

ORDINARY, MS.

Pub DEPARTMENT.	
G.O., DATED	4 th Aug 1894
No.	574

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording Proceedings Revenue
dept reviewing the adminis-
tration report of the heads.
not known for the
year 1893-94.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not pagel).

N.B.—

- A — Copy in full.
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7TH JULY 1894, Nos. 484, 484A, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from EDGAR THURSTON, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 25th June 1894, No. 446 :—

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., Revenue, No. 224, dated 7th March 1893, I have the honour to submit two printed copies of the report on the working of the Government Museum for 1893-94, and to request that 160 copies may be struck off for distribution to other Museums, &c.

From EDGAR THURSTON, Esq., Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 4th May 1894, No. 376.

I have the honour to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council my report on the working of the Government Museum during 1893-94, and to request that I may be supplied with 160 copies for distribution to other Museums, &c.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT
MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

I resumed charge of the Museum from Dr. Warth, after an absence of more than two years on duty with the Government of India, on December 4th, 1893, and am therefore only able to speak from personal experience of the work carried out during the last four months of the official year.

2. VISITORS TO THE MUSEUM.—The total number of visitors to the Museum was 311,112 against 341,238 in the preceding year. The decrease of 30,126 cannot be accounted for ; but, as pointed out by Government in reviewing the last annual report, "the number of persons who visit a public institution like a Museum depends on a variety of causes, and naturally fluctuates from year to year."

The number of gosha ladies who visited the Museum on the days set apart for them was 1,524 against 1,957 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the rise and fall in the number of visitors to the Museum since 1886-87 :—

1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233,028
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,182
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337,801
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378,234
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364,542
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361,452
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341,238
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311,112

3. ESTABLISHMENT.—I was called on by Government in G.O., Mis. No. 4453, dated 29th November, 1893, to formulate proposals for determining once for all the permanent staff necessary for the upkeep of the Museum. The proposals submitted were approved, and the following temporary appointments declared permanent :—

- 1 Assistant writer.
- 12 Humáls (gallery attendants).
- 1 Chickeldar (cleaner of arms and metalware).
- 1 Peon (and compositor).

A detailed statement of the Museum establishment, as revised, is given in Appendix E.

4. PUBLICATIONS.—The edition of my 'Pearl and chank fisheries, and marine fauna of the Gulf of Manaar,' 1890, being exhausted, and fresh material awaiting incorporation, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to commence a series of bulletins dealing with the results of my wanderings on behalf of the Museum, and other matters which may seem worthy of being placed on record. The first issue of these bulletins will comprise a revised edition of the 'Pearl and chank fisheries;' and the 'Marine fauna of the Gulf of Manaar' will be published subsequently. Both these were going through the Press at the end of the year. The illustrative plates have been prepared at the Calcutta School of Arts and by the Calcutta Photo-type Company from photographs and micro-photographs taken by myself.

A revised edition of my 'Catalogue of Roman, Indo-Portuguese and Ceylon Coins' was also in the Press at the end of the year, and includes many valuable additions of aurei, denarii, &c., to the Museum collection since the publication of the first edition in 1888.

The revision of the proof sheets of the catalogue of the Museum library, carried out for the most part under the great disadvantage of absence from Madras, was nearly completed at the end of the year, and the catalogue will be issued very soon.

5. TOURS.—In March I was absent from Madras, accompanied by two of the taxidermists, on tour on the west coast from Cochin northwards with halts at Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cannanore, to Mangalore. The objects of the tour were (a) to acquire a collection for illustration of the littoral fauna (apart from fishes) of that portion of the Indian Ocean which limits the Madras Presidency on the west, and for comparison of the fauna with that of the Bay of Bengal which is already well represented in the Museum; (b) to enquire into the fishing industry of the west coast. The result, so far as collections are concerned, took the form of a rich harvest of mollusca, crustacea, &c., and will be dealt with hereafter in one of the Museum bulletins.

The officiating Superintendent made a long stay on the Palni Hills with a view to obtaining geological and natural history specimens, and also visited the Trichinopoly district for the sake of making an examination of the phosphatic deposits (see paragraph 14).

6. PRINTING PRESS.—By G.O., No. 4371, dated 7th August, 1891, the appointment of printer was abolished, and it was ordered that all printing for the Museum should be done at the Government Press, to which the small Museum printing press was transferred. On my return to Madras, I proposed that the printing press should again be placed at my disposal at the Museum, on the ground that it would be of very great advantage in carrying out the day-to-day printing, such as can be done without delay on the spot. The proposal met with the approval of Government, and the press was returned to the Museum in February.

7. INDEX COLLECTIONS.—A series has been completed and exhibited, illustrating, by means of specimens with descriptive labels, the principal types of Indian fishes, their external anatomy, dentition, adaptation to different modes of life, weapons of defence, &c. A further series has been completed, illustrating, by means of selected South Indian types, the general structure of Arthropods (crustacea, arachnida, myriapoda and insecta), their life history, adaptation to different modes of life, mimicry, &c.

The index collections, which have been prepared up to the present time, comprise the following:—

- Integumentary structures of mammals.
- Dentition of mammals.
- Birds.
- Fishes.
- Crocodylians and chelonians.
- Molluscan shell.
- Arthropods.
- Minerals.

In the annual report for the year 1889-90, I expressed a hope that the index collections, which were commenced in that year, would be of use both to those engaged in teaching and to students. Further experience has proved not only that this hope was justified, but that the series proves attractive to visitors who come to the Museum as sight-seers, with no definite intention of being instructed.

8. HERBARIUM.—A collection of 355 plants, ferns and grasses from Assam, Pegu, the Andaman Islands, &c., was presented by Dr. George King, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. To Mr. J. S. Gamble the Museum was indebted for a collection of 58 specimens of bamboos. The Museum collection of bamboos was sent to Mr. Gamble for reference and returned.

9. ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.—A start was made with the systematic arrangement of the economic products of Southern India in alphabetical sequence, to correspond with the official 'Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.' The existing arrangement must, however, be regarded as provisional, as it is my intention, on the transfer of the books in the Museum library to the Connemara Public Library, to convert the present library into an economic gallery, for which purpose it is well adapted.

The available material consists of (a) an excellent collection of forest products (including timbers) which was transferred to the Museum on the departure of Mr. J. S. Gamble to Dehra Dún; (b) duplicate specimens set apart from the collections made in Calcutta for the Imperial Institute, South Kensington; (c) collections accumulated from time to time at the Museum itself.

The Technical Sub-Director of the Imperial Institute having reported that the fibre of *Agave Americana*, acquired by me in the Coimbatore bazar, "had been very well reported on, and is considered to be nearly as good as Manila hemp," the Museum Herbarium-keeper was deputed to visit Coimbatore and investigate the conditions of growth of the plant, method of preparation, &c. The results of his enquiries have been published in bulletin No. 30 of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, and further samples of the fibre and scrapers used in its preparation sent to the Imperial Institute.

Samples in bulk of chay-root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) and the root-bark of *Ventilago Madraspatana*, a much valued dye-stuff in Southern India, were, at the request of the Reporter on Economic Products, obtained in the local bazar for Professor Hummel, of the Leeds school of dyeing, for purposes of investigation into their dyeing properties.

10. ARCHÆOLOGY.—The following articles from the Buddhist remains at Arugôlu, in the Gôdâvari district, were received from Mr. A. Rea of the Archæological Survey:—

- (a) A small crystal relie casket found inside the cavity of a rough laterite boulder casket.
- (b) A pierced glass (?) cylinder with groove on rim from the centre of a stupa in the vihara.
- (c) A small disc of earthenware.
- (d) A brass finger-ring.

Four sculptured slabs from the Buddhist stupa of Amarâvati were received through the Collector of the Kistna district. These, together with a large number of Amarâvati marbles in a good state of preservation, which have been provisionally arranged in the Museum grounds, remain to be set up in the archæology gallery, wherein a large number of these marbles are already exhibited.

To the Rev. J. E. Tracy the Museum was indebted for a donation of earthenware cups from cromlechs near Kovilpatti in the Periyakulam taluk of the Madura district.

11. ART GALLERY.—Some good examples of sandal-wood carving by the Gudigars of Mysore (who are now, I am informed, working for European firms from patterns sent from Europe) were exhibited in a table-case.

Specimens of carving in "rose-wood" (*Dalbergia latifolia*) inlaid with ivory, made by a firm of Muhammadan wood-carvers (Ali Muhammad and Muhammad Makdûm) at Mysore were added to the existing collection.

A selection of arms from the old Tanjore armoury was added to the collection already exhibited on the staircase leading to the art gallery. It is much to be regretted that the Museum possesses no suitable space in which this beautiful collection of arms can be displayed in its entirety.

A brass model of a caparisoned elephant was acquired by purchase, and its purchase nearly involved a law suit.

A large case was made, in which to exhibit the collection of Hindu musical instruments, which was sent on loan to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, 1886. Arrangements were in progress at the end of the year for obtaining, through native musicians,

additions to the collection, in order that it may correspond with and be illustrative of C. R. Day's 'Music and Musical Instruments of Southern India and the Deccan,' 1891.

12. COINS AND MEDALS.—A specimen in silver of the medal given by the Government of India to the Native troops who were engaged in the Burmese War, 1824–25, was received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

No important find of coins in Southern India during the year has to be recorded. The Museum was, as usual, indebted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal for a large number of coins of Northern India, which included coins of the Andhra and Kalachuri dynasties, the Pathán Sultáns of Delhi, the Moghul Emperors, and the Independent Sultáns of Bengal.

A note on the history of the East India Company coinage from 1753–1835, based on a detailed examination of the records of the Calcutta Mint during my residence in Calcutta, was published in the Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal (volume LXII, part I, No. 1, 1893), and forms an appendix to my 'History of the Coinage of the East India Company' (Madras, 1890).

The Museum collection of coins of the East India Company was enriched by the purchase of a small collection, which includes a dollar counter-struck with the die of a double Arcot rupee; leaden double pice, Bombay; copper pice; leaden two cash and silver fanam of Charles II; and silver three fanam and double fanam of George I.

13. MINERAL GALLERY.—During my absence the compact index collection of minerals, which was exhibited in special cases, became incorporated with the collection of minerals from Southern India, and the collections of minerals, rocks, and ores were re-arranged in such a way that they no longer correspond with the published catalogue either in system of arrangement or in numerical sequence. The confusion has been to some extent remedied by the separation of the index from the local series, and their re-arrangement in new cases; but, to remedy it entirely, new labels will have to be printed for the entire collection of minerals, rocks, and ores, and a new catalogue prepared, as a basis for which the existing catalogue is of no use.

A miscellaneous collection of extra-Indian fossils, which had been set apart in a store-room as unsuited for exhibition, re-appeared in the mineral gallery during the last two years. The policy pursued in previous years was to organise the Museum on a geographical basis, and to make it fulfil the requirements of a reference guide to the natural history, arts, economic resources, etc., of Southern India, supplemented in the case of the natural history sections (animal and mineral) by an elementary or introductory series (index collections) "by which the leading features of the structure of typical members of the various groups are demonstrated in a clear and simple manner, and the terms used in describing them explained by means of illustrative examples." This being the policy, I gladly recommended the adoption of a proposal by the Principal of the Presidency College that the collection of extra-Indian fossils should be transferred to the college for educational purposes; and the proposal was sanctioned by G.O., No. 186, dated 19th March, 1894.

The empty space down the centre of the mineral gallery has been partially filled up by table-cases, in which were exhibited large specimens of quartz, mica from the Nellore mica mines, corundum from Hunsúr, jasper, steatite, and crushed and uncrushed conglomerate from the Hyderabad diamond mines. I am very anxious to obtain other large specimens of rocks and minerals as a supplement to the small hand-specimens exhibited in the serial cases.

A large relief map of India has been transferred from the library to the mineral gallery, where it serves as a guide to the physical conformation of the country.

14. PHOSPHATIC NODULES.—A report on a further examination of the area in which phosphatic nodules are to be found in the Trichinopoly district was submitted to Government by Dr. Warth, and recorded in Resolution, Mis. No. 4856, dated 14th August, 1893. Dr. Warth states that his original estimate of the amount (4,000 tons) of the nodules to be found on the surface in the area concerned is confirmed by his more recent detailed examination. He has also, by means of a series of trial pits sunk across the field, arrived at the conclusion that, in the beds on which nodules may be found at the surface, they are to be found diffused to the amount of 28 lb. per 100 cubic feet. The area of the field is about 10 square miles, in which the nodule-bearing beds are exposed; and, at the above rate, the quantity obtainable within 200 feet of the surface would be 7 million tons. The quantity available is therefore very

large; and, if it could be worked out at an economical rate, the deposit would become very valuable. The main question at present to consider is, therefore, the cost at which the nodules could be raised and delivered at Trichinopoly, or any other large centre. Dr. Warth thinks that the cost would be very high—about Rs. 20 a ton.

15. HERCYNITE.—Specimens of this mineral (iron-spinel) were received, through the Collector of Coimbatore, from the Erode taluk of the Coimbatore district.

The occurrence of hercynite in India has, I believe, not been previously recorded; and specimens were accordingly distributed to other Museums.

16. ARGILLITE.—Samples of argillite of different colours from Yettanhatti in the territory of the Raja of Sándur were sent to the Museum by Mr. R. Sewell, Collector of Bellary. It is said that this rock was at one time extensively used for the manufacture of vessels for domestic use, and that when burnt the result is a hard, durable, fine-coloured terra-cotta ware. A series of small articles was made from the samples, properly burnt and treated at the Madras School of Arts, with a view to judging how far it might be advisable to attempt to revive the industry.

17. FELSPAR.—A sample of felspar, from Hampaságaram in the Hadagali taluk of the Bellary district, was also sent to the Museum by Mr. Sewell, who stated that some of it burned very well at the School of Arts, and helped to make a very strong floor-tile. The sample was submitted to the Consulting Architect to Government, who stated that "the red felspar is of the same quality as the grey felspar obtainable in the vicinity of Madras. The red colour is only a surface colouring, and disappears when burnt."

18. CORALS.—The large and beautiful collection of reef-building corals from the reefs which fringe the Madras coast of the Gulf of Manaar, made during my repeated visits to Rámésvaram island and Tuticorin, has been arranged in wall and table cases in the marine gallery. To Dr. Ortmann, of the Strassburg Museum, the thanks of Government are due for his kindness in undertaking the identification of many of the specimens, a task which he was well qualified to fulfil, as he had previously worked out the corals from the reefs of the Ceylon coast of the Gulf.

Most conspicuous amongst the exhibited specimens is a solid mass of *Montipora exserta*, Quelch, brought up by the divers from the Tuticorin pearl-banks at a depth of about 9 fathoms, which measures 38 inches in length and 33 inches in width.

19. CRUSTACEA.—An account of the large collection of decapod and stomatopod crustacea made by me in the Gulf of Manaar, which comprises 160 species (10 described for the first time) was included by Mr. J. R. Henderson in his 'Contribution to Indian Carcinology' (Trans. Linnean Society, May 1893). The majority of the specimens which were taken to Europe for purposes of identification and illustration have been returned to the Museum, and arranged ready for incorporation in the exhibited collection of crustacea.

20. MOLLUSCA.—A portion of the collection of molluscan shells made by me in the Gulf of Manaar, which was sent to Dr. E. Von Martens, of the Berlin Natural History, in 1891, has been arranged and incorporated with the existing collection of shells of marine and fresh-water molluscs of Southern India. The exhibited collection will be considerably increased as the result of the recent tour on the west coast, where a large number of species were obtained, which are not at present represented in the Museum collection.

21. FISHES.—A series of brightly-coloured fishes, which were preserved at Pámban by Mr. A. Haly's glycerine process in 1888, still retain their colours so perfectly that a very good idea can be formed of their colouration during life.

The wall cases previously occupied by the spirit collection of fishes have been glazed and utilised for the exhibition of big fishes from the sea and fresh waters of Southern India. Conspicuous among these is a specimen of the thorn-backed *Urogymnus asperrimus*, measuring 2 feet across the disc.

A specimen of *Dicerobatis eregoodoo* with a lateral expanse of 5 feet 8 inches, caught in a fishing-net off Madras, has been preserved. This species is said to attain to 18 feet and upwards across the disc.

22. BIRDS.—Most worthy of mention amongst the additions to the collection of birds are (a) Purple coot (*Porphyria poliocephalus*), water-cock (*Gallicrex cristatus*) and

pin-tailed snipe (*Gallinago stenura*), which were killed by striking the Santapillay light-house on the east coast during the north-east monsoon; (b) a female crested serpent-eagle (*Spilornis cheela*), which was found with nest and eggs within the limits of Madras City. This bird is recorded by Jerdon ('Birds of India') as being "by no means rare in well-wooded and irrigated districts; most numerous in jungly countries"—conditions which do not exist within the City of Madras.

23. MAMMALS.—The skull and lower jaw of a small specimen of the great Indian fin-whale (*Balaenoptera indica*), which was cast ashore dead at Velangani, about 12 miles south of Negapatam in July, 1893, have been preserved at the Museum. The whalebone is however absent, having been removed by natives before the arrival of the taxidermists on the spot.

The skeleton of the rhinoceros which lived for many years at the People's Park has also been preserved. No cause of death was ascertained; but the stomach contained various current copper coins.

24. SPIRIT COLLECTIONS.—The spirit collections of fishes, reptiles, and batrachians have been removed from the galleries to a store-room, not only because the space occupied by them was required for other collections, but because they are more fitted for the purposes of a reserve or study series than for exhibition. Some of the more attractive specimens (*e.g.*, cobra, Russell's viper, big frogs, a series showing tadpole metamorphoses, etc.) are, however, still exhibited on wall-brackets.

25. COBRA POISON.—Thirty-six grains of cobra poison (fluid) were obtained by expression from the poison glands of six cobras, at the request of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army, for consignment to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, War Office.

26. LIBRARY.—The number of visitors to the Library was 6,900 against 6,622 in 1892-93.

The following is a summary of the additions :—

Presented by Government	...	...	...	...	...	148
Presented by private individuals	...	...	...	...	...	239
Acquired by purchase	...	...	...	...	...	372
British Museum publications	...	...	...	...	...	10
Patent office papers	...	...	...	...	...	140
Periodicals	...	...	...	...	...	60
Record publications of the Master of the Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	7
Parliamentary papers	...	...	...	...	...	76

MADRAS,
4th May 1894.

(Signed) EDGAR THURSTON,
Supt., Govt. Museum.

APPENDIX A.

VISITORS to the Government Museum from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

1893-94.	Signatures made in											
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Mahratta.	Nagari.	Guzerati.	Canarese.	Chinese.	Cinghalese.	Malayalam.	Bengali.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
April	2,019	531	413	1,799	4	2	74	49	...	...	40	29
May	2,340	660	238	1,875	...	10	25	109	...	...	60	...
June	2,667	977	314	2,354	8	14	34	172	...	...	49	...
July	1,235	429	319	2,733	20	...	15	31	...	...	38	...
August	712	624	304	3,613	21	...	42	65	...	...	67	...
September	663	857	341	3,036	7	...	71	112	...	...	74	...
October	621	813	302	3,098	7	6	43	111	...	...	59	...
November	524	723	290	2,272	6	10	46	54	...	...	59	...
December	526	1,562	347	5,733	29	14	54	89	...	...	22	...
January	887	1,042	356	4,001	38	8	111	103	...	...	61	...
February	435	687	257	2,526	8	2	57	68	...	...	36	...
March	567	675	271	2,966	29	...	44	37	...	...	33	1
Total	13,236	9,580	3,782	36,006	179	66	616	1,000	8	4	598	68

1893-94.	Total of signatures.	Unable to sign, but tally kept.	Total of visitors.	Number of		Total of visitors.
				Men and boys.	Women and girls.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19
April	4,960	17,992	22,952	13,775	9,177	22,952
May	5,360	17,339	22,699	13,548	9,151	22,699
June	6,614	24,377	30,991	18,543	12,448	30,991
July	4,827	18,126	22,953	13,513	9,440	22,953
August	5,453	21,473	26,926	15,730	11,196	26,926
September	5,169	19,155	24,324	14,173	10,151	24,324
October	5,060	19,558	24,618	14,630	9,988	24,618
November	3,986	12,381	16,367	10,565	5,802	16,367
December	8,376	29,115	37,491	21,594	15,897	37,491
January	6,609	35,771	42,380	22,705	19,675	42,380
February	4,107	13,612	17,719	10,870	6,849	17,719
March	4,622	17,070	21,692	13,201	8,491	21,692
Total	65,143	245,969	311,112	182,847	128,265	311,112

B.

GENERAL LIST OF THE DONATIONS, 1893-94.

Anantapur district, Collector—

Corundum from various places in the Anantapur district.

Asiatic Society of Bengal—

Coins of the following Pathán Sultans of Delhi found in the Hissar district :—

Ala-ud-din Muhammad Sháh.

Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Sháh.

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq Sháh.

Muhammad II bin Tughlaq.

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban.

Jalal-ud-din Firúz Sháh.

Silver coins of the following issues :—

From the Kamrup district.

1. Provincial Bengal issue.

Ghiyas-ud-din Bahádur Sháh.

2. Independent Bengal issues.

Shams-ud-din Mubarak Sháh.

Sikundur Sháh.

Ghiyas-ud-din Azam Sháh.

From the Sibságar district.

Provincial Bengal issues.

Ghiyas-ud-din Bahádur Sháh.

Independent Bengal issues.

Rukn-ad-din Barbak Sháh.

Ala-ud-din Hussain Sháh.

Rupees of the following "Independent Sultans of Bengal" found in the Bhagalpur district :—

Sikandar Sháh bin Ilyás.

Ghiyas-ud-din Azam Sháh.

Jalál-ud-din Muhammad Sháh.

Nasir-ud-din Mahmúd Sháh.

Found in the Jessore district.

Sikandar Sháh bin Ilyás.

Ghiyas-ud-din Azám Sháh.

Silver coin of Shah Jehán found in the Cuttack district.

Copper coins of the Andhra or Andhra Chritya dynasty found in the Chanda district—

Siri Satakani Gotami Putra I.

Siri Pudumair Vasithá Putra.

Siriyaña Satakani Gotami Putra II.

Silver coins of Akbar, Jahāngir and Shāh Jehān found in the Champaran district.
Coins of mixed metal belonging to kings of the so-called Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi found in the Chattisgarh district—

Jājalla Deva.
Ratna Deva.

Atheseum Pillay, T.G.—
Sandstone from Tiruvakkarai, South Arcot district.

Berry, P., Esq.—
Fish (*Antennarius nummifer*).
Crested serpent eagle (*Spilornis cheela*).

Branfoot, Surgeon-Major, A. M.—
Nest of *Vespa cincta* (Hornet).

Carter, H. R. P., Esq.—
Snakes from the Palni hills.
Lizard (*Hemidactylus triedrus*).
Scolopendra sp.
Crocodilus palustris.
Brown-headed kingfisher (*Halcyon teucocephalus*).

Coimbatore district, Collector—
Garnet from Sivamallei, Dharapuram taluk.
Garnets from Chennimallei, Erode taluk.
Black spinel called hercynite, from Chennimallei, Erode taluk.
Zircon and Corundum from Chennimallei, Erode taluk.
Corundum from Kanjikovil, Erode taluk.
Corundum from Kamundapalli, Bhavani taluk.
Corundum from Nerinipett, Bhavani taluk.

Coimbatore North, District Forest-officer—
Mineral (hercynite) from Chennimallei, Erode taluk.

Dumergue, J. W. F., Esq.—
Cow bison.

Elliott, Dr.—
Skin of scaly ant-eater (*Manis pentadactyla*).

Ennore circle, Inspector of Salt and Abkari—
Salt from the Vallur factory.
Stones found in the banks of the channels at Ennore.

Gamble, J. S., Esq.—
Bamboo herbarium specimens.

Godāvari district, Collector—
Buddhist silver coins.

Gray, F. W., Esq.—
Quartz containing gold from Nundydroog mines, Kolar.

Henderson, J. R., Esq.—
Snake (*Cerberus rhynchops*).

Holland, T. H., Esq.—
Mineral (norite) from St. Thomas' Mount.

Huddleston, W. Victor, Esq.—
Spider (*Mygale fasciatus*).

Jardine, W. E., Esq.—
Skin of hyæna (*Hyæna striata*).
Skin of otter (*Lutra nair*).
Skin of wild boar (*Sus cristatus*).
Grass plaited bracelets and necklaces.

King, G., Dr.—
Herbarium specimens.

Kistna district, Collector—
Garnet.
Corundum from Guntūr.

Kurnool district, Collector—
Corundum.

Longhurst, Mrs.—
Queen white-ants.

Mahomed Abdus Sameth Kader Sahib—
Chin water-proof covering.

Mahomed Hussein Sahib—
Corundum from Chingleput.

Malabar district, Collector—
Corundum from Palghát.

Municipal Commission, Madras, President—
Lion.
Wild boar.
Fishing cat.
Lorry.
Ferret.
Tapir.
Monkey.
Rhinoceros.
Leopard.
Emu.

North Arcot district, Sub-Collector—
Granular quartz and hornblende rock.

Parry and Co.—
Asbestos.

Popert, E. P., Esq.—
Collection of timbers from the Pegu Circle, Burma.

Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch)—
Silver coins of Shāh Jehān, Jehāngir, Aurangzib, and Muhammad Shāh.

Secretary of State for India, Right Honorable—
Silver medal given by the Government of India to the native troops, who were engaged in the Burmese war, 1824–25.

Sewell, R., Esq.—
White and bluish quartz with gold from an old gold working at Yettanhatti, Bellary district.
Talcose schist found amongst the Vijayanaggar ruins near the old palace.
Argillite from Yettanhatti, Bellary district, said to have been extensively used for making vessels for domestic use, as chatties, goglets, &c.

Shelley, Captain, A. D. G.—
Sack of shells from Tranquebar.

Simon, F. H., Esq.—
Mica from Virginia U. S.

Simpson, Captain H. B.—
Shells of *Mytilus viridis*.

Small, Mrs.—
Bones of leopards (*Felis pardus*).

Smyth, T. W. S., Esq.—
Sandy concretions with vegetable matter (roots?) from low sandy ridge at Duggirala, Kistna district.

South Arcot district, Collector—
Datchanamurthi idol.
Chandikeswarar idol.

South Canara, Collector—
Corundum from Hire Bandadi and Bandaru Bandadi, South Canara.

Trichinopoly district, Collector—
Copper coins called kolikasa.

Tytler, F. W., Esq.—
Tasar moths, cocoons and gut made from tasar silk.

Vurtharaja Moodelliar, M.—
Yellow-breasted ground-thrush (*Pitta bengalensis*).

Vencataramanuja Iya, P.—
Kestrel (*Tinnunculus alaudarius*).

C.

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- Do. do. Lower Provinces of Bengal,—Provincial Tables, 1893.
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- Do. do. New Reptile-House in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.
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D.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

<i>Salaries.</i>						Actuals, 1893-94.	Revised estimate, 1893-94.
						RS.	RS.
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	* 9,891	9,600
<i>Permanent Establishment.</i>							
First Assistant, Second Assistant, First, Second and Third Taxidermists, Herbarium Keeper, Artist, Writer, Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Head Humal, Superintendent's peon—12 persons						5,028	5,028
<i>Temporary Establishment.</i>							
Assistant writer, Draftsman, 3 carpenters, 12 humals, chickledar, 3 gardeners, collecting taxidermist, 2 sweepers, 4 watchmen, water-pandal Brahmin, office peon, 2 punkah-pullers—32 persons						3,235	3,248
Total, Establishment						8,263	8,276
<i>Allowance.</i>							
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	1,000
<i>Supplies and Services.</i>							
Cost of specimens purchased on tour						624	1,000
Cost of specimens, objects of interest and coins at headquarters						712	700
Preparation of fittings, furniture, &c.						1,875	2,388
Total, supplies and services						3,211	4,088
Cost of books and publications						2,054	1,800
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
Purchase and repair of furniture						200	200
Binding books and lithographing plates						782	800
Rents, rates and taxes						1,098	1,098
Freight, boat hire, railway fare and cartage charges						265	200
Miscellaneous and contingent charges						666	481
Service postage stamps and telegram charges						138	200
Kerosine-oil grant						...	30
Total, contingencies						3,149	3,009
Grand Total						28,033	27,773

* Exclusive of the Exchange compensation allowance of Rs. 900.

E.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE MUSEUM ESTABLISHMENT.

Designation.							Pay.	
	Permanent.						RS.	RS.
1. First Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	60-2-70	
2. Second Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	35-3-50	
3. Writer	...	...	...	...	...	...	30-1-35	
4. Assistant Writer	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
5. Librarian	...	...	...	...	...	...	25-1-30	
6. Assistant Librarian	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-1-17	
7. Herbarium Keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	50-2-60	
8. Artist	...	...	...	...	...	...	45-1-50	
9. Head Taxidermist	...	...	...	...	...	...	55-1-60	
10. Second "	...	...	...	...	...	...	25-1-30	
11. Third "	...	...	...	...	...	...	20-1-25	
12. Head Humal	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
13. Second "	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
14. Third "	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
15. Fourth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
16. Fifth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
17. Sixth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
18. Seventh "	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
19. Eighth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
20. Ninth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
21. Tenth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
22. Eleventh Humal	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
23. Twelfth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
24. Thirteenth "	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
25. Superintendent's peon	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
26. Peon	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
27. Chickledar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Temporary.								
28. Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
29. Collecting taxidermist	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1/2	
30. Head gardener	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	
31. Second "	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
32. Third "	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
33. Sweeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
34. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
35. Water-pandal Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
36. Night watchman	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
37. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
38. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
39. Day watchman	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
40. Punkah-puller	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
41. Chokra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	
42. Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
43. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
44. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	

(Signed) EDGAR THURSTON,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

ORDER—dated 7th July 1894, No. 484, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The total expenditure in 1893-94 exceeded the revised estimate (Rs. 27,800) by Rs. 233, but was Rs. 678 less than the actuals of the previous year.

3. The Superintendent has failed to state whether the instructions relating to the maintenance of an inventory of valuable stock have been carried out in his office. The necessary information on the point should have been furnished as required in the

Financial Government Order communicated under G.O., Revenue, No. 3616, Mis., dated 2nd October 1893.

4. The thanks of Government are due to those ladies and gentlemen who were kind enough to make contributions of books and articles of interest to the Museum.

5. As requested by Mr. Thurston, 160 copies of the report will be struck off and transmitted to him for distribution to other Museums, &c.

(True Extract.)

Ab. G. Shelley
Capt. R. R.

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.

„ the Public Department.

„ the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

„ the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

„ the Accountant-General.

„ the Surgeon-General.

„ the Superintendent, Government Press.

Endorsement No. 484A.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. J. Moses.

250 Copies.

Public Dept
Govt. of {1894} Madras.
REVENUE.

C.S.
His

Order of 4th August 1894, No 574.

Recorded

6/11

4/1/94

30B.
3/8

Issued.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 7th July 1894,
Nos. 484, 484A.

JULY.

Madras Government Museum.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the
— for the year 1893-94.

WITH ORDER