



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND
CONNEMARA PUBLIC
LIBRARY
FOR THE YEAR
1940-41

MADRAS
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PLATE I.



COPING FRAGMENT FROM BHARHUT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1940-41.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

INTRODUCTION.

Dr. F. H. Gravely, who was the Superintendent of the Museum for nearly twenty-one years, retired from service on 7th December 1940 on completing his fifty-fifth year. The progress of the Museum in the course of these years has been described by him in his Administration Report for 1938-39. The organization of the invertebrate galleries of the Museum, the restarting of anthropological investigations in the Province which were temporarily suspended on the retirement of Mr. Thurston, the establishment of the chemical laboratory for restoration and conservation work, the revival of the publication of the Museum Bulletins, development of the research side of Museum work here to a high level of efficiency, etc., are some of the achievements that stand to his credit. The extremely concrete treatment of Indian history attempted by him in the new archæological extensions is an innovation which has been highly appreciated. Of the method of exhibition in the new extensions, Dr. Cyril S. Fox, Director of the Geological Survey of India, said, "... it is one of best displays I have seen." How Dr. Gravely systematised our knowledge of South Indian temple architecture and popularized the subject by his lectures and published monographs is well known. Under Dr. Gravely's direction the Madras Museum did more than maintain its position among similar institutions in India. While his predecessor, Dr. Henderson, was the Secretary of the now defunct Standing Committee on Museums set up by the Imperial Government, Dr. Gravely was, in recognition of his contributions to museology, elected chairman in 1937 of the conference of Museum Curators convened by the Government of India.

This report is chiefly an account of the activities of the Museum under Dr. Gravely's direction as he was in charge of it for more than two-thirds of the year.

The arrangement of the sculptures and terracottas on the mezzanine floor of the new extensions was completed, several originals and plaster casts of the various schools of North Indian sculptures having been purchased or got by exchange. All the important classes of terracottas—Pre-Mauryan, Mauryan, Sunga (plate iii a), Kushan, Gupta and South Indian—are now represented by good examples. To illustrate contemporary Andhra sculpture by the side of Sunga and Kushan sculptures three Amaravati slabs

are exhibited in the first two bays of the mezzanine floor. A coping fragment from Bharhut showing an elephant (plate i), a seated Buddha from Sarnath (plate ii b), and two specimens of Kalinga sculpture (plate ii c) were added to the Early Indigenous, Gupta and Kalinga bays respectively. Originals of three South Indian inscriptions, one in Nagari, and the other two in Tamil Grantha, were added to the Epigraphical bays. What has been done in these galleries is a happy compromise between narrow provincialism which would require the exclusion of extra-provincial material, and a hazy nationalism advocated by the first officer in charge of the Museum, which would require enormous expense and a very large staff.

Popularization of scientific knowledge is one of the functions of the Museum. The *Flora of Madras City and its Environments* was published a few years ago by the Museum with a view to help persons interested in local plants to identify them easily. The need was felt for a similar publication for the use of the numerous men and women who collect shells and other animal remains on the Madras beach, but cannot make out what they are for want of a non-technical publication on the subject. In order to meet this need Dr. Gravely has been collecting the necessary materials for some months and the first part of his paper on "Shells and other animal Remains found on the Madras Beach," is in the press and will be issued to the public in the course of a few weeks. He is now at work on the second part of the same work dealing with Gastropod shells. In the course of the collection work for this publication, Dr. Gravely and Mr. Crichton have found several species new to the Molluscan fauna of Madras.

WORK OF THE SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS.

Botany.—The main gallery was reorganized on the accepted lines of systematic arrangement. About a third of the available accommodation in the hall was set apart for ecology, introductory labels for which have already been prepared.

A large number of specimens were collected for the herbarium by the Curator from Kalhatti, Ootacamund, Wynad, Naduvattam and the neighbouring places, and photographs were taken from these localities to illustrate ecological types. A number of plants typical of particular floristic areas were mounted and exhibited with photographs to supplement them. Considerable additions were also made to the collection of plants representing the flora of Madras City. These will be exhibited in the drawers intended for them in the gallery. It was not possible to do much work in the gallery of economic products. Several specimens had to be withdrawn from this gallery on account of the deterioration they had undergone. Specimens of South Indian timbers were provided with multi-lingual labels. An attempt has been made to give the popular English names and also the names in South Indian languages of most of the plants in the herbarium.

Geology.—The Director of the Geological Survey of India deputed Dr. M. S. Krishnan and Mr. N. K. N. Ayyangar, members of the survey party working in South India, to help and advise us in the reorganization of the geological galleries which, as mentioned in the report for the year 1939-40, were in need of urgent attention. They made a selection for us from the Survey's reserve collection of fossils and rocks, and also of photographs and maps to fill in the wide gaps in our exhibits. Mr. Ayyangar worked here for about a fortnight. We are thankful to Dr. Fox, Dr. Krishnan and Mr. Ayyangar for their continued help.

With funds specially allotted for the geological section, six new cases have been made for exhibits relating to general geology and stratigraphy. Further work was not possible in this gallery as the building had to be handed over to the Public Works Department for extensive repairs required for the floors.

Zoology.—A number of molluscs new to the collection have been exhibited in the gallery, and a very large number of them have been added to the reserve collection and to find accommodation for these, four chests of drawers were made during the year.

As the spirit specimens in the reserve collection have been rapidly increasing in number, a number of glass cases were made to accommodate them. These specimens have been rearranged in them and classificatory labels have been made and fixed to them.

Dr. S. M. Das of Lucknow University is preparing an account of the Ascidia of the Krusadai Islands. The specimens have been sent to him for study.

Anthropology.—The Curator continued his investigation of the tribes of Wynad concentrating attention on the Kurichiyans, an interesting matrilineal tribe and also on the Mulla Kurumbas. Cinematographic films were taken of the religious ceremonies of the Kurichiyans, the camera and the film rolls having been placed at our disposal by Prince Peter of Greece.

With the help of Rev. Fathers Anglade, Gathier, and Ugarte of Shembaganur, the Curator visited several of the dolmens and stone circles in the Kodaikanal taluk of Madura district. He excavated two stone circles near the Perumal Malai Estate an account of which is being published in the Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore. The Curator also visited prehistoric sites in the Pudukkottai State for which facilities were rendered by the Darbar. We are particularly thankful to Sir Alexander Tottenham, Administrator, Pudukkottai Darbar, for his help and hospitality to the Curators who visited the State.

Dr. Manley of the American Baptist Mission added to his collection of paleoliths of the Nellore district a few more dozens of artifacts. These were listed and described by the Curator and the list added to the Catalogue of the Manley Collection already sent to the Director-General of Archæology in India. Half of the collections were received at the Museum from the finder. Some

paleoliths were collected from near Doraivarisatram, Nellore district. By exchange stone age tools and pottery were also got from the Raffles Museum, and pottery from urns and cists from the State Museum, Pudukkottai.

Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil continued to present to the Museum very large numbers of stone and glass beads, terracottas, interesting potsherds and early copper coins from Arikemedu near Pondicherry. The resemblance of the beads and some of the pottery fabrics to those of Amaravati enabled me to get a rough idea of the antiquity of the site. Trial trenches dug at the site revealed foundations of brick buildings. Fragments of an amphora of cream-coloured ware were obtained from one of the pits. Sufficient evidence has been collected to show that Arikemedu is one of the most ancient sites in Southern India. The Government of French India are taking steps to declare the site as a protected area and to do further excavation.

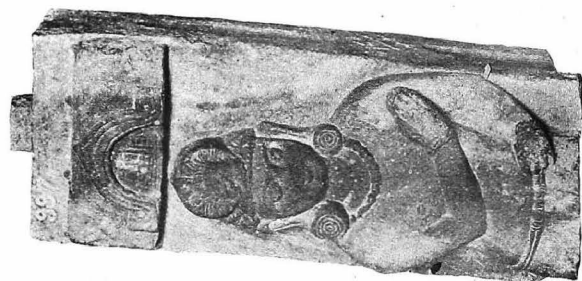
Beads from Harappa were presented to the Museum by the Director-General of Archæology on the usual condition that they are to be treated as on loan from his department. Mr. E. F. Murray, Mining Engineer, Rakha Mines (B.N.Ry.), sent us beads and pottery from ancient mining sites near Tatanagar. The most important addition to the collections in this section is a set of thirty-four shadow-play figures (plate iii b) from the Palghat taluk of Malabar district. The shadow-play is a primitive kind of cinema in which shadows of flat leather figures are thrown on a curtain by lights placed behind the figures. Identical with these in several details are the Wayangs of Java.

A set of Gond ornaments were purchased with the help of the authorities of the Nagpur Museum. These ornaments are useful for comparison with the ornaments of the hill tribes of Southern India.

A silver-handled ceremonial knife with ornamental sheath used by men of rank among the Kurichiyans of the Kannothe Reserve Forests is another interesting addition. Such knives were generally used as insignia of rank by several castes of the plains also.

Archæology.—Among the most important acquisitions in the archæological section for the year are (1) an inscribed slab in Pallava-Grantha of Nandivarman, (2) a slab with inscription in Nagari similar to the Pallava Nagari inscriptions in the Kailasanatha temple, both from the Tirumettrali temple acquired through the kind help of Sri Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyar, Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowment Board, and (3) a fragment of a slab with inscription in Pallava-Grantha of the 7th century acquired from the Ekambaresvara temple, Conjeeveram, as presentation from the trustees through the help of Mr. K. Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Luz, Mylapore, Madras. A slab with a complete inscription of Rajaraja on three sides was acquired from Kelambakkam through the Collector of Chingleput.

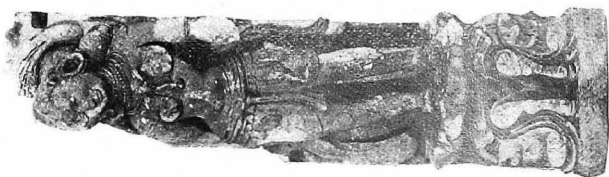
PLATE II.



a. TURBANED BUDDHA,
MUTTRA.



b. PREACHING BUDDHA FROM SARNATH.



c. SALABHANJIKA,
L'HUVANESWAR.

From the Indian Museum four important sculptures, one Sunga (plate i), another Gupta (plate ii b) and two Kalinga (plate ii c) were got in exchange for bronzes and sculptures from our duplicate collection. Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil presented to the Museum two pieces of Muttra sculpture, one a turbaned head and the other, the lower half of the body without the feet. From him we received by exchange three other sculptures from Muttra, namely, a huge head of a Bodhisattva, a Jain Tirthankara with the head missing, both of the Kushan period, and a seated preaching Buddha of the Gupta period with hands lost and head broken at the neck. A Kushan yakshi carrying water and food in vessels was got by exchange for two Amaravati carvings from the Muttra Museum, and two Kushan figures, a prince broken below the waist (plate ii a) and a yakshi with hands and legs damaged, and a large sized lovely Sunga terracotta of a lady with a fan (plate iii a) were purchased from Muttra. Other terracottas were purchased from Benares. A Jain Tirthankara with attendants, broken above the shoulders, was acquired from Coondapoor, and four other Jain sculptures—a seated nimbate Tirthankara, Parsvanatha standing with snake-hood canopy unfortunately broken, Dharmadevi, and Brahma Yaksha, seated on an elephant—were acquired as treasure trove from Kilvillivalam, North Arcot district. The more important of the bronzes acquired as treasure trove are Somaskanda, standing Devi and Umasahita from Jambukeswaram, Trichinopoly district; Umasahita, Chandikesvara, and Manikkavachakar from among the images from Vanduvanjeri village, Trutur-aipundi taluk, Tanjore district; some small images of Durga with a parrot on her hand from among those of Kadambiyur, South Arcot district; and a Kali from Uppur, Tanjore district. Of the copper plates acquired a single copper plate of the Vijayanagara King Achyuta Baya, and a set of seven copper plates of Prolaya Nayaka of the 14th century are noteworthy.

Numismatics.—A number of coins (100 gold, 211 silver and 17-billon) selected from the treasure trove finds of coins from 1932 to 1940 have been distributed to the various Museums to which it is usual to send surplus coins. A full census of the catalogued, the classified and the unclassified coins in the collection has been finished. Proposals for the remodelling of the Accessions Register and for the introduction of Stock Registers have been approved and the registers will be introduced in the ensuing year. The entertainment of a temporary attender having been sanctioned for the making of plaster casts of the coins in the collection for purposes of check and exhibition having been sanctioned, the preparation of casts is proceeding. Casts have been prepared so far for 1,300 coins. For 1,100 out of these, the casts are of two sets, while for 200 the casts are of one set. A report on the scientific results of the study of the treasure trove accessions of 1932-40 is nearing completion. A steel cabinet has been purchased for storing lead coins which deteriorated in wooden drawers.

The Adviser to His Excellency the Governor in charge of Education and the Secretary to Government in that Department

specially inspected the collection on 22nd December 1940. The sale prices of coins kept on sale to the public were revised and the enhanced rates have been in force from August 1940.

Chemical conservation.—Thirty bronzes from about 6 inches to about 4 feet high were restored by electrolytic method. Thirty-five of the bronzes which had been treated in the previous year and which could not be washed properly with water, due to absence of adequate water-supply at the laboratory, showed recurrence of corrosion. They were electrolytically treated again, washed well, and kept ready to receive a protective coating of wax.

Seventy-eight iron weapons from the prehistoric gallery were chemically treated and given a protective coating. Three wooden sculptures which showed presence of salts in the pores resulting in efflorescence, were treated. Four Amaravati slabs were treated with paper pulps to remove the salts from within the pores.

Systematic study of the metallurgy and metallography of ancient bronzes, iron and gold was made in the Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Perambur. We are grateful to Mr. R. Lean, Chief Engineer, and Mr. K. P. S. Nair, Acting Chemist and Metallurgist of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, who have given all facilities for this work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

At the beginning of 1941, I met the headmasters of the high schools of the City at one of the meetings of their Association to explore further means of co-operation between schools and the Museum. The headmasters were generally agreed that it is desirable to continue the demonstrations on the same lines as at present, but supplemented by popular lectures on subjects in which the Museum specializes. Arrangements are being made for the delivery of a series of lectures at the beginning of the next school year. It was suggested that the Museum should have a model school vivarium. The organization of Museum Games was also briefly discussed. In spite of the demonstrations, I found that the work done in the various sections of the Museum was not sufficiently known to schools through lack of publicity. With the help of the daily newspapers, the All-India Radio and by a wider distribution of the printed lists of publications, this defect will be rectified. Revised lists of our publications have been distributed to all the high schools in the City area.

Gifts to school museums, etc.—The demand for specimens for School Museums is on the increase. A number of duplicate specimens particularly of shells and neoliths were presented to the following institutions:—

- (1) Bentinck Girls' High School, Madras.
- (2) Pachaiyappa's College School, Madras.
- (3) Madras Christian College School, Madras.
- (4) Nawab C. Abdul Hakim's Secondary School, Madras.
- (5) The Malabar District Museum Society, Calicut.
- (6) Victoria Edward Hall Museum, Madura.

Demonstrations to teachers.—Museum demonstrations were arranged to be held for the benefit of 130 teachers belonging to 10 Indian boys' schools, 4 Indian Girls' Schools and 3 European schools.

Organized visits to the Museum.—Pupils from 11 colleges, 1 technical school, 93 high schools, and 165 primary schools of the City and the mufassal were brought to the Museum by their teachers, the total visits numbering 335 against 174 visits last year, the number of pupils being 12,775, and teachers 710 or about 1 teacher to every 18 pupils, instead of 1 to every 27 pupils last year. This shows greater appreciation of the usefulness of the Museum on the part of the teachers and the pupils.

From other parts of India including Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Delhi and Mysore, pupils came from six colleges and one high school.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year one bulletin—"Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton—Part II" by M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc., as was issued in the Natural History Section, Volume III, No. 6 of the new series.

The "Handy Guide" to the principal exhibits maintained its popularity. The 1,000 copies of the third English edition which was issued in December 1939 having been sold out by October 1940, a fourth and up to date edition of 2,000 copies was issued in November 1940. The stock of 1,000 copies of the first edition of Tamil copies, which was on sale with suitable correction slips, having been sold out, opportunity was taken to have it revised on the lines of the revised English edition with the ground plan of the new extensions. Copies of the revised edition have been received from the Press.

Two new institutions were added to the list of exchange of publications and seven institutions were deleted from the list during the year.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The entire flooring of the geological galleries has been renewed by the Public Works Department.

The hall of the old Government Oriental Manuscript Library building which was being converted as an extension of the Buddhist Sculpture gallery, has been used to hold the War Efforts Exhibition opened by the Triplicane War Efforts Committee. The Committee has been permitted to continue the exhibition for the duration of the war, the watching of the exhibition having been taken over by the Museum staff. The war pictures received from the Government during the year are also exhibited in the same room.

The lawns, though somewhat parched, are even and present a neat appearance. The dried up leaves were mown, and arrangements have been made to remove the dead leaves systematically. Steps are also being taken to stop the indiscriminate use of the lawns by visitors for whom definite areas under shady trees are being marked out. Beginnings have been made of a Bougainvillia hedge along the wire fence separating the Museum compound from the grounds of the Victoria Technical Institute.

A. AIYAPPAN,
Officiating Superintendent.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of books added to the Library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 407. The supply of books and periodicals from outside India by the Agents was irregular throughout the year due to the international situation.

The number of institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 245 and the number of different journals sent by these institutions was 275. The number of standard works sent by them was 32. Two new institutions, viz., (1) Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art Santa Fe, New Mexico, and (2) Provincial Museum, Orissa, were added to the exchange list during the year and seven institutions, viz., (1) Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping, China; (2) Natural History Society of Siam; (3) Sociological Association, Lucknow University; (4) Institute Espanol de Oceanographia, Madrid; (5) Sudan Government Museum, Khartoum; (6) Junta de Ciencias Naturales, Barcelona, and (7) Prof. A. L. Behring, Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., were removed from it as they ceased to send their publications.

On account of the outbreak of hostilities with Germany and the subsequent occupation of other countries by Germany in Europe, publications from the following exchange institutions have ceased to come:—(1) Office International des Musees, Paris; (2) Musee D'Ethnographie du Trocadero, Paris; (3) Societe Prehistorique Francaise, Paris; (4) Institute Internationale D'Anthropologie, Paris; (5) Musee Guimet, Paris; (6) Koninklijk Instituut Voor De Taal-Kunde van Nederlandsch Indie, Hague; (7) Rijks Ethnographischen Museum, Leiden; (8) Kern Institute, Leiden; (9) Kongliga Vitterhets Historie Och Antikvitets-Akademien, Stockholm; (10) Italian Committee for the studies of Population Problems, Rome; (11) Library of Abo Academy, Finland; (12) Finska Veternkaps Societet and Societas Scientiarum Fennica, Helsingfors; (13) Colonial Institute, Amsterdam; (14) Bergen Museum, Bergen; (15) Museum Stavengar; (16) Tromso Museum, Norway; (17) Kongliga University of Upsala, Sweden; (18)

University Library, Lund, Sweden; (19) Societe Royal Zoologique et Malacologique de Belgique, Brussels; (20) Musee Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique; (21) Department of Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; (22) Societe de Sciences Physique et Naturelles; (23) Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; (24) Bibliothek de la Faculte des Sciences, Marseilles; (25) Rijks Herbarium, Leiden; (26) Nederlandsche Dierkundige Vereeniging Bibliothek Zoological station, Helder; (27) Royal Hungarian Institute of Orinthology, Budapest, Hungary; (28) Stazione di Entomologia Agraria di Firenze, Florence; (29) Laboratoria di Zoologica Generale Agraria, Portici; (30) Panstwowe Museum, Warsaw; (31) Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, Zurich, Switzerland; (32) Museo Entomologico, Italy; (33) Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening, etc., Copenhagen; (34) Reale Istituto Lumbardo di Scienze Letters, Milano; (35) Nassauicher veren fur Naturkunde Museum, Weisbaden; (36) Zoologische Botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna; (37) Deutsches Kolonial und Uebersee Museum, Bremen; (38) Zoologisches Museum der Universitet, Berlin; (39) Zoologische Staatsinstituts and Zoologische Museum, Hamburg and (40) Biological Research Institute, Perm.

Two new periodicals, viz., (1) New Indian Antiquary and (2) Botanical Review, have been added during the year and subscriptions for the undermentioned five journals, viz., (1) Annales de la Society Entomologique de France, (2) Annales des Sciences Naturelle, Botanique, (3) Annales des Sciences Naturelle, Zoologique, (4) Journal de Conchyliologie and (5) Bulletin and Annales de la Societe Entomologique de Belgique, were suspended as they happened to be periodicals published from the enemy-occupied countries. The supply of the two purchased periodicals, viz., (1) Discovery and (2) Science Progress, was discontinued during the year as they ceased to be published.

The number of books bought from the grant for standard works in different subjects are as follows:—Generalia 6; General Science 4; Mathematics 6; Astronomy 4; Administration 2; Engineering 3; Physics 10; Meteorology 1; Chemistry 7; Geology 4; Natural History 8; Botany 11; Agriculture 7; Zoology 3; Medicine and Public Health 23; Archæology 10; Philosophy 8; Psychology 7; Religion 9; Anthropology 7; Sociology 18; Economics 27; Politics 29; Law 1; Education 8; Literature 16; History 46; Geography 11; Amusements and Sports 3; Fine Arts 7; Industry 9; Library Science 2; Biography 23 and Museums 1.

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 a major portion of the books on Religion. Some of the old and worn-out cards in the card cabinet were replaced by new Libraco cards.

Consultation and loan.—The number of readers who visited the Library during the year was 48,170 as compared with 47,894

of the previous year and the number of volumes consulted was 115,563. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 25,598. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 2,154 as compared with 2,004 of the previous year, the number of new depositors during the year being 150, and the average daily number on the books was 610 as compared with 572 of the previous year. The number of volumes lent to mufassal libraries during the year was 52.

In G.O. Ms. No. 326, Finance, dated 18th December 1940, the Government ordered that the money received as deposit from the borrowing members of the Library should be treated as Revenue Deposits and not as Personal Deposit as hitherto. Consequently the permanent advance with the Librarian was raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150.

Furniture and fittings.—One almyrah with glass shutters for keeping newly purchased books was bought during the year.

Binding and mending of books.—A special grant of Rs. 1,200 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. Out of this amount only a sum of Rs. 757-6-0 was utilized for this purpose since later on in the year the Government Press took over this work from August 1940, and since then fifty volumes per month are being sent there for binding and rebinding. The remainder of the grant was surrendered to the Government. The number of volumes bound by private binders was 902. Quite a good number of books that required minor repairs were attended to in the Library.

Staff.—F. H. Gravely, Esq., D.Sc., for a long time the Principal Librarian and from last year the Associate Librarian of this Library, retired from service during the year. Both as Principal and Associate Librarian Dr. F. H. Gravely rendered very valuable service to this Library. It was due to his continuous vigorous efforts that the Government was pleased to introduce in the year 1929-30, the system of lending books to the residents of Madras and its immediate vicinity as well as to such mufassal libraries as may obtain sanction from Government for the privilege of borrowing books from this Library. Thanks to the great impetus given by him to the system of exchange of periodicals by various institutions in the world in return for the Museum Bulletins, this Library, according to the procedure established by him, is in receipt of all the periodicals sent on exchange basis, where they are preserved both for the benefit of the Museum Superintendent and the Curators as well as the large public who make use of this Library. Since his retirement early in December 1940 his successor as Associate Librarian is Sri A. Aiyappan, M.A., PH.D. (Lond.).

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.
681	SALEM district, Dharmapuri taluk, <i>Annamalaihalli</i> village. Found in October 1939 by eleven inhabitants of the village in digging earth in a field.				
1-23	Panams	Gold.	23	23	23
682	SALEM district, Harur taluk, Chintalapadi-mitta, <i>Vaghuttupatti</i> village. Found in August 1939, enclosed in a small earthen vessel in digging earth in open yard belonging to Peruman alias Oomayya Goundan in the village.				
1-21	Indo-British : East India Company	Rupees.	21	21	21
22-28	Do.	Half rupees.	7	7	7
684	CHINGLEPUT district, Sriperumbudur taluk, <i>Jammambathu</i> village. In ploughing the field, in Jammambathu Zamin village, belonging to Varadappa Nayudu of Mathur, in August 1939, a broken mud pot was turned up with some coins covered with earth. The owner of the land took the coins home but they were all recovered from him on a report reaching the police.				
1-113	Chola : 'Rajaraja' type ..	Copper.	113	113	113
685	COIMBATORE district, Erode taluk, <i>Sivagiri</i> village. Found in July 1939 in a field, S. No. 440 of the village, along with two pieces of a gold jewel. They were recovered from thirteen inhabitants of the village who had divided the find among themselves. The coins are said to be locally known as 'Gowali' coins.				
1-41	Panams	Gold.	..	41	41
687	NORTH ARCOT district, Chengam taluk, <i>Erayur</i> village. Found in May 1938 in a mud pot in a field, S. No. 132 of the village, along with one gold and two silver bits. Said to be locally known as 'Chilly-seed' coins.				
1-25	Panams	Gold.	..	25	25
688	TRICHINOPOLY district, Kulittalai taluk, <i>Valvaramangalam Zamin</i> village. Found in August 1939 along with one gold bead in a small bronze vessel discovered in a field, Paimash No. 1 of the village.				
1-4	Indo-British : East India Company, Rupees.	Silver.	..	4	4
5-10	Indo-British : East India Company, Rupees $\frac{1}{2}$.	Do.	..	6	6
11-12	Indo-British : East India Company, Rupees $\frac{1}{4}$.	Do.	..	2	2
13-16	Indo-British : East India Company, Rupees $\frac{1}{8}$.	Do.	..	4	4
17-18	Unidentified	Do.	..	2	2
693	COIMBATORE district, Palladam taluk, <i>Paduvampalli</i> village. Three inhabitants of the village found these coins in October 1939 in a ditch beside a road, S. No. 491 L.F., leading to the village. The coins are said to be locally known as 'Virarayan Panams'.				
1-91	Panams	Gold.	91	..	..
92-93	Do.	Gold. (debased).	2	..	..

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
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694 VIZAGAPATAM district, Pathapatnam taluk, *Savaragudem* village.

The Sub-Inspector of Police of Kotturu having on 3rd September 1939 come to learn of the find, made enquiries and elicited the information summarised below from his report.

Five Savaras were grazing cattle on 27th August 1939 in the 'abandoned village site of old Irapadu-guda' when one of them noticed a small earthen vessel exposed by the hoofs of one of the buffaloes. Another of them dug out the vessel (*mantipilata*), broke it open and found 'some gold coins, etc.' A third of them running to the village and informing others, a number of Savaras came to the find spot and saw the find, and 'as they noticed some mark and shape of "Goddess" on all the gold coins, they were afraid that the whole villagers would be eaten away by that "Goddess" if they were taken by them to their newly constructed village (being innocent Savaras) they buried the whole quantity again in the ground with a coconut shell (*kobbari barike*), which was lying there. The Savaras counted the gold coins, etc., and they were 57 small gold coins with a mark of Goddess on them and four lower gold ear-rings (*nāgulu*), and three upper gold ear-rings (*kammulu*), and one copper 0-0-6 coin and they stated that they found only these properties and they buried all of them again.

'Thereupon I proceeded to the exact place where the gold was traced and reburied . . . The Savaras pointed out the place where the gold was reburied by them. There I got it dug in the presence of the village officers and the respectables, and found the gold with a coconut shell (*kobbari barike*), and some pieces of mud vessel (*matṛi-pidata*) and removed them out, and they were 57 gold coins with a mark of "Budha" one side and "Hindi" letters on the other, 4 gold lower ear-rings (*nāgulu*) and three upper ear-rings, gold (*chevi kammulu*) and one copper 0-0-6 coin.

'The description of the place where the gold was found is as follows:—

'Survey No. 184 of Irapadu village, poramboke land. Abandoned old Savara village site—Eastern site of the above S. No. It is situated in the middle of dry lands all sides at a distance of about two furlongs towards the south from the present Savaraguda village.

'The Savaras were formerly living on this site, but they left this place this year about 6 months back. The Savaras were living on this site for about 20 years before which it was waste and bushy place.

'The site is ploughed. It is learnt that about 50 years back some Nakkalas lived on this site for some time.

'I got one gold coin melted . . . and it is satisfied that it is gold.'

1-56	Vijayanagara : Krishna-devaraya.	Gold.	57	57	56
57	British : Straits Settlement : Victoria.	Copper.	1	1	1

695 TRICHINOPOLY district, Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk, *Ambapur* village.

Found in August 1939, in a vessel that lay buried in a field, S. No. 227, of the village.

1-60	Panams	Gold	60	60	60
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696 TINNEVELLY district, Ambasamudram taluk, *Vadakku Karakuruchi* village.

Found in May 1940, buried in the house of P. Sesha Aiyangar, in the west street of the village.

British-India—

Victoria :	Rupees,	1862	Silver	..	27	..
Do.	Do.	1875	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1876	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1877	Do.	..	8	..
Do.	Do.	1878	Do.	..	7	..
Do.	Do.	1879	Do.	..	4	..

Accession number.	Find, place and particulars.			Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
British Indian—							
Victoria:	Rupees,	1880	.. ..	Silver.	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1882	.. ..	Do.	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1883	.. ..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1884	.. ..	Do.	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1885	.. ..	Do.	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1886	.. ..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1887	.. ..	Do.	..	5	..
Do.	Do.	1888	.. ..	Do.	..	5	..
Do.	Do.	1889	.. ..	Do.	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1890	.. ..	Do.	..	5	..
Do.	Do.	1891	.. ..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1892	.. ..	Do.	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1893	.. ..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1900	.. ..	Do.	..	4	..
Edward VII	Do.	1901	.. ..	Do.	..	13	..
Do.	Do.	1903	.. ..	Do.	..	10	..
Do.	Do.	1904	.. ..	Do.	..	11	..
Do.	Do.	1905	.. ..	Do.	..	8	..
Do.	Do.	1906	.. ..	Do.	..	21	..
Do.	Do.	1907	.. ..	Do.	..	23	..
Do.	Do.	1908	.. ..	Do.	..	5	..
Do.	Do.	1909	.. ..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1910	.. ..	Do.	..	2	..
George V :	Do.	1912	.. ..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1913	.. ..	Do.	..	5	..
Do.	Do.	1916	.. ..	Do.	..	13	..
Do.	Do.	1917	.. ..	Do.	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1918	.. ..	Do.	..	11	..
Do.	Do.	1919	.. ..	Do.	..	1	..

697 SALEM district, Omalur taluk, Kamalapuram village.

An inhabitant of the village ploughing his field found a small metal box (?) containing small gold coins called கொங்காசு in Tamil,—‘horsegram coins’—but he melted them down, retaining only the box. Information of this having reached the village officers they looked in the field for more coins and found four gold pieces.

1-4 Panams Gold. 4 4 4

698 CHINGLEPUT district, Conjeeveram taluk, Ariyambakkam village.

Some children grazing cattle in S. No. 123-2, temple poramboke, in June 1940, found a small mud pot visible on the surface of a raised ground in front of the idol of ‘Kalyana-Varada.’ Digging with sticks they found a mud pot containing old copper coins. People say that this idol is one of the remnants of those belonging to a Kalyana-Varada temple which once stood on that site. The children found seventy-eight coins in the pot and they divided them amongst themselves, but they were rescued by a man of the village.

1-76 Chola (?) Rajaraja type Copper. 76 76 76
 77 Chola (?) Do. (broken) Do. 1 1 1
 78 Doubtful : Beaten thin Do. 1 1 1

700 MALABAR district, Wynad taluk, Kuppathode desam.

Found in October 1939 in digging the bed of a channel in the reserve forest, S. No. 421-1 A. The smaller coins are said to be called ‘Panams.’

1-139 Indo-French Silver. .. 139 139
 140-159 Unidentified Do. .. 20 20
 160-164 Mughal Do. .. 5 5
 165-167 Do. Alamgir II Do. .. 3 3
 168-188 Do. Shah Alam II Do. .. 21 21
 189-213 Mysore : Tipu Sultan Do. .. 25 25
 214-233 Cannanore : Ali Raja Do. .. 20 20

Accession number.	Find, place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
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701 TRICHINOPOLY district, Musiri taluk, *Badirpettai* village.

Found in a mud pot, in a field, S. No. 98-7.

British Indian—

Victoria :	Rupees.	1862	..	..	Silver.	..	18	..
Do.	Do.	1875	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1876	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1877	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1878	..	..	Do.	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1879	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1880	..	..	Do.	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1882	..	..	Do.	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1884	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1885	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1886	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1887	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1889	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1890	..	..	Do.	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1891	..	..	Do.	..	5	..
Do.	Do.	1892	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1893	..	..	Do.	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1900	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1901	..	..	Do.	..	6	..
Edward VII :	Do.	1903	..	..	Do.	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1904	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1906	..	..	Do.	..	5	..
Do.	Do.	1907	..	..	Do.	..	3	..
George V :	Do.	1912	..	..	Do.	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1913	..	..	Do.	..	7	..
Do.	Do.	1914	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1916	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1917	..	..	Do.	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1918	..	..	Do.	..	5	..

702 NORTH ARCOT district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, *Adi-Annamalai* village.

Found buried in the village in December 1939.

British Indian—

Victoria :	Rupees,	1862	..	..	..	..	9	..
Do.	Do.	1876	..	..	..	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1877	..	..	..	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1878	..	..	..	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1879	..	..	..	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1880	..	..	..	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1882	..	..	..	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1884	..	..	..	..	4	..
Do.	Do.	1886	..	..	..	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1887	..	..	..	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1888	..	..	..	..	3	..
Do.	Do.	1890	..	..	..	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1891	..	..	..	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1892	..	..	..	..	5	..
Do.	Do.	1893	..	..	..	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1901	..	..	..	..	6	..
Edward VII :	Do.	1907	..	..	..	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1909	..	..	..	..	1	..
George V :	Do.	1918	..	..	..	..	1	..

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Finite found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
704	NORTH ARCOT district, Cheyyar taluk, <i>Sengadu</i> village. Found in the village as treasure trove.				
1-24	Mughal : Alamgir II : 1172-6	Silver.	39	39	39
62-76	Rupees.				
25-61	Do. do. 1172-6	Do.	41	41	41
77-80	Half Rupees.				
81-85	Do. do. 1176-6	Do.	5	5	5
	Rupees.				
86-88	Do. do. 1176-6	Do.	3	3	1
	Half Rupees.				

705 TRICHINOPOLY district, Karur taluk, *Palayam* village.

British India :

Victoria :	Rupees.	1840	..	..	Silver.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1862	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1876	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1878	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1880	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1882	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1888	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1900	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1901	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Edward VII :	Do.	1904	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1905	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1906	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
Do.	Do.	1907	..	..	Do.	..	2	..
George V :	Do.	1912	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1915	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1916	..	..	Do.	..	1	..
Do.	Do.	1917	..	..	Do.	..	2	..

713 MALABAR district, Walluvanad taluk, *Kondiparamba* desam, *Kizhattur* amsam.

Found in March 1940 in excavating for foundations for house in S. No. 24-6. It is believed that of the smaller coins found fifteen were melted down by the finders.

1-3 Italian (?) : Emmanuel	..	..	Gold.	3	3	3
4-41 Panams	..	..	Do.	53(?)	38	38

715 SALEM district, Hosur taluk, Hosur town, *Gollapetta*.

In the course of laying the foundation for a drain in Gollapetta, in June 1940, a small pot containing small gold coins was discovered. Of these 122 were recovered.

1-122 Mysore : Kanthirava (?)	Gold.	..	122	122
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716 SALEM district, Harur taluk, Maniambadi mittah, *Odasalpatti* village.

Found in July 1940, along with gold and silver jewellery, in ploughing the field named 'Thurinjimaranthar' in the village.

1-4 Indo British : East India Co., Varaha (Old Star).	Gold.	..	4	4
5-19 Panams	Do.	..	15	15

717 SALEM district, Yercaud sub-taluk, *Karadiyur* village.

Found in August 1940 in a mud pot buried in vacant house site of Pattakara Maruda Goundan.

1-40	Mysore : Tipu Sultan	..	..	Silver.	..	129	129
55-143							
41-54	Mughal (?)	..	..	Do.	..	14	14

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.
680	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Amraoti district, <i>Khaspur</i> village.				
1	Mughal Aurangzebe .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Do. Shah Alam I .. .. .	..	..	1	..
3	Do. Muhammad Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
4	Do. Ahmad Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
683	BIHAR PROVINCE, Champaran district and taluk, <i>Lauriya</i> village.				
1	Kushan : Kanishka .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Do. Huvishka .. .. .	..	..	1	..
3	Kalinga (?) .. .. .	..	..	1	..
690	Theh Polar—				
1	Vasudeva .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Mediaeval : Bull and Horseman .. .. .	..	..	1	..
3	Delhi Sultans : Ghiyas Balban .. .. .	..	..	1	..
4	Do. Jal. Firoz II .. .. .	..	..	1	..
5	Do. Al. Muhammad II .. .. .	..	..	1	..
6	Sikh : Ranjit Singh .. .. .	..	..	1	..
692	PUNJAB PROVINCE, Ferozepur district, Abohar taluk, <i>Abohar</i> village.				
1	Delhi Sultans : Anonymous .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Do. Balban .. .. .	..	..	1	..
3	Do. Allauddin .. .. .	..	..	1	..
699	CENTRAL PROVINCES, <i>Hirdagarh</i> village.				
1	Mughal : Akbar .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Do. Jahangir .. .. .	..	..	1	..
3-6	Do. Shah Jahan .. .. .	..	..	4	..
7	Do. Aurangzeb .. .. .	..	..	1	..
703	UNITED PROVINCES, Lucknow district, <i>Jetha</i> village.				
1	Delhi Sultans : Ghiyas Balban .. .. .	..	..	..	1
2	Do. Muhammad III bin Tughlaq .. .. .	..	..	..	1
3	Do. Masud, Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
707	PUNJAB PROVINCE, Sialkot taluk, <i>Waddianwala</i> village.				
1	Mughal : Aurangzeb .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Do. Jahandar Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
3	Do. Muhammad Shah .. .. .	..	..	1	..
708	UNITED PROVINCES, Bahraich district, Sanwan police station, <i>Dokhari</i> village.				
1	Mughal : Shah Alam II .. .. .	..	..	1	..
712	UNITED PROVINCES, Budaun district, <i>Gargaiya</i> village.				
1	Samanta-deva .. .. .	..	..	1	..
2	Vigraha-pala .. .. .	..	..	1	..

C.—COINS LOANED FROM TREASURE TROVE OUTSIDE THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
686	PUNJAB PROVINCE, <i>Taxila</i> town.				
	Found in excavations in the city.				
	On loan from the Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.				
1-11	Local : Ancient : <i>Taxila</i>			11	..
12-17	Indo-Greek			6	..
18	Do.		1	..	..
19-21	Do.			3	..
23-43	Indo-Parthian			22	..
44	Doubtful			..	1
45	Do.			1	..
46	Kushan			1	..
47-56	Do.			10	..
57	Kidara-Kushan	1	..	..	..
58-61	} Sassanian			5	..
62				1	..
63				1	..
64	White Hun		1	..	..

D.—DONATIONS OF COINS IN THE YEAR.

689 By the Director, the Colombo Museum, Colombo.
One of the plaques was discovered at *Alutwatte* in Chilaw town, North-Western province, CEYLON, at a depth of two and a half feet below the surface. The other is from the Abhayagiriya, *Anuradhapura*, CEYLON.

1-2 Ceylon : Ancient : Plaque-coins 1 1

691 By Jodhpur State.

1 Jaisalmar : (Akheshahi) 2

706 By Prof. G. Jouveau-Dubreuil, Calve College, Pondicherry, who picked it up in the Kakkayan tope in *Arikemodu* village in the French settlement of PONDICHERRY.

1 Local : Ancient : Korkai type ? 1 ..

709 By Sri K. Rangarajam, 'Rukmini Buildings', Mambalam West, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district.

1 Mughal ? 1 ..
2 Vijayanagara ? 1 ..

710 By Sri T. G. Aravamuthan, Curator of the Numismatics Section of this Museum, who purchased the coin from Sri P. Seshadri Sastri, teacher, Brodiepet, Guntur, who said that he got it at *Chebrolu* village, Bapatla taluk, GUNTUR district. The man who gave it to him told him that he had picked it up in the Bhimeswara temple area in the village.

1 Andhra 1

711 By Sri T. G. Aravamuthan, Curator of the Numismatics Section of this Museum, who purchased the coins from Sri P. Seshadri Sastri, teacher, Brodiepet, Guntur, who said that he got them at *Amaravati* village, Nandigama taluk, KISTNA district, from an inhabitant of the village who said that he had picked it up in the village.

1-2 Andhra 2

714 By Sri K. Kumaraswami, of *Akhilandapuram* village, Pollachi taluk, COIMBATORE district, who was informed by some of the people of the village that the coins were found in a neighbouring land about four years ago in a small pot containing about thirty coins in all. Only the five coins presented to the Museum were retained, the rest being 'converted into some ornaments.'

1-2 Roman : Augustus 2
3-5 Do. Tiberius 3

APPENDIX II.

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

1. Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Jambukeswaram village—

(i) *Somāskanda* : Siva seated on the same rectangular *bhadrapīṭha* with Uma and Skanda. Siva holds *paraśu* and *mṛga* in his upper hands, the lower hands being in *abhaya* and *varada*. The right foot rests on a rectangular lotus projecting from the seat. He wears *yajñopavīta* *jaṭāmakuṭa*, a single *patrakuṇḍala* on the ear and *udarabandha*. There is a single necklet and only one bracelet on each hand. Uma is seated resting her left foot on a lotus like Siva. Her hands are in *kaṭaka* and *varada*. She wears *karāṇḍamakūṭa*, necklet *yajñopavīta* but no kundalas and has very little of ornamentation. Skanda is seated with a lotus in each hand. The *bhadrapīṭha* rests on another rectangular *pīṭha* with larger holes for inserting poles to carry the deity. There are other rings and projecting spokes on either side for the *bhadrapīṭha*.

(ii) *Devī* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapīṭha* with her right hand in *kaṭaka* and left in *lola*. She wears *karāṇḍamakūṭa*, *makara kuṇḍala* necklets, *channavīra*, elaborate waist zone, armlets, bracelets and *pādasaras*.

(iii) *Umāsahita* standing with Uma on the same rectangular pedestal. Siva stands with axe and deer in his upper hands, the lower ones being in *abhaya* and *kaṭyavalambita*. Wears *jaṭāmakuṭa*, *patrakuṇḍalas* on both ears, armlets, bracelets, necklets, *yajñopavīta*, *udarabandha*, waist zone, *pādasaras*, etc. *Devī* stands with hands in *kaṭaka* and *lola*. Wears *karāṇḍamakūṭa*, necklets, *yajñopavīta* and other jewels. There is a *prabhā* with flames attached to the *pīṭha*. The *pīṭha* has also spokes.

All acquired.

2. Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, Kulittalai village—

(i) *Lakshmīnarasimha* seated on *bhadrapīṭha* with Lakshmi on his lap. *Devī* is seated with her right hand around her lord, the left being in *kaṭaka*. *Narasimha*'s upper hands are holding *śankha* and *chakra*, the lower hands being in *abhaya* and attitude of embrace of his spouse. The usual ornaments are shown. There is a *prabhā* with flames attached to the *pīṭha*.

(ii) *Yoganarasimha* seated with his left leg resting on seat and with *ardha-yogapaṭṭa* going around it. *Narasimha*'s upper hands hold conch and discus, the lower hands being in *abhaya* and pose of ease resting on the left knee.

(iii) *Vishṇu* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapīṭha*. His upper hands hold conch and discus and of the lower ones one is in *abhaya* and the other rests on *gadā*.

(iv) *Śrīdevī* on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapīṭha* holding lotus in her left hand, the right hand being in *lola*. There are two silver anklets awkwardly fastened to her legs.

(v) *Bhūdevī* on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapīṭha* holding a blue lily in her right hand. The *bhadrapīṭha* is broken as also the *lola hasta*.

(vi) Smaller *Vishṇu* similar to No. (iii).

(vii) Smaller *Śrīdevī* similar to No. (iv) but without the silver anklets.

(viii) Smaller *Bhūdevī* similar to No. (v) but complete.

(ix) Small *Vishṇu*, slender and more graceful than the previous ones.

(x) *Śrīdevī*, slender and more graceful than the previous ones.

(xi) Crawling baby *Krishṇa* with cone-shaped head gear and projecting neck pendant holding a butter ball in his right hand.

(xii) *Vishvakṣena* seated on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapīṭha* holding discus and conch in his upper hands, his lower right hand being in *tarjaṇī* and the lower left resting on *gadā*.

(xiii) *Devī* holding *akṣhamālā* and something like *kamaṇḍalu* in the upper hands, the lower right hand being in the *vyākhyāna mudra* (attitude) and the left holding a book. She is seated on *padmapīṭha* and wears *jaṭāmakuṭa*.

(xiv) *Dhanvantari* seated against a circular plate on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapīṭha* holding fruit in one hand and *amṛtakalāśa* in the other.

(xv) *Sūrya* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapīṭha* with *bhāmaṇḍala* around his face, holding in his hands lotuses.

(xvi) *Nāgarāja* with five hoods seated on his coils on a *bhadrapīṭha*.

(xvii) *Sikhivāhana Subrahmanya* seated in a peacock resting on a *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapīṭha*. He holds *śakti* and *vajra* in his upper hands, the lower hands being in *abhaya* and *āhūyavarada*.

(xviii) Pair of *Pādukas* on *padmapīṭha*.

- (xix) *Sivalinga* in stone with *pānivattam*.
 - (xx) Three heavy spouted vases with rest below.
 - (xxi) Two light spouted vases without rests and split into two parts.
 - (xxii) Smaller vase with narrow heavy topped neck, long spout and rest.
 - (xxiii) Chatty-shaped broken vessel.
 - (xxiv) Chatty-shaped vessel with wide mouth.
 - (xxv) Three bells with handles come off loose all with discus on top.
 - (xxvi) Smaller bell with same decoration but slender and unbroken.
 - (xxvii) Large lotus-shaped bowl.
 - (xxviii) Vessel with neck and other parts broken and come off loose.
 - (xxix) Lamp with just the top and base. The shaft is missing.
 - (xxx) Small hand lamp with a lid on the rim as decoration. The plate forming the base is broken.
 - (xxxi) *Dhūpakkāl*.
 - (xxxii) *Dhūpakkāl* with provision for eight wicks.
 - (xxxiii) Two flat ladles.
 - (xxxiv) Oil can with long beak.
 - (xxxv) Deeper oil can with small beak.
 - (xxxvi) Large spoon with very small handle.
 - (xxxvii) Two cups.
 - (xxxviii) A small receptacle with lid.
 - (xxxix) Two large heavy tripods with finely worked legs.
 - (xl) Two medium sided tripods with plain legs.
 - (xli) Three smaller tripods with plain legs.
 - (xlii) Three very small tripods with plain legs.
 - (xliii) Three conches with ornamental incisions on all.
 - (xliv) Bundle of broken piece of metal objects.
- All acquired.

3. Trichinopoly district, Lalgudi taluk, Sengandi village—

- (i) Small *Gaṇeśa* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with trunk twirled at the end on his paunch. There are two spokes attached to the *bhadrapiṭha*.
 - (ii) Small *Gaṇeśa* seated on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha*. The left ear is bored at the top.
 - (iii) Small *Bālasubrahmanya* dancing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with left leg raised and left hand thrown about in glee. The right hand is in *sūchi*.
 - (iv) Broken *śaḍāri*.
 - (v) Conch, a bit worn, and showing a hole.
- All acquired.

4. Tanjore district, Tiruturaipundi taluk, Vanduvancheri village—

- (i) *Umāsahita*, Siva and Parvati standing on independent *padmapīṭhas* over a common *bhadrapiṭha*. Siva standing with right hand in *abhaya*, the left in *dhūyavarada*, the upper pair holding axe and deer. Wears *jaṭāmakūṭa*. *Paṭrakunḍala* on the left ear, *yajñopaviṭa*, *udarabandha* and other jewels. There are two spokes and four rings attached to the *bhadrapiṭha*. A fine specimen of Pallava-Chola transition.
 - (ii) *Ganesa* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha*. The head is almost attached to the body as also the trunk. The modelling of the head is not very happy. Carries goad and noose, tusk and *modaka* which is touched by the tip of his trunk. *Udarabandha*, *yajñopaviṭa*, etc., are worked on his paunch. There are two spokes attached to the *bhadrapiṭha*.
 - (iii) *Bālasubrahmanya* dancing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha*. Wears *channavīra*. Right hand in *tarjaṇi* and left raised and thrown sideways in glee. Portions of the figure appears recast and soldered.
 - (iv) *Chandikeśvara* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* in beautiful *bhaṅga* with hands in *aṅjali*. Wears *jaṭāmakūṭa* and usual jewels. On his ears, however, there are two different *kunḍalas*, *makarakunḍala* on the right and *paṭrakunḍala* on the left.
 - (v) *Mānikkavāchakar* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrapiṭha* with right hand in *chinmudra* and the left carrying a book. A string of beads adorns his neck and curls are shown above the forehead.
 - (vi) *Pārvaṭi* standing on a small circular disc with her right hand in *kaṭaka* and left dangling. The hair is in the *jaṭāmakūṭa* fashion. *Makarakunḍalas* are in the ears.
- All acquired.

5. Trichinopoly district, Kulitalai taluk, Poyyamin village—

- (i) Small *Bālakrishna* crawling.
- (ii) Small *Bālakrishna* crawling.
- (iii) Small *Bālakrishna* crawling.
- (iv) Three hollow balls with perforation and decorative work.

(v) Rattle shaped like a lotus bud with stalk (broken into two pieces, the bud and the stalk).

(vi) Large bowls with two rings attached near the rim.

(vii) Two ladles.

(viii) Circular tray with a small handle.

(ix) Four large circular trays.

(x) Lamp with chain for suspending it.

(xi) Lamp with the figure of a seated monkey over the rim.

(xii) *Dīpakkāl*.

(xiii) Large *chatty* of metal.

(xiv) Water vessel with spout.

(xv) Smaller water vessel with elongate spout.

(xvi) Tripod.

(xvii) Broken tripod lacking legs.

(xviii) A bundle of broken pieces.

All acquired.

6. Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Tiruvarur village—

(i) Image of *Amman* (rather crude and ugly) standing on *padmapīṭha* (the petals are not incised) over a rectangular plate with rings at the four corners. She stands with her right hand in *kaṭaka* and the left in *lola*. Her *jaṭāmakūṭa* and ornaments are crude and half worked. The features and fingers are not pleasing. Acquired.

7. South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Kadambuliya village—

(i) Goddess *Durgā* standing on a buffalo's head on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha* with spokes on the sides. She wears *kiriṭa-makūṭa*. Her upper hands carry conch and discus and the lower arms are in *abhaya* and *kaṭyavalambita* position. She has all the usual jewels and *kuchabandha*.

(ii) *Durgā* standing (separate) on a low *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha* with two spokes to which is attached a *prabhāvali* with flames. She wears the usual jewels and a *karaṇḍamakūṭa*.

(iii) *Durgā* standing on a buffalo's head over a circular *padmapīṭha* like No. i. The upper right arm carrying the discus is broken where the fingers hold the weapon which is missing. She wears the usual jewels and *kiriṭamakūṭa*.

(iv) Crude figure of *Durgā* standing on *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha* in front of which is a buffalo's head. Over her lower left arm is a parrot.

(v) Similar crude figure of *Durgā* with the lower right arm broken. The parrot is present but the head of the bird is broken.

(vi) *Durgā* standing on buffalo's head over *padmapīṭha* to which is attached a *prabhā* and she is in the *tribhanga* while the rest are in *samabhangā*. She wears a *karaṇḍamakūṭa* and the *kuchabandha* is absent, on her lower left hand is a parrot.

(vii) *Aśṭabhuṣā Durgā* seated on a rectangular seat. She carries conch, discus, sword, shield, bow, arrow (broken) and *kapāla* or skull cap while the right hand is in *abhaya*. She wears *kiriṭamakūṭa* and *kuchabandha*.

(viii) Crude image of *Gaṇeśa* standing on a circular *pīṭha* with flaming *prabhā* attached. He carries axe and noose in the upper hands and the tusk in the lower right and *modaka* in the lower left that he tastes with his trunk. He wears the *karaṇḍamakūṭa*.

(ix) Badly finished small figure of *devī* standing in a low circular seat carrying in her right arm a lily, the left hand being in *lola* attitude. She wears the *karaṇḍamakūṭa*.

(x) Warrior with beard standing on a circular *pīṭha*. He carries a sword and a rectangular shield.

(xi) Devotee with hands in *añjali* standing on a circular *pīṭha*. He wears *yagñopavīta* and his hair is tied up in a *koṇḍai*. A bit of metal is sticking to his nose and lips.

(xii) and (xiii) Two deer with large horns.

(xiv) *Dhūpakkāl*.

All acquired.

8. Tanjore district, Tiruturaipundi taluk, Uppur village—

(i) *Kālī* standing on a *padmapīṭha* over *bhadrāpīṭha* carrying in her hands *damaru*, *pāśa*, *śūla*, and *kapāla*. Flames are arranged all round her head. She wears *makarakuṇḍala* on the right ear and *patrakuṇḍala* on the left. The usual ornaments are present. She wears *yagñopavīta* and over her breast is a thread-like *bandha*. The waist band is elaborately worked. She wears *pādasaras*.

(ii) Metal elephant on rectangular rest, without rider but the rest for the rider, carrying an object (lotus ?) in its trunk. Both acquired.

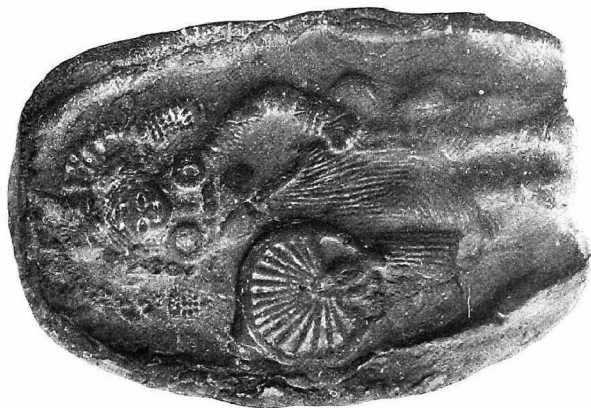
9. North Arcot district, Wandiwash taluk, Kilvillivalam village—
 - (i) Seated image of *Tirthankara* with aureole around head.
 - (ii) *Tirthankara* standing with snake hoods over his head (broken into three pieces of which the middle one is lost).
 - (iii) *Dharmadevi Yakshi* seated and with lion *lāñchana*. *Yakshi* of Neminatha, the 22nd *Tirthankara*.
 - (iv) *Brahma Yaksha* seated on elephant and resembling Ayyanar. *Yaksha* of Sitalanatha, the tenth *Tirthankara*.
 All acquired.
10. Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Kottuli amsam—
 One Cannon barrel. Not acquired.
11. Malabar district, Kottayam taluk, Manathana amsam—
 Bell metal vessels and copper wire. Not acquired.
12. Nellore district, Kanigiri taluk, Thimmareddipalli village—
 Three small jointed gold beads. Acquired.
 Seven karukus of gold. Acquired.
 One piece of gold. Not acquired.
 One gold melted karuku. Not acquired.
13. Salem district, Harur taluk, Vaguthupatti village—
 Chintalapadi mitta (found with coins).
 One pair of silver bangles. Acquired.
 Peices of mud pot. Acquired.
14. Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Sevanthipalayam, hamlet of Nanniyur village—
 Gold pattikarai (one piece). Acquired.
 Gold Muhappu (two pieces). Acquired.
 Gold ear ornament (two pieces). Acquired.
15. Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, Zamin Velvarmangalam (found with coins)—
 One gold bead. Acquired.
 One small bronze vessel. Acquired.
16. Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Virupakshipuram village—
 One gold plate, $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$. Not acquired.
 One gold crescent disc. Not acquired.
 Seventeen gold beads. Not acquired.
 Twenty-one small gold pieces. Not acquired.
 One copper chembu. Not acquired.
 Six pieces of copper wire. No acquired.
17. Cuddapah district, Rajampet taluk, Akepad village—
 Two gold champa Billalu. Acquired.
 Two gold Aku kammalu. Not acquired.
 One gold Poggu. Not acquired.
 One gold Theega. Not acquired.
18. Vizagapatam district, Patapatnam taluk, Sanaragudem village (found with coins)—
 One bit of melted gold. Not acquired.
 Three gold upper ear-rings. Not acquired.
 Four gold lower ear-rings. Acquired.
19. Malabar district, Wynaad taluk, Kuppathode amsam (found with coins)—
 One silver cord. Acquired.
 One brass vessel. Acquired.
20. Trichinopoly district, Udayarpalaiyam taluk, Ambapur village (found with coins)—
 One copper vessel. Acquired.
21. North Arcot district, Chengam taluk, Erayur village (found with coins)—
 Broken mud pot. Not acquired.

22. Salem district, Tiruchengode taluk, Dadapuram village—
Four inferior gold pieces. Not acquired.
One gold piece. Not acquired.
23. North Arcot district, Tiruppattur taluk, Alangayam village—
Two gold images (big). Acquired.
Two small gold images. Acquired.
One gold talisman. Acquired.
Five big gold beads. Acquired.
Two small gold beads. Acquired.
One gold tali. Acquired.
One mango-like bead. Acquired.
One bull-shaped bead. Acquired.
One serpent-shaped bead. Acquired.
24. Trichinopoly district, Udayarpalaiyam taluk, Kamarasavalli village—
Seven gold pieces. Not acquired.
Two silver pieces. Not acquired.
25. West Godavari district, Tadepalligudem taluk, Pippara village—
Two gold bracelets (Danda kadiams). Acquired.
26. Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, Perumangalam village—
One gold strip. Not acquired.
One gold ring. Not acquired.
One gold ring broken into 2 pieces. Not acquired.
27. Kurnool district, Sirvel taluk, Alamur village—
Four gold necklaces. Not acquired.
Two gold bangles. Not acquired.
28. Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, Melayur village—
Fifteen gold pieces. Not acquired.
29. Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, Arasavanamgadu village—
One gold chain. Not acquired.
A pair of gold bangles. Not acquired.
One brass vessel. Not acquired.

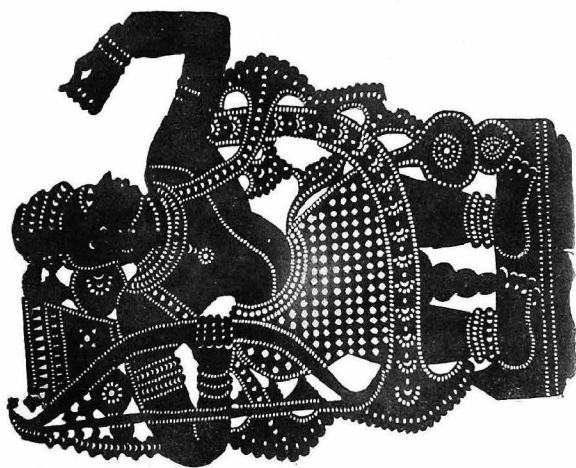
APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

1. Milk feeder with the ten avatars worked in relief on its sides. Beautiful specimen in copper. Purchased.
2. Bidriware cup with inlaid work showing flower design. Purchased.
3. Feet of a woman standing, broken above the waist. The folds of drapery are beautifully shown. Part of the left hand is just preserved near the waist on which it rests. The feet are broken. Kushan period. Presented by Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil.
4. Turbaned head of smiling prince resembling similar Amaravati figures. Worn. Kushan period. Presented by Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil.
5. Seat on lotus for deity showing *Garuda* on *nāga* over *diggajas* and *nagas* stationed on *kūrma* which rests on a *bhadrapūṭha* (in brass). Purchased.
6. Terracotta lady with fan. Sunga period (plate iii a). Purchased.
7. (i) Large head of Bodhisattva in mottled red sand stone.
(ii) Jain Tirthankara (headless) seated in *dhyāna* pose with *Śrīvatsa* mark on chest and *nandipāda* and wheel marks on foot: made of mottled red sand stone.
(iii) Buddha, with head broken from the trunk at the neck, with hands lost, seated on *simhāsana* with *dharmachakra* below over his seat. Presented by Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil in exchange for bronzes.
8. Yakshi carrying water and food in vessels. Acquired from the Mathura Museum by exchange.



a. LADY WITH FAN, MUTTRA.



b. LEATHER FIGURE OF RAMA.

9. Image of seated Buddha (Graeco-Buddhist) with cloak in Mathura-Kushan and early Gupta fashion encircling the neck and covering both shoulders. Purchased.

10. Terracottas from Benares. Purchased.

- (i) Mithuna, upper half (Sunga).
- (ii) Woman with hands joined in adoration (Sunga).
- (iii) Yakshi in *Sālabhañjikā* pose as usual at Mathura (Kushan).
- (iv) Mother and child (Kushan).
- (v) Vamanika (Kushan).
- (vi) Seated figure with head like that of Buddha.
- (vii) Circular plate with head.
- (viii) Do.
- (ix) Head with hair in wig fashion.
- (x) Do.
- (xi) Head with hair in wig fashion and with part of torso.
- (xii) Do.
- (xiii) Head with hair bundled up in *jaṭābhāra*.
- (xiv) Do.
- (xv) Black seal showing couchant bull and letters.
- (xvi) Red seal showing couchant bull and letters.
- (xvii) Red seal showing *śrīvatsa* and letters.
- (xviii) Seal showing peacock and letters.
- (xix) Small head with turban in circular plate.
- (xx) Head with hair arranged in three masses and part of torso.
- (xxi) Head with hair arranged in three lumps.
- (xxii) Animal shaped in crude fashion.

11. (i) Coping fragment from Bharhut showing an elephant with a rich cushion on its back. From its mouth issue lotus stalks and flowers. Plate i.

(ii) Buddha from Sarnath seated with his hands in preaching attitude—*dharmachakra mudra*. Buddha is nimbate and a divine adorer to the right top is preserved. The feet are damaged a portion having flaked off. Plate ii-b.

(iii) *Sālabhañjikā*, woman beside tree, a graceful figure from Bhuvaneswar typical of Kalinga work. She wears beautiful *kuṇḍalas*, necklets, long necklace with circular pendant and jewelled waist zone. The *tilaka* is shown as a beautiful triangle on the forehead. She wears *pādasaras* on her feet. Plate ii-c.

(iv) Dancer from Bhuvaneswar standing with her hands joined above the head in a graceful manner to indicate lethargy born of pleasure. She wears *ardhorukā*, armlets, wristlets, necklets and other jewels. The long necklace with pendant is also present. She wears rich head gear. The figure is inferior to the previous one in workmanship.

Acquired in exchange for duplicate sculptures and bronzes.

12. Jain Tirthankara broken (above the shoulders) with two attendant figures on either side. Acquired from Coondapoór.

13. (i) Yakshi standing under a tree (*sālabhañjikā*) with legs and hands damaged. She is nude like the Kushan Mathura yakshis usually are. Earrings, necklet, waist, zone, etc., are clear enough. From an upright with lotuses on the back.

(ii) Turbaned prince or yaksha beneath a roof with *pañjara* wearing *patra-kuṇḍala* on the ears, *muktāhāra* on the neck. His right hand is in the attitude of substantiating something while the left hand rests on his waist. The figure is broken beneath the waist. From an upright on the back of which are lotuses. Both purchased from Mathura. Plate ii-a.

14. (i) Inscribed slab of Nandivarman in Pallava-Grantha in two pieces.

(ii) Inscribed slab in Nagari of the Pallava variety as at Kailasanatha temple. Got with the help of Hindu Religious Endowments Board from Tirumettrali temple, Conjeeveram.

15. Fragment of slab with inscription in Pallava-Grantha of the 7th century "Gṛhe śāila". Presented by the Trustees of Ekambaranatha temple, Conjeeveram.

16. Inscribed slab of the time of Rajaraja the great in Tamil-Grantha. This is inscribed on three sides. From Collector of Chingleput.

17. A single copper plate in Tamil with the words 'Sri Rāmanāthaswāmi sahāyam' in large Telugu letters in the middle on one side. The copper plate is of the Setupati king Mutturamalinga Vijaya Raghunata Setupati Kattadeva and records the donation of land to Subrahmanya Ayyan, son of Ramasiva, teacher of Yajur Veda an Apastambi and of Bharadvajagotra. It is dated Saka 1703, i.e., 1781 A.D. Sent by the Superintendent for Epigraphy for deposit in the Museum.

18. A single copper plate in Sanskrit being the middle one of the three, the other two and the ring being lost. It records the gift of land to a great scholar Haribhata Yajva of Kaundinyagotra Apastambasutra, Krishna Yajussutra, a great performer of sacrifices, a great teacher, proficient in Sastras, Vedas and Puranas. The grant is of the time of Achyutaraya and is dated Saka 1458 Kartika masa Dwadasi, i.e., 1536 A.D. Purchased from Banday Brothers, Kodaikanal.

19. Seven copper plates without ring or seal in Telugu-Canarese letters registering the grant of the village of Vilasa as an agrahara to a learned Brahman. The grant is made by Prolayanayaka of the Musunuru family, born in the Chaturtha kula (Sudra). It gives in Sanskrit verse a description of Muhammadan invasion of Warangal, states that Prataparudra was taken captive to Delhi after his defeat and how he died on the way. Also it describes the state of the Telugu country after the fall of Warangal and how Prolayanayaka defeated the Muhammadans and re-established independence. It is of the 14th century, about 1323-25. Purchased from Mr. Hindu Venkata Rao through Mr. M. Somasekhara Sarma.

20. Temple flags from Calicut. Presented by Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, Supervisor, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Calicut.

21. A knife with silver handle and silver sheath, the insignia of Office of the Panikkar among the Kurichiyans of the Kannothe Reserve Forest, Malabar. Purchased.

22. Pottery and other antiquities from Pondicherry. Presented by Professor Jouveau-Dubreuil.

23. Paleoliths from Nellore district. Collected by the Curator for Anthropology.

24. Stone tools and pottery from Gua Musang typical of the Malayan Cave Culture. By exchange from the Raffle's Museum, Singapore.

25. Pottery relating to cist and urn burials from various sites in Pudukkottai State. Presented by Mr. K. R. Srinivasan.

26. A representative collection of 34 leather figures used in shadow play (plate iii-b). Purchased.

APPENDIX IV.

VISITORS, STAFF, ETC.

Visitors to the Museum—

	1939-40.	1940-41.
Total number of visitors ..	321,772	277,352
Total number on Sundays ..	51,585	57,875
Total number on Gosha days ..	4,270	3,719
Attendance on Dwadasi ..	38,515	6,458
Attendance on Kannu Pongal ..	61,964	33,506

The attendance on the Dwadasi day (10th January) was unusually low. This is possibly due to the fact that it happened to fall on a Friday, the weekly holiday, and the Museum had to be specially kept open on the day for the convenience of the visitors.

Excluding the Dwadasi and Kannupongal days the total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 237,388 against 221,293 in the previous year and 285,846, the average of the last five years.

The Museum was closed after 12 noon on 13th March 1941 on account of lunar eclipse.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Hope visited the Museum on the 28th November 1940.

Staff.—Dr. F. H. Gravely was on leave on average pay for three months from 15th May 1940 to 14th August 1940 during which period Sri M. D. Raghavan,

the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent was appointed Officiating Superintendent. Dr. Gravely retired from service on the 7th December 1940 handing over charge to Dr. A. Aiyappan, Curator, Anthropological section, who was appointed as Officiating Superintendent. The post of the Curator for Anthropology remained vacant during the rest of the year. In G.O. No. 578, Education and Public Health, dated 16th April 1941, 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 1941. Sanction was accorded in G.O. No. 970, Education and Public Health, dated 29th May 1940, for the appointment of a temporary attender for one year for the Numismatic section for preparing plaster cast of coins. The attender was entertained on 1st August 1940. The Superintendent, and the Curator, Chemical Conservation section, attended the meetings of the Indian Science Congress held at Benares during the first week of January 1941.

Photographic work.—The photographer has been chiefly engaged in preparing prints for record, for illustrating the bulletin on Amaravati sculptures under preparation, for sale to the public and for exchange, and in making lantern slides for sale and record, and enlargements for exhibition in the galleries. A sum of Rs. 88 was realized this year by sale of prints and lantern slides and Rs. 17-1-0 by sale of picture post cards as compared with Rs. 77-6-3 and Rs. 27-12-0 respectively in the previous year.

The total number of negatives and prints prepared during the year are 649 and 943 respectively.

Tours.—Owing to heavy work at headquarters the Superintendent was unable to undertake any tour. The Curator for Anthropology toured to Manantoddy and neighbourhood, Ramapatnam near Nellore, Kodaikanal and Pudukkottai, the Curator for Archaeology to Conjeeveram, Vandalur, Madura, Kodaikanal and Pudukkottai, and the Curator for Botany to the Nilgiri hills, Vandalur, Tambaram, Red hills and Avadi.

Museum Theatre.—The theatre was used on 28 occasions exclusive of rehearsals as against 37 in the previous year. Of these, 15 were used in connexion with War Fund Entertainments. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1902, Education and Public Health, dated 30th September 1940, were pleased to exempt all War Fund Entertainments from the payment of rent and electric charges. A sum of Rs. 208 was realized as rent against Rs. 533 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the exemption from rent of War Fund Entertainments. A sum of Rs. 34-8-0 has in addition been credited to Government as the Government share of the overtime fees for the Caretaker's attendance.

Museum Restaurant.—Fresh tenders were called for and a further lease of three years on an annual rental of Rs. 300 was entered into from 15th April 1940. The arrears of rent due by the previous lessee amounting to Rs. 44 with interest of 14 annas, were recovered through the Government Solicitor, Madras, on the decree passed by the Court for the payment of the rent with costs. A sum of Rs. 263-5-0 was realized from the new lessee towards rent during the year in addition to the deposit of Rs. 25.

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 BULLETINS (NEW SERIES).

Natural History Section.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of Plates.	Price.
				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

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued for Vol. III.

BULLETINS (NEW SERIES)—cont.

Natural History Section—cont.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
				RS. A. P.
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 1, 1930.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Polychæta by P. Fauvel, Pycnogonida by B. Sundara Raj, and Alpheidæ 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— <i>Porifera</i> . 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. Mayuranathan, 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 in one volume.
„ 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
„ No. 6, 1940.	Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton—II. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	47	8	1 8 0
Vol. IV, No. 1, 1931.	The Indian Species of Genus <i>Caralluma</i> (Fam. Ascepiadaceæ). 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, D.Sc.	46	7	1 10 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued for Vol. III. This number is reserved for supplements to Krusadai Island Fauna.

BULLETINS (NEW SERIES)—cont.

General Section (with separate volumes for Anthropology and Archaeology respectively).

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
				RS. A. P.
* 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.	Tiruparuttikundram 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.R.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 Brahmins. 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
„ 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
1939 ..	Guide to the Archaeological 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 Archaeological Galleries. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	..	45	1 8 0

APPENDIX VI.

TREASURE TROVE COINS 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) (a) Variety 'Bujavi' (Tamil-Grantha).	3	10 11 0
		(b) Variety 'Bujaviran' (Tamil-Grantha).	1	11 0 0
		(c) Variety 'Bhujaba' (Telugu).	2	11 0 0
		(2) Coin assigned to the Rashtrakuta King Govinda IV (918-933 A.D.) bearing the legend 'Gajja' or 'Gajga' in Devanagari.	1	11 0 0
		(a) Variety 'Gaje' or 'Gaji' in Devanagari.	7	11 8 0
		(3) Coin with the legend 'Yana' in Telugu-Kannada.	3	12 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	2	12 0 0
3	Do.	Anantaraman fanams	87	0 7 0
4	Silver	Rupees of Aurangazeb	30	0 12 0
5	Do.	Muhammad Shah rupees	29	0 12 0
6	Do.	Muhammad Shah rupees	157	0 13 0
7	Do.	Rupee of Shah Alam II	29	0 13 0
8	Do.	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Madras Mint.	56	0 15 0
9	Do.	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Calcutta Mint.	24	0 15 0
10	Do.	East India Company, Arcot half rupees—Madras Mint.	3	0 9 0
11	Do.	East India Company, Arcot half rupees—Calcutta Mint.	3	0 9 0
12	Do.	French East India Company, Arcot rupees.	1	1 2 0
13	Do.	English East India Company, Arcot rupees—another type.	1	0 15 0
14	Copper	Dutch East India Company	2	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	563
Sale of photo prints and picture post cards	105
Publications	335
Rent for the use of the Museum Theatre	208
Overtime fees of the theatre caretaker	69
Rent for the Museum Restaurant including arrears from the defaulting lessee	308
Application fees for the post of Curator, Anthropological Section	160
Total	1,748

B. Expenditure.

Pay of officers—

RS.

Charged—

Superintendent and Associate Librarian 7,355

Voted—

Officiating Superintendent and Associate Librarian 2,032

Pay of establishment—

Personal Assistant, Curators—Zoological, Botanical, Anthropological, Archaeological, Numismatics and Chemical Conservation Sections, head clerk and cash-keeper, stores clerk, 4 clerks, senior and second taxidermists, photographer, theatre caretaker, printer, 7 attenders, 1 duffadar and 37 peons 30,233

Other charges—

Charged—Travelling allowance—

Voted—

Rates and taxes 13,066

Travelling allowance 486

Other compensatory 1,742

Pay of menials 2,028

Furniture and fittings 2,379

Apparatus and materials 1,397

Cost of specimens 898

Other contingencies 4,741

Total .. 66,357

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A. Receipts.

Fines on books overdue 25

Catalogue sales 17

Mufassil library charges 15

Total .. 57

B. Expenditure.

Pay of officers—

Voted—

Librarian 5,843

Pay of establishment—

Sub-librarian, accountant and cash-keeper, classification clerk, 2 clerks, 6 attendants, 2 attenders and 6 peons 10,697

Other charges—

Books and periodicals 6,556

Other compensatory 913

Furniture and fittings 90

Other contingencies 1,614

Total .. 25,713

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT (Education)

G.O. No. 852, 2nd June 1941

Museum—Government Museum and Connemara Public Library
—Report for 1940-41—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from Sri A. AIYAPPAN, M.A., PH.D., Officiating Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department, dated 14th May 1941, No. 830-1/41.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying typescript of the Administration Report of the Government Museum for the year 1940-41 signed by myself, with the report relating to the Connemara Public Library signed by the Librarian, and to request that 155 copies may be supplied to this office for distribution to institutions in India and abroad, as advised in G.O. No. 2348, Education, dated 6th December 1933, in addition to the ten copies distributed to this office by the Secretariat.

Order—No. 852, Education, dated 2nd June 1941.

Recorded.

2. During the year under report the arrangement of the exhibits in the new Museum buildings which began in 1939-40 was completed. Several originals and plaster casts of the various schools of North Indian sculptures have been purchased or got by exchange.

The following are some of the scientific contributions of the Museum :—

- (1) Bulletin in the Natural History section by Mr. M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M. Sc., and
- (2) Paper on "Shells and other animal remains found on the Madras Beach" by Dr. Gravely.

The "Handy guide" to the principal exhibits in the Museum had an increasing demand from the public.

The re-examination and collection of the coins continued and the collections were inspected by the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor. A full census of the catalogued, the classified and

the unclassified coins in the collections has been finished. A report on the scientific results of study of the treasure trove accessions of 1932-40 is nearing completion.

3. Pupils from various institutions in the City and in the mufassal and from other parts of India including Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Delhi and Mysore visited the Museum. The usefulness of the Museum continues to be appreciated by the public.

4. 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 were 115,563 and 25,598 respectively.

5. Dr. Gravely, the permanent Superintendent of the Museum and Associate Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, retired from Government service during the year. The Government are pleased to place on record the valuable services rendered by him in the development of the Museum.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

V. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.

- „ Director of Public Instruction.
- „ Accountant-General.
- „ Director-General of Archaeology (with C.L).
- „ Revenue Department.
- „ Development Department.
- „ Library of the Madras Legislature.
- „ Secretariat Library.

Press.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

IN INDIA

- NEW BOOK COMPANY, Booksellers, etc., "Kitab Mahal," 188-90, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., Bombay.
- THACKER & Co. (LTD.), Bombay.
- N. S. WAGLE, Circulating Agent and Bookseller, 6, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
- THE BOOK COMPANY, Calcutta.
- BUTTERWORTH & Co. (LTD.), 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
- R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
- THACKER, SPINK & Co., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
- K. KRISHNA AYYAR BROTHERS, Booksellers, Publishers, etc., The Round, Trichur (Cochin State).
- The Manager, THE HYDERABAD BOOK DEPOT, Hyderabad (Deccan).
- M. R. APPADURAI, Bookseller, 57-A, Anderson Street, Esplanade, Madras.
- THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA, Post Box No. 501, Park Town, Madras.
- CITY BOOK COMPANY, Post Box No. 238, Madras.
- C. COOMARASWAMI NAYUDU & Sons, 27 and 35, Chinnathambi Street, Madras.
- HIGGINBOTHAMS (LTD.), Mount Road, Madras.
- G. A. NATHAN & Co., Madras.
- V. RAMASWAMI SASTRULU AND SONS, 292, Esplanade, Madras.
- P. VARADACHARI & Co., Booksellers, 8, Lingha Chetti Street, Madras.
- Agent, THE SOUTH INDIA SAIWA-SIDDHANTA WORKS PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LTD., 6, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
- VENKATRAMA & Co., Educational Publishers and Booksellers, Esplanade, Georgetown Madras.
- THE LITTLE FLOWER COMPANY, Educational Publishers and Booksellers, 44, Lingha Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras, E.
- THE DECCAN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Huzur Road, Calicut (Madras).
- THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES CO., 142-A, Ponnurungam Street, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore (Madras).
- SECRETARY, RAJAJI STATIONERY DEPOT, Devakottai (Madras).
- D. SRI KRISHNAMURTI, Editor of "Grama Paripalana," Ongole (Madras).
- E. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Pudumantapam, Madura (Madras).
- NATIONAL WELFARE PUBLICITY, LTD., Mangalore (Madras).
- M. SESHACHALAM & Co., Proprietors, The Hindu Press, Masulipatam (Madras).
- B. VENKATARAMAN, Correspondent, Permanent Fund Buildings, Neela South Street, Negapatam (Madras).
- THE HINDUSTAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Rajahmundry (Madras).
- THE MODERN STORES, Salem (Madras).
- The Proprietor, THE HOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE, Booksellers and Publishers, Pallaguraharam P.O., Tanjore (Madras).
- S. KRISHNASWAMI & Co., Teppakulam Post, Trichinopoly Fort (Madras).
- L. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR, Law Bookseller, Teppakulam P.O., Trichinopoly (Madras).
- A. VENKATASUBBAN, Law Bookseller, Vellore (Madras).
- BHAWNANI & SONS, Booksellers, etc., Connaught Place, New Delhi.
- The Manager, THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK SERVICE, Booksellers, Publishers, News Agents and Stationers, Poona, 4.
- P. N. SWAMINATHA SIVAN & Co., Commission Agents, Booksellers, etc., Pudukkottai State (Branches also at Karaikudi and Devakottai).
- The Proprietor, THE PUNJAB SANSKRIT BOOK DEPOT, Saidmitha Street, Lahore (Punjab).
- MOHANLAL DOSSABHAI SHAH, Books Agent, etc., Rajkot.
- B. S. MATHUR & Co., Chatur Vilas, Pata Civil Lines, Jodhpur (Rajputana).
- THE BOOKLOVERS' RESORT, Booksellers and News Agents, Talkad, Trivandrum.

NOTICE

Official publications may be obtained in the United Kingdom either direct from the office of the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, or through any bookseller.

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
(Education)

G.O. No. 853, 9th June 1942

Museum—Government Museum and Connemara Public Library—Report for 1941-42—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated
21st May 1942, No. 928-1/42.

Order—No. 853, Education, dated 9th June 1942.

Recorded.

2. During the year, the work of re-examination of the gold and silver coins in the Museum received prior to the year 1932 continued and entries in the stock registers were completed.

3. Museum demonstrations in Botany, Zoology and Archaeology and Anthropology were arranged for teachers in Indian and European schools. Pupils from educational institutions in the city and the mufassal were brought to the museum by their teachers. The usefulness of the museum continues to be appreciated by the public.

4. The Connemara Public Library continues to be popular. The number of volumes consulted in the library and the number lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity were 116,603 and 27,400, respectively.

5. Owing to the outbreak of hostilities with Japan and the consequent threat of an air attack on coastal towns including Madras, the staff in the museum had to concentrate their attention on the work of preservation of the existing collections in the museum from possible damage due to enemy action. Normal activities of the curators in the museum were therefore curtailed and new additions to existing collections were limited.

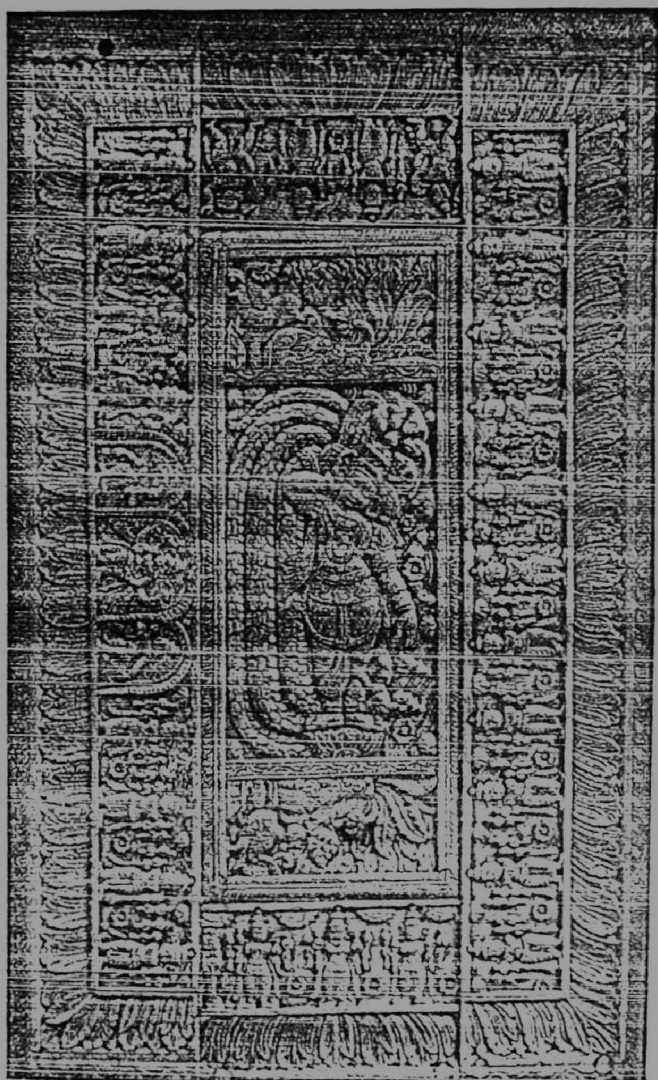
(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

V. V. SUBRAHMANYAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.

- " Director of Public Instruction.
- " Accountant-General.
- " Director-General of Archaeology (with C.L.).
- " Revenue Department.
- " Development Department.
- " Library of the Madras Legislature.
- " Secretariat Library.

Press.



• IVORY BOX FROM PURNIAH'S HOUSEHOLD: TOP PANEL, ON LID

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT
MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1941-42.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Normal activities had to be severely curtailed throughout the year, and attention concentrated on means of preserving the vast collections in the galleries and in the store rooms from possible damage due to enemy action. The Museum Buildings have no underground cellars, and about one half of the roof area is not terraced; the ornamental false ceiling of wood below the tiled roof makes portions of the Front Buildings particularly vulnerable and risky. As exhibits could not safely be left also in the terraced portions of the buildings complete evacuation of the first floor was the first problem to be tackled. Two large-sized rooms—the general and archaeological godowns—under the geological gallery had recently been repaired, and the ceiling well supported and strengthened. Baffle walls were constructed all round these godowns, and a very large number of art-ware, wood-carvings, and ethnological and botanical exhibits were stored in them. The Curators concerned carry out weekly inspection of these godowns.

Under orders of Government, the world famous Nataraja images and fifty other bronzes regarded as the best of our collections were packed and sent to a place of safety in the interior, with three hundred and twenty-six copper plate grants, the relic caskets, etc. of Bhattiprolu, the seals and implements of Mohenjo-daro, gold and silver coins specially important from the point of view of South Indian history, a few important terracotta figurines, and vases etc., belonging to the Brecks collections. The rest of the coin collections, bronzes and pictures are being removed.

The Amaravati sculptures, undoubtedly the most valuable among the exhibits in the Museum, are all heavy and difficult to transport. In Government Memorandum No. 508-A-6, Education and Public Health, dated 28th February 1942, Government ordered that these sculptures should be protected where they are. The windows of the wing of the Rear Buildings housing the Amaravati and Hindu sculpture galleries were blocked up and the beams were struttred with teakwood supports to prevent any possible collapse of the ceiling. These galleries are now considered to be safe against anything but a direct hit, but the introduction of quantities of wood has increased the risk of fire. Selected pieces of sculptures are to be sand-bagged, using river instead of sea sand in the bags. The necessary funds for this have been sanctioned by Government.

The Zoological specimens preserved in spirit were difficult to be dealt with. They had all to be removed from the galleries and temporarily stored in sand-bagged rooms outside, the object being to minimise the risk of fire in the main buildings. The number of bottles with spirit is being reduced as much as possible. The insect

cabinets have been removed from the "stuffing" room to a safer place in the Hindu sculpture gallery. The bird and mammal galleries have been used as a store for nearly the whole of the exhibits upstairs.

A.R.P. SUBSIDIARY SCHEME.

The Museum and the Connemara Public Library have a common subsidiary scheme with the Superintendent as the Chief Warden, the Librarian as the Deputy Chief Warden, and the Acting Sub-Librarian as the Instructor. There are eighteen fire-fighting parties working in two shifts, as the number of men is inadequate for three shifts. Four members of the staff have been trained as first-aiders. The ground-floor of the New Extensions was originally fixed as the shelter, but this was commandeered by the A.R.P. Controller for an A.R.P. Depot, necessitating the removal of a good number of sculptures from there to the store room. Two bays in the ground-floor are still available as shelter for the Museum and Library staff. A number of slit trenches have been dug for those who cannot find shelter accommodation within the buildings.

Three reservoirs of water have been constructed for fire-fighting to supplement the water available in a tank in the compound. Baffle walls have been constructed for the Chemical Laboratory, the New Extensions and the godowns. Three roof-spotters' shelters are nearing completion. All the glass panes of doors, windows and skylights have been removed, and in most cases replaced with plywood.

Sand bags supplied by the Public Works Department have been used to block all the windows of the Zoological wing of the Rear Buildings and eight windows of the Front Buildings.

WORK IN THE SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS.

Urgent work at headquarters prevented several of the Curators from doing their usual field work, and tours that were planned earlier in the year had to be cancelled later. As the primary need of the moment is the preservation of the existing collections, new additions were limited.

Zoology.—Mr. M. D. Crichton presented to the Museum several fresh specimens of Nudibranchs and also a large number of marine shells of Madras and Tuticorin coast. He also presented to us his dredging apparatus which will be of great use to the Museum in the future. For these gifts and his keen interest in the Museum we are grateful to him. Entomological specimens were presented by Dr. M. C. Cherian, Government Entomologist, Coimbatore, and specimens of Gymnophiona by Dr. L. S. Ramaswami of Mysore. Specimens of South Indian ant-eaters were purchased to replace old ones in the gallery; a live specimen was reared for some days at the Museum, and a note by the Superintendent on some interesting features observed in them is being published in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society.

An old specimen of the rare whale-shark *Rhineodon typus* that was on exhibition since 1889 was in a bad state and the laborious task of its repair was undertaken and satisfactorily completed.

The Curator worked chiefly on the insect collections with a view to complete the entomological section of the Zoological galleries. Three boxes of moths new to the collection have been prepared for exhibition and also a number of descriptive labels. A start has been made for a descriptive paper on the Mollusca of Krusadai Island of which a list has already been published.

Anthropology and Prehistory.—The Curator investigated the blood-grouping of 1,080 patients in the Mental Hospital, Kilpauk. Some interesting results of this study, particularly the affinities between certain linguistic groups, are being published. He also has made a beginning in the study of the social anthropology of the Gadabas of the Vizagapatam Agency, and collected ethnographic objects pertaining to this tribe. For facilities given for this tour, we are much obliged to the Diwan of Jeypore. The Superintendent and the Curator went to Pundi to examine the sections exposed by the excavations for the reservoir.

Descriptive labels printed on cellophane were used for the exhibit of shadow-play figures. The display of the shadow-play figures was designed to produce a realistic effect, the shadow of the figure being thrown on a cloth screen illuminated from behind. The Savara cases were provided with complete descriptive labels.

Typical skulls, etc. were exhibited in a new case to illustrate physical anthropology. This work could not however be completed.

Two water colour paintings of a Syrian Christian bride and bridegroom were purchased as they were found useful to illustrate the exhibits of Syrian Christian ornaments.

From the Batavia Museum, we obtained by exchange two good examples of Javanese Wayang figures to compare with the shadow-play figures of South India.

Archaeology and Art.—An important acquisition to the archaeological section for the year is the top part of an inscribed pillar from the Kachapesvara temple at Conjeeveram containing on its sides fragments of the first few verses of the *Sūryasataka* of the poet Mayura. Another noteworthy acquisition is an early Pallava copper plate grant of Yuvamaharaja Vishnugopa from Guntur purchased from Mr. T. V. Rangachari through Dr. N. Venkataramanayya of the Madras University. A copper plate grant of the Gajapati King Hamvira was purchased similarly from Mr. Rangachari. A copper plate grant of the Eastern Chalukyan King Vijayaditya III was acquired as Treasure Trove from Jettapalem village, Tadepalligudem taluk, West Godavari district. Among Treasure Trove acquisitions the most important are the bronzes from Penugonda, Tanuku taluk, West Godavari district. Mr. Vasudeva Rao, retired advocate and artist, Mylapore, kindly presented two large paintings by Rama Varma, one by Chisholm, two by Fuller and eleven smaller

pictures. An ivory box (plates i & ii), richly carved on the top and the sides and believed to have been in the household of Purniah of Mysore was purchased from Dr. Bhuma Rao of Triplicane.

Numismatics.—The part-time Curator worked till the termination of his services on the 23rd March, on the stock registers of coins the need for which was felt keenly, as in their absence it was not possible to verify the stock, particularly of those coins received prior to the year 1932, with the existing accession registers. Government also ordered that gold and silver coins should have their weights entered in the stock register. This involved a good deal of work in cleaning a very large number of coins. The stock registers are nearly complete, but a good portion of the post-1932 accessions have yet to be weighed. All the work in this direction is now suspended, as the collections had to be sent away to the interior for safe custody for the duration of the present emergency.

The most important find of the year was a hoard of 1,138 silver punch-marked coins from Bodinayakanur village, remarkable in having only one symbol on the reverse. Soon after the find was received here, a few coins were sent for examination to Prof. Kosambi who has recently been trying statistical means of dating punch-marked coins. In his letter Prof. Kosambi says, "The weights of the cleaned specimens [of the small sample] varied from 1.2428 to 1.6618 gms. which shows they are new but not uniformly struck and that they do not represent the usual *purāṇa* or *kāṛṣapaṇa* standard. The mean value is too low even for $\frac{1}{2}$ *kāṛṣapaṇa*. In all probability, we have a new local standard." Further work on them had to be stopped as it was not considered advisable to keep such a valuable hoard as this at Madras.

Another small silver coin presented by the Curator, Numismatic section, is believed by him to have been issued by the Chera King Ravivarman Kulasekhara.

We are thankful to all those who made presentations of coins to our collections (Appendix I, page 13) and also to the Director-General of Archaeology with whose help some interesting Kushan coins were purchased for the Museum.

The Catalogue of Roman and Byzantine Coins is now being printed. The manuscript being defective, the press could not make much progress with Parts B and C of it.

Geology and Botany.—The work of reorganization of the Geology gallery, begun last year, had to be nearly suspended, as the heavy cases had to be removed to make the godowns below safe for the stored articles. Photographs to illustrate several geological phenomena, and a number of fossils of different geological horizons were got from the Geological Survey of India, from whom the following maps were also purchased:—

- (1) Geological Map of India
- (2) Map of India showing coal fields (Gondwana).
- (3) Map of India showing physiographical condition during Gondwana Period.

The Ganga Glass Works (U.P.) presented to us a number of their products for exhibition in the cases for applied geology.

The following were obtained for the Botanical galleries:—

- (1) Pressed specimens of *Gossypiums* (7 species), lint and cotton samples, from the Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore.
- (2) Seven mounted frames with specimens to show their lint length.
- (3) Samples of wood and splints for making matches, from Western India Match Factory.
- (4) Dried specimens of millets, from the Millet Specialist, Coimbatore.
- (5) A large number of paddy strains from the Paddy Specialist, Coimbatore.
- (6) Various plant fibres, from Forest Range Officers, Kalakad and Karkal, and the Superintendent, Sibpur Gardens, Calcutta.

All the specimens are suitably mounted for exhibition purposes.

Chemical Conservation.—Seventy-three bronze images ranging in height from 1 inch to 1 foot were treated by electrolytic methods and given a protective coating of wax; 10 bronze images measuring from 2½ feet to 4 feet were similarly treated; 305 prehistoric iron implements of various sizes and shapes were cleaned and restored by chemical methods and given a protective coating; 3 gold coins and 1,184 silver punch-marked coins were chemically cleaned. Thanks to the facilities provided by Mr. R. Lean, Chief Mechanical Engineer, and Mr. K. P. S. Nair, Chemist and Metallurgist of the M. & S. M. Railway, metallurgical and metallographic investigations on prehistoric iron implements were carried out in their chemical and metallurgical laboratories at Perambur.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Efforts, as outlined on page 6 of the Annual Report for 1940-41, were continued to establish closer contact between schools and the Museum.

Museum Games.—Short notes on Museum Games as organized in American museums, with lists of sample questions for use in the Botanical, Zoological and Archaeological galleries, were prepared and sent to the Headmasters of High Schools in the City. Batches of students from the Christian College High School were brought by their teachers to try the games. We are thankful to Mr. Kuruville Jacob for his interest in this extra-mural activity of ours.

Popular Lectures.—Four popular lectures, all illustrated, were delivered in this series, at the Museum Theatre on the following subjects:—

- (1) History of Indian Coinage.
- (2) Indian Sculpture.
- (3) Prehistory of Southern India.
- (4) Travancore Arts and Crafts.

In spite of the black-out the lectures were well attended by teachers and pupils of the City High Schools. The first three lectures were by members of the Museum staff and the last by Dr. J. H. Cousins of Travancore, to whom and to Mrs. Rukmini Arundale who presided on the occasion we are very thankful. Owing to the difficulty in getting lantern slide plates, it became impossible to continue the series of lectures. The Curator for Archaeology had his lecture on Indian Sculpture redelivered at several schools and colleges.

Gifts to Schools.—Some Zoological pictures and a small vivarium case which were not of use to us were presented to a few of the City High Schools to help them to improve their museums.

The All-India Radio and the Museum.—Mr. S. Gopalan, Director, All-India Radio, Madras Station, in his letter, dated 18th July 1941, agreed to arrange for periodical broadcasting of "Tours through the Museum Galleries." As the situation changed towards the end of the year and galleries were depleted and disorganized, the plan for the broadcasts could not be pushed through.

The Superintendent gave a broadcast talk on Museums in the series "For Every School."

Demonstrations to Teachers.—Museum demonstrations in Botany, Zoology, Archaeology and Anthropology were arranged for 132 teachers belonging to 13 Indian Boys' Schools, 4 Indian Girls' Schools, and 6 European Schools.

Organized Visits to the Museum.—Pupils from 12 colleges, 4 technical schools, 35 high schools and 189 primary schools of the city and the mufassal were brought to the Museum by their teachers the total visits numbering 240 against 335 visits last year, the number of pupils being 8,514 and teachers 495.

A party of students from the Karnatak College, Dharwar, came to study the specimens in the Zoology section. Students from the Saidapet Teachers' College and Meston Training College were taken round the Archaeological galleries by the Curator.

WAR EFFORT.

The War Propaganda Exhibition continued to be housed in the Oriental Manuscripts Library Hall, the Museum providing a peon to watch the exhibits.

Several specimens were lent to the Exhibition in Aid of the Governor's War Fund organized by the Madras Science Club. The Superintendent served as a member of the Zoological Committee of the Exhibition and the services of the Botanical and Zoological Curators were lent for short periods to the organizers of the Exhibition.

Two members of the staff are serving as A.R.P. Wardens in the General Scheme and four others underwent the Wardens' course.

PUBLICATIONS.

"Shells and Other Animal Remains found on the Madras Beach, Part I—Groups other than Snails, etc." by Dr. F. H. Gravely, was published in December 1941 as Vol. V, No. 1 of the Natural History Section of the Bulletins of the Madras Government Museum (New Series). Part II of the same paper is about to be published.

The following papers are also in the press :—

- (1) Catalogue of Roman and Byzantine Coins.
- (2) Amaravati Sculptures in the Madras Government Museum.
- (3) Iravas and Culture Change.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

As the use of the grounds has been given over to the A.R.P. authorities, the lawns could not be properly maintained. Six garden benches have been provided by the Public Works Department for the use of visitors.

A. AIYAPPAN,
Officiating Superintendent.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of books added to the Library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 542. The supply of books and periodicals from outside India by the agents was very irregular throughout the year due to the international situation.

The number of institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 245 and the number of different journals sent by these institutions was 275. The number of standard works sent by them was 55. The receipt of exchange journals was also irregular throughout the year. Reminders have been issued at regular intervals to these institutions and all possible attempts to keep the sets complete have been made. One new institution, viz., Institute Oceanographique De L'Indochina was added to the exchange list during the year and one institution, viz., Oriental Literary Association, Poona, was removed from it as it ceased to send its publications.

On account of the outbreak of hostilities with Japan and the subsequent occupation of other countries by Japan, publications from the following exchange institutions have ceased to come : (1) Government Research Institute, Department of Agriculture, Formosa; (2) Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai; (3) Botanical Institute, Sun Yatsen University, Hongkong; (4) Department of Biology, the University, Hongkong; (5) L'Ecole Francaise D'extreme Orient, Hanoi; (6) Federated Malay States Museum,

Kuala Lumpur; (7) Raffles Museum, Singapore; (8) Koninklijk Bataviassch Genootschap van Kunste en Vetenschappen, Batavia; (9) Koninklijk Naturkundige Veereiging in Nederlandsch Indie, Batavia; (10) Geneskundig Laboratorium, Java; (11) Bibliotheek van et Department—Van Economische Zaka, Java; (12) Java Institute, Jogjakarta; (13) Bureau of Science, Manila; (14) Sarawak Museum, Kuching; (15) Institute Oceanographique De L'Indochina, Saigon; and (16) University of Rangoon, Rangoon.

Three new periodicals, viz., (1) Asia; (2) Indian Listener; and (3) A.R.P. Journal have been added during the year.

Steps have been taken to procure the necessary importing licence for journals originating from America and are being received in this library either as a result of purchase or by way of exchange.

The number of books bought from the grant for standard works in different subjects are as follows:—Generalia 5, General Science 6, Mathematics 5, Astronomy 11, Administration 10, Engineering 11, Physics 13, Chemistry 10, Geology 5, Natural History 6, Botany 5, Agriculture 16, Zoology 2, Medicine and Public Health 15, Archaeology 8, Philosophy 22, Psychology 12, Religion 16, Anthropology 9, Sociology 12, Economics 34, Politics 22, Law 6, Education 5, Literature 35, History 80, Geography 9, Amusements and Sports 5, Fine Arts 21, Industry 9, Library Science 1, Biography 44 and Reference 6.

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 continued for books on Religion. Some of the old and worn out cards in the card cabinet were replaced by new Libraco cards.

Consultation and Loan.—The number of readers who visited the Library during the year was 43,921 as compared with 48,170 of the previous year and the number of volumes consulted was 116,603. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 27,400 as compared with 25,598 of the previous year. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 2,371 as compared with 2,154 of the previous year, the number of new depositors during the year being 217 and the average daily number on the books was 651 as compared with 610 of the previous year. The number of volumes lent to mufassal libraries during the year was 46. There has been a large number of withdrawals by members during the last quarter of the year probably due to the uncertain times.

Furniture and Fittings.—One almirah, an iron safe with wooden stand and a wooden stand for water filter were bought during the year. Asbestos wooden sheeting over the gangways in the Library extension room was fixed. An expanded metal counter was fixed to the already existing wooden structure to regulate the lending of books to the members. All the glass panes of the window shutters and doors of the Library as well as the glass panes of the bookshelves were removed and plywood was fixed as A.R.P. measure.

The painted glass panes over the doors and windows, on the walls in the alcoves and on the roof, which could not be removed, were covered on either side with plywood as A.R.P. measure. For the purpose of fire-fighting sixteen buckets were also purchased. Two hurricane lanterns were also bought for use in an air raid emergency.

Drinking Water.—The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1157, Education, dated 25th July 1941, sanctioned the purchase of a filter with two brass tumblers for providing drinking water to the public making use of the library. Accordingly these have been purchased and the visitors to the library are making full use of this additional facility given to them. The purchase of one more filter for the Library was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 443, Education, dated 13th March 1942, and this was also purchased during the year under review.

Binding and mending of Books.—All binding and rebinding work during the year was done by the Government Press. Books that required minor repairs were attended to in the library.

Air Raid Precautions.—An A.R.P. Subsidiary scheme for the Library along with that of the Museum was prepared during the year. One of the members of the Library staff was deputed to take the instructor's training and on his return the staff of the Library were given weekly and general practice in A.R.P. work.

Staff.—Sri P. S. Govindarajulu Nayudu, one of the attendants of the Connemara Public Library, retired from service during the year after serving the institution faithfully and well for a period of nearly 36 years.

R. JANARDHANAM,
Librarian, Connemara Public Library.

APPENDIX I.

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

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
719	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tindivanam taluk, <i>Erayur</i> village. Found in September 1940 in a house by an inhabitant of the village.				
	Victoria rupees	Silver.	17	17	
	Half anna, quarter anna and broken pieces.	Copper.	43	43	
721	MALABAR district, Walluvanad taluk, <i>Attapady amsam, Chavaliyur</i> , Found in June 1940 by 3 Irulans of the said village while digging in an unsurveyed land.				
	Panams	Gold	12	12	12
723	COIMBATORE district, Coimbatore taluk, <i>Tenkarai</i> village. Found in June 1940 in S.F. No. 210/1-A, cart-track poramboke of the village, by five inhabitants of the village.				
	Panams	Gold	196	193	196
724	SALEM district, Omalur taluk, <i>U. Maramangalam</i> village. Found in October 1940 by one of the coolies in S. No. 35/2 while digging and evelling the field.				
		Gold.	234	234	234
	Of these one is a Mysore Haider Ali Varsha and the rest panams of exceedingly base gold.				
726	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tindivanam taluk, <i>Pombur</i> village. Found in August 1940 by some coolies in S. No. 126/1 A while digging for the construction of a wall.				
	Panams	Gold	1,280	1,280	1,280
	Varahas	Gold	24	24	24
731	TRICHINOPOLY district, Musiri taluk, <i>Arasalur</i> village. Found in July 1940 in S.F. No. 169 nattam poramboke, by Kathayee, wife of Viraperumal Moopan.				
	Muhamad Shah, Shah Alam II, and Alamgir II	Silver.	71	71	71
733	CUDDAPAH district, Rayachoti taluk, Jandrapenta, hamlet of <i>Gadikota</i> village. Found in November 1940 by some individuals while raising a mud wall in the house of one Sankara Venkatesh.				
	British Indian	Silver.	227	227	Nil.
736	COIMBATORE district, Avanashi taluk, <i>Kemmarampalayam</i> village. Found in November 1940 by four individuals of the village in a stream poramboke.				
	Panams	Gold.	24	24	24
	Mughal	Silver	3	3	3
737	NORTH ARCOT district, Arni sub-taluk, <i>Sathiyavijayanogoram</i> village. Found hidden in the earth in March 1911 in the house of Sundaresa Gurukul.				
	Indo-British Rupees	Silver.	24	24	Nil.

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
738	MALABAR district, Chirakkal taluk, <i>Ezhomamsam</i> . Found in November 1940 by two coolies while removing the stones of the basement of an old house.				
	Indo-British Rupees	Silver.	3	3	Nil.
739	CUDDAPAH district, Royachoti taluk, <i>Bandlapales</i> village. Found in October 1940 in S. No. 666, a patta land, by some individuals while harvesting their crop.				
	Mughal	Gold.	45	45	45
740	CUDDAPAH district, Siddhout taluk, <i>Siddhout</i> village. Found in February 1941 by some coolies in S. No. 51/2 of Siddhout village while they were at work in the excavation of the foundation of the police quarters.				
	Indo-British	Gold.	1	1	1
741	COIMBATORE district, Dharapuram taluk, <i>Peramium</i> village. Found during November 1940 by three individuals in S. No. 479-A of Peramium village.				
	Shah Alam II	Silver.	1	1	1
742	TINNEVELLY district, Tiruchendur taluk, <i>Kila-Tiruchendur</i> village. Found during November 1940 by some girls in the premises of a ruined house in the west car street in Kila Tiruchendur village.				
	Indo-British varahas	Gold.	14	14	14
743	BELLARY district, Adoni taluk, <i>Mandigeri</i> village. Found during October 1940 by Boya Venkappa in his rick yard in S. No. 251 village-site poramboke.				
	Vijayanagara half and full varahas ..	Gold.	50	50	50
745	TRICHINOPOLY district, Karur taluk, <i>P. Tholla Kurichi</i> village. Found during February 1941 in the portion of S.F. No. 274 by Malayal, wife of Palani Chakkili.				
	Panams	Gold.	6	6	6
748	COIMBATORE district, Udamalpet taluk, <i>Virugalpatti</i> village. Found about 27th September 1938 by one Kandaswami Goundan in Pudur hamlet while digging in a vacant house site.				
	Panam	Gold.	1	1	1
749	MADURA district, Periyakulam taluk, <i>Bodinayakanur</i> town. Found during November 1940 in a mud vessel in the land, Paimash No. 781 of Bodi village.				
	Puranas	Silver.	1,138	1,138	1,138
750	TRICHINOPOLY district, Trichinopoly taluk, <i>Pellavouhalai</i> village. Found during November 1941 in S.F. No. 7/1 Pattam poramboke of the village.				
	British Indian, William IV and Victoria.	Silver.	14	14	Nil.
751	VIZAGAPATAM district, Bimlipatam taluk, <i>Rothulapalem</i> village. Found during June 1940 by one Kandi Somulu while he was closing a breach in S. No. 69.				
	Mughal <i>Puranus</i>	Silver.	21	21	21

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
752	BELLARY district, Adoni taluk, <i>Timmapuram</i> village. Found in June 1941 by three boys while playing by digging earth and while removing manure in S. No. 109 A of the village.				
	Unstruck blanks for varahas	Gold.	15	15	15
755	SALEM district, Omalur taluk, <i>Vanavasi</i> village. Found during September 1941 by one Palaniandi Goundar while digging foundation for a house in S. No. 66-3 of Vanavasi village.				
	Panams	Gold.	19	19	19
	Mughal	Silver.	1	1	1
760	TINNEVELLY district, Tinnevely taluk, <i>Kalkurichi</i> village. Found during November 1940 by Mooka Kudumban, aged 13 years, in Survey No. 1 Kalkurichi tank poramboke.				
	Panams	Gold.	101	101	101
761	BELLARY district, Adoni taluk, <i>Rayachoti</i> village. Found during April 1941 by one Vadde Hussainigadu while rambling about in the fields in search of wild rats in S. No. 1664 vankaporamboke.				
	Rupees	Silver.	66	66	NH.

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.
720	UNITED PROVINCES, Hamirpur district, Rath Tahsil, <i>Luthaura</i> village— Mughal, Shah Alam II .. .. .	..	2	..	..
722	UNITED PROVINCES, Bijner district, Najijabad Tahsil, <i>Nagal</i> village— Sher Shah Humayun .. .. .	..	1	..	..
		..	..	1	..
723	Ahmadnagar district, Sheegaon taluka, <i>Agas-khand</i> village— Mughal .. .. .	..	3	..	..
729	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Hooshangabad district, Harda taluk, <i>Kuduva</i> village— Mughal .. .. .	..	1	..	..
735	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, Nasik district, Baglan taluka, <i>Chaundhane</i> village— Maharatta .. .. .	..	1	..	..
746	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Akola district, Mangrul-pur taluka, <i>Tarhale</i> village— Satavahana	11 potin	..	..	..

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
747	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Balaghat district, Waraseoni taluka, Banera village— Bahmani Ahmad Shah II .. .. .	..	..	2	..
753	Satara district, Patan— Vijayanagar Mughal and Post-Mughal	2	..	4	..
754	UNITED PROVINCES, Baudan district, Usehat Police station, Usaman village— Shah Alam II .. .. .	..	3	..	..

C.—LOAN OF COINS MADE PERMANENTLY TO THIS MUSEUM.

(On loan from the Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.)

725	THE PUNJAB, Attock district, somewhere in the district— Muhammad Qurlugh of Sind	1
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D.—DONATIONS OF COINS IN THE YEAR.

718	By Dr. F. H. Gravely, former Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras— Miscellaneous modern— Silver Nickel Brass Copper	16 2 6 24
727	By Miss De la Hay, Retired Principal, Queen Mary's College, Madras— Miscellaneous modern— Silver Copper .. .. .	..	..	..	11 8
732	By Sri T. G. Aravamuthan, Advocate, Madras— Chera—Ravivarman Kulasekhara, silver .. .. .	..	..	..	1

E.—LIST OF COINS PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR.

730	Purchased from Mr. R. Samuel, Assistant Teacher, Wardlaw High School, Bellary— Doubtful coins, brass .. .. .	..	..	..	10
734	Purchased from Mr. Samuel— Degenerate types, Vijayanagar coins, brass .. .. .	..	..	..	16
744	Purchased from Sardar G. Jaura, Bahadur Villa, Lahore— Purana (local), Taxila, copper Indo-Parthian, Azos, silver Kushan, Vasudeva, gold Kushan, Vasudeva (later) Poyosa, gold Kushan, Kadphises, copper .. .. .	..	..	..	1 1 1 1 1

APPENDIX II.

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

1. West Godavari district, Tanuku taluk, Penugonda village—

(a) *Chandrasekhara* standing on *padmāsana* over *bhadrāsana* to which is attached a *prabhā*. Wears *jaṣāmakuṣa*, *yajñopavita*, *udarabandha* waist band with central and side tassels, *pādāṅgada pādāsaras*, bracelets and armlets. Hands—axe, deer, *abhaya* and *varada*.

(b) *Virabhadra* standing on a circular plate. Wears *karandamakuta*, *patrakundalas*, necklets, *yajñopavita*, *udarabandha* waist band with central and side tassels, *padāṅgadas pādāsaras* armlets, bracelets, etc. Hands—bow, arrow *abhaya* and hand in position to rest on shield (absent).

(c) *Devī* standing on a circular plate. Wears *karanda makuta*, *patrakundalas* necklace, waist zone with central and side tassels, anklets, armlets and bracelets. Hands *abhaya* carrying a lotus with long stalk resting on shoulder and *lola* carrying a small fruit?

(d) Bell with *śūla* on handle without tongue.

(e) Bell with *śūla* on handle without tongue.

(f) Handle with *śūla* on top for a group of fire bells all of which except one are missing.

(g) Incense burner with perforated covering.

(h) *Dipakkāl* for eight wicks.

(i) Circular *hārati* plate with five lamp pans.

(j) Conch with tripod stand.

(k) Tripod stand.

(l) Three boxes for lamp stands.

(m) Mirror (?) with knot or probably a lid.

(n) Ring attached to a broken part of a vessel.

(o) Mouth of broken vessel.

(p) Broken bits.

All acquired.

2. South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Manamanthaputhur village—

(a) *Sivakāmi Amman* (Idol of copper and bronze mixture). Not acquired.

(b) *Minakshi Amman* (Idol of copper and bronze mixture). Not acquired.

3. Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk, Muzhappilangad village—

Log of wood. Not acquired.

4. North Arcot district, Polur taluk, Tachambadi village—

(a) Image of *Natarāja* with *Prabhā*.

(b) Image of *Sivakāmi Amman*.

(c) Image of *Īvara* (*Somāskanda*).

(d) Image of *Ambāl* (*Īvari*).

(e) Image of *Gaṇeśa*.

Not acquired.

5. West Godavari district, Tadepalligudem taluk, Jettapalem village—

Five copper plates of the Eastern Chālukyan king Vijayāditya III, strung on a ring with seal showing Varāha, sun, moon and goad and legend 'Tribhuvanakuṣa' with record in letters of the Telugu-Canarese variety. It speaks of the grant of a village named Katluparra to a Brahman named Rājāditya on the occasion of a solar eclipse. The donee's parentage and his distinguished military services under the king are mentioned. His great grandfather Kumaramurti, lord of Katur and Vayalur, left his place owing to the bad treatment of the Tondaiman (Pallava) king and came and settled in Undi in the Vengi country.

Acquired.

6. West Godavari district, Tanuku taluk, Penumantra village—
A gold ring. Not acquired.
7. Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Kandukur village—
Six gold bottles. Not acquired.
Four gold ear ornaments. Not acquired.
Three gold nose ornaments. Not acquired.
Three small gold bits. Not acquired.
Gold bits and pieces of ornaments. Not acquired.
Eleven red stones and one white stone. Not acquired.
Three melted gold bits. Not acquired.
Two melted gold bits. Not acquired.
8. North Arcot district, Wallajah taluk, Mecheri village—
Two small gold vaira beads with small copper tube. Not acquired.
Two small gold "Salangai" beads and two flat beads. Not acquired.
Two small "Nellikai" beads. Not acquired.
One small gold copper "Anas" bead. Not acquired.
One small gold "Kinnibottu." Not acquired.
One small gold rosewater jug. Not acquired.
Two small gold pieces designed as a small foot. Not acquired.
One gold Kamakshi amman pottu. Not acquired.
One gold wire for wearing in ear. Not acquired.
Two silver betel cups. Not acquired.
Six copper beads covered with gold. Not acquired.
Five small silver pieces. Not acquired.
One small silver thayathi. Not acquired.
One small silver piece and silver wire. Not acquired.
One coral. Not acquired.
9. Tinnevely district, Nanguneri taluk, Poolam village—
Two gold chains. Acquired.
One big gold waist ornament. Acquired.
Two small waist ornaments. Acquired.
One gold ear jewel. Acquired.
One flower ear jewel. Acquired.
10. Cuddapah district, Siddhout taluk, and village (found with coins)—
Gold leaves. Not acquired.
Eighteen gold Karlu. Not acquired.
Thayathi (gold). Not acquired.
One pair of ear-rings. Not acquired.
Gold leaves. Not acquired.
11. Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Mandigeri village (found with coins)—
Two cylindrical gold rings. One acquired.
Two gold ear-rings. One acquired.
One gold belt. Acquired.
12. Salem district, Tiruchengode taluk, Avanipuram village—
Two parts of a gold plate without joints locally known as Thangapattu. Not acquired.
Six gold ear-rings of old pattern. Not acquired.
Four gold rings set with stones. Two only acquired.
A plain gold ring. Not acquired.
Three pieces of a broken ring. Not acquired.
13. Coimbatore district, Avanashi taluk, Kammanampalayam village (found with coins)—
One gold jewel (Thali). Acquired.
One gold Talisman. Acquired.
Twelve silver jewels. Acquired.
One pair big copper bangles. Acquired.
One pair small twisted copper bangles. Acquired.
One white stone. Acquired.

14. North Arcot district, Arni sub-taluk. Sathiaivijayanagar village (found with coins)—
 One small Thali. Not acquired.
 One ear-ring with pearls. Not acquired.
 One nose screw. Not acquired.
 Two small gold balls. Not acquired.
 One small silver billa. Not acquired.
 Two small gold bracelets. Not acquired.
15. Coimbatore district, Dharapuram taluk, Peramium village (found with coins)—
 Eight pieces of gold ear ornaments. Not acquired.
 One gold neck ornament. Not acquired.
16. Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, P. Thottakurichi village (found with coins)—
 Two gold neck ornaments. Not acquired.
 A pair of gold ear-rings. Acquired.
17. Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, Perumangalam village—
 Three gold ornaments. Not acquired.
18. Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, Agilandapuram hamlet of Singanallur village—
 A block of gold ingot. Not acquired.

APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

1. GUNTUR.—Five copper plates of the early Pallava Yuvamahārāja Vishnugopa, strung on a ring without seal with inscription in Sanskrit in early Telugu-Canarese letters just evolving from Brāhmī recording the grant of portions of land making up the village of Nedungarāya in Muṇḍarāshtra to Nalippibhojaka, Doddaswami, Kandaswami (correctly Kaunaswami) and Nandiswami. The grant is in the twelfth year of Simhavarma, in Jyesthamāsa Kṛṣṇapakṣa trayodaśī. Purchased from Mr. T. V. Rangachari through Dr. N. Venkatarahmanayya of the Madras University.

2. GUNTUR DISTRICT.—Five copper plates without ring or seal, two of which appear distinct from the other three. The three plates are in Telugu letters and contain Sanskrit verses, the grant, boundaries, etc., being in Telugu. It records the grant of Ciruvolu village to a congregation of Brahmans by Hamviradeva, son of Kapileśvara Gajapati. The names of the donees are given also at the end after the boundary limits are stated. It belongs to the fifteenth century A.D. Purchased from Mr. T. V. Rangachari through Dr. N. Venkatarahmanayya of the Madras University.

3. Ivory comb with a rectangular panel on one side showing Devi seated and attended by different gods including dikpālakas like Vayu and Indra. Purchased from a hawkor.

4. (a) Oil painting on large canvas representing the scene from the Rāmāyaṇa just after the Putrakāmeshtī. A semi-divine being rises from the fire with a vessel of ambrosia. By Rama Varma.

(b) Oil painting on large canvas representing the scene from the Rāmāyaṇa of Rāma and Lakshmaṇa taking leave of their parents before accompanying Viśvāmitra to the forest to protect his sacrifice. By Rama Varma.

(c) Bearded old man (in oils). By Chisholm, some-time architect to the Government of Madras.

(d) A study (boy with pot in oils). By F. A. Fuller.

(e) A study (portrait bust in water colour). By F. A. Fuller.

(f) Head of a woman (in oils). By R. Vasudeva Rao.

(g) Head of a boy with pot (in oils). By R. Vasudeva Rao.

(h) Head of a woman (in oils). By R. Vasudeva Rao.

(i-p) Studies of North Indian Gypsies (in oils). By R. Vasudeva Rao.

The above were kindly presented by Mr. R. Vasudeva Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Vishram Bagh, Kutcheri Road, Mylapore.

5. CONJEEVERAM, CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—Top of inscribed pillar with lower part broken. The pillar contains lines from the first few verses of Mayūra's Sūryasataka. The lower part was broken some years back for building into a gopuram structure as support and is thus now lost for study purposes. Presented by the Trustee of the Kaachapesvara temple through the kind offices of Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar, Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

6. CONJEEVERAM, CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—(a) Broken bits of Palnad marbles (10 bits) from near Kailasanatha temple, Conjeeveram.

(b) CONJEEVERAM, CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—Broken piece of crystal with finely shaped faces.

(c) Broken ear ornament (of patrakundala shape).

(d) Broken cornelian.

(e) Pebble, oval and of flattened shape.

(f) Fossil shaped bit of stone.

(All from Pallavamedu, Conjeeveram.)

(g) KODUMBALUR, PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.—Small Nandi's head from near Muvarkoil, Kodumbalur.

Presented by Professor C. Lakshminarayanan, Madras Christian College, Tambaram.

7. Ivory box (plates i and ii) for keeping jewels with carving on all the sides and top with small ivory legs. The wooden part of the box, the bottom plank and the planks on the sides, lid, etc., supporting the ivory sheets are new additions to the box the ivory part of which is believed to have been in the household of Purnajah, the Minister of Mysore. The lid is decorated with the figure of Ranganātha on Śeṣha attended by Sridevi and Bhūdevi and flanked by swans beside plantain trees. All around this panel are twenty-four forms of Viṣṇu, Garuḍa, Hanumān and Śrinivāsa with Śrī and Bhūdevi. On the sides are carved pīrnakalāśas, rearing lions, yali, horseman, Gaḷalakṣmi, Kāmadhenu and rshi and the ten avatars of Viṣṇu, Kṛṣṇāvatāra being represented by baby Kṛṣṇa crawling dragging the mortar between the Yamalārjuna trees pursued by Yaśoda and dancing Navanītakṛṣṇa.

8. Two leather Javanese wayang figures got in exchange from the Batavia Museum.

9. Steel spear head in three parts obtained from the Tahsildar, Ernad taluk in Malabar.

APPENDIX IV.

VISITORS, STAFF, ETC.

Visitors to the Museum—

	1940-41.	1941-42.
Total number of visitors	277,352	235,288
Total number on Sundays	57,875	52,551
Total number on Gosha days	3,719	2,955
Attendance on Dwadesi	6,458	28,383
Attendance on Kannu Pongal	33,506	9,367

The attendance on the Kannu Pongal day (16th January) was markedly less than usual, as people from the mufassal were not coming to Madras and many had evacuated from the City.

Excluding the Dwadesi and Kannu Pongal days the total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 206,903 against 237,388 in the previous year and 245,812, the average of the last five years.

Staff.—Dr. A. Aiyappan officiated as Superintendent throughout the year. Dr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi was appointed as officiating Curator, Anthropology section, from 5th April 1941. Sri H. Chennappaiah, Curator, Zoological section, went on leave from 16th May 1941, prior to retirement after a service of 25 years in the Museum. Miss C. K. Rathnavathi was appointed as officiating Curator, Zoological section, from 16th May 1941. The temporary appointment of the part-time post of Numismatic Curator was terminated on 23rd March 1942 by Government.

Tours.—The Superintendent and the Curator, Anthropology section, visited Pundi and adjoining areas to make a geological and archaeological study of the strata exposed by the Public Works Department in connection with the Pundi scheme. The Curator for Anthropology toured to Jeypore, the Curator for Archaeology to Conjeevaram and Pondicherry, and the Curator for Botany to Krusadai Island, Tada and Tiruvattiyur.

Museum Theatre.—The theatre was used on 23 occasions exclusive of rehearsals as against 28 in the previous year. Of these 13 were used in connexion with War Fund Entertainments. A sum of Rs. 102 was realized as rent against Rs. 208 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the exemption from rent of War Fund Entertainments. A sum of Rs 7 has in addition been credited to Government as the Government share of the overtime fees for Caretaker's attendance.

Museum Restaurant.—Fresh tenders were called for and a further lease of three years on an annual rental of Rs. 210 was entered into from 1st October 1941. The arrears of rent due by the previous lessee including the Government Solicitor's fee amounting to Rs. 45-5-0 was partly adjusted by the sale-proceeds of the articles of the ex-lessee amounting to Rs. 42-13-6. The writing-off of the deficit of Rs. 2-7-6 was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 314, Public Works Department, dated 31st January 1942. As the Museum Restaurant building was commandeered by the A.R.P. Controller for A.R.P. purposes, under rules 76 and 79 of the Defence of India Rules, with effect from the afternoon of 9th March 1942, the lease of the Museum Restaurant has been terminated.

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. Report of the loss of a number of coins was made to Government in March and the matter was investigated by Government.

APPENDIX V.

PRICE LIST OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM BULLETINS (NEW SERIES).

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
	<i>Natural History Section.</i>			
* 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	Rs. A. P. 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 Alpheidæ 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 11 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued for Vol. III.

† This number is reserved for supplements to Krusadai Island Fauna.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
<i>Natural History Section—cont.</i>				
				RS. A. P.
* Vol. II, 1929.	The Flowering Plants of the Madras City and its immediate Neighbourhood. By P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Botanical Assistant, Madras Museum.	345	38	8 0 0
* Vol. III, No. 1, 1930.	The Scyphomedusae 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 Hydromedusae of Madras. (Sims 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 in one volume.
" No. 4, 1933.	Sagitta of the Madras Coast. 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
" No. 6, 1940.	Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton—II. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	47	8	1 8 0
Vol. IV, No. 1, 1931.	The Indian Species of Genus <i>Caralluma</i> (Fam. Asclepiadaceæ). 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, D.Sc.	46	7	1 10 0
Vol. V, No. 1, 1941.	Shells and other Animal Remains found on the Madras Beach. I. Groups other than Snails, etc., By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	112	Nil.	3 2 0

General Section (with separate volumes for Anthropology and Archaeology respectively).

* 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

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
<i>General Section (with separate volumes for Anthropology and Archaeology respectively)—cont.</i>				
				RS. A. P.
* Vol. I, No. 3, 1934.	Tiruparuttikundram and its temples, with appendices on Jain 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.R.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
" 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
1939	Guide to the Archaeological Galleries. An Introduction to South Indian Temple Architecture and Sculpture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and Sri C. Sivaramamurthi, M.A., and other Curators.	48	4	0 8 0
1939	Illustrations of Indian Sculpture—Mostly Southern. For use with the Guide to the Archaeological galleries. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurthi, M.A.	..	45	1 8 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued.

APPENDIX VI.

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

A. Receipts.

	RS.
Sale of coins	108
Sale of photo prints and picture post-cards	113
Publications	315
Rent for the use of the Museum Theatre	162
Overtime fee of the Theatre caretaker	7
Rent for the Museum Restaurant including arrears from the defaulting lessee	219
Auction sale of unserviceable articles	72
Application fees for the post of Curator, Zoology section	200
Total ..	1,196

B. Expenditure.

Pay of Officers—	
Authorized—	
Officiating Superintendent and Associate Librarian	4,200
Pay of Establishment—	
Personal Assistant, Curators, Zoological, Botanical, Anthropological, Archeological, Numismatics and Chemical Conservation sections, head clerk and cash-keeper, store-keeper, 4 clerks, senior and second taxidermists, photographer, theatre caretaker, printer, 7 attenders, 1 daffadar and 37 peons	30,361
Other charges—	
Authorized—	
Rates and taxes	12,646
Travelling allowance	432
Other compensatory	1,384
Cost of living allowance	460
Pay of menials	2,019
Furniture and fittings	1,486
Apparatus and materials	1,504
Cost of specimens	826
Other contingencies	7,654
Total ..	62,472

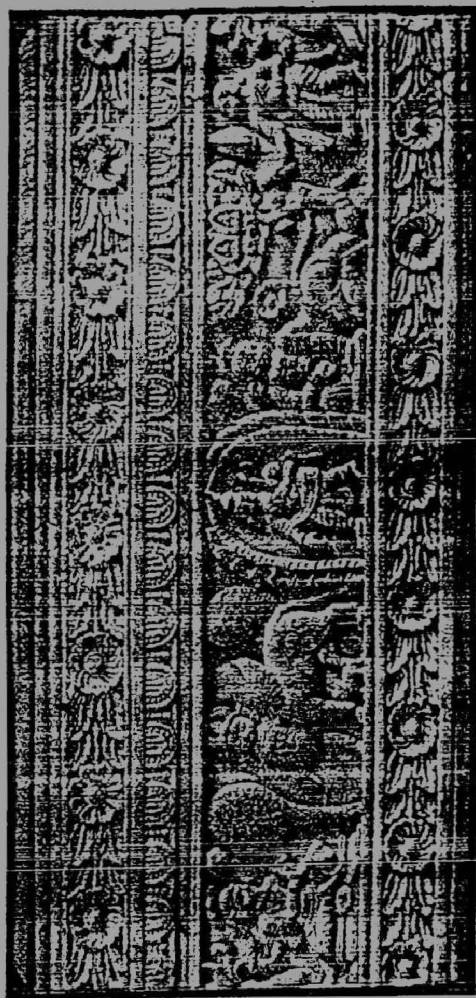
Connemara Public Library.

A. Receipts.

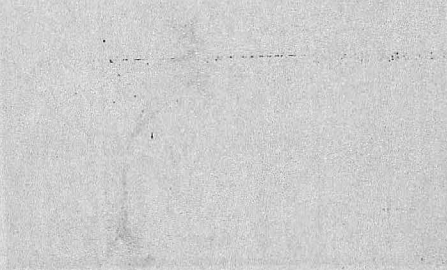
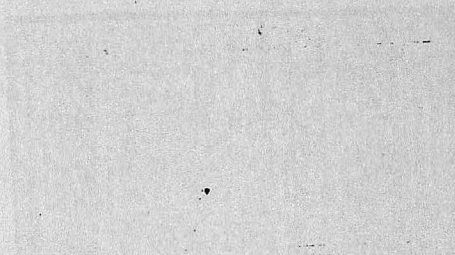
Fines on books overdue	25
Catalogue sales	9
Mufassal Library charges	20
Total ..	57

B. Expenditure.

Pay of Officers—Authorized—	
Librarian	6,287
Pay of Establishment—	
Sub-Librarian, Accountant, Technical section clerk, 2 clerks, 6 attendants, 2 attenders and 6 peons	6,644
Other charges—	
Books and periodicals	6,583
Other compensatory	605
Cost of Living allowance	78
Furniture and fittings	204
Other contingencies	818
Total ..	25,222



IVORY BOX FROM PURNIAH'S HOUSEHOLD: PANEL ON ONE OF THE SIDES



Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 1007, 9th July 1945

Museum—Government Museum and Connemara Public Library—Administration Report for 1944-45—Recorded.

Read—the following paper—

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, No. 1009-1/45, dated the 27th June 1945.

Order—No. 1007, Education, dated 9th July 1945.

Recorded.

2. The notable additions to the Museum during the year were a cast of Maitreya Bodhisattva from Ramnagar representing Kushan sculptural work, metal images of Vishnu, Bhudevi and a dancing Balakrishna and a set of five copper-plates strung on a ring with a seal belonging to the Eastern Chalukyan King, Rajaraja. Among the coins collected during the year was a large hoard of mediæval Chinese coins.

3. The Museum Demonstrations in Botany, Archaeology, Anthropology and Zoology were given to teachers with the help of special exhibits. Students from colleges and schools in the city and the mufassal attended the museum as usual and members of the staff gave talks to them on various subjects.

4. The Museum lent objects of historical interest for the exhibition organized in connexion with the Session of Indian Historical Congress at Madras and for the Mahamakham Exhibition at Kumbakonam.

The Superintendent and the Curators of the various departments paid visits to prehistoric sites in Kollegal, Udumalpet, Arikamedu and Pallavaram and to other places of importance. The Superintendent of the Government Museum was deputed during the year to undergo training in Archaeology at the Archaeological Training School at Taxila.

5. The services of the Connemara Library continued to be appreciated by the public. On account of the war, the supply of books and periodicals from outside India was irregular. There was an increase in the number of readers who visited the Library from 42,740 to 50,022 and in the number of volumes consulted from 91,446 to 102,166. Military personnel stationed in and near the City of Madras had free access to the Library and special facilities were afforded to them.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. O. COOREY,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.

„ Public (Press) Department (with a copy of report).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1944-45.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

INTRODUCTION.

The preparations for the new developments and improvements we have envisaged for the Museum, to which reference was made in the introductory part of the report for 1943-44, continued to be our chief pre-occupation during the year under report. The hope that the Museum will be able to participate actively in archaeological excavations is now nearer materialization. Minor excavations of the nature of salvage work were conducted by us at Pallavaram, which excited a good deal of interest. The Pallavaram Hills with their pre-historic burials, and Pallava and Chola antiquities, within easy reach of Madras, bid fair to become a popular place of visit to students of history of the educational institutions of the City. Thanks to the very friendly relationship which has been established between the Archaeological Survey of India and the Museum it has been possible for several members of the staff and myself to receive training in the best methods of field archaeology, which will be of the utmost use in the development particularly of the section of prehistory in this Museum. The staff of taxidermists and attenders were also given training in the preparation of models, a good number of which will be required in making our galleries brighter. Attention was also concentrated on the cleaning and restoration of iron and bronze antiquities which were long awaiting treatment.

Excavations at Arikamedu.—An event of great importance and interest in the field of South Indian archaeology is the excavation work conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India at Arikamedu near Pondicherry, in which this Museum was invited to collaborate with the Survey. In my report for 1940-41, at page 4, I referred to my trial digging at the site which I then described as "one of the most ancient sites in Southern India." As soon as Dr. Mortimer Wheeler took charge as Director-General of Archaeology, I wrote to him about the Arikamedu site, and during our joint visit to the site, the Director-General decided that it should be the first South Indian site at which he would carry out excavation. The excavations commenced in March, and this Museum rendered the Survey whatever help it was in our power to give. The Director-General has very generously promised to present this Museum with a good part of the antiquities from the site. The excavations at Arikamedu have given the data for one of the most interesting chapters in the early history of the Province, and the part that this Museum had in conducting the preliminary investigations and in bringing the site to the notice of the Survey has been generously acknowledged by those who have published papers on Arikamedu.

The Museums Association of India.—For the first time in the history of the Museums movement in this country, an all-India organization of those interested in museums has been formed. In Memorandum No. 41305 A-1, Education, dated 4th September 1944, Government gave permission for this Museum to become an institutional member of the Museums Association. At its first annual meeting held at Nagpur I was elected to its council and editorial committee.

Facilities for troops visiting the Museum.—Under instructions from Government, arrangements were made to explain the exhibits to parties of soldiers visiting the Museum, and notices to that effect were put up at the entrances to the buildings and copies of the notice sent to the army welfare officer who very

much appreciated our service. Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum were several high ranking Chinese army officers.

WORK IN THE SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS

Zoology.—A young specimen of the tiger shark *Stegostoma tigrina* was procured, preserved in formalin, and added to our reserve collection of fishes. A large specimen of *Echis carinata*, one of *Lygodon aulicus*, two eggs of the cobra, two large specimens of the sea snake *Hydrophis spiralis* and one stuffed specimen of the starred tortoise, *Testudo elegans*, were added to our reptilian collections; of these, the specimen of *Echis carinata* and one of the cobra's eggs were mounted for exhibition in the gallery. A male specimen of an old one, received from the Madras Zoological gardens, was stuffed, mounted and added to our study collection of birds; a preparation of a young specimen of the spotted owl *Athene brahma* was added to the collection of bird skins. The skin of a male mongoose was cured, and a female specimen of the long-armed sheath-tailed bat, *Taphozus longimanus* was collected and preserved in alcohol.

Among invertebrates, the chief additions to our collections are a large greyish-brown spider with metallic blue patches (*Poecilotheria metallica*), presented by Sir Thomas Austin, and subsequently preserved and mounted for exhibition in the gallery, a few specimens of moths and beetles received from Mr. A. P. Floyd, and a giant water bug, *Belostoma indica*; besides a few dry specimens of crabs and a large specimen of the spiny lobster, *Panulirus desyppus*, with its various parts labelled, were prepared and put up for exhibition in the gallery.

Two charts, one illustrating the characters of poisonous snakes and the other the mechanism of the viperine poison apparatus were drawn, mounted and exhibited in the gallery. A coloured plate showing the various stages of the life-history of the Lac insect, *Laccifer lacca* was also suitably mounted and exhibited in the gallery. Two exhibition boxes, one containing moths and the other grasshoppers were prepared for the insect gallery. Several minor repairs of gallery specimens, especially of fishes were attended to; several horns, shields and labels in the mammal gallery were varnished and touched up. Old and discoloured gallery labels were listed and reprinted for replacement. Many of the mounting boards and labels in the shell gallery were renewed. Coloured sketches of the whale shark and a few other fishes were obtained from the Bombay Natural History Society with a view to repainting our old and faded gallery specimens of fishes.

A collection tour to Krusadai Island and Tuticorin was undertaken in September 1944 and several marine specimens notably Molluscs were added to our reserve collections. A detailed systematic account of the Krusadai Molluscs is in course of preparation. Several drawings of Krusadai Molluscan specimens have been made to illustrate the paper.

The taxidermists were directed to repaint old fish specimens and make mounts of mammal heads so as to enable them to gain sufficient practice in these methods.

Anthropology and Prehistory.—The study of the social and physical anthropology of the Yenadis was continued, anthropometric measurements having been taken of 96 individuals and blood-grouping done of 276 men and women in the course of the investigations by the Curator. The wavy-line decorated pottery in the Museum were also studied and the results communicated in a paper to the Indian Science Congress.

At the suggestion of Dr. Wheeler, excavation on a small scale was conducted at the prehistoric burial site at Pallavaram to salvage the pottery burials that are being destroyed by quarrying. Fragments of bones, iron implements and various types of pottery were recovered from the site, and it was possible to add to our information on ancient burial practices.

A quartzite flake, the first evidence we have of the existence of paleolithic man in the Kodaikanal hills was discovered by Dr. Gravely and presented to the Museum. We are thankful to Dr. Gravely for this gift. We are likewise thankful to Capt. A. A. Adige for the present of an Egyptian scarab to the Museum.

Rock shelters, in the Kollegal taluk one of which contained primitive-looking rock paintings, and megalithic monuments and rock shelters of the Udumalpet taluk of Coimbatore district were examined in the course of the study of the prehistory of the Province. In company with Dr. Wheeler I visited several megalithic monuments in the Chingleput district. "The megalithic culture of Southern India" was the subject of my presidential address to the section of anthropology and archaeology of the Nagpur session of the Indian Science Congress.

For the examination of the bones and the chemical analysis of the Pallavaram soil and bone specimens, we are much obliged to Prof. A. Anantanarayana Ayyar of the Madras Medical College, to Dr. E. Mason of the Women's Christian College and Prof. S. V. Ananthakrishnan of the Madras Christian College, and for help rendered in connexion with the prehistoric studies in Coimbatore district, to Mr. A. V. Sundaram, District Forest Officer, Kollegal.

Archæology and Art.—A cast of Maitreya Bodhisattva from Ramnagar representing Kushan sculptural work was purchased from the Director-General of Archæology in India. Among the important metal image acquisitions are Vishnu and Bhudevi from Aridi through the Collector of East Godavari and a dancing Balakrishna from Kokur through the Collector of Tanjore. Four terracotta figurines and four stucco heads were received on loan from the Director-General of Archæology in India. A set of five copper plates strung on a ring with seal belonging to the Eastern Chalukyan King Rajaraja was purchased through Dr. N. Venkataramanayya.

Botany and Geology.—The marine algae collected from Cape Comorin in March 1944 was identified, and preserved both as fluid and dry mounts. Besides a few fluid specimens suitably mounted for exhibition, a number of dry mounts were made for framing and display in the gallery to illustrate typical South Indian marine algae. The detailed investigation of the ecology and succession of algae of the Mahabalipuram coast is continued and periodical visits were made to the place to study the algae in their natural conditions. From this locality also, a large collection of specimens was made and preserved both as fluid and dry mounts and added to the research collections. In connexion with his studies on Mahabalipuram algae, the Curator made a number of temporary microscopic slides, photographs and photo-micrographs. His studies on Indian Bryophytes is continued, and he published a part of his paper on *Dumortiera hirsuta* in *Current Science*, 1945. He is making a special study of vegetation on marine shells and the work is in good progress. During the year under report, the Curator identified several specimens which were received for determination.

Several herbarium specimens needed fresh mounts which were provided. Fresh collections of fruits and seeds to illustrate methods of dispersal, were added to the exhibits. The varnishing and labelling of the smaller pieces of timbers being over, they are now exhibited and the larger timbers are being varnished and labelled. A freak coconut with four eyes was received as a gift from Tinnevely district.

The labels in the geology section stand badly in need of renewal, a good number of them having been replaced by fresh labels during the course of the year. In the remodelling of the geological gallery, a selection of minerals was made for exhibition to the general public, the rest being set apart for the reserve collection. Better methods of exhibition are being introduced for the display of minerals, a small series having been now mounted on slabs of plaster of Paris as is being done in the Museum of Geology in London.

Numismatics.—A total number of 10 gold, 2 silver, 1,700 copper and 1,822 bronze coins were acquired during the year, the most interesting among them being a large hoard of mediæval Chinese coins.

Rules for the coin room and for the regulation of the work in this section were approved by Government in appendix to G.O. Ms. No. 1282, Education, dated 30th August 1911.

Chemical Conservation.—During this year 1,800 Chinese bronze coins and 31 silver coins were treated by chemical methods. 146 prehistoric iron antiquities and 76 prehistoric bronzes which were mostly in an oxidised condition, were treated by chemical methods and preserved. In fact, most of the work done was concentrated on the exhibits of the prehistoric section. Twenty-nine pieces of pottery, which had a thick incrustation of calcium carbonate, were also cleaned. Nineteen limestone medallions were cleaned of algal growth through chemical methods of treatment. A Chinese flag was examined for purposes of preservation and portions of it were cleaned and strengthened. An examination of the Mahratta paintings in the palace and of Chola paintings in the Brihadisvara temple at Tanjore was conducted under orders of the Government of Madras with a view to taking measures for their preservation.

EXTRA-MURAL ACTIVITIES.

Exhibitions.—The Museum lent objects of historical interest and also some exhibition cases for the exhibition organized in connexion with the session of the Indian History Congress at Madras. I served on the exhibition committee of the Congress. Exhibits were also lent for the Mahamakam exhibition at Kumbakonam. Some larvae were exhibited at the meeting of the Indian Numismatic Society.

At the request of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, a demonstration of the use of the South Indian boomerang was arranged at Government House, Guindy, for His Excellency Mr. R. G. Casey Governor of Bengal.

The Museum continued to give facilities for meeting, etc., to the Archaeological Society of Southern India. Advice and guides were provided for parties of students and teachers visiting the antiquities at Pallavaram the largest party coming from the Lady Willingdon Training College.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Demonstrations to Teachers.—Owing to the prevailing disorganization of the public galleries, demonstrations to teachers were given with the help of special exhibits according to the scheme outlined below:—

Botany and Geology—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) A few specimens of sea-weeds and their ecology:— | |
| (a) Reef forms. | (c) Rocky forms. |
| (b) Lagoon forms. | (f) Surface forms. |
| (c) Estuarine forms. | (g) Deep-water forms. |
| (d) Mud forms. | |

(2) The chief representative types of South Indian liverworts, with brief explanations on their structure, mode of development and ecology.

(3) A few specimens of the representative types of the toad-stool family and their general description.

(4) Selected timber specimens from South Indian forests and the uses to which they are put.

(5) Selected specimens of common medicinal herbs growing about Madras area.

(6) A few specimens of weeds of waste lands, and their method of distribution and the destruction they cause to other vegetation.

(7) Selected specimens of fruits and seeds and their adaptation for distribution.

- (8) The morphology of the common kitchen-garden vegetables.
- (9) Methods of preparing flowerless plants for herbarium purposes.
- (10) Methods of preparing sea-weeds for display purposes.
- (11) Selected specimens of fossil plants.
- (12) Selected specimens of minerals of the oxide and silicate groups and their economic importance.
- (13) Selected types of rocks used for building the palace of the Maharaja of Mysore.
- (14) A simple experiment to show the production of oxygen by green plants.

Zoology—

- (1) A few specimens of medusæ (Jelly fishes) and sea-anemones with explanations on their general structure, mode of life, power of stinging, etc.
- (2) The chief forms of Echinoderms with brief explanations on their structure, habits and mode of development.
- (3) Selected specimens of South Indian Crustaceans with a brief description of the comparative external anatomy of the various groups with the aid of diagrams.
- (4) Important types of Indian turtles, tortoises and crocodiles with explanations on their habits of life.
- (5) Selected specimens of South Indian mammals with explanations on their habits and distribution.
- (6) A short account of the comparative osteology of the various vertebrate classes illustrated by appropriate specimens.
- (7) Methods of preparing and mounting bony and cartilaginous skeletons for museum purposes.
- (8) Methods of curing and mounting crabs, lobsters and prawns for museum purposes.

Archæology—

Lectures illustrated with lantern slides on—

- (1) Indian Painting.
- (2) Amaravati Stupa and Sculptures.

Anthropology and Prehistory—

- (1) Mohenjo-daro antiquities.
- (2) Stone age implements.
- (3) Megaliths (photographs).
- (4) Skull capacities.
- (5) Growth studies.
- (6) Human brain, along with chart showing sense centres.

One hundred and one teachers belonging to twelve Indian high schools, three European high schools and seven girls' schools attended these demonstrations.

Organized Visits to the Museum.—Pupils from four colleges, one hundred and twenty-one high schools of the city and twenty-one schools from the mufassal were brought to the Museum by their teachers, the total number of pupils being 5,915 and of teachers 432.

Besides Radio talks, members of the staff gave talks on various subjects to the students of the colleges in the city and to troops.

PUBLICATIONS.

The undermentioned publication was issued during the year:—

Irakas and Culture Change by A. Aiyappan, M.A., PH.D. (London), Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras (Madras Museum Bulletin—New Series—General Section—Volume V, No. 1).

The "Handy Guide"—Tamil edition, and the "Guide to the Archæological Galleries" were reprinted.

There has been a notable increase in the sale of publications which amounted to Rs. 849-4-0 as against Rs. 525-12-0 in the previous year.

A.R.P. MEASURES.

The A.R.P. Subsidiary Scheme for the Museum and the Connemara Public Library functioned satisfactorily during the year. The scheme was inspected by the Executive Engineer, A.R.P., frequently during the year. In addition to the weekly practice for the fire-fighting parties, building wardens were given periodical practices in sending Fire and Express messages.

FOOD CROPS.

This year also the menial staff of gardeners were permitted to cultivate the compound under the scheme outlined in G.O. No. 1996, Development, dated 21st September 1942.

BUILDINGS.

The A.R.P. Depot continued to occupy the New Extensions, the Stuffing Room Block and the two Restaurant buildings. As they also had commandeered the grounds nothing could be done to maintain the grounds in good condition. The lawns in which we had taken considerable pains to establish suitable varieties of grass have been much damaged except those in the immediate vicinity of the theatre.

Masonry drains were constructed during the year round the western end of the Connemara Public Library.

A. AIYAPPAN,
Superintendent.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of books added to the Library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 604. The supply of books and periodicals from outside India by the Agents was very irregular throughout the year due to the international situation.

The number of institutions sending their Journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 240 and the number of different journals received from those institutions was 121. The number of standard works sent by them was 26. Due to transport and other difficulties arising from the international situation the receipt of exchange journals was also irregular. Reminders to these institutions were issued at regular intervals and all possible steps were taken to keep the sets complete. Two periodicals, viz., Sahitya Parishad Patrika and Man in India were removed from the exchange list.

Three new periodicals, viz., (1) Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, (2) Man in India and (3) Transactions of the Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India were subscribed for during the year. The supply of one periodical, viz., A.R.P. Journal, was stopped as the journal ceased publication.

The number of books bought from the grant of Standard Works in different subjects are as follows:—Generalia 3, General Science 1, Mathematics 4, Astronomy 1, Administration 4, Engineering 16, Physics 6, Natural History 5, Agriculture 3, Zoology 4, Medicine 39, Archaeology 5, Philosophy 12, Psychology 10, Religion 14, Anthropology 6, Sociology 28, Economics 26, Politics 36, Law 3, Education 8, Literature 56, History 78, Geography 8, Amusements 4, Fine Arts 9, Useful Arts 10, Library Science 3, and Biography 34.

Classification and Cataloguing.—All the new books and periodicals received during the year were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. Sub-classification was continued for the books under History.

Consultation and Loan.—The number of readers who visited the Library during the year was 50,022 as compared with 42,740 of the previous year and

the number of volumes consulted was 102,166 as compared with 91,446 of the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 47,972 as compared with 35,720 of the previous year. The number of volumes lent to the mufassal libraries during the year was 60. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 3,633, the number of new depositors during the year being 526 and the average daily number on the books was 1,123 as compared with 792 of the previous year.

Binding and Mending of Books.—All binding and rebinding work during the year was done by the Government Press. Books that required minor repairs were attended to in the Library.

Air Raid Precautions.—The A.R.P. Subsidiary Scheme duties were properly attended to by means of regular weekly practices.

War Publicity Work and Service to the Military Personnel.—Adequate publicity was given to posters, maps, pamphlets and publications connected with the war.

The Military personnel stationed in and near the city continued to make free use of the Library both by consulting and borrowing books and periodicals for which all usual and special facilities were afforded to them.

R. JANARDHANAM,
Librarian.

APPENDIX I.

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

Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
796	TANJORE district, Mannargudi taluk, <i>Thallikottai</i> village. Found in R.S. No. 169-68 on 30th December 1943. Chinese (some broken)	Bronze	1,822	1,822	1,822
797	KURNOOL district, Pattikonda taluk, <i>Yaduvalli</i> village. (Coins found along with jewels) found on 8th August 1941 by eight persons while ploughing in S. No. 192.				
	Vijayanagar	Gold	20	20	10
	SOUTH ARCOT district, Vriddhachalam taluk, <i>Aladi</i> village. Chola	Copper	113	113	..
	TANJORE district, Nannilam taluk, <i>Nelkuppai</i> village. Chola	Copper	2,312	2,312	..
	COIMBATORE district, Gobichettipalayam taluk, <i>Alathukombai</i> village. Found on 29th September 1943 by five persons.				
	Virarayan gold fanams	Gold	26	26	..
	SOUTH ARCOT district, Gingee taluk, <i>Kilevilanar</i> village. Found in April 1944 by a boy in R.S. No. 25-2 while he was tending sheep.				
	Fanams	Gold	15	15	..
	NORTH ARCOT district, Tirupattur taluk, <i>Natham</i> village. Found on 1st August 1944 in S. No. 7.				
	Modern	Silver	62	62	..
	COIMBATORE district, Erode taluk, <i>Anjur</i> village. Found with jewels in S. No. 190.				
	Viraraya fanams	Gold	22	22	..
	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tindivanam taluk, <i>Thenkollappakkum</i> village. Found on 6th August 1944 in R.S. No. 154 by a labourer while removing manure.				
	Fanams	Gold	250	250	..
	CHITTOOR district, Palmaner taluk, <i>Kaminayanipalle</i> , hamlet of Devadoddi. Found on 19th August 1944.				
	Modern	Silver	..	27	..

Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
	MALABAR district, Calicut taluk, <i>Matarur</i> desam.				
	Found in October 1944 by one person while digging in R.S. No. 149-d.				
	Modern	Silver ..	13	13	..
	TANJORE district, Shiyali taluk, <i>Soliakudi</i> village.				
	Found in R.S. No. 229.				
	Raja Raja	Copper ..	483	483	..
	MALABAR district, Walluvanad taluk, <i>Trikangole</i> amsam.				
	Found in April 1944 by four persons while demolishing a house in S. No. 20-7.				
	Fanams	Gold ..	50	50	..
	COIMBATORE district, Gobichettipalayam taluk, <i>Veeranandapallam</i> village.				
	Found in S. No. 548.				
	Veerarayan fanam	Gold ..	47	47	..
	SOUTH ARCOT district, Villupuram taluk, <i>Sithathur Thirukkai</i> village.				
	Found on 7th January 1943 by a woman in R.S. No. 116-2 while transplanting ragi.				
	.. .. .	Gold Bar ..	1	1	..
	KURNOOL district, Koilkuntla taluk and town.				
	Found on 30th September 1944 by one person while dismantling a wall of his old house (found with jewels).				
	Modern	Silver ..	61	61	..

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

793 Received from the DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES.

		Silver.	Copper or bronze.
.. .. .	King Vinayakapala Deva (914-943 A.D.)	2	..
795 Received from DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Nagpur.			
	Barid Shahi (?) .. .. .	..	1

C.—DONATION OF COINS IN THE YEAR.

794 TINNEVELLY district, Koilpatti, from District Magistrate,
Tinnevelly—
Confiscated in a criminal case.

Fanams (?)	1,605
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APPENDIX II.

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

1. Tanjore district, Pattukkottai taluk, Maharajasamudram village—
Balakrishna dancing on left leg resting on *padmapitha* over *bhadrapitha* with right leg raised and bent, right hand with the pointing finger in *tarjani* and left hand thrown sideways in *glee*. Wears *Kesabandha* in *makuta* shape, armlets, *channaviru* armlets, wristlets, anklets, *padasaras*. There are finger rings and *sivaseckra*, though the shape of the ear-rings is not easily distinguished—Acquired.
2. SALEM district, Rasipuram taluk, Koonavalampatti village—
 - (a) Crawling Balakrishna with butter ball in his hand and wearing large *tondai*.
 - (b) Bronze plate with small handle and picture on one side showing Gajalakshmi in top panel, a shooting contest in second panel and musicians in the lower one. It is broken. On the back of the handle is a Tamil inscription *Anapperuman celliar daruman*.
 - (c) Small broken plate.
 - (d) Vessel with long beak and cover.
 - (e) Bell in two parts, i.e., the lower part and the handle with tongue attached to the latter. The handle is crowned with a *trisula*.
 - (f) Dipharathi with eight pans arranged in the shape of a circle.
 - (g) Oil vessel called 'Valkundi' with a very long beak.
 - (h) Rattle shaped like a lotus bud and with perforated decorations. The handle and the upper part are separate.

- (i) **Dhoopakkal** (f) Shaped like a ladle with circular plate at either end of handle. Broken towards one end.
- (j) Similar ladle shaped object also broken towards one end—Acquired.
3. East Godavari district, Razole taluk, Avidi village—
- (a) Vishnu standing on *padmapitha* (with no petal details worked but merely circular) over *bhadrapitha* wearing *karandamakula*. He carries conch in the upper right hand, discus in the upper left, lotus in the lower right hand and mace in the lower left hand. The central and side tassels of the lower garment are prominent. Armlets, bracelets, necklets and *utarabhintha* and *yagnopavita* are present. The waist band is broad. The figure is stylised in workmanship.
- (b) Bhudevi standing on *padmapitha* (similar to the former one) on *bhadrapitha* carrying lotus in the right hand and with her left hand in *tola* attitude. She wears *karandamakula*, necklets, bracelets, etc., as in the case of the previous figure. The tassels are as in the former as also the waist band. The figure is in the same stylised form as that of Vishnu—Acquired.
4. Anantapur district, Penukonda taluk, Bandlapalle village—
- Gold anklets 2, neckwarp 1, neck chain 1, ingot 1, ear ornament with pearls 2, bugadalu 4, coins small, gold, 5, coins big and small, gold, 3, piece relating to ear-rings, small coin 2, hair dress—Samaran kuppui 1, neck ornament, thega 1, small coin, gold, 13, armlets and rings, coins, gold, 66, coins silver, 3, coins small, gold, 41, coins, big, gold, 1, gold ornaments 2—Not acquired.
5. North Arcot district, Chengam taluk, Melvankambadi village—
- Pair of gold ear-rings of the shape of a cart wheel, gold wire ear-ring, gold string *jimikai*, gold wire ear-ring, gold *chakram* piece, silver waist chain, piece of silver bracelet, gold string *jimikai*, gold ring set with ruby, pieces of silver bracelet and gold finger ring—Not acquired.
6. Bellary district, Rayadrug taluk, Kalludevahalli village—
- One gold necklace—Not acquired.
Silver face of an image, silver hands of an image 1 pair and silver anklets 1 pair—Acquired.
Silver anklets, small rod, bronze bell, copper kalasa, sanku and pieces of copper—Not acquired.
7. Coimbatore district, Palladam taluk, Chittambalam village—
- Ear ornament 1, ear ornament 1, ear ornament 1—Not acquired.
Ear ornament with image—Acquired.
Ear-ring with pearl 1, ear-ring broken 2 bits, *viraraya* gold panams 148—Not acquired.
8. Madura district, Dindigul taluk and town—
- Iron balls, 115—Not acquired.
9. Tinnevely district, Sankarankoil taluk, Perungotoor village—
- One circular gold ear-ring of three pieces—Not acquired.
10. Tinnevely district, Sankarankoil taluk, Perumbathoor village—
- Gold ingot—Not acquired.
11. West Godavari district, Ellore taluk and town—
- Necklace of 41 corals and gold, 1—Not acquired.
12. Chingleput district, Sriperumbudur taluk, Paduvu village—
- Silver rings 2, *salanraimani* 20, *kuchelamuni* 1, rings 6, *thayathu* 1, *kinkini* 2, *gundumani* 1, silver bits 2, *tali* 2, *kadolai* 1, *nanai kosai* 3, *kodukkai mani* 1, ear-ring with stone 1, gold bits, bangles 2, *kadolai* 2, cup shaped *jimikai* 1, silver chain with gold pendant 1, silver chains 2, silver chain with pendant 1, hair matted with pendant 1, *thayathus* 6, *thayathu kuzhai* 15, silver *lolakku* 1, silver flat ring 1, bangles folded 3, rings, big size, 4, rings, small, 4, leg peeli 4—Not acquired.
13. Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk and town—
- Iron cannon balls, 28—Not acquired.
14. Nellore district, Podili taluk, Vage Madugu village—
- Brass cooking vessels 2, brass vessel called "chembu" 1, brass cup called "ginno" 1, brass plates 2, pieces of brass vessel called "chembu" 2, brass pieces weighing about 3 vissas, brass idols 5 placed in a casket called "barini" 1, brass crown for the idol 1, brass ornament for the shoulder 1, brass *sanku* and *chakram* 2, small copper tray 1, brass stand 1, brass handle for *hareti* 1, bronze idols 2, brass casket

with lid called "barini" 1, brass cup for sandal paste 1, small chembu 1, bell metal rings weighing about 3 visses, bronze pieces 3, brass bangles 3, bronze bangles 3—Not acquired.

15. Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Ikkadu village—

Gold ornaments of rupee size 2, base gold flat ring 1, gold pieces 23—Not acquired.

16. Salem district, Tiruchengode taluk, Rakkiampatti village—

Ear lobe ring, gold, 1—Acquired.

Neck karai 1, tali in gold string 1, gold ear-rings 6, gold ring 1, small pieces of gold 2.

Gold chain cut in two pieces 1, mohappu 1—Not acquired.

17. Kurnool district, Pattikonda taluk, Yedavalli village—

Gold pieces called varahalu (found 20) 10—Acquired.

(See under accession number 797 in the coin list.)

Gold nagapanis 2, gold bar 1, gold wristlet one and one gold ring 2, gold bar 1, gold ring 1—Not acquired.

APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

1. Five plates strung on a ring with circular seal showing the Chalukyan emblem, boar, chauries on either side of it, sun, moon, and umbrella above, Conch, goad and drum, legend in Canarese-Telugu letters. Sri Tribhuvanankusam with legged stool, flower and lily below. Of the copper plates, all of which are weathered the last is only a fragment most of it being broken and lost. It records the grant of village Kalidindi or Madhurantakanallur for a temple Raja Rajeswara and two others to provide music, repairs, offerings and worship, sastraic lectures, sacrifice and other expenses. The boundaries of the area given are given next. The inscription gives the lines of the E. Chalukyas, mythical and historical to the time of Raja Raja. The temples were raised to commemorate certain Chola generals who were sent to him and distinguished themselves in battle in which they lost their life.

2. (a) Brass figure of warrior on horse back clad in maharashtra attire blowing large trumpet.

(b) Rama lying on a serpent conch with bow and arrow beside him and Sita holding his feet on her lap made of copper. Both purchased from a local hawk.

3. Plaster cast of Maitreya Bodhisattva from Ramnagar.

4. (a) Picture of a rural scene, and (b) Picture of mother and child. Pictures by Mr. K. C. S. Panikkar. Purchased from the Art Exhibition of the Kerala Samaj, Madras.

5. Terracotta head—Brought by the Superintendent from Bala Hissar mound near Peshawar.

6. (a) Stucco head of Buddha with *usnisa* on top.

(b) Stucco head of Buddha with *usnisa* somewhat damaged.

(c) Stucco head of Buddha or monk lacking *usnisa*.

(d) Stucco head of prince with turban in three quarters view, should have belonged originally to a group.

(e) Terracotta mother and child with heads missing.

(f) Terracotta figure of woman with head missing.

(g) Terracotta seated figurine with head missing.

(h) Terracotta figure of man and wife (Mithuna).

All got on loan from the Taxila Museum through the Director-General of Archaeology in India.

7. Old Rajput school paintings (Kangra).

(a) Krishna on Kalinga Naga.

(b) Krishna and Radha. Purchased from a dealer in Amritsar.

8. A scrub from Egypt. Presented by Capt. A. A. Adige, Mysapore.

9. One set consisting of 18 jewels used in Bharata Natya—Purchased locally.

APPENDIX IV.

VISITORS, STAFF, ETC.

Visitors to the Museum—

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Total number of visitors	99,416	137,071
Total number on Sundays	26,044	30,624
Total number on Gosha days	738	1,149
Attendance on Dwadesi day	2,606	6,718
Attendance on Kannupongal day	7,653	15,312

The Museum was closed on 20th July 1944 on account of Solar eclipse.

Staff.—Dr. A. Aiyappan continued as officiating Superintendent and Associate Librarian throughout the year. He was deputed under the sanction accorded by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 8171, Education, dated 13th December 1944, and Memorandum No. 5188-A-15-2, Education, dated 6th January 1945, to undergo training in Archaeology at the Archaeological Training School at Taxila for a period of one month and six days from 16th January to 24th February 1945. He was accordingly absent from headquarters from 12th January to 4th March inclusive, during which period Sri M. D. Raghavan, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent was appointed to perform the current duties of the office of Superintendent in addition to his own duties. The Superintendent was permitted to attend the Session of the Indian Science Congress at Nagpur from 2nd to 8th January 1945 over the Anthropological Section which he presided. During the year Government sanctioned the permanent retention of the temporary establishment of an attender and four peons. Mr. B. T. Vedamanikkam who retired in 1938 as store clerk was re-employed in a leave vacancy and appointed to act as store clerk from 14th July to 21st October 1944.

Photographic work.—The photographer was chiefly engaged in preparing prints for record and sale to the public negatives and lantern slides. A sum of Rs. 22-12-6 was realised this year by sale of prints and lantern slides and Rs. 128-8-0 by sale of picture post cards as against Rs. 77-2-0 and Rs. 83-1-0, respectively in the previous year. During the year 72 negatives, 117 prints and 34 lantern slides were prepared.

Tours.—The Superintendent went to Kollegal and Udumalpet taluks in May 1944 to study pre-historic sites there and he visited Bangalore and Mysore Museums on his return journey. He visited Arikamedu in company with the Director-General of Archaeology in July 1944. The Superintendent and Curators in Archaeology and Anthropology paid a number of visits to Trisulam village, Pallavaram, in connexion with the excavation of a pre-historic site at the place during the months of July and August. The Botany Curator toured to Mahabalipuram a number of times in connexion with his investigation of the marine flora there. The Zoological Curator went on collection tours to the Krusadai Island and to Tada, and the Curator, Chemical Conservation was deputed to Tanjore to examine the paintings in the Palace and in the Brihadiswara temple with a view to their ultimate preservation.

Museum Theatre.—The theatre was used on 137 occasions exclusive of rehearsals as against 40 in the previous year. Of these, 13 were in connection with War Fund Entertainments, 58 in connection with entertainments for troops and the remaining 66 were on payment of rent. A sum of Rs. 931 was realised as rent against Rs. 564-8-0 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 30 has, in addition, been credited to Government as Government share of the overtime fees for Caretaker's attendance.

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.

PRICE LIST OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM BULLETINS (NEW SERIES).

Natural History Section.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
				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 1, 1930.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Polychaeta by P. Fauvel. Pyenogonida by B. Sundara Raj. and Alpheidea by F. H. Gravely.	79	1	2 0 0
‡ Vol. I, No. 2, Part 2, 1931.	Three Species of Aleyonaria. By Sydney J. Hickson, F.R.S. (with three text figures).	9	Nil.	0 4 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 3, 1936.	Sevuhomeduse of Krusadai Island. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	9	1	0 5 0
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 4, 1937.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Porifera. By M. Burton, D.Sc.	38	9	1 14 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued.
† This number is reserved for supplements to Krusadai Island Fauna.

Volume and number	Description	Number of pages	Number of plates	Price Rs. A. P.
† Vol. I, No. 2, Part 5, 1943.	The Foraminifera of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar. By C. P. Channamuthu, M.A., D.Sc., F.Z.S.	21	4	1 8 0
* Vol. II, 1929.	The Flowering Plants of the Madras City and its immediate Neighbourhood. By P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Botanical Assistant, Madras Museum.	345	25	8 0 0
* Vol. III, No. 1, 1930.	The Scyphomedusae of Madras and the neighbouring Coast. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A., Research Scholar, Madras University Zoological Laboratory.	28	3	1 2 0
Vol. III, No. 2, 1932.	The Hydromedusae of Madras By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	32	3	1 2 0
Vol. III, No. 3, 1933.	The Life-Histories of Decapod Crustacea from Madras. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A.	45	10	Bound in one volume. 2 6 0
Vol. III, No. 4, 1933.	Sagitta of the Madras Coast. By C. C. John, M.A., D.Sc.	10	1	
Vol. III, No. 5, 1937.	Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	55	9	1 14 6
Vol. III, No. 6, 1940.	Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton—II. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	47	8	1 6 0
Vol. IV, No. 1, 1931.	The Indian Species of Genus <i>Caraduma</i> (Fam. Ascepiadece). By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Government Museum, Madras.	28	4	1 8 0
Vol. IV, No. 2, 1938.	Supplement to the Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate Neighbourhood. By E. Barnes, D.Sc.	46	7	1 19 0
* Vol. V, No. 1, 1941.	Shells and other Animal Remains found on the Madras Beach. I. Groups other than snail, etc. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	112	Nil.	3 2 0
* Vol. V, No. 2, 1942.	Shells and other Animal Remains found on the Madras Beach. II. Snails, etc. (Mollusca Gastropoda). By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	110	Nil.	2 12 0
<i>General Section.</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
* Vol. I, 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
* Vol. I, No. 3, 1934.	Tiruparuttikundram 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.B.C.P., with Notes by Prof. G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S.	24	3	1 6 0

* Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued.
† This number is reserved for supplements to Krusadai Island Fauna.

APPENDIX VI

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Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price. RS. A. P.
* Vol. II, No. 2. 1931.	The Sri Vaishnava Brahmins. By Diwan Bahadur K. Rangachari. M.A., L.T.	158	12	5 12 0
* Vol. II, 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
* Vol. II, 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 Silpa-sastras. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramachendran, M.A.	26	2	1 0 0
Vol. III, No. 2. 1936.	An Outline of Indian Temple Architecture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	23	1	0 12 0
Vol. III, 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
1939	Guide to the Archaeological 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	1 0 0
1939	Illustrations of Indian Sculpture—Mostly Southern. For use with the Guide to the Archaeological Galleries. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	..	45	1 8 0
* Vol. IV. 1937.	Amaravati Sculptures in the Madras Government Museum. By C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	376	65	14 8 0
Vol. V. No. 1. 1944.	Iravas and Culture Change. By A. Aiyappan, M.A., Ph.D., Government Museum, Madras.	204	11	16 10 0

APPENDIX VI.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Government Museum.

A. Receipts.

	RS.
Sale of coins	161
Sale of photo-prints and picture postcards	849
Publications	081
Rent for the use of the Museum Theatre	30
Over-time fee of the theatre caretaker	10
Sale of waste paper	156
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Total	2,157

B. Expenditure.

Pay of Officers—		
Authorized—		Rs.
Officiating Superintendent and Associate Librarian		5,011
Pay of Establishment—		
Personal Assistant, Curators, Zoological, Botanical, Anthropological, Archaeological and Chemical Conservation Sections, Head Clerk and Cash-keeper, Store-keeper, 4 clerks, senior and second taxidermists, photographer, theatre caretaker, printer, attenders, 1 daffader and 37 peons		26,606
Other Charges—		
Charged—Cost of Passages		1,918
Authorized—		
Rates and Taxes		12,012
Travelling allowance		1,542
Other compensatory		1,594
Dearness and War allowances		7,972
Pay of menials		1,965
Furniture and fittings		1,496
Apparatus and materials		1,253
Cost of specimens		623
Other contingencies		4,621
Dearness allowance to menial establishment		2,207
Total		68,880

Connemara Public Library.

A. Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Fine on books overdue	106	8	0
Catalogue sales	27	0	0
Mufassal Library Charges	20	0	0
Total	153	8	0

B. Expenditure.

Pay of Officers—		
Authorized—		
Librarian		8,087 0 0
Pay of Establishment—		
Authorized—		
Sub-Librarian, Accountant, Technical Section Clerk, 2 clerks, 6 Assistants, 2 attenders and 6 peons		10,309 0 0
Other Charges—		
Authorized—		
Other compensatory		609 0 0
War and Dearness allowance		3,293 0 0
Furniture and fittings		96 0 0
Books and periodicals		6,431 0 0
Other contingencies		722 0 0
Dearness allowance to menials		240 0 0
Total		29,787 0 0