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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND
CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR THE YEAR

1938-39

287

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MADRAS

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HAMSAS, GANAS, YALIS, ETC., from Kaveripakkam.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1937-38.

Attention has been specially concentrated during the past year on South Indian stone sculpture, to which the new gallery now nearing completion is to be mainly devoted. Many fine examples still lie uncared for about the country, exposed to various destructive agencies, but to collect them is no easy matter, for no sooner is any active interest taken in them than some one begins to consider them worthy of worship even though they may not be Hindu at all or—as is usually the case—may already be too mutilated for orthodox acceptance. Yet in spite of this some of the best are known to have been surreptitiously removed, all trace of them having usually thus been lost. With the aid of the Collectors of different districts, to whom our special thanks are due, we have nevertheless succeeded in improving the collection very considerably both in interest and in artistic quality. But it will be some months yet before the specimens can be properly arranged, especially as this will necessitate the complete reorganization of the whole collection in order to bring out the marked difference that we find to exist between sculpture of the Kanarese and Telugu districts where Chalukyan influence still predominates, and that of the Tamil districts which is still based on the Pallava-Chola tradition. Among the sculptures recently added special mention may be made of two pairs of dwarapalakas, one Pallava and the other early Eastern Chalukyan (pl. iii), an Eastern Chalukyan Natesa from Biccavol, a Pallava Durga from Tanjore, a Kakatiya Durga from Tripurantakam (pl. i), six Sapta-matrikas of a Pallava set from Satyamangalam, several Pallava sculptures from Kaveripakkam and two examples—both of them unfortunately headless and otherwise incomplete—of a particularly fine tradition in sculpture followed at about the time of the Chola conquest of the Pallava Kingdom. A Pallava metal image of Natesa obtained by exchange is also of outstanding interest (pl. ii), especially as it now forms the earliest of the unique series of fine Natesa bronzes preserved here.

Part of an unusually interesting hoard of puranas and other coins and blocks of silver, each of the last about 15 tolas weight bearing the taurine symbol, discovered about 1934, but hidden from the authorities till 1935, have been secured for the Numismatic section.

In the Art section we have to thank Mr. Narayan Rao for two of his pictures which he has kindly presented. And attention may be called to the purchase of a set of four Bidiri ware posts for a charpoy, examples of the application of art to furniture of this kind being far from common in India.

The ethnological gallery was re-arranged so as to provide more space from which to view the exhibits. A theft of imitation gold jewellery from this gallery is being investigated by the police, whose report is awaited.

The most interesting additions to the ethnological collection during the year are specimens of Urali hand-made pottery, and of documents from the Wynaad incised on the hard outer surface of bamboo, the latter obtained with the aid of the Collector of Malabar, whom we take this opportunity of thanking. Pottery was everywhere made by hand before the introduction of the potter's wheel but this practice is now practically confined to a few primitive tribes, and as even these tend to buy wheel-made pottery the craft is soon likely to be extinct. To the bamboo documents our attention was called by Mr. L. A. Cammiade, late of Madras, now of London, to whom our thanks are also due. They record the sale of lands or of slaves or of both, and were well smoked over the hearth to preserve them from insect pests. Some are in the *vatteruttu* character, and others in modern Malayalam. Two of them are now exhibited in the case devoted to writing materials.

Some necessary rearrangement of the molluscan shells exhibited has been carried out and the collection has been enriched by useful gifts made by Mr. M. D. Crichton of the National Bank of India, Madras, and Mr. R. V. Seshaiya of the Annamalai University. The bones, almost complete, of one foot of the Moa, the extinct giant bird of New Zealand, were purchased and set up in the case devoted to Rattite birds.

The cases intended for the exposition of plant taxonomy have all been occupied, but an immense amount of work is still needed to make a satisfactory display. Advantage was taken of a leave vacancy to secure the temporary services of a botanist who had specialized in Cryptogams, thanks to whose help this particularly difficult section has been greatly improved. In some ways even more important than taxonomic classification, however, is ecological classification, *i.e.*, classification in accordance with the plant communities characteristic of different types of environment. Cases for the exposition of this having been installed during the year, preparations for filling them are now being pushed on.

Last year's annual report commenced with a series of quotations, in which this Museum was mentioned, from the report of the commission on museums in India. During the year under review the special bearings on work here of the recommendations of this report have been jointly considered by the Superintendent and Assistants, and plans have been framed for giving effect to those which seem most likely to be helpful, especially as regards more careful conservation. But guide books and more adequate explanatory labelling remain our most urgent needs; and with so much of interest and value that must be collected quickly or irretrievably lost to future generations, and such extensive collections to be worked out and understood before guide books and adequate

labels can be prepared, it is impossible for the limited staff at our disposal to devote much time and thought to the various other attractive and useful possibilities of development that have been suggested.

A number of lectures have been given in various places during the year by members of the staff.

Demonstrations to the teachers of secondary schools in the city were continued. Eleven of the Indian schools sent a total of 47 teachers; 21, 47, 47 and 46 attending the demonstrations in botany, zoology, archaeology and anthropology respectively. The decline in the numbers for botany was due to the fact that two of the four demonstrations in this subject had to be dropped owing to the unexpected illness of the Botanical Assistant. The extension of the same facilities to teachers of European schools, first tried in the previous year, increased in popularity as will be seen from the fact that the numbers that attended in the several subjects were 39, 49, 49 and 53 as against an average of 22 in 1936-37.

A total of 6,846 pupils belonging to 225 schools of Madras City and its suburbs were conducted round the Museum by 250 teachers as compared with 6,648 pupils belonging to 222 schools with 253 teachers in the previous year. From schools in other parts of the Presidency, 848 pupils with 36 teachers visited the Museum.

The total number of visitors for the year was 422,923 the average for the past five years being 483,883.

INVESTIGATION AND CONSERVATION.—Concurrently with the collection of sculptures, investigations have had to be conducted into the significance of their various characteristics. The general results are being incorporated in a guide book to the archaeological galleries now in course of preparation and in labels that are being prepared for the galleries; but the writing up of the full results cannot be attempted till the Archæological Assistant has finished his detailed study of Amaravati sculptures which, in the interest of the new gallery, has had to be put aside for the present, though good progress was made with it earlier in the year. In numismatics, investigations into the origin and evolution of fanams have been started.

The Anthropological Assistant published the results of his work on the Nayadis as a museum bulletin during the year and has now commenced a study of the Paniyans of the Wynaad. The work on the animal remains of the Madras sea beach was interrupted by the absence of the Superintendent on other duty during a considerable part of the year, but has now been resumed. The Botanical Assistant has had to devote himself almost exclusively to gallery work, but continues to make any observations he can on succulent Euphorbias. The Museum has accepted from the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, a grant of \$250 to be expended at our discretion in botanical exploration, the

resulting collections to benefit both the institutions. As the Botanical Assistant is unable to do much touring at present, the co-operation which Mr. E. Barnes of the Madras Christian College has for many years given to the botanical section of the Museum, is being utilized in this connexion, help for which we are very grateful.

Temperature and moisture content of the atmosphere being among the most important factors conditioning the deterioration of museum exhibits, the Archæological Chemist has commenced to study their variation in the galleries with the aid of self-recording instruments. His investigations on ancient Indian paintings have been continued, the Pudukottai Durbar having requisitioned his services in connexion with the preservation of the important examples found in their State. Difficulty having been experienced in fastening together the pieces of broken objects composed of marble, various cements have been tried and one prepared from zinc chloride and zinc oxide has proved satisfactory.

Twenty-five bronze images, varying in height from about 9 inches to 3 feet, have been restored during the year by the electrolytic method. Fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two copper coins were restored, some with the aid of Rochelle salt and caustic soda, others with citric acid; acetic acid was used for 13 lead coins. Seven ornamented bronze tripods, four bowls and seven fragments belonging to them were partly restored chemically and finished electrolytically. Three prehistoric pottery bowls had the salts with which they were impregnated removed by diffusion, and lime that had become cemented to their surfaces removed with dilute hydrochloric acid, after which they were washed well in running water till there was no trace of the acid (silver nitrate test). After drying, they were given a coating of "gelva" to prevent flaking of the surface. One prehistoric iron implement was cleaned with zinc and caustic soda, well washed and dried, and a coat of linseed oil given as an experimental measure, but it is too early yet to say how far this method is suited to the climate. Eighteen woven fabrics were cleaned with water to which a little saponin had been added.

PUBLICATIONS.—The following bulletins were published during the year:—

- (1) "Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton" by M. Krishna Menon.
- (2) "Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar—Porifera" by M. Burton.
- (3) "Social and Physical Anthropology of the Nayadis of Malabar" by A. Aiyappan.

The undermentioned bulletins have been sent to the press and will be published shortly:—

- (1) "Supplement to the Flora of Madras City" by Prof. Edward Barnes.
- (2) "Catalogue of Venetian Coins in the Government Museum" by T. G. Aravamuthan.

Exchange of publications was established with six new institutions and four institutions were deleted from the list during the year.

A sum of Rs. 252-12-0 was realized by sale of Museum publications as compared with an average of Rs. 220-10-0 for the last five years.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of books added to the Library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 512.

The number of institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 239 as compared with 237 in the previous year. The number of different journals sent by these institutions was 260 and the number of standard works 58. Six new institutions—Ethnographic Museum, Zagreb; Board of Research, Osmania University; Sociological Association, University of Lucknow; Oriental Literary Digest Association, Poona; Department of Antiquities, Cyprus; Editor, Science and Society, London—were added during the year and four institutions—International Institute of Agriculture, Rome; Folklore Society, London; Calcutta Oriental Journal; Kerala Society, Trivandrum—have been removed, as they ceased to send their publications. Two new periodicals (viz., Keesing's Contemporary Archives and Indian Science Abstracts) sanctioned by the Government have been added to the periodical section of the library.

In addition to the usual grant of Rs. 3,900 for the purchase of standard works, a temporary special grant of Rs. 300 was sanctioned by the Government for the purchase of one set of "Cohen's Description Historique des Monnaies Frappées l'Empire Romain." This valuable set was added to the library during the year under review. The number of books bought in different subjects are as follows: Generalia 5, General Science 12, Mathematics 2, Astronomy 5, Meteorology 2, Administration 19, Engineering 7, Physics 8, Chemistry 11, Geology 4, Natural History 14, Botany 2, Agriculture 3, Zoology 4, Medicine 13, Archaeology 14, Philosophy 24, Psychology 14, Religion 14, Anthropology 13, Sociology 23, Economics 24, Politics 29, Law 3, Education 22, Literature 33, History 56, Geography 16, Sports and Amusements 2, Fine Arts 13, Useful Arts 4, Museums 2, Library Science 8 and Biography 30.

DHANAKOTI MUDALIYAR LIBRARY.—Six books on Fine Arts at a cost of nearly Rs. 480 were added to the Dhanakoti Mudaliyar Library which is incorporated in the Fine Arts Section of the Connemara Public Library. These books were purchased with funds provided by Dhanakoti Mudaliyar Endowment.

CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING.—All new books received during the year under review were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. Sub-classification was completed for the books on Anthropology left over last year and for books on Sociology and Politics.

CONSULTATION AND LOANS.—The number of readers who visited the library during the year was 55,514 as compared with the average of 48,552 of the previous ten years and the number of volumes consulted was 125,987 as compared with the average of 96,573 of the previous ten years. Lending to residents in the city and its vicinity was continued during the year and the number of volumes lent was 24,819 as compared with the previous five years' average of 20,553. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 1,659 as compared with 1,501 in the previous year, the number of new depositors during the year being 158 and the average daily number on the books 556 as compared with the previous five years' average of 438. The number of volumes lent to mofussil libraries during the year was 109. One mofussil library, viz., Public Library, Tinnevely, was affiliated to the Connemara Public Library during the year.

FURNITURE.—One new periodicals rack was purchased to accommodate the increasing number of periodicals that are received by way of exchange. Two almirahs were also purchased for use in the library.

BINDING AND MENDING OF BOOKS.—A special grant of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned by the Government for binding the books and periodicals of the library, as the Government Press could not undertake this work. The number of volumes bound by private binders was 1,075. Many books which required minor repairs were mended in the library.

APPENDIX I.

A.—COINS FOUND AS TREASURE TROVE IN THE YEAR IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE.

Accession number.	Find place.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
525	CHITTOOR district, Puttur taluk <i>Sri Venkataperumalrajupuram</i> alias <i>Kashakandigai</i> village—				
	1 Krishna	Gold.	1	1	1
	2-17 Panams	Do.	16	16	16

Two girls who went to a small hillock close to the village in the morning of 8th October 1936, after a night of rain, picked up eight of the coins which they found glittering on the ground. Other people in the village coming to know of the find, went to the spot, a *gutta poramboke*, and dug about and recovered nine coins more. The headman of the village collected the coins and had them sent to the police authorities.

526	MALABAR district, Kurumbarnad taluk, <i>Panagad</i> amsam—				
	1 Mughal: Azizuddin	Silver.	..	.	1
	2 „ Shah Alam.. ..	Do.	..	..	1

Found along with other coins, not recovered, about June 1936, by two inhabitants of the village while digging earth in the *Kizhakkevedu paramba* in R.S No. 104.

527	CHINGLEPUT district, Madhurantakam taluk, <i>Meyyur</i> village—				
	1-16 Panams	Gold.	100?	16	16

On or about 20th August 1936, a young shepherd boy while tending cattle noticed a small metallic ball on the bund of the ditch in S. No. 628. He broke the ball and found in it small pieces of coins. He showed them to a man nearby who took some of the coins saying that they might be bullets used for shooting. Some of the remaining coins were strewn on the ground and some were given by the finder to his aunt, who showed them, not knowing what they were, to some of her neighbours. Children were allowed to play with them, but she preserved 16 coins, which were recovered by the village headman. It appears that the metallic ball contained about 100 coins.

533	SOUTH KANARA district, Puttur taluk, <i>Padnur</i> village—				
	1 Vijayanagara: Varaha ..	Gold.	1	1	1

Found in April 1934 while an *Adi-Dravida* was digging land to put up a foundation for a hut.

535	SOUTH KANARA district, Mangalore taluk, <i>Kulai</i> village—				
	1-21 Mughal: Shah Alam ..	Silver.	21	21	21

Found by a woman while she was sweeping manure leaves.

542	KISTNA district, Nandigama taluk, <i>Singavaram</i> village (hamlet of <i>Chittiyala</i> village)—				
	1-71 Puranas: Ancient: Not broken.	Silver	..	..	71
	72-92 Puranas: Ancient: Broken pieces.	Do.	..	..	21
	93 Weight ?—bears 'taurus' symbol on upper side.	Do.	..	..	1
	94-97 Weight ?—pieces	Do.	..	..	4

When four brothers who were inhabitants of the village were digging for the foundations of a house in the village, about 1934, they came across buried treasure. Rumour has it that the treasure filled a pit measuring three feet long, as many feet wide and quite as many feet deep, that the treasure comprised some gold articles, including probably coins, and a diamond weighing

A.—COINS FOUND AS TREASURE TROVE IN THE YEAR IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE—cont.

Accession number.	Find place.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
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about 12 carats, that the silver objects, which comprised coins, blocks, rings of thick wire, jewellery, etc., weighed 50,000 tolas, that the coins alone weighed 7,000 tolas, that the blocks weighed another 7,000 tolas and the rings 8,000 tolas, that about 10,000 tolas of weight of the silver objects were from time to time sold surreptitiously at Jaggayyapeta and Bezvada to merchants who had them melted down and refined, and that on refinement the silver objects were found to contain a trace of gold, about one per cent. In November 1935, Mr. K. Satyanarayana Rao, a merchant of Madras who hails from Jaggayyapeta and trades under the name of Rao's Circars Trading Company, got a few of the coins, five of the blocks and a few of the rings of wire, all of which, being shown to the Numismatic Assistant, were recognized as being important antiquities. Mr. Satyanarayana went to Jaggayyapeta in December 1935 and acquired more of the coins. Information having also reached the Collector of the District that there had been a find which had been concealed, he had the houses of the four brothers and their associates searched on 28th December 1935, but only the objects noted above were recovered. At the trial that followed for offences under the Treasure Trove Act the four brothers admitted having sold 600 tolas of the silver pieces, and two merchants deposed to having purchased from them silver pieces weighing 2,400 tolas, from which, on refining, they obtained 1,900 tolas of pure silver and 14 tolas of pure gold. Out of the objects that went into the hands of Mr. Satyanarayana Rao, about 80 coins and 1 block were purchased by Mr. S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Kilpauk, Madras, and about 50 coins were purchased by Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, Advocate, Purasawakam, Madras, both of whom are well-known collectors. Mr. Satyanarayana Rao presented 7 of the coins to this Museum in 1937-38 (Accession No. 501) and five to the Department of Archaeology, Mysore. (See T. G. Aravamuthan, *A New Type of Punch-marked Coin*, in the Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress, London, 1936. [1938], 393-400. and also *Mysore Archaeological Survey: Annual Report*; 1936: 47-53.)

543 CUDDAPAH district, Rajampet taluk, Vathalur village—

British—

Victoria :	Rupees (1840) ..	..	Silver.	16	16	..
Do.	Rupees (1862) ..	..	Do.	17	17	..

Found on or about 10th October 1937, in an earthen pot about 10 yards to the west of S. No. 756.

544 COIMBATORE district, Gobichettipalaiyam taluk, Nanjai Puliyampatti village—

1-7, 10, 35-42	Mughal : Alamgir ..	..	Silver.	..	..	16
8, 9, 31-4	Mughal : Shah Alam.	..	Do.	..	..	5

Found on 3rd January 1937, in the vacant site in S. No. 431 A-1 A, nattam poramboke.

545 WEST GODAVARI district, Tadepalligudem taluk, Nallajerla village—

1-24	Unidentified (Elliot, <i>Coins of Southern India</i> , No. 83) ..	..	Gold.	24	24	24
25-100	Unidentified (one-fourth of above in weight) ..	..	Do.	76	76	76

Found on 30th October 1936, in R.S. No. 566, public puntha.

546 WEST GODAVARI district, Ellore taluk, Dendulur village—

1-15	Unidentified	Gold.	15	15	15
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Found on 10th April 1937, while digging the vacant nattam site belonging to Kodali Satyanarayana.

564 CHINGLEPUT district, Conjeeveram taluk, Pullambakkam village—

1-50	Mughal : Shah Alam II ..	..	Copper.	50	50	50
51-54	Do. ? ..	..	Do.	40	40	40

Found while digging the earth in the premises of an old ruined fort in the village.

565 CHINGLEPUT district, Conjeeveram taluk, Pullambakkam village—

1-1512	Panams	Gold.	?	1,512	1,512
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A.—COINS FOUND AS TREASURE TROVE IN THE YEAR IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE—cont.

Two persons of the Villi caste going out rat hunting on or about 7th July 1937 and digging a hole in S. No. 362, Cheyyar river poramboke, came upon a mud pot full of gold pieces of the size of chilli seeds. They suppressed the fact of the discovery and sold some of the coins and converted others into jewellery. Suspicions being aroused by their spending very much more freely than they could ordinarily afford, enquiries started and the batch of 1,512 coins was recovered.

566 MALABAR district, Walluvanad taluk, *Chalavara amsam*—

Accession number.	Find place.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
British—					
	William IV (1835)	.. ..	Silver.	6	6 ..
	Victoria (1840)	.. ..	Do.	146	146 ..
	Do. (1862)	.. ..	Do.	50	50 ..
	Do. (1874)	.. ..	Do.	1	1 ..
	Do. (1875)	.. ..	Do.	1	1 ..

Found on 15th September 1937 in pulling down a house in S. No. 33-5 B of Pulian-kunnu desam.

568 SALEM district, Omalur taluk, *Gundakkal* village—

British : Varaha Gold.

On 14th September 1937 boys who were at play in a street, R.S. No. 361-1 of Kondireddiyur village, hamlet of Gundakkal, discovered the coin along with some jewellery.

570 EAST GODAVARI district, Cocanada taluk, *Yandamur* village—

1-2 Delhi Sultans : Alauddin ..	Gold.	2	2	2
3-4 Do. Mahmud II ..	Do.	2	2	2

Found, about 16th March 1937, in R.S. No. 127-1, along with a bronze vessel, three pairs of gold ear-rings, three gold rings and two gold wire-like bars.

B.—COINS ACQUIRED FROM TREASURE TROVE FINDS IN THE YEAR 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.
517	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, <i>Pouna</i> village— 1-2 Bahmani Sultans .. ..	..	2	..	..
518	UNITED PROVINCES, Unao district, Jalotar par., <i>Shapur</i> village— 1-2 Mughal : Aurangzebe 3-4 Do. Faruksiya 5 Do. Muhammad Shah 6 Do. Alamgir II 7 Do. Shah Alam II .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	2 2 1 1 1	..........	..........
519	BOMBAY PROVINCE, East Khandesh district, Bhusaval taluk, <i>Kolhadi</i> village— 1 Gujarat Sultans : Muzaffar II 2-7 Do. Bahadur 8 Do. Mahmud II .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 6 1	......
520	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Satara district— 1-9 Mughal : Aurangzebe 10 Do. Faruksiya 11-25 Do. Muhammad Shah .. ..	.. .. ..	9 1 15	......	......
521	UNITED PROVINCES, Almora district, Ranikhet taluk, <i>Masi</i> village— 1 Delhi Sultans : Sikandar Shah II (Lodi). 2-5 Kashmir Sultans : Husen Shah. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 4	....
522	UNITED PROVINCES, Moradabad district, Mandaryan Kajiwala taluk, <i>Amroha</i> village— 1 Mughal : Muhammad Shah. .. ..	.. ..	1	..	..
523	UNITED PROVINCES, Mirzapur district, <i>Sihauli</i> village— 1-2 Mughal : Shah Alam II .. ..	.. ..	2	..	..

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

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper	Miscella- neous.
524	UNITED PROVINCES, Lucknow district, Malihabad taluk, <i>Baktyarnagar</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Alam Bahadur. ..	..	1	..	..
	2 Do. Faruksiyar ..	..	1	..	..
534	BIHAR PROVINCE, Saran district, <i>Kopa</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Ahmad Shah ..	..	1	..	..
	2-4 Do. Alamgir II ..	..	3	..	..
536	PUNJAB PROVINCE, Montgomery district, Pakpattan taluk—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Jahan ..	..	1	..	..
	2-7 Do. Aurangzebe ..	..	6	..	..
537	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Kaira district, <i>Kapadvanj</i> village—				
	1-5 Gaekwads of Baroda: Ananda Rao. ..	..	5	..	..
	6 Sultans of Delhi: Ghiasuddin Balban. ..	..	..	1	..
	7 Sultans of Delhi: Alauddin ..	..	..	1	..
	8 Sultans of Gujarat: Mahmud III. ..	..	..	1	..
	9 Mughal: Aurangzebe ..	..	..	1	..
	10 Gaekwads of Baroda: Ganpat Rao. ..	..	..	1	..
	11 Gaekwads of Baroda: ..	..	..	1	..
538	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Akola district—				
	1-2 Mughal: Shah Jahan ..	..	2	..	..
	3-6 Do. Aurangzebe ..	..	4	..	..
539	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Surat district, Jalapur taluk, <i>Kalthan</i> village—				
	1-6 Mughal: Aurangzebe ..	..	6	..	..
540	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Ahmadnagar district, <i>Pathardi</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Alam II ..	..	1	..	..
541	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Satara district, <i>Perle (Korad)</i> village—				
	1-4 Mughal: Shah Alam II ..	..	4	..	..
555	UNITED PROVINCES, Patna district, Asthwan p.s., <i>Konand</i> village—				
	1-2 Mughal: Shah Alam II ..	..	2	..	..
556	BIHAR PROVINCE, Monghyr district, Teghra p.s., <i>Niamupur</i> village—				
	1-3 Delhi Sultans: Sher Shah (Suri) ..	..	3	..	..
	4-6 Do. Islam Shah (Suri) ..	..	3	..	..
	7 Do. Muhammad Shah (Suri) ..	..	1	..	..
557	BIHAR PROVINCE, Shahabad district, <i>Arrah</i> town, Mahdeva mohala—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Alam ..	..	1	..	..
558	UNITED PROVINCES, Allahabad district, Soraon p.s., <i>Karimuddinpur</i> village—				
	1-2 Delhi Sultans: Sikandar ..	..	..	2	..
	3-17 Do. Husen Shah ..	..	..	15	..
559	UNITED PROVINCES, Rae Bareilly district, Dalmau p.s., <i>Paragana</i> <i>Kheron</i> village—				
	1-9 Delhi Sultans: Sikandar ..	..	..	9	..
	10-11 Mughal: Humayun ..	..	..	2	..
560	UNITED PROVINCES, Kheri district, Nimgaon p.s., <i>Dhaurahar</i> village—				
	1-9 Mughal: Muhammad Shah ..	..	9	10	..

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

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
561	UNITED PROVINCES, Budaun district, Datagunj police station, <i>Salempur</i> village—				
	1 Indo Sassanian				1
562	UNITED PROVINCES, Shahjahanpur district, Seraman police station, <i>Mahadeo</i> village—				
	1 Kushan			1	
563	PUNJAB PROVINCE, Gurdaspur district, Gurdaspur police station, <i>Rasulpur</i> village—				
	1-3 Mughal: Aurangzebe		3		
	4 Do. Farruksiyyar		1		
	5 Do. Raffiudarjat		1		
	6-46 Do. Muhammad Shah		41		
	47-54 Do. Ahmad Shah		8		
	55-60 Do. Alamgir II		6		
569	BIHAR PROVINCE, Hazaribagh district, <i>Harla</i> village—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Jahan		1		
	2-7 Do. Muhammad Shah		6		

C.—COINS PURCHASED IN THE YEAR.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number.
528	CHITTOOR district, Chandragiri taluk, <i>Tirupati</i> , Lower, town— Bought from dealers in scrap brass, on 12th May 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified: Not numbered	Copper.	About 5 viss in weight.
529	CHITTOOR district, Kalahasti taluk, <i>Kalahasti</i> town— Bought from dealers in scrap brass, on 15th May 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified: Not numbered	Copper.	About 4 viss in weight.
530	CHITTOOR district, Chandragiri taluk, <i>Chandragiri</i> town— Collected from the inhabitants, on 15th May 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	40
531	CHITTOOR district, Kalahasti taluk, <i>Mallegunta</i> village— Collected from the inhabitants, on 15th May 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	15
532	CHITTOOR district, Kalahasti taluk, <i>Kariapudi</i> village— Collected from the inhabitants, on 16th May 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	23
547	NORTH ARCOT district, Vellore taluk, <i>Tellur</i> village— Collected from the inhabitants, on 7th August 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ viss in weight.

C. COINS PURCHASED IN THE YEAR—*cont.*

Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number.
548	NORTH ARCOT district, Vellore taluk, <i>Vellore town</i> — Bought from dealers in scrap brass, on 7th August 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	About $\frac{1}{2}$ viss in weight.
549	NORTH ARCOT district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, <i>Tiruvannamalai town</i> — Bought from dealers in scrap brass, on 7th August 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	1 maund in weight.
550	NORTH ARCOT district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, <i>Nukkambadi village</i> — Collected from the inhabitants, on 7th August 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	About $\frac{2}{5}$ viss in weight.
551	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, <i>Tirukkoyilur town</i> — Bought from dealers in scrap brass, on 8th August 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	About $\frac{1}{5}$ viss in weight.
552	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, <i>Vendai village</i> — Collected from the inhabitants, on 8th August 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	20
553	SOUTH ARCOT district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, <i>Takadi village</i> — Collected from the inhabitants, on 8th August 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	45
554	CHINGLEPUT district, Chingleput taluk, <i>Tirupporur village</i> — Purchased on 9th August 1937, by the Numismatic Assistant, in the bazaar.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	1 viss in weight.
572	MADRAS district— Purchased, on 26th March 1938, from Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, Advocate, Purasawakam, Madras.		
1	Vijayanagara : Tirumalaraya : Half Varaha	Gold ..	1
2	Do. Rangaraya ? : Half Varaha	Gold ...	1

D.—COINS RECEIVED AS DONATIONS IN THE YEAR.

567	From the Numismatic Assistant, who found the coin in a heap of scrap collected by a dealer in scrap brass in one of the markets in Madras.		
1	Soter Megasthenes	Copper.	1

E.—COINS ACQUIRED BY EXCHANGE IN THE YEAR.

571	From Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chariar, Advocate, Purasawakam, Madras.		
1	Vijayanagara : Harihara II Half Varaha	Gold ..	1
2	Do. Krishnaraya Varaha	Gold ..	1
3	Do. Do. Half Varaha	Gold ..	1

APPENDIX II.

COMPLETE LIST FOR THE YEAR OF TREASURE TROVE FINDS FROM
THE MADRAS PROVINCE OTHER THAN COINS.

(1) Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Nalhucheri village—

(i) *Natēsa* with *prabhā* : hands *dhakkā*, flames in a cup held in the palm, *abhaya* and *gajahasta* ; *jaṭas* flowing sideways, showing *Gangā* and a *Nāga*, skull, snakes and crescent moon : *makara* and *patrakuṇḍalas* on the ears ; necklets, *yagnopavīta*, flowing *uttariya*, armlets, wristlets, waist band, *pādasaras* and *bhṛingi-pāda* ; trampling *Apasmāra* on a *bhadrāsana* with lotus petals worked on its sides. Height 100 cm. Acquired.

(ii) *Śivakāmasundarī* standing on a *padmāsana* over a *bhadrāsana* ; hands—*kaṭaka* and *lola* ; ornaments—*karandamakūṭa*, *makarakuṇḍalas*, necklets, armlets, wristlets, *pādasaras* and *yagnopavīta*. Height 74·5. Acquired.

(2) Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, Inam Edayampatti village.

Natēsa with *prabhā* ; there are lumps of superfluous metal sticking to the back of the image in three places. There are four more lumps come off from various parts of the back of the *prabhā*. This is an unworked image showing how it looks just after casting. Height 82 cm. Acquired.

(3) South Arcot district, Kallakuruchi taluk, Alathur village—

(i) *Balakrishna* dancing on a *padmāsana* over a *bhadrāsana* with four circular rings, two on either side ; the right hand is in the *abhaya* pose and the left stretched out ; hair worked as *Keśabandha* with *śiraśchakra* behind ; ornaments—small imperfectly worked *makarakuṇḍalās*, necklets, armlets, bracelets, anklets, *pādasaras*, *channavīra* and waist string with small ornamental balls strung on it (Tel. gajjala). Height 54 cm. Acquired.

(ii) *Sudarśana cakra* with flames on all the four sides ; central circular disc shows *āyudhapurusha* in an attitude of adoration on one side and *simha mukha* on another. Lotus petals radiate from the central disc towards an outer circular band on whose four sides are flames. The disc is supported by a pair of seated lions. On a rectangular sheet above a shaft coming over a rectangular *pīṭham*. Height 69·5. Acquired.

(iii) *Rukminī* standing carrying a red lily in her left hand. Acquired for the Art section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

(iv) *Satyabhāmā* standing carrying a blue lily in her right hand. Acquired for the Art section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

(v) *Viṣṇu* standing on a circular *pīṭham* over a *bhadrāsana* with side spokes ; hands—conch, discus, *abhaya* and *Kaṭyavalambita*. Acquired for the Archaeological section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

(vi) *Śrīdevī* standing in the usual way with her left hand in the position of holding a red lotus. Acquired for the Archaeological section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

(vii) *Bhūdevī* standing in the usual way with the left hand in the position of holding a blue lotus. Acquired for the Archaeological section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

(4) Guntur district, Bapatla taluk, Alluripalem village—

Amman or Goddess standing on a circular *pīṭham* over a *bhadrāsana* carrying a lotus bud in her right hand. Acquired for the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

(5) Vizagapatam district, Vizianagram taluk, Parasam village—

Seven stone images including a *Kṣhetrapāla* and two earthen saucers. Not acquired.

(6) Kistna district, Nandigama taluk, Kandrapadu village—

A large *mukhalingam*, five smaller *lingams* and a small image. Not acquired.

(7) Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Kandiyur village—

One bronze receptacle with lid. Acquired.

(8) Madura district, Sattur taluk, Tulakkapatti village—

1	Twenty-seven gold round plates with ornamental work.	} Acquired.
2	Four gold rings	
3	One gold snake like ring	

- (9) Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Kudair village—
Gold leaves. Not acquired.
- (10) Tinnevely district, Sankarankoil taluk, Kallingapattī village—
Gold ring. Not acquired.
- (11) Salem district, Omalur taluk, Gundakkal village—
- | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| 1 Two gold ends of waist cord | .. | .. | .. | .. | } Acquired. |
| 2 Three Amsalikkai Gundu with copper tubes | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 3 Two octagonal gold beads | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 4 Two ear pendants, one nose screw and two small bits | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 5 One hollow silver bangle | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 6 Solid double bangle | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 7 One silver ring | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

(1) *Natesa* dancing on the back of *Apasmāra* (pl. ii) on a circular *pīṭham* over a rectangular *pīṭham* (broken and covered by wooden casing). The *Apasmāra* faces us. Hands—*damaru*, *abhaya*, *karikasta* and holding a snake. The left leg is raised and bent in what is known technically in Bharata's *Natya Sastra* as *ūrdhvajānu*. The *jaṭāmakūṭa* is elaborately worked; ornaments *makarakuṇḍala* and *patrakuṇḍala*; armlets, wristlets, necklets, ribbon-shaped *yagnopavita*, *udarakandha* and *pādasaras*; waist band has a big central loop in the Pallava fashion and tassels at both ends; *Sirashakra* close to the head; slightly worked later in some places as on the right foot which is broken and soldered. Interesting late Pallava image. The dance is unique and the image a special one. Got in exchange from Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopalachariar, Advocate, Madras, who purchased it from the temple at Kuram, Chingleput district.

(2) Bidriware surahi or water jar with lid.

(3) Bidriware cup, with verses from the Quran inscribed on it in Arabic, with lid and saucer.

(4) Inscribed Sati stone from Penukonda, Anantapur district.

(5) Painted pages from manuscripts of the Tanjore school purchased locally—

(i) From *Kārika Māhātmya* showing *Krishṇa* and *Satyabhāmā* on one side and *Sūtā* and the *rishis* on the other.

(ii) From *Bhakti vilāsa* showing *Sāmba* and *Pārvatī* on one side and *Sūtā* and the *rishis* on the other.

(iii) From *Agnāśvara Māhātmya* showing *Brahma* and *Nārada* on one side and *Sūtā* and the *rishis* on the other.

(iv) From *Śarabhendra Tīrthavali* showing *Ganeśa* and *Śaradā* on one side and *Nārada* and *Paṇḍavas* on the other.

(6) Six of the late Pallava set of Saptamatrikas from Satyamangalam, South Arcot district—

(i) *Brāhmī* seated; right leg hanging down and left leg on the seat; hands—*kuṇḍakā*, *akṣhamālā*, *abhaya*, hand on the thigh. Ornaments—*kirīṭamakūṭa*, *kuchabandha*, armlets, wristlets, necklets, *yagnopavita* and waistband drooping in loop.

(ii) *Māheśvarī* seated similarly; *paraśu*, *mṛga*, *abhaya* and hand on the thigh; ornaments—*jaṭāmakūṭa*, *kuchabandha*, armlets, wristlets, necklets, *yagnopavita* and waist zone drooping in a loop.

(iii) *Kaumārī* seated similarly; hands—indistinct, *vajra*, *abhaya* and resting on the thigh; ornaments—*kirīṭamakūṭa*, *kuchabandha*, armlets, wristlets, necklets, *yagnopavita* and waist zone in loops.

(iv) *Vārāhī* seated similarly; conch, discus, *abhaya* and hand on the thigh; ornaments—*kirīṭamakūṭa*, *kuchabandha*, armlets, wristlets, necklets, *yagnopavita* and waist zone in loops.

(v) *Indrānī* seated similarly; hands—weapons not visible, *abhaya* and resting on the thigh; ornaments—*kirīṭamakūṭa*, *kuchabandha*, armlets, wristlets, necklets, *yagnopavita* and waist zone in loops.

(vi) *Īśāmūṇḍā* seated similarly; hands—raised in *vismaya*, *kapāla*, holding a dagger, and resting on the thigh; ornaments—*Keśabhāra* spread all around, *yagnopavita* of a garland of skulls, *nāga kuchabandha*, *preta* and *patra kuṇḍalās*, armlets, wristlets and waist zone in loops.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1938-39.

The completion of the new block of buildings, giving increased accommodation above for the work of the Curators, and below for the exhibition of Hindu sculpture, marks so important a point in the development of the Museum that it seems advisable to make this report a survey of the present position, rather than the usual summary of the year's working. It is therefore longer than usual.

Though the Museum was founded in 1851 and moved to its present position in 1854, it seems to have been little more than a store-house for miscellaneous collections till the appointment of Mr. Thurston, its first full-time Superintendent, in 1885. Realizing the impossibility, with the means at its disposal, of the Museum doing anything effective unless its scope was suitably limited, and realizing at the same time its great possibilities as a centre from which the culture and natural history of the Presidency could be studied and in which objects illustrating them could be preserved, in his first annual report he advocated that attention should be concentrated upon things pertaining to Southern India, a policy that has ever since been maintained. He made investigations in various directions, mainly zoological and anthropological, for publishing the results of which he started the series of Bulletins that still issues from the Museum. Mr. Thurston was succeeded by Dr. Henderson, a keen educationist, whose experience as Professor of Zoology in the Madras Christian College had familiarized him with the needs of the schools and colleges of the city. Some of these needs he saw could best be met by the Museum, and he accordingly inaugurated arrangements for lectures and demonstrations to teachers and school children in co-operation with the local Inspector of Schools. That no museum can do much active work without extensive library facilities was recognized as early as 1861, and as there was no public scientific library in Madras the library then formed by the Museum soon developed into a public one. In 1896 this Museum Library became the Connemara Public Library, with the Superintendent of the Museum in charge as Principal Librarian, a full-time Sublibrarian being appointed in 1920 and replaced in 1929 by a full-time Librarian of gazetted rank. Subsequent developments have all been based on these foundations.

Last year's report commented on the urgent need for explanatory labels and guide-books. A very large number of labels, mostly for the archaeological galleries, have recently been prepared and have been printed in English, Tamil and Telugu by the Government Press, and we take this opportunity of thanking the Superintendent and his staff for the invaluable help they are giving us in this way. The manuscript of a guide to the archaeological galleries was practically complete by the end of the year and has since gone to the Press.

The Superintendent is now assisted by six Curators and a Personal Assistant. The Personal Assistant is a graduate trained in the Secretariat. He relieves the Superintendent of all but the more responsible parts of routine administrative work, including the direct supervision of the clerks and of the numerous peons needed to guard the galleries, thus freeing him to devote his main attention to the more important aspects of administration and to the scientific and educational activities of the Museum, without which its administration would be purposeless.

Zoology.—One of the six Curators has the care of the whole Zoological Section and should therefore be fully conversant with all branches of the Animal Kingdom. This is impossible for anyone and, though the small but useful reserve collection is being slowly developed, we are unable to supply specialists with more than a very small proportion of the South Indian material for which they enquire, and thus continually miss opportunities of obtaining their help in the study of the fauna of the Province. The zoological galleries have steadily improved under the care of the present Curator and are now fairly representative. But they need to be supplied with many more educational labels of a type likely to be of interest to the general public, for such cannot be produced without wide reading and careful thought, both of which take time. And, if staff and resources permitted, much more could be done towards showing specimens in their natural surroundings, thus making them both more instructive and more attractive.

We are grateful to Mr. Crichton for his continued interest in our mollusc collection, to which he has added further specimens during the past year, to Mr. Winckworth for his continued help with the naming of molluscs, and to Mrs. Duckworth of Bangalore for presenting the large collection of Indian birds' eggs that had been made by her husband, the late Dr. Duckworth. Grasshoppers of the family *Tettigoniidae* have been lent to Mr. Henry of the Colombo Museum for use in the preparation of a volume in the *Fauna of British India* series. Work on the shells of the Madras beach has been continued. At the request of the Principal, Medical College, Vizagapatam, a laboratory attender from that college was given training in taxidermy and other museum methods.

Botany and Geology.—The care of the Botanical section is not quite so heavy a task for one man as is that of the zoological section but, as the Curator for Botany has to look after geology as well, he is little if any better off: and the arrangement is one that inevitably means that no active work in geology can be attempted. The Curator has continued his investigation of the South Indian *Euphorbias*, and has published an interesting paper regarding the original home of the coconut in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*. A supplement to the Bulletin on the Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood by Mr. E. Barnes of the Madras Christian College has been issued as a Bulletin. Work in the gallery has been steadily progressing but is not yet nearly complete. Mr. Barnes made three visits to the Biligirirangan hills

on the south-east borders of Mysore State, taking with him a collector whose expenses were paid by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, U.S.A., to collect both for their herbarium and for ours. We thank both them and him for their continued assistance.

Anthropology and Prehistory.—The Curator for Anthropology also has two sections under his care, and in his case both necessitate active work of a specially urgent nature: in anthropology because of the rapid disappearance of ancient cultures, under pressure resulting from the spread of improved methods of transport and communications; and in prehistory because of the increased interest that recent discoveries have aroused in it, some of them in and around Madras. From Mr. Thurston's retirement in 1910 till the appointment of Mr. Rangachari as part-time Anthropological Assistant in 1926, the anthropological section like the geological was under the care of the Herbarium Keeper, the first Assistant appointed, whose post later became that of Botanical Assistant. But as a Botanical Assistant could not be expected to have either the time or the qualifications needed for anthropology, anthropological work ceased. Both collecting and investigation are now being pushed ahead as rapidly as can be expected of a single Curator, but that unfortunately is very much less rapidly than the rate at which ancient customs and the objects related to them are at present disappearing.

During the past year Mr. G. V. Sitapati of Parlakimedi supplied us with a well documented collection of objects illustrative of the culture of the Savaras, including a complete set of their musical instruments; the Collector of the Nilgiris supplied us with a set of Kota pottery-making appliances; and as caste flags and other insignia, which were once in common use throughout Southern India, are now rapidly going out of vogue, special efforts are being made to secure specimens of what still survive for permanent preservation in the Museum. Enquiries concerning them are being made through official and non-official channels and, though results have not so far been very encouraging, a few examples have been obtained, including the Chandragiri flag of Mohammedans from Tinnevely, the bull flag of Mahalingesvara from South Kanara, the *tanda* flag of the Lambadis from Kurnool, and a copper standard of the Tengalai Sri-Vaishnavas. The temples and mutts of the caste gurus seem to be almost the only places where such things now survive, and we appeal to the head of each of them to see that the caste which he represents has one or more specimens of its ancient insignia placed here for permanent preservation before they finally disappear, thus helping to make the collection a fully representative one. An interesting boomerang, used by the Kolis of Gujerat, was presented by Prof. Ghurye of the Sociology Department of Bombay University for comparison with South Indian types. The Curator has continued his studies of the Paniyans of the Wynad and has been paying attention to their palmar papillary patterns. He has also commenced a study of the Kuri-chiyans of the same district, among whom matriarchal institutions

still flourish. Their culture seems likely to hold the key needed for the interpretation of certain sociological problems of the Malabar Coast.

The prehistoric collections, which have long included the important material gathered together by early workers on South Indian prehistory, Breeks, Bruce Foote and Rea, have been considerably augmented during the year both by gifts and by exchange. Our share of the Yale-Cambridge Expedition's collections has now reached us and includes useful examples of the prehistoric cultures of Kashmir, Sind, the Narbada valley and Kurnool. At the invitation of Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Manley of Nellore I went with the Curator to inspect the large collection of palaeoliths that has been carefully gathered together from that neighbourhood by them and their daughters over a number of years, and to visit such of the sites as the short time at our disposal would permit. We felt that the collection was one which ought if possible not to be dispersed till it had been sufficiently worked out for publication of results, but we were able to bring away a number of characteristic duplicates from the immediate vicinity of Nellore, some collected by ourselves but mostly presented. Sir Leonard Woolley has presented a small but interesting series of stone implements, potsherds and slag from Kupgal, Vijayanagar and Maski. Mr. E. C. Worman of Harvard University has collected palaeoliths and potsherds from several ancient sites in the Tamil country and has left us a large series of both as the share of his collections to remain in India; and Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil has presented us with antiquities from Virapatnam, an ancient bead-manufacturing centre in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.

Two interesting discoveries of pottery made in Madras during the year were brought to our notice and investigated so far as time permitted. While digging sand in the compound of Vidyodaya School, Mambalam, those in charge came upon what at first appeared to be pottery burial urns of the usual type. Investigation by the Curator showed, however, that they had all been carefully made without bottoms and must have been used for accumulating water when the deposit of sand still formed part of a stream bed. A particularly fine specimen was removed entire to the Museum and on cleaning proved to be perforated by a pair of holes situated opposite one another, each shaped for the insertion of a hand, so it was presumably necessary to move them fairly often from one place to another, or perhaps to vary their depth in accordance with variations in rainfall. It has unfortunately cracked very badly on drying and will have to be carefully reconstructed and the pieces fastened together. In a Kilpauk compound belonging to M^r. M. A. Tirunarayanachari fragments of pots and pottery sarcophagi were found up to a depth of about 16 feet from the surface during the digging of a well. This being a much greater depth than any at which sarcophagi had previously been found, and the pottery of which the sarcophagi had been made being much better

in quality and the legs more finely pointed than in any yet known, Mr. Tirunarayanachari kindly permitted the excavation to remain open for several days to admit of careful examination. The Curator for Anthropology had to go on a long delayed tour immediately, and I was fully occupied with work that could not be put off in connexion with the new extension, but fortunately Mr. V. D. Krishnaswami was free and kindly offered his services. As he had to go away immediately the work was done, he left all the specimens here to await investigation on his return.

Archaeology.—It has been in the Archaeological section, however, that the greatest progress has been made, the complete rearrangement of the whole collection of Hindu sculpture in stone, necessitated alike by the number of excellent specimens recently added and by the completion of the new extension, having required a large part of my time and attention in addition to that of the Curator for Archaeology. Until 1925 the archaeological section included numismatics, and the amount of work involved in dealing with the acquisition and distribution of treasure trove finds of coins and with the various enquires made about archaeological matters generally and coins in particular, led to the investigation and cataloguing of all parts of the section falling grievously into arrears. Since the separation of numismatics and (later) prehistory these arrears have been getting steadily lessened, but it will take several more years before they can be finally wiped out. This year, indeed, owing to the extra work that has had to be done on Hindu sculpture, they have even temporarily increased, but the ground thus lost will I believe soon be made good when the new extension is finally occupied.

The collection has long included a unique series of Buddhist sculptures from Amaravati and other Buddhist sites in the Province, the detailed study and cataloguing of which is still far from complete; an unrivalled and steadily increasing collection of Hindu metal images for which, though they were catalogued in 1932, a supplementary catalogue is already needed; a fine series of copper plate grants not catalogued in detail since 1918; and a small collection of good Jain sculpture, which still awaits study. But Hindu sculpture in stone has hitherto been most inadequately represented, a large proportion even of the comparatively small collection that existed being of very inferior quality.

The present Curator soon after his appointment set himself to remedy this; and being an artist as well as an archaeologist, with a wide knowledge of where good sculptures were lying in need of proper protection and display, he has already been able to do a great deal towards it. We have further been aided by the Archaeological Survey of India and the Collectors of the various Districts from which the sculptures have come and we take this opportunity of thanking them for their co-operation and help. Hindu metal images come almost exclusively from the Tamil country, especially that around the old Chola capital Tanjore, and are best arranged iconographically, especially as their chronology is as often as not very far from clear. The same arrangement

was followed in the old collection of Hindu sculptures in stone. But an appreciable part of this collection comes from the Telugu and Kanarese country that once formed the kingdoms of the Chalukyas and, even as then arranged, marked and consistent differences between this part and the part from the Tamil country were noticeable. In re-arranging, therefore, a geographical separation seemed imperative, and with the aid of specimens recently added a chronological arrangement of each of the two groups has also proved possible, especially in the new gallery in which have been placed pieces specially selected for the purpose. The ground floor of this gallery has five bays on each side, one of which has been devoted to each of the four consecutive 250-year periods of development from the earliest Tamilian and Chalukyan sculpture of about the 7th century A.D. to about 1600 A.D. when the present or modern period commenced with the downfall of Vijayanagar Empire. The fifth bay on each side has been devoted to sculpture of the modern period. Tamilian sculpture has been arranged on the left of the room with Chalukyan of approximately the same period opposite. And, as South Indian sculpture can only be properly understood when seen in relation to earlier or other allied sculpture from the north, small groups to illustrate this have been arranged in some of the bays of the balcony above. A small guidebook has been prepared during the year and is now in the press, but a thorough study needs to be made as soon as possible and its results embodied in a detailed catalogue.

Only the most important of the acquisitions made during the year can be noticed here. A complete list will be found recorded in appendices II and III. From Hemavati we have obtained several more excellent specimens of Nolamba work, including three beautiful panels from a ceiling (pl ii), a hero stone and several images. From Kaveripakkam has come a large series of interesting sculptures of the Pallava, Chola and Vijayanagar periods, especially the first two. They include a big image of Vishnu, friezes of dwarfs and of geese, lions and yalis (pl i), window ornaments, and a series of corbels illustrating development from Pallava to Vijayanagar times. With the exception of the Vishnu image which was treasure trove, and an inscribed slab and a few sculptures presented by Mr. Mohideen Hussain and Mr. Ramanujam of Kaveripakkam whose private property they were, they were all rescued from among the blocks of stones used as revetments on the P.W.D. tank bund, or were removed from sluices into which they had been built. After all arrangements had been made with the Collector of North Arcot and with the P.W.D. for their removal, objections were raised by the villagers headed by their panchayat officer, but eventually the Collector was able to persuade them to waive their objections, if we would treat them as a gift from the villagers and panchayat officer to which we accordingly agreed. Our special thanks are due to the Collector for the trouble he took in the matter, and also to the Executive Engineer and his local representatives for the care they took in removing the sculptures for us. The Zamindar of Mahabali-puram presented us with a beautiful Pallava image of Ardhnanarisvara

PLATE II.



AGNI AND YAMA PANELS of ceiling slab from Hemavati.

similar to the one in the Kailasanatha temple at Conjeeveram, a presentation kindly arranged by Dr. Chintamani of Madras University. To both we offer our grateful thanks. The following are the most important inscribed stones that have been received ; an inscription of Parthivendra Varma in early Chola character from Mint Street, Madras ; a Nagari inscription of Anantavarma Chola Ganga from Urajam village, Vizagapatam district ; an early Eastern Chalukyan inscription of Mangi Yuvaraja's time from Masulipatam ; and the inscription from Kaveripakkam already mentioned. Useful small collections of sculpture from the north have been supplied by the Director-General of Archaeology and by the Muttra Museum.

Numismatics.—In the numismatic section, owing as already noted above to inadequate staff, the collection of coins fell into a more and more chaotic condition as it grew in size, until 1925 when numismatics was separated from the rest of archaeology under the care of a separate officer. The listing of gold and then of silver coins was taken in hand first, but the latter had not quite been completed when the officer who had been appointed suddenly died, depriving us of the personal knowledge of the collection that he had obtained during the 17 years he had it under his care, first as Archaeological Assistant and later as Numismatic Assistant ; so that in spite of the work that he had done the chaos was in a way intensified and a proper handing over to his successor impossible. This made the selection of a suitable successor a problem of unusual difficulty. An application was, however, received from a keen numismatist who had worked under me for some years as the first full time sublibrarian of the Connemara Public Library, when he had shown a particularly high capacity for organization. So, though he had meanwhile become an advocate and was only able to offer part-time service, I recommended to Government that he be appointed and they agreed that this should be done for a year at a time. He has now been working on these terms for about seven years. He has evolved an excellent system of storage and most of the coins already classified have now been fitted into it. Simultaneously with this he has already made good progress with the tentative classification of the immense quantities of copper coins that have been accumulating. In this way he has reduced the previous chaos to order and has, I believe, justified his selection. But, though he gives considerably more of his time than is demanded of him under the agreement, part-time work inevitably gives slower progress than full-time. He has recently completed detailed catalogues of two of the smallest sections of the collection, but no catalogue of any of the larger sections have yet been compiled, even the catalogue started by his predecessor of our large collection of punch-marked coins still remaining unfinished, though he has been working on it throughout. The organization work for which he was specially selected should by the end of his present period, or at most one such period more, have reached a stage from which anyone with the necessary qualifications can carry it on and, in view of the large arrears to be made good, the revival of the permanent full-time

post in place of the present part-time one will need fresh consideration. The main work during the past year has again been that of getting the collection into intelligible order. In addition, the preparation of plaster casts for public exhibition has been commenced, the catalogue of Venetian coins has been published and the catalogue of Roman coins sent to the press.

Chemical Conservation.—The appointment of a Curator for Chemical Conservation arose out of the need to prevent deterioration, through bronze disease and other forms of corrosion, of our particularly valuable collection of metal images, a special need that was first recognized long ago; and to prevent by special methods deterioration that has more recently been recognized in other objects, many of them antiquities that cannot be replaced if they decay. The need was pointed out to my predecessor by Sir John Marshall as long ago as 1918, but unexpected difficulties arose over the arrangements first proposed and, except for a brief six months of work in 1923-24, nothing was done till the present post was established in 1929 and filled in April 1930.

Though responsibility for the proper maintenance of the collections under their care necessarily rests with the Curators of the respective sections, problems continually arise which can only be solved by the use of methods involving a much more thorough knowledge of chemistry and physics than is likely to be possessed by any one who has specialized in other subjects, and it is on this special knowledge that the work of the Curator for Chemical Conservation is based. As the methods used in special conservation of this nature have mostly been worked out in Europe and America, and often need considerable modification before they can be successfully used under the climatic condition prevailing in Madras, research into such matters forms an important part of his work. Even the electrolytic method of restoration of bronzes, for which he was first appointed, had to be adapted to our special needs, never having previously been used for objects of nearly so large a size. Unfortunately the improvised laboratory in which he commenced his work proved inadequate for the washing and drying processes needed after the electrolytic process was finished, as a result of which it was quickly recognized that permanent results could not be expected; so a new laboratory has since been built, in which work could only be started in the summer of 1937 after the transfer and adjustment of the electric plant. The electrolytic process is a very slow one and subsequent washing has to be very prolonged, for the corrosion has often eaten deeply into the metal and if any trace of it remains it will break out again. Of the 20 images varying in height from 3 inches to 2½ feet that have been electrolytically treated during the past year, thirteen have recently been thoroughly washed and given a protective coating of wax to prevent further contact with the atmosphere, the first that could thus be completed. It is too early yet to be sure that the treatment will prove to have

effected a permanent cure, but in one of these images, after treatment on a previous occasion, corrosion soon broke out again with unusual vigour, so they should provide a good test for its efficacy as at present given, and will be watched with special interest.

The electrolytic process seems undoubtedly to be the best available for the restoration of bronzes, but it has one serious drawback—its extreme, and apparently inevitable, slowness. To cope with the needs of our ever-increasing collection, unless means of speeding it up can be devised, it seems clear either that facilities must be arranged for the treatment of a larger number of images simultaneously or that the cruder but quicker chemical methods will have to be more extensively used to supplement it.

A number of other objects have been treated by various methods, including the cleaning of 5,011 heavily corroded copper coins, and some encrusted pieces of prehistoric pottery.

The deterioration of museum specimens is usually an insidious process and is therefore apt to be overlooked until too late to save them, unless the collections are carefully watched for the first signs of it. We have therefore been planning to have regular quarterly inspections by the Curators concerned, in co-operation with the Curator for Chemical Conservation, and the scheme was finally drawn up and put into operation during the past year. In addition to the bronzes, the Amaravati sculptures and prehistoric iron objects have for some time been known to stand in urgent need of special treatment, and experiments to ascertain the most promising methods have been taken in hand, those on Amaravati stone being reported by the Curator as now nearing completion. The inspections have confirmed that these are the things needing most immediate attention, but have also shown attention to the treatment and method of storage of lead coins to be equally needed, bones and pottery from prehistoric sites probably coming next. As it was obviously impossible to examine all the coins in the collection a few were selected at random from each group.

The Curator has continued his study of the effects of moisture and other atmospheric conditions on the collection, and of the chemistry of Indian mural paintings, specimens from 15 well-known sites having been examined during the year, obtained with the aid of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, and the Directors of Archaeology of Hyderabad and Gwalior States. He has also had occasion to experiment in other directions, and such results of general interest as have been obtained are briefly recorded in Appendix IV.

Service to schools and colleges.—Special help rendered by the Museum to schools and colleges is organized on lines that have had to be modified from time to time as the Museum grew and developed. In earlier years the Superintendent used to conduct demonstrations for teachers, and his scientific staff demonstrations for pupils. Only a limited number of persons at a time can, however, see most exhibits sufficiently clearly to follow the points made by the demonstrator, and the large crowds of

pupils sent by the schools eventually proved impossible to deal with satisfactorily, while at the same time gallery work and the research necessary for it steadily increased and the growth of the Museum made it impossible for the Superintendent any longer to deal single-handed with the teachers. The demonstrations for pupils had therefore to be dropped, and the attention of the whole staff is now concentrated upon the teachers, who are themselves expected to conduct subsequently the parties of pupils sent by their schools. Four demonstrations are given to each batch of teachers, one in archaeology, one in anthropology, one in zoology and one in botany. And as widening the general knowledge of each teacher seems to be just as important as helping him in his particular subject, each is expected to attend all the four, though he does not always do so. Thus during the past year 154 teachers were booked to attend, but out of these only 88 were present for archaeology, 74 for anthropology, 46 for zoology (in which two demonstrations had unfortunately to be cancelled, thus about halving the number) and 46 for botany, figures which show that half the number of demonstrations arranged would probably have sufficed. As time taken for demonstrations is necessarily time taken from other pressing work, we must appeal to all teachers who send in their names in future to remember that this involves an obligation to attend. The appreciation increasingly shown by most who come tells, however, a very different story from that indicated by the above figures.

Until about two years ago arrangements were only being made for demonstrations to the teachers of Indian boys' schools in the city, many of whom seemed to be expected by their headmasters to attend every year, a waste both of their time and of ours. This practice has gradually been checked so that the year before last Indian girls' schools, and last year also European schools, were included. And towards the end of last year we were requested to arrange for demonstrations to the secondary teachers of the Lady Willingdon Training College and to the teachers of a prominent girls' school not under Government control, which we shall endeavour to do in the current year. From 178 schools of Madras City 8,158 pupils came to see the Museum with 200 teachers, and from schools in other parts of the Province 1,344 pupils with 18 teachers. At the request of the Bursar of the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, a special demonstration was given to 17 history honours students of the College.

Connemara Public Library.—The Connemara Public Library has been steadily increasing in size and in utility, both to the public and to the work of the Museum. For some years prior to the appointment of a full-time Sublibrarian increase in size was, under the circumstances then existing, inevitably producing serious disorganization. This, however, has long ago been righted; and, though it has not yet been possible to catch up with arrears of subject cataloguing, nor with the present limited staff is this likely to happen for some years yet, much has already been done even here. In 1929 a gazetted officer was appointed as Librarian and in 1930 lending both to residents

of the city and to such mofussil libraries as received approval by Government was introduced. Following on the appointment of a full-time officer in charge of the Library, the Library staff has gradually been separated from the Museum staff so as to admit of his taking full control of it, the two having been entirely separated since 1930 ; and from the beginning of April of the present year the Superintendent of the Museum becomes Associate Librarian instead of Principal Librarian, so that his function may be one of co-operation instead of control. The two institutions remain, however, inter-dependent parts of a single whole, and neither can hope to maintain its present level of efficiency without the aid of the other. For the splendid series of scientific periodicals, without which the Library would at once sink to a second-grade institution, is mostly received in exchange for Museum publications ; while the vitality of the Museum is dependent on the proper preservation and ready availability of these and other books, and the Museum must therefore retain a share in all decisions regarding selection for purchase. Book selection will therefore be made not by the Librarian alone but in co-operation with the Superintendent in his capacity as Associate Librarian, as will also all plans for alterations and additions to buildings under the control of one that may sooner or later affect the interests of the other. The Library staff also checks half-yearly the small but valuable sets of books kept for ready reference by the Superintendent and each of the Curators of the Museum.

The Library has long been one of the few first-class reference libraries in India, a fact which continues to be of vital importance to the scientific work not only of the Museum but also of other institutions in the city and beyond, especially such as are conducting investigations into the culture or natural history of Southern India. Its first object in book selection is, therefore, to maintain this important service that it has all along been rendering. As the only large public library available here it is necessary for it also to do what it can towards public education through the provision of reviews and books dealing with current problems of wide public interest ; and even in the selection of books of special scientific value the extent to which they may be expected to appeal to the wider public has often to be the deciding factor. But as the central library of the Province, it should be maintained primarily as the repository of all important works bearing directly or indirectly upon its history, culture and natural resources, and considerations of space and funds alike demand that it should concentrate on records that seem likely to have permanent value and importance rather than on books likely to be of less permanent interest for which there will often be greater public demand on account of their current interest and importance. The latter need, though a very real one, should be met by local bodies, which it is never likely to be if the Government library relieves them of the responsibility. Another need, which it has sometimes been suggested that the Connemara Public Library should meet, is for a library of books in indigenous languages. This, too, it cannot meet without either

greatly increased accommodation and staff, or serious detriment to its primary function. The matter was carefully considered in 1920, as a result of which proposals were made for developing on these lines the large collection of such books that already exists in the Library of the Registrar of Books, but unfortunately nothing came of it.

The number of readers who visited the Library was 53,080 during the past year and 55,514 during the previous year, the number of volumes consulted being 124,449 and 125,987 respectively. The number of volumes lent locally was 23,933 and to mofussil libraries 49, the figures for the previous year being 24,819 and 109 respectively. The total number of depositors on the books at the close of the year was 1,844 and the daily average on the books 580, as against 1,659 and 566 respectively in the previous year. Though there has thus been a falling off as regards visitors for consultation there has been an increase in the popularity of local borrowing. Other Library statistics will be found in Appendix VI.

Buildings.—The care of buildings and grounds demands frequent attention, the former chiefly as regards security, the latter tidiness. As the book-cases of the Connemara Public Library are all built into the walls, considerable damage was for many years continually being done to the books by white-ants, and the watch that had to be kept, though only partly successful, was a constant strain on the staff. The accidental discovery that white-ants could not penetrate parafin wax, suggested that coating the inside of the book-cases with this substance with the aid of a hot iron would put an end to the trouble, and after the filling of such holes as were accidentally left in the first coating it has successfully and we believe permanently done so—a fact which may prove useful to others if it becomes more widely known. Much has been done by the Public Works Department to remedy the terribly leaky roofs from which both Museum and Library have suffered, and the trouble has in recent years been considerably reduced, though it still causes much difficulty. The recent increase in the number of burglaries and attempted burglaries in the Museum have shown that additional security against them has now become a matter of urgency. In the rear building the measures decided on have been almost completed. Proposals for dealing with the front building are under discussion with the Public Works Department. Both the Superintendent and the Personal Assistant have quarters in the compound so as to be available night and day in case of trouble arising from fire or burglary, or if the watchmen have anything else of urgency to report.

Though the present staff of Curators, as will have been seen from the earlier pages of this report, is only just sufficient to keep level with the minimum day-to-day requirements of the Museum, two of them have been added without any additional accommodation being provided. This and the healthy growth of reserve collections have combined to produce serious congestion in the rooms where the Curators do most of their work, and has made it

impossible for us in recent years to provide suitable accommodation for students and others wishing to pursue special studies based on our collections, for which local students have therefore now practically ceased to apply. And when in the last year we received a visit of several months' duration from Mr. E. C. Worman, a Fellow of Harvard University, we were only able to give him part of a table in a crowded and badly lighted room. When, shortly before the end of March, we received a similar visit lasting for about a month from H.R.H. Prince Peter of Greece, what he needed fortunately proved to be library rather than laboratory accommodation, or we should have had nothing better to offer him either. The new extension recently completed was designed partly to put an end to this state of affairs, and not only will each Curator now have his own room, but excellent accommodation will also be available for others who may from time to time require to work here. Both because such work adds value to the collections by giving an increased understanding of them, and because the provision of such facilities is for this reason one of the duties of every well organized museum, we hope that now the facilities are again available they will be increasingly used.

The extension that has been built is only a part of what has been planned, but it sufficiently meets our most immediate needs, except for the replacement of the old office building by a more commodious one properly aligned with the new main entrance to the Museum, for which plans have also been prepared. The need to proceed with the rest of the scheme for new galleries is likely, however, to arise before long not so much to meet Museum needs, though additional accommodation for anthropological exhibits is badly wanted, as to admit of necessary expansion of storage space in the Library, which is so situated between two Museum buildings that the only place into which it can expand is into one of them. It extended in 1925 into the room nearest to it, the central room at the back of the ground floor of the front building of the Museum, and before long I believe that the whole of this floor will have to be transferred to it and be separated from the upper floor by the removal of the staircase and insertion of a ceiling. This, so far as can at present be foreseen, should suffice to meet all needs of the Library for very many years; but before it can be effected accommodation will have to be found for the collection of arms and prehistoric antiquities by the extension of the Museum buildings, and the plans already approved for linking up the extension just completed with the front building will I believe be found to provide this satisfactorily, if the connection with the front building is by a stair to the top of its porch and so to the upper floor only.

Grounds.—Madras is a difficult place for lawns, and those by which the Museum is surrounded are a constant problem. Their larger weeds, being conspicuous, can be kept under control without very serious trouble, and the most obvious solution of the problem presented by the rest seemed at first to be to leave them alone to add to the general greenness. This plan

worked fairly well for some years, but eventually weeds were found to be so completely overwhelming the grass as to look very untidy; and as no middle course was likely to succeed, the opposite course had to be tried of eradicating them so completely that seeding within the compound would be practically stopped and future upkeep thus brought within the power of the limited staff available. For the past two years, therefore, additional men have been employed during the periods of most active growth when soil is soft and eradication comparatively easy, with results that have exceeded expectations. With the exception of nut-grass, *Cyperus rotundus*, Linn., and two deep-rooted and tenaceous little Dicotyledons, *Oldenlandia umbellata*, Linn. and *Ionidium suffruticosum*, Ging., all weeds have disappeared from the areas so far dealt with. Nut-grass cannot withstand exhaustion of its tubers by repeated cutting of its shoots, as far underground as may be, the moment they appear; and though it requires close attention, especially in the final stages when it has become weak and inconspicuous, it can also be eradicated without undue trouble. The other two are more difficult as, until they flower, they are less readily seen among the grass, and by that time they have already replenished to some extent their underground stores of nourishment; but they too are now, I believe, under control.

Of the four common indigenous grasses of which our lawns were found to be mainly composed, the popular *harihali* grass or *dhup* grass, *Cynodon dactylon*, Pers., grows so rapidly after rain that much time has to be spent in cutting it till only unsightly stubble remains, just when attention most needs to be concentrated on weeding. So, though excellent where staff is available for regular mowing and rolling, we decided that we could only use the others and one of them, *Eleusine aegyptiaca*, Desf., is so coarse and unsightly when in flower that it was at once ruled out. *Cynodon barberi*, Rang. & Tad., on account of its less conspicuous flowers, was preferred to *Panicum distachyum*, Linn., but as the quantity available was comparatively small and the two species grow together and are not at first sight readily separable, they were planted indiscriminately. The latter, however, was found to wilt in dry weather in a more unsightly way than the former, while in moist weather it tended to overwhelm it by its stronger and less tidy growth, so we had to stop further progress till it had been eradicated and only *Cynodon barberi* remained. The one drawback that we have so far found to *Cynodon barberi* is its habit of sending out long runners which if they fail, as they often seem to do, to root in the soil below, give a coarse stalky appearance to the lawn and die out altogether into unsightly brown hay in hot dry weather. But it is hoped that next season this drawback may be largely overcome by better preparation of the soil to receive the roots wherever such patches have appeared.

APPENDIX I.

COINS.

A.—Complete list for the Year of Treasure Trove Finds of Coins from the Madras Province,

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
573	COIMBATORE district, Kollegal taluk, <i>Chinchalli</i> village—				
	1-6 Panams : Double ?	Gold.	6	6	6
	7-796 Do.	Do.	790	790	790

On or about 11th May 1937 a small iron pot containing 796 small gold coins was found in S.F. No. 36 of the village. Information reaching the Tahsildar of the taluk he recovered the treasure eight days after the find.

575 NELLORE district, Darsi taluk, *Voddipad* village—

1 Piece, in two bits, bearing <i>hamsa</i> ?, with tail, etc., on obv.	Silver.	..	..	1
2 Piece, in two bits, to be cleaned.	Do.	..	..	1
3-9 Pieces : to be cleaned.	Do.	..	..	7

Found on 14th September 1937 in the course of digging in the land of Gopaluni Janakiramayya in the village site. They were quite black when found, but were taken to be of gold. The people of the village believed that the types on the pieces were representations of Rama, the avatar of Vishnu, and his brother, Lakshmana, and thought they were half Varahas.

576 KURNOOL district, Pattikonda taluk, *Hampa* village—

1-15 Varahas	Gold.	15	15	15
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Found on 7th February 1937 by two girls who were collecting groundnuts in a field, S. No. 206 of the village, after it had been harvested.

604 SOUTH ARCOT district, Vriddhachalam taluk, *Kuppanatham* village—

1-28 Panams	Gold.	28
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On 2nd October 1937 found buried in a tamarind grove, R.S. No. 72-2 A of the village, along with three other tiny gold pieces, possibly of jewellery, one of them being a finely worked piece,—the broken head of a tiny *naga*. (See Anthropological Accession No.)

605 SOUTH ARCOT district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, *Padur* village—

1 Vijayanagara : Venkata-pati ? Varaha.	Gold.	..	..	1
2-313 Panams	Do.	..	..	312
314-5 Japan : 'Kobans'.	Do.	..	..	2

On 1st August 1937 while a threshing floor, R.S. No. 238-45, quite adjacent to the village-site, was being swept for drying paddy, a circular object was found just showing from the surface. On being dug around with a stick, it turned out to be the cover of a small casket of bones. The casket, when dug out, was broken but contained small gold coins which the people of those parts call *malagay-vrai pon* in Tamil, 'Capsicum-seed gold (coin)'. The casket with the coins was handed over to two members of the 'Village Vigilance Committee'. When the Deputy Tahsildar of the area went to the village on receipt of information of the find, the two members handed over to him the casket and the coins,—224 small ones and one larger coin. Other leading men of the village produced 60 small coins and 2 rectangular pieces of gold : two women produced 4 small coins, having picked them up in the threshing floor.

611 CHINGLEPUT district, Madhurantakam taluk, *Silavattam* village—

1-2 Vijayanagara : Varaha.	Gold.	..	..	2
3-7 Vijayanagara : Half-Varaha.	Do.	..	..	5
8-324 Panams	Do.	..	..	317

Found on or about 5th September 1937 in a street, S. No. 291 A-5.

*A.—Complete list for the Year of Treasure Trove Finds of Coins
from the Madras Province—cont.*

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
618	CHITTOOR district, Palmaner taluk, <i>Bisantham</i> village—				
	1-64 Indistinct :	Copper.	..	..	64
	Muhammadian :				
	Variety No. 1.				
65-192	Indistinct :	Do.	..	..	128
	Muhammadian :				
	Variety No. 2.				

(Both varieties are thoroughly worn.)

In November 1937 when foundations were being excavated for houses in painash No. 5, a piece of land usually intended for a cattle-stand, the workmen turned up the coins but threw them away as of no interest to them, but they were picked up by the employers.

619	SALEM district, Hosur taluk, <i>Denkanikota</i> village—				
	1-2 Vijayanagara :	Gold.	..	2	2
	Harihara II : Half				
	Varaha.				
	3-155 Panams	Do.	..	153	153
	156 (See Elliot, Coins	Copper.	..	1	1
	of Southern				
	India, No. 169.)				

A boy while grazing his cattle on 18th February 1938 in a field, S. No. 783, came by a small closed copper vessel on the surface of the field, which, on opening was found to contain some coins. The coins, which were afterwards recovered by the police, were 155 gold coins and 1 copper coin.

622	COIMBATORE district, Dharapuram taluk, <i>Sinnayipudur</i> , a hamlet of <i>Kangayam</i> village—				
	1-22 Panams	Gold.	..	..	22

An inhabitant of the village was on 9th July 1938 quarrying stone in a field, S. No. 1478-A, known as 'Nathakadu',—the quarrying being of stones not below 6 feet from the ground, and amounting merely to the breaking of a bulging piece of rock,—found two tiny mud pots. He reported that on breaking one of them, thinking it to be a ball of earth, he found in it two gold rings and gold Panams and that there were similar coins in the other tiny pot. His nephew who was also present at the time of the discovery of the pots stated that he picked up 6 gold ear-rings known as 'Kovalai Kadukkan', a gold ornament looking like a ring which had screw, a gold spring, about 9 inches long and a gold wire 'neck-band' that the uncle snatched them away, that one of the pots contained about 500 coins similar to those recovered, and that yet another person found another tiny pot which he carried away without breaking it. Only 22 of the coins were recovered.

624	CHITTOOR district, Vayalpad taluk, <i>Pasalavandlapalle</i> village—				
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1-5	Mughal : Muham- mad Shah.	Silver.	5
	British Indian :—				
	William IV :	Do.		2	
	Rupees, 1835.				
	William IV :	Do.	..	2	..
	Half Rupees, 1835.				
	Victoria : Rupees	Do.	..	23	..
	1840.				
	Victoria :	Do.	..	1	..
	Half Rupees, 1840.				
	Victoria :	Do.	..	5	..
	Quarter Rupees, 1840.				
	Victoria :	Do.	..	2	..
	One-eighth Rupees, 1841.				

Found on a heap of mud of the wall of his house which was bored by bandicoots.

*A.—Complete list for the Year of Treasure Trove Finds of Coins
from the Madras Province—cont.*

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
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625 KURNOOL district, Sirvel taluk, *Beeravole* village—

1-2 Vijayanagara ? .. Copper. 2 2 2

Found in a vagu in the village on 21st June 1938 by some boys who were grazing goats, along with a gold ring set with three pearls and a red stone, a gold bead, a silver chain used for linking shirt studs with 2 red stones and a small silver piece none of which, however, was received here for examination.

626 WEST GODAVARI district, Chintalapudi taluk, *Razupotepalli* village—

British	Indian :	Silver.	..	1	..
William IV :	Rupee,				
1835.	..				
Probably British and of the	Do.	..	About	..	
year 1835.			159		

On or about 28th May 1938, a treasure consisting of about 160 old silver rupee coins of the year 1835 was discovered by Tamonniah Ramayya and another in the backyard of their house in the village-site. Only one coin was recovered, the rest having been altered by the finders into current coins.

627 KURNOOL district, Nandikotkur taluk, *Bannumukkala* village—

1-43 Vijayanagara ?	Gold.	43	43	43
Varahas.				
44-45 Vijayanagara ?	Do.	2	2	2
Varahas (Rough Reverse).				

Found on 8th February 1938 in a mud pot when digging the foundations for a house on plot belonging to Unnam Ramiah in the village-site.

629 COIMBATORE district, Udumalpet taluk, *Pulavadi* village—

1-71 Mughal : Shah	Silver.	71	71	71
Alam II.				

Found on or about 23rd August 1936 in an earthen pot buried in the vacant-site in S. No. 20 of the village.

630 TINNEVELLY district, Kovilpatti taluk, *Terleku Kalugumalai* village—

1-24 Panams Gold.	24
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Found in the village as treasure trove.

B.—Coins acquired from Treasure Trove Finds 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.
577	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Mandla district, <i>Bhurka</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Akbar ..	..	1	..	..
	2-3 Mughal : Jahangir ..	..	2	..	..
578	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, <i>Sadi</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Akbar ..	..	1	..	..
	2 Mughal : Jahangir ..	..	1	..	..
	3-9 Mughal : Aurangzebe ..	..	7	..	..
579	UNITED PROVINCES, Agra district, <i>Agra</i> town—				
	Found in the north-west bastion of the Taj Mahal at Agra, in the course of the execution of pitching work.				
	1 Delhi Sultans : Alauddin Mahomed Shah II.	..	..	1	..
	2 Mughal : Shah Alam II ..	..	1	..	..
	3 Do. Shah Alam II ..	..	..	..	1
	4-6 Mughal : Shah Alam II ..	..	..	3	..
	7-8 Mughal : Md. Akbar Shah II.	..	..	2	..
	9-11 Mughal : Sahib Qiran ..	..	..	3	..

[illegible]

B.—Coins acquired from Treasure Trove Finds outside the Madras Province—cont.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
591	UNITED PROVINCES, Moradabad district, Thakurdwar Sub-division—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Alam II	1	..	..	..
592	UNITED PROVINCES, Basti district, Barriya tahsil, Ranigaon village—				
	1-2 Mughal: Jahangir	2	..	..	..
	3-6 Do. : Shah Jahan	4	..	..	..
593	PANJAB PROVINCE, Karnal district, Karnal tahsil, Jundla village—				
	1-3 Delhi Sultans : Alauddin Khalji. ..	3	..	..	..
	4 Do. Qutbuddin	1	..	..	..
	Mubarak Shah.				
	5 Do. Ibrahim Shah	1	..	..	..
	6 Do. Ghiyasuddin .. ..	..	..	..	1
	Tughlaq.				
	7 Do. Muhammad .. ..	..	..	..	1
	Tughlaq ?				
594	UNITED PROVINCES, Muzaffarnagar district, Shamli police station, Shamli village—				
	1 Mughal; Muhammad Shah	1	..	..	..
	2 Do. Shah Alam II	1	..	..	..
595	UNITED PROVINCES, Budaun district, Muhammadnagar village—				
	1-2 Mughal; Akbar .. ..	..	..	2	..
601	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, Gajoli village—				
	1 Mughal: Jahangir .. ..	..	..	1	..
602	CENTRAL PROVINCES, yeotmal district, Bhanbuda village—				
	1-5 Mughal: Aurangzebe	5	..	..	..
	6 Do. Farrukhsiyar	1	..	..	..
	7 Do. Muhammad Shah	1	..	..	..
	8 Do. Alamgir II	1	..	..	..
603	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Kola district, Wukheda village—				
	1 Mughal: Murad Baksh	1	..	..	..
	2-5 Do. Aurangzebe	4	..	..	..
606	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Poona district, Junnar tahsil, Rajuri village—				
	1 Mughal: Aurangzebe	1	..	..	..
607	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Poona district, Junnar tahsil, Nandur village—				
	1 Vijayanagara : Harihara II :	1	..	..	..
	Half Varaha.				
	2 Do. Devaraya II :	1	..	..	..
	Varaha.				
608	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Poona district, Khed tahsil, Kadus village—				
	1 Mahratta : Sivaji .. ..	..	..	1	..
609	UNITED PROVINCES, Budaun district, Ujhani police station, Nasrulla-pur village—				
	1 Jaunpur Sultans : Mahmud Shah. ..	..	..	..	1
	2-6 Do. Husen Shah. .. ..	..	..	..	5
610	UNITED PROVINCES, Garmukteshar police station, Buxar village—				
	1-6 Mughal: Shah Alam II	6	..	..	..
612	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Nimar district, Badsingi village—				
	1 Mughal: Akbar	1	..	..	..
	2-3 } Do. Shah Jahan	4	..	..	..
	6-7 } .. ..	..	..	..	..
	4-5 Do. Aurangzebe	2	..	..	..
614	BIHAR Province, Soran district, Basatpur village—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Jahan	1	..	..	..
	2-3 Do. Farrukhsiyar	2	..	..	..
	4 Do. Shah Alam	1	..	..	..

B.—Coins acquired from Treasure Trove Finds outside the Madras Province—cont.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
615	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, <i>Nagri</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Shah Jahan		1	..	..
	2-4 Do. Aurangzebe		3	..	..
616	BIHAR PROVINCE, Soran district, <i>Bangra</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Shah Alam II		1	..	..
617	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Nimar district, <i>Jalandra</i> village—				
	1 Mughal : Akbar		1	..	..
	2 Do. Jahangir		1	..	..
	3-4 Do. Shah Jahan		2	..	..
	5 Do. Farrukhsiyar		1	..	..
	6-13 Do. Aurangzebe		8	..	..
	14-15 Do. Shah Alam I		2	..	..
621	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Nimar district, <i>Bondria</i> village—				
	1-2 Mughal : Shah Jahan		2	..	..
	3 Do. Aurangzebe		1	..	..
623	BIHAR PROVINCE, Hazaribagh district, Chowparan police station, <i>Bachai</i> village—				
	1 Delhi Sultans : Sher Shah		1	..	..
	2 Do. Islam Shah		1	..	..
628	UNITED PROVINCES, Saharanpur district, Roorkee tahsil,				
	1 Mughal : Akbar			1	..
	2 Do. Shah Jahan		1	..	..
	3 Do. Shah Alam Bahadur.		1	..	..
	4 Do. Rafiuddarjat		1	..	..

C.—Coins purchased or received in exchange.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number or weight.
596	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, <i>Coimbatore</i> town—		
	Purchased by the Curator of the Numismatic section from a scrap-metal dealer.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	2½ maunds.
597	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, Avanashi taluk, <i>Avanashi</i> town—		
	Purchased by the Curator in the bazaar.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	1 viss.
598	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, Avanashi taluk, <i>Anuppapalaiyam</i> village—		
	Purchased by the Curator from dealers in copper.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	1½ viss.
599	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, <i>Perur</i> village—		
	Purchased by the Curator in the bazaar.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	1½ viss.
600	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, <i>Pollachi</i> town—		
	Purchased by the Curator in the bazaar.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	½ viss.
613	UNITED PROVINCES, Cawnpore district, <i>Cawnpore</i> town—		
	Purchased from Mr. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Assistant Accountant, General Post Office, Cawnpore.		
	Imitation of Venetian Sequin. [See T. G. Arava- muthan, <i>Cat. of Venetian Coins (Bull., Madras Government Museum, N.S., G.S., III. iii.), 4-6.]</i>	Gold ..	1.
620	UNITED PROVINCES, Lucknow district, <i>Lucknow</i> city—		
	Purchased from Messrs. Krishna & Co., Numismatists, Lucknow.		
	1-4 Puranas : Cast	Copper.	4

D.—Exchange in the Year.

		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
574	Received in exchange from the Director of Archaeology, Gwalior State—				
1	Gupta : Chandragupta	..	1	..	..
2	Naga : Bhava	..	..	1	..
3	Do. Puzum	..	..	1	..
4	Do. Deva-	..	..	1	..
5-6	Do. Skanda	..	..	2	..
7-8	Do. Brihaspati	..	..	2	..
9-10	Do. Ganendra	..	..	2	..
11-12	Kanauj : Mihirabhoja (Silver coated).	..	..	2	..

APPENDIX II.

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

(1) South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Kothambakkam village—

(i) *Venugopāla* standing with his legs crossed on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapīṭha* with his two arms in the attitude of playing the flute. His hair is worked into a *makuṭa*. Ornaments—*patrakundalas*, armlets, wristlets, *yaṅṇopavita*, *udara-bandha*, necklets, waist zone with lion clasp, anklets and *pādasaras*. Acquired.

(ii) *Rukmini* standing on *padmāsana* over *bhadrāsana* with lotus in the left hand. Ornaments—*karandamakuta*, *kuchabandha* and usual ornaments. Acquired.

(iii) *Satyabhāmā* standing on *padmāsana* over *bhadrāsana* with lotus in right hand. Ornaments are the same as in the case of *Rukmini* except that *kuchabandha* is absent in this figure. Acquired.

(2) Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Srikantapuram village—

(i) *Ayyanār*—seated on elephant with right leg dangling and left leg resting on the back of the animal. The right hand holds a crook and the left is resting languidly on the left knee. *Jaṭa* arranged in a *maṇḍala*—usual ornaments. An attendant is shown behind him. Acquired.

(ii) A devotee—most probably a prince with his hair worked into a knot. Standing on a *padmapīṭha* in a reverential attitude, the hands held in the *aṅgati*-pose. Acquired.

(iii) *Pārvatī*—standing on a circular *padmapīṭha* with her right in the *kaṭaka* and the left on the *lola* attitude—usual ornaments. Acquired.

(iv) *Ganeśa*—standing on a circular *padmapīṭha*. Acquired.

(v) *Ganeśa*—seated on an oval *padmapīṭha*. Acquired.

(vi) *Pārvatī*—standing on a *padmapīṭha* carrying a lotus in her right hand the left hand being in the *lola* attitude. Acquired.

(vii) *Durgā*—on a *padmapīṭha* with features worn and hands partially broken except the one carrying the *kapāla*. Acquired.

(ix) *Karupannāśvāmī*—a village god. Acquired.

(x) *Sūla*. Acquired.

(3) Chingleput district, Madurantakam taluk, Ammanambakkam village.

A set of three copper plates without the ring and seal with inscription of the Vijayanagara King Immadi Proudda Devaraya, dated Saka 1383. The plates record the gift of land to Brahmins of various gotras. The gift was made in *Kārtika māsa*, *Śukla pakṣa*, *Uttāna Dwādasi*. Padavedu Rajya, Kalambur Kota, Madurantaka chaturvedmangalam, Ammanabakkam Agrahara and Aceharapakka are mentioned. Acquired.

(4) Kurnool district, Dhone taluk, Peddamalkapuram village—

One gold billa	} Acquired.
One gold bead	..	..	..	..	..	..
One gold billa	..	..	..	..	..	..
One silver chain	..	..	..	..	..	..

(5) Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Ward No. III. One brass pot. Acquired.

(6) South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Kuppanatham village—

Broken head of a tiny Naga } Acquired.
Two small pieces of jewellery }

(7) Kurnool district, Koilkuntla taluk, Kalavatala village—

(i) One necklace containing 32 small pieces of gold, }
3 pieces of gold in lac and 3 corals. }
(ii) One necklace containing thirtyone small pieces of } Acquired.
gold, 3 pieces of wax covered with gold in the centre and }
three corals. }

(8) Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, Karaiyur village. One gold bangle. Acquired.

(9) Tanjore district, Pattukottai taluk, Mudalacheri village. One gold chain. Acquired.

(10) Kurnool district; Sirvel taluk, Alamur village. Eighteen gold beads. Acquired.

APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

1. A large image of the *Jain tirthankara Mahāvira*, with a pair of attendants. From Devagaram, near Tirukkoiur, South Arcot district.

2. Seated *Ganeśa* carved in low relief. Vadamarudur, South Arcot district.

3. *Durgā* standing with eight arms. There is a devotee on either side of her. Durga's feet rest on a buffalo's head, below which are two wine pots. From Memalur, South Arcot district.

4. *Pārvatī* seated with one foot resting on the seat and the other dangling; carries a lily in her right hand. From Vadamarudur, South Arcot district.

5. Four armed, standing *Durgā*, beautifully carved with feet broken. From the river bed at Tirukkoiur, South Arcot district.

6. *Ganeśa* with the crown and portion below the chest broken and missing. From Keelaiyur, South Arcot district. Presented by the Trustee, Siva temple, Keelaiyur.

7. *Lingodbhava*. From Mudiyanur, South Arcot district.

8. Inscribed *Virakkal* of the time of the early Chola King, Vijayalaya. From Virasolapuram, South Arcot district.

9. Lion pillar showing the animal seated. From Tiruppapuliyur, South Arcot district.

10. Thirty-six wooden carvings of various Saivite deities from a dismantled temple car. From Koyambedu near Madras.

11. *Dakṣiṇāmūrti* seated on a mound under the *Vaṭavriksha*. The hair is arranged in *jaṭābhāra* fashion. He holds his hand in the preaching attitude, the left foot is broken. From Tindivanam, South Arcot district.

12. *Dvārapālaka* in the Orissan style. From Chicacole, Vizagapatam district.

13. Lion pillar showing the animal seated. From Pattukottai, Tanjore district.

14. Graeco-Buddhist sculpture from Peshawar. Kindly presented by the Director-General of Archaeology in India :—

(1) Buddha seated with his hands in the *dharmachakra pravartana* attitude.

(2) *Bodhisattva Maitreya* standing.

(3) Fragment showing Buddha's nativity.

(4) Fragment representing the miracle of Śrāvastī.

(5) Carved piece of door jamb showing seated Buddha and attendants.

(6) Frieze of garland-bearers carrying a thick flower roll.

15. Cubical piece with carvings on two sides, representing *Ganeśa* and *Pārvatī* on one side, the latter performing penance amidst five fires, and *Lingodbhava* and *Sūrya* on the other side which is somewhat worn. From Mukhalingam. Presented by His Holiness The Mahant of Puri.

16. *Dīpalakṣmī* with an opening on the head to fill oil which is covered with a cap crowned by a parrot. Oil drips into the pan held in her hands from a can in her right hand. Purchased locally.

17. Sculptures from Sarnath, kindly presented by the Director General of Archaeology in India :—

- (1) Standing Buddha.
- (2) Standing Buddha broken below the thighs and worn.
- (3) Standing Buddha in three pieces and in better state of preservation.
- (4) Buddha seated on a lotus with the right hand touching the earth, head missing.
- (5) Buddha seated with hands in *dharmachakra-mudra*. Worn.
- (6) Buddha performing the miracle at Śrāvastī. Worn.
- (7) Fragment showing the monkey offering honey to Buddha.
- (8) Prince *Siddhārtha* at school.
- (9) Buddha's *parinirvāṇa*. Worn.
- (10) Aureole—piece showing two Gandharvas.
- (11) Fragment with face of Goddess and aureole.
- (12) Fragment of an aureole showing a flying Gandharva and leaves of Bodhi tree.
- (13) Fragment of aureole.
- (14) Head of deva showing *kirita* and aureole.
- (15) Head of a Yaksha.
- (16) Head of a goddess with Dhyani Buddha on the crown.
- (17) Avalokiteswara with lotus. Broken at the waist.
- (18) Goddess with a *Kapāla* in her left hand. Head and legs are missing.
- (19) Māyādevī under the Sāl tree in the Lumbini garden. Broken below the breasts.
- (20) Fragments showing Nagas and a devotee.
- (21) Fragment showing a danseuse. Broken below the waist.
- (22) Tara seated with the right hand in *varada*; broken into three pieces.
- (23) Votive stupa showing Buddha in the principal attitudes on all the four sides.

18. Duplicate specimens of pottery including inscribed seals and forty bricks of different ornamental shapes sent by the Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

19. Nolamba Sculptures from Hemavati, Anantapur district :—

- (1) Large ceiling slab showing 3 *Dikpālakas*—*Āgni*, *Yama* and *Nirṛuti* in three panels on their respective vehicles with consorts, followers and royal paraphernalia (pl. ii).
- (2) Śiva as *Vinādhara Dakṣiṇāmūrti* seated. The hands holding *Vinā* are broken.
- (3) *Sūrya* standing with ornate aureole and profusely ornamented all over the body. Hands holding lotus broken.
- (4) *Nāṭeśa* dancing in the *prishṭha svastika* pose with eight arms some of which are mutilated. Two Ganas on either side of him play the *Muraja* and the cymbals.
- (5) Divine seated pair, probably Rama and Sita.
- (6) Lintel broken in two pieces, showing a row of geese, various auspicious signs and *Gajalakṣmī*. There are also representation of Gandharvas, *Santhanidhi* and *Padmanidhi* (pl. iii).
- (7) *Ganeśa* wearing a garland of bells, somewhat mutilated.
- (8) Makaramukha Gargoyle.
- (9) Inscribed hero stone recording the death of a warrior, Erega (No. 17 of Appendix B of Epigraphical Report for 1917).

20. Inscribed stone from Mint street, Madras, with a partly worked figure of *Jyēsthā* on the back. The inscription in Grantha and Tamil is of the 8th year of Parthivendra Varma and records the grant of ninety sheep to the temple of Mahadeva of Tiruchchurattūr in Nayadhiramangalam, Churattūr Nādu, Puliyūr Kōṭṭam.

21. Sculptures sent by the Curator of the Muthura Museum in exchange for a bronze image of Nataraja :—

- (1) Buddha's head with *Uṣṇāśa* showing shaven head and *Ūrṇā* in the forehead.
- (2) Buddha's head.
- (3) Head of Bodhisattva with typical princely crown.
- (4) Head of Jain Tirthankara with hair indicated by a line on forehead.
- (5) Head of Jain Tirthankara with hair in locks turned backward.
- (6) Face of Jain Tirthankara with hair treated in conventional curls.
- (7) Kārtikeya riding a peacock and holding Sakti.
- (8) Naga with seven hoods holding a wine cup.
- (9) Nagi with hood holding a fly whisk.
- (10) Fragment of a Cross-bar.
- (11) Surya with Pingala and Daṇḍa.
- (12) Śiva and Pārvatī with Nandi and Apasmāra.

22. A slab containing an inscription of King Anantavarma Choda Ganga of the Eastern Ganga dynasty, dated Śaka 973 in Nagari letters from Urajam village, Vizagapatam district.

23. *Ardhanārīṣvara* seated on Nandi, of Rajasimha period, resembling strongly a similar image, in the Kailasanatha temple at Conjeeveram. Presented by Sri Muthia Mudaliyar, Zamindar of Mahabalipuram, through Dr. Chintamani of the Madras University.

24. Carved wooden beam showing *Vṛṣabhārūḍha* and *Devī* on either side of a central circular pattern.

25. Sculptures from the police station at Sholinghur.

- (1) *Devī* as *Durgā*.
- (2) *Devī* as *Pārvatī* seated with a single pair of arms.
- (3) Worshipper with *Jatāmakuṣa* seated in a reverential attitude.

26. Sculptures from Kaveripakkam. Most of these are from the tank bund and were presented by the ryots and their Panchayat President (pl. i & lower part of iii).

Items 62 to 67 were presented by Mr. Mohideen Hussain.

Items 69 and 71 were presented by Mr. Ramanujam, the Moniegar of Kaveripakkam.

- (1) *Gana* playing flute.
- (2) Kudu.
- (3) Carved top of a pilaster showing *Umā* and *Śiva*.
- (4) Lintel showing *Gajalakṣmī*.
- (5) Ornamented corner piece.
- (6) Dwarf.
- (7) Kudu with face in the centre.
- (8) Corner of *Yāti* frieze.
- (9) Lion and Dwarfs.
- (10) Lion head finial.
- (11) Lintel of a niche.
- (12) Chola corbel.
- (13) Lion and Dwarfs.
- (14) Lion.
- (15) Lion with carved scrolls beside it.
- (16) Top of niche.
- (17) Kudu showing *Kāliya* *Kṛṣṇa*.
- (18) Lion frieze corner.
- (19) Lion frieze.
- (20) Frieze of geese.
- (21) Seated Sages.
- (22) Head of a makara.
- (23) Pallava corbel.
- (24) Kudu with lion headed finial.
- (25) Plinth with Lotus Ornamentation.
- (26) Circular finial.
- (27) Kudu showing *Veṇugopāla*.
- (28) Simulated railing.
- (29) *Gajalakṣmī*.
- (30) Corbel with frieze of dwarfs.
- (31) Frieze of geese.
- (32) Dwarfs.
- (33) Makara head and Lion head.
- (34) Vijayanagar pillar fragment with figure in all the four sides.
- (35) Pallava corbel with figures.
- (36) Top of chola pilaster.
- (37) Top of pilaster.
- (38) Pallava corbel.
- (39) Top of pilaster.
- (40) Dwarfs.
- (41) Finial shaped pilaster top.
- (42) Corner of pavilion ornament with hamsa decoration (pl. iit).
- (43) Frieze of geese from apse.
- (44) Corner of pavilion ornament with makara decoration.
- (45) Kudu with face in the centre.



(Above) Lintel from Hemavati. (Below) Part of lintel, symbolic Gajalakshmi, and hamsa decoration of pavilion ornament, all from Kaverippakkam.

- (46) Kudu showing lion head finial.
- (47) Dwarfs.
- (48) Chola corbel.
- (49) Kudu.
- (50) Dwarfs and lion.
- (51) Half lintel showing elephants and bull (pl. li).
- (52) Lion and dwarf.
- (53) Three dwarfs.
- (54) *Umāśhita*.
- (55) Carved slab showing figures in foliage circles.
- (56) Piece of Chola Niche-top.
- (57) Dwarfs.
- (58) Boar, sword, and *Gaṇḍabheruṇḍa*.
- (59) Seated *Vishnu* (in two pieces—body and head).
- (60) Symbolic representation of *Gajalakṣmī* (pl. iii).
- (61) *Brahma's* four faced head.
- (62) Monkey (*Hanumān* ?).
- (63) Inscribed slab of Rajendra Chola's time.
- (64) Piece of pilaster showing *Padmabandha*.
- (65) Seated Goddess with head and hands missing.
- (66) Yali frieze.
- (67) Dwarf (headless) blowing conch.
- (68) Head of a Goddess.
- (69) *Sikhara* stone.
- (70) *Nandi*.
- (71) Vijayanagar pillar capital.
- (72) Lion.
- (73) Dwarf.

27. Inscribed slab of the time of the early Eastern Chalukyan King Mangi-Yuvaraja recording gift of land in early Telugu. From Lakshmipuram near Ghantasala. Purchased from Mr. Seshayya of Masulipatam.

28. Image of *Kālī* seated on *pretāsana* of early Chola period, from Nekkunram. Presented by the villagers and the President, Village Panchayat, Nekkunram, through Mr. T. G. Aravamutha Ayyangar.

29. *De Terra* Collections. Stone implements numbering 1,677 being the share of the Madras Museum were sent here from the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The collection includes specimens from Attirampakkam, Dighuvametta, Dhona, Gazullapalli, Kurnool, Manjakaranai, Cholaivaram, Narbadda Valley, Rohri, Sukkur, Soan Valley, and Rawalpindi.

30. Paleoliths and sherds of urns and other funerary vessels. Collected by Mr. Eugene C. Worman (Jr.) from various sites in South Arcot, Ramnad, Pudukkottai and Pondicherry.

31. Potsherds, neoliths, specimens of cinder, etc., from Kuppai, Maski, and Vijayanagar presented by Sir Leonard Woolley.

32. Stone implements from Soan Valley, and Chakradharpur. By exchange from Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyay of Calcutta University.

33. A series of potsherds, and beads in various stages of manufacture from Virapatnam. Presented by Prof. Jouveau Dubreuil of Pondicherry.

34. Sherds of pottery from Nellore district.

35. Ethnographic objects of the Koya tribe including a dance head-dress and different types of arrows. Presented by Mr. K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry.

36. Model of a Paniyan hut.

37. A complete set of the domestic articles, ornaments, weapons, musical instruments, etc., of the Savaras of Parlakmedi area. Collected on behalf of the museum by Mr. G. V. Sitapati.

38. Tengalai Vaishnava copper standard. Purchased.

39. Kota potters' appliances consisting of a simple tournette, planks of wood used as hammers and flat pebbles and potsherds for polishing the inside of the pottery. Collected for the museum by the Collector of Nilgiris.

40. A series of paper models of flags used in Madura.

41. An inscribed bell-metal plate used in magic by Muhammadans. Purchased.

42. Triangular white flag used by the Lambadies of Kurnool. Got by the Collector.

43. A charm in Arabic inscribed on a thin sheet of copper, found beneath the door step of a dak bungalow in Cochun. Presented by the Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

44. Chandragiri flag used by Muhammadans. Presented by the Collector of Tinnevely district.

45. Flag of Mahalingeswara temple, Brahmeswar, South Kanara. Presented by the Collector.

46. Wooden boomerang of the Kolis of Gujerat. Presented by Dr. G. S. Ghurye of Bombay University.

47. Images of Vittoba and Rukmayi. Presented by Mr. M. Madhava Rao, Manager, Kanara High School, Mangalore.

48. Syrian Christian and Nambudiri ornaments. Purchased through the Superintendent, State Museum, Trichur.

49. Pottery from Vidyodaya School site, Mambalam, Madras.

50. Pottery from Mr. M. A. Thirunarayanachari's compound, Kilpauk, Madras.

51. Collection of birds' eggs from Mrs. E. S. Duckworth of Bangalore.

APPENDIX IV.

NOTES ON SPECIAL METHODS OF CONSERVATION, ETC.

It has been found necessary to give a protective coating to the restored bronze images. Many of the images are too large for treatment by immersion in molten wax; consequently the wax has to be applied in solution in suitable solvents. Liquid paraffin is not volatile and gives a greasy appearance. Benzene (though otherwise satisfactory) is expensive, and petrol is too volatile to allow time for careful work. A mixture of benzene and petrol is therefore being used, the solution being applied with a soft brush.

The Rochelle salt and caustic soda method was used for treating heavily corroded copper coins.

Regarding the chemistry of Indian mural paintings see "Technique of the Painting process in the Temple of Vijayalaya Cholisvaram in the Putukottai State" (*Pro. Ind. Acad. Sci.* VII, 4, 1938, pages 282 to 292) and "Technique of the Painting Process in the Kailasanatha and Vaikunthaperumal Temples at Kanchipuram" (*Nature*, CXLII, 1938, page 757).

APPENDIX V.

VISITORS, STAFF, BUILDINGS, ETC.

Visitors to the Museum.—The number of visitors to the Museum during the year is as given below :—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
Total number of visitors (old building)	411,354	387,516
Do. (new building)	434,493	419,150
Total number on Sundays (old building)	183,464	54,024
Do. (new building)	185,840	59,405
Total number on Gosha days	4,541	4,000

The attendance on Dwadasi (3rd January 1939) and Kannupongal (16th January 1939) festival days was as follows :—

Dwadasi (old building)	21,672	50,359
Do. (new building)	21,034	48,491
Kannupongal (old building)	126,506	89,822
Do. (new building)	125,249	93,095

Excluding Dwadasi and Kannupongal days, the total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 262,599 (average of the two buildings) against 275,693 in the preceding year and 304,991 the average of the last five years.

The Museum and the Library were closed at 3 p.m. on the 4th January 1939 on account of the death of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon, Minister, Courts and Prisons.

Staff.—Dr. Gravely was on three weeks' leave on average pay from the 11th to 31st August 1938 during which period Dr. A. Aiyappan was appointed to perform the duties of the Superintendent, Government Museum, and Mr. R. Janardhanam, to perform the duties of the Principal Librarian without prejudice to their duties as Anthropological Curator and Librarian respectively.

The Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Sri M. D. Raghavan, was on leave on average pay for one month and twenty-three days from 8th August to 30th September 1938 during which period Sri D. Rajagopala Ayyangar, Head Clerk, was appointed to officiate.

Government have in G.O. Ms. No. 1254, Education and Public Health, dated 3rd June 1938, accepted the proposal of the Superintendent for the change of designation of the six Scientific Assistants to Curators. In G.O. Ms. No. 704, Education and Public Health, dated 27th March 1939, 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 1939.

Sri B. T. Vedamanickam Pillai, stores clerk, retired from service on 30th July 1938 at the age of 60 after a faithful and loyal service of 36 years.

Photographic Work.—The photographer has been chiefly engaged in preparing prints for record, for the bulletin on Amaravati Sculptures and for sale to the public, and enlargements for exhibition in the sculpture galleries. A sum of Rs. 33-7-3 was realized this year by sale of prints and Rs. 45-13-0 by sale of picture post cards, as compared with Rs. 65-13-6 and Rs. 62-15-0 respectively in the previous year.

Buildings.—The extensions to the Museum Buildings were completed.

Tours.—The Superintendent paid a visit to Conjeeveram and Kaveripakkam on 27th and 28th July 1938 and on 27th February 1939 and to Nellore from 20th to 23rd February 1939.

The Curator, Botanical Section, toured to Tiruvanmiyur on 17th September, Pallavaram on 30th September 1938, Ennur on 22nd February and to Vandalur and Covelong, on 18th March 1939.

The Curator, Anthropological Section, toured to Nellore from 20th to 23rd February and to Manantoddy from 2nd to 10th March 1939.

The Curator, Archaeological Section, toured to Tindivanam, Cuddalore and Tirukkoyilur, from 4th to 14th April, to Conjeeveram and Kaveripakkam from 30th May to 3rd June, 7th and 8th September 1938 and from 26th February to 5th March 1939, to Hemavati, Hindupur and Madakasira from 13th to 22nd August to Vellore and neighbourhood from 20th to 23rd September, to Mahabalipuram from 24th to 26th December 1938 and to Macheri, Arcot and Kaveripakkam on 17th January 1939.

The Numismatic Curator toured to Coimbatore, Coonoor and Podanur from 16th to 18th April 1938.

The Photographer was deputed to Biccavole and Mukhalingam from 29th January to 24th February 1939 to take photographs of the various aspects of the ancient temples there for use in the sculpture galleries.

The Senior Taxidermist was deputed to Bangalore from 28th to 30th September 1938 to take delivery of a collection of eggs presented to the Museum.

Museum Theatre.—The theatre was used on 31 occasions exclusive of rehearsals against 45 in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 440 was realized as rent for the use of the theatre. A sum of Rs. 49 has in addition been credited to Government as the Government share of the overtime fees for the caretakers' attendance.

Museum Restaurant.—The restaurant has been leased for a period of three years from 1st December 1936. A sum of Rs. 300 was realized towards rent during the year.

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

APPENDIX VI.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, ETC.

The total number of books added to the library during the year, apart from periodicals was 549.

The number of institutions sending their Journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 246 as compared with 239 in the previous year. The number of different journals sent by these institutions was 273 as compared with 260 of the previous year. The number of standard works sent by them was 23. Seven new institutions, viz., (1) Mauritius Institution, (2) Nagpur University, (3) Department of Antiquities, Government of Palestine, (4) University of Sydney, (5) Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Benares, (6) Deutsche Kolonial und Übersee Museum, Bremen, and (7) Director-General of Archaeology were added during the year. One new periodical, viz., "New Review," Calcutta, was added during the year and subscription for the journal "Transactions of the Zoological Society," London, and for publications of the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India, was discontinued during the year under review, as these are being received by way of exchange.

A temporary special grant of Rs. 300 was sanctioned by the Government for the purchase of the available back numbers of the "American Journal of Physical Anthropology." This was added to the library during the year under review.

The number of books bought from the grant for standard works in different subjects are as follows :—

Generalia 12, General Science 19, Mathematics 2, Astronomy 7, Administration 15, Engineering 7, Physics 6, Chemistry 11, Mineralogy 1, Geology 4, Natural History 15, Botany 10, Agriculture 6, Zoology 5, Medicine 24, Archaeology 12, Philosophy 18, Psychology 21, Religion 22, Anthropology 21, Sociology 33, Economics 37, Politics 29, Law 7, Education 20, Literature 27, History 49, Geography 9, Fine Arts 9, Industry 6, Museums 1, Library Science 3, Reference 2 (including a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica—latest edition) and Biography 24.

Dhanakoti Mudaliyar Library.—Three books of Fine Arts at a cost of nearly Rs. 140 were added to the Dhanakoti Mudaliyar Library which is incorporated in the Fine Arts section of the Connemara Public Library.

Classification and Cataloguing.—All new books and periodicals received during the year under review were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. Sub-classification was completed for the books on Economics. The League of Nations Publications were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. A large number of the old and worn-out cards in the Author card cabinet were replaced by new Libraco cards.

Stock taking.—The ten-yearly stock verification of books of the Connemara Public Library was done by the regular staff of the library as per Government Orders.

Furniture and Fittings.—One new almira was purchased for accommodating the increasing number of costly Fine Arts books. All the chairs in the reading hall were fitted with rubber shoes.

Binding and Mending of books.—A special grant of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned by the Government for binding the books and periodicals of the library, as the Government Press could not undertake this work. The number of volumes bound by private binders was 1,827. Many books which required minor repairs were mended in the library.

Administration.—At the suggestion of the Principal Librarian, the Connemara Public Library will from 1st April 1939 communicate with Government direct, this procedure having been sanctioned by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2754, dated the 3rd December 1938.

Staff.—Consequent on the change in the administration, the designation of Principal Librarian is being changed to "Associate Librarian." Sri B. Kamakshi Prasad Lal, Accountant and cash-keeper of the library, retired on invalid pension after a faithful and loyal service of 28 years.

APPENDIX VII.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM BULLETINS (NEW SERIES).

Natural History Section.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
				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
No. 2, Part 1, 1930.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar, Polychaeta by P. Fauvel, Pycnogonida by B. Sundara Raja, and Alpheidae, by F. H. Gravely.	79	1	2	0 0
Vol. I, 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.	Scyphomedusae of Krusadai Island. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	9	1	0	8 0
Part 4, 1937.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar-Porifera. By M. Burton, D.Sc.	58	9	1	14 0
Vol. II, 1929.	The flowering plants of the Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood. By P. V. 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. (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 together.	2 6 0
No. 4, 1933.	Sagitta of the Madras Coast. By C. C. John, M.A., D.Sc.	10	1		
No. 5, 1937.	Decapod Larvae from the Madras Plankton. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	55	9	1	14 0
Vol. IV, No. 1, 1931.	The Indian Species of Genus Caralluma (Fam. Ascepiadoaceae) By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Government Museum, Madras.	28	4	1	8 0

Natural History Section—cont.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS. A. P
Vol. IV, No. 2, 1938.	Supplement to the Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood. By E. Barnes, B.Sc.	46	7	1 10 0

*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
No. 3, 1934.	Tiruparuttikunram and its tem- ples, with appendices on Jaina units of measurement and time, cosmology and classification of souls. By T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	280	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 Instru- ments exhibited in the Govern- ment 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. Gra- vely, 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

APPENDIX VIII.

TREASURE TROVE COINS AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

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

Serial Number.	Metal.	Description.	Number available.	Price per coin.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS. A. P.
1	Gold	Varahas (Kodur treasure trove, Nellore district), as detailed below :—		
		(1) Com of a Telugu Chola Chief. 13th Century bearing the legend 'Bujavira' in Tamil-Grantha.	9	8 8 0
		(a) Variety 'Bujavi' (Tamil-Grantha)	13	8 12 0
		(b) Variety 'Bujava' (Tamil-Grantha).	4	8 8 0
		(c) Variety 'Bujaviran' (Tamil-Grantha).	12	8 10 0
		(d) Variety 'Bhujaba' (Telugu)	15	8 10 0
		(2) Coin assigned to the Rashtrakuta King Govinda IV (918-933 A.D.) bearing the legend 'Gajja' or 'Gajga' in Devanagari.	14	8 10 0
		(a) Variety 'Gaje' or 'Gaji' in Devanagari.	22	8 10 0
		(3) Coin with the legend 'Yana' in Telugu-Kannada.	8	9 12 0
		(4) Com assigned to the Pallava King Mahendavarman I (about 618 A.D.) bearing the legend, 'Katachitra' or 'Katachinu' in Pallava Chalukyan.	6	8 8 0
		(The coins are irregularly circular in outline, with a number of rough impressions punched on one side, so that this side is slightly concave or cup-shaped. Each coin weighs approximately 52 grains. The coins are picked specimens.)		
2	Do.	Vijayanagar Devaraya pagodas	1	15 0 0
3	Do.	Krishna Raya full pagodas	7	12 0 0
4	Do.	Anantaraman fanams	106	0 7 0
5	Do.	South Indian fanams, Vadacheri (North Arcot district), Accession No. 311.	6	0 7 0
6	Do.	Rupees of Alamgur II with date	4	0 12 0
7	Do.	Rupee of Aurangzeb	46	0 9 0
8	Do.	Muhammad Shah rupees	41	0 8 0
9	Do.	Do.	167	0 9 0
10	Do.	Rupees of Shah Alam II	3	0 12 0
11	Do.	Do.	41	0 9 0
12	Do.	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Madras Mint.	64	0 11 0
13	Do.	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Calcutta Mint.	30	0 11 0
14	Do.	East India Company, Arcot half-rupees—Madras Mint.	12	0 7 0
15	Do.	East India Company, Arcot half-rupees—Calcutta Mint.	9	0 7 0
16	Do.	French East India Company—Arcot rupees.	10	0 14 0
17	Do.	English East India Company—Arcot rupee, another type	9	0 11 0
18	Do.	English East India Company—Arcot 1/16 rupee.	1	0 4 0
19	Copper.	Dutch East India Company	9	0 2 0

APPENDIX IX.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.*A. Receipts.*

	RS.
Government Museum—	
Coin sales	577
Photo prints and picture post cards sales	79
Publications	178
Rent for the use of the Museum Theatre and premises	440
Caretaker's overtime fee	98
Rent for Museum Restaurant	300
Connemara Public Library—	
Fines on books overdue	37
Catalogue sales	16
Mufassal Library charges	10
Total ..	1,735

B. Expenditure.

Pay of officers—	
Charged—	
Superintendent and Principal Librarian	9,600
Voted—	
Librarian }	5,311
Special allowance }	
Pay of Establishment—	
Personal Assistant, Curators—Zoological, Botanical, Anthropological, } Archæological, Numismatic and Chemical Conservation sections, } Head clerk and Cash-keeper, Store clerk, 4 clerks, senior and second } taxidermists, photographer, theatre caretaker, printer, 6 attenders, } 1 daffadar and 32 peons. }	41,454
Sub-Librarian, Accountant and Cash-keeper, Classification clerk } 2 clerks, 6 attendants, 2 attenders and 6 peons. }	
Other charges—	
Charged—	
Travelling Allowances	109
Voted—	
Rates and taxes	10,878
Travelling allowances	410
Other compensatory	2,224
Pay of menials	2,004
Furniture and fittings	1,766
Apparatus and materials	1,549
Books and periodicals	7,085
Cost of specimens	890
Other contingencies	8,774
Total ..	92,064

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 1766, 2nd August 1939

Museum—Government Museum and Connemara Public Library
—Report for 1938–39—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from F. H. GRAVELY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent,
Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department, dated 22nd May
1939, No. 665-2/39.

[Government Museum Administration Report.]

I have the honour to forward the accompanying typescript copy
of the Administration Report of the Government Museum and
Connemara Public Library for the year 1938–39, and to request
that 152 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. 1766, Education, dated 2nd August 1939.

Recorded.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

G. H. COOKE,
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.

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- 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, No. 6, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
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- BUTTERWORTH & Co. (LTD.), 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
- R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
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- K. KRISHNA AYYAR BROTHERS, Booksellers, Publishers, etc., The Round, Trichur (Cochin State).
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- CITY BOOK COMPANY, Post Box No. 283, Madras.
- C. COOMARASWAMI NAYUDU & SONS, 27 and 35, Chinnathambi Street, Madras.
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- THE LITTLE FLOWER COMPANY, Educational Publishers and Booksellers, 44, Linghi Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras, E.
- D. SRI KRISHNAMURTI, Editor of "Grama Paripalana," On (Madras).
- E. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Pudumantapam, Madura (Madras).
- NATIONAL WELFARE PUBLICITY, LTD., Mangalore (Madras).
- M. SESHACHALAM & Co., Proprietors, The Hindu Press, Masulipatnam (Madras).
- B. VENKATARAMAN, Correspondent, Permanent Fund Buildings, N. South Street, Negapatam (Madras).
- THE HINDUSTAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Rajahmundry (Madras).
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- THE BOOKLOVERS' RESORT, Booksellers and News Agents, Taikad, Trivandrum.

NOTICE.

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