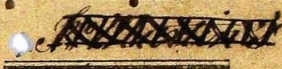


Suraj Rajah 1931

SYNOPSIS.
OF THE CONTENTS.

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.



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1808.

INTRODUCTION.

PERSONS who are desirous to obtain a general idea of the contents of this extensive Repository, will probably be gratified by having a brief statement previously laid before them ; I. Of the circumstances which gave rise to the Institution ; II. Of its Gradual Increase ; III. Of its Constitution, and the Regulations now in force for its preservation and useful application ; and IV. Of the present distribution of its numerous contents in the several Departments into which it is divided.

I.

FOUNDATION BY PARLIAMENT.

The project of a public establishment of this nature was first suggested by the will of Sir Hans Sloane, late of Chelsea in the county of Middlesex, Bart., who, during a long period of eminent practise in physic, had accumulated a

The Sloanean
Museum.

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very

very large collection of natural and artificial curiosities, together with a numerous library of printed books as well as manuscripts; and who, being well aware how much science is benefited by the opportunities which large aggregates of objects afford for comparing them together; and marking their less obvious differences, was very solicitous that his sumptuous Museum, which he declared in his will had cost him upwards of £50,000, should, if possible, be preserved intire, and permanently dedicated to public utility.

With this view he directed that the whole of his Museum should be offered to the British Parliament for the moderate sum of £20,000; that should this tender not be accepted, the offer should be then made to certain foreign Academies named in the will; and that, should these also decline the offer, his Executors should be at liberty to dispose of it in the manner that should appear to them most eligible.

Sir Hans Sloane having died in the beginning of the year 1753, the offer directed in his will was immediately made to Parliament, and was accepted without hesitation. Before the expiration of that year an Act was passed, which ordered the payment of the stipulated sum to his Executors, and

and vested the property of the Museum in Trustees for the use of the Public.*

A beginning having thus been made of a public scientific Repository, it was deemed expedient to enlarge its extent, and increase its importance, by adding

The Cottonian
Library.

* From a schedule which was handed about at the time of the purchase, we collect the following totals of the contents of this Museum; but as this document is by no means authentic, we must request our readers to consider these numbers rather as approximations than as accurate enumerations.

Library of printed books and manuscripts, including books of prints and drawings.....	Vols. 50,000
Coins and medals.....	23,000
Antique idols, utensils, &c.	1,125
Cameos, intaglios, seals, &c.....	1,500
Vessels and utensils of agate, jasper, &c.....	542
Anatomical preparations of human bodies, parts of mummies, calculi, &c.	756
Quadrupeds and their parts.....	8,186
Birds and their parts, eggs and nests	1,172
Fishes and their parts	1,355
Amphibia	521
Crustacea	1,436
Shells, echini, entrochi	5,845
Insects	5,439
Corals, sponges, zoophytes	1,421
Stones, ores, bitumens, salts, &c.....	9,942
Volumes of dried plants	334
Mathematical instruments	55
Miscellaneous artificial curiosities	2,098
MS catalogues of the whole Museum, 38 vols. fol. and 8 quarto.	

adding to it whatever happened to be at that time within the reach of the Legislature. Accordingly Parliament, having by various successive acts and resolutions obtained the full possession of the library of manuscripts collected by Sir Robert Cotton, in the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and increased by his son, Sir Thomas Cotton, in the subsequent reign, provided in the above-mentioned Act that this collection should be made a part of the intended National Museum.*

Concerning this Library, which has ever been deemed an inestimable treasure, chiefly abounding in authentic documents relating to the history, the antiquities, the laws, and constitution of these Realms, and also in many ancient and splendid biblical and liturgick volumes, chronicles, and a variety of political tracts, we shall only remark at present that it now consists of 861 volumes; of which 54 are so much damaged by a fire which happened in the year 1731, as to be almost useless. We are thus brief in our account of this important library, as more ample information may easily be gathered from the prefaces to

* From the preamble to the act of parliament, 12 and 13 of William III. cap. 7, it may be gathered that the public is chiefly indebted for this Library to the liberality of Sir John Cotton, Bart, grand-son to the first collector.

to the catalogue compiled by Dr. Smyth and published in the year 1696; and the more enlarged one printed in 1802, by order of the Commissioners on the Records of the Kingdom.

Besides these manuscripts, the collection contained also a considerable number of coins, chiefly Saxon and old English, and several Roman and British antiquities, which are now incorporated in their proper classes at the Museum.

As an appendage to the Cottonian Library, there was likewise at the disposal of Parliament a collection of about 2,000 volumes of English, French, and Italian books, formed by Major Arthur Edwards, late of St. George, Hanover Square, and by his will, made in the year 1738, bequeathed to the Trustees of the Cottonian Library, together with the reversion of the sum of £7,000, for the purpose of erecting a building or repository, properly adapted for the effective preservation of the two joint libraries. This addition, of course, became likewise a part of the new foundation; and, the necessity of erecting a building being thus superseded by the transfer of the libraries to the Museum, the above legacy of

Major Edwards' Library.
£7,000

£7,000, when it devolved in the year 1773, was placed in the public funds *: and the interest accruing from it was, conformably to the intention of the testator, and the provisions of the Act of Parliament, ordered to be expended in the purchase of books, manuscripts, coins, and other curiosities; by which means considerable additions have from time to time been made, and continue to be made to the general Repository.

The Harleian
collection of
Manuscripts.

Parliament also, with the same liberal spirit of promoting the purposes of literature, caused an offer to be made to the Countess of Oxford, relict of Edward Earl of Oxford, and the Duchess of Portland, their only daughter, for the purchase of the numerous and valuable Library of manuscripts collected by the said Earl, and by Robert Earl of Oxford, his father. The sum offered was £10,000; and the condition was annexed, that the Library, under the name of the Harleian collection of manuscripts, should be

* This capital, which originally purchased £7,933 Old South Sea Annuities, is now, by accumulation, and the addition of the sum of £1,123, being the amount of lottery tickets granted by his present Majesty (*vide* p. xii.), increased to £12,440. 6s. 9d. of the same fund.

be kept together, as an addition to the Cottonian Library. This offer was willingly accepted; and a clause was inserted in the Act, ordering the payment of the above mentioned sum to the parties above named, and that the collection be disposed of according to the conditions of the purchase.

This Library, consisting of upwards of 7,600 volumes, many of them, as is usual in all MS. collections, containing a great number of separate articles, and upwards of 40,000 original rolls, charters, and other instruments, among which there are many of great antiquity, the whole chiefly relating to the political, parliamentary, and ecclesiastical history of Great Britain and Ireland, is now placed according to its destination. A general view of its contents is given in the preface of the catalogue of the Library, printed in the year 1759, in 2 volumes folio.

In order to defray the expenses necessarily implied by these purchases, and to provide a proper Repository for the preservation of them, as well as a fund for the permanent support of the establishment, Parliament resolved to raise the sum of £100,000 by way of Lottery; which having been drawn according to the provisions laid down

down in the Act, netted the sum of £95,194. 8s. 2d. This sum, together with the several collections purchased and granted as above stated, Parliament vested in an incorporate body of Trustees, consisting of the first characters in the kingdom for rank, station, and literary fame; at the same time conferring on them ample powers to take such measures as they should deem expedient for the disposal, preservation, and management of the Institution, which it was now determined should bear the name of the **BRITISH MUSEUM**.

Montagu
House.

The first act of these Trustees was to provide a proper building for the reception of the ample collections confided to their care; and after various proposals, they at length fixed upon the noble mansion, built about the year 1680, by Ralph first Duke of Montagu, who being at that time Ambassador at Paris, sent over French artists for erecting and adorning the edifice he had in contemplation. This palace, together with its gardens and appurtenances, occupying in the whole an area of seven acres and twenty perches of land, was ceded by the representatives of the Montagu family for the moderate sum of £10,000.

The necessary repairs (which, the house having

ving stood long empty, proved very expensive), were immediately proceeded upon; and the proper book-cases and cabinets having been completed, and the collections removed thither, and properly distributed and arranged, the Museum was at length opened for study and public inspection on the 15th of January, 1759.*

II.

GRADUAL INCREASE.

1.—BY ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

This establishment ranks the Sovereigns of these Kingdoms among its first and most munificent benefactors.

His late Majesty, fully impressed with a conviction of the utility of this Institution, was, in the year 1757, graciously pleased to make over to this Trust the whole of the very choice and important library of printed books and manuscripts,

Royal
Donations.
GEORGE II.
*The Royal
Library.*

* Besides the £20,000 paid for the Sloanean, and the £10,000 for the Harleian, collections, and £10,000 for Montagu House, the sum of £28,663. 15s. was laid out in the purchase of £30,000. 3 per cent Reduced Annuities, and appropriated to the maintenance of the establishment; and the remaining £26,531. 3s. 2d. raised by the Lottery, scarcely sufficed to defray the expenses of repairs, cases, furniture, removing the collections, and various other incidental charges.

scripts, which had been gradually collected by the Sovereigns of these Realms, from Henry VII. down to William III.; since whose time it has been continued, and is still annually increasing, by the privilege annexed to it of being supplied with a copy of every publication entered in Stationers Hall.* His Majesty was also pleased, at the same time, to transfer to the Museum the reversion of the salary of £300 a year, annexed to the patent office of King's Librarian, which had been once held by the learned Dr. Bentley, and afterwards by his son; who transferred it to Claud Amyand, Esq., by whom it was retained till his decease in the year 1775.

Besides the books immediately collected by the Sovereigns, and principally by Henry VIII., from the opportunities which offered at the dissolution of the monasteries, this collection, which, at the time when the Museum Act passed, consisted of about 2000 MSS. and upwards of 9000 printed books, contains the library of Archbishop Cranmer, and those of Henry Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and his son—

* This privilege has of late become very unproductive, partly owing to the frauds of many of the publishers, and still more so to the unfavourable construction of the laws respecting literary property.

son-in-law Richard Lord Lumley, of Sir John Morris, and of Isaac Casaubon, some of the volumes in the latter deriving considerable value from the MS. notes of the learned proprietor. This library also contains, among other most valuable articles, the venerable Alexandrian Codex of the Bible, several splendid MSS., chiefly biblical and chronicles; and among the printed books abundance of old and rare editions, many of them being presentation copies from their respective authors.

His present Majesty, equally desirous to contribute to the enlargement of an institution so useful and ornamental to his dominions, availed himself of an opportunity, which presented itself soon after his accession, of making a very ample, and, in an historical point of view, a most valuable addition. A numerous collection of pamphlets and periodical papers, published in the convulsive interval between the years 1640 and 1660, after having passed through the hands of various persons, some of whom were at times obliged to secrete it with uncommon care and circumspection, was at length offered for sale in the year 1762; and His Majesty, being apprized of the circumstance, immediately ordered the same to be purchased, and to be deposited in the Mu-

GEORGE III.
*Collection of
Pamphlets.*

seum. The collection consists of upwards of 30,000 articles, bound in about 2000 volumes; most of the tracts being now become uncommonly scarce, and many of them probably unique.

Antiquities, &c.

This establishment is also indebted to the munificence of the same gracious Sovereign for a considerable collection of antiquities, and some natural productions, chiefly Egyptian, and among them one of the finest Mummies perhaps now in Europe, which were sent to the late Earl of Bute by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and presented by the former to His Majesty, who was pleased to transfer it to the Trustees of the Museum.

Lottery Tickets.

His Majesty likewise, in the year 1761, granted to the said Trust a number of Lottery Tickets which belonged to his Royal Predecessor, containing prizes to the amount of £1,123, which sum has since been incorporated with Major Edwards' fund, and thereby applied to the further increase of the Repository.

*Journals of
Parliament.*

In 1772, a complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons, together with their several indexes and reports, was sent to the Museum by His Majesty's command. Several
other

other Royal Donations, though not of such extent as those just mentioned, must not however be here altogether omitted: such are a collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities from the N. W. Coast of America, brought home in 1796 by Mr. Menzies; and several single books of great value and utility.

*South Sea
Curiosities.*

Lastly, our army in Egypt having acquired, by the capitulation of Alexandria in 1801, many articles of Egyptian antiquities, which had been selected and shipped with a view of being transported to France; these acquisitions were sent to England in 1802, and were immediately ordered by His Majesty to be placed in the British Museum.

*Egyptian
Antiquities.*

The number of antiquities contained in the Museum was originally so inconsiderable as scarcely to deserve any particular notice; but this deficiency was amply supplied when, in the year 1772, the admirable collection of Sir William Hamilton, K.B. was added to the Repository. Sir William Hamilton having, during a long residence at Naples as his Majesty's Envoy, had many favourable opportunities of acquiring a great number of articles of Greek and Roman antiquity, particularly the largest store then known of ancient vases, usually

PARLIAMENT.
The Hamiltonian collection.

usually, though erroneously, called Etruscan, caused the whole collection to be brought to England; and having afforded an opportunity to a Committee of the House of Commons to inspect the same, and to satisfy themselves as to its real value and importance, the House, upon the report of this committee, voted the sum of £8,400 to Sir William Hamilton for the purchase thereof, in order to its being deposited in the Museum for the use of the public. It will be needless to point out, to those who, being conversant with the arts, may have opportunities of inspecting this addition, how much it has contributed, and will no doubt still contribute, to the improvement of the national taste; the contrast between the present and the former style in all our manufactures in which the finer arts are concerned, being too obvious to be here particularly insisted upon. The Public is also largely indebted to Sir William Hamilton for many liberal and repeated donations which he has from time to time conferred on the Museum, not only in addition to the above collection of antiquities, but also in abundance of articles of natural history, particularly of the volcanic productions of Mount Vesuvius, of which he has perhaps been the most careful observer since the days of Pliny.

An oppor-

An opportunity having presented itself, in the year 1805, of acquiring a large and exquisite collection of Greek and Roman statues, busts, and other sculptured marbles, formed by Charles Townley, of Townley in the county of Lancaster, Esq. at a great expense, during a course of many years, and by frequent journeys to Italy, Parliament, with a liberality well becoming so great a nation, cheerfully granted the sum of £20,000 (at which it was estimated by persons well acquainted with the value of such articles), and ordered it in like manner to be preserved in this Repository.

*The Townleian
Library.*

The original building being by no means sufficiently spacious for the reception of this and the Egyptian collections, Parliament has, from time to time, voted sufficient supplies for the purpose of erecting an additional edifice, which is now completed; and a magnificent collection of ancient sculptures is at length opened for the inspection of strangers, as well as for the improvement of artists, an advantage which the students in the fine arts have never before enjoyed in this country.

*Opened to Stu-
dents and
Artists.*

Parliament, ever ready to avail itself of every opportunity for extending the utility of this Institution,

*The Lansdown
Manuscripts.*

stitution, has recently accepted an offer, made by the executors of the late Marquis of Lansdown, for the purchase of his valuable collection of manuscripts, and to add it to the several copious libraries of the same nature already in the Museum. The vote for this purpose passed in the year 1807 ; and the sum granted, according to the best valuation that could be made, amounted to £4,925. Its merit, very similar to that of the Cottonian Library, consists chiefly in original and authentic documents relating to the history of England, particularly during the reigns of the Tudors ; besides a number of Collectanea of a miscellaneous nature, made by several eminent statesmen and learned antiquaries.

2.—ADDITIONS MADE BY THE TRUST.

Thus far have we commemorated the munificence of our late and present most gracious Sovereigns individually, and of the Legislature collectively, towards establishing and extending this national Institution, which will no doubt be allowed to reflect great honour upon the country at large, and from which men of letters, artists, and even mechanics of all descriptions, have derived, and continue to derive, most essential advantages in their respective pursuits.

pursuits. Our next duty is briefly to state what the Trustees, in their corporate capacity, have effected towards the further increase of the establishment committed to their care. If, in recording their various acquisitions, we have not objects of such magnitude to notice as those above specified, yet some, it will be allowed, are by no means of trivial import; and it must moreover be observed, that not only the fund at their disposal for these purposes is very limited, but that a great part of it is necessarily expended from time to time in the purchase of single books, and other separate articles, which occasionally present themselves for sale, and which however important, are yet far too numerous to be here specifically described.

It might well be expected, that, in consequence of the great progress made of late years in the science of Natural History, the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, which, when it was purchased, was deemed of the first magnitude, would insensibly become retrograde in its comparative value: and this in fact was found to be particularly the case in the classes of Ornithology, and Mineralogy. Accordingly, in order to supply the former of these deficiencies, the Trustees being, in the year 1769, informed that a large collection

Greenwood's
Birds.

of stuffed Birds, in uncommon preservation, had been brought over from Holland by a person of the name of Greenwood, who having for a time exhibited them to the public, became desirous to dispose of them at a reasonable price, they readily availed themselves of the opportunity, and purchased the whole for the sum of £460. Many additions were afterwards made by purchase and donation, and the aggregate soon formed, not indeed a complete, but as extensive and curious a collection as any perhaps at that time extant.

Hatchett's
Minerals.

In the year 1798, a favourable opportunity presented itself for supplying the deficiency in the Mineralogical part of the Repository. Charles Hatchett, now of Roehampton, Esq., having, during his travels in various parts of Europe, formed a large and well chosen collection of Minerals of every class, which the Trustees learnt that he was not unwilling to part with on reasonable terms, they accordingly made him an offer, and the agreement was concluded for the sum of £700; and all that was valuable of the Sloanean Collection having been incorporated with this ample accession, the whole, with the addition of what Mr. Cracherode's bequest has since supplied, may now be said to form, if not a splendid,
at

at least a very copious and useful Mineralogical collection.

Halhed's
Oriental MSS;

All those who are conversant with Oriental Literature, must be well acquainted with the distinguished merits of the Editor of the Gentoo Code of Laws in that branch of erudition, and be aware that a collection of Indian Works, made by such a man, cannot but be an object of intrinsic value. Accordingly the Trustees having received intelligence that the Oriental Library of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq. might be obtained at a reasonable price, did not hesitate to make the acquisition, and, in the year 1796, obtained the whole of it for the sum of £550. It consists of ninety-three volumes, fourteen of which are in the Shanskrit language, and the rest chiefly Persian: and to these have been added twenty-six volumes recently purchased of the Executors of the late Colonel Hamilton, the Translator of the Hedaya, and the four Vedas in the Shanskrit language presented by Colonel Polier; besides thirty-two volumes which came with the trophies of our Egyptian expedition, and various other curious and valuable articles.

Samuel Tyssen, Esq. who during a short but active life had spared neither labour nor expence

Tyssen's Saxon
Coins,

in accumulating a collection of Coins of uncommon magnitude, upon his death, in the year 1802, left this immense treasure to be disposed of by his executors, in any way they should deem most eligible. Among the rest was found in this collection the most complete series of Saxon Coins perhaps in the kingdom, and for this the Trustees made an offer of £620, which was accepted, and the whole is now incorporated in, and adds no small importance to the very extensive numismatic collection, which was already deposited in the Museum.

Dr. Bentley's
Classics.

In the year 1807, an offer was made to the Trustees to purchase a collection of ancient Classics, which had been in the possession of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, and contained a great number of his truly learned illustrations and remarks. The Trustees, well aware of the intrinsic value of this accession, ordered the payment of £400, the sum demanded, and caused the collection to be added to their Library. It consists of eighty-four volumes, among which is Dr. Bentley's copy of the Plays of Aristophanes, with his copious and profound illustrations, a commentary much prized by the first critics in Greek literature.

3.—DONATIONS BY TRUSTEES.

In enumerating the multitude of additions made to this Repository by private donations, it is but just to distinguish those benefactors, who, besides gratuitously bestowing much of their time and attention to the concerns of the Museum, as Trustees, have likewise enriched it by repeated and valuable gifts, which they have from time to time presented, either singly, or in collective, and in some instances in considerable numbers.

The Rev. Thomas Birch, D.D. many years Secretary of the Royal Society, and one of the fifteen elected Trustees of the first nomination, after having rendered great services to the Institution, while in its infancy, by his unwearied assiduity and exertions, closed a meritorious life in the year 1766, bequeathing his whole, not indeed very numerous, but yet truly valuable library, to the Museum; and the annual produce of all his property in the funds, amounting to £522. 18s. New South Sea Annuities, to be equally shared among the three Under Librarians for the time being. This learned divine, having chiefly distinguished himself as a biographical writer, his library excels particularly in books relating to that branch of literature;

Dr. Birch's
Library.

literature ; and among his manuscripts are several collections of historical documents, correspondences of men of note, and copies of various State Papers, which he obtained from persons in high stations, with whom he lived in habits of familiar intercourse.

Gustavus
Brander, Esq.

In the year 1765, Gustavus Brander, of Christ Church, in Hampshire, Esq., made a considerable addition to the Museum, by the donation of his fossils, chiefly collected by himself in Hampshire, of which a classical catalogue was drawn up and published by his friend and countryman, Dr. Solander : and to this he afterwards added many valuable donations of the same nature.

Thomas
Tyrwhitt, Esq.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., a gentleman whose name will ever be revered, as long as true taste and learning are held in estimation, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum all the books in his select library, which were not already in that Repository ; by which means about nine hundred volumes, chiefly classics, were, in the year 1796, added to the collection. And soon after, in the year 1800, his example was followed by Sir William Musgrave, Bart., who by a similar bequest enriched the Museum library with near two thousand volumes of printed books, among which
are

Sir William
Musgrave.

are a great number of biographical tracts, many of them of great rarity and curiosity ; and about forty volumes of manuscripts, the greater number of them being an obituary kept by himself, during the whole period of his active career.

For the greatest, and, though not the most conspicuous, yet no doubt the most valuable of the accessions by gift, the public is indebted to the spontaneous and splendid munificence of a private individual, upon whom, were this a place for panegyric, the greatest encomiums ought in justice to be bestowed. The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M.A., a gentleman equally eminent for knowledge, taste, and urbanity, had, during the whole course of his too limited career, employed his time, talents, and ample fortune, in forming numerous and choice collections of printed books, prints, coins and medals, minerals, and shells. This treasure he, with a liberality of which there are few examples, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum, where, due preparations having been made for its reception, it was actually deposited in the year 1799. To enumerate only the most considerable articles of these collections would far exceed the limits of this introduction ; but some idea may be formed of their importance, by the value

The Cracherodean collection.

value set upon them by experienced dealers in the different branches, when the House of Commons called for such an estimate, with a view to remit the Legacy-tax upon the whole bequest.*

Sir Joseph
Banks.

To this list must be added the name of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B., who, after his return from his circumnavigation, deposited at different times in the Museum numerous collections of natural and artificial curiosities from the newly discovered islands in the South Seas, which, with considerable additions since made by the Admiralty, Capt. Cook, and other officers who have since performed similar distant and perilous voyages, forms now one of the most conspicuous parts of the Museum. Among the many donations of various kinds which Sir Joseph Banks has since bestowed, and still continues to confer upon the Establishment, we must

* This valuation is as follows :

Printed books	£10,000
Coins and Medals	6,000
Prints	5,000
Shells and Minerals	2,000
Gems	500

Total £23,500

must not omit to mention a large set of Icelandic books, both printed and in manuscript, which he collected in a voyage he made in the year 1772, to that island. Nor can the public be uninformed of the indefatigable zeal he has ever displayed in his endeavours, as a Trustee, to advance the honour and advantage of this Institution, which, together with his many other exertions for the benefit of science, must ever rank him among her best friends and strenuous promoters.

4.—BENEFACTORS, NOT TRUSTEES.

Before we proceed to the names of private benefactors not Trustees, we must here gratefully acknowledge the liberality of several Crowned Heads on the Continent, and many political as well as literary bodies, who have from time to time been pleased to contribute to the increase of this Institution. As to the former, the Museum may boast of various benefactions, chiefly in books, from the Emperors Francis I. and II. and the Empress Maria Theresa, from Catherine II. Empress of Russia, and their Majesties Charles III. King of Spain, and Frederick V. King of Denmark. Among our own public offices, it has repeatedly received additions from the Admiralty, the Board of Longitude, and the

East-India Company: and as to the Literary Societies which regularly send in their various periodical and other publications, we are bound to make honourable mention of the Royal Society,* the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Leyden, the Imperial Academy of Brussels, the Royal Academy of Lisbon, the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh, and several other learned bodies, whose donations have been no less frequent than valuable.

Col. Lethiullier,
&c.

Among the multitude of private individuals, not members of the Trust, who have enriched these collections, and whose names and donations are carefully registered in a book kept for the purpose, we must here select, as being foremost in their liberality, three gentlemen, of the same family, viz. Colonel William, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Smart Lethiullier, who, so early as the year 1756, began their benefactions, and continued them for several

* In the year 1781 this Society presented the greatest part of its collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities to the British Museum.

several years, thereby materially increasing the collection of Egyptian Antiquities, to which they added two mummies, and a great number of idols, utensils, and other implements.

The name of Thomas Hollis, of Corscombe, in Dorsetshire, Esq., appears perhaps more frequently than any other in the list of Benefactors; he having, from the year 1756, to the day of his death in 1774, been unremitted in his contributions, consisting chiefly of rare books, prints, a variety of bronze idols, and various other productions of the arts.

Thomas Hollis,
Esq.

The late Earl of Exeter ranks likewise very high in the register of Benefactors, not so much perhaps for the number of his gifts, as for their intrinsic value and importance. Among these are the bronze head of Homer which he purchased at the sale of Dr. Mead's collection; a large, if not a complete, set of the Roman As, and its divisions, and of Contorniate Medallions; and a splendid collection of drawings by Mosman, being highly finished copies in black chalk of many of the most capital pictures at Rome, which, according to a moderate computation, could not have cost his lordship less than £3,000.

The Earl of
Exeter.

We forbear to extend this catalogue any further, not for want of distinguished names, whose donations have been numerous and valuable, but that we may not too far exceed the limits of an Introduction.

III.

CONSTITUTION, AND REGULATIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Trust.

This extensive Repository, which in its aggregate, and considering the number of objects it embraces, is perhaps equalled by few in the world, is as has been above observed, committed to the care of forty-three Trustees.* These hold regular quarterly General Meetings, monthly Committees, and annual Visitations, besides extra-meetings of each description, according as exigencies may require. In these meetings are framed and enforced the by-laws and the regulations for the government and preservation of the Institution,

* 21 Official Trustees.

7 nominated by the representatives of the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, and Townley Families : and

15 elected by the above Official and Family Trustees.

tion, the expenditure of the funds are here ordered and controuled, and every precautionary step is taken for the safety of the buildings, and the proper application of the whole for the intended purposes of public utility. Although paramount in their powers, yet are they, from time to time, called upon by Parliament to lay before them statements of their accounts and various proceedings.

The Establishment of Officers consists, at present, of a Principal Librarian appointed by his Majesty, and of four Under and four Assistant Librarians, named by the three principal Trustees, *viz.* the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. Each Under Librarian, jointly with one of the Assistants, is particularly charged with the care of one of the Departments, of which there are four, namely, 1. the Library of Printed Books; 2. the Library of Manuscripts; 3. the Department of Natural History and Modern Artificial Curiosities; and 4. the Department of Antiquities, Coins, Drawings and Engravings. The duties of these officers are to arrange and keep in order the several collections committed to their charge, to correct the old, and when required to compile new

Establishment
of Officers, &c.

new catalogues of their contents, to pay proper attention to visitors of distinction either for rank or learning; and some of them, in rotation, to attend the Reading-Room, which it is strictly ordered should never be left without an inspecting officer. Besides these, a Secretary, a Surveyor, five Attendants, three Warders, a Messenger, a Porter, a Gardener, and a few inferior servants, complete the Establishment.

The Reading
Room.

The chief use of the Museum consists, no doubt, in the means it affords to men of letters and artists to recur to such materials as they may want in the prosecution of their studies or labours. For this purpose a spacious, and very commodious apartment, has been set aside, by the name of the Reading-Room, which is open every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and to which persons, not wholly strangers, are freely admitted, and there readily supplied with whatever books, or manuscripts, they may desire to consult: as also with such productions of art or nature, of which they may wish to have a closer inspection than can be had in the cursory manner allowed to ordinary visitors. The regulations made for the proper use of this privilege are found fully adequate for the intended purpose; and the intentions of the Trustees, that,

that, as far as is consistent with the security of their important charge, every facility be afforded to those who wish to avail themselves of this part of the Establishment, are fulfilled with promptness and fidelity.

For the admission of companies to a sight of the Museum (a popular, though far less useful application of the Institution) various regulations have, from time to time, been formed, every successive alteration having had for its object to add to the facility of access, and in every respect to the accommodation of the public. According to the present regulations, the Museum is open every day in the week, except Saturdays and Sundays, from ten to four o'clock. On each of the first four days, one hundred and twenty persons may be admitted, in eight companies of fifteen each; and the Fridays are set aside for Artists, who, on the recommendation of the Royal Academy, are allowed to draw from the antique marbles, or other objects on which they may chuse to exercise their skill. The building, being divided into a great number of distinct apartments, which would require an equally large number of attendants, in order to admit strangers without restriction, cannot with safety be thrown open to the Public, in the same manner

^{Admission of Strangers.}

manner as some of the establishments of the same nature upon the Continent: but every practicable facility is afforded that may render this Institution really useful to Science and the Arts, for which it is chiefly intended, as well as gratifying to the curiosity of the multitudes, who incessantly resort to it in quest of amusement.

IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLLECTIONS.

The whole of these accumulated treasures are at present arranged in thirty-eight rooms, of the contents of which the following are the general titles :

Rooms.

Rooms.	<i>Lower Floor.</i>	Page.
I.—XII. Library of printed Books		1
and XIII. and XIV. } Ditto.		3
<i>In other parts of the house</i>		

Upper Floor.

I.	Modern Works of Art	4
II.	Empty at present.	6
III.	Lansdown Manuscripts	6
IV.	Sloanean and Birch's Manuscripts ..	7
V.	Harleian Manuscripts	8
VI.	Harleian MSS. and additions	10
VII.	Royal and Cottonian MSS	13
	Grand Saloon	15
VIII.	Minerals	17
IX.	Shells, Fossils, and Herbals	34
X.	Insects, Worms, Corals, and Vegetables	39
XI.	Birds and Quadrupeds, stuffed	44
XII.	Quadrupeds, Snakes, Lizards, and Fishes, in spirits	49

Gallery.

I.	Terra Cottas	52
II.	Greek and Roman Sculptures	63
III.	Ditto	65
IV.	Ditto	71

Rooms.	Page.
V. Roman Sepulchral Antiquities.	73
VI. Greek and Roman Sculptures	78
VII. Roman Antiquities	90
VIII. Egyptian Antiquities	92
IX. Ditto	94
X. Greek and Roman Sculptures	100
XI. Coins and Medals	110
XII. Sir William Hamilton's Collection. .	112
XIII. Drawings and Engravings.	117

* * * The Public are apprized, that the following compendious Synopsis is merely intended for persons who take the usual cursory view of the Museum. The several Officers have been some time employed in preparing scientific Catalogues of the Contents of their respective departments, which, from the great extent of the Collections must necessarily take up much time, and when completed will, of course, be very voluminous.

SYNOPSIS,

&c.

ON entering the gate of the Museum, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side, and the main building * on the north; the two wings being allotted for the dwellings of the Officers. The Architect, Peter Puget, a native of Marseilles, and an artist of the first eminence in his time, was sent over from Paris by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, for the sole purpose of constructing this splendid Mansion.

GROUND FLOOR.

LIBRARY OF PRINTED BOOKS.

The first floor of this grand Edifice, consisting of twelve rooms, contains the Library of Printed Books. Strangers are not conducted through these apartments, as the mere sight of the

LIBRARY OF
PRINTED
BOOKS.

G

the

* This Building measures 216 feet in length, and 57 in height, to the top of the cornice.

the outside of books cannot convey either instruction or amusement. The following, however, are the general heads of the contents of each room :

Rooms.

I. . . . Philology, Memoirs of Academies, Classics, Descriptions of Museums.

II. . . . The Cracherodean Library. (v. Introduct. p. xxiii.)

III. . . . Poetry, Novels, Letters, Polygraphy.

IV. . . . Ancient and modern History, Geography, Voyages and Travels.

V. . . . Modern History and Geography continued.

VI. . . . Modern History, continued ; Biography, Diplomacy, Heraldry, Archæology, Numismatics, Bibliography.

VII. Medicine, Surgery, Trade and Commerce, Arts, Mathematics, Astronomy.

VIII. Medicine continued ; Natural History.

IX. . . . Politics, Philosophy (Moral and Natural), Chemistry, Natural History.

X. . . .

Rooms.

LIBRARY OF
PRINTED
BOOKS.

X.... Ecclesiastical History, Jurisprudence,

Divinity.*

XI... Divinity.

XII. Sermons, Political Tracts, the King's
Pamphlets. (v. Introd. p. xi.)

Besides these twelve rooms, there are two
more in other parts of the House, containing
printed books viz.

XIII. The Acta Sanctorum, Sir William
Musgrave's Biographical Collection, Reviews,
Music.

XIV. Parliamentary Records, Gazettes, News-
papers.†

The

* This is at present the Reading Room

† A more ample analytical syllabus, with references to
the present local arrangement, is printed, and may be ob-
tained by those who wish for an account of the Library, more
extensive than that above given. An Alphabetical Catalogue
of the Library was printed in the year 1787, in two volumes folio;
but as great accessions have been obtained of late, this Catalogue
is now under revision, and a new edition, greatly enlarged, is almost
ready for press.

The companies, on being admitted according to the regulations, are immediately conducted up the great staircase, the decorations of which have been lately restored. The paintings on the cieling, representing Phaeton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot, are by Charles de la Fosse, who in his time was deemed one of the best colourists of the French school, and of whom there are many valuable performances in France, among which are the paintings on the cupola of the dome of the Invalids, which are ranked among the *admira-landa* of Paris. The landscapes and architectural decorations are by James Rousseau, whose particular skill in perspective has at all times been held in high estimation.

UPPER FLOOR.

FIRST ROOM.

MODERN WORKS OF ART.

ROOM I.

WORKS OF ART.

From the great staircase strangers are conducted into the first room of the Upper Story, containing a miscellaneous collection of modern works of art, from all parts of the world. The ceiling of this room, representing the fall of Phaeton

Phaeton, is painted by La Fosse. The contents are arranged as near as possible in a geographical order, as follows:

ROOM I.

WORKS
OF ART.*Cases.*

Europe I. to IV.

Asia V. to VII.

Africa VIII.

South America IX.

East Coast of North America X.

West Coast of North America... XI. to XIV.

Otaheite XV. to XVIII.

Sandwich Islands and Marquesas

XIX. to XXII.

Friendly Islands XXIII. and XXIV.

New Zealand XXV. and XXVI.

Various small articles, in a table.

This collection, the greatest part of which consists of donations, not being strictly of a scientific nature, no further detail is here given of its contents.—In making the selection that is here exhibited from a large store of similar materials deposited in a less conspicuous part of the house, a preference has been given to such articles as may best serve to illustrate some local custom, art, manufacture, or point of history; but many even of these will gradually be set aside, to make room for others of more intrinsic value.

ROOM II.

SECOND ROOM.

Empty at present ; its contents having been removed into other apartments upon the transfer of the 'Collection of Antiquities into the new building.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

THIRD ROOM.

LANSDOWN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

ROOM III.
Lansdown
MSS.

This library, which having been lately acquired is not yet finally arranged, consists of 1352 articles, of which 118 Volumes contain an ample collection of Lord Burleigh's state papers, many of them originals: 46 volumes of Sir Julius Cæsar's papers, all relative to the history of the times of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.: 108 volumes of historical collections of Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough: 40 articles of original royal letters and papers: some Chinese drawings and books: and a great store of historical, juridical, biographical, heraldical and miscellaneous collections.—The repertory to this library is at present only a sale catalogue, which stands in need of much correction and improvement. The keeper of the department is at present employed in this service.

FOURTH ROOM.

ROOM IV.

MSS.

SLOANEAN AND BIRCH'S COLLECTIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS.

A collection of MSS. bequeathed by the late Dr. Birch, consisting of 377 volumes, chiefly on history, biography, divinity and literature. (vide Introduction, p. xxi)

Three Presses
between the
windows.
Birch's MSS.

Sir Hans Sloane's library of MSS. consisting of 4100 volumes, principally on physic, natural history, and natural philosophy. It also contains Kæmpfer's MSS. several journals of voyages; and some oriental MSS.

Presses VII.—
XXX.
Sloanean MSS.

In a recess within this room are placed Mr. Halhed's and some other collections of oriental MSS.: (vide Introduction, p. xix.) A collection of MSS. and rolls consisting of 62 articles relating to Kent, purchased of Mr. Hasted; and some select MSS. out of the other libraries in the Museum.

Over the chimney is a drawing of the palace of Columna near Moscow, belonging to the Czars of Muscovy: it was built of wood, and is now demolished; presented by the Honourable Percy Windham.

A catalogue of the contents of this Room, and of most of the additional acquisitions in the
fifth

ROOM IV. fifth Room, compiled by the Rev. S. Ayscough,
MSS. was printed in the year 1772, in two volumes
quarto.

ROOM V.

FIFTH ROOM.

Harleian MSS.

PART OF THE HARLEIAN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

PRESSES.

 $\frac{8}{II}$ to $\frac{16}{II}$

Jurisprudence.

 $\frac{1}{III}$ and $\frac{2}{III}$

Medecine.

 $\frac{1}{IV}$ and $\frac{2}{IV}$

Philosophy.

 $\frac{1}{V}$ to $\frac{4}{V}$

Ecclesiastical History.

 $\frac{5}{V}$

Epitaphs, funeral Ceremonies, &c.

 $\frac{6}{V}$ Collections on the History of Typography, by
Bagford and others. $\frac{7}{V}$ to $\frac{10}{V}$

Genealogical and Heraldical miscellanies.

 $\frac{11}{V}$ to $\frac{14}{V}$ Visitations of Heralds, arranged alphabetically
according to the counties. $\frac{15}{V}$

Scots, Irish and Welsh pedigrees, and Heraldics.

Foreign

Foreign Pedigrees and Heraldics.

16

V

History of France and Italy.

17

18

V

V

Séguier's collection respecting the History of France.

19

21

V

V

Collection respecting the History of Scotland.

22

V

Collections respecting the History of England.

23

26

V

V

Collections concerning the University of Cambridge, by Mr. T. Baker, &c.

27

V

Collections respecting Domesday book, &c.

28

V

Historical, biographical, numismatical, and other collections, chiefly respecting Great Britain and Ireland.

29

36

V

V

Miscellanies.

37

V

in Room

VI.

Greek classics.

1

2

VI

VI

Latin Classics.

3

6

VI

VI

Modern poetry, music, &c.

7

8

VI

VI

Grammars, Lexicons, catalogues and miscellanies.

9

10

VI

VI

Grammars,

ROOM V.

MS.

Over the chimney is an ancient writing on papyrus, in an unknown Egyptian character, with a few figures or hieroglyphics.—It was found rolled up on the breast of a mummy, and was presented by — Hamilton, Esq.

SIXTH ROOM.

ROOM VI.

*THE FIRST PART OF THE HARLEIAN
MANUSCRIPTS.*

Harleian MSS.
and additions.

AND ADDITIONS SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUSEUM.

$$\frac{1}{1} \text{ to } \frac{15}{1}$$

Bibles ; biblical books ; commentaries ; korans, rituals, &c.

$$\frac{16}{1}$$

Fathers of the church.

$$\frac{17}{1} \text{ to } \frac{19}{1}$$

Polemics ; homilies.

$$\frac{20}{1} \text{ to } \frac{21}{1}$$

Ascetics.

$$\frac{1}{11} \text{ to } \frac{7}{11}$$

Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons ; Parliamentary rolls, and miscellanies.

A catalogue of this library was printed in the year 1759, in 2 volumes folio ; but the latter part of it was found so defective that it became necessary

sary to have it corrected and enlarged.—This improved work is now in the press, and will be published before long.

ROOM VI.
MSS.

ADDITIONS BY GIFT, BEQUEST, AND PURCHASE.

AMONG WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY REMARKABLE:

LVII volumes, containing a series of public acts relating to the history and government of England, from the year 1115 to 1608, collected by Thomas Rymer, but not printed in his *Fœdera*; and LXIV volumes of rolls of Parliament: the whole ordered to be deposited in the Museum by The House of Lords.

A collection in XLVII volumes, relating to the history of Ireland; presented by the Rev. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter.

XLIII volumes of Icelandic manuscripts; presented, with a much more numerous collection of printed books, by Sir Joseph Banks.

XLI volumes, containing the decisions of the commissioners for settling the City estates after the fire of London; presented by Thomas Cowper, Esq.

XXIV volumes relating to the history of music,
which,

ROOM VI.
MSS.

which, together with a considerable collection of printed books on the same subject, were bequeathed by Sir John Hawkins.

XXVII volumes of music, chiefly mottets, and other church music, by old composers, (Prænestini, Palestrina, Pergolese, Steffani, Handel, &c.) bequeathed by James Matthias, Esq.

XXXVIII volumes of manuscripts, and IX of drawings, being a copious collection towards a topography and history of the county of Sussex; bequeathed by Sir William Burrell, Knt.

XLIV volumes, 32 of which contain an obituary kept by the donor, and the rest being a collection of autographs, original warrants and other documents, catalogues of portraits, &c. bequeathed, together with a considerable library of printed books, by Sir William Musgrave, Bart. (Vide Introduction, p. xxii.)

A numerous collection of manuscripts, chiefly relating to the county and University of Cambridge, bequeathed by the Rev. William Cole, M. A.

In the presses $\frac{2}{1}$ and XVI are two rolls of the pentateuch on vellum, the former of considerable

antiquity, and the latter much more recent; this latter, together with a considerable number of Hebrew MSS. and printed books, was presented by Solomon da Costa, Esq.

ROOM VI.
MSS.

Against the press $\frac{2}{1}$ hang three specimens of minute writing, forming the portraits of Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and the Duke of Gloucester their son.

Against the press XVIII hangs an original deed in Latin, written on papyrus, being a conveyance of some land to a monastery, dated Ravenna, Ao. 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library. And opposite to it is a large specimen of the reed (*Cyperus Papyrus*) of which that kind of paper is made.

In the second window hangs an Italian note to Sir William Hamilton written on modern papyrus, explaining the mode of preparing it.

SEVENTH ROOM.

ROOM VII.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Deposited in XXXIII Presses.

THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Deposited in XXI Presses.

These

ROOM VII
MSS.

These two libraries are not classed in a strict scientific order. Of the former, a catalogue compiled by Mr. David Casley was printed in the year 1734, in 4to. : and of the latter there are no less than three catalogues extant ; the first by Dr. Thomas Smith, printed in 1696, fol. ; the second, being an attempt toward a classed arrangement, printed in 1777, 8vo. ; and the third, improved and considerably enlarged by Mr. Planta, and printed by His Majesty's command, in the year 1802, fol.

In the press under No. XIX of the Cottonian library are deposited XCIV volumes of extracts, transcripts and notes, chiefly relating to the Exchequer, collected by Thomas Madox, Esq. historiographer to Queen Anne and King George I. and bequeathed by his widow as an addition to the Cottonian library.

On the table, in a glazed frame, is the original of the Magna Charta belonging to the Cottonian library ; and on the side of it is a fac-simile engraving of it, by Pine.—Against press XXI of the Cottonian library is the original of the Articles preparatory to the signing of the great Charter, perfect with the seal ; presented by the late Earl Stanhope.

THE

THE SALOON.

The dome of this grand apartment was painted by the abovementioned La Fosse. It has generally been described as representing the Apotheosis of Iris;* but the most probable conjecture is that the painter meant it to exhibit the birth of Minerva, that Goddess fully attired being the most prominent figure. Jupiter is immediately above her; and about him are three female figures with stars over their heads, administering to him; one of them pouring nectar, or some healing ointment, upon his head. On one side of Minerva is Vulcan; and close to him Cupid with an axe in his hand: on the other side is Mercury, seemingly starting to announce the happy tidings on earth. The other heathen divinities surround this group in admiration of the event: and in a lower compartment, opposite the chimney, are the Vices expelled from heaven on the manifestation of Wisdom.

In

* Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, deviates still farther from the truth, by naming the subject the Apotheosis of *Isis*.

In the six medallions near the corners of the room are figured some of the principal achievements of Minerva. In the first, over the door of the MS. Department, she is assisting Perseus in cutting off the head of Medusa: in the second, she, with some of the Muses, presides over harmony: in No. 3, she kills a lion, (an emblem of her valour): in No. 4, she assists Jupiter in fighting the Titans: in No. 5, she contends with Neptune about the naming of Athens: and in No. 6, is figured the fable of Arachne metamorphosed by her into a spider. Between these medallions are groups of winged boys, emblematically alluding in their several employments, to Arts, Sciences, Commerce, and War.

The landscapes and architectural decorations are by the same J. Rousseau who painted in the staircase: and the garlands of flowers are by John Baptist Monoyer, the most eminent flower painter of his time.

Over the chimney is a full length portrait of King George II. by Shackleton: and in the middle window stands a table, composed of a variety of lavas from Mount Vesuvius; presented by the Earl of Exeter.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOM VIII.

NAT. HIST.

EIGHTH ROOM.

MINERALS.

This room contains, besides the local collections in the cases round the room, the valuable donation of Mr. Cracherode, disposed in two tables, nearly in the Linnæan order; and a much more extensive series arranged according to Werner's system of mineralogy, in 210 drawers in the imposts round the room.

DERBYSHIRE MINERALS.

A collection of Derbyshire minerals, formed by Mr. White Watson, partly arranged according to the succession of strata in which they are found.

CASE

1.

(Shelf 1.) Peat; argillaceous grit; clays.

(Shelf 2.) Argillaceous ironstones, and ferruginous clays, with and without petrifications.

(Shelf 3.) Nodules of argillaceous ironstone: septaria: several varieties of coal.

(Shelf 4.) Varieties of sandstone; breccias; granite; shales; rottenstone, &c.

1 2

(Shelves

ROOM VIII. (*Shelves 5-6.*) Several varieties of limestone,
 NAT. HIST. most of them with petrifications, such as
 entrochi, cockles, &c.; several varieties of
 hornstone or chert.

CASE (*Shelf 1.*) Various vein materials: combina-
 2. tions of galena, limestone, barytes, blende,
 fluor spar, &c.; breccias of limestone, hornstone,
 &c.

(*Shelf 2.*) Vein materials: various limestones
 with rake and flat veins composed of galena,
 blende, fluor spar, barytes, &c.; slickensides of
 galena and of fluor.

(*Shelf 3.*) Bitumens of various consistence,
 separate and on limestones, on fluor spar, &c.; elas-
 tic bitumens of several degrees of softness.

(*Shelf 4.*) Marbles of various colours, with
 their natural fracture, and polished; white and
 variegated alabaster; efflorescent and other varie-
 ties of selenite on limestone, &c.; white and
 coloured clays and porcelain earths.

(*Shelf 5.*) Several varieties of compact lime-
 stone: shell and coralline marbles, polished and
 unpolished; porous limestone with siliceous shells,
 called burr, used for hand mills; tophus, &c.

(*Shelf*

(Shelf 6.) Hornstone, or chert of various kinds, separate and combined with limestone. ROOM VIII.
NAT. HIST.

(Shelf 1.) A collection of stalactites and wattriches formed in limestone caverns, some cut and polished ; calcareous incrustations, &c. CASE
3.

(Shelves 2-3.) Calcareous spar in various forms of crystallisation.

(Shelf 4.) Several varieties of amethystine fluor spar; most of the pieces cut and polished.

(Shelf 5.) Topazine and other varieties of fluor spar, with barytes, blende, iron pyrites, &c., mostly cut and polished.

(Shelf 6.) Blue and other fluor crystals of the cubic form, with calcareous spar, blende, barytes, galena, &c.; polished square pieces of topazine and other fluor spar.

(Shelves 1-2.) Several varieties of amygdaloid, toadstone ; nodules of quartz, calcareous spar &c., mountain cork, bitumen, &c. in toadstone ; several pieces of amygdaloid cut square and polished ; bluish and other clays, found between the limestone and toadstone strata. CASE
4.

(Shelf 3.) Several varieties of black and brown blende,

ROOM VIII. blende on fluor spar, &c.; calamine, massive, cellular, &c. in combination with blende, galena, &c.
 NAT. HIST.

(Shelf 4.) Galena, common and compact: peacock galena, slickensides, &c.; white and green lead-ores, massive and crystallised, accompanied with galena, brown ironstone, &c.; copper pyrites of various colours on calcareous spar, barytes, &c.; iron pyrites on fluor spar, galena, &c.; friable black manganese ore (black wad).

(Shelf 5.) Barytes compact and lamellar, several varieties cut and polished; a ball of lamellar barytes, with a cavity filled with native sulphur; columnar barytes, &c.

(Shelf 6.) Varieties of earthy barytes; amethystine and other fluor spar crystallised in cubes, with iron pyrites, galena, &c.; small detached quartz crystals, with the reddish earth in which they are found, &c.

SIBERIAN MINERALS.

CASE 5 (Shelf 1.) Fossil wood, shells, &c.

(Shelf 2.) Varieties of common quartz, and rock crystals; large brown crystals, called smoky topazes.

(Shelf

(*Shelf 3.*) Amethyst druses; calcedony; jaspers; hornstones, cut and polished; rose-coloured hornstone, containing manganese; Constantine flint, &c.

ROOM VIII.

NAT. HIST.

(*Shelves 4-5.*) Several variegated jaspers: ribbon-jasper; jasp-agates; woodstone; feldspar: green feldspar, called amazone stone.

(*Shelf 6.*) Calcareous spar; coloured compact limestones: Constantine marble; selenite.

(*Shelves 1-2.*) Fossil wood; brown mica; chlorite; actinolite; asbestos; noble serpentine, &c.

CASE
6.

(*Shelf 3.*) Several varieties of green porphyry.

(*Shelf 4.*) Iron and copper pyrites; brown iron stone, &c. Native copper, massive and crystallized.

(*Shelf 5.*) Several varieties of fibrous and compact malachite; earthy copper azure, &c.

(*Shelf 6.*) Crystallized foliated red copper ore; compact vitreous copper. Native gold: decomposed auriferous pyrites. Silver ores: hornsilver red lead ore, &c.

SOUTH

ROOM VIII.

NAT. HIST.

SOUTH SEA MINERALS.

CASE

7.

(*Shelves 1-2.*) Granitic rocks; claystone; serpentine; sandstone; porphyry; amygdaloid, &c. from King George's Sound, New Georgia, and Dusky Bay.

(*Shelf 3.*) Argillaceous grits; various breccias; calcedony; quartz; hornstone, &c.

(*Shelf 4.*) Various jaspers; feldspar; chlorite; actinolite; several varieties of clay slate; iron-rahm, &c.

(*Shelf 5.*) Granitic rocks, gneiss, &c.; basalt and other hard bluish-grey argillaceous stones for hatchets, &c.

(*Shelf 6.*) Micaceous shistus; granular quartz; flint; feldspar; claystone, &c.

(*Shelf 7.*) Hornblende, and hornblende slate; serpentine; compact limestone; native sulphur; coal.—Lavas from Owhyhee.

VOLCANIC PRODUCTIONS.

CASES

8 & 9.

A collection of volcanic products, from Mounts Vesuvius, Somma, and Ætna; vesicular, slaggy, glassy lavas, tuffas, with several other volcanic ejections

ejections: leucits; Vesuvians in a calcareo-mi- ROOM VIII.
caceous substance, &c. NAT. HIST.

ROCK STONES FROM GERMANY.

From the Hartz.

(Shelf 1.) Granite of various mixture; fine and coarse grained grey wacke; roofing and other varieties of clay slate. CASE 10.

(Shelf 2.) Trapp; jaspers of various colours and variegation; several kinds of clay and clay-slate; hornstone, &c.

(Shelf 3.) Amygdaloid; serpentine; green and red porphyry, &c.

(Shelf 4.) Sandstones with and without impressions of shells, &c.; several varieties of compact limestones (marbles) &c.

(Shelf 5.) Compact limestones; marl slate; roe stone; compact gypsum (alabaster), earthy gypsum, &c.

From Saxony.

(Shelf 6.) Granite; gneiss; syenit; coarse, and fine grained hornblende; hornstone; porphyry, &c.; white granular primitive limestone; (Saxony

ROOM VIII. (Saxony marble) &c. ; serpentine ; mica slate, used
 NAT. HIST. for roofing ; several varieties of clay slate ; grey-
 wacke ; sandstone ; coal, &c.

(Shelf 7.) Old red and white sandstone, &c. ;
 bituminous marle slate ; fibrous foliated, com-
 pact flötz gypsum (alabaster) ; selenite ; flötz-
 limestones ; roestone ; basalt, &c. ; alluvial rocks ;
 tophus, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS LARGE SPECIMENS OF MINERALS.

CASE (Shelves 1-4.) Various minerals, mostly of
 11. the limestone genus ; shell marbles ; several mo-
 difications of crystallized carbonate of lime.

(Shelf 5.) Fibrous limestone ; the variety called
 Flos ferri ; stalactites from the grotto of Antiparos ;
 calcareous incrustation on stalks, &c.

(Shelf 6.) Foliated and fibrous gypsum ; sele-
 nite ; fluor spar, &c.

CASE (Shelves 1-3.) Large groupes of rock crystals ;
 12. quartz druses ; nodules of calcedony, &c.

(Shelf 4.) Hollow nodules of flint, coated
 with quartz crystals ; a rounded pebble containing
 water ; pudding stones ; porphyry ; serpentine, &c.

(Shelf

(Shelf 5.) Lime and sand stones, with dendritical figures. ROOM VIII.
NAT. HIST.

(Shelf 6.) Compact and lamellar barytes; (cank) &c. ; mica (Russian glass).

(Shelves 1-2.) Lead ores : galena, white and yellow lead, &c. CASE
13.

(Shelf 3.) Vitriol of lead from Anglesea ; blue copper crystallized on indurated tile ore, from the Bannat ; slab of Siberian compact Malachite, &c.

(Shelf 4.) Iron ores ; fibrous brown ironstone ; pyrites, pyritical septaria, clay iron stone ; red copper ; a large mass of native copper crystallized, from Cornwall.

(Shelf 5.) Cinnabar ; a large cellular mass of native iron, with much of the olivine-like substance, from Siberia ; tin ores : tin stone in a breccia of a kind of chlorite-slate pebbles, from Cornwall ; asbest.

(Shelf 6.) Various marbles in square polished pieces, from Devonshire.

(Shelves 1-3.) Lavas and other volcanic ejections, cut and polished. CASE
14.

(Shelves

ROOM VIII. (Shelves 4-5.) Several varieties of granite, from
NAT. HIST. Cornwall, cut and polished.

(Shelf 6.) Marbles from Spain, cut and polished.

THE CRACHERODEAN COLLECTION.

TABLE
1.

(Division 1.) Various earths belonging to the argillaceous, talkose, and calcareous genera: variegated clays, fuller's earth, scum earth, &c.—Carbonats of lime; double refracting spar; variously modified crystallisations: nailhead spar, &c. rhomboidal sandstone spar from Fontainebleau; fibrous limestone: stalactites; kalksinter: the white and blue branched Flos ferri; peastone, &c.; arragonite; brownspar.

(Div. 2.) The *Tophus turbinatus* Linn. Wall.—several varieties of compact limestone (marbles): Cottam marble; Stirian shell or lumachella marble; Tisee marble; Dolomite; Fluor-spar from Derbyshire, Durham, &c.; compact and fibrous gypsum; selenite.

(Div. 3.) Gypsum, selenite, &c.; compact and lamellar barytes, &c.; strontian; boracite. Labrador spar; common feldspar: amazone stone. Adularia: a moonstone in a ring; Prehnite;
rock

rock crystals ; amethyst druse with brown spar ; flints drused with small rock crystals, &c.

ROOM VIII.
NAT. HIST.

(*Div. 4.*) Rock crystals : topaze coloured, smoky, &c., Bristol diamonds ; rock crystals including various substances, as chlorite, rutile, &c. ; quartz crystals, on fluor &c. ; hacked quartz, rose quartz ; feldspar and quartz-avanturino. Flexible sandstone. Garnets loose, and inbedded in gneiss, steatite, &c. Vesuvian, commonly called volcanic hyacinth. A rough diamond. Beryl, called aquamarin, short-beryll. Saxon and Brazilian topazes. Axinite or thumerstone. Chrysoprase. Actynolite ; tremolite, &c.

(*Div. 5.*) Heliotrope, called also bloodstone ; Egyptian jasper, known by the name of Caillou d'Egypte ; striped or ribbon jaspers ; porcelain jasper, &c. Scotch and other plain and striped flints, cut and polished. Precious opal of brilliant colours, disseminated in a dissolved porphyritic mass ; semiopal : variety usually called Oculus mundi, becoming transparent when immersed in water (a polished oval piece in a case). Pitch stone ; tuberoso stone or menilite, from Menil Montant near Paris, where alone it has been hitherto found. Woodstone or petrified wood (in one of the specimens the pores are completely preserved).

Calcedony

ROOM VIII. Calcedony in stalactitical and other forms: an egg-shaped piece of calcedony, containing water (enhydros); cacholong or calcedony in a state of decomposition, &c.; carnelians: a druse with red quartz crystals; mocha stones, &c.

NAT. HIST.

(Div. 6.) Various agats: jasp-agats, fortification agats, onychine agats, moss agats, &c.—Mealy, fibrous, foliated zeolite; cubicite, &c.; cross-stones (Harmotome *Haily*). Large oval piece of azure stone (lapis lazuli).

(Div. 7.) Soapstone or steatite; a species of jade of which the Chinese carve figures and small vessels; nephritic stone, called axe-stone, from New Zealand, where the natives make hatchets, &c. of it. Precious and common serpentine, diallage, smaragdite, &c. Common or Venetian talk which enters into the composition of some cosmetics. Indurated talk; mountain flax, amianth, of which incombustible cloth may be made. Chlorite; mica; golden mica, used for making artificial avanturinos; mica mixed with some quartz, with feldspar; granite, &c. Several varieties of porphyry.—Fossil salts: native rock salt, white in cubes, blue and red; iron and copper vitriol.—Inflammable fossils: large specimen of native sulphur covered with selenite crystals, volcanic

canic

canic sulphurs, &c. Mineral pitch, elastic and ROOM VIII.
slaggy; asphaltum; jet; cannel coal, &c. NAT. HIST.

(*Div. 8.*) Various pieces of light and dark yellow amber, some of them including insects.—

Metals. Apple-green micaceous uran ore. Tungsten; wolfram. Compact and radiated grey manganese, stalactitical and botroidal; earthy manganese. Native antimony; radiated grey antimony ore: iridescent needle antimony; needle antimony included in stalactitical calcedony; white and bluish plumose antimony or feather ore; red antimony. Yellow brown and black blende variously crystalized, in combination with galena, calcareous spar, brown-spar, pyrites, vitreous silver, &c., on limestone, compact brownspar, fluor-spar, &c.; calamine, botroidal, coating calcareous spar, &c. Cobalt glantz; red earthy cobalt: cobalt bloom, &c.

(*Div. 1.*) Tin ores: several modifications of tin stone crystals; wood tin. Iron ores: magnetic iron stone; several steel-grey and tarnished varieties of specular iron (eisen glantz) mostly from the Island of Elba; micaceous iron (cubic oxide of iron of M. de Bournon); red and brown ironstone (some with pavonine and gold tarnish); sparry ironstone; argillaceous iron: reniform

TABLE
2.

ROOM VIII. reniform or nodular ironstone, called eagle-stone
 NAT. HIST. (one set in gold, used as an amulet); iron pyrites
 in variously modified crystallisations: small cubic
 pyrites on blackish clay slate, also known by the
 name of Irish diamonds; decomposed or liver py-
 rites; septaria. Copper pyrites and variegated
 copper ore.

(*Div. 2.*) Variegated copper ore; copper py-
 rites with opal, &c.; native copper, dendritical,
 laminar, &c.; hæmatitiform and vitreous, grey
 and red copper ores; earthy and indurated cop-
 per azure in combination with malachite, cop-
 per green, &c.; several varieties of malachite;
 arseniate of copper (olive ores), &c.

(*Div. 3.*) Arsenical ores: native arsenic (scher-
 ben cobolt); arsenical pyrites; yellow orpiment;
 red orpiment or realgar. Copper nickel. Native
 bismuth: artificial crystallization of the same, by
 sudden cooling of the melted metal. Silver ores:
 native silver, massive, capillary, &c.; silver in
 dendritical figures on a slab of black clay slate
 (probably a production of art); vitreous and red
 silver ores. Lead ores: common galena, vari-
 ously crystallized; compact galena: slickenside;
 brown, white, green, red, and yellow lead ores;
 vitriol

vitriol of lead. Quicksilver ores : dark and light red cinnabar, &c. ROOM VIII.
NAT. HIST.

(Div. 4.) Gold ores : native gold; massive, laminar and filiform, in quartz, &c. Sylyan ore or Tellurium. Platina in grains (in a phial) : a spoon of the same metal for experiments with the blow-pipe.

Petrifactions, &c.; a turquois, set with diamonds in a ring; impressions of fishes in limestone; glossopetræ, buforites; insects: fossil crab; various echinites; shells: several petrified species of pecten, chama, anomia, nautilus; belemnitæ, commonly called thunderbolts; cornua Ammonis; fragments of encrinitæ, and pentacrinitæ, generally called star stones, &c.; petrified fruit of a palm, leaves of tropical ferns, &c. in limestone.

Various articles chiefly selected out of the Sloanean Collection.

(Div. 5.) Several vessels, cups, basons, &c. made of agate, jasp-agate, calcedony, carnelian, bloodstone, &c.

(Div. 6.) Various hilts, handles of knives, spoons, balls, &c. of agate, jasp-agate, jasper, blood-

ROOM VIII. bloodstone, lapis lazuli, &c.; models in rock
 NAT. HIST. crystal of large diamonds: Pitt's diamond.—Car-
 nelian hoop rings; various rings with precious
 stones, in two cases; an emerald crystal imbed-
 ded in quartz &c.

(Div. 7.) Various large specimens of quartz
 and rock crystals, some containing chlorite, shorl,
 &c.; calcareous spars: large double refracting
 crystal from Iceland; fluorspar, &c.

(Div. 8.) Meteoric stones: one of them was
 seen to fall from the atmosphere, with many
 others, at Aigle in France; another is a frag-
 ment of one that fell at Siena; the third is a
 fragment of one that fell in Yorkshire and is now
 in the possession of Mr. Sowerby; and the
 fourth a fragment of one which was seen falling in
 the East Indies. Small vessels made of porphyry
 syenit, jasper. Egyptian jaspers, one representing
 on the broken surfaces the portrait of an old man;
 Florentine or landscape marble; silver, amalga-
 mated with quicksilver and moulded in the shape
 of a pagoda, &c.

(Under Table 1.) A large slab of labrador
 spar; lava and other volcanic productions; calca-
 reous incrustations; large piece of galena drused
 with quartz crystals.

(Under

(*Under Table 2.*) A table, representing the strata in Derbyshire, by Mr. Watson; lavas; a large mass of Obsidian, called also volcanic glass, from Iceland; elastic bitumen, from Derbyshire, &c.

(*To the left of the Fire-place.*) A calcareous hollow incrustation taken out of a square water-pipe.

(*In the Window to the left.*) Large rock crystals from Madagascar, one of them including a considerable quantity of chlorite.

(*Within the Saloon Door.*) Two frames, containing a collection of calcedonies and carnelians, with arborescent and other figures, called Mocha stones.

NINTH

NINTH ROOM.

ROOM IX.

NAT. HIST.

CASES

1 & 2.

In this room are deposited the Petrifications and Shells.

Petrified corals, madrepores, echini, &c.

3.

Petrifications and casts of cornua Ammonis, the species of which are unknown in a recent state.

4.

Various petrified univalves, in clusters.

5 & 6.

Ditto, bivalves.

7.

Various fossil remains of the animal kingdom.

8.

Ditto: among these is a large fossil jaw, from Maestricht in Germany, which by some naturalists has been supposed to belong to an unknown species of crocodile, and by others to some animal of the whale tribe.

9.

Fragments of fossil bones, among which is an under jaw of the North American animal called Mammoth. Several teeth of the same animal are preserved separate; and one has been cut across to shew the thickness of the enamel.

Many

Many species of fossil elephant's grinders, and some also of the Mammoth.	10.
Various fossil bones, tusks, &c.	11.
Ditto; and fossil horns. On the shelves 4 and 5 are fragments of fossil bones from the Rock of Gibraltar.	12.
Fossil remains and impressions of vegetables.	13 & 14.
Animal concretions; some human calculi; hair balls from cattle; a human skull and a Roman sword incrustcd, found in the Tiber.	15.
Engraved nautili and other shells; and different marine productions.	16.

CRACHERODEAN COLLECTION OF SHELLS.

In this table is deposited Mr. Cracherode's valuable collection of shells. Among these some of the most remarkable are the following:	TABLE 1.
---	-------------

Univalves.

(Division 1.) A paper nautilus or argonaut shell, remarkable for the slighthness of its fabric, and the elegance of its shape. It is inhabited by an animal not unlike a cuttle fish, which, by extending a pair of membranes adhering to the top of

ROOM IX. of its longest arms, has the power of sailing on the
 NAT. HIST. surface of the sea.

Agate and zebra snails: one of these being polished appears of a beautiful rose colour.

(*Div. 2.*) Cone shells; a very rich assortment: among these are the admirals; the most remarkable of which are the orange admiral, and the Cedo nulli: porcelain shells or cowries; the argus cowry, and the orange cowry, the latter from New Holland: sea ears, which are usually of an obscure colour externally, but of a bright pearl-colour internally; when uncoated and polished the outside appears highly brilliant.

(*Div. 3.*) Snails properly so called, of various kinds; one of the most remarkable is the ringent or grinning snail, having the opening divided by tooth-like processes: the thorny woodcock shell; remarkable for the length and slenderness of its numerous spines or processes; the watering pot.

(*Div. 4.*) The carrier trochus, covered with fragments of stone; the wentle-trap; mitres; a music shell; the great oriental volute, or voluta magnifica; the imperial volute; the orange flag volute, &c.

Bivalves,

Bivalves.

ROOM IX.

NAT. HIST.

(*Div. 5.*) The Chinese heart cockle; the yellow heart-cockle; the red anomia, &c.

(*Div. 6.*) The mother of pearl shell, in its young or small state; the hound's-ear oyster; the cock's-comb oyster; many beautiful shells of the scallop kind.

(*Div. 7.*) Several varieties of the red and white thorny oysters; tellinæ, &c.

Multivalves.

Among the most remarkable of these are the barnacle shells, some of which often adhere to the bottoms of ships and to other substances. One of the most elegant species occurs in this collection, forming a group of numerous individuals intermixed with small muscles, and is called the horn of plenty barnacle, or *Lepas cornu-copiæ*.

(*Div. 8.*) Various beautiful specimens of corals, echini, &c.; a pink pearl; a Medusa's head, and other star-fish, &c.

It is here to be observed, that the more general
and

ROOM IX. and scientific, but less splendid collection of shells
 NAT. HIST. belonging to the Museum, is deposited in drawers
 in the imposts round the room.

TABLE This table contains a great variety of fossil
 2. crabs, fishes, and other marine animals, among
 the rest some curious encrinites.

TABLE In this table is deposited a considerable collec-
 3. tion of fossil shells, echini, &c. none of which,
 however curious, are likely to attract the notice of
 those who are not versed in natural history.
 Beneath this table are some large specimens
 of Mammoth and elephant's tusks, and of cor-
 nua Ammonis: also a hair ball of an uncom-
 mon size, taken out of the stomach of a cow.

TABLE Several fine specimens of full sized mother of
 4. pearl shells, and of the pinna marina, with the na-
 tural tuft of silk by which the inhabitant fastens
 itself to rocks, &c. with some gloves made of it:
 some groupes of barnacles on pieces of wood.

TABLE Shells of various kinds, too large to be inserted
 5. in the collection: sea worms, some adhering to
 glass bottles.

On the tops of the cases round this room are
 placed several very large shells, among which the
 most

most remarkable are the great clam shell or Chama Gigas, the largest of all known shells, and a native of the Indian seas.

ROOM IX.

NAT. HIST.

Along the bottom of the tables in this and the next room are deposited a great number of volumes and packets, containing collections of dried plants.*

TENTH ROOM.

VEGETABLES.

In the Cases 1 to 6, and part of Case 24, are deposited numerous specimens of vegetable productions: the following are the most remarkable:

ROOM X.

Various seeds and seed vessels, particularly that of the Nelumbo; the root of an Asiatic fern, popularly called the vegetable lamb, from the rude resemblance it bears to a lamb; cones of firs, &c.

CASES
1.

Various specimens of lagetto bark, &c.

2.

Various

* As these articles are liable to much injury from sudden and careless handling, it is hoped that no person will attempt to remove them without particular leave.

ROOM X.
NAT. HIST.
CASES

3. Various gourds. On the bottom shelf, the double or divided cocoa-nut, a rare fruit belonging to the palm called *Lodoicea Maldivica*, growing on the coasts of the Indian island Praslin.

4. Various cocoa-nuts; a cactus melocactus; a top of a cabbage tree.

5. Various specimens of woods; roots; worm-eaten wood.

6. Morbid excrescences on trees, &c.

24. Fruits of various kinds in spirits.

In the corner of the room between cases 6 and 7 is a fine specimen, in spirits, of the fructification of a palm tree.

ZOOPHYTES.

7 & 8. A numerous collection of madrepores, millepores, brain-stones, &c. In Case 8, on shelf 5, is a curious specimen of the lettuce madrepore.

In four frames over the chimney-piece are preserved a great many specimens of British corallines: they are disposed in such a manner as to represent landscapes, and consist of the several species, figured and described by the celebrated Mr. Ellis,
in

in order to prove them a tribe of marine animals of the polype division, and not vegetables, as formerly supposed. ROOM X.
NAT. HIST.

Several specimens of red coral ; jointed black and white Isis coral ; some species of alcyonium. CASES
9.

Sea fans. 10.

A great variety of gorgoniæ, or horny corals. 11 to 16.

Sponges. 17 to 19.

A numerous and miscellaneous collection of insects preserved in spirits : among which are many scorpions, centipedes, and spiders ; some very large : a lanthorn fly ; locusts, &c. also a considerable number of caterpillars, and aureliæ ; several crustaceous animals, &c. 20 & 21.

A great variety of animals of the Mollusca tribe ; some well preserved specimens of the cuttle fish ; various inhabitants of shells ; tape-worms, and guinea worms ; several zoophytes ; a fine specimen of the *Pennatula argentea*, or silver sea-pen, from the East Indies. 22 & 23.

In the Tables 1 and 2 is deposited Sir Hans Sloane's collection of insects. Considering the length of time since this collection was formed, and

ROOM X.
NAT. HIST.

and the perishable nature of articles of this kind, it will not appear extraordinary that this part of the Museum should be inferior to the rest in point of preservation.

TABLE

1.

Among these insects will be found the great Hercules beetle; the elephant beetle; different species of golden beetles; the insect known by the name of walking leaf; the great lantern fly; locusts of various kinds; butterflies; moths; dragon flies; bees; wasps, &c.

TABLE

2.

In the Divisions 1 to 4 are the apterous insects: scorpions; spiders, among which is the tarantula; scolopendra or centipedes; juli or galley-worms: also a very numerous collection of chrysalides or aureliæ; various nests of wasps, &c.

In the Divisions 5 to 8 are the crustaceous animals; the West-Indian land crab; lobsters; various spider-crabs; soldier-crabs; the Monoculus Polyphemus, usually called the King or horse-shoe crab.

A larger series of the insect tribe, among which are the more select specimens, is, in order to prevent their receiving further injury by constant exposure to light, deposited in a large cabinet
inserted

inserted in Case 24, and in four smaller ones under the Tables 1 and 3.

ROOM X.
NAT. HIST.

This Table contains a great variety of asteriæ or star fish ; medusa's heads ; echini or sea urchins ; and lastly, several models in wax of cuttle fish, medusæ, and vermes.

TABLE
3.

Against the end of Table 2, farthest from the fire, is a small cabinet containing several miscellaneous articles of natural history, from Jamaica, collected and presented by Samuel Felton, Esq. : and on the top of this cabinet is placed a fine specimen of a large land crab (*Cancer latro*) from Amboyna.

In the imposts round this room runs a series of drawers, containing a very numerous collection of seeds, fruits, and other vegetable articles.

Over the Cases 1 to 6 are placed some palm leaves, &c. ; the large one in the centre belonging to one of the umbrella or fan-leaved palms : also paintings of the cactus grandiflorus or great creeping cereus, and of the cochineal cactus.

Over the Cases 7 and 8 is a picture of a cochineal plantation.

Over the chimney are two fern trees.

Over

ROOM X.

NAT. HIST.

Over the door next the chimney is a small or young, but very perfect, specimen of a curious fish, allied in its general appearance to the sword-fish, but which by some has been considered as belonging to the tunny tribe. It grows to a vast size, and is sometimes known to attack a ship, (which it perhaps mistakes for a whale), and that with such force as to drive the horn or sword through the timber. An example of this, from a larger fish of that kind, is preserved in the same frame; and also the tail of a large one over the Case.

ELEVENTH ROOM.

ROOM XI.

The Birds in this room are disposed, so far as convenience would admit, according to the Linnæan mode of arrangement, *viz.* into six great divisions or orders, the separations of which are marked by white lines between each. Some birds however, on account of the large size of the cases in which they are contained, could not conveniently be stationed in their proper orders, and are therefore disposed on the upper part of the general divisions.

The first Linnæan order consists of the ACCI-
PITRES,

PITRES, or predaceous birds ; and contains the vultures, eagles, hawks, owls, and shrikes. In this order the most remarkable birds are, the Californian vulture ; the sharp-tailed eagle from New Holland ; the great snowy owl ; the fuliginous owl ; the great shrike ; and the Barbary shrike.

ROOM XI.
NAT. HIST.

The next order contains the **PICÆ**, or pies ; and consists of various tribes, greatly differing in size and general appearance, *viz*, the maccaws and parrots ; the crows, and jays ; the rollers ; the woodpeckers ; hornbills ; cuckows ; bee-eaters ; king-fishers ; toucans ; creepers ; humming birds, &c. In this tribe the most remarkable birds are the great scarlet maccaw ; the blue and yellow ditto ; the nonpareil parroquet from New Holland ; the yellow-breasted toucan ; the helmet hornbill ; the Indian roller ; and various kind of humming-birds, among others that rare species the harlequin humming-bird, distinguished by the great variety of its colours ; and lastly, the least humming-bird, the smallest of all the feathered race.

The next or third Linnæan order consists of the **ANSERES** or web-footed birds, such as the swan and goose tribe ; the gulls ; the penguins ; and many others. In this tribe the most remarkable are,

ROOM XI.

NAT. HIST.

are, the black swan, from New Holland ; the lobated duck from ditto ; the short-billed, or half-webbed goose ; the great penguin ; and different species of pelicans.

The fourth Linnæan order contains the GRALLÆ or waders, and consists of the heron and bittern tribes ; the spoon-bill ; the screamer ; the curlews, and ibises ; the plovers ; and many others. In this order the most remarkable specimens are, a young hargil, or giant-crane, from India, which, when full-grown, is by far the largest of all the heron-tribe ; the tiger-bittern, an elegant South American species ; the horned screamer from South America ; the rose-coloured spoonbill, and the scarlet ibis, both from South America.

The fifth Linnæan order consists of the GAL-LINÆ, comprehending such birds as are more or less allied to the common fowl. It consequently contains the pheasant and partridge tribe, the curasso, &c. In this division the principal specimens are the argus pheasant, from Sumatra ; the black or crested Curasso bird ; the great woodgous or urogallus ; and the crested Californian quail.

The sixth and last Linnæan order of birds contains the PASSERES ; and consists of a great variety
of

of different genera, from the pigeons to the swallows and the goat-suckers. In this order the most remarkable specimens are, the great crowned Indian pigeon; the shining African thrush; the scarlet or Virginian grosbeak; the long-shafted goat-sucker from Sierra Leona; and the European goat-sucker.

It has before been observed, that some birds, on account of their inconvenient size, could not be admitted into the general assortment. Of these the most remarkable is the cassowary, an Indian bird, which some ornithologists place among the *Grallæ*, others among the *Gallinæ*, and others in a particular division distinct from both.

We must not omit a curious picture, executed long ago in Holland, of that extremely rare and curious bird the Dodo, belonging to the tribe *Gallinæ*, and a native of the island of Bourbon. The picture was taken from a living specimen, brought into Holland soon after the discovery of the passage to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, by the Portuguese. It was once the property of Sir Hans Sloane, and afterwards of the celebrated ornithologist George Edwards, who presented it to the British Museum.

TABLE

1.

In this Table are preserved the nests of various
N birds,

ROOM XI.

NAT. HIST.

birds, amongst the most curious of which are several hanging-nests, chiefly formed by birds of the oriole tribe; nests of a small species of Asiatic swallow, resembling isinglass in substance, and considered as a great delicacy by the Chinese, who use it in preparing a rich soup called bird-nest soup; two nests of a small bird called the taylor-bird, composed of leaves sewed together; bills of various rare birds, of which the most remarkable are several kinds of rhinoceros-bird's bills; quills; feathers of the great South American vulture called the Condor; a leg of the Dodo, in a glass.

TABLE

2.

In this table are deposited a variety of eggs and nests: among the former may be noticed the eggs of the ostrich, the cassowary, the crocodile, &c.

In this room are preserved several of the rarer quadrupeds. Among these the most curious are the following:

In the Cases between the Windows.

The black ourang-outang, in a young state; the chesnut ourang-outang, in a young state; the long-tailed macauro; the skunk; the ermine; &c.

In other Parts of the Room.

The sea otter; the musk, from Thibet; the great

great armadillo ; the long-tailed Brazilian porcupine ; the Canada porcupine, remarkable for its thick form, the length of its hair, and the shortness of its spines ; the lemurine opossum from New Holland ; the vampyre or great South American bat ; the *Platypus anatinus* or duckbill (by some called *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*) from New Holland, the most singular of all quadrupeds ; a large antelope ; the long-tailed manis or pangolin ; the short-tailed ditto ; sloths, in a very young state, one the two-toed the other the three-toed species ; an elegant specimen of the least or two toed ant-eater.

ROOM XI.
NAT. HIST.

TWELFTH ROOM.

This room contains a general and extensive collection of fishes, serpents, lizards, frogs, &c. as well as many specimens of quadrupeds, preserved in spirits.

ROOM XII.

Among the most curious of the fishes are the torpedo ; the electric gymnote, popularly called the electric eel ; the remora ; the flying-fish, &c.

Among the quadrupeds the most remarkable are, a very fine specimen of the three-toed sloth ;

ROOM XII. the two-toed ditto; the slender limbed macauro;
 NAT. HIST. the least ant-eater; and the silky monkey.

Among the frog tribe may be particularized, the Argus-frog; or North American spotted bull-frog; the pipa or Surinam toad, remarkable for producing its young from numerous cells on its back; the large tadpole of the frog called the paradoxical frog, a native of Surinam.

Among the lizard tribe may be observed, the salamander; the chameleon; the guana; several young crocodiles of different sizes and kinds; and in one bottle the egg of a crocodile, with a young one of a few days' growth. The siren, from South Carolina, resembling in shape and colour a large eel, furnished with two short legs, situated near the head, and three pair of branched gills on each side of the neck; the Austrian siren, an extremely rare animal, an inhabitant of the lake Cernitz or Zitticher Sea, in the duchy of Carniola it is about thirteen inches in length, and of a very pale or whitish rose-colour, with four legs, very distant from each other.

Among the serpents, the most remarkable are the following, viz. rattle-snakes of different species, from North and South America; the cobra

cobra de cappello, or spectacle-snake, from the East-Indies; the horn-nosed snake, from the interior of Africa; the cerastes or horned viper, from Africa; the sea-green boa, with white bars on the back, from South America; the boa constrictor, or great boa, from South America, a small or young specimen, the animal often growing to the length of twenty, thirty, or even more feet.

ROOM XII.

NAT. HIST.

In the glass case in the middle of this room are contained many specimens of dried fishes, &c. The most remarkable are the foliated pipe-fish, from New Holland; and the Southern trachichthys: also a chamæleon dried.

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES.

FIRST ROOM.

TERRA COTTAS.

ROOM I.

ANTIQUITIES.

All the Articles in the following Catalogue of Antiquities, unless where it is otherwise specified, belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, Esq.

No. 1. A female statue, probably of one of the Muses.

No. 2. An amphora.

No. 3. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.

No. 4. A bas-relief, representing a combat between two Amazons and two Griffins.

No. 5. Ditto, representing the head of a Triton, on each side of which is a Cupid riding on a dolphin.

No. 6. Ditto, representing a group of Bacchus and Cupid, before whom is a female Bacchante dancing and playing upon the tambourin.

No. 7.

No. 7. A bas-relief, representing Perseus ROOM I.
armed with a battle-axe, and an engagement ANTIQUITIES.
between one of the Arimaspi and a Griffin.

No. 8. Ditto, intended by the artist as a companion to No. 7, and to be joined to it in the manner in which it is here seen. The subjects in both pieces are precisely the same: The figure of Perseus, however, in the last piece, has a shield on the left arm, and the harpa in the right hand.

No. 9. Répétition of No. 6.

No. 10. A bas-relief, representing a couple of eagles, which have seized with their talons two of the snakes which compose the locks of Medusa's hair.

No. 11. Ditto, representing a couple of chimæras lapping water out of vessels, held to them by two youths, who are attired in Phrygian dresses, and are each kneeling on one knee.

No. 12. Ditto, representing a female, who seems to be overwhelmed with affliction. She is seated, and is resting her head upon her right arm, while her domestics appear, from the concern which is visible in their countenances, to participate in her sorrow.

No. 13

ROOM 1.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 13. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a fragment of a Medusa's head, on one side of which is a figure of Minerva.

No. 14. Ditto, representing the bearded Bacchus, and a female attendant on Bacchus, each of them holding a thyrsus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 15. Ditto, imperfect, representing a head of Minerva, and a head of Jupiter.

No. 16. Ditto, representing Minerva assisting the Argonauts to build the famous ship Argo.

No. 17. Ditto, imperfect, representing Venus on the ocean, riding upon a sea-horse.

No. 18. Ditto, representing Victory pouring out a libation to Apollo Musagetes. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 19. Ditto, representing two priestesses who are standing one on each side of a candelabrum, which is lighted for a sacrifice. With one hand they support the sacred fillets which decorate the candelabrum, and with the other they raise a small portion of their robe, like the figure of Hope on coins of the Roman Emperors.

No. 20.

No. 20. A bas-relief, representing Machaon, after he has been wounded. He is sitting in the tent of Nestor, who is administering a potion to him, as described in the XIth book of the Iliad. The females, who are in attendance, are slaves.

No. 21. Ditto, representing Bacchus and a Faun. The former holds a thyrsus in his left hand. The latter carries a torch in his right hand, and an amphora on his left shoulder.

No. 22. Ditto, representing two Fauns kneeling, one of them playing upon a tambourin, the other accompanying him with small musical instruments called crotala. Between them is Ampelus, the lower part of whose figure terminates in branches of the vine.

No. 23. Ditto, representing two of the Seasons, Spring and Summer.

No. 24. Ditto, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a lighted candelabrum, which is used as an altar.

No. 25. Ditto, representing Perseus cutting off the head of Medusa.

No. 26. Ditto, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a small altar, which is placed upon a tripod table.

No. 27.

ROOM I.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 27. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a female Bacchante offering a basket of figs to the goddess Pudicitia. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 28. Ditto, representing two Fauns, gathering grapes into baskets.

No. 29. Repetition of No. 21.

No. 30. A bas-relief, representing Bacchus leaning on the shoulders of a Faun. At his feet is a panther holding up his mouth to receive the wine which is poured from a vase held in the right hand of Bacchus. Before this group is a female attendant on Bacchus holding a thyrsus in her hand.

No. 31. Ditto, representing two Fauns, leaning over a large open vessel of wine, as if observing the reflection of their faces on the surface of the liquor.

No. 32. Ditto, imperfect, representing a trophy, before which stands a captive, attended by a guard, and secured by a chain fastened round his right wrist.

No. 33. Ditto, representing two Fauns, gathering

thering grapes into baskets. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

ROOM I.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 34. A bas-relief, representing Paris carrying off Helen, in a car drawn by three horses.

No. 35. Ditto, representing Egyptian hieroglyphics.

No. 36. Ditto, representing two persons navigating the Nile in a boat. In the fore ground is an hippopotamus, two crocodiles, some birds, and several plants of the lotus. In the distance are buildings, on the roofs of which are seen three Ibises. The whole of this scenery is viewed through two arches, supported by columns.

No. 37. Ditto, imperfect, representing a vase with two handles, on one side of which is a panther leaping up, a thyrsus, and the letter A.

No. 38. A statue of the goddess Salus. Both the hands are wanting, but from the position of the arms it is apparent that the figure held a serpent in the right hand, and a patera in the left hand. It is 3 feet 10 inches high, and is one the largest statues which has been found of terra cotta.

No. 39.

ROOM I. No. 39. An amphora. *From the collection*
 ANTIQUITIES. *of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 40. A statue of a Muse, resting her left arm upon a pile of writing tablets, which are placed upon a square column. The right arm is raised towards the neck. It is three feet four inches high without the head, which is wanting.

No. 41. An amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 42. A bas-relief, representing a short naked human figure, with a long thick beard, holding in each hand the stem of a plant. On each side of this figure is seated a quadruped, whose head is that of an elderly man, and whose tail terminates in a flower.

No. 43. Ditto, representing Cupids supporting festoons of fruit.

No. 44. Ditto, representing a Faun and a Bacchante dancing, and holding between them the infant Bacchus in a basket used for winnowing corn.

No. 45. Ditto, representing the head of Pan, on each side of which is the head of a Satyr: one of the Satyrs is crowned with branches of pine, and the other with branches of ivy.

No. 46.

No. 46. Repetition of No. 45.

ROOM I.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 47. A bas-relief, representing the Indian Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus.

No. 48. Ditto, representing two Fauns riding on panthers. The hinder parts of the panthers terminate in vine leaves. Between the panthers is a vase with two handles.

No. 49. Ditto, representing a bull and a lion, running in contrary directions. The hind legs of both animals are enveloped in foliage.

No. 50. A bas-relief, representing a lighted candelabrum, which is composed entirely of a plant. The flames issue from the flower, which grows upon a long stem. On each side stands a priestess with one hand holding up a small portion of her robe, (see Nos. 49. and 54.) and with the other holding one of the branches of the plant.

No. 51. Ditto, representing two of the Seasons, Autumn and Winter.

No. 52. Ditto, imperfect, representing the Goddess Salus feeding a serpent out of a patera. The serpent is twined round the trunk of a tree,

ROOM I. a tree, from a branch of which are suspended two
 ANTIQUITIES, cast-off skins of the serpent.

No. 53. A bas-relief, representing a warrior consulting the oracle of Apollo.

No. 54. Ditto, representing a lighted candelabrum, on each side of which stands a priestess, carrying a patera on her head, and holding up a small portion of her robe with one hand. (See Nos. 19. and 50.)

No. 55. Ditto, representing Theseus slaying a Centaur.

No. 56. Repetition of No. 18.

No. 57. Repetition of No. 23.

No. 58. Repetition of No. 50.

No. 59. A bas-relief, representing two Fauns treading out the juice of grapes in a vine-press. On one side is a Faun playing upon the double pipe; and on the other side another Faun, somewhat aged in his appearance, loaded with a heavy basket of grapes.

No. 60. Ditto, representing a chariot race.

No. 61. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 62.

No. 62. A bas-relief, representing the head of Bacchus, between those of a young and an old Faun. ROOM I.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 63. Repetition of No. 62.

No. 64. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 65. A bas-relief, representing two captives borne in triumph in a car drawn by two horses. The captives have chains fastened round their necks, and round their ankles, and the ends of the chains are held by persons walking on each side of the car.

No. 66. Ditto, representing a head of Jupiter Ammon, which rests on a flower. The ends of the fillets, with which the head of Jupiter is crowned, are held on each side by a Faun, who is furnished with wings, and whose figure terminates below in foliage, which curls in such a manner as to give the figure the appearance of a Triton.

No. 67. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets.

No. 68. Ditto, representing a figure of Victory standing upon a plant, and supporting the branches of it with her hands.

No. 69.

ROOM I.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

No. 70. A bas-relief, representing Victory sacrificing a bull before a tripod-altar.

No. 71. Ditto, imperfect, representing a warrior riding at full speed, and cutting off the head of an Amazon, whom he has caught by the hair of her head.

No. 72. Ditto, representing Venus borne through the air upon a swan.

No. 73. Ditto, representing Cupid pressing Psyche, in the form of a butterfly, to his breast.

No. 74. A bas-relief, representing Cupid flying, with a sceptre in one hand, and a wreath in the other.

No. 75. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.

No. 76. A female statue, probably of Thalia, the pastoral Muse.

No. 77. An amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 78. A female statue, the character unknown. The head and lower arms are modern.

No. 79.

No. 79. A female statue, crowned with an indented diadem. Part of the arms is wanting. ROOM I.
ANTIQUITIES.

SECOND ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva Sospita. ROOM II.

No. 2. A funeral urn, ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants.

No. 3. One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod-table.

No. 4. A statue of a canephora, anciently made use of as a column. It was one of the cariatides, which supported the portico of a small temple, dedicated to Bacchus.

No. 5. A candelabrum.

No. 6. The triangular base of a candelabrum, on the sides of which three genii with wings hold each a part of the armour of Mars, namely, his helmet, his shield, and his sword.

No. 7. A vase, three feet high, with upright
P massive

ROOM 11. massive handles, of an oval form, and ornamented
ANTIQUITIES. all round with Bacchanalian figures.

No. 8. A statue of Venus, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery from thence downwards. It was found in the maritime baths of Claudius, at Ostia.

No. 9. A vase, two feet eight inches high, of an oval form, with two upright double handles, which spring from the necks of swans. The body of the vase in front is enriched with a group of Bacchanalians.

No. 10. A part of one of the supports of an ancient table, ornamented with a figure of Victory, elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal.

No. 11. A fountain, ornamented with ivy and olive branches. The water was conveyed through a perforation on the back part of this monument to a serpent's head, in which a leaden pipe was introduced, part of which still remains in the mouth.

No. 12. A colossal head of Hercules, dug up at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where it had been buried

buried by the lava of that volcano. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* ROOM II.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 13. A colossal head of Hercules in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture.

No. 14. A circular funeral urn.

No. 15. A fragment of one of the three supports of a tripod bason, composed of the head and neck of a lion. On the forehead are the horns of a goat.

No. 16. The capital, or upper division of a votive cippus.

No. 17. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of very early Greek work.

THIRD ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bas-relief, representing an old Faun struggling with a nymph. ROOM III.

No. 2. Ditto, representing a candelabrum.

ROOM III. No. 3. A bas-relief, in the centre of which
 ANTIQUITIES. is a pilaster-pedestal, supporting a vase, the
 handles of which are composed of Griffins' heads.
 Several other mythological symbols are represented on this monument.

No. 4. Ditto, representing Bacchus received
 as a guest by Icarus.

No. 5. Ditto, which appears to have been a
 funeral monument to a father and his two sons,
 who are in Roman dresses. The other figures on
 this marble are Divinities. The inscription,
 which was in Greek, is very nearly obliterated.

No. 6. Ditto, in the flat early style of Grecian
 sculpture. It represents Castor managing a horse.

No. 7. Ditto, representing Hercules securing
 the stag, which, at the command of Eurystheus,
 he had pursued a whole year in the forests of
 Arcadia.

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. A bas-relief, divided into three com-
 partments. In the upper division, the infant
 Jupiter is represented riding on the Amalthean
 goat; in the middle, a triton is seizing a bull by the
 horns

horns; and in the lower, two men are carrying a hog towards an elevated spot of ground to be sacrificed. ROOM III.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 10. A bas-relief, representing a festoon of vine branches, supported by the skulls of bulls. In the centre, above the festoon, is a mask of Bacchus. It has served as a decoration in the inside of a circular building.

No. 11. Ditto, representing the Dioscuri on horseback. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 12. Ditto, representing a Bacchanalian group, consisting of three figures; the first, a Bacchante playing on the tambourin; the second, a Faun playing on the double pipe; and the third, an intoxicated Faun holding a thyrsus.

No. 13. Ditto, representing Victory offering a libation to Apollo Musagetes. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 14. Ditto, which has served as an ornament on the outside of a circular building. It consists of a couple of branches, proceeding from one root, and curling in opposite directions.

No. 15.

ROOM III.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 15. A bas-relief, representing the Centaur Nessus carrying off Deianira.

No. 16. Ditto, representing a cow drinking out of a circular vessel, whilst she suckles her calf.

No. 17. Two terminal heads, joined back to back, one of the bearded Bacchus, the other of Libera.

No. 18. A statue of the Goddess Fortune.

No. 19. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, of very early Greek work.

No. 20. A bust of Heraclitus.

No. 21. A votive statue of a man who is carrying a round leathern bucket suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a conical bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.

No. 22. A statue of Venus.

No. 23. An unknown head, supposed to be that of a Titan. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards apparently in great agitation.

No. 24. A statue of a Faun.

No. 25.

No. 25. A votive statue of an elderly man, holding a basket of fish in his left hand.

No. 26. A head of Zeno.

No. 27. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.

No. 28. A recumbent figure of Diana, resting on her left hand, and advancing her right hand. Upon the plinth is her bow, the extremities of which are decorated with the heads of Griffins.

No. 29. An entire terminus of the bearded Bacchus, six feet high.

No. 30. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.

No. 31. A statue of a youth holding with both hands a part of an arm, which he is biting. This statue belonged to a group, originally composed of two boys, who had quarrelled at the game of the Talus, as appears by one of those bones, called *Tali*, remaining in the hand of the figure which is lost.

No. 32. A terminal head of Pericles, helmeted, and inscribed with his name.

No. 33.

ROOM III.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 33. A statue, in which the artist has united the two characters of Bacchus and a Faun.

No. 34. A terminal head of Epicurus.

No. 35. A terminus of Pan playing upon a pipe.

No. 36. A Greek inscription upon a circular shield, containing the names of the Ephebi of Athens under Alcamenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes.

No. 37. A terminus of Aspasia.

No. 38. A circular votive patera.

No. 39. A bronze head of Homer. *Presented by the late Lord Exeter.*

No. 40. A circular votive patera, with a head of Pan in very high relief.

No. 41. A Greek sepulchral monument. The bas-relief in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure feeding a serpent which is twined round the trunk of a tree, on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore part of a horse. An inscription on the top of

of this monument contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. ROOM III.
ANTIQUITIES.
Presented by the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks and the Hon. A. C. Fraser.

No. 42. A terminal head of Periander.

No. 43. A repetition of No. 33.

No. 44. A terminal head, said to be that of Homer.

No. 45. A statue of Actæon attacked by his dogs.

No. 46. A terminal head, in which the two characters of Bacchus and Hercules are united.

FOURTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bust of Trajan, with the breast ROOM IV.
naked.

No. 2. A bronze statue of Hercules, carrying,
away

ROOM IV. away the apples from the garden of the Hesperides.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 3. One of the feet or supports of an ancient tripod-table.

No. 4. A head of Apollo, of very early Greek work.

No. 5. A statue of Thalia, found at Ostia, in the maritime baths of the Emperor Claudius.

No. 6. A head of Decebalus.

No. 7. A bronze statue of Apollo.

No. 8. One of the feet or supports of an ancient tripod-table, executed in porphyry. It represents the head and leg of a panther.

No. 9. A colossal head of Marcus Aurelius, who is represented as the Pontifex Maximus, in his sacrificing robes.

No. 10. A colossal bust of Lucius Verus, covered with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 11. A group of Bacchus and Ampelus.

No. 12. A head of the young Hercules.

No. 13. A head of Juno.

No. 14.

No. 14. A statue of Diana.

ROOM IV.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 15. A bust of Hadrian, with the breast naked.

FIFTH ROOM.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. A monumental inscription to Q. Aufidius Generosus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

ROOM V.

No. 2. Ditto, to Aelia Fortunata, Aelius Telesphorus, and others. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 3. A monumental inscription to M. Nævius Proculus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 4. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Vernasia Cyclas.

No. 5. Ditto, with an inscription to T. Sex. Agatha. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, placed in the manner

ROOM V.
ANTIQUITIES.

manner of those which contained the ashes of the slaves, and the inferior orders of the Roman people. The monumental inscription, in front of them, records the names of Anniolena Maxima, and Servilia Irenè.

No. 7. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Justinianus.

No. 8. Ditto, with an inscription to F. Titulenus Isauricus.

No. 9. *Blank.*

No. 10. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Fl. Ælius Victor.

No. 11. Ditto, with an inscription to Silia Attica.

No. 12. A sepulchral vase, found in a tomb near Naples.

No. 13. A sarcophagus, on the front of which is represented the lamentation of a family over a corpse.

No. 14. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Serullia Zosimenes.

No. 15. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Licinius Successus.

No. 16.

No. 16. *Blank.*

No. 17. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cossutia Prima.

No. 18. Ditto, with an inscription to Claudia Fortunata. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 19. Two earthen ollæ, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of them, records the names of P. Stenius Rufus and Plosurnia Salvilla.

No. 20. A monumental inscription to Eutychia. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 21. An Etruscan cinerary urn, in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the hero Echetles fighting with a ploughshare for the Greeks, at the battle of Marathon. Upon the cover is a recumbent female figure.

No. 22. A monumental inscription to C. Julius Primigenius. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 23. Ditto, with an inscription to Lucretia. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 24.

ROOM V.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 24. An Etruscan cinerary urn, in baked clay. The story of Echetles is represented in front (see No. 19), and on the cover is a recumbent female figure. The figures on this monument were originally painted. On the upper part of the urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A monumental inscription to Capullius Meirobius.

No. 26. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Clodia Romulla. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 27. Ditto, with an inscription to Junia Pieris.

No. 28. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of it, records the name of Opilia Faustilla.

No. 29. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Coelia Asteris. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 30. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Octavius Secundus.

No. 31.

No. 31. A monumental inscription to Dasumia Soteris.

ROOM V.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 32. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Locusto, Attilia Clodia, and Pompeius. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. Ditto, with an inscription to C. Magius Pal. Heraclides.

No. 34. An Etruscan cinerary urn, in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents two combatants, on each side of whom stands a figure of Victory. These figures have been originally painted. On the cover is a recumbent female figure. An Etruscan inscription is painted in red letters on the upper part of this urn. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 35. A sarcophagus, on the front of which various figures of Cupid and Pysche are represented.

No. 36. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to D. Albiccu Licinus.

No. 37. Ditto, with an inscription to Flavia Eunya.

No. 38. *Blank.*

No. 39.

ROOM V. No. 39. A sepulchral urn of alabaster. *From*
 ANTIQUITIES, *the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Isochryses.

No. 41. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription placed in front of it, records the name of Apuleia Tychen.

No. 42. A monumental inscription to Flavia Provincia.

No. 43. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pilia Philtata. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 44. A monumental inscription to Isidorus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 45. A mosaic pavement, lately discovered in digging the foundations for the new buildings at the Bank of England. *Presented by the Directors of the Bank.*

SIXTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM VI. No. 1. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher.

No. 2.

No. 2. Part of the front of a sarcophagus, ROOM VI.
representing Achilles among the daughters of ANTIQUITIES.
Lycomedes.

No. 3. A bas-relief, cut from the end of a sarcophagus. It represents two Fauns punishing a Satyr.

No. 4. Part of the front of a large sarcophagus, representing a marriage.

No. 5. The front of a sarcophagus, representing the nine Muses, with their respective attributes.

No. 6. A bas-relief, cut from the end of the same sarcophagus as No. 3. It represents two Genii and a Faun carrying an intoxicated Satyr.

No. 7. Part of a sarcophagus, representing a carpentum, or funeral car, drawn by four horses.

No. 8. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher. It is similar to No. 1, but of a later time and inferior sculpture.

No. 9. The front of a sarcophagus, representing captive Amazons with their shields and battle-axes.

R

No. 10.

ROOM VI:
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 10. A fragment of a sarcophagus, representing Bacchus with a thyrsus in his left hand, and with his right arm thrown over the shoulder of a Faun.

No. 11. A fragment of a magnificent sarcophagus, representing an elderly man with a manuscript roll in his hand, which he is reading. Before him stands a Muse holding a mask.

No. 12. The front of a sarcophagus, representing a Bacchanalian procession.

No. 13. Heads of Paris and Helen, in alto-relievo.

No. 14. The front of a sarcophagus, representing Genii, supporting various pieces of armour. On a shield in the centre is an inscription to Sallustius Iasius.

No. 15. A head of Jupiter.

No. 16. A terminal statue of a youth, who is represented with the attributes of Mercury.

No. 17. A votive altar, sacred to Apollo.

No. 18. A head of Apollo Musagetes, resembling,

bling, in the disposition of the hair, and in the character of the face, the head of a Muse.

ROOM VI.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 19. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens, and of the Piræus, in honour of Callidamas. *Presented by Matthew Duane, Esq.*

No. 20. A votive statue of Diana triformis, with a dedicatory inscription round the plinth.

No. 21. An altar of Roman work, but ornamented with Egyptian figures.

No. 22. A head of an Amazon, in the early style of Greek sculpture.

No. 23. A funeral monument of Xanthippus, who is represented sitting in a chair, and holding a human foot in his right hand.

No. 24. A statue of a Satyr.

No. 25. An altar, on which various Egyptian figures are represented. It is of Roman work.

No. 26. A head of a female Bacchante.

No. 27. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Mousis, who

ROOM VI. was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus.
ANTIQUITIES. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 28.. A figure of Victory; sacrificing a bull.

No. 29. A bust of Hadrian; with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 30. A small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock, and holding a lyre in her left hand.

No. 31. A small statue of Cupid, bending his bow.

No. 32. A bas-relief, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector.

No. 33. A small statue of Hercules, sitting on a rock.

No. 34. A bust of Severus, with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 35. A fragment of a colossal foot.

No. 36. A colossal hand.

No. 37. A sarcophagus, in the centre of which

which is the portrait of an elderly man, placed in the inside of a shield, which is supported by two Genii. ROOM VI.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 38. A colossal foot of Apollo. *Presented by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 39. A figure of Victory, sacrificing a bull.

No. 40. A head of Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

No. 41. A triangular base of a small candelabrum.

No. 42. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Viria Primitiva.

No. 43. A swan in red marble.

No. 44. A votive altar, dedicated to Silvanus.

No. 45. A head of Aratus.

No. 46. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Isias, who was a native of Laodicea, and daughter of Metrodorus. Brought from Smyrna. *Presented by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 47.

ROOM VI.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 47. An eagle.

No. 48. A triangular base of a candelabrum, the sides of which are ornamented with the attributes of Apollo, namely, a griffin, a raven, and a tripod.

No. 49. A head of Plautilla.

No. 50. A votive altar, dedicated to Diana.

No. 51. A sepulchral cippus, which appears never to have been used, a blank space being left for the inscription.

No. 52. A statue of Libera, holding a thyrsus over her right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet is a panther.

No. 53. A head of Adonis.

No. 54. A head of an unknown female, the hair elegantly bound with broad fillets.

No. 55. A statue of Ceres, crowned in the manner of Isis.

No. 56. A head of Nero.

No. 57. A colossal votive foot, to which a metallic sandal has been originally attached.

No. 58.

No. 58. A sepulchral cippus, without an inscription. On the front, beneath a festoon, which is composed of fruits and foliage, and is suspended from the skulls of bulls, are two birds perched on the edge of a vase, out of which they are drinking. ROOM VI. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 59. A Greek sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief in front; it is inscribed with the names of Pytharatus and Herophilus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 60. A Grecian altar. *Presented by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 61. A head of Minerva.

No. 62. A Greek funeral monument of Democles the son of Democles, with a bas-relief, and an inscription in eight elegiac verses. It was brought from Smyrna. *Presented by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 63. A statue of Bacchus, represented as a boy about five years old. The head is crowned with a wreath of ivy, and the body is partly covered with the skin of a goat.

No. 64. The front of a votive altar, with an inscription

ROOM VI. inscription for the safe return of Séptimius Severus
 ANTIQUITIES. and his family from some expedition. The parts
 in the inscription which are erased contained the
 name of Geta, which, by a severe edict of Caracalla, was ordered to be erased from every inscription throughout the empire.

No. 65. A bust of Caracalla; the head only is antique.

No. 66. A fragment of a colossal toe.

No. 67. A votive altar, sacred to Bacchus. On the front, Silenus is represented riding upon a panther.

No. 68. A group of two dogs, one of which is biting the ear of the other in play.

No. 69. A bust of Marcellus, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 70. An unknown female head, with a broad fillet across the forehead.

No. 71. A foot, covered with a sandal.

No. 72. A head of Jupiter Serapis. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 73. A small statue of Jupiter sitting.

He

He is represented in his twofold capacity, as king of the upper and lower regions.

No. 74. A head of Jupiter Serapis, in green basalt.

No. 75. A bust of Gordianus Africanus the elder, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 76. A foot covered with a sandal. This and No. 70. belonged to the same statue.

No. 77. An unknown female head. The sockets of the eyes are hollow, and have been originally filled with coloured stones, or some other material.

No. 78. The front of the cover of a magnificent sarcophagus. It represents a group of cattle, on one side of which is an old Faun, and on the other a young Faun, both recumbent.

No. 79. A fragment of a mask of Bacchus.
From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.

No. 80. A votive foot, with a sandal. Round the foot a serpent is twined, with its head resting on the summit, which terminates a little above the ankle.

No. 81.

ROOM VI.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 81. An earthen vase, which has two handles at the neck, and terminates in a point at the bottom, like an amphora. It was found in the baths of Titus, with above seventy others of the same sort: all of them contained the fine African sand, with which, when mixed with oil, the Athletæ rubbed their bodies before they exercised.

No. 82. A votive foot, covered with a sandal, and having a serpent twined round it, in the same manner as is described at No. 80.

No. 83. A mask of Bacchus.

No. 84. A sphinx, which anciently formed part of the base of a superb candelabrum.

No. 85. A head of Sabina.

No. 86. A small figure of a recumbent Satyr.

No. 87. A sepulchral cippus, without an inscription. It is richly ornamented on the four sides with festoons of fruit.

No. 88. An Egyptian tumbler, practising his art on the back of a tame crocodile.

No. 89. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Coelius Superstes.

No. 90.

No. 90. An unknown bust of a middle-aged man. The hair of the head and beard is short and bushy. The left shoulder is covered with part of the chlamys. The right shoulder and breast are uncovered. On the plinth is an inscription, signifying that L. Aemilius Fortunatus dedicates the bust to his friend.

No. 91. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Exacestes, and Metra his wife.

No. 92. A trophy, found on the plains of Marathon. *Presented by Mr. Walker.*

No. 93. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to T. Claudius Epictetus.

No. 94. A head of Messalina.

No. 95. A torso of Hercules.

No. 96. A monumental inscription, cut from the front of a sepulchral cippus. It records the name of Claudia Tyche.

No. 97. A statue, 3 feet 10 inches high, ending from the waist downwards in a terminus. In the right hand is a bunch of grapes, at which a bird, held under the left arm, is pecking.

ROOM VI.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 98. A votive altar, with a dedicatory inscription to Bona Dea Annianensis.

No. 99. A head of Jupiter Serapis. The paint with which the face was anciently coloured, is still discernible.

No. 100. A bas-relief, representing a female Bacchante, dressed in thin floating drapery, through which the beautiful forms of her body are perfectly apparent. With one hand, which is held somewhat above her head, she holds a knife, and at the same time secures a portion of her robe, which is blown behind her. With the other, which is held downward, she carries the hind quarters of a kid. This piece of sculpture was anciently one of the ornamental figures on the triangular base of a candelabrum.

SEVENTH ROOM.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VII.

No. 1. A group, representing a Faun and Nymph: the size is smaller than life.

No. 2. A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Domitian inscribed upon it. It weighs

154 pounds. It was discovered in the year 1731 under ground, on Hayshaw moor, in the manor, of Dacre, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Bequeathed by Sir John Ingilby, Bart.

No. 3. A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of L. Aruconius Verecundus. It weighs 81 pounds. It was found near Matlock Bank in Derbyshire. *Presented by Adam Wolley, Esq.*

No. 4. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Clodius Herma, Annus Felix, and Tyrannus.

No. 5. A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Hadrian inscribed upon it. It weighs 191 pounds. It was found in the year 1796 or 1797, in a farm, called Snailbeach, in the parish of Westbury, 10 miles S. W. of Salop. *Presented by John Lloyd, Esq.*

No. 6. A pig of lead, also inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian. Its weight is 125 pounds. It was found on Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. *Presented by Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

No. 7. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Agria Agatha.

No. 8. A puteal, three feet high, and three feet in diameter.

EIGHTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VIII. No. 1. An Egyptian mummy, with its coffin,
ANTIQUITIES. sent to England by Edward Wortley Montagu,
Esq. and presented to the Museum by His MA-
JESTY.

No. 2. Another Egyptian mummy, with its coffin, found in one of the catacombs at Sakkara, about four leagues from Cairo, and sent to England in the year 1722 by *Col. William Lethieulier*, who bequeathed it to the Museum.

No. 3. A manuscript, taken from a mummy : it is written on papyrus, in the Egyptian language. *Presented by William Hamilton, Esq.*

The smaller articles contained in this room, which are too numerous to be each separately described in a succinct account like the present, consist of mummies of the Ibis and other sacred animals ; of idols in wood, stone, porcelain, and bronze ; of vases, the lids of which are severally

severally adorned with a head of Isis, a hawk, a wolf, or a baboon; of fragments of statues; of sistrums, amulets, and a great variety of other monuments of art, which serve to illustrate the religious worship of the ancient Egyptians.

ROOM VIII.

ANTIQUITIES.

Many articles in this class of antiquities belonged to the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir William Hamilton, and some few to that of Charles Townley, Esq. Many were bequeathed by Col. William Lethieullier, who had resided a considerable time in Egypt. The present collection has also been enriched by the respective donations of Pitt Lethieullier, Esq., Smart Lethieullier, Esq., and Thomas Hollis, Esq. A small number of articles likewise have been occasionally purchased by order of the Trustees.

NINTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM IX.

ANTIQUITIES.

The articles contained in this Room are principally those which were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt: they came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England, in February, 1802, under the care of Col. Turner, and were sent, by order of HIS MAJESTY, to the British Museum. Such articles as did not form part of the above-mentioned collection are particularly specified in the catalogue.

No. 1. A large Egyptian sarcophagus, of breccia, brought from the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. It is covered with hieroglyphics both within and without.

No. 2. Another large Egyptian sarcophagus, of black granite, also covered with hieroglyphics,
inside

inside and outside. This sarcophagus, which was brought from Grand Cairo, was used by the Turks as a cistern, which they called "The Lover's Fountain."

ROOM IX.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 3. A small mutilated figure of Isis, sitting on the ground, and resting her arms upon her knees. An ear of corn is held in the left hand, and in front of the figure is the head of Orus. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 4. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 10.

No. 5. A sphinx, represented according to the custom of the Egyptians, without wings. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 6. A capital of an Egyptian column. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 7. An Egyptian monument, in which are sunk two square tablets, one of which is left blank, and in the other are represented two female figures standing side by side. These tablets are surrounded by hieroglyphics. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 8. A figure of Isis, the size of life. She is

ROOM IX.
ANTIQUITIES.

is represented sitting on the ground, resting her arms upon her knees, and holding an ear of corn in her right hand. In front is the head of Orus.

No. 9. A mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics.

No. 10. A large statue of an Egyptian Deity, sitting in a kind of chair, and resting its arms upon the thighs. In the left hand is held the sacred instrument, called the *Tau*. The head of this Deity is that of a lion, the rest of the figure is human. The disc and the erect serpent's head have been knocked off from the upper part of this figure, but in the next statue they are nearly entire.

No. 11. Similar to No. 10.

No. 12. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 13. An Egyptian coffin, slightly resembling in its form the human figure. It has a single border of hieroglyphics round the outside.

No. 14. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 15.

No. 15. Part of the frieze of an Egyptian temple. It is covered with hieroglyphics on both sides. The upper part of the front of this frieze consisted of a row of birds, the legs of which are all that now remain. *Presented by His MAJESTY.*

No. 16. An Egyptian obelisk.

No. 17. Part of the frieze of an Egyptian temple. It is covered with hieroglyphics on both sides. The upper part of the front of this frieze consists of a row of serpents. *Presented by His MAJESTY.*

No. 18. A small Egyptian figure with a beard, a short apron, and a terrific aspect. He is standing upright; but holding his arms downwards, a little apart from the body. The ornament upon the head is peculiar to the representations of this figure. *From the collection of Charles Townley, Esq.*

No. 19. A head of an Egyptian sphinx. *From the collection of Charles Townley, Esq.*

No. 20. A small Egyptian figure, kneeling upon a square plinth, and supporting with his hands a kind of altar, in front of which, within

ROOM IX. a sunk tablet, is a figure of Osiris. *Presented*
ANTIQUITIES. *by Matthew Duane, Esq.*

No. 21-22. Fragments of an Egyptian Deity,
similar to No 10.

No. 23. The Rosetta stone, containing three
inscriptions of the same import, one in hiero-
glyphics, another in the ancient vernacular lan-
guage of Egypt, and another in Greek. These
inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy
the Vth had rendered his country, and were
engraved, after his death, by order of the
High Priests, during the minority of his son,
Ptolemy the VIth. This stone was found near
Rosetta.

No. 24. A colossal head of Jupiter Ammon,
who was represented by the Egyptians with the
head of a ram.

No. 25. An Egyptian obelisk.

No. 26. A colossal fist, of very considerable
magnitude.

No. 27. A colossal fist, of a much smaller
size than the preceding one. *Presented by Earl*
Spencer.

No. 28. A fragment, covered with hiero-
glyphics *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 29.

No. 29. A fragment of a large sarcophagus, similar in its structure to Nos. 1. and 2.

ROOM IX.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 30. A fragment which was found at the foot of Pompey's Pillar, and is partly covered with hieroglyphics.

No. 31. An Egyptian bas-relief, consisting of a double range of figures. The upper range is imperfect, half of the figures having been broken off. The lower range represents some priests armed with knives, with which they are sacrificing bulls. It was found near Sakkara, four leagues from Grand Cairo. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 32. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 33-34. Statues of Egyptian Deities, similar to No. 10.

No. 35. A mutilated kneeling figure, supporting with both hands an altar, on which a scarabæus is placed. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 36. A votive column, on which is an inscription in Greek to the great God Serapis at Canopus. It was brought from Aboukir. *Presented by Dr. Bancroft, Jun.*

No. 37.

ROOM IX. No. 37. A colossal hawk. *Presented by Mr.*
ANTIQUEITIES. *T. Philipe.*

No. 38. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity,
similar to No. 10.

No. 39. A small mutilated Egyptian figure,
kneeling on a square plinth. *Presented, in*
1767, by the Earl of Bute.

TENTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM X. No. 1. A head of Adonis, covered with the
pyramidal hood. The lower part of the face and
neck is covered with drapery.

No. 2. An upright narrow piece of marble,
ornamented with branches of the olive and the
vine.

No. 3. Cupid sleeping upon a lion's skin.

No. 4. A head of Juno, crowned with a
broad indented diadem.

No. 5. A head of Cybele.

No. 6. A head of a lion, which is a fragment
of a large sarcophagus.

No. 7.

No. 7. An oblong square basin of granite, similar to such as were used in the temples, to contain the water necessary for the purification of those who sought to gain admittance to the sacrifices.

No. 8. A mask, cut from the cover of a large sarcophagus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 9. A statue of an intoxicated old Faun.

No. 10. A head of Apollo.

No. 11. A head of a laughing Faun.

No. 12. A torso of a small statue of Venus.

No. 13. A small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock, and playing on a lyre.

No. 14. A bust of a child, with the breast naked.

No. 15. A head of Diana, the hair of which is drawn up from the sides, and tied in a knot at the top of the head.

No. 16. Small terminal heads of Bacchus and Libera, joined back to back.

No. 17.

ROOM X. No. 17. A small terminal head of Libera.
ANTIQUITIES. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 18. Ditto, in yellow marble.

No. 19. Ditto, in red marble.

No. 20. Ditto, in a reddish yellow marble,
with a necklace composed of ivy leaves.

No. 21. Ditto, in white marble, with the
breast covered with drapery. *From the collection
of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 22. A small terminal head of the bearded
Bacchus. *From the collection of Sir William
Hamilton.*

No. 23. A small female head, the hair of
which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and
is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig.

No. 24. A small head of a young man,
covered with a helmet, which is ornamented with
the horns of a ram. *From the collection of Sir
William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A small mask of Silenus. *From the
collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 26.

No. 26. A cylindrical piece of marble, which appears to have been part of the stem of a candelabrum. It is ornamented with four figures of Chimeras and two small candelabra.

No. 27. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the head of an elderly man. It has the beard on the chin and the upper lip, and the hair of the head is short and curly. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 28. A bas-relief, representing a comic and a tragic mask.

No. 29. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a head of Antinous. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 30. A votive barrel, sacred to Bacchus.

No. 31. A small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, in yellow marble. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 32. A votive horn, in marble, two feet long.

No. 33. A terminal head of Homer, represented in an advanced age, with a sublime and dignified character.

No. 34.

ROOM X.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 34. A statue of a Discobolus, who is represented at that precise moment of time which immediately precedes the delivery of the discus. It is an ancient copy in marble from the celebrated bronze statue of Myro.

No. 35. A bust of an unknown Grecian lady, represented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully terminated by the flower of the Nymphaea Lotus, on which it appears to rest.

No. 36. A head of a Muse, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

No. 37. A small bust of Antoninus Pius; the head only is antique.

No. 38. A head of a female child. The hair is divided into plaits, which are twisted into a knot on the back part of the head. Some of the red paint, with which the hair was anciently coloured, is still visible.

No. 39. A small scenic figure, sitting on a square plinth. The face is covered with a comic mask.

No. 40. A head of a child.

No. 41. A head, apparently of a trumpeter.

No. 42.

No. 42. A head of one of the Dioscuri.

ROOM X.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 43. A fragment of a small head of Hercules, on the top of which is the skin of a lion's head. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 44. A funeral mask which was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 45. A small head of Hercules. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 46. A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 47. A small head of Hercules, very much injured by the decomposition of the marble. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 48. The capital of a small column of the Ionic order. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 49. A small unknown head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 50. A small head of Jupiter, covered with a cap. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

ROOM X.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 51. A votive mask of a bearded Faun
Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.

No. 52. A small unknown female head, the
hair of which is tied in a knot behind. *From the
collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 53. A small head of Juno. *Presented
by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 54. A group, representing Venus and two
Cupids.

No. 55. One of the handles of a vase. *From
the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 56. A fragment of a bas-relief, repre-
senting part of a female figure. *From the
collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 57. A bas-relief, representing a mask
of a Faun.

No. 58. A left foot, covered with a sandal.

No. 59. The right foot of a child.

No. 60. A hand of a female, holding a lock
of hair. This fragment probably belonged to a
statue of Venus, who was represented in the act

of

of wringing the water from her hair. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

ROOM X.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 61. The right hand of a female, holding a pipe.

No. 62. A lion's foot, which has formed part of a tripod table.

No. 63. The left hand and part of the arm of a female, holding a butterfly.

No. 64. A lion's foot, which has been applied to the same purpose as No. 62.

No. 65. The left hand of a female, stretched out upon a fragment of something unknown.

No. 66. The right hand of a youth holding, apparently, a fragment of a bow. This is probably part of a statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 67. The right hand of a child, holding the head of a ram.

No. 68. A left foot, covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.

No. 69. A large votive patera with a bas-relief on each side, one representing Silenus, and the

ROOM X. the other a Satyr. *From the collection of Sir*
ANTIQUITIES. *William Hamilton.*

No. 70. A small fragment of a figure holding a bird.

No. 71. The left hand of a child holding a fragment.

No. 72. A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.

No. 73. A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked, the other parts are entirely covered with drapery. It has a necklace from which a scarabæus is suspended.

No. 74. A head of an eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 75. A votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing a mask of the bearded Bacchus, and the other a panther. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 76. A fragment of a serpent.

No. 77. A head of Apollo.

No. 78. A statue of Mercury sleeping upon a rock.

No. 78.

No. 79. A head of Diana, somewhat similar to No. 15, but inferior in execution. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

ROOM X.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 80. A head of a lion, which was a part of the same sarcophagus, from which No. 6 was taken.

No. 81. A cistern of green basalt, anciently used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy.

No. 82. A terminal head of Libera.

No. 83. A colossal head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus, being crowned with a wreath of ivy.

No. 84. A small domestic fountain of a square form, which was used for sacred purposes.

No. 85. A bust of Minerva, the head only is antique; the helmet and the bust, which are of bronze, are, with some variations, copied from an ancient bust of Minerva, which was formerly in the Vatican, but is now at Paris.

No. 86. An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.

ELEVENTH ROOM.

COINS AND MEDALS.

ROOM XI.

ANTIQUITIES.

This collection, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, has been, from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent bequest of the Rev. C. M. Gracherode. It is comprehended under the three following heads :

1. Ancient Coins.
2. Modern Coins.
3. Medals.

The first of these heads consists of Greek and Roman coins.

The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those which are struck with Greek characters, in Greece or elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities, which were independent of the Romans. With this class are placed likewise the coins of free states and cities, which made use of either the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other characters.

The

The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order. They consist of: The *As* and its divisions: Family or Consular coins: Imperial coins struck in Rome: Imperial coins struck in Egypt: Imperial coins struck with Greek characters, in different states and cities, which were subject to the Romans: Imperial coins struck in the Roman colonies: Imperial coins struck with Punic characters: Contorniates.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists, of Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

The third head, which comprises a class considerably more modern than either of those which precede it, consists of medals, struck in our own country, and of those which have been struck abroad. These are arranged in the same manner as the modern coins.

TWELFTH

TWELFTH ROOM.

COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

ROOM. XII.

ANTIQUITIES.

(Cases 1, 2, 3, 4.) Penates, or household Gods, in bronze: many of them are in fine preservation, and of good sculpture, and are valuable on many accounts, particularly for the variety of attributes by which they are severally distinguished. In these cases are also contained some bronze vessels, remarkable for their size or elegance.

(Case 5.) A raven, the size of life; and five large candelabra of bronze. The raven was presented, in 1777, by *Lord Seaforth*. It is of the finest workmanship, and has probably belonged to a statue of Apollo.

(Case 6) Specimens of ancient glass. The principal articles are four cinerary urns. One of them has the leaden covering, in which it was preserved; and another contains the burnt bones, and the asbestos cloth, which prevented the ashes of the body from mixing with those of the funeral pile. These articles are accompanied by a great number

number of lachrymatories, and various other vessels, and fragments of vessels, of different forms and colours; the whole of which afford ample proofs of the ingenuity of the Ancients, and of the great knowledge they possessed in the art of fabricating glass, and of imparting to it whatever colour or form they chose.

ROOM XII.
ANTIQUITIES.

(Case 7.) Miscellaneous bronzes.

(Case 11.) Necklaces, ear-rings, armillæ, and various other trinkets in gold, several of which are enriched with precious stones. Among the golden antiquities in this case is a bulla, and a large patera: the latter is embossed with bulls, and was found at Gergenti in Sicily. This case contains also a large collection of scarabæi, and some engraved gems: a valuable portion of the latter was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. A piece of small mosaic work, and a few specimens of ancient art, executed in silver, are likewise among the articles included in this case.

(Case 15.) Fragments in terra cotta. They consist chiefly of small heads, some of which are well executed, and some are valuable as exhibiting specimens of the Roman head-dresses.

(Case 28, 32, 36.) Fragments of bas-reliefs in terra cotta.

ROOM XII.

ANTIQUITIES.

(Case 37.) Specimens of ancient armour, in bronze ; consisting of helmets, breast-plates, standards, swords, belts, heads of spears, points of arrows, &c.

(Case 38.) A tripod, and two very large candelabra, in bronze.

(Case 39, 40, 41, 42.) Miscellaneous antiquities in bronze, comprising steelyards and scales ; knives, pateræ, and simpula ; mirrors, lamps, bells, and mortars ; measures and wine-strainers ; large vessels for culinary and other purposes ; several small candelabra ; a lectisternium ; and many other articles.

(Case 43.) Stamps for sealing casks.

(Case 44.) A large collection of Roman weights.

(Case 45) Votive offerings in bronze.

(Case 46) Handles of knives, and fragments of lectisternia.

(Case 47.) Specimens of sculpture in ivory : amongst them is a beautiful head of Mercury. A great variety of Tesseræ in ivory, bronze, chrystal, agate, and terra cotta, many of which were

were tickets of admission to the theatres. In this case also is a considerable number of styles for writing on wax tablets, pins for the hair, bodkins, and needles both for sewing and netting.

(Case 48.) Rice and tali, formed of various substances.

(Case 49.) A large dish of Oriental jasper, two cups of rock crystal, &c.

(Case 50.) Armillæ or bracelets, and various unknown ornaments in bronze.

(Case 51.) Specimens of Roman enamel, and inlaid work. Figs and other vegetable substances, which were found in a calcined state at Herculaneum.

(Cases 52, 60.) A very rich collection of Roman lamps in terra cotta.

(Case 61.) Some articles in bronze, the use of which is unknown.

(Case 62.) Fragments of chains, bits, spurs, and ornaments for harness.

(Case 63.) Antiquities in iron.

(Case 64, 65, 66) Specimens of ancient painting from Herculaneum. In these cases are also contained two bricks, taken out of the ruins of a large city, supposed to have been Babylon, near the

ROOM XII.
ANTIQUITIES.

the town of Hillah, on the river Euphrates : on each of these bricks there is an inscription in unknown characters.

(Case 67, 68, 69.) Specimens of bas-reliefs in stucco, from the walls of Herculaneum.

(Case 70.) Celts.

(Case 71.) Various instruments used by the Ancients ; namely, rulets, compasses, nippers, chissels, plummets, probes, spatulæ, &c.

(Case 72.) Celts.

(Case 73.) Buckles used by the Ancients for different purposes.

(Case 74.) Fibulæ or broaches.

(Case 75.) Hinges and nails.

(Case 76.) Specimens of locks and keys.

(Case 77, 78.) Handles and other parts of vases.

The intermediate and subsequent cases in this room are appropriated to the reception of the Greek Vases, of which the greatest number was found in the sepulchres of those parts in the kingdom of Naples, which came under the denomination of Magna Græcia. The greater part of these vases are ornamented with paintings, representing a variety of subjects, chiefly mythological, the compositions of which are truly elegant. The forms of the vases are much varied, and are equally simple and beautiful.

THIRTEENTH ROOM.

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

In this room is deposited the extensive and valuable collection of prints and drawings, the most important part of which was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.—The contents of this Room, as well as those of the coins and medals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, by particular permission.

ROOM XIII.

ANALYTICAL SYLLABUS
OF THE
LIBRARY OF PRINTED BOOKS.

THEOLOGY.

Sacred Writings.

Texts and Versions of the Scriptures	{	XI.	AA.*BB.CC.
Commentators, &c. on the Old and New Testament		XII.	DD. DD.* A in part.
Sacred Criticism on the text, style, divine authority &c. of the Scriptures		XI.	W. X. Y. Z.
Dictionaries of the Bible, Concordances ..		XI.	V.
Rabbinical Works		XI.	T in part. AA.

Liturgies.

Liturgies of various Churches, Missals, Horæ, Books of Prayers, Hymns, Rituals, Religious Ceremonies	XI.	{ Q in part. R. S.
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Fathers.

Greek and Latin. Collections of, and Extracts from the Fathers	XI.	K.L.M.N.O.
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Councils.

Apostolical Canons, Councils, general and particular, Synods, &c.	{ XI. XIII.	P in part. Part of N. and O.
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Church

Church Government.

On Papal power, Episcopacy, authority
and discipline of the Church

Room.

Cases.

X.

*A in part.**Scholastic Divines.*

The Schoolmen and their Commentators ..

XI.

*Part of I, of
K, of L.**Dogmatic Divines.*

Treatises on God, the Trinity, Redemption,
the Soul, the five points, the four last
things, &c.

XI.

*G. H. I. in part.
Part of Y. and
Z.**Moral and Casuistic Divines.*

X.

Polemic Divines.

On the truth and evidences of Christianity.

Defence of Religion against Atheists,
Deists, &c. Controversies between Pro-
testants and Catholics, Jesuits and Jan-
senists, Lutherans and Calvinists, Bap-
tists, Methodists, Quakers, &c.

{ XI.
X.*EE. B. C.
R. S. T. V. W.**Catechetic Divines.*

Creeds, Confessions, Catechisms, Sacra-
ments, &c.

XI.

*Q.**Parænetic Divines.*

Homilies, Sermons, Charges, &c.

XII.

*Part of A and
B. C. D. E. F.**Mystic Divines*

X.

*Part of X
and Y.**Mahometanism*

X.

*Part of X.**Miscellaneous Divinity*{ X.
XI.
XIII.*Z in part.
A. E. F.
L in part.*

JURIS-

JURISPRUDENCE.

Canon Law.

Ecclesiastical Law in general. Papal Bulls; Decrees; Decisions of the Inquisition, &c.	X.	F.
Laws, Constitutions, &c. of Religious and Military Orders	X.	CC in part.

Civil Law, comprising Works on the Law
of Nature and Nations

English Law, in general

—— Reports and Law Practice

—— Acts of State and Parliamentary
Documents

Foreign Law

Room.

Cases.

X.

X.

IX.

X.

X.

X.

XIV.

X.

Part of A. B.
G. H. I below.
P.
I above. K. L.
M. N. O.

P. Q.

SCIENCES AND THE ARTS.

Sciences and the Arts in general.

Encyclopædiæ

Transactions of Societies of Sciences and
Arts*Philosophy.*Ancient Philosophers and their Comment-
tators, including the History of their
Lives and Doctrines

Modern Philosophy

Metaphysics

I.

I.

IX.

IX.

IX.

IX.

A. B in part :
with the lower
shelves of C.
D. E. F.
L. M.
G above. H. I.
K above.

C below. D.
E. F.

G below.

M below. N
above.

Physics.

	Room.	Cases.
Materia Medica	VII. {	G. H. I. with K in part.
Medico-Botanical Works	VII.	K above. L.
Virtues of Medical Waters, &c.	VII.	M.
Foreign Academical Dissertations	VII. {	E above. F. G in part.
Surgery	VII. {	N. O. P. and Q n.
Midwifery	VII.	Q.
Medical and Surgical Observations and Cases	VII.	R. S. T.
Veterinary Medicine	VII.	F below.
Chemistry and Alchemy	IX.	S. T. V. W. X.

Mathematics

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Loga- rithms, &c.	VII.	EE. FF.
Mechanics	VII.	EE.*
Astronomy	VII. {	GG. GG.* & HH below.
Astrology, Ephemerides, &c.	VII.	HH.
Music	{ VII. XIII.	AA. T. V.
Navigation and Naval Architecture	VII.	CC below.

Arts.

Diplomacy in general	VI.	M. N.
Arts of Design, Painting, Sculpture, &c.	VII.	Y above. Z.
Architecture	VII.	DD below.
War	VII.	BB. CC above.
Pyrotechny	VII.	CC above.
Games and Amusements, including Hunt- ing, Fowling, Angling, Archery, Swim- ming, Defence, Horsemanship, &c. ...	VII.	Y.

<i>Miscellanies of Sciences and Arts</i>	VII.	DD, a. b. c. X.
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HISTORY.

Preliminary Works on the Study, Importance, and Composition of History:

Room.

Cases.

IV.

{

Part of GG
and HH.

III.

{

C.

T.* W.* Y.*
AA below. BB.
CC. DD. EE.
and Table.

V.

{

AA.*

Geography*Voyages and Travels.*

Latin, French, Italian, &c.

IV.

X. Y.

English

IV.

V. W.

Of the Missionaries

IV.

{

Z. Y below, &
AA above.*Chronology*

IV.

{

Parts of HH.
II.*Universal History*

IV.

{

GG. HH. II
above.Periodical Publications of Universal His-
tory

IV.

KK.

Ecclesiastical History.

Ecclesiastical History in general

X.

AA.* BB.

History of particular Churches :

English, Scotch, and Irish Churches ..

X.

{

Part of CC.*
DD.

Churches of various Countries

X.

{

EE. EE.* CG
in part.

Monastic History :

History of Monasteries, Abbies, &c.

Religious and Military Orders

X.

{

CC. CC* in
part. DD.

History of the Inquisition

X.

F in part.

Ecclesiastical

Ecclesiastical Biography.

Lives of Saints, Martyrs, Fathers, Popes,
Bishops, &c.

Room.

Cases.

X.

{

A in part. B.
C. D. E.

History of Missions,

IV.

{

Z, AA.

X.

{

FF.

Miscellaneous

X.

{

GG.

Particular Civil History.

Ancient Profane History, Jews, Egypt,
&c.

IV.

A.

———— Greece

IV.

B.

———— Roman

IV.

C. D. E. F. G. H.

Byzantine Historians

IV.

{

L. with M and
N below.

Modern History of Europe : .

———— History of Italy in general

IV.

K. L. a. b. M.

———— Italian States

IV.

N. O.

———— Naples, Venice, Sicily

IV.

P.

———— France, ancient His-
tory

IV.

Q.

———— General His-
tory

{

IV.

R. S. T.

V.

{

C.

———— Histories of

particular Reigns

V.

BB.

———— Financial

History, with Memoirs of Statesmen ..

V.

A. B.

———— Works on the

Causes and History of the Revolution

in France

V.

D. E above.

———— Topography,

&c.

V.

{

E below.

———— Spain

V.

{

F. G.

Particular Civil History.

	<i>Room.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
_____ Portugal	V.	<i>H above.</i>
_____ History of the British Isles:		
_____ Chronicles and An-		
cient History of England	V.	<i>H below.</i>
_____ General History ..	V.	<i>I.</i>
_____ Lives of Kings ..	V.	<i>K. L above.</i>
_____ Historical Collec-		
tions, Memoirs of State, &c.	V.	<i>L. M. N. Y. &c.</i>
_____ Collection of Pam-		
phlets relating to the Civil War, from		
1640 to 1660: given by his present Ma-		
jesty	XII. {	<i>G. H. I. K. L.</i> <i>M. N. O.</i>
_____ Miscellaneous Poli-		
tical Pamphlets ..	XII.	<i>A. B.</i>
_____ Topography	V.	<i>O. P. Q. Y. &c.</i>
_____ History of Scotland	V.	<i>R.</i>
_____ History of Ireland	V.	<i>S.</i>
_____ Germany and Hun-		
gary	V.	<i>S above. T. V.</i>
_____ Holland	V.	<i>V above. W.</i>
_____ History of the North		
in general: Norway, Denmark, and		
Sweden	V.	<i>X.</i>
_____ Greenland, Russia,		
Poland	V.	<i>Y.</i>
_____ Turkey in Europe ..	V.	<i>Z.</i>
History of Asia :		
_____ Turkey in Asia, Sy-		
ria, Palestine, and Persia	V. {	<i>Z and AA in</i> <i>part.</i>
India		

	Room.	Cases.
India	VI.	H. I below.
Tartary and China ..	V.	AA.
History of Africa	VI.	I above.
Barbary, Ethiopia, Egypt, and the African Islands	V.	Z.
History of America	VI.	K. L.
West Indies	VI.	L below.

Heraldic and Genealogical History.

Systems of Heraldry and Heraldic History	VI.	O.
Peerages and Genealogical History	VI.	O below. P.

Antiquities.

Archæology in general, including particular Usages of the Ancients	VI.	Q.
Inscriptions, Gems, Statues, Pictures, &c. {	I.	Z.
Medallic History	VI.	R. S below.
Particular Antiquities of Rome	VI.	{ S above. T.
	IV.	{ V. W.
		H below. I.

Literary History.

History of Language	I.	A above.
History of the Sciences and Arts:		
—— Histories of Universities and Learned Societies	I.	{ Part of L.
—— History of Printing	VI.	{ and M.
		X in part.
Bibliography in general, including Commentaries on rare Books; Catalogues of Libraries, prohibited and condemned Books, &c.	VI.	{ X. X ^b . Y.
French Literary History	VI.	{ Z. Z [*] . AA.
		A.

z

Biography.

Biography.

	Room.	Cases.
General Biography	VI.	G.
Ancient Biography, Gr. and Lat.	VI.	F. G in part.
Modern Biography, including Eulogies:		
—— English	VI.	{ C above. D.
—— Sir William Musgrave's Collection	XIII.	{ E. F.
—— Latin, Italian, French, German,		R. S
&c.	VI.	{ B. C below.
		{ X* a.

BELLES LETTRES.

Elementary Philology, Origin of Language, &c.

I. A. B.

Grammar.

Grammars and Dictionaries of the Oriental Tongues

I. C.

—— Greek

I. D.

—— Latin

I. E. F.

—— Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese

I. G. H below.

—— English, Welsh, German, Dutch, and the Northern Tongues

I. H above, and I.

Rhetoric.

Treatises on Rhetoric

I. M, g. and N.

Orators, ancient and modern

I. O. P.

Poetry.

Works on the Origin and Art of Poetry ..

I. Q above.

Greek Poets

I. { Q below.

Latin,

{ and R.

	Room.	Cases.
Latin, ancient	{ I.	S. T.
— modern	{ III.	Z. AA.
	III.	AA below. BB.
Italian	II.	{ A above. B.
Spanish	III.	{ C. D.
		A below.
French and German	III.	E..
English	III.	F* G. H.
— Drama, including Garrick's Col- lection of Old Plays	III.	{ E. F. F* and Y.
<i>Romances and Novels</i>	III.	K. L.
<i>Works of General Philology, Criticism, &c.</i>	XII.	D. E. F. G. H. I.
<i>Letters.</i> Latin	III.	O below.
English	III.	P.
Italian, French, Spanish, &c. ..	III.	Q.
<i>Dialogues</i>	III.	O above.
<i>Satyrical Works</i>	III.	K middle.
<i>Hieroglyphics, Emblems, Fables, &c.</i>	III.	I.
<i>Apothegms and Proverbs</i>	III.	Labove, and n.
<i>Bon-Mots and Books in ANA.</i>	VI.	M. and Nabove.
<i>Miscellanies and Polygraphy.</i>		
English	III.	Q below. R. S.
Greek	III.	T.
Latin, Italian, French, &c.	III.	{ V. W. X. and Z and AA above.

* * * *It is to be observed, that in this Analytical Syllabus the CRACHERODÉAN LIBRARY has been omitted ; the greater part of the books in that Collection being alphabetically arranged.*