

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Public* DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 436 *Public* Press  
Mis.

Dated 5 - 4 - 1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

12/10/18

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,  
5th April 1869.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 39. From the Collector of Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Chetterpore, 5th October 1867, No. 3100.

In acknowledging G. O., Public Department, 23rd September ultimo, No. 1184, I have the honor to state that there are not any meteorites procurable in this district.

2. There will be more difficulty in carrying out the Secretary of State's directions than may be at first supposed. Professor Maskelyne has observed that, as "meteorites have no nationality," they may as well be sent to London, where they can be turned to better account than at any other place.

3. But, though without nationality, I presume meteorites are capable of vesting in individuals or communities, as property. I remember hearing of a meteorite that fell in one of our southern districts. The people for miles round came to view it, and fell down to worship it. It may have fallen in the vicinity of some holy temple, or holy stream: I forget the particulars, but anyhow, I am positive, that, in numerous cases, nothing short of sheer force will effect the desired additions to the gallery of the British Museum.

No. 40. From the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Vizagapatam, 21st October 1867, No. 830.

In reference to G. O., dated 23rd September 1867, No. 1184, Public Department, I have the honor to report that there are no meteorites procurable in this district. In short, none have been heard of for the past twenty years.

No. 41.\* From the Collector of the Godavery District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Cocanada, 12th October 1867, No. 23.

In reply to the Proceedings of Government of the 23rd ultimo, No. 1184, I have the honor to report that no meteorites are procurable in this district, nor has the fall of such at any time been heard of by any one in this district.

No. 42. From the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Guntoor, 17th October 1867, No. 34.

In reply to Government Proceedings, No. 1184, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that, so far as my information at present goes, there is no record of the fall of any meteorites in the Kistna District. Should the result of further inquiries now being made show that any have fallen, steps will be taken regarding them in accordance with the wishes of the Officers of the British Museum.

No. 43. From the Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Nellore, 15th February 1868, No. 471.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G. O., dated 23rd September 1867, No. 1184, Public Department, calling for a report if any meteorites are procurable in this district.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,*  
5th April 1869.

2. The Udayaghiri Tahsildar states, that, on the 22nd April 1867, a person died at Yepelagunta by the fall of a meteorite. The spot was dug up to the depth of four or five yards, but it was not found.

3. The Rapur Tahsildar refers to two meteorites, one of which fell in Gonupalli in 1866, and the other in the bed of the Pedda tank, Marapur, four years ago; but they were neither found, although the spots were carefully dug up.

4. The reports of other Tahsildars show that there has been no fall of other meteorites hitherto observed.

5. I have issued a Circular to all the Tahsildars to give full details of meteorites noticed to fall hereafter; and the result will be duly communicated to Government.

No. 44. From the Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Cuddapah, 28th March 1868, No. 8.

With reference to Official Memorandum, as per margin, from the Under Secretary to Government, calling for a report as directed in Government Order, dated 23rd September 1867, No. 1184, I have the honor to state that no meteorites are procurable in this district.

28th February 1868, No. 96.  
20th March " " 186.

No. 45. From the Collector of Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Heera Toombul, 29th November 1867, No. 61.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 1184, dated 23rd September last, I have the honor to state that the result of the inquiries made regarding meteorites is that there are none procurable in this district.

No. 46. From the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Kurnool, 2nd October 1867, No. 74.

In reply to Government Order, dated 23rd September 1867, No. 1184, Public Department, I have the honor to inform you that no aerolites, or meteorites, have fallen in this district within the memory of any living man.

2. In Kalva, about twenty miles south-east of Kurnool, a great number have been found and removed from the fields, when they impeded the progress of cultivation; but all the inhabitants of the village state that they are reported to have fallen some two hundred years ago.

3. I had had two specimens brought to my house, but not having scales sufficient to weigh them, I can only guess that the weight of one is about 40 lbs.,\* and that of the other about 200 lbs.† They

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| * Height.     | Circumference.     |
| 7 inches.     | 3 feet             |
| † 13½ inches. | 4 feet, 10 inches. |

are composed mostly of stone, containing, apparently from the rusty color about them, iron, but not sufficient to affect a compass. They are radiated inwards, and in the centre running perpendicularly through them is a nucleus in appearance like a portion of a crowbar.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,*  
5th April 1869.

4. I shall be very happy to present these specimens to Government if the Government will defray the expenses of carriage to Madras.

No. 61

MEMORANDUM.

No. 46A.

The Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Public, &c., Departments is directed to request that the Collector of Kurnool will be good enough to forward, if in his possession, the meteorite referred to in the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of Salem, and to forward also to this office, at the public cost, the two specimens alluded to in his letter of the 2nd October 1867, No. 74.

(Signed) W. S. LILLY,  
FORT SAINT GEORGE,  
16th February 1869.

Actg. Under Secy to Govt.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

No. 47. From the Collector of Kurnool, to the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, Fort Saint George; dated Kurnool, 19th February 1869, No. 39.

In reply to your Memorandum, No. 61, dated 16th February 1869, I have the honor to inform you that the stones I wrote to Government about in my letter dated 2nd October 1867, No. 74, and regarding one of which Mr. Pochin in letter No. 40, dated 7th October 1867, addressed the Government, are not meteorites at all.

2. I showed them both to Messrs. Oldham and King, of the Geological Survey, when they passed through the district early last year, and they pronounced them to be only segregations of limestone. I have two specimens in my house, one of which is the one Mr. Pochin alludes to, and shall be happy to send them to Madras; but hardly think it will be worthwhile, now they are declared by competent and professional judges not to be meteorites, and as they are very large and heavy.

No. 48. From the Acting Collector of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Sydapet, 2nd October 1867, No. 207.

I have the honor to state, with reference to the Government Order, No. 1184, of the 23rd September last, that there is no record of any meteorites having ever fallen in this district.

No. 49. From the Collector of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Chittoor, 4th January 1868, No. 2.

I have the honor, with reference to the Order of Government, dated 23rd September last, No. 1184, to report that, after the fullest inquiry, no specimens of meteorites can be obtained, and that, beyond the fact that meteorites have been occasionally observed, nothing more is known of them in the district.

No. 50. From the Collector of South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Cuddalore, 27th November 1867, No. 62.

In reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 23rd September last, No. 1184, I have the honor to report that meteorites appear to be unknown, in South Arcot, and no phenomena of the kind has been observed.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,  
5th April 1869.*

No. 51. From the Collector of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Vallam, 26th November 1867, No. 921.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated the 23rd September 1867, No. 1184, Public Department, I have the honor to state that, from inquiries which I have had made on the subject, I have not been able to obtain any information regarding meteorites, nor to discover that any have ever fallen in this district, or are procurable.

No. 52. From the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Trichinopoly, 30th September 1867, No. 54.

Adverting to Proceedings of Government, Public Department, dated 23rd instant, No. 1184, I have the honor to state that no meteorites are known to have fallen in this district.

No. 53. From the Collector of Madura, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madura, 31st October 1867, No. 1726.

Referring to the order of Government, dated the 23rd September last, No. 1184, Public Department, I have the honor to report that no meteorites or aerolites are procurable in this district, nor does it appear that any have fallen in for several years, with the exception of that\* alluded to in the Memorandum appended to Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 9th April 1863, No. 402, in the Public Department.

\* No. 84 under stone aerolites.

No. 54. From the Collector of Tinnevely, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Tinnevely, 13th November 1867, No. 624.

With reference to Government Proceedings, No. 1184, dated 23rd September 1867, I have the honor to inform you that the Head Assistant Collector reports that the Reverend J. Kearns of this district witnessed the fall of two aerolites about seven years ago, and sent an account of them to the Madras newspapers; the fall occurred at midday, and was accompanied by a loud explosion, the sound travelling from east to north-west.

2. Mr. Kearns endeavoured to procure these aerolites, but they were secured by an American Missionary in Madura, who gave them up to the Government, but was allowed to retain one; the other is probably in the Madras Museum. I cannot hear of the fall of any other aerolites in this district.

No. 55. From the Collector of Coimbatore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Coimbatore, 6th December 1867, No. 122.

In reply to the Order of Government of the 23rd September 1867, No. 1184, communicated in their Proceedings of the Public Department, bearing the same date, I have the honor to inform you that, from inquiries made, I understand that no meteorites are procurable in this district.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,  
5th April 1869.*

No. 56. From the Collector of Salem, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Salem, 7th October 1867, No. 40.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, under date the 23rd ultimo, No. 1184, I have the honor to state that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there are no meteorites procurable in this district. I shall, however, keep the matter in view, and submit any information that I may be able to gather.

2. I remember that, in the Kurnool District, about two miles off the road to Nundial, 18 or 20 miles from Kurnool itself, there were several meteoric stones lying near the base of a hill. The Superintendent of Police brought me one in, and if not mistaken, it is in the house occupied by the present Collector. I left it there in December last.

No. 57. From the Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Mangalore, 9th January 1868, No. 25.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, in the Public Department, dated the 23rd September last, No. 1184, I have the honor to state that I have made all possible inquiries on the subject of meteorites therein alluded to, but have been unable to procure any in four out of the five taluqs of this district.

2. The Tahsildar of the remaining taluq (Udipi) has, however, sent me one which he reports was discovered in one of the villages of his taluq called "Yedabettu," in which it is said to have fallen in the month of April 1866. The exact date of the fall cannot now be ascertained, but it is said to have fallen during day-time at about 10 A.M. The meteorite is stated to have been seen by a ryot while falling in one of the paddy fields near his house, the direction whence it came being from south to north. When falling, it is described as having been seen enveloped in a mass of smoke, and its fall to have been attended by a great noise resembling that of the discharge of a cannon. After falling down, it appears to have penetrated the earth to the depth of a cubit, and curiosity seems to have induced the ryot to dig it out and secure it in his house.

3. I have sent the meteorite by banghy to your address. It weighs about 8 lbs., one end of it has been a little chipped by the cultivators who curiously examined it when found.

4. The village of Yedabettu is situated in about latitude 13° 29' 5" north and longitude 74° 46' 52" east.

5. I regret that I am unable to give more precise information in regard to the fall of this meteorite, such as that desired in G. O. quoted in the Proceedings of Government under reply.

No. 58. From the Collector of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Calicut, 4th March 1868, No. 26.

With reference to G. O., dated 23rd September last, No. 1184, I have the honor to state that no meteorites are procurable in Malabar.

No. 58A.

No. 95.

## MEMORANDUM.

The Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, is directed to forward to the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum the accompanying letter\* from the Collector of Tinnevely, and to inquire whether the aerolite supposed to have been sent to that institution is in his possession, and if so, whether there is any objection to its being sent to this office for transmission to the Secretary of State for India, in view to its being added to the collection of specimens in the British Museum.

\* Dated 13th November 1867.

2. Captain Mitchell will, at the same time, be good enough to ascertain in what Madras newspaper the account is given, by the Reverend J. Kearns, of the fall of the two aerolites referred to in Mr. Puckle's letter.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

8th March 1869.

To the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum.

(Signed) W. S. LILLY,  
Under Secy. to Govt.

No. 59. From the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, to the Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 9th March 1869, No. 22.

In reply to your Official Memorandum, No. 95, of the 8th March, I have the honor to inform you that the Parnallee meteorite was sent to the British Museum in January 1862, and I beg to refer you to Government Order, No. 901, of the 22nd June 1861, for further information on this subject.

Mr. Puckle's letter is enclosed.

2. I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of a paper written by Mr. H. S. Taylor. He is the Missionary referred to by Mr. Kearns, I believe.

AEROLITE OR METEORIC STONE, NOW IN THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, MADRAS.  
Presented by the Right Honorable LORD HARRIS, through the REV. H. S. TAYLOR and  
R. J. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Madura.

Mandahasolie, 26th March 1857.

DEAR SIR,

Near the village of Parnallee in this taluq, two meteoric stones had fallen. I have been to the ground, and seen the places where they fell, and the exact impression made in the earth where they lay. As no rain has fallen since, I was able to see that there was no mistake about it. The noise made as they came through the air made a deep impression on the minds of the people in that region, and was heard, I find from reports, along the sea-shore up to Teruchooly. They fell about three miles apart from each other. The smaller one weighs about 37 pounds and sunk in the earth, when it fell, two feet and eight inches. The larger one is from three to four times as large, and sunk in the earth two feet and four inches. It struck the earth flatwise. The smaller one fell about perpendicularly. The larger fell (coming from the north a little to the west) making an angle, with a perpendicular line, of about fifteen degrees. Persons were standing near each place where they fell. Many worshipped them. The villagers gave them up to me, on condition that I should inform you, and save them from trouble made (or rather which they feared some officials might make). I do not make this statement officially, but am ready, if you desire it, to make an official statement on the subject. In writing this, I have fulfilled my promise to the people there. Believe me, your's affectionately, (signed) H. S. TAYLOR.

This is one of two which fell on Saturday, the 28th of February 1857, at about noon, a little south-east of the village of Parnallee, latitude north, according to the Government Map, 9° 14', longitude, 78° 21' east.

2. The largest one fell a few seconds before the smaller one, and from two to three miles north of it. As was manifest from the hole it made in the ground when it fell, it came from a direction some ten degrees west of north, making an angle of about 15 or 20 degrees with a line perpendicular to the earth's surface. It struck the earth (or at least lay in the bottom of the hole made by it) flatwise, on the side that is most convex. The most round or convex side of the smaller stone also was downward, this being the position they would naturally assume as they passed with great velocity through the resisting atmosphere, an idea which did not occur to me till now. I had before simply noted the fact. The larger stone sank into the earth when it fell, two feet and five inches, in a perpendicular direction. The smaller one two feet and eight inches. The smaller one fell also, about perpendicularly. The smaller does not appear in any respect like a fragment of the larger one. The specific gravity of the smaller one, when it fell, was about 3.3, water being the standard of unity. I observed that the specific gravity was increased after exposure to a shower, as that of the smaller one was. I did not try that of the larger. The crack on the convex side of the larger one I did not perceive at all till it had been wet, and then, at first, it was but just perceptible. Afterwards it gradually opened. I suppose, owing to the oxidation of the native iron it contains, perhaps, however to other causes. The stones had not been wet till they came into my hands, April 21st. They, each of them, fell in cultivated fields, one of which had been harvested. The stone in the other was still standing.

3. The noise seems to have been terrific to the natives, causing those near to crouch from fear. It came like two claps of thunder, as they fell one after the other, and continuing for some time, but gradually growing less loud. As they fell through the whole depth of our atmosphere, this would naturally be the case. The noise appears to have been heard at Tuticorin, forty miles distant. At this place, sixteen miles north, it excited considerable interest among those abroad at the time. The noise must have been great, occasioned by their great velocity. Taking their specific gravity into the account, say 3.3, their size being about that of large cannon balls, some allowance also being made for their irregular shape, from the depth they penetrated the soil, which was of about common hardness, those who have observed the power of projectiles in such cases, will be able to calculate, approximately, what that velocity was.

4. Of the excitement among the natives, I suppose, I need not speak. I visited the place, because of the rumours that were flying abroad, making it evident to my mind that something peculiar had there transpired. First, I saw the holes from which, in the cultivated fields, they had been freshly taken, no rain having subsequently fallen, and saw at the bottom the *hardly compressed* and exact impression left by them as they were taken up, and then, as I saw the stones, I knew instantly that they were the identical ones which had been taken from those places. As I was more or less known in that region, and there is no gentleman whatever any where near, the rural people, utterly ignorant of the cause, came in great numbers to state the facts, and ask some explanation. Some of them supposed they were gods that had fallen; some, that they had been shot from cannon on ships at Tuticorin, and some that a Brahmin had brought them from the sea by his muntrums: some rejected all these theories, but no one could tell or feel satisfied, as to how these things could be. By simply striking my staff through the air, I could explain to them the noise; and by tying a stone to a string, and swinging it, I could make them understand the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and how that, from some disturbance in these forces, stones moving about a some centre like the moon about the earth might fall. The explanations gave them relief. They put confidence in me, and gave me the stones, at my request, that I might save them from the trouble of any official investigation, and put them into some museum, or scientific institution.

P. S.—I forgot to say that there was nothing peculiar in the state of the atmosphere. It was a clear day. When the stone is sent on to Madras, if any scientific gentleman makes an analysis of it for the Museum, please be so good as to ask a copy of it for me. Your's very truly,  
(signed) H. S. TAYLOR.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,  
5th April 1869.*

No. 60.

ORDER THEREON, 5th April 1869, No. 436.

Copies of the reports above recorded will be forwarded to the Home Government, in reference to the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th August 1867, No. 29, and with the intimation that the specimen of the meteorite, referred to in the letter from the Collector of South Canara, will be sent to England by an early opportunity.

(True Extract).

*Chief Secretary.*

11 26

# AEROLITE OR METEORIC STONE, NOW IN THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, MADRAS.

*Presented by the Right Hon'ble LORD HARRIS, through the REV. H. S. TAYLOR and  
R. J. SULLIVAN, Esq. Collector of Madura.*

*Mandahasahie, March 26th, 1857.*

DEAR SIR,—Near the village of Parnallee in this Talook, two Meteoric Stones had fallen. I have been to the ground, and seen the places where they fell, and the exact impression made in the earth where they lay. As no rain has fallen since, I was able to see that there was no mistake about it. The noise made as they came through the air made a deep impression on the minds of the people in that region, and was heard, I find from reports, along the sea shore up to Teruchooly. They fell about three miles apart from each other. The smaller one weighs about 37 pounds and sunk in the earth, when it fell, two feet and eight inches. The larger one is from three to four times as large, and sunk in the earth two feet and four inches. It struck the earth flatwise. The smaller one fell about perpendicularly. The larger fell (coming from the North a little to the West,) making an angle, with a perpendicular line, of about fifteen degrees. Persons were standing near each place where they fell. Many worshipped them. The Villagers gave them up to me, on condition that I should inform you, and save them from trouble made (or rather which they feared some officials might make). I do not make this statement officially, but am ready, if you desire it, to make an official statement on the subject. In writing this, I have fulfilled my promise to the people there. Believe me, Yours affectionately, (Signed) H. S. TAYLOR.

1. This is one of two which fell on Saturday, the 28th of February, 1857, at about noon a little south-east of the village of Parnallee, Latitude North, according to the Government Map,  $9^{\circ} 14'$ , Longitude,  $78^{\circ} 21'$  east.

2. The largest one fell a few seconds before the smaller one, and from two to three miles north of it. As was manifest from the hole it made in the ground when it fell, it came from a direction some ten degrees west of north, making an angle of about 15 or 20 degrees with a line perpendicular to the earth's surface. It struck the earth (or at least lay in the bottom of the hole made by it) flatwise, on the side that is most convex. The most round or convex side of the smaller stone also was downward, this being the position they would naturally assume as they passed with great velocity through the resisting atmosphere, an idea which did not occur to me till now. I had before simply noted the fact. The larger stone sank into the earth when it fell, two feet and five inches, in a perpendicular direction. The smaller one two feet and eight inches. The smaller one fell also, about perpendicularly. The smaller does not appear in any respect like a fragment of the larger one. The specific gravity of the smaller one, when it fell was about 3.3, water being the standard of unity. I observed that the specific gravity was increased after exposure to a shower, as that of the smaller one was. I did not try that of the larger. The crack on the convex side of the larger one I did not perceive at all till it had been wet, and then, at first, it was but just perceptible. Afterwards it gradually opened. I suppose, owing to the oxidation of the native iron it contains, perhaps, however to other causes. The Stones had not been wet till they came into my hands, April 21st. They, each of them, fell in cultivated fields, one of which had been harvested. The stone in the other was still standing.

3. The noise seems to have been terrific to the Natives, causing those near to crouch from fear. It came like two claps of thunder, as they fell one after the other, and continuing for some time, but gradually growing less loud. As they fell through the whole depth of our atmosphere, this would naturally be the case. The noise appears to have been heard at Tutacorin, forty miles distant. At this place sixteen miles north, it excited considerable interest among those abroad at the time. The noise must have been great, occasioned by their great velocity. Taking their specific gravity into the account, say 3.3, their size being about that of large cannon balls, some allowance also being made for their irregular shape, from the depth they penetrated the soil, which was of about common hardness, those who have observed the power of projectiles in such cases, will be able to calculate, approximately, what that velocity was.

4. Of the excitement among the Natives, I suppose, I need not speak, I visited the place, because of the rumours that were flying abroad, making it evident to my mind that something peculiar had there transpired. First, I saw the holes from which, in the cultivated fields, they had been freshly taken, no rain having subsequently fallen, and saw at the bottom the hardly compressed and exact impression left by them as they were taken up, and then as I saw the stones, I knew instantly that they were the identical ones which had been taken from those places. As I was more or less known in that region, and there is no gentleman whatever any where near, the rural people, utterly ignorant of the cause, came in great numbers to state the facts, and ask some explanation. Some of them supposed, they were gods that had fallen; some, that they had been shot from cannon, on ships, at Tutacorin; and some, that a brahmin had brought them from the sea by his muntrums: some rejected all these theories, but no one could tell or feel satisfied, as to how these things could be. By simply striking my staff through the air, I could explain to them the noise; and by tying a stone to a string, and swinging it, I could make them understand the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and how that from some disturbance in these forces, stones moving about some centre like the moon about the earth might fall. The explanations gave them relief. They gave confidence in me, and gave me the stones, at my request, that I might save them from the trouble of any official investigation and put them into some Museum, or Scientific Institution.

P. S.—I forgot to say that there was nothing peculiar in the state of the atmosphere. It was a clear day. When the stone is sent on to Madras, if any scientific gentleman makes an analysis of it for the Museum, please be so good as to ask a copy of it for me. Yours very truly, (Signed) H. S. TAYLOR.

Cont. of 1869; Madura.

PUBLIC.

Dated April, 5th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 5th April 1869, No. 436.

APRIL  
Nos. 39—60.

Directing that the Reports from the Collectors  
of Districts regarding Meteorites, be forwarded to  
the Home Government.

13 23

Government Central Museum  
Madras 9<sup>th</sup> March 1869.

From,

Captain A. Mitchell  
Suplt Government C. Museum

To,

The Under Secretary to Government  
Public &c Departments

Sir,

In reply to your Official  
Memorandum No 95 of the 8<sup>th</sup> March. I have  
the honor to inform you that the Parnallee  
Meteoricite was sent to the British Museum  
in January 1862 - and I beg to refer you to  
Government Order No 901 of the 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1861  
for further information on this subject.

I have the pleasure to enclose  
a copy of a paper written by Mr H. S. Taylor.  
He is the missionary referred to by Mr  
Reames I believe.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedt Servant,

A Mitchell Captain,  
Suplt Government C. Museum.

Pickles letter  
enclosed

Delivered  
April 1869/70

Recd 13/3/69  
Mar 15<sup>th</sup> 1869

18.

Memorandum

The Under Secretary to Government Public  
 Works Department, is directed to forward to  
 the Superintendent Government Central  
 Museum the accompanying letter from  
 the Collector of Imphal, and to enquire  
 whether the Arolite supposed to have  
 been sent to that Institution is in his  
 possession and if so whether there is  
 any objection to its being sent to this  
 Office for transmission to the Secretary  
 of State for India in view to its being  
 added to the collection of specimens in  
 the British Museum.

2 Captain Mitchell will at the same  
 time, be good enough to ascertain in  
 what Indian newspaper the Account  
 is given by the Reverend Kearns  
 of the fall of the two Arolites -  
 referred,

Sub. Secy to Govt. 1872  
 April 1879 22/7

Sub. Secy to Govt. 1872  
 23rd April 1879  
 Government Museum

1872

From

Captain J. Mitchell

Left Govt. Museum

24

Sub. Secy to Government

Public Works Department

Letter to Sub. Secy

From 20/3/72

Nothing that the Secy

in the Museum was sent

to the British Museum

in January 1872 and enclosing

a copy of a paper written  
 by Mr. Mitchell

18 March  
 21 April

referred to in the ~~the~~ letter -

Fort Saint George } Signed W. S. Lilly  
8<sup>th</sup> March 1869 } Under Secretary

The Superintendent  
Government Central Museum

Pub. B. h. Eng. 12.  
April 1869 27.

45

Memorandum  
dated 8<sup>th</sup> March 1869

Public Department  
N.B.  
Memorandum

The Acting Under Secretary to Government  
in the Public Department is directed to request  
that the collector of Amroha will be good enough  
to forward, if in his possession, the meteorite  
referred to in the accompanying copy of a letter  
from the collector of Sahar and to forward, also  
to this office at the public cost, the two specimens  
alluded to in his letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1867.

Edw. S. Henry  
16<sup>th</sup> July 1869.

Signed H. S. C. C.  
H. Under Secretary.

Pub. Proc. 5 April 1869  
C.R. 436.

Collector of Amroha

Public Department.

*PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.*

Read the following letter 

From

<sup>2</sup>The collector of Trichinopoly (Wore enter 30<sup>th</sup> September 1807 1824)

Madras (Received 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1864/204)

Thomson (more enter 2<sup>nd</sup> - 1874).

— " — Ganjarr (Nere unter 5" — " — Bar.)

Salem (Rescued 7<sup>th</sup> Nov 1840)

Godavery Dist: (River enters 12" — N. 28)

" " " Hobbs Dist (Kearns 17) " " N<sup>o</sup> 24)

" " *Vyzapataun* (Here enter 2<sup>nd</sup> — " " 1830)

..... " Inaduvra (Korecuter 81<sup>st</sup> ..... " (1724)

" - Zimmerelby - (Received 13<sup>th</sup> November 4 1824)

— " — Sanjore — (River enters 26° — " — " — R.R.)

— " — South West (Pericenter 24" — " — N<sup>o</sup> 12)

— Bellamy. (New enter 29° — " — 1-10)

at Coimbatore (November 6<sup>th</sup> December 1892)

North Krest (Here enter H<sup>2</sup> Lamany 1888-89)

South Canara (Base entire 9" ————— 1126)

Wellore - (Here enter 15<sup>th</sup> February 1871)

h - Karavay - (Kone enter 4<sup>o</sup> March " 1826 )

— Buddapah (Here enter 28 — — — — — No. 9)

Stinson - (here enter 19<sup>th</sup> February 1869 No 24)

Capt. J. E. H. Smith, Supt. Govt. } Here entering the Board, Sept 10, 1922  
Central Museum } Order

Order thereon No 436 - 5 April/69.

Copies of the  
reports above recorded will be  
forwarded to the Rome govern-  
ment, in reference to the  
Despatch from the Secretary  
of State for India dated 9<sup>th</sup>  
August 1869 No 29 - and with  
the intimation that the specimen  
of the Meteorite, referred to in  
the letter from the collector  
of South Canara, will be  
sent to England by an  
early opportunity.

70.

1869

1869  
1869  
1869

Gort. of 186 } Madras.

Public

To  
7. No 1707.  
" " 1392-

Dated April 5. } 1869 No 436  
Recd.

Nos. 39. 60.

Directing that the Reports  
from the Collectors of P. & S.  
regarding Meteorites, be  
forwarded to Mr. Thomas  
Lyons.