



ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS,
THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM,
PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE
CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
(EXCHANGE SECTION), MADRAS,
FOR 1950-51

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SOME OF THE MUSEUM'S SERVICES.

The Madras Museum and the National Art Gallery are open to the public every day in the week, except Friday, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

It receives parties of school children and arranges facilities for guiding organized groups of visitors round the galleries.

It arranges demonstrations to teachers from various High Schools and Corporation Schools in the City.

It provides a special service whereby illiterate visitors are guided round the galleries and helped to understand the exhibits.

It conducts a practical training course in Museum Technique for teachers from various schools in the State every year during the summer months.

It welcomes co-operation with learned societies; the Archæological Society and the South Indian Society of Painters meet in the Museum. The Museum has a well-equipped theatre—the Museum Theatre—for educational lectures, dramatic entertainments, etc.

It has large collections which are available for study by research workers, and helps students and laymen in identifying specimens of plants, animals, minerals, coins and pre-historic antiquities.

It offers for sale to the public coins, picture post-cards, photographs and publications relating to the collections contained in the Museum.

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SIVA AS NATESA.

Mayuram taluk, Tanjore district.

A new addition to the Bronze collection.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS, THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, PUDUKKOTTAI, AND THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY (EXCHANGE - SECTION), MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1950-51.

I

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS.

Centenary of the Museum.—Early in 1951, the Government ordered that the Centenary of the Museum should be celebrated in an adequate manner, and efforts are being concentrated on the arrangements for the celebration of the Centenary in November 1951. Arrangements are also going ahead for the organization of the National Art Gallery of Madras.

Important accessions.—Notable among the new additions are new bird skins, a medium-sized python, a kangaroo skin from the South Australian Museum, an Indian sloth bear, and a giraffe from the Madras Zoo; three bronzes representing Natesa, six copies of Sigiriya paintings, an iron cannon of early manufacture from Malabar district and three paintings by Mr. Affandi, the well-known Indonesian Artist. Other accessions are dealt with in the sections of the report dealing with the different departments of the Museum.

Special Exhibitions.—A special exhibition of Chinchweed (*Pectis papposa*), an American herbaceous plant, was held in the New Extensions of the Government Museum, for a fortnight from 10th February 1951. The oil, extracted from the leaves of this plant, contains fragrant aldehydes useful in flavouring food and beverages. In order to find out the possibilities of its cultivation in this country, the plants exhibited here, were grown at the Madras Museum from seeds obtained from California by the Indian Museum. Chinchweed appears to be cultivable on sandy loams in Madras city and its environs. The life of the plant is about three months only. The plants are very prolific; they also attract bees in large numbers.

Other special exhibitions were (1) of the very impressive *Kathakali* models, (2) of the living specimen of the python, (3) of large crystals of rock salt, and (4) of musical instruments.

Art Exhibitions.—The following art exhibitions were held in co-operation with the South Indian Society of Painters:—

(1) Lepakshi murals, copied by Sri K. Srinivasulu and Sri P. L. N. Murty—19th August 1951. Opened by the Hon'ble Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, Madras.

(2) Paintings of Sri K. Bhageshwara Sharma—30th December 1951. Opened by Sri D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

(3) Paintings of Mr. Affandi of Indonesia—20th January 1951. Opened by the Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Education, Madras.

(4) Paintings (water-colour) of the late Sri V. V. Bhagirathi—27th February 1951. Opened by the Hon'ble Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works and Information, Madras.

Educational Exhibition and the Course in Museum Technique for Teachers.—As in the previous years, I was Convenor of the Museum section of the Annual Educational Exhibition organized by the Department of Education. The "Model School Museum" was put up on an improved scale, and in my absence at Hyderabad to attend the All-India Educational Conference, the whole work was done in a very able manner by Sri S. T. Satyamurti, Curator, Zoological Section.

As the Director of Public Instruction wanted the training course in Museum Technique to be done in a more intense manner so that trained teachers may be able, in their turn, to train other teachers in the various district centres, arrangements have been made to train two batches of teachers working in teachers' training institutions to be deputed for the course in May and June 1951.

Picture postcards.—The sets of picture postcards of bronzes were sold out some years ago. Several months were wasted in making enquiries about the possibility of reprinting them in India, but ultimately it was decided to get them done in England by the University Press, Oxford. The excellent collotype picture postcards in two sets of six each are now again on sale at the publication sales counter of the Museum.

Guide Service to illiterate visitors.—The two Assistant Curators guided a total number of 14,660 visitors round the galleries. Forty-two scouts of North Madras were trained in guiding and certificates were presented to them at the annual rally on 25th February 1951. Owing to the dislocation due to the efforts to merge the two scout organizations in the City, the boys were not able to do the usual service for illiterate visitors to the Museum.

Honorary Correspondents of the Museum.—Nominations of eighty Honorary Correspondents for sixteen of the districts of the State have been received from the Collectors and the names sent up to Government for their approval. Nominations from the remaining districts are awaited. The functions of the Honorary Correspondents were defined in G.O. No. 2617, Education, dated 18th September 1950.

Ghosha Day abolition.—From the early days of the Museum, the afternoon of the first Saturday of every month used to be set apart exclusively for women. This practice was put a stop to from 30th March 1951 (G.O. Ms. No. 752, Education, dated 30th March 1951). The withdrawal of this special treatment may be considered as one of the many signs of social progress. As a matter of fact, very few ghosha women were taking advantage of the special privilege and the ghosha day should have been abolished long ago.

Efforts to enlist public co-operation to collect historical information.—On the lines of a circular issued by the Government of Bihar, the Government of Madras in G.O. Ms. No. 3279, Education, dated 11th December 1950, asked district officers of all departments to interest themselves in the various types of antiquities of the State and send any information they collect to the Superintendent, Government Museum. The Government Order and the annexure thereto are printed as Appendix VII of this report.

Health Museum.—The Health Propaganda Board occupied the western half of the mezzanine floor of the Geology Block from May 1, 1950. The Museum has not yet been fully arranged.

Co-operation with the Department of Anthropology, Madras University.—The students of the Madras University attending the Diploma and Certifi-

cate courses in Anthropology were given lectures by the Superintendent and afforded facilities for Museum work.

Distinguished visitors.—Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum were the Hon'ble Sri Harekrushna Mahtab, Minister for Industries and Commerce, Government of India, several delegates to the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Conference, Professor A. P. Elkin, Professor of Anthropology, Sydney University, Dr. A. B. Walkom, Director, Australian Museum, Sydney, The Hon'ble Sri M. R. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Government of Bombay, Professor Humayun Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, Sri T. G. Sanjeevi Pillai, Director of Intelligence, Government of India, Professor W. Norman Brown, University of Pennsylvania, Dr. K. G. Izikowitz, Director of the Ethnographical Museum, Goteborg, Sweden.

Visitors.—While the number of visitors has been rising steadily during the last three years, the total number of visitors to the Museum in 1950–51 was 601,452, recording a fall almost to the figure for 1947–48. The fall in number may partly be due to the lack of publicity in the newspapers. While during 1949–50, the papers gave the Museum its share of publicity, this was not available during the year under report. It was not also possible to arrange as many special exhibitions in 1950–51 as we did in the two preceding years. Other means of publicity than the news column of the daily press are therefore being considered. A poster advertising the Museum has been prepared and arrangements are being made to print it and put it up in railway stations, clubs, schools, hotels, air ports, etc.

Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy's Birthday.—In thankful remembrance of the services rendered to Indian art and culture by the late Dr. A. K. Coomaraswami, a public meeting was held on 22nd August 1950 in the Museum Theatre under the auspices of the Museum, at which Srimati Rukmini Devi presided. The works of the great scholar were exhibited and discussed at the meeting and homages paid to his memory.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS.

Zoology.—A considerably large number of zoological specimens were acquired for the Museum during the year under review. Among Invertebrates, a dry preserved specimen of a sponge, *Axinella carteri*, obtained from the Fisheries Biological Station at Ennur, a large brightly coloured marine crab, *Neptunus pelagicus* presented by Mr. P. I. Chacko, Assistant Director of Fisheries, Madras, and a few specimens of butterflies and beetes collected locally were added to the collections. Among fishes, the accessions include two young specimens of the pomfret, *Stromateus sinensis*, which were suitably preserved and added to the reserve collections. The reptilian accessions for the year include the following specimens :—(1) a fair sized specimen of the Indian Python or Rock Snake (*Python molurus*) obtained from the Trichur Zoo in exchange for named specimens of corals and sponges ; the specimen was stuffed and exhibited in the reptile gallery where it formed a valuable addition, as an entire mounted specimen of the Python, was not hitherto represented in the collection ; (2) two large specimens of the Cobra, *Naia naia*, killed in the Museum compound, which were preserved and stored in the study collections ; (3) two specimens of the Checkered Keelback, *Natrix piscator*, which were preserved and added to the reserve collections ; (4) one fine specimen of the Trinket Snake, *Elaphe helena*, which was mounted in a rectangular jar and exhibited in the reptile gallery ; this snake was also moulded in plaster and

a wax cast of it was prepared from the mould for exhibition in the gallery ; (5) two specimens of the pond tortoise which were stuffed and stored as study specimens, and (6) three eggs of the pond tortoise, which were also blown, preserved and added to the reserve collections. Among birds, the accessions for the year include the following specimens :—(1) stuffed and mounted specimens of the domestic duck, pigeon, rose-ringed parakeet, fan tail snipe, the spotted owl, *Athene brahma* and two nests of the weaver bird, which were originally collected and prepared for the Educational Exhibition at Guindy but were later accessioned and stored in the reserve collection ; (2) specimens of a Red-winged Crested Cuckoo (*Clamator coromandus*) and a male Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisi*), with long tail feathers, both of which were stuffed, mounted suitably and exhibited in the bird gallery ; (3) a specimen of the common kite which was stuffed and added to the study collections ; (4) an egg of the common Babbler, and a large, dark green egg of the Emu procured from the Madras Zoo, which were added to the study collection of birds' eggs; and (5) a large collection consisting of thirty-seven specimens of birds shot by the Curator and his party while on tour to the scrub jungles around Pudukkottai in February 1951. This collection includes among others, a male and a female specimen of the Grey Jungle Fowl, *Gallus sonnerati*, and several specimens of wild doves such as the spotted dove, ring dove and the little brown dove, and other birds including Kingfishers, Orioles, Magpie Robins, Tree Pies, the Pale Harrier, Shikra, Scavenger Vulture, Bee eaters, a male and female of the Little Grebe or Dabchick, *Podiceps ruficollis*, the Jerdon's Chloropsis and the Green billed Malkoha. Of these, the last two birds and a specimen of the little Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis*, were new to the collection. All these specimens have been preserved and prepared as rolled skins so as to be suitable for being relaxed and mounted for exhibition as and when the need arises ; they have been accessioned and stored among the study collection of bird skins. The mammalian specimens added to the collections during the year include (1) a stuffed specimen of the Palm squirrel and the skull of a goat which were originally prepared for the Educational Exhibition ; (2) the skin and skull of an Indian Pariah dog originally prepared for despatch to the Australian Museum, but later retained in the Museum collection as better specimens were procured for exchange purposes ; (3) a stuffed and mounted specimen of the Indian Sloth Bear, *Melursus ursinus*, presented to the Museum by Mr. I. V. Martin ; the specimen which is mounted erect, standing on its hind quarters, was thoroughly renovated, repaired and exhibited in the mammal gallery in a newly built show case ; (4) an abnormal specimen of the embryo of the domestic pig which was mounted in a jar and put up in the Suidae case in the mammal gallery ; (5) the skin, skull and limb bones of a large male specimen of the Kangaroo, presented by the South Australian Museum in exchange for a series of skins and skulls of the Indian Pariah dog ; the skin of the Kangaroo has been stuffed and mounted with an internal manikin built around a central framework, in a characteristic attitude and arrangements are being made for ordering a new show case for its exhibition in the gallery, and (6) a large female specimen of the Giraffe which died in the Madras Zoo recently ; the carcase was skinned and the skin is being tanned and preserved along with the skull for ultimate stuffing and mounting.

Botany.—Seven tall specimens of Polytrichales and 11 herbarium specimens of Angiosperms, from Australia, were presented by Dr. K. V. Krishnamurthi of the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry ; two herbarium specimens of *Solanum tuberosum* (potato) and two shoots of the same plant with tubers, were presented by Sri P. Uttaman, Superintendent of the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad ; eight herbarium specimens of *Meliosma*



THE INDIAN SLOTH BEAR

(*Melursus ursinus*)

A new addition to the Mammal gallery.

Wightii were procured as gifts from Sri K. N. Raghavan Nair, Provincial Silviculturist, through the kind courtesy of Sri M. Kesavan Unni Nayar, Chief Conservator of Forests; a teratologically interesting fruit of *Carica papaya* (papaw) was come across and added on to the reserve collections; seven wet specimens of liverworts were obtained from the St. John's College, Agra, in exchange for our specimens of *Carallumas*; two fancy hand bags, made of seeds of *Bauhinia tomentosa* and *Adenanthera pavonina* were purchased for exhibition in the economic botany galleries.

Geology.—Two specimens of columbites, one of them intergrown with albite, were presented by Mr. N. H. Fisher, Chief Geologist, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Canberra, Australia.

Anthropology.—Plaster casts of the facial fragment and mandible of the lower Mioocene ape, *Proconsul africanus* (Hopwood), was obtained by exchange from Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, East Africa (Pre-history Registrar 3/50, dated 19th June 1950).

Five new musical instruments were purchased from the instrument maker. Sri M. R. Balakrishna Naidu and added to the collection of Musical instruments. They are (1) Kashta Tharang, (2) Swaramandala, (3) Thanthipanai, (4) Gummatti, and (5) Indramu for Rs. 147. (Musical Instruments Register Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 of 1950.)

An iron cannon 94" long and 29" in circumference at the muzzle and 24" at the closed end was acquired from a treasure trove find from Attappady amsam, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar (General Accession Register No. 14 of 1950).

A pair of horn Knuckledusters used by the Jettis of Mysore was purchased through the Curator, Mysore Government Museum for Rs. 12 (General Accession Register No. 15 of 1950).

A gold Thali worn by Nambutiri women was purchased through Sri A. Ashta Moorthi Nambudripad, Pattambi, for Rs. 5-1-0 (General Accession Register No. 16 of 1950). A silver Thali with two silver beads worn by the Tiyyas was purchased through Sri K. P. Kelappan for Rs. 1-8-0 (General Accession Register No. 17 of 1950). A set of 21 gilt Thalies made of silver to represent the types worn by the castes of Travancore and Malabar (Cheruman, Kuravan, Nayadi, Thandan, Vadugan, Kusavan, Izhava, Vellala, Nayar, Ezhuthachan, Nambiar, Panikkan, Marar, Muthan, Veluthedan, Chekkan, Barber, Asari, Chetti, Nambutiri and Tamil Brahmin) was purchased through Sri L. A. Krishna Iyer for Rs. 46 (General Accession Register Nos. 18—38 of 1950).

Archæology.—Eighty-eight articles were added to the collections, 47 of them being metal images. These consist of 43 items acquired from Treasure-Trove finds which include 3 figures of Natesa, 1 figure of a flying woman in the Indo-chinese style (presented) and 3 others figures (purchased). The particulars of the remaining 41 objects are as follows :—One stone figure of a Jain Thirthankara (presented); 1 ivory inlaid chess box (presented); one Tibetan banner got in exchange for five wood carvings, from Dr. J. H. Cousins; 25 metal ware articles, 14 of which were acquired from treasure trove finds and 11 purchased; four paintings in the North-Indian Rajput style (purchased); six copies of Sigiriya frescoes from Ceylon, specially prepared and three paintings (2 in oils and one in water colour) by Mr. Affandi, the Indonesian Artist (purchased).

Of the gifts, the metal image of a flying woman and the ivory inlaid chess-box are by Sri T. N. Sethuraman Chettiar of Pondicherry, and the stone figure of Tirthankara by Sri S. Doraiswamy Udaiyar of Ettukkuttimedu from whose field it was unearthed.

Numismatics.—Fifty-one copper, eight silver and two gold coins, seventeen seals of the Sandur State and one coin counting tray were added to the collections during this year. The details are given separately (Appendix I). The coin-counting tray was got in exchange from the Trivandrum Museum for a silver Vira Kerala coin.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION.

Zoology.—The Curator continued his work on the Scaphopoda, Pelecypoda and Cephalopoda of Krusadai Island and completed the preparation and typing of the manuscript of the systematic account of these groups for publication as a Museum Bulletin. The preparation of pen and ink drawings for this bulletin was continued and completed during the year, and these drawings were arranged, numbered and composed in the form of thirty full page plates; thus the entire manuscript together with the plates of illustrations were got ready for the Press. A beginning has been made in collecting material for the preparation of a descriptive guide for the zoological galleries.

The paper on the *Thaliacea of the Madras Plankton* by Mr. R. Velappan Nair, Research Officer, Central Fisheries, was published as a Museum Bulletin during the year. The first 136 pages of the revised proofs of the Bulletin on *Amphineura and Gastropoda of Krusadai Island* by the Curator were recently received from the Press and these are now under correction and careful scrutiny by the author. The work of preparing an alphabetical index to this volume was also taken up by the Curator during the year. The Curator contributed an illustrated article on the activities of the zoological section of the Museum entitled "Behind the Scenes in the Museum" to the *Madras Information*, and has also prepared two other articles, one on the highlights of the zoological section for the Centenary Souvenir volume and the other on the value of Museums and Zoological gardens for the Tamil Encyclopedia.

Botany.—The study of the Ferns of the Madras State has been taken up.

At the request of Sri K. S. Srinivasan, Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, efforts were made (with favourable results) to see if *Pectis papposa* (Chinchweed), a plant with fragrant aldehydes (useful in flavouring foodstuffs), could be successfully cultivated in Madras.

The Curator for Botany attended the meetings of the Indian Science Congress and the Indian Botanical Society at Bangalore. He also took part in the botanical trip to Bannerghatta, organized by the Indian Botanical Society.

Anti-Malaria grass *Melinis minutiflora* raised in an improvised nursery in the laboratory, was transferred to the garden. It reached a height of 5 feet, and flowered profusely. Its insect repellent properties were studied by the Curator and found to be unsatisfactory.

Lists of photographic negatives prepared for publication were verified and corrections were made. "Highlights of the Botany Section" was got up for publication. An account of some ecological observations, made by the Curator while at Bannerghatta (near Bangalore), was despatched for publication.

Anthropology.—An article on the Fishing Communities of India by the Superintendent and the Curator for Anthropology was published in the Handbook on Indian Fisheries brought out in connexion with the meeting of the

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council at Madras in February 1951 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

The publication of a paper by H.R.H. Prince Peter of Greece, "Possible Sumerian Survivals in Toda Ritual" is in progress.

The catalogue of the Musical instruments in this Museum is being revised by Prof. P. Sambamoorthy of the Madras University so as to include all the new additions since its first edition.

The Superintendent is continuing his work on the Aranadans and the Thali rite and has contributed an introduction to Prince Peter's paper.

The Curator is continuing his work on the Kolli Malaiyalis and Dermatoglyphics of South Indians.

Archæology.—The work on Jain Sculptures and the preparation of notes on the copper plate grants were continued.

The first batch of fifty pages of the manuscript of the "Handy Guide to the Buddhist Antiquities" has been sent to Press. "Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts" by Mr. C. Sivaramamurti is in the Press.

The Curator broadcast talks in Tamil on (1) the Gol Gombaz of Bijapur, (2) the Sanchi stupa and (3) the temples at Anuradhapura in Ceylon.

Numismatics.—The Curator continued his work on the Pallava coinage. Besides this, he studied other hoards of coins as and when he examined coins sent as Treasure-Trove or when he transferred them from the accession to the stock registers.

A handbook on Numismatics was prepared by the Curator for the use of teachers undergoing training in Museum technique.

Chemical Conservation.—The subject of "Metallography" was being studied by Mr. R. Subramanian, the former Curator for Chemical Conservation, preliminary to the investigation of the method of fabrication of some ancient alloys and coins. The work could not be continued as he had to take up an appointment elsewhere.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

(a) *Special Exhibition*.—The living specimen of the Python received from the Trichur Zoo was put up as a special exhibit in a cage at the entrance to the Museum for about a month before it was killed and stuffed; as a live exhibit it attracted considerable crowds. The Zoological Section of the Museum contributed a number of instructive exhibits to the Model school Museum section of the Educational Exhibition held at Teachers' College, Saidapet, January 1951. A number of interesting educational exhibits illustrating topics dealt with in the reorganized syllabus, accompanied by coloured charts and pictures, and specimens and preparations showing various stages in Taxidermy, preservation of insects, casting and modelling were suitably mounted and displayed at the exhibition.

Special exhibitions of live plants of *Pectis papposa* (Chinchweed), and of large crystals of rock salt were also conducted.

A special exhibition of the following four new musical instruments acquired for this Museum was held during this year: (1) the *Svaramandala*, a stringed

musical instrument with a trapezoid resonator and 32 strings. It is also known as the *Sata tantri vina*; (2) the *Khasta Tharang*, a Xylophone made up of a series of rectangular wooden pieces struck with two mallets; (3) the *Thanthi Panai*, a drum with a string inside (it is used by some hill people for sending messages); (4) the *Gummati*, a pot drum used in Andhra districts by itinerant minstrels singing the popular ballad Balanagamma.

(b) *Lectures, etc.*—A lecture, accompanied by practical demonstrations, on the preservation and mounting of fishes and marine invertebrates was given by the Curator for Zoology to a batch of students of Fisheries Technology and Navigation from the Central Polytechnic. Demonstration lectures explaining the exhibits in the zoological galleries were given to four batches of teachers from various high schools in the city and to two batches of teachers from Corporation schools in the city. Special explanations on selected specimens of mites, ticks, worms and insects in the collection were given to a batch of post-graduate medical students at the special request of the Professor of Hygiene in the Stanley Medical College.

Demonstrations were given to 100 teachers in the Botanical galleries.

Demonstrations were given to 88 teachers in the Geological galleries. The geological exhibits were explained to a batch of students from the Madras Christian College High School, and to a batch of students of Mining, led by Prof. Prasad of the Banaras Hindu University.

The Curator for Anthropology on deputation by the Government gave a series of lectures on General Anthropology to the Adivasi social workers undergoing training at the Adivasi Training Centre organized at Nellore by the Bharatiya Adimjati Seva Sangh.

Demonstrations were given to the students undergoing the diploma course in Anthropology of the University and the schoolmasters deputed by the Director of Public Instruction for such instruction.

The annual demonstrations to teachers were given also by the Curator of the numismatic and archaeological sections.

Facilities to Research workers and others.—A few specimens of frogs and fresh water crabs sent for identification, by Mr. P. I. Chacko, Assistant Director of Fisheries, were duly identified and returned to him. Necessary facilities such as the use of the microscope and camera lucida were provided for Miss Iswary Amma, a research scholar from Trivandrum for her work on fresh-water mites. An attender from Sri Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi, was given practical training and instruction in Taxidermy and other Museum methods during May and June 1950. Several miscellaneous Zoological specimens including feathers of various species of birds sent by Mr. Vaitheswaran of the Bala Bharat for identification were duly identified and returned to him. Specimens of a kingfisher, sparrow hawk, chameleon and flying fox sent by Miss E. James, Lecturer in Natural Science, St. Christopher's Training College, were skinned, stuffed and returned to her for the College Museum at her special request. Mr. M. Krishnan, a naturalist, was helped with information on Tamil names of South Indian birds and mammals which he required in connection with a contribution to the Tamil Encyclopedia. Thirty-five photographic prints of zoological exhibits represented in the Museum were prepared and supplied to Prof. Ekambaranathan at his request.

Twelve herbarium specimens of *Carallumas* were sent to Prof. N. M. Mukerjee of the St. John's College, Agra. Live seeds of eleven ornamental

and fodder plants, with an account of *Peltophorum ferrugineum*, were furnished to the Secretary, New South Wales Forestry Commission, Australia. A request from the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Rajahmundry, for a list of principal materials with hints, required in Museum Technique was complied with.

Photographic negative of the Palakollu curtain (B IV 2) was loaned to Sri A. Janakiram of the All-India Radio. Five specimens and a model were loaned to the Educational Exhibition at Teachers' College, Saidapet, in January 1951.

Sri Sevannah, a visitor from North Malabar, was helped with information on cultivation of *Pectis pappesa*. Sri K. R. Ramanathan of the "Wealth of India" was given all facilities to go through our collection of specimens and photographs.

One specimen of *Acanthoceras* sp. and another of fossil wood were presented to Professor Dubey of the Osmania University. Facilities were given to Sri Vilvaraj, Adult Education Officer, to photograph our collection of meteorites. Naicker and Co. was helped with information on the occurrence and uses of vermiculite. The Besant High School, Adyar, was helped with information on books on Indian Geology. Specimens of coal and Ammonite fossil were loaned to the Educational Exhibition at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, in January 1951. The following specimens were sent to the Trichur Museum, in exchange for their python: *Puzosia planulata*, Sow. var. *odiensis*, *Kossm*; *Holcodiscus Theobaldianus*; Madreporan Coral; and fossil wood. Facilities for studying, examining, photographing and sketching the reserve collections of ethnographic materials and prehistoric antiquities in this Museum were afforded to the following persons: (1) Mrs. Hilda Raj, Lecturer in Anthropology, University of Delhi, (2) Mr. D. Sen, Lecturer in Prehistory, University of Calcutta, (3) Mr. A. Bopegama, Scholar, University of Calcutta, (4) Mr. J. P. L. Gwynn, I.C.S., Collector, West Godavari district, (5) Mr. K. V. Soundararajan, Scholar, Archaeological Survey of India (6) Mr. Seshadri, Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Mysore.

Mr. T. G. Sanjevi of the Indian Police and Mr. C. Jinarajadasa of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, were the two distinguished visitors who saw the coin collections during the year.

A party of College students from the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and a party of pupil-teachers from the Government Basic Training School, Tellicherry, were shown selected coins of the collections.

The Hindu Theological High School, Madras, sent another set of 15 coins to the Curator for examination and identification.

Two batches of teachers from the Corporation-Schools in the City were shown a set of the coins of India.

(c) *Gifts and loans to schools and other institutions.*—A few duplicate zoological specimens suitable for blind children were presented to the Government School for the Blind. A few coloured picture postcards, photographs of endocorine activity, an embryo of the pig, tortoise shell, chank bangles and rings were loaned to the Loyola College for their Silver Jubilee Exhibition. An embryo of the elephant was loaned to the Stanley Medical College for the Medical Exhibition held in January 1951. A collection of named specimens of brightly coloured shells, butterflies and moths were loaned to the Children's Week Exhibition at Bombay in November 1950. All the material loaned

to the above exhibitions have been received back safely. A set of about twenty named shells and sets of prehistoric antiquities were presented to the Jagadhbhandhu Institution, Calcutta, and a few shells, corals, fossil wood, a set of pre-historic antiquities, Coins and sea urchin tests were presented to the Goudie High School, Tiruvallur for their school museum.

The following articles were given to Universities: (1) At the instance of Dr. D. N. Majumdar, Professor of Anthropology, Lucknow University, United Provinces, a set of pre-historic antiquities was presented to that University department of Anthropology, for teaching purposes; (2) at the instance of Dr. M. C. Goswami, Lecturer in Anthropology, Gauhati University, Assam, a teaching collection of pre-historic antiquities was presented to the Anthropological section of that University; (3) at the instance of Dr. S. C. Dube, Professor of Anthropology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, a teaching collection of pre-historic antiquities was presented to that University department of Anthropology.

A dancing Balakrishna image (Balakrishna No. 14 of the Catalogue of Hindu Metal Images) was given away to the Patna Museum in exchange for the Didarganj Yakshi cast.

Plaster casts of coins and a dozen metal toys which have almost gone out of vogue were loaned to the All-India Women's Conference to be exhibited in the children's section of the Exhibition of the Conference.

One gold and one silver coin and two sets of the plaster cast impressions were sold, the total amount realized being rupees twenty-three and annas eight.

Mr. K. T. Das, Madras, was given information on the "two pies" denomination of the East India Company coinage.

Distribution of coins to other Museums.—The Numismatics section has started the work of distributing our surplus coins to other Museums and institutions approved for this purpose by the Government of India. This year, two gold coins—one of Raja Raja Chalukya and the other of Kulottunga Chola were distributed to the Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry.

WORK IN THE GALLERIES.

ZOOLOGY.

Additions to the galleries.—An old and crumbling specimen of the Great Black scorpion (*Palamnoeus swammerdami*) was replaced by a large fresh specimen which was mounted suitably in its natural position in the section of the burrow in the exhibit. An enlarged model of the mosquito, *Anopheles*, magnified 25 times the original size, was prepared out of wax, painted, mounted on a suitable display board and exhibited in the Invertebrate gallery in the Insect Section. A series of enlarged models of the fruitfly, *Drosophila*, were prepared by the Curator and mounted in special exhibition boxes to illustrate sex-linked inheritance of eye colour and these were put up with card discs indicating chromosomes and appropriate guide lines and special explanatory labels in the Invertebrate gallery. This has been one of our first attempts in preparing popular exhibits to explain genetical principles to the public. A fine representative series of specimens of South Indian Insect pests, infesting

various fruits, vegetables, pulses and other crops of economic importance, received from the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, in exchange for named Zoological specimens, were mounted with suitable labels in eleven new cork-lined exhibition boxes and exhibited in the Entomological section of the Invertebrate gallery. Several large and brightly coloured specimens of butterflies were selected from the reserve cabinets, mounted in nine new cork-lined, glass-topped exhibition boxes and exhibited in the *Lepidoptera* case in the Invertebrate gallery as these species were not hitherto represented among the exhibited series of butterflies. The addition of these butterflies and the crop pests referred to above, have considerably enriched the Entomological section of the Invertebrate gallery. A large and brightly coloured specimen of the marine crab, *Neptunus pelagicus* was mounted on a special display board and exhibited in the Crustacean wall case, and a beautifully coloured auger shell about six inches long (*Terebra subulata*), presented by late Mr. M. D. Crichton, was mounted along with three other brightly coloured shells of the same family (*Terebridae*) in a glass-topped exhibition box and put in the Molluscan wall case in the Invertebrate gallery. In the Reptile gallery the additions include the specimen of the Python received from the Trichur Zoo, which has been stuffed and exhibited in a separate case, and a fresh adult specimen of the Trinket Snake, *Elaphe helena*, presented by Mr. Rajendran of the Madras Christian College, which has been mounted in a rectangular jar and exhibited along with the series of spirit-preserved specimens of South Indian snakes. A cast of the snake has also been prepared for exhibition purposes. In the Bird gallery a specimen of the Red-winged crested Cuckoo, *Clamator coromandus*, and a male paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone paradisi*, were stuffed, mounted and added to the exhibited systematic series of South Indian birds. In the Mammal gallery, the stuffed and mounted specimen of the Indian Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) standing erect on its hind quarters was a notable addition of the year, and has been exhibited in a newly constructed show-case with a pale grey interior. An abnormal specimen of an embryo of the domestic pig with its body bifurcated posteriorly was mounted in a rectangular jar and put up in the Suidae case on a special wooden bracket prepared for it. The mounted specimen of the Kangaroo, which is now complete, will be exhibited as soon as a case is made for it.

Improvements to the galleries.—The background linings of eleven large wall cases in the Invertebrate gallery, which were old and discoloured were thoroughly re-painted with pale cream coloured paint. Similarly, the old and soiled drill cloth lining of the large Amphibian wall-case was also painted with pale cream-coloured paint, thus rendering the interiors of these cases clean and tidy. The interior of the cases containing the Nilgiri Wild Goat, Antelope, Spotted Deer, Rib-faced Deer, skeleton of the pig, Mouse deer, Hyæna, Bear and the Flying squirrel in the Mammal gallery, which were dirty and discoloured were thoroughly re-painted with pale grey paint to render the display pleasing and attractive in accordance with the plan for introducing a grey colour scheme for this gallery. The painting of the interiors of show cases in the Bird gallery was continued during the year and extended to four more of the large sliding cases which were provided with new teakwood background panels, and to the Cassowary, Flamingo and Kingfisher cases. The work of interior painting of show-cases in the Bird gallery was thus completed, except for those cases for which the provision of teakwood back-ground panelling had to be suspended for want of funds. In the Mammal gallery, the specimens in the Mouse deer (*Tragulidae*) case were re-arranged and re-mounted so as to make room for a fairly recent specimen of the same group which was hitherto isolated. In the Reptile gallery, the skeletons of the Russell's Viper,

Python, eggs of the Python and the newly added spur bones of the Python were mounted on specially prepared black display boards and exhibited in a more spacious additional show-case with a pale green interior, for better display, so as to make room for the stuffed specimen of the Python which was newly added to this gallery. The two large specimens of Crocodiles and the head of the Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) mounted on the wall were thoroughly cleaned, renovated and coated with copal varnish so as to give them a fresh appearance, and the young specimens of crocodiles, including a recently stuffed specimen, were properly arranged and organized into a graded series in this section of the Reptile gallery. The cases containing the land tortoise, *Testudo emys* and the garden lizard group were arranged in their proper systematic positions in the Chelonia and Lacertilia sections of the gallery, respectively. An old and cracking specimen of the river tortoise, *Emyda granosa*, was renovated, varnished and re-exhibited in the Reptile gallery. The insect gallery was thoroughly re-arranged and re-organized during December 1956, consequent on the addition of the eleven new boxes containing crop pests and the nine new boxes containing fresh specimens of butterflies. The exhibits of insect nests were properly grouped, arranged and exhibited suitably with fresh labels and photographs in two spacious show-cases in the Insect Section of the Invertebrate gallery so as to form an attractive display. The Protozoan pictures and diagrams in four large wall frames in the Coral gallery were re-drawn, re-mounted in fresh white cut-out mounts and provided with freshly printed labels as the old diagrams and labels were badly discoloured, and the frames were re-exhibited on the wall after such renovation. About twenty-five cases in the various galleries in which the old putty was crumbling down, were provided with wooden beadings in the interior to ensure the safety of the glass panes and to prevent the loose putty bits from soiling the interiors of the cases, and the rim-locks of about fifteen wall-cases in the Invertebrate gallery were repaired and reconditioned. The work of cataloguing and card-indexing the gallery specimens was continued during the year and a set of new index cards was obtained for continuing the work. The routine weekly checking of the galleries by the Curator, dusting, cleaning of glass panes, provision of naphthalene, rectifying minor defects, re-filling and bladdering of the gallery specimen jars and provision of lysol and camphor solution for the insect cabinets and exhibition boxes, were continued during the year, as usual.

Labelling.—During the year, several old and discoloured labels in the galleries were replaced by newly printed labels, and in addition to these, several labels were newly prepared by the Curator and printed. All these labels have been neatly bound in glass with passe-partout border and put up in the relevant show cases. The bindings of about half a dozen descriptive labels for various families of shells were renewed as they were moth-eaten. All the old and soiled labels explaining the pictures and diagrams of Protozoa in four large wall frames in the Coral gallery were re-printed in bold type and mounted on fresh white cut-out boards. Ten newly prepared descriptive labels explaining the characteristic features of snakes were put up in the case containing the Introductory series of painted wax casts of South Indian snakes. Twenty-seven old and soiled labels, both simple and descriptive, some of which were type-written and hence badly faded, were all reprinted in bold type on clean white cardboard, bound with glass and passe-partout and put up for various exhibits, such as star-fishes, feather shells, boring molluscs, worm shells, nests of insects, saw-fish, young tiger sharks, coecilians and the Red-winged Cuckoo, in the Invertebrate, fish, amphian and bird galleries. A long explanatory label and several individual guide labels were prepared and

put up for the newly designed exhibit illustrating sex-linked inheritance in *Drosophila* in the Invertebrate gallery. Twenty new descriptive labels for the various orders of insects were prepared, printed, bound with glass and passe-partout and put up in their relevant places in the Entomological cases in the Invertebrate gallery. A new descriptive label was prepared and put up for the Slender Loris, and seven other old and discoloured descriptive labels in the Mammal gallery were replaced by freshly printed glass-bound labels. Twenty-four new glass-bound Tamil labels were prepared and put up for various exhibits in the General, Reptile and Invertebrate galleries, thus extending further the labelling in the regional language which was commenced during the previous year. Attempts are also being made to get Telugu equivalents for the names of Zoological exhibits. Twenty-five old descriptive labels which were too long to be printed by the office press were written out, typed and sent to Government Press for printing. Eleven bold and attractive sign-boards composed out of large red plastic block letters on white panels were prepared and put up at suitable places in the Reptile, Bird, Mammal and Coral galleries. Sign-boards showing popular names of various groups of birds are being prepared for the Bird gallery show-cases.

Preservation of Reserve collections.—The Curator proceeded systematically with the thorough replenishing with spirit and relabelling of the large number of specimen bottles and jars stored in the reserve collection. Fresh rubber washers were provided for several of the kilner jars in which the old washers had perished and the bottles were thoroughly cleaned and re-filled with fresh rectified spirit or formalin as the case might be. The bottles in ten reserve collection almirahs containing specimens of Insects, Myriopods, Annelida, Lacertilia, Porifera, Coelenterata and other minor phyla were thus personally attended to by the Curator, and they were uniformly re-labelled by him during the year as the old labels were in danger of becoming illegible. The system of sealing up the almirahs containing spirit specimens was continued during the year for greater security. The cabinet drawers containing reserve collections of insects were systematically provided with lysol and camphor solution and powdered naphthalene.

BOTANY.

Additions to galleries.—Ten photographic enlargements, one wet specimen of *Nepenthes distillatoria* (an insectivorous plant), seven wet specimens of marine algæ, and eleven other specimens (preserved dry) formed new additions to the Ecology galleries. Of these, special display was given to tactfully preserved specimens of “Moss on leaf mould” and “community of liverworts”.

Stems of the jute plant, its fibres and their substitutes (consisting of *Corchorus olitorius*, *C. Capsularis*, *Sida rhombifolia*, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, *H. subdariffa*, var. *alissima*, and *Urena lobata*), two fancy hand-bags (made of plant seeds), and a map showing distribution of Indigo in the Madras State, were the chief additions to the Economic Botany galleries.

Improvements to the galleries.—The pace of re-organization of the Ecology galleries was quickened. All the exhibits withdrawn from the Economic Botany galleries and re-treated last year, were re-mounted and re-exhibited. They included specimens of paddy, coffee, timber, etc. A sub-section of “Jute and its substitutes” was organized. One hundred and fifty-eight exhibits were given better display.

Labelling and preservation.—Seventy-nine labels for the specimens in the galleries, and 701 for those in the reserve collections, were prepared. A list of descriptive labels was prepared and sent to the Government Press for printing. Two labels in the galleries, and 45 in the reserve collections, were renewed. Vernacular names were found for, and entered on, 162 labels in the galleries. They were also included on as many of the new labels as possible. Twelve labels were painted for the galleries, of which ten were index labels.

The solution in which the sugarcane exhibits were kept, was found coloured and was renewed. The collections of marine algæ were found in need of solution of formalin in sea water; and this work was attended to. A few plants of *Pectis papposa* (Chinchweed) were raised from seeds imported by the Indian Museum, Calcutta and their preservation for the reserve collections has been taken up. The huge exhibit of rhizomes of bamboo, was withdrawn from the galleries, cleaned, treated and re-exhibited.

Seven hundred and one loose botanical specimens of the reserve collections were mounted on herbarium sheets. Forty-five old sheets of the reserve herbarium specimens were renewed. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-five herbarium specimens were re-poisoned and 19 were condemned.

Preservation of 93 samples of textiles (products of indigenous art and industry) on better lines was taken up and satisfactory progress was made.

GEOLOGY.

Additions to galleries.—Samples of vermiculite were neatly mounted and exhibited; a geological map of India (of the scale, 1"=32 miles) was mounted on a special frame and exhibited in the galleries. Two specimens of columbites, and one photographic enlargement were other additions.

Improvement to galleries.—Preparation of cards index for the mineral galleries was taken up, and is being pursued.

Labelling and preservation.—The plaster-cast label of the geological model of the globe (which was damaged at the Educational Exhibition at Guindy in 1949), was set right. Two labels were painted for the vermiculite and the ammonite fossil which were exhibited in the galleries. Vernacular names were found for, and entered on, 92 labels in the galleries. A set of descriptive labels was prepared and sent to the Government Press for printing.

The geological model of the globe was re-painted. Permanent preservation of the rock-salt crystals (which were provisionally preserved in 1949-50) was taken up and completed; the crystals were later mounted in an air-tight casing which was specially devised for the purpose. One hundred naphthalene boxes were distributed among the show cases in the galleries. Seven wall-frames (containing relief models, maps and mica sheets) had to be withdrawn from the galleries, as they were found exposed to paths of rain-water that leaked from the ceilings.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Additions to galleries.—An iron cannon acquired from a Treasure-Trove find in Malabar was given preservative treatment and exhibited in the arms galleries. This cannon represents the earliest type of cannon manufacture and is believed to be of Portuguese origin. This cannon which is in a good

state of preservation consists of circular loops of iron covering longitudinal strips of iron all of which are welded together instead of being cast as a single piece.

Improvements.—The exhibit cases containing (1) Blow guns, (2) Slings and (3) Savara ethnographic objects were lined with cloth and painted with distemper. Four vertical cases and three sloping cases in the Musical Instruments galleries were lined with cloth and painted with distemper. Six sloping cases in the pre-historic antiquities galleries were lined with cloth.

The case containing the votive offerings of sandals and the case containing “Bhadrakali procession” were painted. The cases containing models of (1) the Avatars of Vishnu, (2) Churning of the Ocean of Milk, (3) Brassa Bhutas from South Canara, (4) Bhadrakali procession and (5) Votive offerings of sandals were renovated by the removal of black paint and varnishing.

A number of glass panes which were broken were renewed in the sloping cases of the pre-historic antiquities galleries.

The following twelve musical instruments were restrung and renovated :—

(1) Violin, (2) Gotu Vadyam, (3) Sarangi, (4) Tuntina, (5) Big Sitar, (6) Small Sitar, (7) Ektar, (8) Tambura 1, (9) Tambura 2, (10) Vina, (11) Balasaraswati and (12) Swaragat.

Labelling and preservation.—Hand-written or painted labels mostly trilingual were provided for the exhibits in the following cases :—(1) Fire-making implements, (2) Tanjore arms exhibit cases, (3) Cannon from Malabar, (4) New Musical instruments, (5) Kathakali figures, and (6) Sorcery figures.

Preservative treatment appropriate to the materials and objects concerned was given to the following :—(1) Reserve collection of ethnographic objects, (2) Musical Instruments, (3) Sorcery figures and (4) Shadow-play figures.

A set of Khasi ethnographic articles of the University of Madras were given preservative treatment.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Additions to galleries.—Eighteen of the 22 objects loaned to the Royal Academy, London, in 1947, and subsequently to the Government of India for purposes of exhibition were returned safely. They are restored to their original places in the different galleries.

Two copies of Ajanta frescoes, one of Bagh fresco, one of Pallava mural painting at Panamalai and one of a central Asian painting were exhibited in the Picture Hall.

Improvements.—Five metalware cases were varnished anew. The interior of ten cases in the metalware gallery, which had been spoiled when the cases were varnished, was distempered. About 15 stone figures in the New Extension and the Hindu Sculpture gallery which had come off their pedestals have been properly fixed. Besides, the interior of the glass panes of the cases in the metal images and metalware galleries was frequently cleaned so as not to allow the dust to accumulate on the panes and spoil the proper view of the objects.

Labelling.—Fifteen items of wood-carvings fixed on the walls on either side of the staircase in the front building were provided with labels. The

Nagapattinam bronzes were provided with about 15 labels. About 40 labels of the Saivite and Vaishnavite images were rebound. Labels for the five objects shown on pedestals in the metalware gallery were painted on the pedestals. Hindi versions were written on the labels of the stone sculptures except where translations by a Pandit were required, according to the suggestion of the Collector of Madras.

Preservation.—The cleaning of the wood-carvings from Tiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram district, is nearing completion. Thirty-nine items of metal figures were sent for cleaning. They are still under treatment.

NUMISMATICS.

Transfer of coins to Stock and Sales Register.—During this year the Curator has transferred Accn. Nos. 316 to 480, 611, 622, 630, 643, 681, 685, 697, 721, 723, 736, 745, 748, 755, 757, 760, 762, 772, 783, 797, 801, 808, 828 and 833, to the Stock or the Sales Register. The work of transfer will have to be slow because it involves the task of examining and identifying correctly, each coin transferred.

RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION DONE IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Bronzes.—During this year seventy-five bronze images were treated in this laboratory and successfully restored. Seventeen more images of various sizes are undergoing treatment. All the seventy-five mentioned above were treated by electrolytic method only. The period of treatment varied from ten to forty-five days depending upon the type and nature of incrustation.

Coins.—One thousand lead coins were treated and restored by immersing them for an hour in dilute acetic acid of strength and 5 to 10 per cent and then washing them completely free of acid. They were then treated with 2 per cent sodium hydroxide solution, brushed and washed free of alkali. The coins were then dried and coated with a solution of Vinyl acetate in a mixture of alcohol and ethyl acetate. Ten copper coins were restored by the alkaline Rochelle salt treatment. Eight silver coins were treated by the formic acid method. These coins after cleaning and thorough washing were given preservative coatings.

Miscellaneous.—(1) Two slabs of Amaravati Sculptures fixed in the wall in the gallery were treated by the paper-pulp method and strengthened by the application of 2 per cent Vinyl acetate solution. (2) Seventeen rubber seals of Sandur Durbar were strengthened by the ammonia and alum solution treatments. (3) One hundred and sixty-four car panels were covered with a hard and thick incrustation of tarry matter which was loosened by treatment with dilute sodium carbonate solution and then carefully scraping. Then the panels were immersed in hot water for sometime to remove the last traces of tar by melting. They were then given a preservative coating Ascu solution. Another batch of 150 car panels are under treatment.

Educational and research work.—Two batches of teachers were given training in methods of cleaning bronze, brass and copper objects, cleaning silver and alloys of silver, cleaning of prints, drawings and manuscripts, preparation of preservatives, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.

Zoology.—Three large-sized coloured plates showing ostriches, a dead coral reef and starfishes respectively were mounted in cut-out mounts, bound with glass and calico and exhibited in the appropriate cases in the bird, coral and invertebrate galleries. Photographs of the python, starred tortoise diorama, imbricate turtle, green turtle, sloth bear and scaly ant-eater were newly prepared and added to the album. A dozen photographic prints of the various breeds of cattle and a set of nine prints showing processes in Museum Technique were added to the album. Nineteen new enlarged photographs showing the wild life of the Indian elephant and the keddah operations have been recently purchased from the representative of the Mail in Bangalore and they would be used to replace the old and faded photographs of elephants exhibited in the gallery.

Botany.—Seven photographs pertaining to the coffee industry, were purchased from the Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

Geology.—Photographs of three reconstructed models of Dinosaurs (*Triceratops*, *Trachodon* and *Stegosaurus*) were obtained from Dr. H. L. Shapiro of the American Museum of Natural History, in further fulfilment of the transaction (on exchange basis) over the shadow-play figures of ours.

Archæology and numismatics.—In archæology 15 and in numismatics 8 negatives were added.

PLANS FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

Zoology.—Apart from carrying out the routine items of work involved in maintaining the galleries and reserve collections in good condition, it is proposed to execute the following plans during the year 1951-52 :—

(1) Collecting more specimens of reptiles for the gallery and more bird skins for building up the study collection.

(2) (a) Arranging for the casing and exhibition of the mounted specimen of the kangaroo in the mammal gallery, constructing a diorama showing a habitat group of the cobra and adding more specimens of reptiles, generally. Stuffing, mounting and setting up the Giraffe skin recently acquired, if suitable model-work can be erected.

(b) Extending the provision of teak-wood background panelling in the place of unnecessary glass panes to the remaining sliding cases in the bird gallery and painting the interiors of all these cases with pale green paint, thus completing the interior painting of show cases in this gallery. Extending the pale grey colour scheme to other cases in the mammal gallery. Varnishing of the horns and frontlets of various bovine animals in the skeleton and mammal galleries.

(c) Extending the vernacular labelling to more exhibits and renovating old and discoloured labels in the invertebrate and mammal galleries.

(d) Continuing the replenishing and relabelling of reserve collection specimen jars and re-arranging the boxes of dry shells, corals, sponges, etc., in proper order.

(3) Arranging for the publication of the Bulletin on the Scaphopoda, Pelecypoda and Cephalopoda of Krusadai Island by the Curator and seeing

it through the Press. Correction and scrutiny of the revised proofs of the Bulletin on the Amphineura and Gastropoda of Krusadai Island by the Curator, and preparation of an index to this Bulletin. Gathering material for publishing a guide to the Zoological galleries.

(4) Continuing the educational services such as conducting demonstrations and practical training courses in Museum Technique for school teachers.

(5) Arranging for the exhibition of enlarged photographs of various breeds of cattle and those of the Indian elephant.

(6) Conducting a collecting tour to Tada for collecting birds and to Krusadai Island for collecting marine specimens.

Botany.—It is hoped to procure better specimens to illustrate tobacco industry, vegetable oils and oil-seeds and *Nepenthes* sp. (from Australia) with large pitchers, and to supplement the sugarcane exhibits with illustrative charts. More specimens and photographs will be added on to the Economic Botany and Ecology galleries.

Reorganization of the Ecology galleries will be carried out and if possible, completed. Oil-seeds and samples of oil and tobacco exhibits will be renewed. Blank picture frames in the Economic Botany galleries will be fitted up with glass, and filled in with photographs. A special show-case will be devised and made for a better display of the bits of stems of different important plants.

Renewal of the present age-old labels in the galleries will be pursued. Vernacular names will be entered on as many labels as possible.

The better method of preservation of the collection of textiles, taken up this year, will be completed.

Study of the Ferns of the Madras State will be pursued.

It is hoped to publish (1) a descriptive catalogue of our textile collections, (2) an elementary book on Museum Technique, (3) a handy guide to the galleries, (4) a list of photographic negatives in the section, and (5) a souvenir for the centenary.

A special exhibition of insectivorous plants will be arranged for.

Numerous small pieces of timber will be sawn out from several large ones, and presented to such institutions as those who would want them.

Geology.—Tripoli powder and cobaltite will be procured.

A cut specimen of Amethyst, and specimens of fossil algæ and rock-salt will be exhibited as soon as they are ready for display in the galleries. Enlarged photographs of Gangotri glaciers (Indian examples of glaciers) will be exhibited. Photographs of different stages of steel manufacture will be suitably enlarged and exhibited. Three photographs of Dinosaurs will be exhibited in the galleries.

Re-arrangement and reorganization of the index galleries, will be proceeded with. A separate case to demonstrate fluorescence in crystals will be arranged for.

Renewal of labels of all the specimens in the index galleries will be pursued.

It is hoped to publish (1) an elementary hand-book on Museum Technique, (2) a handy guide to the galleries, (3) a list of photographic negatives in the section and (4) a souvenir for the centenary of this department.

The practice of the presenting fossil-wood to such institutions as those who would want them will be continued.

Anthropology.—The routine preservative treatment of exhibits and reserve collections is to be continued along present lines.

The preparation and exhibition of new trilingual labels for all exhibits which lack them is to be continued and their gradual replacement by printed labels of all existing handwritten labels is under view.

The renovation of existing exhibit cases by cloth lining and painting is to be continued for all such cases which have not been thus treated so far.

Plans for the making of new exhibit cases to replace antiquated types of exhibit cases are under proposal.

The inclusion in the galleries of the following series is under contemplation :—

- (1) The reconstructions in plaster of the various types early man.
- (2) Plaster cast sculptures of aboriginal types.

Exchanges, facilities for research, educational programmes, etc., will continue along present lines.

Archæology.—The cleaning of the wood-carvings acquired from Ramathapuram district will be continued and wood-carvings from four other temples will be acquired, cleaned and added to the collections. Arrangements for the preparation of copies of murals from South Indian temples will be completed. Revarnishing the remaining cases in the metalware gallery, providing of frames, etc., for the recently acquired copies of Sigiriya frescoes, making cases for showing the manuscripts of the poet Bharati; renewing spoiled labels, adding Hindi versions to the remaining items of the group of smaller labels and getting Hindi and Canarese versions of the larger labels done by a Hindi Pandit will be undertaken. The publications now in the Press will be issued and two new *Bulletins*, "*Gopurams of Tiruvannamalai*" by Dr. F. H. Gravely and "*Negapatam Bronzes*" by Sri T. N. Ramachandran will be sent to the Press.

Numismatics.—The Curator is making earnest attempts to secure good paint materials and if he succeeds, he intends to prepare more sets of plaster cast impressions of coins for exhibition in the gallery.

The Curator also proposes to transfer the larger part of the collections from the accession to the Stock and Sales Register before the end of the calendar year.

A fresh list of coins for sale is under preparation and the list will be published when it is ready.

A list of coins released for distribution to other museums and approved institutions will be prepared.

The Curator intends to exhibit during the coming Centenary Celebration a set of the important coins of India and one or two sets of the plaster casts impressions of the coins of Southern India.

APPENDIX I.

COMPLETE LIST FOR THE YEAR 1950-51 OF TREASURE-TROVE COINS IN THE
MADRAS STATE.

Treasure-trove number.	Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
<i>A. Acquired by the Museum.</i>						
504	829	Salem district, Krishnagiri taluk, Gangaleri village—Found on 7th July 1950 by one Lakshmana Gownder and his servant while cutting a tree in a patta land. Value less than Rupee 1 ..	Copper.	22	22	22
505 (a)	830	Ramanathapuram district, Sattur taluk, Mangalam village, Lakshminarayanapuram hamlet—one Edward sovereign of 1910—Found on 28th April 1950 by Karuppa Nadar and Arumugha Nadar in the said hamlet—Value Rs. 76-4-0 ..	Gold.	1	1	1
<i>B. Not acquired.</i>						
Treasure-trove number.	Particulars.		Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
494	South Kanara district, Hosdrug sub-taluk, Kodakal village		Silver.	2	2	..
495	North Arcot district, Arni sub-taluk, Puthur village—Found in Paimash No. 166 of the said village on 21st December 1948. Small ancient gold coins of the size of dhal—Value Rs. 252		Gold.	126	126	..
496	Kurnool district, Allagadda taluk, Meddur village—Found on 15th August 1949 by Yerragolla Narasimhalu, son of Subbanna		Gold.	15	15	..
	11 gold coins with idol impressions		Rs. 325			
	4 gold coins with idol impressions		Rs. 120			
	Total			445		
497	Salem district, Salem taluk, Ayodhiapatnam village—Found on or about 16th May 1949 by one Kunjuppan, son of Kaveri Gownder, in survey No. 228. Poramboke land while digging the ground—					
	88 small inferior gold		Gold.	88	88	..
	Coins 1 ingot of gold		Gold.	1	1	..
	One gold coin, 1 ingot of 5 coins, 1 image of serpent, 1 gold bar 2½ sovereigns, 1 gold		Gold.	1	1	..
	Thali		Gold.	1	1	..
	Cost about Rs. 1,000.					
499	Kurnool district, Koilkuntla taluk, M. Govindamma village hamlet of Chinna Kopperla. Found on 27th August 1950 by Chakala Rama Subbulu and 18 others in Survey No. 467 (assessed waste land)		Silver.	189	189	..
	(1) Queen Victoria Rupee coins 1840 year		Rs. 6			
	(2) King Edward VII		Rs. 28			
	(3) Queen and Empress Victoria		Rs. 155			
	Total			189		

Treasure-trove number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
<i>B. Not acquired—cont.</i>					
505	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Manoharahalli village	Gold.	40	40	..
	<i>Details.</i>				
	(1) 40 pieces of gold	} Five items.	Not acquired.		
	(2) Big molten ingot				
	(3) Small molten ingot				
	(4) One neck chain				
	(5) 5 pieces of gold coins				
511	Ramanathapuram district, Srivilliputhur taluk, Chockanathanputhur village	Gold.	239	239	..
	<i>Details.</i>				
	(1) 239 Ancient coins (Panams)	} Two items.	Not acquired.		
	(2) 8 pieces of broken jar				

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF TREASURE-TROVE FINDS FROM THE MADRAS STATE—COINS EXCEPTED.

Treasure-trove number.	Accession number.	Particulars.
<i>A. Acquired by the Museum.</i>		
<i>Archæology.</i>		
492	115/50	Yarrampalem village, Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district. Bronze. Group of Vishnu, Sridevi and Bhudevi. Vishnu, height 18", breadth 7". Stands on <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadrasana</i> . Four hands, the upper two hold discus and conch respectively; the lower right is in <i>abhaya</i> with small lotus bud attached to the palm and the lower left is in the <i>gada-touching</i> pose. The other ornaments including the <i>strascakra</i> are present. Sridevi, height 15½", breadth 5½". Stands on the usual <i>asanas</i> in the <i>tribhanga</i> pose. Right hand is in <i>lola</i> and the left hand holds a lotus bud. Wears <i>karandamakuta</i> , <i>patrakundalas</i> and necklaces. <i>Sirascakra</i> is present. <i>Kucabandha</i> is absent. Bhudevi, height 15½", breadth 6". Similar to Sridevi. But holds the lotus bud in her right hand and the left hand is in <i>lola</i> . The <i>makuta</i> here is larger than in Sridevi.
492	116/50	From the same place. Bronze. Bhudevi, height 6½", breadth 2½". Similar to the Bhudevi figure of the previous item.
492	117/50	From the same place. Bronze. Bell, height 9½", diameter 8". Tongue missing. Inscription in Telugu below the handle portion recording that the bell was a gift to God Narasimha of Tokumboondi in Saka 1342.
492	118/50	From the same place. Bronze. Bell, height 8", diameter 6½". Preserved better. Tongue missing. Inscription in late Telugu characters on the rim portion, recording that the bell was a gift to God Narasimha of Tokumboondi, in the cyclic year <i>Vikari</i> .
493	119/50	Mariyur village, Arantangi taluk, Tanjore district. Bronze. Natesa, height (with <i>prabha</i>) 4 feet, breadth (with <i>prapha</i>) 3' 6". Dances on <i>Muyalaka</i> shown on a circular <i>pitha</i> which is placed on a <i>bhadrapitha</i> to which is attached an elaborately worked <i>prabha</i> . The image is of the common type. The <i>arma</i> in the <i>gajakasta</i> pose is broken below the wrist and missing. The fire on the upper left palm is not in position. The <i>prabha</i> is cracked on its left side. <i>Sirascakra</i> is present.

Treasure-trove number.	Accession number.	Particulars.
<i>A. Acquired by the Museum—cont.</i>		
<i>Archaeology—cont.</i>		
493	120/50	From the same place. Bronze. Devi as Sivakami, height 2' 9", breadth 1'. Stands on the usual <i>asanas</i> in the <i>tribhanga</i> pose. The right hand is in <i>kataka</i> and the left hand in <i>lola</i> postures. Wears <i>karandamakuta</i> , <i>patrakundalas</i> , tasselled girdle and <i>sirascakra</i> .
493	121/50	From the same place. Bronze. Manikkavacaka, height 1' 11", breadth 6½". Stands on a circular <i>piṭha</i> over <i>bhadrāsana</i> . The right hand is in <i>vyākhyānamudra</i> and the left hand holds an oblong thing representing a palm leaf book. Wears short hair on the head, long garland of beads on the chest and a lower garment reaching to the knees.
493	122/50	From the same place. Bronze. Somaskanda, height 1' 10", breadth 1' 8". Usual type. Skanda figure missing. <i>Parasu</i> with the fingers holding it and the thumb of the lower right hand of Siva are missing. Two palms of the goddess are missing. <i>Sirascakra</i> of Siva is present and that of Devi is missing.
493	123/50	From the same place. Bronze. Parvati, height 2' 2", breadth 8". Stands on a circular <i>asana</i> over <i>bhadrāsana</i> . Holds lily in the right hand and the left hand is in <i>lola</i> . Wears sharply tapering <i>karandamakuta</i> , usual ornaments and the lower garment with bow ornaments on either side. <i>Sirascakra</i> is present.
493	124/50	From the same place. Bronze. Durga, height, 1' 4", breadth 6". Stands as usual. Tall and slender figure. Wears an elongated <i>kirita</i> . Other emblems usual to this class of figures and <i>sirascakra</i> are present.
493	125/50	From the same place. Bronze. Devi as Kali, height 2' 4", breadth 10". Stands on <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadrāsana</i> . Wears the hair in the conventional flame like form, an ornamental <i>patta</i> above the forehead, <i>makarakundala</i> in the right ear and <i>patrakundala</i> in the left ear, circular necklaces, bracelets, etc., lower garment with flowing ends and <i>sirascakra</i> worked on the back of the head. Holds <i>damru</i> and <i>trisula</i> in the two upper hands and <i>pasa</i> and <i>kapala</i> in the two lower hands.
493	126/50	From the same place. Bronze. Chandrasekhara, height 1' 9", breadth 8". Of the usual type.
493	127/50	From the same place. Bronze. Parvati, height 1' 4", breadth 4". Slender figure of the usual type. The flower bud in the right hand is missing.
493	128/50	From the same place. Bronze. Chandrasekhara, height 1' 9", breadth 8". Of the usual type with elongated <i>jatamakuta</i> .
493	129/50	From the same place. Bronze. Chandikesvara, height 2', breadth 6½". Of the usual type. The axe is absent. <i>Jatamakuta</i> is elongated. <i>Sirascakra</i> is missing.
493	130/50	From the same place. Bronze. Ganesa, height 1", breadth 8½". Stands on a circular plate, the <i>asanas</i> being absent. Appears to be incomplete.
493	131/50	From the same place. Bronze. Sundaramurti, height 2' 2", breadth 6½". Stands on <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadrāsana</i> in <i>abhanga</i> pose. Wears ordinary <i>kundalas</i> , two necklaces of beads, a rosary of beads on the head and armlet and wristlets of beads. The short lower garment has a peculiar projection on the left side.
493	132/50	From the same place. Bronze. Devi as Kali, height 2' 7", breadth 1' 1". Similar to item 125/50. Here the <i>piṭha</i> has stumps, the <i>sirascakra</i> is here separate from the head.
493	133/50	From the same place. Bronze. Ganesa, height 1' 2", breadth 7". Stands on the usual <i>piṭha</i> . Massive figure. <i>Karandamakuta</i> is stunted. <i>Sirascakra</i> is present.
493	134/50	From the same place. Copper. Durga, height 6½"; breadth 3". Stands on <i>padmasana</i> . Upper right and left hands hold respectively the discus and the conch. The lower right is in <i>abhaya</i> and the corresponding left is in <i>gada-touching</i> pose. <i>Kucabandha</i> is absent. Tall <i>kirita</i> is present.

Treasure-trove number.	Accession number.	Particulars.
<i>A. Acquired by the Museum—cont.</i>		
<i>Archæology—cont.</i>		
493	135/50	From the same place. Copper. Mahishasuramardini, height 8"; breadth 5". Stands on the head of a buffalo, within an aureole. Discus and conch in the upper hands, the lower right in <i>abhaya</i> and the lower left in the <i>ahuyavarada</i> postures. <i>Sirascakra</i> and <i>kucabandha</i> are present.
493	136/50	From the same place. Copper. Mahishasuramardini, height 6½"; breadth 4". Stands on a <i>bhadrapitha</i> , otherwise similar to the previous item No. 135/50.
493	137/50	From the same place. Copper. Mahishasuramardini, height 7½"; breadth 5". Similar to item No. 136/50. But here <i>kucabandha</i> and <i>sirascakra</i> are absent. The lower left hand is in <i>varada</i> pose.
493	138/50	From the same place. Copper. Mahishasuramardini, height 6½"; breadth 2½". Crude figure. <i>Prabha</i> and <i>sirascakra</i> are missing. The <i>kirtita</i> is tapering sharply and it has on it lines as decorative designs.
494	139/50	From the same place. Copper. Devi, height 4", breadth 1½". Stands on a circular <i>asana</i> . Hair is dressed in <i>kondai</i> fashion. The right hand holds a lotus bud while the left hand is in <i>lola</i> . The lower garment is fastened in a peculiar way.
493	140/50	From the same place. Copper. Bhairava, height 5"; breadth 2½". Stands on <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadravana</i> . Of the usual type.
493	141/50	From the same place. Copper. Ganesa, height 3"; breadth 3¼". Seated on a circular <i>asana</i> within an aureole.
493	142/50	From the same place. Copper. Ganesa, height 2¾"; breadth 2". Similar to item No. 141/50 but without the <i>prabha</i> .
493	143/50	From the same place. Copper. Gnanasambanda, height 3"; breadth 1½". Stands on a circular plate. Hair is tied in a small knot on the head.
493	144/50	From the same place. Copper. Sappanikkaruppan, height 6"; breadth 3". Stands on a circular <i>pitha</i> over a square plate. Hair is arranged in <i>makuta</i> fashion. Holds a staff in his left hand and a spouted vase in his right. Wears the sacred thread, a sword and necklace. The left knee is bent.
493	145/50	From the same place. Copper. Kullakkaruppan, height 5½"; breadth 2". Stands on a square pedestal. Holds a chopper in the right hand and a globular object in the left. Hair is arranged in a cap-like fashion.
493	146/50	From the same place. Copper. Ram, height 4". Stands on a rectangular frame work. Its horns are broken.
493	147/50	From the same place. Copper. Serpent, height 3¼". With one hood.
493	148/50	From the same place. Bronze. Sulam, height 2' 9". Its base is broken into two.
493	149/50	From the same place. Bronze. Sulam, height (total) 1' 9". It is in two parts.
493	150/50	From the same place. Copper. Lamp, height 1' 8". Usual standing variety.
493	151/50	From the same place. Copper. Alāṃkaradipam, height (total) 10½". Two detachable oil receptacles, with multiple wick-mouths.
493	152/50	From the same place. Copper. Dhupakkal, height 4½".
493	153/50	From the same place. Copper. Dhupakkal, height 4½".
493	154/50	From the same place. Bronze. Handle of a bunch of five bells, height 1' 3". Bells are missing. Projecting parts of the bunch are done as trunks of elephants.
493	155/50	From the same place. Bronze. Bell, height 1' ¾". Tongue is missing.

Treasure-trove number.	Accession number.	Particulars.
<i>A. Acquired by the Museum—cont.</i>		
<i>Archæology—cont.</i>		
493	156/50	From the same place. Bronze. Bell, height 1' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Tongue is missing and the bell is in two parts.
493	157/50	From the same place. Bronze. Bell, height 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". In two parts.
498	160/50	Vellalagaram village, Mayuram taluk, Tanjore district. Bronze. Natesa, height (with pedestal and <i>prabha</i>) 3' 9", breadth 2' 10". Dances on Muyalaka shown on a <i>padmasana</i> . The <i>prabha</i> is oval to which is attached the head gear of Siva. <i>Ganga</i> is seen on the lock of hair. Wears the usual ornaments. The <i>prabha</i> is damaged.
498	161/50	From the same place. Bronze. Parvati, height 2' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; breadth 7". Stands on <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadrāsana</i> in the <i>tribhanga</i> posture. Wears <i>karandamakuta</i> , <i>makarakundalas</i> , <i>haras</i> , etc. The right hand is in <i>kataka</i> and the left hand is in <i>lola</i> . <i>Sirascakra</i> is present.
498	162/50	From the same place. Bronze. Dancing Balasubrahmanya, height 1' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", breadth 11". Wears the hair in <i>makuta</i> fashion. <i>Sirascakra</i> is present. The right hand is in <i>suchi</i> and left hand is in <i>danda</i> poses. Wears <i>patrakundalas</i> , <i>haras</i> , girdle with bells attached and a prominent <i>patta</i> on forehead.
498	163/50	From the same place. Bronze. Pradoshamurti, height 1' 7", breadth 1' 2". Stands with Parvati on the left whom Siva is embracing. On the usual <i>asanas</i> , within a <i>prabha</i> which is detachable. The image is of the usual type.
500	164/50	Tiruvaduthurai village, Mayuram taluk, Tanjore district. Bronze. Sridevi, height, 1' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; breadth 5". Stands on <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadrāsana</i> , <i>karandamakuta</i> , <i>sirascakra</i> , <i>patrakundalas</i> and <i>kataka</i> and <i>varada</i> poses are seen. Has uniform green patina all over.
500	165/50	From the same place. Bronze. Bhudevi, height, 1' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", breadth 5". Of the usual type. Similar to Sri of item 164/50. But ear ornaments are not seen.
502	166/50*	Peraiyur, Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. Bronze. Natesa, height (with <i>prabha</i> and pedestal), 2' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; breadth 2' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Dances in the usual way. A circular <i>prabha</i> is attached to the <i>padmasana</i> . <i>Sirascakra</i> is present. A complete figure.
502	167/50	From the same place. Bronze. Devi as Sivakami, height 2' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", breadth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Stands in <i>tribhanga</i> pose on the usual <i>asanas</i> . Wears usual ornaments including <i>padasaras</i> . The lower garment is decorated with flower designs. <i>Jatamakuta</i> on the head. The right hand is in <i>kataka</i> and the left hand is in <i>lola</i> poses. <i>Sirascakra</i> is present.
502	168/50	From the same place. Bronze. Somaskanda, height (maximum) 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". breadth 1' 6". Siva and Uma on the same <i>bhadrāsana</i> . Skanda is missing. Siva's emblems are broken and missing. Devi figure is complete. Both have <i>sirascakras</i> .
502	169/50	From the same place. Bronze. Ganesa, height 1' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", breadth 8". Stands on <i>padmasana</i> over <i>bhadrāsana</i> . Wears <i>karandamakuta</i> , <i>yajnopavita</i> , <i>udarabandha</i> and other ornaments. Usual emblems present. <i>Sirascakra</i> is seen.
502	170/50	From the same place. Bronze. Dancing Balasubrahmanya, height 1' 7", breadth 11". Wears <i>jatamakuta</i> , <i>patrakundalas</i> , <i>haras</i> , <i>channavira</i> , <i>udarabandha</i> girdle with bells and other ornaments. <i>Sirascakra</i> is present.
502	171/50	From the same place. Bronze. Parvati, height 2', breadth 6". Stands on usual <i>asanas</i> . Other ornaments and hand poses are present. <i>Sirascakra</i> is also seen.
502	172/50	From the same place. Bronze. Goddess Devasena (?), height 2', breadth 7". Stands on usual <i>asanas</i> . Wears <i>karandamakuta</i> and <i>haras</i> . Holds a lily in the right hand and the left hand is in <i>lola</i> . <i>Vajibandha</i> -like ornament is seen on both arms.
502	173/50	From the same place. Bronze. Dhupakkal, height 3".

Treasure-trove number.	Accession number.	Particulars.
<i>A. Acquired by the Museum—cont.</i>		
Anthropology.		
491	14/50	MALABAR district, Walluvanad taluk, Kottappady amsam—An old type of cannon said to be made of bar and steel—9 feet in length and 2 feet in girth. Rs. 100.
503	39/50	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI district, Udayarpalayam taluk, Kamarasavalli village—One gold <i>thali</i> . Rs. 18-12-0.
507	79/50	NORTH ARCOT district—Polur taluk, Kuruvimalai village— One gold <i>Sanku</i> . One gold <i>Chakram</i> . One gold <i>Thali</i> .
508	80/50	MALABAR district—Ponnani taluk, Mullaeseri amsam—Two silver candle sticks and one votive ship.

*B. Not acquired.*Archæology—*Nil*.

Anthropology.

Treasure-trove number.	Particulars.
490	South Arcot district, Vriddhaichalam taluk, Tiruvattapuram village—Two gold plates.
501	Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Thirubuvanam village— One gold chain with uruḍu script of small size. One gold chain with script of a small size. One gold hook (broken). Two gold chains with a hook. A portion of a small bangle. One gold plate curved. One gold plate small size. A thin gold string with a hook. A gold plate curved. A gold string twined. A gold string. A gold string (small bit).
503	Tiruchirappalli district, Udayarpalayam taluk, Kamarasavalli village— One gold patakarakai. Nineteen pieces of gold. Cash Rs. 200. One mutilated bronze casket.
506	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Ramakondahalli village— One gold waist belt in two bits. Four large round pendants of gold. Gold fitting for earlobe. One gold split into two and three intact. Gold wire in a knot. Gold wire—one wire. Silver bangles, five. Silver ring, one pair. Silver armlet (small). One pair silver armlet (large).
507	North Arcot district, Polur taluk, Kuruvimalai village— Annur made of alloy of brass bronze. One gold karai without hook on one side. One gold karai with hook on two sides. One gold <i>valayam</i> . One gold <i>saradu</i> . Two gold <i>mugappu</i> . Two gold beads. Two gold ear-rings (broken). One gold ear-ring (unbroken). One ordinary <i>jadabillat</i> .

Treasure-trove
number.

Particulars.

*B. Not acquired—cont.**Anthropology—cont.*

- 508 Malabar district, Ponnani taluk, Mullasserri amsom.—
Nine worn out candle sticks white in colour. Twenty-five pieces of broken candle stand. One censer of silver white colour without lid used for incense burning.
Two broken pieces of candle stands made of bell metal. One small bell made of bell metal. Parts of silk umbrella (three), eleven miscellaneous metal pieces (worn out).
- 509 Tanjore district, Tiruthurai pundy taluk, Sethipulam village—
Two pieces of gold saradu.
Two pieces of gold saradu and a golden piece of Amman shape. Three broken bronze pieces.
- 510 Kurnool district, Kurnool taluk, G. Singavaram village—
Nine items of gold pieces.

APPENDIX III.

OTHER NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

Accession
number.

Particulars.

Archæology.

- 114/50 Pondicherry. Copper figure of a flying woman in the Indo-Chinese style. Wears a decorated stump-like headgear, flower in the right ear, armlets, bangles, breast band, *channavira*, a wing on each hip, two lower garments one over the other and anklets. In the posture of flying with bent right leg on a *padmasana* and the left leg bent and held up in the air. The left hand touches the sole of the left leg. Height 13"; breadth 3".
(Presented by Sri T. N. Sethuraman Chettiar of Pondicherry.)
- 159/50 Madras. Bronze figure of Yasoda with baby Krishna. Height 3½"; breadth 2¾". Purchased.
- 174/50 Madras. Brass figure of a chief standing on *padmasana* with hands hanging down. Height 7"; breadth 2¾". Purchased.
- 175/50 Madras. Copper figure of a Jain Tirthankara. Height 4"; breadth 1½". Purchased.
- 235/50 Madras. *Kamandalu* made of brass with floral, human and bird designs. Height 1"; breadth 6". Purchased.
- 236/50 Madras. Bowl made of alloy with designs suggesting basket work. Height 3½"; breadth 4½". Purchased.
- 237/50 Madras. Hanging lamp made of alloy with seven wick mouths and chain. Height 20½" (with chain); breadth 7½". Purchased.
- 238/50 Madras. Half-measure made of copper, with decorative bands in brass. Height 5½"; breadth 4". Purchased.
- 239/50 Madras. Bowl made of brass, with embossed figures of animals amidst foliage. Height 4½"; diameter 5". Purchased.
- 240/50 Madras. Standing lamp made of alloy. The stem is moulded in a simple style. There are five wick mouths. It is of three parts. Height 1' 8½"; breadth 6". Purchased.
- 241/50 Ettukuttimedu, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district. Stone figure of a Jain Tirthankara. Its left hand is broken into two pieces but temporarily pieced together. Height 2' 5"; breadth 1' 11".
(Presented by Sri S. Doraiswami Udaiyar, the owner of the land where the figure was dug out.)
- 242/50 Pondicherry. Ivory inlaid chess box. It is so made as to serve as box for the chessmen and as the chess-board. The box is damaged. Height (when closed) 3½"; length 14" and breadth (when closed) 7¼".
(Presented by Sri T. N. Sethuraman Chettiar, of Pondicherry.)
- 243/50 Madras. Two-measure called in Tamil *marakkal* made of brass, with foliage and petal designs worked on it. Height 6"; diameter 7¼". Purchased.

Accession-
number.

Particulars.

Archæology—cont.

- 244/50 Madras. Collyrium box made of alloy. It is shaped like a fish. The stick can be screwed to the box, and its handle is crescent-shaped. Length with the stick $4\frac{1}{4}$ ". Purchased.
- 245/50 Madras. Bowl made of bronze, used in temples. On its rim are three bulls and three lingas alternately. On its body are three figures with whirling locks of hair. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ "; diameter 4". Purchased.
- 246/50 Trivandrum. Standing lamp made of brass. It is in two parts. The stem is worked in the shape of a pine-apple. Height 1' $7\frac{1}{2}$ ". Purchased.
- 247/50 Trivandrum. Hand lamp called in Malayalam *changalavatta* made of brass. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ '; height 4". Purchased.
- 248/50 Madras. Tibetan banner with the usual picture of the Buddha in the centre surrounded by the pictures of the Dhyani Buddhas, Avalokitesvaras, etc. Total length $3\frac{1}{2}$ '; total breadth 2' 8". (Got in exchange for five wood carvings from Dr. J. H. Cousins.)
- 249/51 Painting in the Rajput style, depicts *Ragani Kamphnadau*. Length $11\frac{3}{4}$ "; breadth $10\frac{1}{2}$ ". Purchased from a dealer of Gwalior.
- 250/51 Painting in the Rajput style, depicts *Raginih Mala Sri*. Length $11\frac{3}{4}$ "; breadth $10\frac{1}{2}$ ". Purchased from the same dealer.
- 251/51 Painting in the Rajput style, depicts *Ragani Gauda Kali*. Length 1'; breadth $10\frac{1}{2}$ ". Purchased from the same dealer.
- 252/51 Painting in the Rajput style, depicts *Ragani Madhu Madhavi*. Length 1'; breadth $10\frac{1}{2}$ ". Purchased from the same dealer.
- 253/51 Painting. Copy of a Sigiriya fresco depicting a maid. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ '; breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- 254/51 Painting. Copy of a Sigiriya fresco depicting two ladies. Length 6'; breadth 4".
- 255/51 Painting. Copy of a Sigiriya fresco depicting a Mistress and Maid. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ "; breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- 256/51 Painting. Copy of a Sigiriya fresco depicting a Mistress and Maid. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ "; breadth 4".
- 257/51 Painting. Copy of a Sigiriya fresco depicting a Lady. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ '; breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- 258/51 Painting. Copy of a Sigiriya fresco depicting a Mistress and Maid. Length 4'; breadth 4".
(These copies of Sigiriya frescoes were prepared for the Museum by artists deputed by it and with the kind permission of the Government of Ceylon.)
- 259/51 Painting in water colour entitled, "Market place" by Mr. Affandi, the Indonesian artist. Length 2' 7"; breadth 1' 11". Purchased from the artist.
- 260/51 Painting in oils entitled "Yellow Rice fields" by Mr. Affandi. Length 4' 1"; breadth 3' 4". Purchased from the artist.
- 261/51 Painting in oils entitled "Fishes at Jagartha" by Mr. Affandi. Length. 2' $5\frac{1}{2}$ "; breadth 2'. Purchased from the artist.

Anthropology.

- 14/50 An iron cannon, 94" long.
- 16/50 A gold thali worn by Nambutiris.
- 17/50 A silver thali worn by the Tiyyas.
- 18/53-38/50 A set of 21 gilt thalis made of silver worn by different castes of Travancore.

Botany.

Two fancy hand-bags made of seeds of *Bauhinia tomentosa* and *Adenanthera pavonina*.

Geology.

One specimen of Columbite.

One specimen of Columbite, intergrown with albite.

Numismatics.

Accession number.	Particulars.				How acquired.
	Dynasty or class.	Metal.	Number.		
824	Tipu Sultan.. ..	Copper ..	1		Presented by Sri T. H. Ramar Badagan, Malabar.
825	Mughal	Silver ..	5		Distributed by Provincial Museum, Lucknow.
826	Roman, Chola, Punch marked and Chinese.	Copper ..	27		Purchased from Lt.-Col. Pythian Adame, Ooty for Rs. 73-8-0.
827	Peshawas	Silver ..	2		Distributed by the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
828	Mughal	Gold ..	1		Trove from Cuddapah district.
829	Vijayanagar.. ..	Copper ..	22		Treasure Trove from Salem district.
830	Edward VII	Gold ..	1		Treasure Trove from Ramnathapuram district.
831	Sandur State .. ..	..	17		Sent by Collector, Bellary.
832	Coin counting tray.	..	1		Received in exchange from Trivandrum Museum for one silver Veera Kerala coin.
833	Kushan and Mughal.	Copper and silver.	2		Purchased from Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Zoology.

Accession number.	Particulars.
1950/25	A specimen of the Indian Sloth Bear mounted in the erect posture.
1950/37	A large male specimen of the Kangaroo.
1950/28	A medium sized specimen of the Python.
1950/31	An enlarged model of the mosquito.
1950/34	A series of enlarged models illustrating sex-linked inheritance in <i>Drosophila</i> .
1951/2	A male and female specimen of the grey jungle fowl.

APPENDIX IV.

VISITORS, STAFF, ETC.

Visitors to the Museum—

	1949-50.	1950-51.
Total number of Visitors	730,291	601,452
Total number on Sundays	172,932	144,177
Total number on Gosha day	5,718	3,917
Total number on Dwadasi day	20,854	11,187
Attendance on Kannupongal day	49,106	57,243

Staff.—During the period under report Sri R. Subramaniyan, Curator, Conservation Section, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of Sunday, the 17th December 1950 to take up his new appointment elsewhere. Mr. K. Subramaniam, M.Sc., was appointed as Curator, Chemical Conservation Section; *vice* R. Subramanian. Miss R. Soundaravalli, temporary Assistant Curator resigned her post and Srimathi A. Vimala has been appointed in her place.

Photographic work.—The photographer was engaged in taking prints for record and sale to the public. A sum of Rs. 528-2-9 was realized by sale of prints and enlargements as against Rs. 402-9-9 during the previous year. During the year under report 222 negatives and 1,015 bromide prints and enlargements were prepared.

Tours.—Under orders of Government the Superintendent undertook tours to Codakal in connection with the work of exploring Kerala antiquities, to Trivandrum, Mavelikara, etc., to contact artists Sri Rama Varma and Sri Ravi Varma, to Tirupati to visit the museum there and to Pudukkottai to inspect the Government Museum there. The Curator, Zoological Section, toured to Pudukkottai to collect Biological specimens for the galleries. The Curator,

Archaeological Section, accompanied the Superintendent to Codakal. He also toured Sivaganga to inspect the wood carvings and Tiruchirappalli to take charge of the Treasure-Trove articles from the Collector; Ettukuttimedu for bringing one sculpture; and Tanjore and Tirupati to inspect the wood carvings. The Curator, Anthropological Section accompanied the Superintendent to conduct the excavation at Codakal and to Cooum to study the Anthropological sites. The Curator, Botanical Section, went to Bangalore to participate in the meetings of the Indian Science Congress and the Indian Botanical Society. The Head clerk went to Pudukkottai to verify the accounts of the Government Museum, Pudukkottai.

Museum Theatre.—The Museum Theatre was used for 129 performances exclusive of rehearsals as against 116 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,390 was realized as against Rs. 2,355 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 188-8-0 has, in addition, been credited to Government as the half-share of the fees for the caretaker's overtime attendance.

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF PHOTO NEGATIVES PREPARED DURING 1950-51.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
<i>Anthropological Section.</i>		
E. XXI (13)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Map of Ernad to show distribution of Aranadans.
(14)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Mysore Palaeolith 202 dorsal view.
(15)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 202 ventral view.
(16)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 202 side view.
(17)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 203 dorsal view.
(18)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 203 ventral view.
(19)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 203 side view.
(20)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 205 dorsal view.
(21)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 205 ventral view.
(22)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 205 side view.
(23)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 207 dorsal view.
(24)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 207 ventral view.
(25)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 207 side view.
(26)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 208 dorsal view.
(27)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 208 ventral view.
(28)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 208 side view.
(29)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 209 dorsal view.
(30)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 209 ventral view.
(31)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 209 side view.
(32)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 210 and 219 dorsal view.
(33)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 210 and 219 ventral view.
(34)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 210 and 219 side view.
(35)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 211 dorsal view.
(36)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 211 ventral view.
(37)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 211 side view.
(38)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 213 dorsal view.
(39)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 213 ventral view.
(40)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 213 side view.
(41)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 215 dorsal view.
(42)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 215 ventral view.
(43)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 215 side view.
(44)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 217 dorsal view.
(45)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 217 ventral view.
(46)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 217 side view.
(47)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Do. 218 dorsal view.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
<i>Anthropological Section—cont.</i>		
E. XXI (48)	.. $\frac{1}{8}$	.. Mysore Palaeolith 218 ventral view.
(49)	.. $\frac{1}{8}$	.. Do. 218 side view.
(50)	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	.. Buffalo motif on Accadian seal.
E. XXII (1)	.. $\frac{1}{8}$	.. Mysore Palaeolith 222 dorsal view.
(2)	.. $\frac{1}{8}$	.. Do. 222 ventral view.
(3)	.. $\frac{1}{8}$	.. Do. 222 side view.
(4)	.. $\frac{1}{8}$	.. Do. 225 dorsal view.
(5)	.. $\frac{1}{8}$	.. Do. 225 ventral view.
(6)	.. $\frac{1}{8}$	.. Do. 225 side view.
E. 10 (16)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Prehistoric mound near Coom and tank.
(17)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. View of mound near Challampatrai.
(18)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. View of mound from eastern side.
(19)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. View of mound from Elimjan Kottur.
(20)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. View of mound from north.
(21)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Mysore Palaeolith 204 dorsal view.
(22)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 204 ventral view.
(23)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 204 side view.
(24)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 206 dorsal view.
(25)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 206 ventral view.
(26)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 206 side view.
(27)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 212 dorsal view.
(28)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 212 ventral view.
(29)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 212 side view.
(30)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 214 dorsal view.
(31)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 214 ventral view.
(32)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 214 side view.
(33)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 216 dorsal view.
(34)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 216 ventral view.
(35)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 216 side view.
(36)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 220 dorsal view.
(37)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 220 ventral view.
(38)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 220 side view.
(39)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 221 dorsal view.
(40)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 221 ventral view.
(41)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 221 side view.
(42)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 223 dorsal view.
(43)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 223 ventral view.
(44)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 223 side view.
(45)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 224 dorsal view.
(46)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 224 ventral view.
(47)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 224 side view.
(48)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 226 dorsal view.
(49)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 226 ventral view.
(50)	.. $\frac{1}{4}$	.. Do. 226 side view.
E. 11 (17)	.. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	.. Pulaya woman, Udumalpet.
(18)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(19)	.. Do.	.. Paintings on rock shelter, Udumalpet.
(20)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(21)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(22)	.. Do.	.. Do.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
<i>Anthropological Section—cont.</i>		
F. II (23)	.. 2½ × 2½	.. Paintings on rock shelter, Udumalpet.
(24)	.. Do.	.. Koya Boys, Kunavaram.
(25)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(26)	.. Do.	.. Koya leaders.
(27)	.. Do.	.. Four Koya women, Morumur.
(28)	.. Do.	.. Four Koya women (back view), Morumur.
(29)	.. Do.	.. A typical Koya girl.
(30)	.. Do.	.. Two old Koya women.
(31)	.. Do.	.. An old Koya woman.
(32)	.. Do.	.. A Koya girl.
(33)	.. Do.	.. A Koya woman and children.
(34)	.. Do.	.. A Koya kid in hammock.
(35)	.. Do.	.. Koya drinking from palm leaf cup.
(36)	.. Do.	.. Koya bison dance.
(37)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(38)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(39)	.. Do.	.. Koya women in dance formation.
(40)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(41)	.. Do.	.. Two Yenadi men, Kodavalur.
(42)	.. Do.	.. Two Yenadis of Bitragunta settlement.
(43)	.. Do.	.. Boys of Yenadi hostel, Guntur.
(44)	.. Do.	.. Do. Kavali.
(45)	.. Do.	.. Girls of Yenadi colony, Nellore.
(46)	.. Do.	.. Chokka Subbayya, Yenadi social worker.
(47)	.. Do.	.. Yenadi girl of Saradaniketan.
(48)	.. Do.	.. Yerukula couple, Bitragunta.
(49)	.. Do.	.. Yerukulas, Bitragunta.
(50)	.. Do.	.. Yerukula children, Bapatla.
(51)	.. Do.	.. Khanjar Bhat boy, Bitragunta.
(52)	.. Do.	.. Savaras of the Agency districts.
(53)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(54)	.. Do.	.. Lambadi women.
(55)	.. Do.	.. Lambadi woman and child.
(56)	.. Do.	.. Paniyas of Wynaad.
(57)	.. Do.	.. Kare Kudibis of Mangalore.
(58)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(59)	.. Do.	.. Kolli Malaiyalis—Village Officers.
(60)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(61)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(62)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(63)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(64)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(65)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(66)	.. Do.	.. Do.
(67)	.. Do.	.. Kolli Malaiyalis—Man—Kali Goundan.
(68)	.. Do.	.. Do. Man—Pidaran.
(69)	.. Do.	.. Do. Man—Sadayan.
(70)	.. Do.	.. Do. Woman—Pidari.
(71)	.. Do.	.. Do. Man—Karuman.
(72)	.. Do.	.. Do. Man—Sirangan.
(73)	.. Do.	.. Do. Two women.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
<i>Anthropological Section—cont.</i>		
F. II (74) ..	2½ × 2½ ..	Kolli Malaiyalis—Man—Sirangan.
(75) ..	Do. ..	Do. Man—Raman.
(76) ..	Do. ..	Do. Man—Thirumai and Kongan.
(77) ..	Do. ..	Do. Woman.
(78) ..	Do. ..	Do. Man—Pukulam.
(79) ..	Do. ..	Do. Two men.
(80) ..	Do. ..	Do. Man—Kopaya Chinnappan.
(81) ..	Do. ..	Do. Man—Chinuppa Chinnappan.
(82) ..	Do. ..	Do. Men—Kuppuswami and Sirangan.
(83) ..	Do. ..	Do. Man—Vellayyan.
(84) ..	Do. ..	Do. Men.
(85) ..	Do. ..	Do. Man—Kuppan.
(86) ..	Do. ..	Do. Man—Kongan.
(87) ..	Do. ..	Do. Andichi, Thiruman and Kali.
(88) ..	Do. ..	Do. Andichi and Kali (women).
(89) ..	Do. ..	Do. Vellayyan and Karuppan.
(90) ..	Do. ..	Do. Woman.
(91) ..	Do. ..	Do. Woman selling chillies, Sendamangalam.
(92) ..	Do. ..	Do. Baskets for sale at the fair.
(93) ..	Do. ..	Do. Do.
(94) ..	Do. ..	Do. Market day at Sendamangalam.
(95) ..	Do. ..	Do. Do.
(96) ..	Do. ..	Do. Market (vegetables).
(97) ..	Do. ..	Do. (coconuts).
(98) ..	Do. ..	Do. (jewellery).
(99) ..	Do. ..	Do. Pottery purchased by the Malaiyalis.
(100) ..	Do. ..	Do. Do.
<i>Archæological Section.</i>		
XXV (40) ..	½ ..	Do. Tirumangai Alvar.
XXV (41) ..	½ ..	Do. Kali, uninscribed.
XXV (42) ..	½ ..	Do. Heaven and Hell (painting).
XXV (43) ..	½ ..	Do. Inscribed hero-stone with two archers.
XXV (44) ..	½ ..	Do. Inscribed hero-stone (broken into three with one archer).
XXV (45) ..	½ ..	Do. Memorial stone with a pair of feet.
VI (24) ..	½ ..	Do. Wooden temple car with tree behind.
VI (25) ..	½ ..	Do. Wooden temple car with archæological attender.
F (130) ..	2½ × 2½ ..	Do. Ramaswamy temple, Tirupati.
F (131) ..	Do. ..	Do. Devasthanam Choultry, Tirupati.
F (132) ..	Do. ..	Do. Sage (Bas-relief) within Siva temple, Tirupati.
F (133) ..	Do. ..	Do. Jain Tirthankara, Ettukutti-medu.
F (134) ..	Do. ..	Do. Parvati, Pradoshamurti, Mayuram Treasure Trove.
F (135) ..	Do. ..	Do. Natesa, do.
F (136) ..	Do. ..	Do. Parvati of Panamalai Painting, Panamalai.
F (137) ..	Do. ..	Do. Do.
<i>Botany Section.</i>		
B X (19) ..	½ ..	Do. <i>Tkacspesia</i> in the background. and <i>Pemphis acidule</i> in the foreground, Krusadai.
B XI (17) ..	½ ..	Do. Sugar production in India, 1929-35.
B XI (18) ..	½ ..	Do. India's sugar imports, 1929-43.
I (19) ..	½ ..	Do. Range of plants for sugar cane breeding.

Negative number.	Size.	Subject.
<i>Geology Section.</i>		
G I (28)	$\frac{7}{8}$	Gangotri glacier.
G I (29)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Gangotri glacier and Satopanth peaks.
<i>Numismatic Section.</i>		
NB. 42 PPM 1 A ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Accession No. 749—Obverse of coin No. 1. Weighing 2.965 grams.
NB. 42 PPM 1 B ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Reverse of coin No. 1.
NB. 43 PPM 2 A ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Obverse of coin No. 2 (blank piece).
NB. 43 PPM 2 B ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Reverse of coin No. 2.
NB. 44 PPM 3 A ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Obverse of coin No. 3.
NB. 44 PPM 3 B ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Reverse of coin No. 3.
NB. 45 PPM 4 A ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Obverse of coin No. 4.
NB. 45 PPM 4 B ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	Reverse of coin No. 4.
<i>Zoological Section.</i>		
Z VII (16)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Specimen of Pariah dog (entire view).
Z VII (17)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Close up view of head of Pariah dog.
Z VII (18)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Diorama of <i>Testudo elegans</i> (starred tortoise).
Z F (3)	2-3/8" x 2-3/8"	Living python (in cage).
Z F (4)	Do. do.	Do. do. (another view).
Z F (5)	Do. do.	Dead Python (posed on a board).
Z F (6)	Do. do.	Do. do. (another view).
Z F (7)	Do. do.	Do. do. (held lengthwise by attenders.)
Z F (8)	Do. do.	Do. do. (carried by Curator).
Z VI (8)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Hawksbill turtle (<i>Chelonia imbricata</i>).
Z VI (9)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Scaly ant-eater (<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>).
Z VI (10)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Indian sloth bear (<i>Melursus ursinus</i>).
Z VI (11)	$\frac{1}{4}$	The green turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>).
Z VI (12)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kangayam bull.
Z VI (13)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kangayam cow.
Z VI (14)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ongole bull.
Z VI (15)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ongole cow.
Z VI (16)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Hallikar cow.
Z VI (17)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Sindhi bull.
Z VI (18)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Sindhi cow.
Z VI (19)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Murrah he-buffalo.
Z VI (20)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Murrah she-buffalo.
Z VI (21)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Bikaner sheep.
Z VI (22)	$\frac{1}{4}$	White leghorns.

APPENDIX VI.

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

Note.—Orders for copies of the publications should be accompanied by remittance to cover the cost and postage. For trade terms, the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, should be addressed.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
<i>Natural History Section.</i>				
* Vol. I, No. 1, 1927.	The Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar, with appendices on the vertebrates and plants. By various authors.	196	26	RS. A. P 8 0 6

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

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
<i>Natural History Section—cont.</i>				
* Vol. I, No. 2, Part 1, 1930.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Polychæta by P. Fauvel, Pycnogonida by B. Sundara Raj, and Alpheidae by F. H. Gravely.	79	1	RS. A. P. 2 0 0
* Vol. I, No. 2, Part 2, 1931.	Three Species of Aleyonaria. By Sydney J. Hickson, F.R.S. (with three text figures).	9	Nil.	0 4 0
* Vol. I, No. 2, Part 3, 1936.	Scyphomedusæ of Krusadai Island. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	9	1	0 8 0
* Vol. I, No. 2, Part 4, 1937.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar—Porifera. By M. Burton, D.Sc.	58	9	1 14 0
* Vol. I, No. 2, Part 5, 1943.	The Foraminifera of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar. By C. P. Gnanamuthu, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.	21	4	1 6 0
† Vol. II, 1929.	The Flowering Plants of the Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood. By P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Botanical Assistant, Madras Museum.	345	38	8 0 0
† Vol. III, No. 1, 1930.	The Scyphomedusæ of Madras and the neighbouring coast. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A., Research Scholar, Madras University Zoological Laboratory.	28	3	1 2 0
Vol. III, No. 2, 1932.	The Hydromedusæ of Madras. By M. G. K. Menon, M.A.	32	3	1 2 0
Vol. III, No. 3, 1933.	The Life-Histories of Decapod Crustacea from Madras. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A.	45	10	Bound in one volume. 2 6 0
Vol. III, No. 4, 1933.	Sagitta of the Madras Coast. By C. C. John, M.A., D.Sc.	10	1	
Vol. III, No. 5, 1937.	Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	55	9	1 14 0
Vol. III, No. 6, 1940.	Decapod Larvæ from the Madras Plankton—II. By M. Krishna Menon, M.A., M.Sc.	47	8	1 8 0
Vol. IV, No. 1, 1931.	The Indian Species of Genus Caralluma (Fam. Asclepiadaceæ). By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., Government Museum, Madras.	28	4	1 8 0
Vol. IV, No. 2, 1938.	Supplement to the Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood. By E. Barnes, D.Sc.	46	7	1 10 0
† Vol. V, No. 1, 1941.	Shells and other Animal Remains found on the Madras Beach. I. Groups other than snails, etc. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	112	Nil.	3 2 0
† Vol. V, No. 2, 1942.	Shells and other Animal Remains found on the Madras Beach. II. Snails, etc. (Mollusca Gastropoda). By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	110	Nil.	2 12 0
Vol. VI, No. 1, 1949.	The Thaliacea of the Madras Plankton. By R. Velappan Nair, M.Sc.	41	6	1 12 0
<i>General Section (with separate volumes for Anthropology and Archaeology respectively).</i>				
† Vol. I, No. 1, 1929.	Buddhist Sculptures from a Stupa near Goli village, Guntur district. By T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	44	4	2 12 0

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

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

‡ Volumes ready for binding. Title page and list of contents separately issued for Volume III.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of plates.	Price.
<i>General Section (with separate volumes for Anthropology and Archæology respectively)—cont.</i>				
* Vol. I, No. 2, 1932.	Catalogue of the South Indian Hindu Metal Images in the Madras Government Museum. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	144	23	Rs. A. P. 5 8 0
* Vol. I, No. 3, 1934.	Thiruparuttikundram and its temples, with appendices on Jaina units of measurement and time, cosmology and classification of souls. By T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	260	37	11 4 0
* Vol. II, No. 1, 1930.	The Adichanallur skulls. By S. Zuckerman, M.A., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., with Notes by Prof. G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S.	24	3	1 6 0
* Vol. II, No. 2, 1931.	The Sri Vaishnava Brahmans. By Diwan Bahadur K. Rangachari, M.A., L.T.	158	12	5 12 6
* Vol. II, No. 3, 1931.	Catalogue of the Musical Instruments exhibited in the Government Museum, Madras. By P. Sambamurthi, B.A., B.L.	25	9	8 0
* Vol. II, No. 4, 1937.	Social and Physical Anthropology of the Nayadis of Malabar. By A. Aiyappan, M.A.	141	12	3 2 0
Vol. III, No. 1, 1934.	The Three Main Styles of Temple Architecture recognized by the Silpa-sastras. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.	26	2	1 0 0
Vol. III, No. 2, 1936.	An Outline of Indian Temple Architecture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc.	23	1	0 14 0
Vol. III, No. 3, 1938.	Catalogue of Venetian Coins in the Madras Government Museum. By T. G. Aravamuthan, M.A., B.L.	59	1	1 8 0
1939	Guide to the Archæological Galleries. An Introduction to South Indian Temple Architecture and Sculpture. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A., and other Curators.	48	4	1 0 0
1939	Illustrations of Indian Sculpture—Mostly Southern. For use with the Guide to the Archæological Galleries. By F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., and C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	..	45	1 8 0
* Vol. IV, 1942.	Amaravati Sculptures in the Madras Government Museum. By C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	376	65	14 8 0
Vol. V, No. 1, 1944.	Iravas and Culture Change. By A. Aiyappan, M.A., Ph.D. (London).	204	12	16 10 0

The following publications are in the Press :—

Natural History Section.

Vol. I, No. 2, Pt. 6.	Amphineura and Gastropoda of Krusadai Island. By Thomas Satyamurti, M.A.	In the Press.
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General Section.

Vol. III. No. 4.	Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts. By C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.	In the Press.
Vol. VI. No. 1.	Possible Sumerian Survivals in Toda Ritual. By H.R.H. Prince Peter of Greece.	Do.
	Guide to the Buddhist Galleries. By A. Aiyappan and P. R. Srinivasan.	Do.

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

APPENDIX VII.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR G.O. Ms. No. 3279, EDUCATION, DATED 11TH DECEMBER 1950,
REGARDING THE COLLECTION OF MATERIALS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE HISTORY OF
MADRAS STATE.

Order.

The Government approve the draft circular forwarded by the Superintendent, Government Museum, with his letter cited above. The Government desire to collect all data pertaining to the ancient and mediaeval history of this State and to that end, require all inspecting officers of the Education Department, officers of the Revenue and Public Works Department, heads of the departments of Indian History and Archaeology under the Universities and the heads of educational institutions to co-operate with the Superintendent, Government Museum, in collecting all valuable information, in the manner indicated in the circular appended.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. M. UNNITHAN,
Secretary to Government.

CIRCULAR.

Compared to what Englishmen know of the history of Great Britain, our knowledge of the ancient history of India is very meagre. The material for the preparation of a connected account of the achievements of our ancestors lies scattered and unexplored all over our State. Under the new Constitution of India, Archaeology is included in the concurrent list and the Government and the people of this State have an added responsibility in the matter of collecting and conserving all classes of antiquities. These come under the following main categories :—

A. Antiquities of prehistoric ages.

1. Antiquities of the stone ages, mainly stone tools, both polished and unpolished. Fossil bones of human beings who manufactured these crude implements and remains of their settlements have not so far been discovered in any part of India except Gujarat.

2. Antiquities of the copper and bronze ages. Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa and other sites where antiquities of these categories have been discovered are in Pakistan. The possibilities of the existence of copper and bronze age civilization in our State have not been explored. Copper and bronze tools which have been found in Mysore and Hyderabad are likely to be found on close search in our State also.

3. Early iron age settlements and burials. Very few early settlements have so far been discovered but that does not mean that the remnants of such settlements do not exist. The remnants of ancient villages and towns usually exist as low mounds, which get covered over by recent soil and vegetation, but very often, bits of brick and pottery, beads and bangles are to be picked from their surface and digging brings to light remnants of walls, etc.

Ancient burials are very numerous all over Southern India and hundreds of them are being destroyed every year as the village folk do not understand their significance, and very often, they are tempted to look for treasures in them. These ancient burials are popularly known as முது மனிதன் தாழ்.

Though it is not always possible to preserve all the burials, it is essential that they should be carefully examined and all possible information is got about them. This can be done only by a professional archaeologist. From very careful studies of human bones got from ancient graves, the English have been able to get exact information about the bodily characters of the ancient inhabitants of England. We have got very little of ancient skeletal materials of our early forerunners in South India. It is essential that the professional archaeologist should himself examine the graves, and the layman who comes across any of them should not disturb them. Once disturbed, the value of the discovery is likely to be very much reduced.

B. Antiquities of historic periods.

1. *Ancient towns.*—Very often the ruins of ancient towns survive as low mounds. They are easily distinguished from natural mounds by the looseness of the soil, and by pieces of pottery and bricks which are found strewn over the surface. Old coins are also usually picked up from these city mounds after the rains.

2. Ruins of ancient buildings, such as temples and forts.

3. Ancient sculptures in stone or bronze.

4. Inscribed slabs of stone, standing by themselves or forming parts of ruined buildings. The inscriptions may be in the Brahmi script (southern variety) or in the later scripts derived from it. Many ancient documents carved on sheets of copper are stored away in temples and mutts and in the houses of old ruling chiefs. They deserve to be studied by epigraphists as

they very often give us valuable information about the economic and religious life of the period to which they belonged and of contemporary rulers and other leading men. It is a public duty to prevent such documents from being melted down to make household utensils.

5. *Pictorial art.*—Pictures on temple walls or on wood or paper are also of great interest. Ancient wall paintings, so far discovered, are indeed few. Even of these few, several have disappeared or got damaged on account of careless handling after their discovery. For example, wall paintings were discovered under coatings of chunam in the Kailasanatha temple, at Kanchipuram about 25 years ago, but little of what was discovered now remains. Paintings are delicate objects and have to be very carefully dealt with. Along with the search for ancient paintings, enlightened members of the public have the added duty of educating others about the care of what is discovered. Paintings have to be protected from rain and smoke, from animals that make homes on the paintings, from men who scribble their names on them and from artists who in their attempts to copy the old murals use rough methods of tracing.

Good paintings on wood, silk and paper are often found ruined beyond repair by having been neglected by their present owners, ignorant not only of their value but also the elements of the care of pictures. If they are not willing to give them away to institutions where they would be well looked after, they should be given proper advice regarding the simple precautions to prevent deterioration of the paintings. This can be done only if Government are first apprised of the existence of such works of art.

6. *Coins.*—Ancient coins are occasionally picked up from sites of old towns and villages or dug up by accident. Ignorant people melt them without realizing the folly of their action. Even from the practical consideration of the money value, they should desist from melting ancient coins, for most often, the coin may be worth several times its metal value. A Gupta coin, for example, the metal value of which may not be more than Rs. 100 will fetch in the market not less than Rs. 1,000 because Gupta coins are rare.

The list of antiquities given above is by no means exhaustive, but just sufficient to give an idea of the field with which we are concerned. The Government Museums at Madras and at Pudukkottai are the only institutions in the Madras State charged with the duty of collecting and conserving the various classes of antiquities. Owing to limitations imposed by their small staff, these Museums are not able to do much. In this State, there are only two non-official organizations, namely, the Archaeological Society of South India and the Andhra Historical Research Society, seeking to keep alive the general interest in the ancient history of Southern India. The Government are, therefore, anxious to enlist the interest and enthusiasm of a much larger circle of historically minded men and women, all over the State to secure more information and to get more objects of antiquity collected and saved from uninformed vandalism. Teachers and senior students in the schools of the State can be of great service in this work. Government officials of the various departments whose work takes them to remote regions of the State have the opportunity of coming across interesting antiquities and gathering information about others. What is absent at present is a clearing house for such information. The Government have, therefore, asked the Superintendent, Government Museum, Egmore, Madras-8, to receive any information given, or antiquities collected, to examine ancient sites and to deal with their study either himself or in consultation with the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India.

The Government have under consideration the question of appointment of Honorary local correspondents of the Museum in all the districts of the State. The names of the local correspondents will be announced shortly. Teachers, students, and officials to whom this circular is generally addressed, may contact or write to the Local Correspondents of their district if they find it more convenient. Any antiquity to be sent to the Museum may be handed over to the nearest Revenue department or Education department official for custody till the Museum official sees it or despatched direct to the Museum in case an examination on the spot is not necessary.

APPENDIX VIII.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Government Museum.

A. Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
Sale of coins and plaster cast of coins	15	0	6
Sale of photo-prints and copyright fees for reproduction	528	2	8
Sale of publications	745	3	7
Sales tax on publications	10	11	9
Rent for use of the Museum Theatre	3,390	0	0
Overtime fee for the Theatre caretaker	188	8	0
Miscellaneous receipts	74	15	9
Total	4,952	9	10

B. Expenditure.

						RS.	A.	P.
Pay of Officers—Voted—								
Superintendent, Government	Museum	and	Associate	Librarian,		8,080	10	0
Connemara Public Library	..	..	..	..	..	40,331	8	0
Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	..	..
Other charges—Voted—								
Rates and taxes	..	..	..	..	..	14,569	14	0
Travelling allowances	..	..	..	..	..	1,633	10	0
Other compensatory	..	..	..	..	..	5,563	4	0
Dearness allowance	..	..	..	..	..	21,962	2	0
Pay of menials	..	..	..	..	..	2,394	9	0
Furniture and fittings	..	..	..	..	..	2,458	0	0
Apparatus and materials	..	..	..	..	..	862	6	0
Cost of specimens	..	..	..	..	..	5,818	14	0
Other contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	8,528	9	0
Dearness allowance to menials	..	..	..	..	..	4,430	2	0
Total	..					1,16,628	8	0

II

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, PUDUKKOTTAI.

GENERAL.

Visitors.—The importance and usefulness of the Government Museum in Pudukkottai to the public and educational institutions may well be seen in the increase in daily attendance to 361 from 272 last year, and in the percentage of literate visitors to 17.1 as against 14.9 of last year.

Besides, in 1949–50, only 11 educational institutions and 18 distinguished visitors came to the museum while this year 29 educational institutions and 36 distinguished visitors were benefited by their visits to the Museum. The popularity of the Pudukkottai Museum is rapidly increasing and it has spread well to the neighbouring districts. In fact, any distinguished visitor who comes to Pudukkottai never misses the Museum.

Extra-mural activities and assistance to institutions.—On 5th July 1950, at the personal invitation of the Pudukkottai Sub-Collector Sri C. S. Krishnamurti, M.A., I.A.S., I took a prominent part in the “Vanamahotsva” celebrations inaugurated by the Hon’ble Mr. Roche Victoria, Minister for Food and Fisheries to the Government of Madras, at Sittannavasal near the famous jain cave-temples. I explained in a short talk to the distinguished gathering and the Hon’ble Minister the importance of the cave-temple and its frescoes. Incidentally, I stressed on the importance of the Museum at Pudukkottai.

I accompanied the Hon’ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi and his wife and Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., Census Superintendent, to Sittannavasal and explained to them in detail the cave-temple and its paintings which they very much appreciated.

Sri S. T. Satyamurti, M.A., Curator for Zoology, Government Museum, Madras, with his Taxidermist and attender was here from the 19th to 28th February to collect specimens for the Madras Museum.

My Taxidermist Sri B. Subbiah Naidu and peon Periakaruppan rendered them all possible help in shooting animals and skinning them.

The Curator was much pleased with the collections of birds he was able to get from Pudukkottai territory.

All possible steps are taken through activities within and without the Museum, to make it attractive and useful.

Gifts to the Museum.—A leopard which was shot by the local Forest Ranger was presented to the Museum by Sri C. S. Krishnamurti, M.A., I.A.S., the Sub-Collector, and, as it was in a hopelessly spoiled state, its skin alone could be tanned and preserved.

The Sub-Collector presented also an album of the Sittannavasal frescoes, a sword-cane and the head of an iron spear. A sharp knife with a wooden cover and a bichuva with a leather sheath were also kindly presented by the local Additional First-class Magistrate.

The Curator made a gift of a twin-mango to the botanical gallery.

A register to show the gifts received is being got ready and when completed it will be kept at the entrance to the Museum to induce the visitors to make gifts to the Museum.

Beginning of a picture gallery.—A picture gallery has been started in the front hall of the main building, and it contains photo enlargements and paintings of the Tondaiman rulers of Pudukkottai State, and their administrators. Attempts are made to enlarge its scope and strength.

Educational work.—As Appendix III will show the educative side of Museum as a visual aid in education has considerably increased in the year under report and the staff and pupils of the institutions who visited the Museum were advised to come by previous appointment specifying the purpose and invariably the Curator took them round and interested them in the various activities of the Museum besides arranging a few lecture demonstration classes.

Publicity.—Arrangements are being made to give wide publicity through posters and slides in picture-houses, radios, etc.

The Revenue officials and the heads of the several departments and the local municipality have helped much to advertise the importance and activities of the Museum. I heartily acknowledge with thanks the assistance rendered in this connexion by the local Sub-Collector, Sri C. S. Krishnamurti, M.A., I.A.S., and the Municipal Commissioner, Sri E. V. Somasundaram, B.A. It is fervently hoped that many more will emulate the fine example set by these officers.

Galleries, buildings and grounds.—A sum of Rs. 255-12-0 was kindly sanctioned by the Government for making show-cases for the Zoology section and minor carpentry work in the Ethnology gallery.

Some minor urgent repairs to the tune of Rs. 419 were done to the western wing of the building. Installation of a fresh-water tap sanctioned a year ago by the Government, is still pending execution by the Public Works Department.

Similar repairs to the eastern (Archæological) wing will be executed next year together with electrification of the Museum.

The botanic and vegetable gardens continued to remain attractive and add to the beauty and importance of the Museum.

The gardens are at present managed by the peons by turns, and the Government will shortly be approached to sanction the appointment of a wholtime gardener.

Distinguished visitors.—The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi and his wife, Dr. Tarachand, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education, Sri Prem Kripal, Deputy Secretary in the same Department, and the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Sri M. S. Vats were the prominent among the distinguished visitors (see Appendix IV). All of them evinced a very keen interest in the Museum and its activities.

WORK IN THE SECTIONS.

Botany.—A re-arrangement of the gallery on "External Morphology of Flowering plants" was done to cater to the needs of the local schools. The labels were renewed, and arrangements are being made to write them in Tamil also.

A mango-twin presented by the Curator was added to the gallery.

Zoology.—Re-arrangement of the entire section was done on the lines suggested by the Curator for Zoology in the Government Museum in Madras. The various galleries were clearly marked by large name boards with names written in English and Tamil and clear illustrative labels for the show-cases and the individual exhibits were also put up. In short, the section was made to be self-explanatory.

Geology.—The separate cabinet dealing with the minerals of Pudukkottai set up last year was cleaned and labelled.

A general renewal of the old and worn out labels in the section was effected in the year. Steps are being taken to prepare a geological map of the Madras Presidency with special reference to Pudukkottai territory.

Economic Section—Agriculture.—Charts showing the fungus diseases on crops and their control measures were mounted well, together with the Fungus Campaign Calendar for the Madras Presidency.

All the tools and implements used in preliminary and after cultivation were cleaned and labelled properly.

The seeds and manures and fertilisers in their respective galleries were rearranged and labelled properly.

A poster showing the importance of growing food and more food was got up in Tamil, and put up prominently in the section.

The activities of the section are demonstrated on the field in the Kitchen garden attached to the Museum.

This section is receiving the special attention of the visitors.

Arts and Industries.—The album of the frescoes at Sittannavasal presented by the local Sub-Collector has enhanced the value of the photo-enlargements of the Sittannavasal paintings.

A painting in water colour of Sri Minakshi of Madurai showing the modern school of painting was added to the gallery.

A photograph displaying woollen carpet-weaving at Sellukudi village in Pudukkottai division was added to the Textile section.

Ethnology.—A dulcimer was cleaned and exhibited in the "Wind Instruments" case of the Musical Instruments gallery.

Photographs representing (1) Sama Sastri, Thyāgaya and Muthuswami Dikshitar, the three music stars of South India; (2) sage Narada playing on yash found in the sanctum of the Vishnu shrine at Tirumayam and

(3) Vinadhara Dakshinamurti playing on Vina without a sound box and tuning it with his right fingers and a musician playing on "Ghatam" (an earthen pot) were mounted and displayed properly in the section. A portrait of the modern school of paintings depicting the Pudukkottai Palace Musicians has added charm to the gallery.

Two other notable additions to the section were (1) the "Nine Planets" and (2) the Calakkiramam or Salagram (a black ammonite fossil chiefly found in the river Gandak and worshipped as a form of Vishnu) and the "feet of Vishnu."

The jewels and ornaments, the Thalies and Pottus, worn by different castes and tribes of people were studied, classified, and arranged with prominent bilingual labels."

A sword-cane was the only interesting exhibit added to the Arms and Armour gallery.

Pre-history.—Photographs of the pre-historic sites in Pudukkottai territory were framed and suitably mounted.

The urns, potteries and other exhibits were cleaned and labelled in English and Tamil.

Archæology and Epigraphy—Archæology.—The section has been rearranged into sculptures, bronzes, and monuments dating from 7—8 A.D. to the modern time.

A separate gallery is devoted to the Jain sculptures and bronzes and the other Jain vestiges in Pudukkottai division and a short note on them is under preparation.

This section of the Museum with its larger background of the several ancient monuments in the territory which have contributed specimens to it is the centre of attraction of the visitors especially after the present scientific rearrangement and display.

It may be mentioned that Dr. Tara Chand, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Education, Mr. Prem Kripal, his Deputy Secretary, and Sri M. S. Vats, the Director-General of Archaeology in India were struck with wonder and interest at the excellence of this section, the notable among the exhibits being the "Tiruparantaka Murti Group" of the early Chola sculptures (10 Cent. A.D.) of Kodumbalur.

Epigraphy.—The 13 copper plate grants lent to the Government Epigraphist for India were received back in September 1950.

Their English translations are exhibited side by side with the original ones, and their Tamil translations now in progress, will soon be finished and displayed along with the English translations.

The Gazetteer of 1813 a very early and complete account of the Pudukkottai State compiled under the orders of Raja Vijaya Reghunatha Raya Tondaiman (1807–25 A.D.) written in Tamil on Cadian was exhibited with a brief explanatory note in English. The Huzur Records of Pudukkottai dealing with the correspondence between the Tondaiman Rulers of Pudukkottai, and the East India Company and the Nawab Walajah ordinarily conducted in Persian, Urdu or Tamil with the Tamil letters translated into Persian were similarly displayed.

Numismatics.—The classification and registering of the 700 gold coins as suggested by the Curator for Numismatics in the Madras Museum were over and a similar work on the silver coins has been started.

The work done in this section was inspected by the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras-8 on the 24th February 1951, during his annual visit.

The work in the several sections of the Museum thus consisted in the rearrangement of the galleries, cleaning and properly naming them, and labelling in English and Tamil the exhibits, thus making the exhibits self-explanatory in the absence of any guide.

Library.—It continues to maintain its importance and usefulness to the Curator and the interested visitors. Appendix VI shows the books which were added to it in the year.

Laboratory.—As remarked last year there is no laboratory for the Museum. It is hoped that a small one will soon be started.

Establishment.—I continued to be in charge of the Museum doing the administrative and the Curator's work as well.

The post of the Technical Assistant was filled up and Sri H. Ramamurti was appointed to it on December 1950 on a temporary basis.

The permanent incumbent Sri K. Viswanatha Ayyar continues to work as a temporary Assistant Draftsman under the Assistant Archaeological Chemist in Tanjore.

A temporary night watchman for one year was sanctioned by the Government.

The Government of Madras were pleased to absorb the entire staff of the Pudukkottai Museum into the Madras State Service on 21st April 1950 and their scales of pay were fixed in accordance with Memorandum No. 875-A/50-12, dated 8th March 1951.

Sri A. Aiyappan, M.A., PH.D., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, inspected the Museum on 24th February 1951.

PLANS FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

GENERAL.

The importance and usefulness of the Museum will be given greater publicity through posters, lantern-slides in cinemas, radio-talks, lectures on Museum topics in public places on important occasions and through official and non-official agencies.

A small handbook or guide to the Museum will be prepared with suitable illustrations.

WORK IN THE SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS.

Geology.—Labels in Tamil and popular English will be prepared for the exhibits in the section. A geological map of the Madras Presidency with special reference to Pudukkottai territory will be got up.

Botany.—Like the geology section labels in popular English and Tamil will be written for the various exhibits.

A herbarium will be started.

Zoology.—The suggestions of the Curator for Zoology in the Madras Museum will be given further effect to and the section will be made more attractive and instructive.

Economic Section—Agriculture.—Samples of more improved seeds, manures and fertilizers and charts and posters will be added to the section from the Agricultural Department and adequate steps will be taken to illustrate the "Grow More Food Campaign."

Arts and Industries.—The Cochin mural paintings depicting scenes from the Ramayana will be displayed in the gallery. Representative local exhibits will be procured and added.

In the Pre-history gallery more photographs with illustrative notes on the numerous pre-historic burial sites in Pudukkottai territory will be prepared and exhibited along with the few existing ones.

Archæology and Epigraphy.—A few more representative sculptures and bronzes from the territory will be acquired for the section. Tamil translations of the copper plate grants and the Gazetteer of Pudukkottai compiled in 1813 A.D. and the Huzur Records of Pudukkottai will be attempted.

Numismatics.—The classification and registering of the 253 silver coins on the same lines as for the gold coins will be done.

Buildings.—As no other suitable building is to be found anywhere in Pudukkottai town it has become necessary to make the best use of the present buildings and the Government of Madras were pleased to sanction for the petty constructions and repairs to the main building (western wing) a sum of Rs. 419.

The appearance and attractiveness of the Museum have considerably improved after these construction and repairs.

Similar repairs will also be done for the Archæological section or the eastern wing. Electrification of the entire Museum will be effected shortly.

It is also proposed to annex the building to the east of the Museum in which the Board Middle School is now housed. It is a Government building and it was formerly a part of the Museum.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, PUDUKKOTTAI,
28th April 1951.

T. S. SUNDARAM,
Curator,

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1950-51.

Months.	Literates.		Illiterates.		Puduh ladies.	Students and teachers.			Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	
1950									
April ..	822	199	2,908	3,098	35	..	..	..	7,027
May ..	1,084	240	3,832	3,880	92	..	..	..	8,838
June ..	894	229	3,420	3,689	66	..	..	..	8,182
July ..	908	203	3,230	3,436	52	2	30	..	7,777 (a)
August ..	1,089	236	3,561	3,761	48	8	45	14	8,657 (b)
September ..	1,076	199	3,232	3,467	55	18	117	102	7,974 (c)
October ..	947	296	2,706	2,843	32	6	409	111	6,707 (d)
November ..	1,645	445	3,505	3,735	75	19	409	111	9,230 (e)
December ..	1,074	401	3,111	3,273	57	11	17	89	7,859 (f)
1951									
January ..	1,085	285	3,240	3,461	34	4	47	13	8,051 (g)
February ..	1,534	480	3,633	4,030	66	28	405	109	9,777 (h)
March ..	1,249	316	3,568	3,826	78	1	92	..	8,953 (i)
	13,417	3,509	39,746	42,453	690	92	1,231	438	99,125

Daily average, 361.

Percentage of literate visitors 17.1 per cent.

REMARKS.

- (a) Excursion party from Bishop Heber High School, Tiruchirappalli.
- (b) Excursion party from S. V. School, Kothamangalam, Ramanathapuram district and S. S. A. High School, Rangiyam.
- (c) Excursion party from S. B. F. H. School, Ramachandrapuram, Tiruchirappalli district and N. M. Board High School, Tiruppattur (Ramanathapuram district). South Indian Railway High School, Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli.
- (d) Excursion party from St. Philomenas School, Tiruchirappalli, Schools of Scout Masters from Hindustan Scout Association, S. R. High School, Tiruchirappalli, and C. S. M. High School, Pudukkottai.
- (e) Sri Visalakshi Kalasabai High School, A. Thekkur, Ramanathapuram district; Sandaipettai Secondary School, Pudukkottai; Sarada Secondary School, Pudukkottai; R. C. G. School, Marthandapuram, Pudukkottai; Vaduganathan High School, Valampuri; Sri Brahadambal High School, Pudukkottai and Government Elementary School, Pudukkottai.
- (f) Sri Sankara Vidyalaya, Pudukkottai; Sri Meenakshi High School, Karaikudi; M. C. T. R. M. Higher Elementary School, Kulipurai, Pudukkottai.
- (g) Board Middle School, Gandhinagar, Pudukkottai.
- (h) Church of South Indian High School, Nagapattinam; Board's Girls' Middle School, Tiruppattur; Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College, Economics and History Section, Karaikudi; R. H. School, Sivaganga, All Saints Middle School, Tiruchirappalli; S. M. S. High School, Karaikudi; and Sri Brahadambal Girls' High School, Lower Secondary Section, Pudukkottai.
- (i) Findlay High School, Mannargudi and Dr. A. C. Training College, Karaikudi.

APPENDIX II.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS DURING THE YEAR 1950-51.

1950—	Days.	1950—cont.	Days.
1 April	21	9 December	20
2 May	26	1951—	
3 June	25	10 January	22
4 July	24	11 February	22
5 August	25	12 March	23
6 September	23		
7 October	19		
8 November	24		
		Total ..	274

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH VISITED THE MUSEUM IN 1950-51.

- 1 Bishop Heber High School, Tiruchirappalli.
- 2 S. V. School, Kothamangalam, Ramanathapuram district.
- 3 S. S. A. High School, Rangiyam, Pudukkottai.
- 4 S. B. T. H. High School, Ramachandrapuram, Tiruchirappalli district.
- 5 N. M. Board High School, Tiruppattur, Ramanathapuram district.
- 6 South Indian Railway High School, Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli.
- 7 St. Philomena's School, Tiruchirappalli.
- 8 Schools of Scout Masters from Hindustan Scout Association, S.R. High School, Tiruchirappalli.
- 9 C. S. M. High School, Pudukkottai.
- 10 Sri Visalakshi Kalasabai High School, A. Thekkur, Ramanathapuram district.
- 11 Sandaipettai Secondary School, Pudukkottai.
- 12 Sri Sarada Secondary School, Pudukkottai.
- 13 R. C. G. School, Marthandapuram, Pudukkottai.
- 14 Vaduganathan High School, Valampuri.
- 15 Sri Brahadambal High School, Pudukkottai.
- 16 Government Elementary School, Pudukkottai.
- 17 Sri Sankara Vidyalaya School, Pudukkottai.
- 18 Sri Meenakshi High School, Karaikudi.

- 19 M. CT. R.M. Higher Elementary School, Kulipurai.
- 20 Board Middle School, Gandhinagar, Pudukkottai.
- 21 Church of South Indian High School, Nagapattinam.
- 22 Board's Girls' Middle School, Tiruppattur.
- 23 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Economics and History Sections, Karaikudi.
- 24 R. M. School, Sivaganga.
- 25 All Saints Middle School, Tiruchirappalli.
- 26 S. M. S. High School, Karaikudi.
- 27 Sri Ram's Girls' High School, Lower Secondary section, Pudukkottai.
- 28 Findlay High School, Mannargudi.
- 29 Dr. A. C. Training College, Karaikudi.

APPENDIX IV.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

- 1 The Controller of Food Rationing, Madras, on 11th May 1950.
- 2 The Assistant Collector and the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Tiruchirappalli, on 15th May 1950.
- 3 The District Registrar, Tiruchirappalli, on 23rd May 1950.
- 4 Sri T. Srinivasan, Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, on 25th June 1950.
- 5 The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Tiruchirappalli, on 29th June 1950.
- 6 Mr. D. D. Peter Devadas, Deputy Director of Fisheries, Madras, on 30th June 1950.
- 7 The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Fourth Circle, Salem, Miss M. Dweltz, on 23rd July 1950.
- 8 Sri E. V. Somasundaram, Municipal Commissioner, Pudukkottai, on 4th October 1950.
- 9 Mrs. Gopala Reddi (Srinathi Lakshmikantham) on 1st November 1950 with the Local Lady Civil Surgeon Dr. N. G. Kamalam, M.B.B.S.
- 10 The Senior Audit Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, on 24th November 1950.
- 11 The Textile Control Officer, on 25th November 1950.
- 12 The Archaeological Chemists in India and Ceylon and the Assistant Archaeological Chemist in India on 30th November 1950.
- 13 The Assistant Collector of C. E. on 12th December 1950.
- 14 Sri S. Thiruvengatachariar, Vice-Principal and his staff of Dr Alagappa Chettiar Training College, Karaikudi with party on 13th December 1950.
- 15 Dr. Tarachand, Secretary to the Ministry of Education of the Government of India, Sri Prem Kripal, Deputy Secretary in the same department Sri Mrs. Vata Director-General of Archaeology in India, Sri Nilcatan Banerjee, Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology in charge southern Circle, Madras, and Dr. S. Paramasivan, Assistant Archaeological Chemist in India on 11th January 1951.
- 16 The Inspector of Banks, on 28th January 1951.
- 17 The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, on 20th February 1951.
- 18 Sri N. Subrahmanyam, I.C.S., Director of Settlements, Madras, on 21st March 1951
- 19 The Superintendent, Crime Branch C.I.D., Madras with the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras on 30th March 1951.
- 20 Mr. K. P. G. Menon M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-law, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore.
- 21 Mr. K. P. K. Menon, M.A., I.A.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Pudukkottai.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX V.

SPECIMENS ADDED TO THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1950-51.

Serial number and name of specimen.	Number.	Remarks.
1 Leopard (dead one)	1	Presented by Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai. The skin alone is tanned and kept.
2 Double edged (Thrusting) sword	1	Presented by Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai.
3 Head of an iron spear	1	Do.
4 Album of Sittannavasal frescoes	1	Do.
5 Sharp knife with a wooden cover	1	Presented by Additional First-class Magistrate, Pudukkottai.
6 Bichuva with leather cover	1	Do.
7 "Nine Planets"	9	....
8 Salagram or Calakkiraman and Feet of Vishnu (Black Fossil Ammonite found Chiefly in the River Gandak). { (2+8) } 10		....
9 Dulcimer	1	....
10 Photograph of Sage Narada playing on Yash. 1		....
11 Photograph of Vinadara Dakshnamurti .. 1		....
12 Photograph of the three music stars Sama Sastri, Thyagayya and Muthuswami Dikshithar. } 1		....
13 Madurai Meenakshi—Water colour painting. 1		....
14 Photograph of woollen carpet-making at Chellukudi. 1		....
15 A twin mango	1	Presented by the Curator Sri T. S. Sundaram.

APPENDIX VI.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Serial number and title.	Author.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
<i>Books presented.</i>			
1 Journal of Sri Venkateswara Oriental Institute, Vol. X—No. 2	1	..
2 Do. Vol. XI—No. 1	1	..
3 Tirumalai—Tirupathi Devasthanam—Monthly Bulletin.	1	..
4 Do.	1	..
5 Today—No. 26	1	..
6 Do. No. 27	1	..
7 Do. No. 28	1	..
8 Do. No. 29	1	..
9 Do. No. 30	1	..
10 Do. No. 31	1	..
11 Do. No. 32	1	..
12 Do. No. 33	1	..
13 Dear Parks in Britain	1	..
14 Provincial Museum, Lucknow Report for the year ending March 31, 1948	1	..
15 Administration Report of the Museums, Zoos and Government Gardens	1	..

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY—*cont.*

Serial number and title.	Author.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
16 Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—1948-49.	..	1	..
17 District Office Manual	1	..
18 The Madras Financial Code	1	..
19 The Madras Account Code—Vol. I	1	..
20 Do. Vol. II	1	..
21 Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowance	1	..
22 Madras Budget Manual	1	..
23 Madras Treasury Code	1	..
24 The Fundamental Rules and the Subsidiary Rules	1	..
25 Journal of Indian Museums	1	..
26 Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. XXX—I and II	1	..
Do. Do. Do. Do.	1	..
<i>Books subscribed.</i>			
27 Ancient India	1	..
28 Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 49—No. 1	1	..
29 Do. Vol. 49—No. 2	1	..
30 Do. Vol. 49—No. 3	1	..
31 Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society— Index and title page	1	..
32 Marg Magazine, Vol. IV—No. 1	1	..
33 Do. No. 2	1	..
34 Do. No. 3	1	..
35 Do. No. 4	1	..
36 Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XI— Part I.	1	..
37 Do. Part II.	1	..
38 Man in India, Vol. 30—Nos. 2 and 3	1	..
39 Do. No. 4	1	..
<i>Books purchased.</i>			
40 Tiruchendur, The Sea-Shore Temple of Subrahmanyam.	..	1	..
41 Five Tamil Idylls of Pathuthupattu	1	..
42 பழந்தலவரலாறும், திருக்கோயில் வழிபாடும்	1	..
43 Museums in Modern Life	1	..
44 Coin Collecting	1	..

APPENDIX VII.

LIST OF PHOTO NEGATIVES.

Number and name of the negative.	Remarks
<i>I. Museum Collections.</i>	
<i>Bronzes.</i>	
1 Siva Sukasanamurti	11-12 Century A.D.
2 Appar	Do.
3 Chandrasekarar	10th Century A.D.
4 Bronze relievo of 24 Tirtankuras	Dug out of the local college site.
5 Adinathar	
6 Parsvanathar	
7 Mahavirar	

LIST OF PHOTO NEGATIVES—cont.

Number and name of the negative.

Remarks.

I. Museum Collections—cont.

Jewels and Ornaments.

8 Tali	.. .. .	.....
9 Sculptures : Mahavira	.. .. .	Valemangalam, 13 A.D.
10 Jeshta Devi	.. .. .	Narthamalai, 9-10 A.D.
11 Vinadara Dakshnamurti	.. .. .	Do. 9-10 A.D.

Pre-historic burials site antiquities.

12 Pyriform urn	.. .. .	Mottamalai.
13 Small urns	.. .. .	Do.
14 Others—A gypsy-man, woman and boy	.. .. .	.....

II. Ancient Monuments in Pudukkottai Division (State).

15 to 21 Muvarkovil under repair	.. .. .	Kodumbalur, 10 A.D.
22 Muvarkovil Southern shrine, rear view	.. .. .	Do.
23 Do. Budavari	.. .. .	Do.
24 Loose sculptures	.. .. .	Do.
25 Muchucandesvaram	.. .. .	Kodumbalur, 9-10 A.D.
26 & 27 Lion pillars in Anjaneya temple	.. .. .	Do.
28 Vijayalaya Colisvaram, front view	.. .. .	Narthamalai, 8-9 A.D.
29 Do. side view	.. .. .	Do.
30 Kadambarkovil	.. .. .	Narthamalai—Early Cola.
31 Kanwari (Saptematrika)	.. .. .	Do. 9 A.D.
32 Two Tirtankaras in bas-relief	.. .. .	Ammachattram, 7 A.D.
33 to 35 Headless Tirtankara	.. .. .	Annavasal, 7 A.D.
36 & 37 Parsvanath in bas-relief	.. .. .	Sittannavasal, 7-8 A.D.
38 An opened cist burial	.. .. .	Do.
39 Mahavira in bas-relief	.. .. .	Tenimalai, 7 A.D.
40 Chowri bearers	.. .. .	Do.
41 & 42 Mahavira	.. .. .	Virakkudi.
43 Do.	.. .. .	Tekkattur.
44 Do.	.. .. .	.....
45 Do.	.. .. .	Puttambur.
46 Do.	.. .. .	Valavampatti.
47 Do.	.. .. .	Chettipatti.
48 to 52 Lion pillars	.. .. .	Do.
53 Mahavira	.. .. .	Tirupur.
54 & 55 Mahavira with chowri bearers	.. .. .	Do.
56 Tirtankara with Pushkala	.. .. .	Mosakkudi, 13 A.D.
57 Parsvanath with head and feet only	.. .. .	.....
58 Brahmayakshi	.. .. .	Sembattur.
59 to 61 Lion pillars	.. .. .	Do.
62 Siva temple before repairs	.. .. .	Viralur—Early Cola.
63 Vishnu	.. .. .	Do. Pallava type.
64 Dakshnamurti	.. .. .	Viralur—Early Cola.
65 Subrahmanyam	.. .. .	Do.
66 Candesa	.. .. .	Do.
67 Jeshta Devi	.. .. .	Do.
68 Dakshnamurti	.. .. .	Thiruvengaivasal—Early Cola.
69 to 71 Lion pillars	.. .. .	Tiruvengaivasal.
72 & 73 Sculptures	.. .. .	Tirukkattalai (Agatisvaram)— Early Cola.

LIST OF PHOTO NEGATIVES—*cont.*

Number and name of the negative.						Remarks.
<i>II. Ancient Monuments in Pudukkottai Division (State)—cont.</i>						
74	Dancing Ganesha	..	..	..	..	Kudumiyamalai corridor.
75	Ganapathi	..	..	..	..	Kudumiyamalai-Melakkovil rock—Pallava type.
76	Vinayakar	..	..	..	..	Devarmalai.
77	A devotee	..	..	..	..	Kunnandar Kovil.
78	Nataraja (bronze)	..	..	..	..	Kunnandar Koil—Early Cola.
79 & 80	Nataraja (bronze)	..	..	..	..	Mangadu—Early Cola.
81	Do.	..	..	..	..	Periyur—Early Cola.
82	Shanmukam	..	..	..	..	Tiruvarangulam.
83	A branching palmyra	Karaiyur-Ponnamaravathi road, Pudukkottai State.

III. Ancient Monuments, etc., outside Pudukkottai Division (State).

84	Rohalanugraha Murti	..	..	..	..	Gangaikonda Colapuram.
85	Mukteswara temple	..	..	..	..	Kancheepuram—Pallava Raja Simha style.
86	Mutangesvara temple	..	..	..	..	Do.
87	Kailasanathar temple	..	..	..	..	Kancheepuram—Early 8th Century.
88	Vaikunta Perumal temple	..	..	..	..	Do.
89 & 90	Arjuna's Penance	..	..	..	..	Mahabalipuram.
91	Arjuna's Tapas	..	..	..	..	Do.
92 & 93	Seven Pagodas	..	..	..	..	Do.
94	A portion of the Seven Pagodas showing the lion	..	..	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX VIII.

PRICE LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, PUDUKKOTTAI.
Archæological publications of the Pudukkottai State (for sale in the State Press).

1. Inscriptions (Texts) of the Pudukkottai State (1929) containing the texts of 1,130 inscriptions copied in the State with details of location, etc., printed in Tamil and Grantha (folio—pages 653—plate 1).

2. Chronological list of inscriptions of the Pudukkottai State (1929), a companion volume to the above, giving details of location, dynasty, date and gist of inscriptions (folio—pages 152). Price Rs. 4.

3. Inscriptions in the Pudukkottai State—Translated into English, Part I—Early, Pallava and Cola—1941 giving details of location, dynasty, king and date, revised up to date and free English translations of the first 150 inscriptions with critical footnotes (folio—pages 124). Price Rs. 2-8-0.

4. Inscriptions in the Pudukkottai State—Translated into English, Part II—Early Cola and Pandiya—1946 giving details of location, dynasty, king and date revised up to date and free English translations of the 120 inscriptions (151—270) with critical footnotes (folio—pages 121). Price Rs. 2-8-0.

5. Manual of the Pudukkottai State, Vol. II, Part I (1940) giving a general history of the territory occupied by the State from pre-historic to modern times and incorporating information found in the State inscriptions and other records (crown quarto—pages 433 and plates 13). Price Rs. 3-0-0.

6. Manual of the Pudukkottai State, Vol. II, Part II—Gazetteer of places in the State including those of archæological and historical interest illustrated. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUDGET GRANT AND THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE
GOVERNMENT MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1950-51.

		Budget grant.			Actual expenditure.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
36 a. Museums—A. Museums—							
2. Pay of Establishment—Pudukkottai Museum	..	5,500	0	0	5,008	10	0
3. Allowances—Pudukkottai Museum—							
Travelling allowance	.. .. .	250	0	0	..	..	..
Other compensatory allowances	.. .. .	150	0	0	120	0	0
Dearness allowance to establishment	.. .. .	4,000	0	0	3,973	0	0
4. Office contingencies—Pudukkottai Museum—							
Pay of Menials	.. .. .	100	0	0	144	4	0
Other contingencies	.. .. .	1,350	0	0	2,156	13	1
Dearness allowance to menials	.. .. .	150	0	0	108	0	0
5. Other charges—							
Pudukkottai Museum	.. .. .	400	0	0	..	..	..
		11,900	0	0	11,510	14	1

III

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EXCHANGES.

Since the administration of the Connemara Public Library has been taken over by the Director of Public Instruction, the Administration Report of the Library will be issued by him. As, however, the exchange of Museum publications is still done jointly by the Connemara Public Library and the Museum, only the section of the report of the former relating to exchange will be incorporated in the Museum Administration Report.

The number of Institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 187 and the number of different journals received from those institutions was 349. Seven new institutions, viz., (1) Entomological Department of the Moravian Museum, Brno II, (2) Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australia, (3) British Museum (Natural History), London, (4) Kyoto University, Japan, (5) Zoological Department, East Punjab University, Hoshiarpur, (6) Librarian of Czechoslovakia Entomological Society, Czechoslovakia, and (7) Ethnografiska Museet Goteborg, Sweden, were added on to the Exchange list during the year. The following 36 institutions were removed from the exchange list, as they ceased to send their publications:— (1) Vanderbuilt Marine Museum, Huntingdon, (2) Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, (3) Institute Geologico de Mexico, (4) Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Buenos Aires, (5) Museu Paulista, Sao Paulo, (6) Zoologische Botanische Gesellschaft, Vienna, (7) Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, (8) Societe de Sciences Physique et Naturelle de Bordeaux, (9) Museum d' Histoire Naturelle, Paris, (10) Zoological Museum der Universitt, Berlin, (11) Oberlin College, Oberlin, (12) Zoological Society of London, (13) Royal Hungarian Institute of Ornithology, Budapest, (14) University of Lucknow, Department of Zoology, (15) Laboratoria de Zoologia Geneale Agraria, Portici, (16) Government Research Institute, Department of Agriculture, Taihoku, (17) Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai, (18) Limnological Station of Kossino,

U.S.S.R., (19) University of Central Asia, Tashkent, U.S.S.R., (20) Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, (21) Biological Research Institute, Perm, (22) Genuskundig Laboratorium, Weltevreden, (23) Department Van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitensorg, (24) Botanical Institute, College of Agriculture, Sunyatsen University, Canton, (25) Director of Fisheries, Cape Town, (26) Department of Zoology, Hongkong University, (27) Federated Malay States Museum, Kualalumpur (28) Library of Abo Academy, Abo, (29) Escola Medica, Cirurgica, Novagoa, (30) University of Rangoon, (31) University of Dacca, (32) Reale Istituto Lombardo di Science Letters Milano, (33) Varendra Research Institute, Rajshahi, (34) Lingnan University, Canton, (35) Albany Museum, Grahamstown, and, (36) University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY,
MADRAS.

K. GOVINDA MENON,
Librarian.



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1938, 16th July 1951

Museum—Administration Report of the Government Museum, Madras, and the Government Museum, Pudukkottai, for the year 1950-51—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated 20th June 1951,
No. 35/51.

Order—No. 1938, Education, dated 16th July 1951.

Recorded.

2. The number of visitors to the museum during the year was 601,452 as against 720,291 in the preceding year. The suggestion in the report is that the fall in the number may be partly due to the lack of publicity for the museum. A proposal for the exhibition of posters relating to the museum in the railway stations is under consideration.

3. Among the new acquisitions during the year, the stuffed figure of the Indian sloth bear and the bronzes representing Natesa need special mention.

4. The Government sanctioned during the year a scheme for the appointment of five honorary correspondents to be made by the Government for each district. They are to help the museum in the collection of antiquities, sculptures and other objects of art for the museum, the selection of monuments for protection and the encouragement of organized visits by parties of students, teachers and other visitors to the museum and generally to create in the general public an interest in the museum. The nominations in respect of these appointments have not yet been finalized.

5. The Government observe that the museum continued to participate in educational activities. A more intensive training is proposed to be given to teachers in the museum technique, in order to enable the trained teachers to give training to others in the subject.

6. The year was noteworthy for certain art exhibitions which were held in the Museum, the more important among them being the exhibitions of copies of the murals in the temple of Lepakshi in the Anantapur district and of the paintings of Mr. Affandi of Indonesia.

7. The special 'Gosha Day', namely, the afternoon of the first Saturday of the month, was abolished during the year under the orders of the Government.

8. The arrangements for the celebration of the centenary of the museum and for the opening of an Art Gallery in the Victoria Technical Institute are proceeding apace.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. M. UNNITHAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.

- „ Director of Public Instruction.
- „ Accountant-General.
- „ Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.
- „ Revenue Department.
- „ Development Department.
- „ Librarian, Madras Legislative Library.
- „ Secretariat Library.
- Press

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