

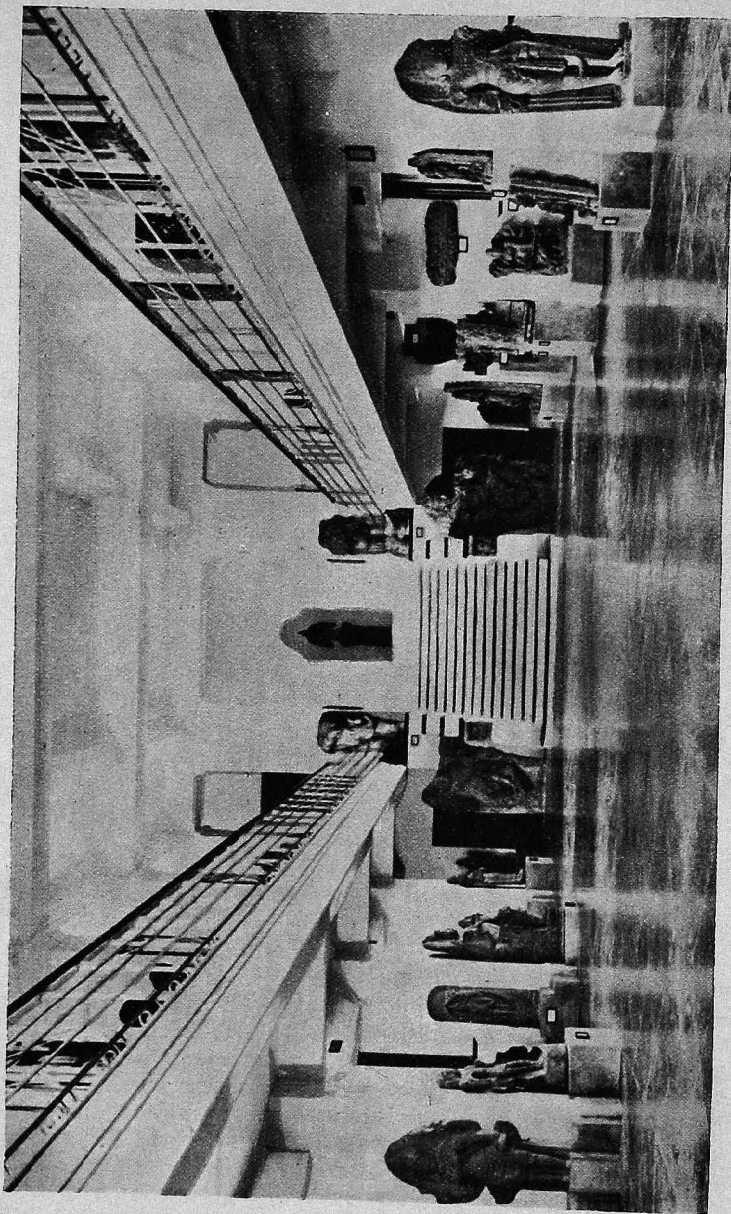


GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND
CONNEMARA PUBLIC
LIBRARY
FOR THE YEAR
1939-40

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
1940

Price. 8 annas



THE NEW EXTENSION.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1939-40.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Since the opening of the archæological gallery on the ground floor of the new extension to the Museum (plate i) by His Excellency the Governor on December 4, 1939, visitors have for the first time had put before them in a way that they can readily understand, a brief outline of the history, as revealed by art, of the early empires of northern India, and of the principal empires and kingdoms of the South right up to modern times. Till this new gallery became available the exhibits in the archæological section had all been arranged on iconographic lines. Now stone sculpture illustrates history, while bronzes continue to illustrate iconography. The recent addition of a large number of splendid examples of Hindu stone sculpture has enabled us to eliminate all inferior ones, at last making the collection worthy of comparison with the collection of bronzes, while its beauty shows to much better advantage in its new setting. Sculpture of the early empires of northern India, without reference to which the sculpture of the south cannot be properly understood, was previously represented by Græco-Buddhist sculptures only, the school of least importance to the study of indigenous Indian sculpture. With the aid of the Director-General of Archæology in India and of the Curators of Museums in the north, specimens and photographs have been acquired to illustrate the development of early indigenous sculpture from Mauryan to Gupta times, and we are now able to exhibit examples of Sunga, Græco-Buddhist, Kushan and Gupta sculpture, Mauryan and northern Andhra being represented by photographs and southern Andhra by our fine collection from the Amaravati and other stupas of the Guntur and Kistna districts.

That this mode of illustrating Indian history by actual examples of work produced in different times and areas meets a real need of the general public is evidenced by the care with which we see it being studied and the explanatory labels read—not of course by all or even by more than a comparatively small minority of the large total number of daily visitors, but nevertheless by an appreciable number of them—while during the four months that the new gallery was open in the year under review 115 copies of the guide to the archæological collections, first published on the opening day, were sold.

This guide aims at providing, in a form that can be taken away and kept for reference, the gist of the information given in the galleries. It contains a brief account of the history of South Indian temple architecture and sculpture, put in relation

to the development of early Indian sculpture in the north and of Eastern Indian mediæval sculpture, these subjects being illustrated by a map, diagrams and a few photographs. It also includes notes on the history of South Indian scripts, a summary of the history of Indian coinage, and a short outline of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain iconography, all of course with special reference to South India. And we venture to hope that the public will find in it a background for the proper appreciation of Indian culture simple enough for all to understand, yet to which more detailed knowledge may easily be related. Few visitors to Indian museums buy such guides unless they are extremely cheap. Illustrations had therefore to be severely restricted and Government sanctioned a supplementary volume of 46 plates so that representatives of all the main types of sculpture mentioned could be included, the price being fixed at 8 annas each for the guide and Rs. 1-8-0 for the volume of illustrations so that they might be within the means of as many as possible, leaving no margin even for trade discount. That the volume of illustrations also meets a definite need is shown by the fact that 65 copies were sold before the beginning of April, more than half as many as were sold of the guide in spite of its cost necessarily being three times as high. These books have already been warmly commended in a notice of them given in *Nature*, the leading British scientific weekly paper, in which it is said "No stronger plea than that afforded by these guides could be put forward for the adoption of a vigorous forward policy on the educational side throughout the Museums of India. As the report of the Museums Commission showed, these institutions are already places of popular resort; but it depends upon the arrangement and administration of the museum itself whether they are mere repositories of 'curios,' or really serve to bring home to the people the continuity in spiritual meaning underlying objects and buildings and structures familiar to them in their daily life."

During the preparation of the guide several interesting facts became apparent that seem to have escaped notice before. Thus it was seen that among inscribed casing slabs from the Amaravati stupa, dated by the script as being from about the end of the first century A.D. and thus contemporaneous with the earliest representations of Buddha in bodily form in the indigenous sculpture of the north, though most bear symbolic representations of Buddha at the time of his enlightenment, first sermon or nirvana, two show him in bodily form, proving that the tendency towards showing him thus extended from Mathura (the modern Muttra) to Amaravati instead of being confined to the Mathura region as had commonly been supposed. The Andhra sculpture of Amaravati, however, is more deeply imbued with religious feeling than is the contemporaneous Kushan sculpture of Mathura, a fact that is probably connected with the persistence in Andhra sculpture of preference for the symbolic to the bodily representation till the disappearance of

the dynasty a century and a half later, whereas in Kushan sculpture the bodily representation rapidly replaced the symbolic representation entirely. It also became clear that the southern or Dravidian form of temple almost certainly prevailed over the whole of South India (with the probable exception of Kerala) up to and including the Chalukyan kingdoms, while the northern or Indo-Aryan form used by the Imperial Guptas must have spread southwards from their empire with, but scarcely as far as, the spread of the influence of their art, reaching the Western Chalukyan kingdom at an early date and eventually uniting there with the Southern form of temple to produce the form used by the Hoysalas of Mysore, but apparently not penetrating into the Eastern Chalukyan kingdom, nor to the Tamil country beyond. The early mediæval sculpture of the Tamil country seems, moreover, to have sprung from an earlier local art that had been strongly influenced by the Andhra art of Amaravati but not by the later and more developed, but more distant, art of the Guptas.

The new extension contains a small entrance hall where it is possible for the first time properly to display for sale our publications, picture post cards and photographs, with a capable attender instead of a peon in charge. The difference that this has made to sales—and through them to the utility of the Museum—is best shown in the sale of the “ Handy Guide ” to the principal exhibits of the whole Museum at 6 pies a copy for the months December to March, of which 80 copies in English were sold in these months of 1939-40 as compared with 548 for the year under review. In Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam this guide has always been much less popular than in English, two editions of 1,000 copies each having been sold in English before a single edition had been nearly sold out in any of the other languages. The third English edition was required just when the new gallery was opened, so was issued suitably revised. But the stocks in Indian languages were so large and the demand so small that correction slips had to be prepared for them, which were not ready till the end of January. For February and March, however, the sales in 1939 totalled only 9 in all three languages, while in 1940 they rose to 71. Guidebooks, being intended primarily for the general public, are naturally more in demand than the Bulletins which cater more for those wanting fuller information, but the sales both of them and of photographs show some increase even when an abnormally large single purchase at the end of March 1940 is eliminated as unlikely to recur. A drop has occurred in the sale of picture post cards, but this was to be expected after the publication of the new volume of illustrations.

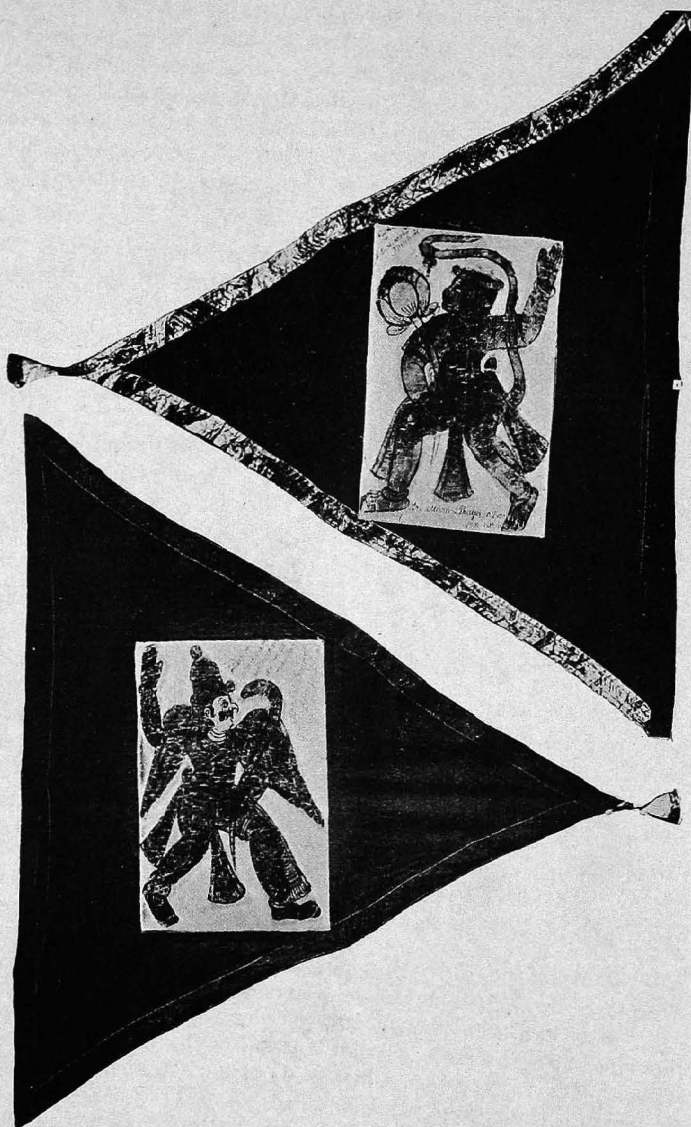
The very small demand for the “ Handy Guide ” in Indian languages gave rise to uncertainty as to the extent to which explanatory labels in these languages would be used. In view of the large number of visitors to the Museum who are not literate in English, however, to endeavour to interpret the exhibits

to them seemed an obvious duty, and all the main explanations have therefore been drawn up in Tamil and Telugu as well as in English, though this added considerably to the work involved, not only here but also in the Government Press. Observations that I have been making from the opening day onwards show that, though the explanations in English are undoubtedly those most widely used, the ones in Tamil and Telugu are also being carefully read, chiefly by ladies and by workmen or peasants. As the latter class would be most unlikely to spend 8 annas on a guidebook, even if one were to be produced in their language, these labels afford the only means we have of helping them to understand the significance of what they see, and of spreading interest and knowledge among the less privileged classes of the population.

From what follows it will be seen that work has gone steadily ahead in all sections. But concentration of attention and effort on the archæological gallery has inevitably hampered progress elsewhere and a pause is now needed in which to consolidate present foundations, especially as advance in other galleries is bound to confront us with new problems, not the least of which is likely to be the use of Indian languages where exhibits are small, numerous and mostly without popular names instead of few, large and comparatively familiar as in the archæological section. Probably a special system of grouping will have to be devised before this can be done. But, whatever the difficulties, our efforts must now be directed to making the other galleries as attractive and informative as the new archæological one.

Towards the end of the year an offer was received from the Director of the Geological Survey of India, of help in the reorganization of the Geological gallery. This offer I felt bound to accept in spite of our need for consolidation, especially as the geological gallery has long been neglected and the most unsatisfactory part of the whole museum. But it will involve heavy additional work for the Botanical Curator at a time when the Botanical gallery is also in process of reorganization and needs his full attention, and the Director of the Geological Survey has already pressed upon me the need for a full time Geologist before we can hope to have a geological gallery worthy of the Province, and capable of meeting its educational needs.

Prehistory is in equally urgent need of separation from its present subordination to Anthropology, and I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government the urgent necessity for the creation of Curatorships both in geology and in prehistory as soon as funds are available for the purpose. As only a good geologist is likely to make a good Curator for prehistory it will probably be possible to manage with a single post for both subjects to start with.



FLAG OF SRI SWAMI HATHIRAMJI MUTT, TIRUPATI.

Botany.—Work in this section has been greatly handicapped by the ill health of its late Curator, Sri P. V. Mayuranathan, culminating in his death on December 1st after a service of a little over 20 years in the Museum. During this time he has built up a useful reference herbarium to serve as a basis for the future work of the section, as well as making useful original contributions to the study of South Indian plants. An obituary notice will be found on pages 38-39 of "Current Science," Volume IX (January 1940). Sri K. S. Srinivasan was appointed to succeed him on February 1, 1940.

Additional exhibits have been prepared and placed in the gallery, and specimens collected by Mr. Barnes in the Billigirirangan hills have been added to the reserve collection. We are grateful to Mr. Barnes for his continued help and to the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University for the funds placed at our disposal to facilitate collecting jointly for them and for ourselves.

Zoology.—Work on the shells of the Madras beach was continued, and various authentically named specimens were added both to the gallery and to the study collection. A few additional insects were exhibited and a skeleton of a llama presented by the Corporation of Madras was added to the study collection.

The section is again much indebted to Mr. Crichton who has continued to present it with a number of rare Madras shells and to Mr. Winckworth for his unstinted help in naming molluscs. We must also thank Dr. Ahmed, Physician to His Highness the Sultan of the Maldives, for presenting the Museum with a collection of interesting shells, lobsters and crabs from those islands and the Corporation of Madras for the carcass of a llama which died in the Zoological gardens.

At the request of the Principals of the Madras Stanley Medical College and the Changanacherry College, Alwaye, an attender from each of these institutions was given training in taxidermy.

Anthropology.—The kind of harp shown in early Indian sculpture seems long to have disappeared in this country but still exists in Burma though now very rare even there. A specimen has been secured for the Museum with the aid of U Ba Hlaing, Chief Executive Officer, Mandalay Municipality. The Sri Swami Hathiramji Mutt, Tirupati of a Vaishnavite sect of Bairagis, kindly presented the Museum with a specimen of their flag, the only one received during the year. Hanuman is represented on one side and Garuda on the other (plate ii). Two boomerangs, one of wood and one of iron, were presented by the Pudukkottai Darbar and are of special interest to us.

The Curator is still working on serpent lore and on some of the primitive tribes of the Wynaad.

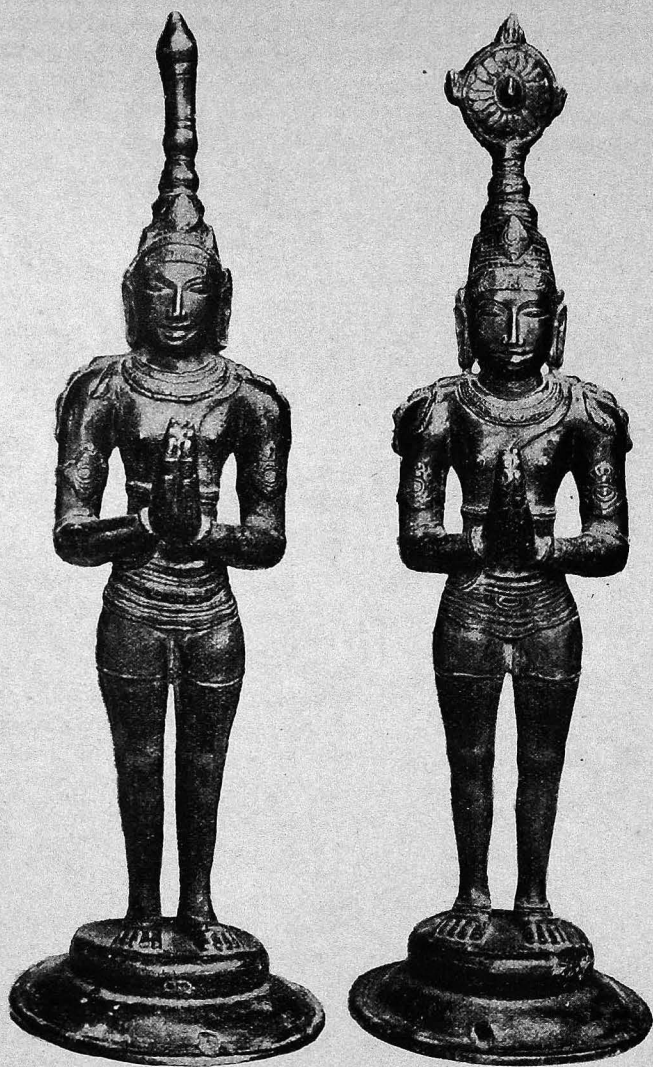
Prehistory.—The loan exhibits from Mohenjo-Daro have been moved to the small gallery allocated to them in the new extension and have been augmented by the addition of plaster casts of the most important sculptures and by photographs showing streets, drainage, water-supply, etc., labels in Tamil and Telugu as well as in English being used to indicate their significance. Painted pottery from Harappa has been received from the Director-General of Archæology and will be exhibited shortly.

Mr. V. D. Krishnaswami has worked out the material he collected for us a year ago from a compound belonging to Mr. M. A. Tirunarayanachari in Kilpauk, and mentioned in last year's report. Among the pottery he has recognized two new types of vessel confirming the suggestion based on the unusual type of sarcophagus leg found, that this site represents a culture differing from that known from other Kilpauk sites. It is therefore surprising that instead of being confined to levels deeper than those worked on other sites the same culture persists on this site from the lowest burials to within a few feet of the surface and must therefore have been contemporaneous with the commoner type around it. There seems a possibility that it may be related to the culture found at Virapatnam referred to in the next paragraph. Of special interest in a burial obviously belonging to the Iron Age is the finding of a microlithic core of chert, a quartzite scraper and a carved bone point (the last unfortunately incomplete) at a depth of only about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface. Kilpauk burials clearly require further investigation.

Several terracotta figurines and a large collection of beads and potsherds have been presented by Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil, all from Virapatnam and other sites in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.

The extensive Stone Age collection from the Nellore district, made by Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Manley has been fully catalogued by the Curator for Anthropology and half of it, including representatives of all special types, has been presented by the owners to this Museum for permanent preservation in its country of origin in accordance with regulations. We are extremely grateful to them for this important addition to our prehistoric collections. Other Indian Stone Age artifacts, together with pottery, etc., from Iron Age sites, have been received from Mr. Eugene C. Worman of Harvard University, partly under the Treasure Trove Act and partly as gifts, for which we are likewise grateful. By exchange our collections for comparative study have been enriched by an excellent series of South African Stone implements received from the Johannesburg Bureau of Archæology, and of stone implements from Java received from Baron Von Koenigswald, together with a complete set of casts of typical antiquities from the caves of Choukoutien received from Dr. W. C. Pei.

PLATE III



KAUMODAKI AND SUDARSANA.

Archæology.—A complete list will be found in Appendices II and III of the many specimens added to the collection during the year, mostly in connection with the development of the galleries as already mentioned in the introduction to this report. But the following may be specially noticed from among them: an early Western Chalukyan dvarapalika from the Bijapur Museum received through the Director-General of Archæology; additional Pala sculptures, from the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, additional Kushan sculptures and a number of early terracottas purchased from Muttra with the kind assistance of Mr. Ch. Shiva Mangal Singh, M.L.A.; four bronze images of Buddha from near Conjeeveram, one of them inscribed with Tamil letters of the 13th century A.D., presented by Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S. (Retd.); bronze images of the Ayudhapurushas (Kaumodaki and Sudar-sana) with the club and discus on their respective heads (plate iii); a memorial stone representing a devotee cutting off his head, presented by Sri K. S. Doraiswami Ayyar; two fragments of pavilion ornaments bearing kudus with shovel-headed finials, brought from Mahabalipuram with permission of the Archæological Survey; a Chola group of images of Vishnu, Sri Devi and Bhu Devi with two worshippers; an image of Jyeshtha Devi; a memorial stone bearing a figure of the hero commemorated and an inscription from the reign of the early Western Chalukyan king Vikramaditya I; a late Pallava inscribed slab mentioning Nandivikrama Varma, presented by Sri M. K. Srinivasan through Sri M. R. Doraiswami; and some mounted pieces of a shell fired at Madras by the "Emden" in 1914, with record inscribed on a brass plate, presented by Mr. C. L. Harvey of Bangalore.

The Curator is still engaged in preparing a monograph on Amaravati sculptures, a number of illustrations for which have been prepared during the year under review.

Numismatics.—A thorough re-examination of Treasure Trove finds of coins from 1932-40 has been made and those not required for the Museum collection have been set aside for distribution, exchange and sale. Further progress has been made with the proper arrangement of the collection, with the tentative classification of the mixed lots of copper and silver coins and of the copper coins purchased during the Curator's tours in 1935-37, and with the preparation of plaster casts.

Chemical conservation.—Eighty bronzes of from 4 inches to 2 feet in height have been electrolytically restored during the year. Owing to the water shortage in the city and consequent restriction of the hours of direct supply, and to an unfortunate delay in getting the laboratory connected to the overhead tank on the roof of the new extension, it was only possible to complete the washing necessary for permanent results in the case of the first two of these to be done, so they alone could be given the final protective coating of wax. These with the thirteen mentioned in the last year's annual report make a total of fifteen thus

treated so far. Twelve of them show no signs of further corrosion but three have recently begun to do so, in view of which the Chemist has taken them back for further treatment. All will be carefully watched during the current year, for they afford the first real test we have had of the permanent efficacy of this process for moderately large images.

The Curator has completed his experiments on methods likely to be suitable for the proper preservation of Amaravati marble and prehistoric iron. He has commenced conservation work on the latter, but as he was unable to do so till a continuous water-supply was made available nothing has yet been completed. He has been prevented from commencing work on the former by the 12,793 coins that he has had to attend to, to make possible their classification by the Curator for Numismatics. Of these coins 4 were silver, 10,085 lead and 2,704 bronze. Five pieces of prehistoric pottery were cleaned, and analyses have been conducted of prehistoric iron and of bronze vessels and coins from treasure trove finds. And he has begun a systematic study of the metallurgy and metallography of the last two, having been granted the necessary facilities by Mr. G. C. Mills, Chemist and Metallurgist to the M. & S. M. Railway, in the railway laboratories at Perambur, for which we are very grateful.

Quarterly inspections of the condition of the collections have been continued, but have been considerably hampered by necessary concentration of attention by many of the staff on work for the new archaeological gallery and by the ill-health of the Botanical Curator.

Service to schools and colleges.—Museum demonstrations were given for 173 teachers from fifteen Indian boys' schools, two Indian girls' schools and three European schools. Most of the teachers attended in the case of the girls' schools, but not much more than half of those who asked for the demonstrations from the other schools. The time of those who conduct the demonstrations could be more usefully employed if only those who will really come would apply. No demonstration could be given in Botany on account of the ill-health of the Curator.

Pupils from 1 first grade college, 3 teachers' training colleges, 3 technical schools, 67 high schools and 66 primary schools of the city were brought to the Museum by their teachers, the total number of visits paid by these schools being 174 and considerably higher than last year¹ the number of pupil visits being 6,935

¹In previous annual reports, when different parties from a single school came at different times in the same day, each was reckoned as a separate visit, and the number given for schools is really the number of visits, schools repeating their visit being counted over again. This year the number given is that of different schools only, no school being counted twice, and all parties sent on a single day being included as a single visit. The 178 visits recorded last year must therefore be compared not with the 174 recorded above but with 199 which would be the number on last year's system of reckoning.

and of teacher visits 257 or about one teacher to every 27 pupils instead of one to every 40 as was the case last year. We hope this may be taken to indicate a greater interest on the part of the teachers both in the significance of the exhibits and in seeing that this significance is understood as fully as possible by the pupils. From other parts of India, including Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore, parties came from 3 colleges and 17 schools, with a total of 765 pupils and 36 teachers.

Grounds and buildings.—The method described in last year's report, by which we are trying to keep the lawns neat and tidy with a minimum of labour and expense, continues to prove satisfactory. The keeping down of weeds has ceased to present any serious difficulty, and the species of grass selected requires very little attention—far less than the *hari-hali* grass usually planted. In spite of the water shortage planting of this grass was completed in good time, advantage being taken of every brief period of rain, these being followed up when necessary by watering from the tank in the compound till roots were sufficiently established. So when the November rains came all grass that had been recently planted quickly grew thick, flowering also occurring in November. Cutting was only done towards the end of the month, when the flowers were withering, and all edges were trimmed before the opening of the new gallery at the beginning of December—an easy process as this grass has no underground stems to shoot up again—and neither cutting nor trimming has since been required. As the regular watering of such a large area is prohibitive the grass is now very brown. But it is all there ready to burst into green again when rain falls.

The new extension to the building has been occupied during the year, the Curators moving into their rooms on the top floor in May 1939 and the gallery on the ground floor being opened as already noted on December 4. The building recently vacated by the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library has been converted into an extension to the Buddhist sculpture gallery. Research workers have used both the rooms kept vacant for them, one being occupied by Mr. V. D. Krishnaswami, who is still working there on our Kilpauk pottery, and the other for a short time by Mr. E. Worman of Harvard University and then by Mr. T. N. Ramachandran of the Archaeological Survey of India, who came here to try to finish his long delayed account of our Buddhist metal images when on leave in Madras, but was unfortunately prevented by ill-health from doing so. Further improvements have been made to the buildings with a view to increasing the security of the collections.

The latrine previously provided in the compound for the use of visitors was so far behind the building that they had great difficulty in finding it. And it has long been in unsatisfactory condition. Plans for improvements were drawn up several years

ago, but after several modifications they had to be abandoned as the only available effluent pipe was too small to admit of effective automatic flushing, and the general public are not yet able to work individual flushing without frequent damage to the apparatus. The new extension to the Museum buildings is provided with a larger effluent pipe and in the year under review a new latrine was erected at a more convenient place and connected to it. This latrine was specially designed to meet the needs of the general public, it is automatically flushed with water from a good well in the compound and is easy to keep clean and free from bad odours. It is working satisfactorily and the old latrine has been closed.

F. H. GRAVELY,
Superintendent.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of books added to the Library during the year, apart from periodicals was 579.

The number of institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum bulletins was 250 as compared with 246 in the previous year. The number of different journals sent by these institutions was 280 as compared with 273 of the previous year. The number of standard works sent by them was 45. Four new institutions, viz., (1) Instituto Politecnico Nacional, Mexico, (2) Lunds University, Sweden, (3) Deccan College, Research Institute, Poona, and (4) Sri Venkateswara Oriental Institute, Tripathi, were added during the year and four institutions, viz., (1) Museum de Goeldi Para, (2) Public Museum, Milwaukee, (3) London School of Hygiene, London, and (4) Editor, 'Science and Society,' London, were removed as they ceased to send their publications.

On account of the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, the following 12 institutions, with whom we were on exchange, have been temporarily removed from the exchange list. (1) China Institute, Frankfurt, (2) Stadtisches Museum fur Volkerkunde, Kohn, (3) Gesellschaft fur Ostasiatische, Berlin, (4) Staatliches Museum fur Volkerkunde, Berlin, (5) Museum fur Volkerkunde, Munchen, (6) Gesellschaft fur Vorgeschichte und Geschichte der Oberlansitz, Bautzen, (7) Anthropological Gesellschaft, Vienna, (8) Verein der Freunde Asiatischer Kunst und Kulture in Wien, (9) Institute fur Volkerkunde der Universitat, Wien, (10) Kolloquium des Naturhistorischen Museums, Vienna, (11) Oriental Institute, Prague, (12) Oriental Institute, Warsaw.

Two new periodicals, viz., (1) Review of Applied Mycology and (2) Indian Journal of Entomological Society of India, have

been added during the year and subscriptions for the undermentioned nine journals, viz., (1) *Anthropos*, (2) *Minerva Jahrbuch der Gelehrten welt*, (3) *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morganlandischen Gesellschaft*, (4) *Zeitschrift für Ethnology*, (5) *Zoologische Jahrbucher Allgemine*, (6) *Zoologische Jahrbucher Anatomie*, (7) *Zoologische Jahrbucher Systematic*, (8) *Zoologische Jahrbucher Supplement* and (9) *Deutschen Entomologischen Zeitschrift* were suspended as they happened to be German periodicals.

The number of books bought from the grant for Standard works in different subjects are as follows:—Generalia 5, General Science 10, Mathematics 2, Astronomy 3, Administration 8, Engineering 9, Physics 6, Meteorology 1, Chemistry 13, Geology 4, Natural History 13, Botany 4, Agriculture 7, Zoology 3, Medicine and Public Health 41, Archæology 10, Philosophy 24, Psychology 14, Religion 17, Anthropology 7, Sociology 37, Economics 52, Politics 34, Law 6, Education 33, Literature 34, History 61, Geography 12, Amusements and Sports 5, Fine Arts 12, Industry 7, Library Science 8, Reference 2, and Biography 18.

Dhanakoti Mudaliar Library.—One Fine Arts book at a cost of Rs. 60 was added to the Dhanakoti Mudaliar Library which is incorporated in the Fine Arts Section of the Connemara Public Library. Two more books at a cost of nearly Rs. 180 have been ordered for addition to the Dhanakoti Mudaliar Library.

Classification and cataloguing.—All new books and periodicals received during the year under review were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. Sub-classification was done for the books on Philosophy and Psychology. A large number of the old and worn-out cards in the author cabinet were replaced by new Libraco cards.

Consultation and loan.—The number of readers who visited the Library during the year was 47,894 and the number of volumes consulted was 144,667 as compared with 124,449 of the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 25,630 as compared with 23,933 of the previous year. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 2,004 as compared with 1,844 of the previous year, the number of new depositors during the year being 160 and the average daily number on the books was 572. The number of volumes lent to mufassal libraries during the year was 122 as compared with 49 of the previous year.

One mufassal Library, viz., Andhra University Library was affiliated to the Connemara Public Library during the year.

Furniture and fittings.—No new furniture was purchased during the year but five almirahs were transferred to this Library from the building vacated by the Oriental Manuscripts Library when the former was shifted from the Museum compound. These

five almirahs were repaired and remodelled to suit the needs of the Connemara Public Library. The counter of the Connemara Public Library was remodelled subsequent to the introduction of turnstiles at the entrance and exit gates.

Binding and mending of books.—A special grant of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned by the Government for binding and rebinding the books and periodicals of the Library, as the Government Press could not undertake this work. The number of volumes bound by private binders was 2,316. Many books that required minor repairs were mended in the Library.

R. JANARDHANAM,
Librarian.

APPENDIX I.

A.—COMPLETE LIST FOR THE YEAR OF TREASURE TROVE OF COINS
IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
631	COIMBATORE district, Gobichettipalaiyam taluk, <i>Palani-Goundan-Palaiyam-Puttur</i> village—				
	1-24 Mughal; Indo-British Alamgir II, Arcot: 1172-6.	Silver.	..	24	24
	25-26 Shah Alam II, Surat: 1215-46.	Do.	..	2	2

In May or June 1938, when Sinnia Goundan of the village was dismantling a wall in repairing his house for his daughter's marriage, his son found buried in a wall, almost near floor level, a mud pot (கெட்டி) which, according to him, contained 45 silver coins bearing Urdu legends. He disposed of 19 of them and was again trying to dispose of the rest in a market when a police-man came across him and secured the coins from him.

632	SOUTH ARCOT district, Cuddalore taluk, <i>Cuddalore Old Town</i> —				
	Chola: "Rajaraja" type	.. .. Copper.	865	865	865
			tolas.	tolas.	tolas.

While some men were, on 5th August 1938, digging foundations for a new warehouse in T.S. No. 2213 of Ward 2, they found a pot containing the coins.

633	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, <i>Kilthaniyalampattu</i> village—				
	1-33 Indo-French	.. .. Silver.	33	33	33

Found, about 12th June 1938, along with two gold ear ornaments, underneath a tamarind tree which was being felled, in R.S. No. 49-11.

634	CUDDAPAH district, Rayachoti taluk, <i>Gadikota</i> village, <i>Edapalli</i> (hamlet)—				
	1-3 Indo-British: Varahas "Three Swami."	Gold.	3	3	3
	4-72 Panams	.. .. Do.	69	69	69

Found, about 4th December 1938, in an earthen pot, when a trench was being dug for laying the foundations of the house of Kovur Nagamma, in S. No. 179.

635	SALEM district, Omalur taluk, <i>Oomagaundanpatti</i> village—				
	1-115 Panams	.. .. Gold.	115	115	115

Found, on 4th August 1938, while digging earth in R.S. No. 393-1, village-site, poramboke.

643	} SALEM district, Omalur taluk, <i>Chintamaniyur</i> village—				
643 a					
	1-52 Panams	.. .. Gold.	..	52	52

A treasure consisting of small gold coins was found on 9th September 1938 in Chintamaniyur Vellai Parai Karadu (R.S. No. 280-2) of Olaiipatti taraf, of which only fifty-two were recovered.

644	BELLARY district, Bellary taluk, <i>Bellary town</i> —				
	Indo-British—				
	Victoria: Rupees, 1840	.. .. Silver.	4	4	..
	Do. Do. 1862	.. .. Do.	3	3	..
	Do. Do. 1874	.. .. Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1876	.. .. Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1877	.. .. Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1879	.. .. Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1883	.. .. Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1884	.. .. Do.	1	1	..

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
Found, in a brass chembu, in the open space in front of the Municipal Elementary School, Lalakaman, Bellary town, when a drainage channel was being dug.					
646	CUDDAPAH district, Rayachoti taluk, <i>Paramatikona</i> village— 1-9 Mughal : Muhammad Shah ..	Silver.	9	9	9
Found, about 28th February 1939, along with some jewellery, while earth was being excavated in S. No. 311.					
647	BELLARY district, Alur taluk, <i>Alur</i> village— Indo-British : William IV, Rupee, 1835	Silver.	5	5	..
	Victoria, Rupee, 1840	Do.	35	35	..
	Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, 1840	Do.	1	1	..
Found, on 22nd June 1939, while Vyapamana Eranna was dismantling a wall of his old house in the village.					
648	COIMBATORE district, Palladam taluk, <i>Irugur</i> village— 1-44 Panams	Gold.	44	44	44
	45-46 Mysore : Tipu	Do.	2	2	2
	Panam? 1216?				
Found, on 8th October 1938, in S. No. 203, nattam. Said to be locally known as Vira-ryan panams.					
656	COIMBATORE district, Udamalpet taluk, <i>Kondampatti</i> village— 1-56 Mughal : Indo-British, Alamgir Arkat ..	Silver.	56	56	56
	Rupee, 1172-6.				
	57-61 Alamgir, Arkat $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, 1172-6. ..	Do.	5	5	5
	62-95 Do. Rupee, 1172-6	Do.	34	34	34
	96-97 Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, 1172-6	Do.	2	2	2
	98 Shah Alam II, Surat Rupee, 1215-46. ..	Do.	1	1	1
	99 Indo-British, $\frac{1}{4}$ Pagoda	Do.	1	1	1
Found, on 1st August 1938, in a vacant site belonging to Petty Chetti and Ramaswami Achari.					
657	TRICHINOPOLY district, Musiri taluk, <i>Surampatti</i> village— 1 Mughal : Ahmad Shah	Silver.	1	1	1
	2-19 Do. Alamgir II.	Do.	18	18	18
Found, on 5th October 1938, in S. No. 53, nattam, poramboke.					
658	SOUTH KANARA district, Udipi taluk, <i>Manipur</i> village— 1 Venetian : Contarini : Sequin ..	Gold.	..	1	1
	2-6 Do. AloyMocen : Sequin ..	Do.	..	5	5
	7-9 Do. P. Rainer : Sequin ..	Do.	..	3	3
	10-39 Mysore : Haider : Varaha ..	Do.	..	30	30
	40-43 Do. Tipu : Varaha ..	Do.	..	4	4
	44 Do. Tipu : Panam ..	Do.	..	1	1
	45-81 Vijayanagara, Ikkeri ? Sadasiva : ..	Do.	..	37	37
	Varaha.				
	82-83 Do. Krishna : Varaha ..	Do.	..	2	2

Early in July 1938, a girl who was picking flowers found a coin near an old mud wall in S. No. 106-20. On 15th July 1938, a woman working for wages noticed something glittering on that wall close to a breach in it caused by the passage of cattle, and on examination she found a number of gold coins there. She sold a few and distributed some among friends and relations. The owner of the adjoining piece of land, S. No. 106-25 B, learning of this, had the wall pulled down to ascertain if any coins could be found. In the meanwhile, a number of persons came to the spot and started looking for coins, and they picked up a dozen. The next day, two pieces were found when a labourer was planting thorns on the wall, and three or four days later he got another coin when he was gathering leaves at the place. No

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
information of the find would have reached Government had it not been for one of the owners of S. No. 106-25 B prosecuting the woman who found a batch of coins on 15th July 1938 for not having given notice of the find.					
663	SOUTH ARCOT district, Vriddhachalam taluk, <i>C. Keeranur</i> village—				
	1-83 Panams	Gold.	101	83	83
	A Bits of gold, 6 pieces	Do.	..	..	..

The bits of unstamped metal (A) may be the strips from which specimens of this class of coins was manufactured.

On 28th June 1939, when some workmen were digging earth in S. No. 48-11, natham, poramboke, they discovered a small copper vessel containing 101 chilly seed coins and a small plate of gold 5 inches long. They secreted the find and later in the day divided it among themselves. When later a few of the pieces were sold to hawkers, news of the find leaked out and the village officer recovered 83 of the coins, the gold plate (in pieces, A) and the receptacle.

664	SOUTH ARCOT district, Kallakurichi taluk, <i>Pallagacheri</i> village, <i>Pudur</i> hamlet—				
	1-472 Chola : "Rajaraja" type .. .	Copper.	..	472	472

Two boys starting a game at marbles on 31st May 1939 dug a tiny hole for the game in R.S. No. 192-9 and discovered some of the coins. Some of the villagers were attracted by the find and each took away some coins out of curiosity but the village officer was able to recover all the coins.

665	CUDDAPAH district, Rayachoti taluk, <i>Kesapuram</i> village—				
	1-20 Mughal : Indo-British, Alamgir II. Silver.		20	20	20
	21-62 Do. Shah Alam II	Do.	42	42	42

Found, about 6th June 1939, when earth was being dug in the rear yard of the house of Mesa Venkatappa, in S. No. 1388.

666	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, <i>Shrotriyam Vengur</i> village—				
	1-262 Panams	Gold.	262	262	262

Found, on 2nd June 1939, in S. No. 10-D-2, natham, poramboke.

667	SOUTH ARCOT district, Chidambaram taluk, <i>Sediyur</i> village—				
	1-63 Panams	Gold.	81	63	63

A small copper vessel containing 81 gold chilly seed coins and five pieces of short gold wire was found on 21st June 1939 while digging earth in R.S. No. 183, natham, poramboke. Though sold surreptitiously at Chidambaram, information of the find reached the village officer, and the pieces of wire and 63 of the coins were recovered.

671	CHINGLEPUT district, Tiruvallur taluk, <i>Vadamadurai</i> village—				
	1-258 Panams	Gold.	..	258	258

A find of coins was made in S. No. 527, on 26th July 1939, but was secreted. Information reaching the village munsif, the finders produced 221 gold coins with a copper pot and cork. Later they were detected attempting to dispose of 37 gold coins, 4 pieces of gold and 3 small gold balls in Madras city, and the pieces were recovered.

672	CHITTOOR district, Chandragiri taluk, <i>Tirupati</i> town—				
	1-2 Vijayanagara : Krishnadeva-rayana ..	Gold.	2	2	2
	3-4 Do. Krishnadeva-rayana ..	Do.	2	2	2
	5-6 Do. Achyuta-rayana ..	Do.	2	2	2
	7-10 Do. Unidentified ..	Do.	4	4	4
	11-12 Do. Unidentifiable ..	Do.	2	2	2

Found, on 19th March 1939, while digging a channel along the side of Gajula Street.

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
673	TRICHINOPOLY district, Lalgudi taluk, <i>Kumalur</i> village— Indo-British—				
	Victoria : Rupees, 1840 ..	Silver.	3	3	..
	Do. Do. 1862 ..	Do.	27	27	..
	Do. Do. 1874 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1875 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1876 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1877 ..	Do.	10	10	..
	Do. Do. 1878 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1879 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1881 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1882 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1884 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1885 ..	Do.	4	4	..
	Do. Do. 1886 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1887 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1888 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1889 ..	Do.	8	8	..
	Do. Do. 1890 ..	Do.	7	7	..
	Do. Do. 1891 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1892 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1893 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1900 ..	Do.	6	6	..
	Do. Do. 1901 ..	Do.	8	8	..
	Do. Do. 1903 ..	Do.	11	11	..
	Do. Do. 1904 ..	Do.	10	10	..
	Do. Do. 1905 ..	Do.	3	3	..
	Do. Do. 1906 ..	Do.	20	20	..
	Do. Do. 1907 ..	Do.	19	19	..
	Do. Do. 1909 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1912 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1913 ..	Do.	4	4	..
	Do. Do. 1916 ..	Do.	8	8	..
	Do. Do. 1917 ..	Do.	5	5	..
	Do. Do. 1918 ..	Do.	2	2	..
	Do. Do. 1919 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Half Rupees, 1909 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Do. 1918 ..	Do.	1	1	..
	Do. Quarter Rupee, 1916.	Do.	1	1	..

Found, about the second week of September 1939, in house in S. No. 446, nattam, poramboke.

B.—COINS ACQUIRED FROM TREASURE TROVE OUTSIDE THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

(These are all presentations made on behalf of the various Provinces and States.)

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
636	GWALIOR STATE—Found as treasure trove in the State—				
	1-2 Naga : Skanda .. ..	..	..	2	..
	3-4 Do. Brihaspati .. ..	..	..	2	..
	5-6 Kanouj : Mihirabhoja .. ..	..	..	2	..
	7 Indo-Sassanian (Gadhiya). .. ..	..	..	1	..
637	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Dharwar district, <i>Navalgund</i> village—				
	1. Bijapur Sultans : Muhd. Adil Shah .. ..	..	..	1	..
	2 Do. Ali Adil Shah II .. ..	..	..	2	..

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
638	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Dharwar district, Honawar taluk, <i>Maraki</i> village—				
1	Gajapati	1	..	..	..
2-5	Do.	4	..	..	..
639	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Ahmadnagar district, <i>Parner</i> village—				
1-2	Mughal: Shah Jahan	2	..	..	..
3-5	Do. Aurangzeb	3	..	..	..
640	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Ahmadnagar district, Siddhapur taluk, <i>Kalgi</i> village—				
1	Panam (attributed to Travancore and to 18th and 19th centuries).	1	..	..	..
641	BOMBAY PROVINCE, West Khandesh district, Sirpur taluk, <i>Vikhran</i> village—				
1	Suri: Muhd. Adil .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Bijapur: Ali II .. .. .	..	..	1	..
3	Qutb Shahi: Abdulla .. .. .	..	..	1	..
4-6	Mughal: Akbar .. .. .	..	..	3	..
7	Do. Shahi Jahan .. .. .	..	..	1	..
8	Do. .. .. .	..	..	1	..
9	Udaipur (Mewar) .. .. .	..	..	1	..
642	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Bijapur district, <i>Belgi</i> village—				
1	Mahratta .. .. .	..	1	..	..
2	Mughal: Mahratta .. .. .	..	1	..	..
3	Mughal Indo-French - Shah Alam II .. .. .	..	1	..	..
645	DELHI PROVINCE—				
1	? : Rama ?	1	..	..	..
2	?	1	..	..	..
3-4	? .. .. .	..	2	..	..
5	Delhi Sultans: Kutb Mubarak Shah .. .. .	..	1	..	..
6	Do. M. Bahrn Shah .. .. .	..	..	..	1
7	Do. J. Firoz .. .. .	..	..	..	1
8	Do. Q. Mubarak Shah .. .. .	..	..	..	1
9	Do. Ghiyas Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	..	1
10	Do. Firoz Shah ? .. .. .	..	..	..	1
11	Do. Shams. Altamsh .. .. .	..	..	..	1
12	Do. Alauddin Muhammad II .. .. .	..	..	..	1
13	Do. Q. Mubarak Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
14	Do. Md. bin Firoz .. .. .	..	..	1	..
15	Do. Sher Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
16	Do. Alauddin Khalji .. .. .	..	..	1	..
17	Do. Ghiyas. Balban .. .. .	..	..	1	..
18	Do. Jalaluddin Khalji .. .. .	..	..	1	..
19	Do. Alauddin Khalji .. .. .	..	..	1	..
20	Do. Md. Shah Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	1	..
21	Do. Bahlol Lodi .. .. .	..	..	1	..
22, 27	Do. Firoz Shah Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	2	..
23	Do. Firoz III .. .. .	..	..	1	..
24	Do. Muhd. IV bin Firoz .. .. .	..	..	1	..
25	Do. Nasir. Muhammad I .. .. .	..	..	1	..
26	Do. Muhammad III bin Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	1	..
649	BIHAR PROVINCE, Motihari district, <i>Machergawam</i> village—				
1	Mughal: Shah Jahan III	1	..	..	..
2	Do. Shah Jahan II	2	..	..	..
650	UNITED PROVINCES, Ghazipur district, <i>Ghazipur</i> city—				
1	Mughal: Shah Alam II	1	..	..	..
651	UNITED PROVINCES, Jaunpur district, <i>Kotwali</i> police circle—				
1-2	Mughal: Shah Alam II	2	..	..	..
652	UNITED PROVINCES, Unao district, Safipur taluk, <i>Kaitholi</i> village— (Bangariman pargana)—				
1	Indo-Sassanian (Mediaeval)	1	..	..	..

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscella- neous.
653	UNITED PROVINCES, Barabanki district, <i>Arwi</i> village—				
	1 Kushan : Kadphises II			1	..
	2-11 Do. Kanishka			10	..
	12-24 Do. Huvishka			13	..
	25 Ayumitra			1	..
654	UNITED PROVINCES, Kheri district, Nighasan taluk, <i>Singahi</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Alamgir II		1	..	..
655	BIHAR PROVINCE, Motihari district, <i>Burharwa Kalan</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Shah Jahan III		1	..	..
	2 Do. Shah Alam II		1	..	..
659	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, Hazara district, <i>Pinda</i> village—				
	1-3 Azes			3	..
660	UNITED PROVINCES, Dehra Dun district, Chakrata taluk, <i>Panjya</i> village—				
	1-7 Yaudheya			7	..
661	UNITED PROVINCES, Rao Bareilly district, <i>Jahanabad</i> Police station—				
	1 Oudh Nawabs : Ghaziuddin Haidar		1	..	..
	2 Do. Naziuddin Haidar		2	..	..
662	UNITED PROVINCES, Unao district, Unao taluk, <i>Singrosi</i> village—				
	1 Delhi Sultans : Alauddin Muhd. Shah II. .. .. .			..	1
	2 Do. Qutb. Mubarak .. .. .			..	1
	3 Do. Ghiyazuddin Tughlaq .. .. .			..	1
	4 Do. Firoz Shah and Fath Khan. .. .. .			..	1
668	UNITED PROVINCES, Allahabad district, <i>Arail</i> village—				
	1 Jaunpur Sultans : Mahmud Shah .. .. .		..	..	1
	2 Do. Ghias Shah		2	..	..
	3-6 Do. Nasir Shah		4	..	..
669	UNITED PROVINCES, Aligarh district, <i>Balai Qila</i> village—				
	1 Vasudeva			1	..
	2 Madanapala			1	..
	3-4 Samantadeva			2	..
670	UNITED PROVINCES, Jalaun district, <i>Kahta</i> village—				
	1-7 Mughal : Shah Alam II (Balashahi Rupees).		7	..	..
674	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chhindwara district, <i>Sillewani</i> village—				
	1-4 Delhi Sultans : Alauddin Muhammad II.		4	..	..
675	BOMBAY PROVINCE, West Khandesh district, Sindkheda taluk, <i>Kurukvade</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Aurangzeb		1	..	..
	2 Do. Alamgir II		1	..	..
	3 Do. Holkar : Ahalyabai		1	..	..
	4-5 Do. Mahratta		2	..	..
	6 Do. Do.		1	..	..
676	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, <i>Armori</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Jahangir		1	..	..
	2 Do. Aurangzeb		1	..	..
677	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Akola district, Basim taluk, <i>Mungla</i> village—				
	1 Vijayanagara : Devaraya II		1	..	..
	2 Do. Krishna-deva-raya		1	..	..
678	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, <i>Nagbhir</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Shah Jahan		1	..	..
	2 Do. Aurangzeb		1	..	..
679	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, Warora taluk, <i>Sitpur</i> village—				
	1-2 Mughal : Ahmad Shah		2	..	..

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF TREASURE-TROVE FINDS FROM THE MADRAS PROVINCE,
COINS EXCEPTED.

1. South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Palayankottai village—

- (1) *Pārvat* and *Paramaśiva*.
- (2) *Māriamman*.
- (3) *Tiruv. śi* of *Māriamman*.
- (4) *Tiruv. śi* of *Pārvatī* and *Paramaśiva*.
- (5) Puja articles. Not acquired.

2. South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Kalithirampattu village—
Stone image of a female deity. Not acquired.

3. Chittoor district, Kalahasti taluk, Thimmasamudram village—

- (i) *Bālakṛiṣṇa* crawling with butter in his right hand. Acquired.
- (ii) *Bālakṛiṣṇa* similar to the above but with a head-dress shaped like an inverted cone. Acquired.
- (iii) *Navanīta Kṛiṣṇa* dancing on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrāpīṭha* with butter in one hand and the other hand stretched out in glee. Acquired.
- (iv) *Navanīta Kṛiṣṇa* dancing on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrāpīṭha* as in the former case. His right leg rests on a lotus. Acquired.
- (v) *Rāma* seated on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrāpīṭha* with his right leg across the seat and foot resting on the left over which comes the left hand. The right arm is in the *abhaya* attitude. Wears *kirīṭamakūṭa* and usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (vi) *Sītā* seated almost in the *utkuṭīka* posture on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrāpīṭha* holding a lily in the right hand while the left hand is in the *varada* attitude. Wears *karandamakūṭa* and other ornaments. Acquired.
- (vii) *Lakṣmaṇa* standing with hands in *añjali* attitude. He has a bow and a quiver of arrows. Acquired.
- (viii) *Hanumān* standing with hands in *añjali* attitude. Acquired.
- (ix) *Dīpakkāl* broken. Acquired.
- (x) *Dhūpakkāl*. Acquired.

4. Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, Alathur village—

- (i) *Vēṇugōpāla* standing on *padmapīṭha* with right leg crossed behind the left; four hands holding the conch and discus and playing the flute; hair arranged in *keśa bandha*; usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (ii) *Rukmīṇī* standing on *padmapīṭha* with lotus in left hand; *karandamakūṭa*, *kuchabandha* and usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (iii) *Satyabhāmā* standing on *padmapīṭha* with lily in right hand; without *kucha bandha*; left hand below wrist broken and missing. Acquired.
- (iv) *Viṣṇu* seated on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha*; hands conch, discus, *abhaya*, and *āhūyavarada*; usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (v) *Kālīya Kṛiṣṇa* on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha* dancing with left leg over the serpent hoods; right hand *abhaya* and left squeezing the tail of the reptile; *keśabandha* and usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (vi) *Bālakṛiṣṇa* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha* with a butter-pot sling in the left hand and the right hand being in an explanatory attitude. Hair in short curls near the forehead; usual ornaments; an unusual figure. Acquired.
- (vii) *Garuḍa* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha* with hands in *añjali* attitude; snakes shown in the vicinity of jewels like the *kuṇḍalas* and armlets; *karandamakūṭa* and usual ornaments. Acquired.
- (viii) Large pair of *Pādukās*. Acquired.
- (ix) Small pair of *Pādukās*. Acquired.

5. Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, Irulneeki village—

Bālakṛiṣṇa dancing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha* the latter provided with six rings; the right hand is in *abhaya* attitude and the left hand is stretched out in glee; hair worked into crown-shape with a *paṭṭa* along the line of the forehead ornaments—necklets, armlets, bracelets, single necklace over necklets, bangles armlets and waist zone. Acquired.

6. Madura district, Palni taluk, Palni town—

(i) *Subrahmanya* standing on a circular plate in the *samabhanga* pose; *śakti* and *vajra* in upper pair of hands and lower hands in *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes; ornaments—*karaṇḍamakūṭa*, *makarakuṇḍalas*, necklets, *udarabandha*, waist zone, *pādasara*, armlets, and bracelets; *bhringipāda*; looks unfinished and is void of corrosion. Acquired.

(ii) *Vallī* standing in tribhanga attitude on a similar circular plate; hair arranged in *jaṭāmakūṭa*; lotus in left hand; and right hand in *lola* attitude ornaments—*patrakūṇḍalas*, *kuchabandha*, *yagnopavīta*, necklets, armlets, bracelets, *pādasaras*; appears unfinished with lumps of metal uncut near the heels. Acquired.

(iii) Bell with handle shaped in the form of shaft composed of a number of flattened bulbs with a *śūla* at the top. Acquired.

(iv) Dagger somewhat worn by rust, with handle from which gold gilt has mostly disappeared. Acquired.

7. Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Mathur village—

(i) Twelve copper pieces being parts of a broken conch and bell. Acquired.

(ii) One gold piece. Not acquired.

(iii) One Amman (standing). Not acquired.

One Amman (sitting). Not acquired.

One Swami. Not acquired.

8. Tanjore district, Pattukkottai taluk, Inam Tiruvarankurichi village—

(i) *Vishṇu* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* carrying conch and discus in the upper hands the lower arms being in *abhaya* and *kaṭyavalambita*. Wears *kirīṭa-makūṭa*, *makarakuṇḍalas*, *udarabandha*, *yagnopavīta* and other ornaments. Acquired.

(ii) *Śrīdevī* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha*; hands carrying lotus and in *lola* position; *kuchabandha* present; wears *karaṇḍamakūṭa*, *makarakuṇḍalas* and other usual jewels. Acquired.

(iii) *Bhūdevī* standing similarly on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* holding a lily instead of the lotus. The *kuchabandha* is absent. Acquired.

(iv) *Vishṇu* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* like No. 1. It is a smaller figure with details as in No. 1. Acquired.

(v) *Kṛishṇa* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with the right hand in the attitude of holding a crook and the left resting on the shoulder of one of his consorts. His hair is arranged in *makūṭa* fashion with ringlets on the forehead. *Kuṇḍalas* are absent. Usual jewels but sparingly used and a *bhringipāda* on the right leg. Acquired.

(vi) *Kṛishṇa* as a baby boy dancing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with right hand in *abhaya* and the left thrown about in glee. Wears jewels sparingly, has *makarakuṇḍalas*, necklets, waist zone, something approximating *chamnavira*. The hair is arranged in *makūṭa* fashion. Acquired.

(vii) *Ālvīr* on a *bhadrapiṭha* with both his hands in the *kaṭaka* position. He wears a *kanthī* and long necklace of beads, shorts, waist zone, bracelets and armlets. His hair is arranged in turban fashion. Acquired.

(viii) *Sudarśana Chakra* with spokes from a central disc and flames at the cardinal joints supported by two lions on the flat rectangular top of a cylindrical shaft rising from a *padmapīṭha*. Acquired.

(ix) Vanka in two pieces. Acquired.

(x) Vanka in four broken bits. Acquired.

(xi) Bell broken in two bits near the root of the handle. Acquired.

9. Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Anaimelagaram village—

(i) *Vishṇu* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha*. Of the upper hands to carry conch and discus the latter is broken. Of the lower ones one is in *abhaya* and the other rests on *gadā*. Wears the usual ornaments. There are two spokes springing from either side of the *pīṭha*. Acquired.

(ii) *Dūpakkaḷ* with eight petal-shaped oil receptacles. Acquired.

(iii) *Dhūpakkaḷ* broken and in two parts. Acquired.

(iv) Two copper rings curved and bent on all sides. Acquired.

(v) Tripod with ornamented lion head and other decoration for the legs of which one is broken and in two parts. Acquired.

(vi) Similar but plainer tripod. Acquired.

(vii) Tripod worked in a plain fashion and with slender legs. Acquired.

(viii) Similar tripod with one of the legs broken and in two parts. Acquired.

(ix) Five small tripods two of which are broken. Acquired.

(x) Broken spouted water vessel. Acquired.

(xi) Broken bell with discus on handle. Acquired.

(xii) Broken circular plate with perforations. Acquired.

(xiii) Other miscellaneous broken bits. Acquired.

10. Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Mathur village—
 - (i) Ornamental conch of copper broken into pieces. Acquired.
 - (ii) Bell broken into many pieces; the handle has a Trisula on top. Acquired.
11. South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Kilthaniyampattu or Semangalam village—

Two gold ear ornaments (found with coins). Acquired.
12. Cuddapah district, Rayachoti taluk, Gadikota village—

One mud pot (found with coins). Acquired.
13. Chingleput district, Sriperumbudur taluk, Udayavarkoil village—

Four gold ear-rings. Acquired.

Two gold medallions with stones (one stone missing). Acquired.

One gold pendant with bead. Acquired.

One gold leaf with a silver waist chain. Acquired.

Fourteen silver rings. Acquired.

Six coral beads. Acquired.

One silver crown with silver chain. Acquired.
14. Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Vellalore village—

Two pieces of gold (big). Acquired.

Two pieces of gold (small). Acquired.

One red precious stone. Acquired.

One gold ring with red stone. Acquired.

Three big gold rings. Acquired.

One gold plate. Acquired.

Two gold beads. Acquired.

One small gold ring. Acquired.

One gold model of a bill hook. Acquired.
15. Cuddapah district, Rayachoti taluk, Nagoorivandlapalli, hamlet of Paramatikona village—

One sandi Bonda (silver). Acquired.

Two gold ear-rings. Acquired.

One gold bead (found with coins). Acquired.
16. Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Ramachandrapuram village—

Three gold kasulus. Acquired.

One gold bead. Acquired.

Two ear lobes. Acquired.

One thin gold nail. Acquired.

Three corals. Acquired.

One green stone. Acquired.

One mud pot. Acquired.
17. Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Lalakaman village—

A brass chembu found with coins. Acquired.
18. South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Bhramadesam village—

Two small gold beads. Acquired.

One ornamented gold bead. Acquired.

One silver chain with a long crucible. Acquired.

One gold chain 15 inches long. Not acquired.

Two gold cylinders. Not acquired.

Three silver broken bangle pieces. Not acquired.

Two flat silver pieces. Not acquired.

One toe silver ring. Not acquired.
19. Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, Palayapalayam village—

One gold chain. Not acquired.

Five gold waist chains. Not acquired.
20. Ramnad district, Srivilliputtur taluk, Vadugupatti village—

Two gold ear-rings. Acquired.

One gold necklace. Acquired.
21. Kurnool district, Pattikonda taluk, Gunjihalli village—

Two silver sandi bondis. Acquired.

Three silver molathodu. Acquired.

One silver Konda kanti. Acquired.

One small silver cup. Acquired.

22. South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Karanur village—
One copper receptacle (found with coins). Acquired.
23. Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Rangiam village—
One gold solid piece. Not acquired.
24. South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Poonthottam village—
One gold saradu. Acquired.
Two gold Muhappus. Acquired.
One copper receptacle. Acquired.
25. South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Shrotriyam Vengur village—
Four copper receptacles (found with coins). Acquired.
26. South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Sediyyur village—
One copper receptacle without lid (found with coins). Acquired.
27. Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Vadamadurai village—
One copper vessel (found with coins). Acquired.
28. Trichinopoly district, Lalgudi taluk, Kunnulu village—
One mud pot (found with coins). Acquired.

APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

1. Memorial stone of a person offering his head to a deity by cutting it with a sword. From Koimbedu, Chingleput district. Presented by Sri K. S. Doraiswami Ayyar through Sri T. G. Aravamuthan.

2. Slab with incomplete inscription in Pallava Grantha mentioning the name of the Pallava King *Koṭṭaiya Nandivikkiramavarmarkku yāṇḍu*. From Mangadu, Chingleput district. Presented by Mr. M. K. Srinivasan through Mr. M. R. Doraiswami.

3. Memorial stone of the time of the early Western Chalukyan king Vikramaditya with inscription all round. From Annavara Agraharam, Darsi taluk, Nellore district.

4. Sculptures from Kodur, Chingleput district—

(i) *Jyeshtha devī* with her daughter and bovine son.

(ii) *Garuḍa* with hands in *añjali* attitude.

(iii) *Vishṇu* of the Early Chola period standing with upper arm broken and broken also about the waist. The conch is intact.

(iv) *Vishṇu* of the Vijayanagar period standing, with arms and head broken and missing; broken also near the feet.

(v) *Bhūdevī* standing with lily in right hand.

Vishṇu of early Chola period; a large image; standing with upper hands, crown and feet broken and missing; *yagnōpavīta* ribbon shaped. From Valasara-vakkam village, Chingleput district.

5. Pala sculptures from Rajshahi Museum got in exchange for bronzes—

(i) *Sūrya* from Niyamatpur.

(ii) *Umāmaheśvara* from Niyamatpur.

(iii) Dancing *Gaṇeśa* from Manda.

(iv) *Brahmā* from Manda.

(v) Mother and child from Niyamatpur.

6. Sculptures from Mahabalipuram, Chingleput district—

(i) Kudu showing shovelhead on a pavilion top fairly intact with rearing lions below.

(ii) Similar but broken piece showing shovel headed kudu.

7. Group of Chōla sculptures from Koimbedu, Chingleput district, purchased from the owner:—

(i) *Vishṇu* standing, with the legs broken near the ankles and the hand holding the discus also broken.

(ii) *Srīdevī* standing holding lotus in the left hand.

(iii) *Bhūdevī* standing holding lily in the right hand.

(iv) Worshipper seated with one leg bent and the other with the knee resting on the ground with hands in *añjali*.

(v) Similar worshipper (broken and in three pieces);

8. *Dvārapālikā* of early Western Chalukyan period, standing, carrying a lotus in one hand, the other hand being in the *lola* attitude. From Bagalkot. Got in exchange for coins from the Bijapur Museum through the Director-General of Archaeology.

9. Lower part of a miniature vimana in metal showing Surya, Durga, Siva and Parvati on the bull and Ganesa on the four sides; the top of the tower is missing. Purchased locally.

10. Small Jain Tirthankara in metal, seated, lacking the *lāñchana* which helps identification. Purchased locally.

11. Shanmukha in metal seated on peacock with six pairs of hands and six heads. Purchased locally.

12. Emden shell pieces mounted on a wooden model of a lifebelt with a brass plate inscribed 'Bombardment of Madras by the German Cruiser "Emden" on night of 22nd September 1914.' Presented by Mr. C. L. Harvey of Bangalore.

13. (i) *Kaṁmodakī* standing on a circular *pīṭha* like a devotee with hands in *añjali* attitude; ornaments—*kaṇḍamakuta*, necklets, waist zone, shorts, *pādasara*, *yagnopavita*, *udarabandha* and *śīrāśchakra*. The *gadā* is shown on the crown in continuation of it. Purchased locally.

(ii) *Sudarśana* standing similarly on a circular *pīṭham*; early type of Sudarsana chakra with small flames but flat, is shown on the crown in continuation of it. Purchased locally. (pl. iii)

14. Buddhist images presented by Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., Retired Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras—

(1) Buddha with his hands on his lap in the *saṁhita* attitude in the *Amitābha* fashion, seated on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* with a central frontal projection of the latter. There are curls on the head in circular rows and a small flame at the top. The *saṁghāṭī* is clearly shown by the border of the cloth on the chest, left hand and feet. The *ūṣṇā* is not shown on the forehead. The small third *civara* is present.

(2) Buddha standing on a circular plate to be fitted to a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* to which is attached a *prabhā*. Buddha wears an upper garment covering both shoulders whose folds are indicated by lines and which runs in zig-zag fashion from the wrists where the border is indicated. The hands are in *abhaya* and *varada*. The hair is arranged in rows of curls and there is a flame at the top. There is the *ūṣṇā* on the forehead. The pedestal has two miniature stupas at the two front corners. The *prabhā* is rather tall and is ornamented with a Buddhist stupa on top and has two monks with hands in *añjali* on either side, probably Maudgalayana and Sariputra, Buddha's favourite disciples. The *prabhā* is fitted to the pedestal by rings attached to it which fit projecting nails from the pedestal.

(3) Buddha standing on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapiṭha* similar to No. 2 in all respects but somewhat smaller. Lacking the *prabhā*, etc. The pedestal is not a separate piece and it lacks the decorative stupas. The *urna* though present is not clear.

(4) Buddha standing on *padmapīṭha* over *Bhadrapiṭha* and similar to the previous ones. The *prabhā* has the stupa decoration and the two monks. The *prabhā* alone is a separate piece, the pedestal not being separate from the figure. The *ūṣṇā* is present and is circular. There is an inscription in Tamil incised on the lotus petals of the *padmapīṭha*. The letters read *Ka ti rā yā yi pa zha na da yā* meaning "having become a tender sheaf (*kadir*) towards the path of fruition."

15. (1) Twenty early Pre-kushan terracottas purchased through the kind offices of Mr. Shiva Mangal Singh, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., including two *mithuna* plaques from Mathura.

(2) Upright of miniature rail of the Kushan period showing *Yakghī* under *Asoka* tree with parrot on her shoulder on one side and lotus medallion on the other. Purchased.

(3) Jain Chaumukh of the Kushan period showing standing *Tirthankaras* on all the four sides.

(4) Fragment of a large Kushan sculpture showing a beautiful turbaned head of a chauri bearer near the aureole of Buddha under the Bo tree some of whose leaves and branches are visible.

16. A single copper plate with inscription in Tamil dated 19th *Māsi* and *āṇḍu* 1025 corresponding to 28th February 1850, A.D. recording charities to a temple made by a family of Asaris for the conduct of worship once a day to *amman* and certain annual functions, the properties to be managed by the family as a trust. The donors include Pulamadanasari and Vellayanasari. The grant was inscribed by Balaraman Kavirayar.

Produced in the District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram, on 9th October 1931 and sent for depositing in the Museum by the District Judge, Tinnevely, as desired by the Government Epigraphist for India.

17. Flag of Sri Swami Hathiramaji Mutt of Tirupati. Presented.

18. Wooden and iron boomerangs. Presented by the Durbar, Pudukkottai State.

19. Image of Panjurli. Purchased.

20. Burmese Harp. Purchased.

21. Plaster casts of stone and bone artifacts associated with Peking man, *Sinanthropus pekinensis*. By exchange from Dr. W. C. Pei.

22. Beads, terracotta figurines and potsherds from Virapatnam, Nattamodu, Danatumodu and Arikemodu near Pondicherry. Presented by Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil.

23. Stone implements from near Sanchi, Adamgarh, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi, Chakradharpur, and Bellary District, presented by Mr. Eugene C. Worman of the Harvard University.

24. Paleoliths of South Africa. By Exchange from the Bureau of Archæology, Johannesburg.

25. Paleoliths of Java. By exchange from Dr. Koenigswald.

26. Paleoliths of Nellore District. From Rev. F. P. Manley.

27. Painted pottery of Harappa. Loan from the Director-General of Archæology.

28. Plaster casts of Mohenjo-daro statuary and figurines. Purchased from the Archæological Survey of India.

29. Paleoliths from Panapakkam, Chingleput District. Collected by the Curator, Anthropological Section.

30. Funerary vessels, and bone fragments from two urn burials at Nallukurichy, Ramnad Estate. Presented by Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar, Estate Tahsildar.

31. Ancient beads from Bonidi, Bihar. Presented by Mr. E. F. O. Murray, Tatangar.

APPENDIX IV.

VISITORS, STAFF, ETC.

Visitors to the Museum.—Since the opening of the extensions on the 4th December 1939, it has been possible to obtain more correct statistics regarding the number of visitors, accurate counting being greatly facilitated by the arrangements at the new entrance. The system of maintaining separate statistics for the front and rear buildings was accordingly discontinued from that date, the majority of the visitors coming through the main entrance. It had been hoped that correct numbers would be recorded automatically by a turnstile, but as its mechanism has proved defective in use visitors still have to be counted by the door-keeper. We believe the results to be substantially correct, but it is equally evident that they have not been so in the past, but have been much too high. Thus the crowd on Kannu Pongal day was evidently a record one this year. But the number of visitors counted was only 61,964 as compared with 91,309 in 1938-39 and 125,877 in 1937-38. The turnstile is being attended to by the Public Works Department. The statement of visitors for the year has had to be based on the average of the two

buildings for the eight months from April to November, and on the actual number of visitors who passed through the new main entrance during the remaining months. The figures thus arrived at are compared with the average of the two buildings for the previous year as follows but all except those for the two crowded festival days in 1939-40 are probably considerably too high, as the improved facilities for counting have only been available for the last four months of the year :—

	1938-39. (Average of two build- ings.)	1939-40.
Total number of visitors	403,333	321,772
Total number on Sundays	56,715	51,585
Total number on Gosha days	4,080	4,270
Attendance on Dwadesi	49,425	38,515
Attendance on Kannu Pongal	91,309	61,964

Excluding the Dwadesi and Kannu Pongal festival days, the total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 221,293 against 262,599 in the preceding year and 302,150 the average of the last five years.

Staff.—Sri P. V. Mayuranathan, Curator, Botanical Section, died on 1st December 1939 after a faithful and loyal service of about 21 years. Sri K. S. Srinivasan, m.sc., was appointed as his successor from 1st February 1940. In G.O. Ms. No. 493, Education and Public Health, dated 27th March 1940, sanction was accorded to the retention of the temporary post of part-time Numismatic Curator on Rs. 120 per mensem for another year from the 24th March 1940. Sanction was accorded in G.O. Ms. No. 310, Education and Public Health, dated the 22nd February 1940, to the retention up to 31st March 1942 of the temporary establishment of one attender and five peons for the new extensions.

Photographic work.—The Photographer has been chiefly engaged in preparing prints for record, for the bulletin on Amaravati sculptures under preparation, and for sale to the public, and enlargements for exhibition in the sculpture galleries. A number of photographs of sculptures were added to those already available for sale and are exhibited at the sales counter at the entrance. A sum of Rs. 77-6-3 was realized this year by sale of prints and Rs. 27-12-0 by sale of picture post cards, as compared with Rs. 33-7-3 and Rs. 45-13-0 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the former seems to be due partly to the improved facilities for display and sale afforded by the new entrance hall, and partly to a single large purchase.

Tours.—Owing to heavy work at headquarters the Superintendent was unable to undertake any tour. For the same reason most of the Curators could not do much touring. The Curator for Botany toured to Tirupati, the Curator for Anthropology to Olavakkot, Ramapatnam near Nellore, and Manantoddy, and the Curator for Archæology to Mahabalipuram.

Museum Theatre.—The theatre was used on 37 occasions exclusive of rehearsals as against 31 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 533 was realized as rent, Rs. 440 being realized in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 28-8-0 has in addition been credited to Government as the Government share of the overtime fees for the Caretaker's attendance.

Museum Restaurant.—The three years' lease having expired on 1st December 1939 a further lease of three years on an annual rental of Rs. 375 was entered into after inviting tenders. The new lessee having defaulted in the payment of the monthly rent and his management having proved unsatisfactory, his lease had to be terminated, and fresh tenders had to be called for. Legal action is being taken for the recovery of the arrears of rental due by him. A sum of Rs. 234 was realized towards rent during the year.

Valuable stock.—The inventory of valuable articles, apparatus, fittings and furniture and the separate inventory of gold treasure trove articles, other than coins, have been maintained and duly checked.

APPENDIX V.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

BULLETINS (NEW SERIES).

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
<i>Natural History Section.</i>				
				RS. A. P.
* Vol. I, No. 1, 1927.	The Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar, with appendices on the vertebrates and plants. By various authors.	196	26	8 0 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part I, 1930.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Polychæta by P. Fauvel, Pycnogonida by B. Sundara Raj, and Alpheida, by F. H. Gravely.	79	1	2 0 0
„ Part 2, 1931.	Three Species of Alcyonaria by Sydney J. Hickson, F.R.S. (with three text figures).	9	Nil.	0 4 0
„ Part 3, 1936.	Scyphomedusæ of Krusadai Island. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	9	1	0 8 0
„ Part 4, 1937.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Porifera, by M. Burton, D.Sc.	58	9	1 14 0
* Vol. II, 1929.	The flowering plants of the Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood. By P. V. Mayurathan, B.A., Botanical Assistant, Madras Museum.	345	38	8 0 0
Vol. III, No. 1, 1930.	The Scyphomedusæ of Madras and the neighbouring coast. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A., Research Scholar, Madras University Zoological Laboratory.	28	3	1 2 0
„ No. 2, 1932.	The Hydromedusæ of Madras. (Same author.)	32	3	1 2 0
„ No. 3, 1933.	The Life-Histories of Decapod Crustacea from Madras. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A.	45	10	} Bound 2 6 0 together.
„ No. 4, 1933.	Sagitta of the Madras Coast. By C. C. John, M.A., D.Sc.	10	1	
„ No. 5, 1937.	Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	55	9	1 14 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued in case of volumes consisting of several parts.

† This number is reserved for supplements to the Krusadal Island Fauna.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
BULLETINS (NEW SERIES)— <i>cont.</i>				
<i>Natural History Section—cont.</i>				
				RS. A. P.
Vol. IV, No. 1, 1931.	The Indian Species of Genus <i>Caraluma</i> (Fam. <i>Ascepiadaceae</i>). By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Government Museum, Madras.	28	4	1 8 0
„ No. 2, 1938.	Supplement to the Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood. By E. Barnes, B.Sc.	46	7	1 10 0
<i>General Section (with separate volumes for Anthropology and Archaeology respectively).</i>				
* Vol. I, No. 1, 1929.	Buddhist Sculptures from a stupa near Goli village, Guntur district By T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	44	4	2 12 0
„ No. 2, 1932.	Catalogue of the South Indian Hindu Metal Images in the Madras Government Museum. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	144	23	5 8 0
„ No. 3, 1934.	Tiruparuttikunram and its temples, with appendices on Jaina units of measurement and time, cosmology and classification of souls. By T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	260	37	11 4 0
* Vol. II, No. 1, 1930.	The Adichanallur skulls by S. Zuckerman, M.A., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., with Notes. By Prof. G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S.	24	3	1 6 0
„ No. 2, 1931.	The Sri Vaishnava Brahmans. By Diwan Bahadur K. Rangachari, M.A., L.T.	158	12	5 12 0
„ No. 3, 1931.	Catalogue of the Musical Instruments exhibited in the Government Museum, Madras. By P. Sambamurthi, B.A., B.L.	25	9	2 8 0
„ No. 4, 1937.	Social and Physical Anthropology of the Nayadis of Malabar. By A. Aiyappan, M.A.	141	12	3 2 0
Vol. III, No. 1, 1934.	The Three main Styles of Temple Architecture recognized by the Silpasastras. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	26	2	1 0 0

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
BULLETINS (NEW SERIES)— <i>cont.</i>				
<i>General Section—cont.</i>				
				RS. A. P.
Vol. III, No. 2, 1936.	An Outline of Indian Temple Architecture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	23	1	0 12 0
„ No. 3, 1938.	Catalogue of Venetian Coins in the Madras Government Museum. By T. G. Aravamuthan, M.A., B.L.	59	1	1 8 0
GUIDE BOOKS.				
1939.	Guide to the Archæological Galleries. An Introduction to South Indian Temple Architecture and sculpture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A., and other Curators.	48	4	0 8 0
1939.	Illustrations of Indian Sculpture. Mostly Southern. For use with the Guide to the Archæological Galleries. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	2	45	1 8 0

APPENDIX VI.

TREASURE TROVE COINS AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

(The prices are subject to alteration without notice. Coins will not be sent by V.P.P.)

Serial number.	Metal.	Description.	Number available.	Price per coin.
				RS. A. P.
1	Gold	Varahas (Kodur treasure-trove, Nellore district), as detailed below :—		
		(1) Coin of a Telugu-Chola Chief, 13th Century, bearing the legend 'Bujavira' in Tamil-Grantha.	4	8 8 0
		(a) Variety 'Bujavi' (Tamil-Grantha).	9	8 12 0
		(b) Variety 'Bujava' (Tamil-Grantha).	1	8 8 0
		(c) Variety 'Bujaviran' (Tamil-Grantha).	4	8 10 0
		(d) Variety 'Bhujaba' (Telugu).	5	8 10 0
		(2) Coin assigned to the Rashtrakuta King Govinda IV (918-933 A.D.) bearing the legend 'Gajja' or 'Gajga' in Devanagari.	7	8 10 0
		(a) Variety 'Gaje' or 'Gaji' in Devanagiri.	16	8 10 0

Serial number.	Metal.	Description.	Number available.	Price per coin.	RS. A. P.
1	Gold	Varahas (Kodur treasure-trove, Nellore district), as detailed below— <i>cont.</i>			
		(3) Coin with the legend 'Yana' in Telugu-Kannada.	7	9 12 0	
		(4) Coin assigned to the Pallava King Mahendravarman I (about 618 A.D.) bearing the legend 'Kata-chitra' or 'Katachinu' in Pallava-Chalukyan.	1	8 8 0	
		(The coins are irregularly circular in outline, with a number of rough impressions punched on one side, so that this side is slightly concave or cupshaped. Each coin weighs approximately 52 grains. The coins are picked specimens.)			
2	Do.	Krishna Raya full pagodas	5	12 0 0	
3	Do.	Anantaraman fanams	102	0 7 0	
4	Do.	South Indian fanams, Vadacheri (North Arcot district), Accession No. 311.	3	0 7 0	
5	Silver	Rupees of Aurangzeb	31	0 9 0	
6	Do.	Muhammad Shah rupees	36	0 8 0	
7	Do.	Do.	163	0 9 0	
8	Do.	Rupee of Shah Alam II	37	0 9 0	
9	Do.	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Madras Mint.	59	0 11 0	
10	Do.	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Calcutta Mint.	27	0 11 0	
11	Do.	East India Company, Arcot half rupees—Madras Mint.	5	0 7 0	
12	Do.	East India Company, Arcot half rupees—Calcutta Mint.	5	0 7 0	
13	Do.	French East India Company, Arcot rupees.	4	0 14 0	
14	Do.	English East India Company, Arcot rupees—another type.	3	0 11 0	
15	Copper	Dutch East India Company	7	0 2 0	

APPENDIX VII.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

A. Receipts.

	RS.
Sale of coins	231
Sale of photo prints and picture post cards	105
Publications	361
Rent for the use of the Museum Theatre	533
Government share of the overtime fees of the theatre caretaker	57
Rent for the Museum Restaurant	234
Auction sale of unserviceable articles	129
Application fees for the post of Curator, Botanical Section	300
Total	1,950

4. The Museum continued to serve schools and colleges by giving demonstrations to teachers. Numerous parties of students from various institutions in the City visited the Museum, conducted by their teachers.

5. The Connemara Public Library continues to be popular, the number of volumes consulted in the Library and the number lent to residents in the City and its vicinity having been 144,667 and 25,630, respectively, as compared to the corresponding figures, 124,449 and 23,933 of the previous year.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.
,, Director of Public Instruction.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Director-General of Archæology (with C.L.).
,, Revenue Department.
,, Development Department.
,, Library of the Madras Legislature.
,, Secretariat Library.

Press.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

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