees of Shāh Alam found in the Dinajpur district.
 Nine rupees of the French Company struck in the names of Ahmad Shāh, Alamgīr and Shāh Alam found in the Rungpur district.
 Five coins found in the Murshidabad district.
 Heavy rupee of Jehangir found in the Sialkot district.
 Twenty-one silver coins found in the Manbhum district.
 Five Indo-Sassanian coins found in the Jubbulpur district.
 Eleven silver coins of the Assam Kings, Muhammad Shāh, and French E. I. Co. imitation Mughal found in the Sibsagar district.
 Four silver coins found in the Shahpur district.
 Three rupees of Ahmad Shāh.
 Two Ujjain rupees of Shāh Alam.
 Six rupees of Indore.
 A coin found in the Midnapur district.

Barnes, Mr. E.—
Squirrel.

Bellary division, Executive Engineer—

Skull and bones discovered beneath the floor of a reservoir at Hampi.
 Iron lamp of the dwajastambha in front of Vitalaswami temple at Hampi.

Cuddapah, District Forest Officer—
Timber of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*.Demas State, Durbar—
Silver coins.Duffus, Mr. G.—
Nicobar pigeons, alive (*Caloenas nicobarica*).Fayrer, Captain F. D. S.—
A collection of birds from Madras.Canara, South, Collector—
Skull and lower jaw bones of a whale.Canara, South, District Forest Officer—
Resin of *Stereospermum xylocarpum*, *Hopea parviflora* and *Macaranga indica*.Coimbatore, North, District Forest Officer—
Tendrils, bark, bark extracted from the root, and fibre of *Ventilago calyculata*.
 Fruits of *Celtis australis* and *Gmelina arborea*.
 Timber and bark of *Flacourtia Ramontchi*.
 Bark and fruit of *Cesalpinia sepiaria*.Coimbatore, South, District Forest Officer—
Timber, leaves and oleo-resin of *Mesua ferrea*.Corporation, Madras—
Hyena (*Hyena striata*).
 Leopard (*Felis pardus*).
 Crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*).
 Crowned pigeon.Ghulam Muhammad Sahib—
Duck's egg (abnormal).Government Epigraphist—
Inscribed slab from the Gopalkrishna temple at Malepadu in the Proddatur taluk, Cuddapah district.
 Inscribed pillar lying near a well west of the same village.
 Two pillars with ancient characters inscribed on them.
 Inscribed slab set up in a field by the side of the road from Chilamakuru to Muddanur.
 Inscribed Pāndyan stone from Tirukkurungudi, Tinnevely district.

Haffield, Mr. R. E.—

A collection of snakes, phasmid (stick insect), and brown palm civet (forest dog) *Paradoxurus Jerdoni*.

Hoare, Mr. W. E.—

Snake, *Gongylophis conicus* (alive), mottled wood-owl (*Syrnium ocellatum*).

Jones, Mr. E.—

Indian palm civet (*Paradoxurus niger*).

Justice, Captain W. A.—

Albino bandicoot (*Nesocia bandicota*).

Kirwan, Mr. L. E.—

Paper-wasp's nest.

Krishnasami Rao, Mr. M. V.—

Live rose-ringed paroquet (*Palæornis torquatus*).

Kudligi, Range officer—

Timber of *Terminalia Arjuna*.

Mac Gregor, Lieutenant R. D.—

Snake (*Oligodon ellioti*).

MacIver, Mr. J.—

Plank with female figure washed ashore at Tellicherry.

Mainwaring, Mr. E.—

Skull of wolf (*Canis lupus*).

Morgan, Mr. J. G.—

Stone shot from Covelong fort.

Morrison, Mr. C.—

Two gold coins.
 Two silver coins of Ma'bar (Muhammadan Viceroy).
 Copper coin.

Oakes, Captain G. R.—

Earthsnake (*Platyplectrurus madurensis*).

Polur, Range officer—

Seeds of *Cassia sophora*.

Pudukkottai, Diwan—

Boomerangs (valai tadi).

Ramunni Menon, Mr. K.—

Series of specimens illustrating marine fauna of Madras.

Rangachari, Mr. T. K.—

Collection of Indo-Danish coins.

Rea, Mr. A.—

Wooden panels of an old car at Rāmesvaram.
 Earthen articles from the Chingleput, Cuddapah and Tinnevely districts.
 Stone ruler, mortar and pestle (marble) from Tadpatri.
 Pebbles from Palladam, Coimbatore district; stone slabs from Udupi, South Canara district.
 Inkstands, Anjaneya, soapstone vessels, Nandi and lingam from Harpanahalli, Bellary district.
 Soap and black stone chess pieces from Vinukonda, Guntūr district.
 Sculptures from Danavulapadu, Cuddapah district.

Reneontre, Mrs. E.—

Black scorpion.

Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch)—

Three gold coins of Pratāp Deva Raya, Vijayanagar dynasty.
 Silver and square gold coin, and round gold mohur of Akbar.
 Gold coin of Muradbin Salim II, Ottoman Sultan, A. H. 982, found in Ahmedabad district.
 Silver coins of Shāh Jahān, Aurangzib, Jehandar, Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh and Shāh Alam found in Ahmadnagar district.

Saldhana, Mr. R. W.—

Wooden images of gods from Gopalpur, Ganjām district.

Salem, North, District Forest-officer—

Timber of *Dolichandrone falcata*.

Salem, South, District Forest-officer—

Gum of *Hardwickia binata* and *Prosopis spicigera*.

Santiang, Mr. L.—

Double egg of domestic fowl.

Sivasubramania Pillai, Mr. R.—

Photograph of palmyra tree with fourteen branches.

Strange, Mr. A. B.—

Bull frogs (*Rana tigrina*).

Tanjore, District Magistrate—

Colt's revolver.

Tottenham, Mr. L.—

Mimic bow used at Nayar weddings.

Amana paliga.

Elephant goad.

Lamp.

United Provinces, Government—

Fifteen Oudh and Benares rupees.

Copper coin found in Mawza Bhitaura, Fyzabad district.

Twenty-four coins found in Durgapur, Bara Banki district.

Ten silver coins found at Kanwara.

Two silver Moghul coins found at Nehtaur.

Silver coin from Bareilly district.

Three Pathan coins, and a copper coin from Bara Banki district.

Four silver coins from Farrukhabad district.

Seven silver coins from Babraich district.

Silver coin found in the Azamgarh district.

Three copper coins found in the Banda district.

Four Moghul rupees found in Agra district.

Sixteen silver Moghul coins found at Harkhanti in the Jalaun district.

Eight Moghul rupees found in the Fyzabad district.

Three Moghul rupees found at Partabgarh district.

Vernon, Mr. H. A. B.—

Live Monkey, juv. (*Macacus sinicus*).

Vincent, Mr. R.—

Kadir combs.

Whittaker, Mr. J.—

Altered amphibolite with a considerable quantity of felspar, which is largely orthoclase.

APPENDIX B.

CLASSIFIED list of expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1905-1906.

	Actuals, 1905-1906. RS.	Revised estimate, 1905-1906. RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	9,600	9,600
Exchange compensation allowance	600	600
Local allowance	2,400	2,400
Total ..	12,600	12,600
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Herbarium keeper, first assistant, second assistant, senior and second taxidermists, writer, assistant writer and 26 peons—33 persons	6,959	..
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Government Museum—		
Three gardeners, three sweepers, six watchmen, water- pandal Brahman, latrine sweeper, punkah-puller and chokra—16 persons	1,122	..
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and two peons—6 persons	2,670	..
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Servant (sweeper)—1 person	47	..
Total, Establishment ..	10,798	10,800
Allowance—		
Travelling allowance	1,151	1,400
Supplies and services—		
Specimens purchased on tour	828	..
Objects of interest and coin purchased at head-quarters.	1,117	..
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collections	1,833	..
Books and publications	850	..
Library	2,074	..
Lithographic plates	424	..
Ammunition	15	..
Charges for feeding live animals	216	..
Expenses—		
Reading coins	3	..
Total, Supplies and services ..	7,360	5,300
Contingencies—		
Purchase of furniture (Europe stores)	47	..
Tour charges	218	..
Landing and shipping charges	25	..
Repairs to furniture	97	..
Cleaning charges	27	..
Postage	200	..
Telegraph	10	..
Telephone	185	..
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	..
Photographs for monograph on carpet making	102	..
Total, Contingencies ..	5,355	5,900
Grand Total ..	37,264	36,000

Order—No. 482, Educational, dated 16th July 1906.

Recorded.

2. The Government have perused with pleasure the interesting report submitted by Mr. Thurston. Their thanks 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.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 482, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 16TH JULY 1906.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during 1905-1906.*]

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated 7th July 1906, No. 28-D.

Mr. Thurston's report is as usual very interesting.
2. The usual draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—11-7-06.

H. D. TAYLOR—13-7-06.

G. S. F[ORBES]—13-7-06.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-7-06.

[G.O., No. 482, Educational, dated 16th July 1906.]

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482

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From.	Number.	Date.	Pages.
[1103]. S. L. M.	28-A	7-7-06	1-14

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, &c., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with d in token of return to Referen department.
64	6-2-06	sc		
486	14-7-05	sc		
177	20-2-03	sc		
64	6-2-06	sc		
486	14-7-05	sc		
361	26-5-05	sc		

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers the departments concerned.
P. W. D.	2530	26-12-05		

Stock Form No. 135
8,700-17-8-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.



190 Registered 9-7-1906

Subject.

Forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council the report on the working of the Government Museum and Coimbatore Public Library during 1905-1906 and requesting that he may be supplied with 100 copies for distribution to other Museums, etc.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1

No. 28-D

Spare copies

Station Madras

Dated the 7th July

1906

From (Name) Edgar Thurston Esquire

(Designation) Superintendent Government 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 Coimbatore Public Library during 1905-1906, and to request that I may be supplied with 100 copies for distribution to other Museums, etc.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Edgar Thurston

Superintendent Government Museum

ABV

122 Re-framed

2 10/11/02

1 Standing

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received 190 , Registered 190 .

Subject.

Report on the working of the Government Museum during 1905-1906.

ENCLOSURES.	
No.	_____

Spare copies.	_____

No. 28-D.

Station, Madras.

Dated the 7th July 1906.

From

E. THURSTON, Esq.,
Superintendent, Government Museum,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
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 1905-1906, 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,

Superintendent, Government Museum.

Administration Report of the Madras Government Museum for the year 1905-1906.

VISITORS.—The total numbers of visitors to the old and new buildings were 390,190 and 351,683 against 897,058 and 377,353 in 1904-1905. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 23,327 to the old, and 22,652 to the new building on 7th January (Dwadhasi festival). The total numbers of visitors on Sundays were 88,800 to the old and 83,494 to the new building against 127,330 and 126,139 in 1904-1905. The excess last year 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 8,263.

The Museum was visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were received on arrival by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Ampthill. Special arrangements were made for gosha visits by the ladies of the families of the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Maharaja and Kumara Raja of Bobbili, and the Rani of Nuzvid.

2. BUILDINGS AND ESTABLISHMENT.—The Consulting Architect to Government was consulted concerning the construction of a new gallery for the pre-historic collection purchased from Mr. R. Bruce Foote, and of an annexe to the marine gallery.

A theft occurred, when I was absent on tour, of silver filigree ware. There was grave reason to believe that the theft was committed by some member of my staff, but no definite proof was forthcoming.

3. THEATRE.—The theatre was used on eight occasions during the year, as follows:—

Amateur Dramatic Society	4
Collegiate School, entertainment and prize-giving	2
Presidency Training School for Mistresses, prize-giving	1
Concert in aid of the settlement of ladies to work among poor European and Eurasian women	1

4. ANTHROPOLOGY.—The book referred to in my last report as "Some Manners and Customs in Southern India" was, with a change of title to "Ethnographic Notes in Southern India", in the stage of advanced proof at the end of the year. The greater part of my time, during the year under review, was devoted to a book on the tribes and castes of Southern India, on lines similar to Risley's "Tribes and Castes of Bengal", for which a mass of manuscript was prepared. The accounts of the majority of the more important castes and tribes are completed. But much investigation remains to be carried out, more especially in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, before the book is ready for publication.

In the course of the year I made two tours in connection with the work of the ethnographic survey, viz., to the Kurnool district, and to the Nilgiri hills and the Wynad. The primary object of the visit to the former locality was to examine the Chenchus or Chentsus, who inhabit the jungles of the Nallamalai hills. But the opportunity was also taken to record the physical measurements of various Telugu classes inhabiting the plains of Kurnool at Nandyal and Paniam. A detailed analysis of the results of examination of South Indian heads on the living subject will be published hereafter; and it will suffice, for the purpose of the present report, to place on record the following comparative data, showing the type of head in the Canarese

and Marátha (North-West), Telugu (North-East), and Malayálam and Tamil (South) areas. The figures bring out clearly the correlation, so far as the type of head is concerned, between the inhabitants of the Canarese, Marátha and Telugu areas, who have a higher cephalic index than the dwellers in the Malayálam and Tamil countries.

Cephalic Index.

Tamil and Malayálam.		Canarese and Marátha.		Telugu	
Tiyan	72.6	Bestha	77.1	Chenchu	74.3
Kádir	72.9	Kumba	77.3	Golla	77.5
Paraiyan	73.6	Bédar	77.3	Boya	77.9
Vellála	74.1	Agasa	78.5	Baliya	78
Palli	74.2	Panchála	79	Képu	78
Agamudaiyan	74.2	Holeya	79.1	Uppara	78.8
Uráli	74.6	Rangári	79.8	Mangala	78.8
Pallan	75.9	Vakkaliga	81.7	Yerukala	78.6
Idaiyan	76	Suka Sálé	81.8	Médara	80.7

Some Chenchus still exhibit the primitive short stature and high nasal index, which are characteristic of other jungle tribes, such as the Kádirs, Paniyans and Kurumbas. But there is a very conspicuous want of uniformity in their physical characters, and many individuals are to be met with above middle height or tall, with long narrow noses. A case is noted in the Kurnool Manual, in which a brick-maker married a Chenchu girl, and I was told of a Boya man who had married into the tribe, and was living in a gudem (Chenchu settlement). In this way is the pure type of Chenchu metamorphosed. By the dolichocephalic type of head, which, as shown by the foregoing table, has persisted, and which the Chenchus possess in common with various other jungle tribes, they are at once differentiated from the mesocephalic dwellers in the plains near the foot of the Nallamalais. In one form of marriage among the Chenchus, the bride and bridegroom sit opposite each other with arrows stuck upright in the ground between them. The importance of the arrow with the Chenchus as with the Yánádis of Neillore is that the moment when it casts no shadow is the auspicious time for the completion of the marriage rites. A gang of nomad Yerukalas, whom I examined at Nandyal, absolutely refused to sit on a chair, and I had to measure their heads while they squatted on the ground. To get rid of my evil influence, they subsequently went through the ceremony of waving red coloured water (arati) and sacrificing fowls.

During my stay on the Nilgiri plateau, detailed enquiries were made concerning the "manners and customs" of the Badagas and Kotas. The visit to the Wynad was made with the object of clearing up the identity of the Naikers, who are separated from the Kurumbas in a note published by M. Louis Lapicque in the Comptes rendus des Séances de la Société de Biologie. From an examination of them at Cherambádi, I gathered that the name Naiker or Shóla Naiker is applied to Jén Kurumbas who have settled in the neighbourhood of that village, and work for Chettis or on the estates of European planters.

In the course of his investigation of the Todas of the Nilgiris, who practice the adelphic form of polyandry, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers found that, of 320 males examined, 41 or 12.8 per cent., and of 183 females only 2 or 1.1 per cent. were typical examples of red-green colour-blindness. During my visit to the Nilgiris I examined the male Badagas and Kotas with Holmgren's wools, and as a control with the apparatus known as Lovibond's tintometer. The result was that red-green colour-blindness was found to be present in 6 out of 246 Badagas, or 2.5 per cent.; and there was no suspicion of this type of colour-blindness in 121 Kotas who were tested. Both the Badagas and Kotas afforded an example of what Dr. Rivers calls the Torres Straits type, i.e., "red was confused with pink, green with blue, and blue with violet, the two last errors being due to deficiency of nomenclature and to some insensitiveness to blue". It may be accepted as a general proposition that the natives of Southern India, Brahman, non-Brahman, and Muhammadan, have a greater appreciation for and are more sensitive to yellow and pink than blue.

The visual acuity of the Badagas, Kotas, Chenchus and others was examined by means of Cohn's letter E, number 6, and I may here place on record the average

distance in metres at which the letter was recognised by the various classes examined by Dr. Rivers, Mr. Rangachari and myself in Southern India—

	METRES.
16 Shólagas (Rivers)	12.9
94 Kotas	12.8
180 Badagas	12.6
50 Tamil Paraiyans	12.5
58 Telugu agriculturists	12.4
28 Chenchus	12.3
55 Urális (Rivers)	12.2
30 Brahmans, Mysore	12.2
39 Non-Brahmans, Mysore	12.2

The maxima distances, at which the position of the letter was recognised, were :— Shólaga, 18 m.; Paraiyan, 19 m.; Badaga and Dikshitar Brahman 20 m. In all classes, it may be noted, the visual acuity ranged between 12 and 13 metres, i.e., between visual acuity 2.15 and visual acuity 2.03. These classes, or groups of classes cover a wide range of degrees of civilisation from the wild jungle Shólagas, Urális and Chenchus to the cultured Brahman. And, though the jungle man, who has to search for his food and mark the tracks and traces of wild beasts, undoubtedly possesses a specially-trained keenness of vision for the exigencies of his primitive life, the figures show that, as regards ordinary visual acuity, he has no advantage over the more highly-civilised classes.

An independent tour was made by my assistant, Mr. K. Rangachari, to the Madura and Tanjore districts with a view to obtaining information concerning the Vallambans, Kallans, Valaiyans, Valluvans, Sáliyans, Patnúlkarans and Náttukottai Chettis.

An Edison's phonograph for the first time accompanied us on our expeditions, and we secured valuable records of tribal songs and instrumental music, marriage songs, temple nágasvaram music, védic recitations by Brahmans, etc. It is proposed to send some of the best of the records to Mr. C. S. Myers for the Museum of Comparative Music at Cambridge, and retain duplicates here. The phonograph has proved itself to be an invaluable property as a means of conciliating timid and suspicious folk, who are afraid of anthropometric methods, and no travelling anthropologist should be without it.

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

Dress made of the leaves of a sedge (thanda) worn by Thanda Pulayan women of the Cochin State. When a girl first assumes this garment, to replace the strip of areca palm worn in childhood, a ceremony called thanda kalyánam or thanda marriage is performed, and a feast held.

Kádir digging stick tipped with iron, apparatus for making fire with flint and steel, and bamboo tube filled with mattupal, i.e., bamboo seeds mixed with honey, which are roasted in the tube coated with a covering of earth, and considered a great delicacy.

A series of bamboo combs worn by the Kádír women of the Anaimalai hills, which shows clearly that the patterns thereon are conventional designs, and not a system of hieroglyphics, such as Dr. Preuss (Globus, 1899) makes out the strikingly similar designs on the bamboo combs worn by the Negritos of Malacca to be.

Bows and arrows used by the Eravalers of Cochin.

Flint and steel, and bows and arrows used by the Chenchus. In a long distance shooting match, the prize was won with a carry of 144 yards. It was noted by Captain Newbold that the Chenchus are not remarkably expert as archers, to judge from the awkwardness they exhibited in dispatching an unfortunate sheep picketed for them at forty yards, which was held out to them as the prize for the best marksman.

Cord drill used by the Badagas for making fire by friction at the annual fire-walking ceremony. This method of obtaining fire is called niligolu or vertical stick. This stick is made of a twig of *Rhodomyrtus tomentosus*, which is rotated in a socket

in a long thick piece of a branch of *Debregeasia velutina*, in which a row of sockets has been made. The rotation is produced by a cord passed several times round the vertical stick, of which the two ends are pulled alternately. The horizontal block is pressed firmly on the ground by the toes of a man, who presses a half cocoanut shell on the top of the vertical stick, so as to force it down into the cavity. A Badaga, who failed in an attempt to demonstrate the making of fire by this method, gave as an excuse that he was under worldly pollution, from which he would be free at the time of the fire-walking ceremony.

Three forms of apparatus used by the Kotas in making fire by friction, viz., (1) a vertical and horizontal stick with grooves and sockets, both made of twigs of *Rhodomyrtus tomentosus*. (2) A small piece of the root of *Salix tetrasperma* is spliced into a stick, which is rotated in a socket in a piece of the root of the same tree. (3) A small piece of the root of this tree, made tapering at each end with a knife or fragment of bottle glass, is firmly fixed into the wooden handle of a drill. A shallow cavity and groove are made in a block of the same wood, and a few crystalline particles from the ground are dropped into the cavity. The block is placed on several layers of cotton cloth, on which chips of wood, broken up small by crushing them in the palm of the hand, are piled up round the block in the vicinity of the groove. The handle is, by means of a half cocoanut shell, pressed firmly down, and twisted between the palms, or rotated by means of a cord. The incandescent particles, falling on to the chips, ignite them.

Iron sickles, with imitation buffalo horns on the tip, made by Kotas, which are placed on or by the side of the cot, on which a Badaga corpse is laid at the time of the funeral.

Toys made of twigs curved so as to represent buffalo horns, which Toda men and children may often be seen making as they tramp over the downs.

Sacrificial knife from an Amman Koil (temple) in the Madura district, used for cutting off the heads of goats or sheep at a single stroke. The end of the handle represents a Yáli, and at the base of the blade curved figures represent the canine teeth of Káli.

Amana paliga (tortoise plank) or kurma masana, the traditional seat of Nambūtiri Brahmans, made of jāk (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) wood, which represents a tortoise, and is used on ceremonial occasions.

Painted and varnished mimic arrow (charakkol), with barbs of peacock feathers, used at the Nāyar marriage ceremony in Malabar.

A series of painted clay gods, worshipped by fishermen at Gopalpūr in Ganjam. The figures, which are set up in small shrines facing the sea, are worshipped before setting out on fishing expeditions, or when there is danger from epidemic disease. The fisher-folk at first objected to their gods being taken away, but consented when they were told that the Government had heard of their devotion to them, and wanted to possess them. The gods include Bengáli Babu, who is represented wearing a hat, and riding on a black horse. He blesses the fishermen, secures large hauls of fish for them, and guards them against danger when out fishing. Veyyi Kannalu Ammavāru, or the goddess of a thousand eyes, is represented by a clay pot pierced with holes, in which a gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*) oil light is burnt. She attends to the general welfare of the fishing community.

A rude female figure, life size, scratched in a plank of wood, with Arabic inscriptions drawn on it, which was washed ashore on the Tellicherry beach in Malabar. A still larger, and more artistically executed figure, was found on the sea-shore at Calicut a few years ago.

Kernels of cocoanuts used in Malabar as tallies. When weighing kopra (dried cocoanut kernels), it is customary to keep the tally by making holes on the outer surface of a kernel with the index needle of the weighing beam. A further form of Malabar tally is represented by a string of cocoanut fibre with knots made in it.

Neolithic cells from the Pulivendla taluk of the Cuddapah district, concerning which the Rev. J. Macnair writes that "palæoliths abound in great numbers in various parts of this district, but up till now I have not heard of neoliths. They are made of what appears to be a close-grained heavy limestone."

A small iron-age pottery vase of unusual design, and iron implement from Echūr in the Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district. There is a local tradition that the place was occupied by the Chōla kings, and that buried treasure is hidden there.

Skull received from Hampi (Vijayanagar) concerning which Mr. A. Rea writes as follows. "I saw a very extensive structural reservoir near the palace, which had a large deposit of earth in its bed. In digging, the sub-divisional officer of the Public Works Department found a vaulted chamber below the floor, and surmised that it was a burial ground, as in it a skull and some bones were found. The remains may either be those of the sacrifice made before the tank was built, or of a drowned person." The skull is small and eminently dolichocephalic (length 16.8 cm. breadth 11.6 cm., index 69). It is apparently that of a man of short stature, and recalls to mind the skulls of jungle Kurumbas (neeromancers), which are in my possession.

An imported solid glass bangle, broken into two pieces, from which a venomous insect is reported to have burst forth, and stung a girl on the wrist when it was placed thereon. The insect was not sent with the bangle, but it is said to be small with a dark head, similar to the insect that lives in rice grain. A scare has arisen in connection with this insect, which is said to have taken up its abode in imported German bangles, which compete with the indigenous industry of the Gāzulas (glass-bangle makers).

I was consulted in connection with a case in Malabar, in which a young man, apparently in good health, walked home with two other men after a feast, chewing betel. Arriving at his home he went to sleep, and was found dead next morning. Blood was described as "oozing out of his eyes." It was given out that the cause of death was an insect, which infests betel leaves and is very poisonous. The belief in death from chewing or swallowing the veththilai or vettilla poochi (betel insect) is a very general one, and is so strong that, when a person suffers from giddiness after chewing betel, he is afraid that he has partaken of the poisonous insect. Native gentlemen take particular care to examine every betel leaf, wipe it with a cloth and smear chunām (lime) over it before chewing. My assistant has made enquiries concerning the poochi, but no one can tell him what it is like. It is called by Gundert (Malayalam dictionary) vettilla pāmpu or moorkhan (snake) or vettilla thēl (scorpion).

5. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART.—The Director-General of Archaeology wrote to the Curator of the Lahore Museum that "in Madras, the Museum authorities are in favour of purely provincial collections being made, and the Græco-Indian sculptures have accordingly been relegated to dark cellars, where they are appreciated by no one. It might be useful therefore, to address Mr. Thurston, with a view to recovering them for the Lahore Museum." The sculptures referred to were excavated at Yusofzai in the Punjab, and received from Major Cole in 1885. They have, as desired, been forwarded to the Lahore Museum with the exception of a few typical plaques, which have been retained for comparison with the later sculptures at the Amarāvati stupa in the Kistna district (South India).

The splendid collection of bronzes, iron weapons and implements, pottery and human bones, excavated under the direction of Mr. A. Rea, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, at Aditanallūr in the Tinnevely district, has been arranged in the new gallery built for its reception. Concerning the Aditanallūr "prehistoric" burial site, M. Lapicque writes as follows (Bull. Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, 1905) "Avec une autorisation spéciale de l'administration anglaise, j'allai pratiquer quelques journées de fouilles dans le gisement réservé d'Adichanallour. J'ai rapporté un spécimen des urnes funéraires, avec une collection assez complète du mobilier funéraire. J'ai rapporté aussi un crâne en assez bon état et parfaitement déterminable. Il est hyperdolichocéphale, et s'accorde avec la série que le service d'archéologie de Madras a déjà réunie. Je pense que la race d'Adichanallour appartient aux Proto-Dravidiens." The measurements of six of the most perfect skulls from Aditanallūr in the Museum collection give the following results:—

Cephalic length, cm.	Cephalic breadth, cm.	Cephalic index.
18.8	12.4	66
19.1	12.7	66.5
18.3	12.4	67.8
18	12.2	67.8
18	12.8	71.1
16.8	13.1	78

Two of the skulls are conspicuously prognathous—a character which appears in a few Tamil and Telugu skulls in the Museum collection.

The following extract from my notes shows that the hyperdolichocephalic type survives in the dolichocephalic inhabitants of the Tamil country at the present day:—

Class.	Number examined.	Cephalic index below 70.
Palli	40	64.4; 66.9; 67; 68.2; 68.9; 69.6.
Paraiyan	40	64.8; 69.2; 69.3; 69.5.
Vellāla	40	67.9; 69.6.

A series of seventeen seals and a charm, which were purchased by Government in 1859 at a sale of the effects of the Carnatic family, were transferred to the Museum, together with impressions from the seals with English translations, of which the following are examples:—

Shahāmat Jang, the first sovereign, 1157 (= A.D. 1744-45).

Wālā-Jāh, the second sovereign, 1163 (= A.D. 1749-50).

Unalterable seal of the Sircar (Government) of Nawāb Muhammad Gaus Khān Bahādur, the prop of kingdoms, Sovereign of the Carnatic, 1258 (= A.D. 1842-43).

The Honorable of the lords of high dignity chosen from the chiefs of great magnitude; councillor of the affairs of people; master of sword and pen: Amīr-ul-Hind Wālā-Jāh; Umdat-u-Umrā; Madar-ul-Mamālik; Muktār-ul-mulk 'Azim-ud-daula Nawāb Muhammad Gaus Khān Bahādur Shahāmat Jang, the Commander-in-Chief and Sūbadar of the country of the Carnatic, 1258.

In connection with the scheme for the preparation of pattern books of design, referred to in my last report, the entertainment of two draftsmen for a year with effect from 1st October 1905, to work under the supervision of Mr. M. Velayudasari, Assistant Superintendent of the School of Arts, and controlled by myself, was sanctioned. The draftsmen who were selected to carry out their work have been engaged in making detailed working drawings of various articles in wood and metal preserved at the Museum, and have done their work to my entire satisfaction. Mr. Velayudasari was deputed to attend a Conference at Calcutta, whereat the subject of pattern books was discussed by representatives of the leading Schools of Art.

At Tanjore the manufacture of metal swāmi (Hindu deity) work, in the shape of trays, jars, etc., made of copper heavily encrusted with silver, is carried out on an extensive scale at the present day. This industry is a modern adaptation of an older art, and the demand for the wares is almost entirely European. The Museum secured a few examples of the older type of Tanjore metal ware, on which the modern industry is based.

The metal-workers of Kurumbalūr in the Trichinopoly district received, at the request of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, an order for specimens of vases made of brass inlaid with zinc. This little local industry is very little known, and is worthy of encouragement.

A series was exhibited, illustrating, in its various stages, the wax and block-printing industries of Kumbakōnam, Masulipatam, and Narsapur, which were further illustrated by pictures from Rouffaer's 'Indische Batik-kunst und ihre geschichte.'

A clay model of the churning of the sea of milk, made at Kondapalle in the Kistna district, was acquired at the Fine Arts Exhibition. It represents the demons and celestial devatās holding the serpent Vasuki, which is wound round the mountain churning staff, with Vishnu in the form of a tortoise as its pivot.

Extensive additions were made, by purchase under the Treasure Trove Act, and through the medium of native agents who were engaged in hunting up specimens in the local bazaars, to the art metalware collection, which has developed into one of very considerable value.

A series of carved wooden panels from an old temple car at Rāmēsvaram, forwarded by Mr. A. Rea, was utilized for the decoration of the passage outside the Superintendent's office.

6. NATURAL HISTORY.—In connection with a scheme for the establishment of an aquarium on the sea-shore, which has been worked out in detail, I may appropriately quote the words of Government (G.O., No. 64, Educational, dated 6th February 1906). "His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the establishment on the marina of the City of Madras of a Marine Aquarium, not only for educational and scientific purposes as an extension of the museum and an annexe to the Presidency College, but as an exhibition open to the public, which His Excellency is confident will prove to be both popular and attractive. Its construction will now be approved and sanctioned. The site selected for it is on the foreshore opposite the Presidency College. The aquarium will be placed under the control of the Superintendent of the Government Museum as Director, and of a committee composed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, Mr. J. R. Henderson, Mr. P. F. Fyson, Mr. K. Ramunni Menon and Major D. Molesworth, I.M.S. The committee will be assisted in the work of the aquarium by the Demonstrator of Zoology at the Presidency College, and, if he will give his services, by the Demonstrator for the time being at the Christian College." Detailed proposals regarding the establishment, etc., to be maintained in connection with the aquarium were, after consultation with the committee, submitted to Government. The plan provides for ten tanks for marine animals, a central pond and small tanks for fresh-water animals, and a large pond for sharks and dog-fishes.

A very interesting dry Molluscan and spirit collection of Coelenterata, Echinodermata, Mollusca, and Chordata, illustrating the littoral marine fauna of Madras, the investigation of which is being systematically carried out by Mr. K. Ramunni Menon of the Presidency College, was forwarded by him for conservation at the museum.

To Mr. Edgar A. Smith of the British Museum, Natural History, the museum was indebted for the return of a small named collection illustrating the shallow-water molluscan fauna of Malabar and South Canara, which was sent to him for favour of identification.

To the collection of marine mammalia were added the skull, lower jaw and baleen of a fin-whale (*Balenoptera*), which was cast ashore near Covelong, south of Madras, and the skull and lower jaw of a whale (*Balenoptera*?) which was stranded on the beach at Shiroor in the Coondapoor taluk of South Canara.

A skin of *Paradoxurus jerdoni*, the brown palm-civet (kart nai or forest dog) from the Salem district, was received from Mr. R. E. Haffield, who informs me that it is a vegetarian. Its habits are stated by Blanford (Fauna of British India) to be unknown.

Albino bandicoot rats (*Nesocia bandicota*) were received from the medical officer in charge of the destruction of rats in connection with plague-prevention measures.

The museum taxidermist was deputed to accompany Mr. R. Foulkes on a shooting expedition in Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Canara, with a view to adding to the collection of birds.

To Captain F. D. S. Fayer, I.M.S., the museum was indebted for a large number of birds illustrating the avi-fauna of the City of Madras.

To the collection of live animals, the following additions were made:—

- Indian Gazelle (*Gazella bennetti*).
- Madras Langur (*Simnopithecus priamus*).
- Bonnet Monkey (*Macacus sinicus*).
- White rats, illustrating albinism.
- Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*).
- Southern Grackle (*Eulabes religiosa*).
- Nicobar Pigeons (*Calenas nicobarica*).

7. COONNAMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The total number of readers during the year was 16,839 against 17,278 in 1904-1905—

Largest number of readers in a day	..	..	..	..	..	165
Smallest	"	"	"	"	"	3
Largest	"	on Sunday	..	..	..	155
Smallest	"	"	..	..	..	19

The number of standard works added to the library was 410, of which 359 were acquired by purchase and 51 presented. A very interesting acquisition was a bound volume, containing the original water-colour paintings of orchids by Mrs. Jerdon, wife of the Indian naturalist T. C. Jerdon.

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 various subject catalogue heads:—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Anatomy; biology; natural history; zoology	1,022	1,061
Anthropology; folklore	653	594
Archæology; architecture	353	311
Arts; industries	823	1,307
Atlases; maps	80	82
Belles lettres	1,620	1,714
Botany; arboriculture; horticulture	281	342
Chemistry; agriculture; photography	659	424
Classics	262	171
Dictionaries; encyclopædias; gazetteers; manuals	4,178	4,209
Economic products	153	93
Education; ethics; logic; metaphysics; philosophy; political economy	1,515	1,613
Exhibitions	73	67
Forestry; timbers	77	29
Geography; physical geography; physiography	115	90
Geology; palæontology	102	217
History	2,142	2,189
Jurisprudence	512	466
Medicine; surgery; pathology	456	348
Microscopy	63	51
Mineralogy; metallurgy	54	91
Natural philosophy	627	618
Numismatics; medals; heraldry	79	94
Philology; epigraphy	236	303
Photographs	101	26
Physiology	412	176
Public health	274	127
Religion	655	924
Sports and games	392	375
Travels; voyages	312	726
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues)	1,009	1,222
Vernacular languages	271	133

The scheme submitted by the Syndicate of the University of Madras in 1904 for the establishment of a University Library in connection with the Coonnamara Public Library was approved by Government, subject to certain modifications proposed by myself, in G.O., No. 361, Educational, dated 26th May 1905. An estimate for constructing additional book-cases, etc., to accommodate the proposed University Library, was sanctioned in G.O., No. 2530 W., dated 26th December 1905.

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

* The day on which Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Madras.

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS, 1905-1906.

Asiatic Society of Bengal—

Silver coin, Shāhjahānabad, of Ahmad Shāh found in the district of Mean Wali.
 Two silver coins of Mahmud Shāh Durrani found in the district of Jhang.
 Eight silver coins of Aurangzib, Shāh Alam Bahādur, Jahāndar, Farrukhsiyar, Ahmad Shāh Bahādur, Muhammad Shāh and Zaman Shāh found in the Jhelum district.
 Silver coin of Aurangzib found in the Lahore district.
 Five rupees of Shāh Alam found in the Dinajpur district.
 Nine rupees of the French Company struck in the names of Ahmad Shāh, Alamgir and Shāh Alam found in the Rangpur district.
 Five coins found in the Murshidabad district.
 Heavy rupee of Jehangir found in the Sialkot district.
 Twenty-one silver coins found in the Manbhum district.
 Five Indo-Sassanian coins found in the Jubbulpur district.
 Eleven silver coins of the Assam Kings, Muhammad Shāh, and French E. I. Co. imitation Mughal found in the Sibsagar district.
 Four silver coins found in the Shahpur district.
 Three rupees of Ahmad Shāh.
 Two Ujjain rupees of Shāh Alam.
 Six rupees of Indore.
 A coin found in the Midnapur district.

Barnes, Mr. E.—
 Squirrel.

Bellary division, Executive Engineer—

Skull and bones discovered beneath the floor of a reservoir at Hampi.
 Iron lamp of the dwajastambha in front of Vitalaswami temple at Hampi.

Cuddapah, District Forest Officer—
 Timber of *Holarrhena antidyssenterica*.

Demas State, Durbar—
 Silver coins.

Duffus, Mr. G.—
 Nicobar pigeons, alive (*Caloenas nicobarica*).

Fayrer, Captain F. D. S.—
 A collection of birds from Madras.

Canara, South, Collector—
 Skull and lower jaw bones of a whale.

Canara, South, District Forest Officer—
 Resin of *Stereospermum xylocarpum*, *Hopea parviflora* and *Macaranga indica*.

Coimbatore, North, District Forest Officer—
 Tendrils, bark, bark extracted from the root, and fibre of *Ventilago calyculata*.
 Fruits of *Celtis australis* and *Gmelina arborea*.
 Timber and bark of *Flacourtia Ramontchi*.
 Bark and fruit of *Cassia sepium*.

Coimbatore, South, District Forest Officer—
 Timber, leaves and oleo-resin of *Mesua ferrea*.

Corporation, Madras—
 Hyæna (*Hyæna striata*).
 Leopard (*Felis pardus*).
 Crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*).
 Crowned pigeon.

Ghulam Muhammad Sahib—
 Duck's egg (abnormal).

Government Epigraphist—
 Inscribed slab from the Gopalkrishna temple at Malepadu in the Proddatur taluk, Cuddapah district.

Inscribed pillar lying near a well west of the same village.
 Two pillars with ancient characters inscribed on them.
 Inscribed slab set up in a field by the side of the road from Chilamakuru to Muddanur.
 Inscribed Pandyan stone from Tirukkurugudi, Tinnevely district.

Haffield, Mr. R. E.—

A collection of snakes, phasmid (stick insect), and brown palm civet (forest dog) *Paradoxurus Jerdoni*.

Hoare, Mr. W. E.—
 Snake, *Gongylphis conicus* (alive), mottled wood-owl (*Syrnium ocellatum*).

Jones, Mr. E.—
 Indian palm civet (*Paradoxurus niger*).

Justice, Captain W. A.—
 Albino bandicoot (*Nesocia bandicota*).

Kirwan, Mr. L. E.—
 Paper-wasp's nest.

Krishnasami Rao, Mr. M. V.—
 Live rose-ringed paroquet (*Palæornis torquatus*).

Kudligi, Range officer—
 Timber of *Terminalia Arjuna*.

Mao Gregor, Lieutenant R. D.—
 Snake (*Oligodon ellioti*).

MacIver, Mr. J.—
 Plank with female figure washed ashore at Tellicherry.

Mainwaring, Mr. E.—
 Skull of wolf (*Canis lupus*).

Morgan, Mr. J. G.—
 Stone shot from Covelong fort.

Morrison, Mr. C.—
 Two gold coins.
 Two silver coins of Ma'bar (Muhammadan Viceroy).
 Copper coin.

Oakes, Captain G. R.—
 Earthsnake (*Platyplectrurus madurensis*).

Polur, Range officer—
 Seeds of *Cassia sophora*.

Pudukkottai, Diwan—
 Boomerangs (valai tadi).

Ramunni Menon, Mr. K.—
 Series of specimens illustrating marine fauna of Madras.

Rangachari, Mr. T. K.—
 Collection of Indo-Danish coins.

Rea, Mr. A.—

Wooden panels of an old car at Ramesvaram.
 Earthen articles from the Chingleput, Cuddapah and Tinnevely districts.
 Stone ruler, mortar and pestle (marble) from Tadpatri.
 Pebbles from Palladam, Coimbatore district; stone slabs from Udipi, South Canara district.
 Inkstands, Anjaneya, soapstone vessels, Nandi and lingam from Harpanahalli, Bellary district.
 Soap and black stone chess pieces from Vinukonda, Guntur district.
 Sculptures from Danavulapadu, Cuddapah district.

Renoontre, Mrs. E.—
 Black scorpion.

Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch)—

Three gold coins of Pratāp Deva Raya, Vijayanagar dynasty.
 Silver and square gold coin, and round gold mohur of Akbar.
 Gold coin of Muradbin Salim II, Ottoman Sultan, A. H. 982, found in Ahmedabad district.
 Silver coins of Shāh Jahān, Aurangzib, Jehandar, Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh and Shāh Alam found in Ahmadnagar district.

Saldhana, Mr. R. W.—
 Wooden images of gods from Gopalpur, Ganjam district.

Salem North, District Forest-officer—
 Timber of *Dolichandrone falcata*.

Salem, South, District Forest-officer—
 Gum of *Hardwickia binata* and *Prosopis spiciogera*.

Santiang, Mr. L.—

Double egg of domestic fowl.

Sivasubramania Pillai, Mr. R.—

Photograph of palmyra tree with fourteen branches.

Strange, Mr. A. B.—

Bull frogs (*Rana tigrina*).

Tanjore, District Magistrate—

Colt's revolver.

Tottenham, Mr. L.—

Mimic bow used at Nayar weddings.

Amana paliga.

Elephant goad.

Lamp.

United Provinces, Government—

Fifteen Oudh and Benares rupees.

Copper coin found in Mawza Bhitaura, Fyzabad district.

Twenty-four coins found in Durgapur, Bara Banki district.

Ten silver coins found at Kanwara.

Two silver Moghul coins found at Nehtaur.

Silver coin from Bareilly district.

Three Pathan coins, and a copper coin from Bara Banki district.

Four silver coins from Farrukhabad district.

Seven silver coins from Babraich district.

Silver coin found in the Azamgarh district.

Three copper coins found in the Banda district.

Four Moghul rupees found in Agra district.

Sixteen silver Moghul coins found at Harkhanti in the Jalaun district.

Eight Moghul rupees found in the Fyzabad district.

Three Moghul rupees found at Partabgarh district.

Vernon, Mr. H. A. B.—

Live Monkey, juv. (*Macacus sinicus*).

Vincent, Mr. R.—

Kadir combs.

Whittaker, Mr. J.—

Altered amphibolite with a considerable quantity of felspar, which is largely orthoclase.

APPENDIX B.

CLASSIFIED list of expenditure of the Government Museum during the year 1905-1906.

	Actuals, 1905-1906.	Revised estimate, 1905-1906.
	RS.	RS.
Salaries—		
Superintendent	9,600	9,600
Exchange compensation allowance	600	600
Local allowance	2,400	2,400
Total ..	12,600	12,600
Permanent establishment, Government Museum—		
Herbarium keeper, first assistant, second assistant, senior and second taxidermists, writer, assistant writer and 26 peons—33 persons	6,959	..
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Government Museum—		
Three gardeners, three sweepers, six watchmen, water- pandal Brahman, latrine sweeper, punkah-puller and chokra—16 persons	1,122	..
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and two peons—6 persons	2,670	..
Permanent non-pensionable establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Servant (sweeper)—1 person	47	..
Total, Establishment ..	10,798	10,800
Allowance—		
Travelling allowance	1,151	1,400
Supplies and services—		
Specimens purchased on tour	828	..
Objects of interest and coin purchased at head-quarters.	1,117	..
Fittings, furniture, etc., for the collections	1,833	..
Books and publications	850	..
Library	2,074	..
Lithographic plates	424	..
Ammunition	15	..
Charges for feeding live animals	216	..
Expenses—		
Reading coins	3	..
Total, Supplies and services ..	7,360	5,300
Contingencies—		
Purchase of furniture (Europe stores)	47	..
Tour charges	218	..
Landing and shipping charges	25	..
Repairs to furniture	97	..
Cleaning charges	27	..
Postage	200	..
Telegraph	10	..
Telephone	185	..
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	..
Photographs for monograph on carpet making	102	..
Total, Contingencies ..	5,355	5,900
Grand Total ..	37,264	36,000

[Notes connected with Op. No. 482 Edul. 4/16-7.06
15 - 17/482

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1103 From the

S. G. in

No. 28-D, dated 7-7-1906

SUBJECT.

Report on the working of the Govt. Museum and
Connemara Public Library during 1905-06

Mr. Thurston's report is as usual very interesting.

2. The usual draft placed below is submitted for
approval.

W. J. Kavanagh
11/7/06

W. J. Kavanagh
13.7.06

W. J. Kavanagh
17/7

has this
12/8/06

(Please send me a copy of the
report) 877

W. J. Kavanagh
16.7.06

[Op. No. 482 251 4 16-7-06]

[P. 1]
1,500-2,12.04

Green
please print
18/7/06

18
482

READ ALSO :—

No. 482, dated 16-7-190

As

Recorded.

2. The Govt have perused with pleasure the interesting report submitted by Mr. Thurston. Their thanks are due to all those who made donations to the Museum.

11/2 16

137

To the Dep^y
" Sec^y
" Ac^y
" Public Depart^t
" Revenue Depart^t
all Colls & instructⁿ
Robtⁿ Table.

~~10/8/6~~