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Natural History Museum Library



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ACTS AND VOTES  
OF  
PARLIAMENT  
RELATING TO  
THE BRITISH MUSEUM,  
WITH THE  
STATUTES AND RULES THEREOF,  
AND THE SUCCESSION OF  
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

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LONDON :

Printed by Cox and BAYLIS, Great Queen Street,  
Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

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1814.



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ACTS AND VOTES

OF

PARLIAMENT.

1753—1814.

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# ACTS AND VOTES, &c.

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26 GEORGII II. REGIS.

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*An Act for the Purchase of the Museum, or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts; and for providing One General Repository for the better Reception and more convenient Use of the said Collections; and of the Cottonian Library, and of the Additions thereto.*

WHEREAS Sir *Hans Sloane* of *Chelsea*, in the County of *Middlesex* Baronet, having, through the Course of many Years, with great Labour and Expence, gathered together whatever could be procured either in our own or foreign Countries, that was rare and curious, did, by a Codicil bearing Date the Twentieth Day of *July* in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, and annexed to his last Will and

Preamble, reciting the Codicil to the Will of Sir *Hans Sloane*.

Testament, after having expressed his Will and Desire that his Collection, in all its Branches, might be, if it were possible, kept and preserved together Whole and Intire, in his Manor House in the Parish of *Chelsea*, give, devise, and bequeath, to certain Trustees therein named, all that his Collection or *Museum*, at, in, or about, his said Manor House, consisting of all his Library of Books, Drawings, Manuscripts, Prints, Medals, and Coins, ancient and modern, Seals, Cameas, and Intaglios, Precious Stones, Agates, Jaspers, Vessels of Agate and Jasper, Chrystals, Mathematical Instruments, Drawings, and Pictures, and all other Things in the said Collection or *Museum*, more particularly described and numbered, with short Histories or Accounts of them, with proper References in certain Catalogues by him made, containing Thirty-eight Volumes in Folio, and Eight Volumes in Quarto, (except such Pictures as are not marked with the Word Collection), to have and to hold to them and their Successors and Assigns for ever, for such Purposes, and with such Powers, and under such Restrictions, as in the said Codicil are expressed, willing and desiring thereby, that the said Trustees, or any Seven

or more of them, should make their humble Application to His Majesty, or to Parliament, at the next Session after his Decease, as should be thought most proper, in order to pay the full and clear Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds, of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, unto his Executors, or the Survivors of them, within Twelve Months after his Decease, in Consideration of the said Collection or *Museum*; and also to obtain such sufficient and effectual Powers and Authorities for vesting in the said Trustees, all and every Part of his said Collection or *Museum* before-mentioned, in all its Branches; and also his said Capital Manor House, with such Gardens and Out-houses as should thereunto belong and be used by him at the Time of his Decease, and also the Water of or belonging to his Manor of *Chelsea* coming from *Kensington*; and also obtain a sufficient Fund or Provision for maintaining and taking Care of his said Collection and Premises, and for repairing and supporting his said Manor House, Water-work, and Premises; but in case Payment of the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds should not be had and obtained, and made unto his Executors, or the

Survivors of them, within Twelve Months next after his Decease, and no such Act of Parliament should be obtained, for settling, preserving, establishing, maintaining, and continuing, his said Collection and Premises, in such Manner as in his said Codicil is expressed, then, and not otherwise, his Will was, and he did in such Case thereby direct, That his said Executors, or the Survivors of them, should, for the like Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds, sell and dispose of all and every Part of the said Collection and *Museum*, as before described, together with the Catalogues thereto belonging, for the Use of the several foreign Academies therein described, and in the Manner therein mentioned; and that in case the said offer should not be accepted by either of the said foreign Academies, his Executors, or the Survivors of them, should be at Liberty with all convenient Speed to sell and dispose of all and every Part of his said *Museum* or Collection, in the most speedy and advantageous Manner; and that the Monies arising by such Sale or Disposition should be considered as Part of his Personal Estate; and further his Will was, and he did thereby direct, That in case his

said Collection should be sold or disposed of to either of the said foreign Academies, or in case of their Refusal, or Non-acceptance by his Executors, or the Survivors of them, that then his said Manor House and Garden, with the Appurtenances and the Water, should go and belong to such Person or Persons, and in such-Manner, as he had given and devised the Rest of his Manors, Lands, and Tenements, at *Chelsea*, or elsewhere, as by the said Codicil, Relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear : And whereas the said Sir *Hans Sloane* having, by several other Codicils of a subsequent Date, annexed to his said Will, added to the Number of the said Trustees, did, on or about the Eleventh Day of *January* One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, depart this Life : And whereas the said Trustees, or Seven or more of them, have, pursuant to the Will and Intention of the said Sir *Hans Sloane*, in this Session of Parliament, being the next Session after his Decease, made their Application for Payment of the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds, in consideration of the said Collection or *Museum* : And whereas the said Trustees, at a General Meeting assembled, have consented

to the Removal of the said *Museum* or Collection from the Manor House at *Chelsea*, to any proper Place within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof, if such Removal shall be judged most advantageous to the Publick, so as the said Collection be preserved intire without the least Diminution or Separation, and be kept for the Use and Benefit of the Publick, with free Access to view and peruse the same, at all stated and convenient Seasons agreeable to the Will and Intentions of the Testator, and under such Restrictions as the Parliament shall think fit: And whereas the said *Museum* or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane* is of much greater intrinsick Value than the Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds: And whereas all Arts and Sciences have a Connection with each other, and Discoveries in Natural Philosophy, and other Branches of speculative Knowledge, for the Advancement and Improvement whereof the said *Museum* or Collection was intended, do and may, in many Instances, give Help and Success to the most useful Experiments and Inventions; therefore to the End that the said *Museum* or Collection may be preserved and maintained, not



only for the Inspection and Entertainment of the Learned and the Curious, but for the General Use and Benefit of the Publick; may it please Your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That out of all or any of the Monies to be raised by virtue of this Act, the full and clear sum of Twenty thousand Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, shall be paid in Manner herein-after mentioned to the Executors of Sir *Hans Sloane*, or the Survivors or Survivor of them, in full Satisfaction for the said *Museum* or Collection herein-before described, and for the Use of the said Manor House and Garden, with their Appurtenances, and of the said Water, until a more convenient Repository, more durable and more safe from Fire, and nearer to the chief Places of Publick Resort, shall be provided for the Reception of the said *Museum* or Collection, in Manner herein-after mentioned.

The Sum of 20,000*l.* to be paid to the Executors of Sir *Hans Sloane*, in full Satisfaction for his *Museum*, &c.

And whereas by an act, made in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of the Reign of King

Recital of  
Clauses in the  
Act of 12 & 13

Will. III. con-  
cerning the  
Cottonian  
Library.

*William* the Third, intituled, *An Act for the better settling and preserving the Library kept in the House at Westminster, called Cotton House, in the Name and Family of the Cottons, for the Benefit of the Publick*, reciting, That *Sir Robert Cotton*, late of *Connington*, in the County of *Huntingdon*, Baronet, did, at his own great Charge, and by the Assistance of the most learned Antiquaries of his Time, collect and purchase the most useful Manuscripts, written Books, Papers, Parchments, Records, and other Memorials, in most Languages, of great Use and Service for the Knowledge and Preservation of our Constitution both in Church and State; and further reciting, That the said Library had been preserved with the utmost Care by *Sir Thomas Cotton*, Son of the said *Sir Robert*, and by *Sir John Cotton*, then living, Grandson of the said *Sir Robert*; and had been very much augmented by them, and lodged in a very proper Place in the said *Sir John's* ancient Mansion House at *Westminster*, for publick Use and Advantage; it was enacted, That the said Mansion House, with the Garden, and all other Appurtenances, and also the said Library, should

be vested in Trustees in the said Act named, and their Successors, for ever, for the Purposes therein mentioned; and as for and concerning the said Library, and the Room wherein the same was or should be contained, together with a convenient Passage for resorting thereunto, upon this Trust and Confidence, that the said Trustees, and their Successors, should, from Time to Time, and at all Times thereafter, as Occasion should require, inspect, consult, and take Care of the said Library, and other Particulars above-mentioned, and also make and appoint such Orders and Rules as they should think proper, for the reading and using the same, and for their better Preservation, and to the Intent and Purpose that the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, should nominate and appoint a good and sufficient Person, well read in Antiquities and Records, to have the immediate Care and Custody of the said Library: And whereas by an Act, made in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*,  
and in the Act of 5 *Anno*.  
 intituled, *An Act for the better securing Her Majesty's Purchase of Cotton House in Westminster*; reciting the said former Act, made in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of the

Reign of King *William* the Third; and also reciting, that since the making of the said Act, very little had been done in pursuance thereof, to make the said Library useful to the Publick, except what had been then lately done at Her Majesty's Charge, and that there was no Way or Passage to set it out, as the said Act did direct, nor could there be any Way or Passage to the same, but through the best Rooms of the House, which would render the House wholly useless to the Family; so that the Library could not be resorted unto, nor had any Orders or Rules been appointed for reading or using the same, and thereby the Publick was wholly deprived of the Benefit designed by the said Act; and that the Place wherein the said Library was then contained, was a narrow little Room, damp and improper for preserving the Books and Papers; and that Her Majesty, to the Intent so great a Treasure of Books and Manuscripts, so generously given for the publick Service, might not remain any longer useless, and in Danger of perishing for Want of due Care, and that it might be in Her Majesty's Power to make that most valuable Collection useful to Her own Sub-

jects, and all learned Foreigners, had given Directions for treating with the said Sir *John Cotton*, for the Purchase of the said *Cotton House* and Garden ; and that an Agreement had been made for the purchasing the Inheritance thereof for the Sum of four Thousand and five Hundred Pounds, which Her Majesty had directed to be paid on the investing the Inheritance of the Premises in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, which could not be done but by Act of Parliament, the said recited Act having directed it might not be sold or aliened ; it was therefore enacted, That the said Capital Messuage called *Cotton House*, and the Garden and Buildings used and enjoyed with the same, with the Appurtenances, should be vested in Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors: And it was thereby further enacted and declared, That a convenient Room should be built in or near Part of the said Ground thereby intended to be vested in Her Majesty, as Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, should, by Writing, under the Sign Manual, appoint ; in which Room when built, all the said Manuscripts, written Books, Papers, Parchments, Records, and other Memorials,

as also all Coins, Medals, and other Rarities and Curiosities in the said Library contained, should be lodged and there remain to all Posterity; and that the said Room when built, should for ever be called and known by the Name of the *Cottonian Library*; and that from the Building thereof, the said Library should be managed and directed by the Trustees therein named, as Trustees to and for the Use of the Publick for ever: And whereas although the publick Faith hath been thus engaged to provide for the better Reception and more convenient Use of the *Cottonian Library*, a proper Repository for that purpose hath not yet been prepared; for the want of which, the said Library did, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, suffer by a Fire, which consumed the House wherein the same was then placed, and what remains of the said Library still continues in the Room, to which upon the Occasion of the said Fire it was removed; and Persons desirous to view and consult the Treasure of Books and Manuscripts therein contained, cannot conveniently resort there-

Recital of Part  
of the Will of  
*Arthur Edwards*,  
Esq.

unto: And whereas *Arthur Edwards*, late of *Saint George Hanover Square*, in the County

of *Middlesex*, Esquire, being desirous to preserve for the publick Use the said Library, and to prevent the like Accident for the future, did, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the Eleventh Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight, and duly proved in the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, give, devise, and bequeath, unto the Trustees of the said Library, the Sum of Seven thousand Pounds (if his Effects real and Personal, not before disposed of by that his Will and Testament, should, after the Decease of Mistress *Elizabeth Milles*, amount to so much) to erect in a proper Situation such a House as might be most likely to preserve that Library, as much as can be, from all Accidents; but if it should so happen, that before this Part of his Will could take Place, there should be erected such a proper Building for this Use, then he did give, devise, and bequeath, the aforesaid Sum of Seven thousand Pounds to the said Trustees, to be employed in purchasing such Manuscripts, Books of Antiquities, ancient Coins, Medals, and other Curiosities, as might be worthy to increase and enlarge the said Library; and did also thereby give

to the said Trustees of the said Library, to be placed in some By-room or Corner thereof, all his Books, and the Cases in which they were then placed, and also his Pictures in his said Last Will and Testament described; which Books, Book Cases, and Pictures, he did desire and require might be delivered and given, as soon after his Decease as might be, to be placed in the said Library; and which, with the Approbation of the said Trustees, have been placed according to such Desire in the said Library; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when and as soon as the said Legacy of Seven thousand Pounds shall on the Decease of the said *Elizabeth Milles* become payable to the Trustees of the *Cottonian Library*, the same shall be paid to the Trustees by this Act appointed, for the Purposes herein-after mentioned, or to such Person or Persons as by the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, in any General Meeting assembled, shall be authorized to receive the same; to be applied by the said Trustees hereby appointed, either towards erecting or providing a proper Repository for the *Cottonian Library*; or if such Repository shall be erected or provided before the said

The said Legacy of 7000*l.* on the Decease of *Elizabeth Milles.* to be paid to and applied by the Trustees appointed by this Act.



Legacy shall become payable as aforesaid, towards purchasing such Manuscripts, Books of Antiquities, ancient Coins, Medals, and other Curiosities, as may be worthy to increase and enlarge the said Library; and that the Acquittance of any Person or Persons authorized by the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, in a General Meeting assembled to receive the said Legacy of Seven thousand Pounds, shall be, and be accepted as a sufficient Discharge to the Executors and Representatives of the said Testator, for the Payment of the said Legacy.

And whereas the Right Honourable *Henrietta Cavendish Holles*, Countess of *Oxford* and Countess *Mortimer*, Relict of *Edward* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and the Most Noble *Margaret Cavendish* Dutchess of *Portland* their only Daughter, have expressed their Approbation of a Proposal for the Purchase of the valuable Collection of Manuscripts, collected by the said Earl, and by *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* his Father, in Consideration of the Sum of Ten thousand Pounds, upon Condition that the same shall be kept together in a proper Repository, as an Addition to the *Cottonian*

The Sum of  
10,000*l.* to be  
paid to the  
Trustees of the  
Earl and  
Countess of  
Oxford and  
Mortimer, for  
the *Harleian*<sup>r</sup>  
Collection of  
Manuscripts,  
which are to  
be placed in  
the same Re-  
pository with  
the *Cottonian*  
*Library*.

*Library*, and be called by the Name of the *Harleian Collection of Manuscripts*; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That out of the Monies to be raised by virtue of this Act, the full and clear Sum of Ten thousand Pounds shall be paid by Order of the said Trustees hereby appointed for the Purposes herein-after mentioned, to the Trustees for the said Earl and Countess, to whom by an Indenture *quadrupartite* made the Second Day of *August*, in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, the said Collection of Manuscripts among other Things was assigned for the Purposes in the said Indenture mentioned; the said Collection of Manuscripts to be placed and continued in the same Repository in which the *Cottonian Library* is herein-after directed to be placed, and until the said Repository shall be erected or provided, in Manner herein-after mentioned; to be preserved in the Place where the same is now lodged, or in some other convenient Place to be approved by the said Trustees by this Act appointed, or the major Part of them, in a General Meeting assembled,

at the Costs and Charges of the said Trustees for the said Earl and Countess, and of the Survivors and Survivor of them, and the Executors, Administrators, and Assigns of such Survivor, and of the Person or Persons to whose Use the said Sum of Ten thousand Pounds shall be payable for the said Collection.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *Great Britain* for the Time being, the Lord Treasurer of *Great Britain*, or the First Commissioner of the Treasury for the Time being, the Lord President of the Council for the Time being, the Lord Privy Seal for the Time being, the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or the First Commissioner of the Admiralty for the Time being, the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Houshold for the Time being, the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Houshold for the Time being, the Bishop of *London* for the Time being, each of the Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, being a Peer or Lord of Parliament, the Speaker of the House of Commons for the Time being, each of the

Trustees  
appointed for  
putting this  
Act in  
Execution.

Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, not being a Peer or Lord of Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *King's Bench* for the Time being, the Master of the Rolls for the Time being, the Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of *Common Pleas* at *Westminster* for the Time being, His Majesty's Attorney General for the Time being, His Majesty's Solicitor General for the Time being, the President of the Royal Society for the Time being, the President of the College of Physicians for the Time being, together with the Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Cadogan*, and *Hans Stanley* Esquire, and together with *Samuel Borroughs* and *Thomas Hart* Esquires, Two of the present Trustees of the *Cottonian Library*, (having been so appointed by the Heirs Male of the Body of the said Sir *Robert Cotton*, in pursuance of the said herein-before recited Acts made in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of the Reign of King *William* the Third, and in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*), and together with the Most Noble *William* Duke of *Portland*, and the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Oxford* and Earl

*Mortimer*, shall be Trustees for putting this Act in Execution ; and that they, or the major Part of them, in a General Meeting assembled, whereof the said Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, shall be Three, shall, in such manner as they shall think fit, elect and nominate Fifteen other Persons to be associated to them in the execution of the Trusts hereby in them reposed ; which Fifteen Persons, so elected and nominated, shall be and continue for the Term of their natural Lives, Trustees for putting this Act in Execution, with the like Power, in all Respects, as hereby is given to the Trustees herein-before first appointed ; and when any of the said Trustees so elected and nominated shall die, the Trustees herein-before first appointed, and their Successors, shall in like Manner elect and nominate a fit Person or Persons to supply the Place or Places of him or them so dying ; and so *toties quoties*, as any of the said Trustees so elected and nominated, or others so elected and nominated, to supply their Places, shall happen to die.

who are to appoint Fifteen other Persons to be Associates to them,

who are to continue Trustees for Life.

Election of new Trustees to be made in the Room of such as shall die.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when either the

Nomination of a Trustee vacant by the

Death of Lord  
Cadogan, or  
Hans Stanley.

said *Charles Lord Cadogan*, or *Hans Stanley*, shall die, it shall and may be lawful for the Survivor to nominate another fit Person to succeed the Deceased in the Place of a Trustee so vacant; and after the Decease of both of them (the said *Charles Lord Cadogan* and *Hans Stanley*), it shall and may be lawful for the Heirs Male of their Bodies, and upon Failure of the Heirs Male of the Body of either of them, to and for the Heirs Male of the Body of the other of them, being of full Age, or their respective Guardian or Guardians during their Minority, to nominate a Trustee for the Purposes of this Act, in the Room of the Person last nominated by the Survivor of them; and so as often as any Person supplying the Place of the said *Charles Lord Cadogan*, or *Hans Stanley*, shall happen to die.

Nomination of  
a Trustee  
vacant by the  
Death of Sa-  
muel Burroughs,  
or Thomas Hart.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when either the said *Samuel Burroughs*, or *Thomas Hart*, shall die, it shall and may be lawful to and for *Frances Hanbury* Widow, and Relict of *Francis Hanbury* Esquire, (which *Frances Hanbury* is the Heir-general of the said *Sir Robert Cotton*), and after her Decease to and for the Heirs Male of her Body, being of full Age; and in

Default of such Issue, to and for her First, Second, Third, Fourth, and every other Daughter, severally, successively, and in Remainder, one after another, in Order and Course as they respectively shall be in Priority of Birth: and the several and respective Heirs Male of the Bodies of such Daughters, being of full Age, or the respective Guardians of the Heirs Male of the said *Frances* and of her said Daughters, during their Minority; to nominate another fit Person to supply the Place of the deceased Trustee, and so as often as any Person supplying the Place of either of the said Trustees shall happen to die.

Provided also, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when either the said *William Duke of Portland*, or the said *Edward Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, herein-before appointed Trustees for the Purposes of this Act, shall die, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Countess of *Oxford* and Countess *Mortimer*, and the said Dutchess of *Portland*, or the Survivor of them, and after the Decease of the said Countess and Dutchess, to and for the Heirs Male of the Body of the said Dutchess, being of full Age, or their Guardian or Guardians,

Nomination  
of a Trustee  
vacant by the  
Death of  
*William Duke  
of Portland*, or  
*Edward Earl of  
Oxford* and  
*Earl Mortimer*.

during their Minority; and upon Failure of such Heirs Male, to and for the Heirs Male of the Body of *Edward* now Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, being of full Age, or their Guardian or Guardians, during their Minority; to nominate another fit Person to supply the Place of the said Duke or the said Earl; and upon the Death of any Person so supplying the Place of either of them, to nominate another fit Person in his Stead; and so as often as any Person so supplying the Place of either of them shall happen to die.

Trustees so nominated, invested with like Powers as those nominated in the Act.

And be it declared and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Trustees so to be nominated by the Survivor of the said *Charles* Lord *Cadogan* and *Hans* *Stanley*, and by the Heirs Male of the Bodies of them, or either of them, or the respective Guardians of such Heirs Male, in Manner aforesaid, and by the said Countess and Dutchess, or the Survivor of them, or by such Heirs Male of the said Dutchess or of the said now Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, as aforesaid, or by their Guardian or Guardians, in Manner aforesaid, shall have the like Power in all respects in the Execution of this Act, as is



hereby given to the Trustees herein-before first named and described.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof, One General Repository shall be erected or provided in such convenient Place, and in such Manner, as the Trustees hereby appointed, or the major Part of them, at a General Meeting assembled, shall direct, for the Reception, not only of the said *Museum*, or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, but also of the *Cottonian Library*, and of the Additions which have been or shall be made thereunto, by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the said *Arthur Edwards*, and likewise of the said *Harleian* Collection of Manuscripts, and of such other Additions to the *Cottonian Library*, as with the Approbation of the Trustees by this Act appointed, or the major Part of them, at a General Meeting assembled, shall be made thereunto, in Manner herein-after mentioned, and of such other Collections and Libraries as with the like Approbation shall be admitted into the said General Repository; which several Collections, Additions, and Library so received into the said General

A general Repository to be provided for the Reception of *Sloane's Museum*, the *Cottonian Library*, *Harleian Manuscripts*, and *Edwards's Additions*.

Repository, shall remain and be preserved therein for publick Use, to all Posterity.

The Museum to be kept intire.

Provided always, That the said *Museum* or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, in all its Branches, shall be kept and preserved together in the said General Repository, whole and intire, and with proper Marks of Distinction.

The *Harleian* Collection to be an Addition to the *Cottonian Library*.

Provided also, That the said *Harleian* Collection of Manuscripts shall be kept together in the said General Repository, as an Addition to the *Cottonian Library*.

The *Museum* to remain in the Manor House, till a General Repository be provided, under the Care of a Person to be nominated for that Purpose.

Provided always, That until the said General Repository shall be erected or provided in Manner before-mentioned, the said Collection or *Museum* of Sir *Hans Sloane* shall remain in his said Manor House for publick Use, under the Care of such Person or Persons as by the said Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any Two of them shall be nominated for that Purpose; with such Salary or Salaries, and Allowances, for attending and preserving the same, as by all the Trustees by this Act appointed, or the major Part of them in a General Meeting assembled, shall be limited and

directed; and the said *Museum* or Collection shall there be visited and seen by all Persons desirous to view the same, under such Rules as by the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, in like Manner assembled, shall be established; and that until the said *Museum* or Collection shall be removed to the said General Repository hereby intended to be erected or provided, the Expence of preserving the said *Museum* or Collection, and of repairing and supporting the said Manor House and Premises, shall be defrayed by the said Trustees out of such Monies as shall be payable to them for that Purpose by virtue of this Act.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when, and as soon as the said *Museum* or Collection shall be removed into the said General Repository, then, and from thenceforth, the said Manor House and Garden, with their Appurtenances and Water, shall go and belong to such Person or Persons, and in such Manner, as the said Sir *Hans Sloane* hath given and devised the Rest of his said Manors, Lands, and Tenements, at *Chelsea*, or elsewhere.

When the *Museum* shall be removed, the Manor House, &c. to go with the other Lands devised by Sir *Hans Sloane*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority The Trustees

incorporated  
by the Name  
of *The Trustees*  
of the British  
Museum, &c.

aforesaid, That for the better Execution of the Purposes of this Act, the said Trustees hereby appointed shall be a Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed and Name, and have Succession for ever, by the Name of *The Trustees of the British Museum*; and by that Name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all Courts and Places within this Realm; and shall have Power to have and use a Common Seal to be appointed by themselves; and to make Bye-laws and Ordinances for the Purposes of this Act; and to assemble together, when, where, and as often, and upon such Notice, as to them shall seem meet, for the Execution of the Trust hereby in them reposed; and shall also have full Power, Capacity, and Ability, to purchase, take, hold, and enjoy, for the Purposes of this Act, as well Goods and Chattels, as Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, so as the yearly Value of such Lands shall not exceed Five hundred Pounds above all Charges and Reprizes; the Statute of *Mortmain*, or any other Statute and Law to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Trustees  
impowered to  
make Statutes

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Trustees so appointed and

incorporated by this Act, or the major Part of them, at any General Meeting assembled, shall, from Time to Time, and as often as they shall think fit, make, constitute, and establish, such Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, for the Custody, Preservation, and Inspection, of every Part of the several Collections hereby intended to remain in the said General Repository, as to them shall seem meet; and shall and may in like Manner assign such Salaries and Allowances as they shall think fit, to the Officers and Servants, who in Manner herein-after mentioned shall be appointed to attend and assist in the Care and Preservation of the several Collections contained in the said General Repository; and shall and may, at their Pleasure, in like Manner, suspend or remove any such Officer or Servant, for Misbehaviour or Neglect of Duty.

for the  
Preservation,  
&c. of the said  
Collections,

and to appoint  
Salaries to their  
Officers.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Principal Librarian, to whom the Care and Custody of the said General Repository shall be chiefly committed, shall, from Time to Time, be nominated and appointed in Manner following; that is to say,

Nomination of  
the Principal  
Librarian.

The said Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any Two of them, shall recommend to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, Two Persons, each of whom they shall judge fit to execute the said Office; and such of the said Two Persons so recommended, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Writing under His, or Their Sign Manual, shall appoint, after he shall become bound to the said Trustees by this Act appointed, for the due and faithful Discharge of his Office, in such penal Sum not being less than One Thousand Pounds, as the said Trustees, at any General Meeting assembled, or the major Part of them, shall think proper, shall have and hold the said Office, during such Time as he shall behave well therein.

Nomination of  
the Rest of the  
Officers and  
Servants.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Rest of the Officers and Servants, whose Attendance and Assistance shall be necessary in the Care and Preservation of the said General Repository, shall, from Time to Time, be nominated and appointed by the said Archbishop of *Canterbury*,

Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any Two of them.

Provided always, That no such Person to whom the Care and Custody of the said General Repository shall be chiefly committed, nor any of the Rest of the said Officers or Servants, unless in Cases of occasional Sickness, or other necessary Cause of Absence, to be approved by the said Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any Two of them, shall be permitted to supply his Place by a Deputy.

No Officer's Place to be supplied by a Deputy.

Provided nevertheless, That the Person to whom in Manner aforesaid the Care and Custody of the said General Repository shall be chiefly committed, shall and may be assisted by such subordinate Officers and Servants, as in Manner aforesaid shall be appointed, continually to assist him in the Execution of his Duty.

Assistants and subordinate Officers allowed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said *Museum* or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, from and after Payment of the said Sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, and the said Manor House and Gar-

*Sloane's Museum, Cottonian Library, and Harleian Collection, vested in the Trustees, in Trust for the Publick Use.*

den, with the Appurtenances and Water, until the said *Museum* or Collection shall be removed to the said General Repository; and also the said *Cottonian Library* and Additions thereunto; and the said *Harleian* Collection of Manuscripts, from and after Payment of the said Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds; and the said General Repository, when the same shall be erected or provided for the Use thereof, shall be vested in the said Trustees by this Act appointed, and their Successors, for ever; upon this Trust and Confidence nevertheless, That a free Access to the said General Repository, and to the Collections therein contained, shall be given to all studious and curious Persons, at such Times, and in such Manner, and under such Regulations for inspecting and consulting the said Collections, as by the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, in any General Meeting assembled, shall be limited for that Purpose.

His Majesty may grant to the Trustees any Messuage or Building, &c. in Perpetuity, for a General Repository.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, at any Time hereafter, by Letters Patent or Indenture, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to give and grant unto the



said Trustees and their Successors, in Perpetuity, for the Purposes of this Act, the Right or Use in or of any Room, Messuage, or Building, or Rooms, Messuages, or Buildings, with the Appurtenances, or any Ground or Site requisite for the Erection of the said General Repository, or for making any Addition thereto; any Restrictions, or Matter or Thing contained in an Act of Parliament made in the First Year of the Reign of Her Act 4 Annæ. late Majesty Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An Act for the better Support of Her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*; or any other Law or Statute in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all Bodies Politick and Corporate, Trustees, Mortgagees, and Feoffees, in Trust, Guardians and Committees for Infants, Lunaticks, and Ideots, Executors, and Administrators whatsoever, and to and for all Femes Covert, who are or shall be seised of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in their own Right, and to and for all and every other Person and Persons whomsoever, who are or shall be seised, possessed of, or interested in,

Bodies Politick and Coporate, &c. impow-ered to dispose of Lands, &c. to the Trustees for such Repository.

any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, to sell and convey to the said Trustees and their Successors, or to such Person or Persons as they, or the major Part of them, at any General Meeting assembled, shall appoint, all such Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Estates, and Interests, or any Part thereof, as the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, shall purchase, for the Purpose of erecting or providing such General Repository as aforesaid; and all Contracts, Agreements, Sales, and Conveyances, which shall be made by any such Bodies Politick or Corporate, or Collegiate, or other Persons aforesaid, shall be valid and effectual to all Intents and Purposes; any Law, Statute, Usage, or any other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding: And that every such Sum of Money as shall be paid for the Purchase of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, to or for the Use of any such Body Politick or Corporate, or other Person as aforesaid, shall be respectively laid out in the Purchase of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and settled to and upon, and subject to such Titles, Uses, Trusts, Limitations, Remainders, and Contingencies, as the said Lands, Tenements,

Money to be laid out to the same Uses as Lands, &c. purchased, were settled to;

and Hereditaments, purchased by the said Trustees, were settled, limited, and assured, at the Time of such Purchase, and shall be held and enjoyed accordingly; and that until such Purchases shall be made, the Money shall be vested in some of the publick Funds, or Government Securities, at Interest, which shall be paid to or for the Use of such Person or Persons as would have been intitled to the Rents and Profits of such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments.

and to be vested in the publick Funds till Purchase be made.

Saving nevertheless, to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and to all and every Person and Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, their Heirs and Successors, Executors, or Administrators, other than and except the Trustees and Visitors by the said Sir *Hans Sloane* appointed by his Codicil herein-before recited, and other than and except the Trustees of the *Cottonian Library*, and the Trustees for the said Countess of *Oxford* and Countess *Mortimer*, all such Right, Title, Estate, or Interest, in or to the Premises hereby vested in the Trustees by this Act appointed, and their Successors, as they, or any of them, had or might enjoy if this Act had not been made; any Thing herein con-

Reservation to all other Persons interested, of their Rights to the Premises, vested in the Trustees.

tained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

[Here follow certain Provisions for raising a Sum of Money by Way of Lottery for the Purposes of this Institution.]

Application  
of the Monies  
arising by this  
Act.

And be it enacted by the Authority afore-  
said, That all the Monies which shall arise from  
the said Lottery, subject to the Charge of  
Management thereof, after Payment made, or  
Money sufficient reserved for the Payment of  
the Sums hereby directed to be issued to the  
Proprietors of the Fortunate Tickets, shall be  
appropriated, and in Manner herein-after  
mentioned, issued, applied, and reserved, to  
the several Uses, Intents, and Purposes,  
herein-after expressed, and to no other Use,  
Intent, or Purpose whatsoever; that is to  
say, In the first Place the full and clear Sum  
of Twenty thousand Pounds, Part thereof,  
shall, before the Eleventh Day of *January*  
One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four,  
be issued by Order of the said Trustees, or  
the major Part of them, at any General  
Meeting assembled, to the Executors of Sir  
*Hans Sloane*, or the Survivors or Survivor of  
them, in Consideration of his said *Museum*  
or Collection, and of the Use and Benefit of  
the said Manor House and Garden, with the

20,000*l.* to the  
Executors of  
Sir *Hans Sloane*.

Appurtenances and Water, until such Time as the said *Museum* or Collection shall be removed to the said General Repository: In the next Place, and in like Manner, shall be issued to the said Countess of *Oxford* and Countess *Mortimer*, and her Trustees, the full and clear Sum of Ten thousand Pounds, or so much thereof as, together with the Legacy of Seven thousand Pounds bequeathed to the Trustees of the *Cottonian Library*, in Manner above mentioned, shall be sufficient, in case the said Legacy shall, before that Time, take Effect, to pay the Price for the said *Harleian Collection of Manuscripts*, so as the said Collection, until such time as the said General Repository shall be erected or provided for the Reception thereof, shall remain in the Place where the same is now lodged, or in some other convenient Place to be approved by the said Trustees, or the major Part of them so assembled, and shall be there preserved and maintained at the Costs and Charges of the said Countess of *Oxford* and Countess *Mortimer*, and her Trustees; after Payment of which several Sums of Twenty thousand Pounds, and Ten thousand Pounds, so much Money shall and may be issued

10,000*l.* to the  
Countess of  
*Oxford* and  
Countess  
*Mortimer*.

and applied by Order of the said Trustees, or the major Part of them so assembled, as shall be sufficient to defray the Expence of erecting or providing the said General Repository, and of the necessary Furniture thereof, and of such Cabinets, Book Cases, and other Conveniences or Embellishments, as the Condition of the several Collections in the said General Repository contained, shall require; and also of the Expence which may be incurred in preserving and maintaining the said *Museum* or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, at his said Manor House at *Chelsea*, during such Time as the said *Museum* or Collection shall remain there, and in removing the said *Museum* or Collection; and also in removing the *Cottonian Library*, and the Additions thereunto made or to be made, and the *Harleian Collection of Manuscripts*, to the said General Repository; which Expence being defrayed, the Sum of Thirty thousand Pounds shall and may be reserved to be placed out at Interest, by Order of the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, in any General Meeting assembled, in any Parliamentary Security or Securities, or to be lent, from Time to Time in Part or in

A General Repository to be provided thereout, and other necessary Expences attending the preserving the *Museum*, *Cottonian Library*, and *Harleian Collection of Manuscripts*.

30,000*l.* to be put out at Interest in the Publick Funds, towards Payment of Officers' Salaries, and other necessary Expences.

the Whole, upon the Credit of any Taxes or Duties imposed by Parliament, at such Interest for the Forbearance of such Loan, as by any Act imposing such Taxes or Duties, or any other Act, shall be limited; the Interest of which Sum of Thirty thousand Pounds so reserved shall and may be issued and applied, by like Order of the said Trustees, or the major Part of them so assembled, for and towards Payment of the Salaries and Allowances which, in Manner aforesaid, shall be assigned by the said Trustees to the Officers and Servants attending or assisting in the said General Repository, and for and towards the Payment of such other Costs and Charges as the Custody and Preservation of the said several Collections, and the Repairs or Alterations of the said General Repository, and the due Execution of the Trust hereby reposed in the said Trustees, shall require: And if after Payment of the said first-mentioned Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds, and of the said Sum of Ten thousand Pounds, or Part thereof, upon the Contingency herein-before mentioned; and after Payment of so much Money as the Expence of erecting, or providing and furnishing the

said General Repository, and of such Cabinets, Book Cases, and other Conveniences and Embellishments, and of maintaining or preserving the said *Museum* or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane* at the said Manor House at *Chelsea*, and of removing the said several Collections to the said General Repository, shall amount to; and if, after reserving the last-mentioned Sum of Thirty thousand Pounds for the Purposes aforesaid, any Surplus shall remain of the Monies so raised by virtue of this Act, the same shall be reserved for the future Disposition of Parliament.

The Surplus, if any, to be reserved for the future Disposition of Parliament;

Provided always, That in the mean Time, until such Surplus shall be disposed of by Parliament, it shall be lawful to and for the said Trustees, or the major Part of them so assembled as aforesaid, to place out or lend the said Surplus, or any Part thereof, upon such Securities, and upon such Credit, as they are herein-before impowered to place out or lend the said Sum of Thirty thousand Pounds herein-before directed to be reserved, the Proceed or Interest thereof, until the Principal Money shall be so disposed of by Parliament, to be applied to such Uses, for the better accomplishing the Design of this

and may be placed out at Interest, to be applied to the Uses of this Act.



Act, as by the said Trustees, or the major Part of them, in any General Meeting assembled, shall be limited and directed.

## 27 GEORGI II. REGIS.

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*An Act for making perpetual several Laws, &c. and to impower a certain Number of the Trustees of the British Museum to do certain Acts, &c.*

AND whereas by an Act made in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for the Purchase of the Museum, or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, and for providing One General Repository for the better Reception and more convenient Use of the said Collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the Additions thereto*; it is, among other Things, enacted, That certain Persons in the said Act named, and their Successors, shall be Trustees for putting the said Act in Execution; and that they, or the major Part of them, in a General Meeting

Recital of  
Clauses in Act  
26 Geo. II.

assembled, whereof the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, shall be Three, shall, in such Manner as they shall think fit, elect and nominate Fifteen other Persons to be associated to them in the Executions of the Trusts thereby in them reposed; and when any of the Trustees so elected and nominated shall die, shall in like Manner elect and nominate a fit Person or Persons to supply the Place or Places of him or them so dying, and so *toties quoties*, as any of the said Trustees so elected and nominated, or others so elected and nominated to supply their Places, shall happen to die: And whereas the Powers and Authorities given to the whole Body of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, by the said Act incorporated, are thereby limited to be exercised by them, or the major Part of them, at any General Meeting assembled: And whereas it may happen that the said Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, may be hindered by Indisposition or Avocation, from being all of them present at such Elections of Trustees; and it may

Elections of Trustees, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, and Speaker of the House of Commons, or two of them shall be present,

and all Acts done by Seven Trustees deemed valid.

also happen that the major Part of the whole Number of the Trustees of the *British Museum* cannot conveniently be present at every General Meeting of the said Trustees; be it enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That every such Election of a Trustee, at which the said Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any Two of them shall be present, shall be as valid and effectual to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as if the said Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, were all of them present; and that the Acts and Orders made by the major Part of such Number of the said Trustees, as shall be present at any such General Meeting, so as Seven of the said Trustees at the least be there present, shall have the same and the like Force and Effect, as if such Acts and Orders were made by the major Part of the whole Number of the said Trustees; any thing in the said Act, or any Law, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

## 28 GEO. II. SESS. 2.

## PRIVATE ACTS, C. 3.

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*Extract of an Act for vesting Montagu House in Trustees and their Heirs, freed and discharged from all the Estates, Uses, and Agreements, to which, at present, it stands limited and appointed upon Trust to convey the same to the Trustees of The British Museum, for a General Repository, and upon such other Trusts as therein are mentioned.*

WHEREAS *Ralph* late Duke of *Montagu* being seised in his Demesne, as of Fee, of all that capital Messuage or Mansion House, commonly called *Montagu House*, with the Gardens and Appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in *Great Russel Street*, in the Parish of *Saint George Bloomsbury*, (late part of the Parish of *Saint Giles in the Fields*) in the County of *Middlesex*, subject to a Yearly

Rent of Five Pounds issuing thereout by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 21st Day of August, 1707, devised the same among his other Estates in *England* to his Son *John* then Marquis of *Monthermer*, and afterwards Duke of *Montagu*, for his Life with remainder, &c. &c. &c.

And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the 26th Year of your Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the Purchase of the *Museum* or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, and of the *Harleian* Collection of Manuscripts, and for providing one General Repository for the better Reception and more convenient Use of the said Collections, and of the *Cottonian Library*, and of the Additions thereto, it was enacted, That, within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof, one General Repository should be erected or provided in such convenient Place, and in such Manner as the Trustees, in the said Act named and appointed, or the major Part of them, at a General Meeting assembled, should direct for the Reception not only of the said *Museum* or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, but also of the *Cottonian Library*, and of the Additions which had been or should be made

thereto by Virtue of the last Will and Testament of *Arthur Edwards*, Esquire, and likewise of the said *Harleian* Collection of Manuscripts, and of such other Additions to the *Cottonian Library*, as with the Approbation of the said Trustees by the said Act appointed, or the major Part of them at a General Meeting assembled, should be made thereunto in Manner as in the said Act it was after-mentioned, and of such other Collections and Libraries as with the like Approbation should be admitted into the said General Repository, which several Collections, Additions, and Library so received unto the said General Repository should remain and be preserved therein for publick Use to all Posterity. And whereas at a General Meeting of the said Trustees held at the *Cockpit* at *Whitehall*, on the Third Day of April, One thousand Seven hundred and Fifty-four, it was resolved to accept of a Proposal which had been made of the said capital Mansion House called *Montagu House*, and the said Freehold Ground thereto belonging, for the General Repository of the *British Museum*, on the Terms of Ten thousand Pounds, at which Price the same had been offered to be Sold for the said

Trustees, including the Leasehold Interest of the Piece of Ground therewith enjoyed; in Pursuance of which said Resolution by certain Articles of Agreement in writing, bearing Date the 3d Day of June following, and made between the said Sir *Edward Montagu*, and the said *Isabella* Dutchess Dowager of *Manchester*, the said *George* Earl of *Cardigan*, and *Mary* Countess of *Cardigan* of the one Part, and the said Trustees of the *British Museum* of the other Part, it was covenanted and agreed, that, in Consideration of the said Sum of Ten thousand Pounds, they the said Sir *Edward Montagu*, and the said *Isabella* Dutchess Dowager of *Manchester*, the said *George* Earl of *Cardigan*, and *Mary* Countess of *Cardigan*, and all and every other Person or Persons seised, possessed of, or intituled unto the said Freehold and Leasehold Premises, in Trust for them or any of them, should and would convey to and to the Use of the said Trustees, their Successors and Assigns for ever, or to whom they should appoint the said Mansion House, Gardens, and Appurtenances belonging and likewise assign to them the said Leasehold Premises in Manner as therein-mentioned. And



whereas although by the said recited Act of the 9th Year of his late Majesty King *George* the First, the said *Isabella* Dutchess Dowager of *Manchester*, and the said *Mary* Countess of *Cardigan* are enabled to suffer a Recovery, and thereby bar the Intails and Remainders, created by the said recited Will of the said *Ralph* Duke of *Montagu*, yet as the uses of such Recovery if suffered are thereby restrained to be limited according to the Agreements in the said Articles contained in the said Act mentioned, under which the said *Isabella* Dutchess Dowager of *Manchester*, and *Mary* Countess of *Cardigan* will be but Tenants for Life, they are not able without the further Aid and Assistance of an Act of Parliament to make a Title in Fee Simple, and convey the said Mansion House, Gardens, and Appurtenances according to the said Agreement to the Trustees of the *British Museum* as aforesaid, Wherefore, and to the end that the said recited Articles of Agreement, bearing Date the 3d June 1754 as aforesaid, may be carried into Execution, and that the Money arising by the Sale of the said Mansion House, Gardens, and Appurtenances may be equally divided between them, the

said *Isabella* Dowager Dutchess of *Manchester*, and *Mary* Countess of *Cardigan*, that is to say, Five thousand Pounds, to each of them, and to be vested in Trust to be laid out in other Freehold Premises to be settled to the same uses and Trusts, as the said Mansion House, Gardens, and Appurtenances, are in and by the said recited Articles, dated the 1st of January, 1722, and the said recited Act confirming the same limited and settled, and by virtue thereof, the said *Isabella* Dutchess Dowager of *Manchester*, and the said *Mary* Countess of *Cardigan*, do now hold and enjoy the same, and that the said Trustees of the *British Museum* may be indemnified on the payment of the said Sum of Ten thousand Pounds for the Purposes aforesaid, against the said Uses and Trusts, they the said Sir *Edward Montagu*, and the said *Isabella* Dutchess Dowager of *Manchester*, the said *George* Earl of *Cardigan*, and *Mary* Countess of *Cardigan*, Humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be Enacted, And be it therefore Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the

Authority of the same, That all that Capital Messuage or Mansion House, commonly called *Montagu House*, with the Gardens and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in *Great Russel Street* in the Parish of *Saint George Bloomsbury*, in the said County of *Middlesex*, be vested in and settled upon, and the said Capital Messuage, Mansion House, Gardens, and Appurtenances, are hereby vested in and settled upon the Right Hon. *George Earl of Halifax*, and *William Folkes Esq.* their Heirs and Assigns, absolutely freed and discharged of and from all the Estates, Uses, Trusts, Powers, Limitations, Provisoos, Charges and Agreements whatsoever, limited, created, expressed and declared of and concerning the same, in and by the said recited last Will and Testament, of the said *Ralph Duke of Montagu*, and the said Articles of Agreement herein-before recited, and mentioned in the said Act of Parliament, and confirmed by the said Act in Trust nevertheless to convey and assure in Pursuance and in Performance of the said Articles, the said Mansion House, Gardens and Appurtenances, unto the said Trustees of the *British Museum* on payment of the said sum of Ten thousand Pounds to

the said *George Earl of Halifax*, and *William Folkes*, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, and in further Trust, to lay out and dispose of the said Sum of Ten thousand Pounds, in manner as herein-after mentioned, that is to say, &c. &c.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That on Payment of the said Sum of Ten thousand Pounds by the said Trustees of the *British Museum* to the said *George Earl of Halifax*, and *William Folkes*, their Executors Administrators or Assigns, in consideration of their conveying and assuring the said Mansion House, Gardens, and Appurtenances to the said Trustees of the *British Museum* as aforesaid, the Receipt or Receipts of the said *George Earl of Halifax*, and *William Folkes*, their Executors Administrators or Assigns to the said Trustees of the *British Museum*, shall be and is and are hereby declared to be a good and sufficient Discharge to the said Trustees for the same, and that they the said Trustees shall thereupon be and are hereby declared indemnified against all Demands from all and every or any Person or Persons whatsoever to whom or to whose use the said Mansion House Gardens and Appurtenances

have been limited or settled in or by the said last Will and Testament of the said *Ralph Duke of Montagu*, or the said recited Articles in the said recited Act, or the said recited Act confirming the same as aforesaid, And that the said Trustees of the *British Museum*, shall and may at all times after such Conveyance and Assurance made, and the Payment of the said Ten thousand Pounds Purchase Money as aforesaid, have, hold, and enjoy the said Capital Mansion House, Gardens, and Appurtenances, freed and absolutely discharged of, from, and against all and every the Uses, Estates, Trusts, Powers, Provisoos, Limitations, and Agreements limited, created, expressed and declared as aforesaid, of and concerning the same.

## 7 GEORGII. III. REGIS.

## CAP. XVIII.

*An Act to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell, or dispose of, any Duplicates of printed Books, Medals, Coins, or other Curiosities; and for laying out the Money arising by such Sale, in the Purchase of other Things that may be wanting in, or proper for, the said Museum.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *George* the Second, intitled, *An Act for the Purchase of the Museum, or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts; and for better providing One General Repository for the better Reception, and more convenient Use, of the said Collection, and of the Cottonian*

*Library, and of the Additions thereto*; it is, amongst other Things, enacted, that within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof, One General Repository should be erected or provided in such convenient Place, and in such Manner, as the Trustees thereby appointed, or the major Part of them, at a General Meeting assembled, should direct, for the Reception not only of the said Museum, or Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, but also of the *Cottonian* Library, and of the Additions which had been or should be made thereto, by virtue of the last Will and Testament of *Arthur Edwards*, Esquire, in the said Act named, and likewise of the said *Harleian* Collection of Manuscripts, and of such other Additions to the said *Cottonian* Library as, with the Approbation of the Trustees by the said Act appointed, or the major Part of them, at a General Meeting assembled, should be made thereunto, in Manner therein-after mentioned; and of such other Collections and Libraries as, with the like Approbation, should be admitted into the said General Repository; and that the said several Collections, Additions, and Library, so received

into the said General Repository, should remain and be preserved therein, for publick Use, to all Posterity: And whereas the said Collections have been greatly increased by considerable Donations from his Majesty, and the Gifts of several Noblemen and others; and it is probable that great Additions will hereafter be made thereto: And whereas there are now, and there may hereafter be, in the various Departments of the *British Museum*, many Duplicates of printed Books, Medals, Coins, and other Curiosities, which it would be proper to dispose of, in order to make Room for others: May it therefore please Your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees, and their Successors, or any Five or more of them, at any Meeting assembled, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, to order any Duplicates of

Five or more Trustees are empowered to order any Duplicates of printed Books, Medals, Coins, &c to be exchanged for Manuscripts, &c.



printed Books, Medals, Coins, or other Curiosities, to be exchanged for Manuscripts, Books, Medals, Coins, or other Curiosities; or to direct any such Duplicates of printed Books, Medals, Coins, or other Curiosities, to be sold or disposed of, and the Money to arise by such Sale to be laid out in the Purchase of Manuscripts, Books, Medals, Coins, and other Curiosities, that may be wanting in, or proper for the said Museum; the said herein before recited Act of Parliament, or any other Act, Matter or Thing, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

or to be sold;  
and the Money  
laid out in  
purchasing  
such as may be  
wanting, or  
proper.

## 45 GEORGII III. REGIS.

*Extract from an Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of His present Majesty for granting a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, and to consolidate and render more effectual the Provisions for collecting the said Duties.*

ALLOWANCES to be made to the Trustees of the *British Museum*, and Exemptions allowed in the same Manner as now allowed to Colleges and charitable Institutions.

PROVIDED also, and be it further Enacted, That the like Allowances shall be granted to the Trustees of the *British Museum*, in respect to any Charge under Schedule (A.) to be made on the Lands and Tenements vested in such Trustees, as are granted to Colleges and other Proprietors mentioned in No. V. of that Schedule, and the like Exemptions shall be allowed in respect to any Dividends of Stock vested in such Trustees, or any of them, or in any other for their Use, as are granted to charitable Institutions by this

Act; and no Salary or Payment made or to be made out of His Majesty's Exchequer to such Trustees, for the Use of such Institution, shall be charged at the said Exchequer; provided all Salaries of Officers or Persons employed under the said Trustees shall be charged on the said Officers respectively.

## 45 GEORGII III. REGIS.

*An Act to vest the Townleian Collection of  
antient Sculpture in the Trustees of the British  
Museum for the Use of the Public.*

Recites the Act  
of 26 Geo. II.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, King *George* the Second, intituled, *An Act for the Purchase of the Museum, or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, and for providing One General Repository for the better Reception and more convenient Use of the said Collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the Additions thereto; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, the Lord Treasurer of Great Britain, or the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord*

Privy Seal, the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or the First Commissioner of the Admiralty, the Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Bishop of *London*, each of the Principal Secretaries of State, being a Peer or Lord of Parliament, the Speaker of the House of Commons, each of the Principal Secretaries of State, not being a Peer or Lord of Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at *Westminster*, his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, the President of the Royal Society, and the President of the College of Physicians, severally for the Time being, and certain other Persons named or described in the said Act, or to be appointed under the Powers therein contained, were appointed Trustees, and incorporated by the Name of *The Trustees of the British Museum*, for putting the said Act into Execution, with such Powers and under such Directions as are therein expressed; and particularly, it was thereby enacted, That within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the

Suburbs thereof, one General Repository should be erected and provided for the Reception of the Collections and Libraries therein mentioned, and of such other Collections and Libraries as, with the like Approbation, should be admitted into the same, which several Collections, Additions, and Libraries so received into the said General Repository, should remain and be preserved therein for public Use to all Posterity :

Purchase of the  
*British Museum.*

And whereas, under the Provisions of an Act of the Twenty-eighth Year of his late Majesty King *George* the Second, intituled, *An Act for vesting Montagu House in Trustees and their Heirs, freed and discharged from all the Estates, Uses, and Agreements to which it at present stands limited and appointed upon Trust, to convey the same to the Trustees of the British Museum for a General Repository, and upon such other Trusts as therein are mentioned;* the capital Messuage or Mansion House heretofore called *Montagu House*, situate in *Great Russell Street*, in the Parish of *Saint George Bloomsbury*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and the Outhouses, Buildings, and Gardens belonging to the same, were duly conveyed and assured unto and to the Use of the Trustees

of the said *Museum*, by Indentures of Lease and Release, bearing Date respectively the Fourth and Fifth Days of *April*, in the Year One thousand Seven hundred and Fifty-five, and made between the Right Honourable *George Dunk*, Earl of *Halifax*, and *William Folkes*, Esquire, (Trustees under the said last mentioned Act for carrying the Trusts thereof into Execution) of the one Part, and the Trustees of the said *Museum* of the other Part, and since that Time the said capital Messuage or Mansion House and its Appurtenances have been generally called or known by the Appellation of the *British Museum* :

And whereas *Charles Townley*, late of November 22d,  
1801 Will of  
Charles Townley,  
Esquire. *Townley*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, Esquire, duly signed and published his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the Twenty-ninth of *November*, One thousand Eight hundred and Two, and did thereby devise the Manors and other Hereditaments situate in the said County of *Lancaster* therein particularly mentioned, and distinguished by the Name of *The Townley Estates*, to *John Trafford*, of *Trafford House*, in the said County, and *Stephen Tempest*, of *Broughton Hall*, in the County

of *York*, Esquires, and their Heirs, to the Use of Sir *John Lawson*, Baronet, and *Thomas Eccleston*, Esquire, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the Term of Eight hundred Years, by the Ways and Means therein mentioned, to raise Money for the Payment of his Debts, Legacies, and Funeral Expences in Exoneration of his personal Estate; and for the Payment of certain Annuities; and after the Expiration of the said Term of Eight hundred Years, to the Use of *Edward Townley Standish*, Esquire, the Brother of him the said Testator during the Term of his natural Life, with a Limitation, &c. in Trust, to preserve the contingent Remainders therein after devised; and after his Decease, to the Use of the first and other Sons of the said *Edward Townley Standish*, severally and successively according to their respective Seniorities, in Tail; and in Default of such Issue, to the Use of *John Townley*, Esquire, the Uncle of the said *Charles Townley* the Testator, and his Assigns during his natural Life, without Impeachment of Waste; and after his Decease, to such Uses as the said *John Townley* and



*Peregrine Edward Townley*, Esquire, his Son, should by any Deed to be executed by them as therein is mentioned direct or appoint; and in Default of such Appointment, to the Use of the said *John Townley*, his Heirs and Assigns for ever: And the said *Charles Townley* did, by his said Will, bequeath to the said Sir *John Lawson* and *Thomas Eccleston* his Collection of Antient Marbles, which should be in or about or belong to his House in *Park Street, Westminster*, at the Time of his Decease, to hold the same unto the said Sir *John Lawson* and *Thomas Eccleston*, their Executors and Administrators, in Trust for the *British Museum*; provided that the Trustees or Managers for the Time being of that Institution should, within the Term of Two Years from the Time of his Decease, set apart a Room or Rooms, which then was or were, or which might thereafter be erected at the said *Museum*, sufficiently spacious and elegant to exhibit those Antiquities most advantageously to the Publick; such Room or Rooms to be exclusively set apart for the Reception and future Exhibition of the said Antiquities; and in some conspicuous Part of the said Room or Rooms, such a suitable

and appropriate Inscription to be made and fixed up, as the Trustees or Managers of the said *Museum* should deem proper. And that in case the said Trustees or Managers should decline to accept of that his Gift, or should not fully comply with the Conditions thereby imposed by him, then his Will was that the said Sir *John Lawson* and *Thomas Eccleston*, and the Survivor of them, and the Executors and Administrators of such Survivor, should stand possessed of his said Collection of ancient Marbles in trust for the Testator's Brother, the said *Edward Townley Standish*, his Executors Administrators and Assigns, and the said Testator appointed the said *Edward Townley Standish* and *John Townley* the Executors of that his Will :

22d December,  
1804. Codicil  
to the Will of  
the said *Charles  
Townley*.

And whereas the said *Charles Townley* signed and published a Codicil to his said Will, which Codicil bears Date the Twenty-second Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and by his said Codicil revoked the Trusts declared by his Will of the said ancient Marbles for the Benefit of the *British Museum* and the said *Edward Townley Standish*, and directed that the said Sir *John Lawson* and *Thomas Eccleston*, their Executors Admi-

nistrators and Assigns should stand possessed of the said Collection of antient Marbles upon the Trusts following, that is to say, in case his the Testator's Brother *Edward Townley Standish*, or his the Testator's Uncle *John Townley*, or his Heirs should, within Five Years from his the Testator's decease, expend not less than the Sum of Four thousand Five hundred Pounds in placing the said Marbles in a proper and suitable Manner for Exhibition in his Mansion House at *Townley*, or in the erecting and completing, or purchasing a Suite of Rooms for their Reception and Exhibition, to be added for the Purpose to, or being Part of any House to be built, purchased, or belonging to them or any of them in *London* then in Trust for the Person or Persons who by Virtue of or under the Limitations contained in his said Will should for the Time being be entitled to the Possession, or to the Receipts of the Rents, Issues and Profits of his *Townley* Estates, in his said Will mentioned: Yet so that for the Purpose of Transmission the same should not vest absolutely in any Son of his said Brother *Edward Townley Standish*, until such Son should attain to the Age of Twenty-one Years, or de-

part this Life under that Age, leaving issue inheritable under his said Will, or Born in due Time afterwards: And in case of the Death of his said Brother *Edward Townley Standish* without Issue Male, as expressed in his said Will, or in failure of such Issue then in Trust for his said Uncle *John Townley* and his Heirs: But in case his said Brother *Edward Townley Standish*, or his said Uncle *John Townley* or his Heirs should refuse or neglect to make such proper Provision for the Reception and Exhibition of the said Antient Marbles within the said Term of Five Years, then it was his Will and Mind that the said *Sir John Lawson* and *Thomas Eccleston*, their Executors Administrators and Assigns, should stand possessed thereof in Trust for the *British Museum*, subject to the same Terms, Conditions, and Restrictions as were contained in his said Will in Respect to the Trust therein declared for the *British Museum*, and in case the Trustees or Managers of the *British Museum* should not comply with such Terms, Conditions, and Restrictions then in Trust for his the said Testator's Executors and Administrators:

And, whereas the said *Charles Townley* de-

parted this Life on the Third Day of January last, and the said Will and Codicil were duly proved by the said *Edward Townley Standish* and *John Townley* in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*:

And whereas at the Time of the Decease of the said *Charles Townley*, the said *Townley* Estate, or some Part thereof, was subject to a Mortgage Debt of Thirty-six thousand Five hundred Pounds charged thereupon by Indentures of Lease and Release, bearing Date respectively the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Days of November One thousand Eight hundred and Two, &c. Whereby in consideration of the Sum of Thirty-six thousand Five hundred Pounds by the said *John Townley* advanced to or upon the Account of the said *Charles Townley*, the said *Townley* Estate, or some Part thereof, was conveyed by or by the Direction of the said *Charles Townley* unto and to the Use of the said *John Townley*, his Heirs and Assigns by Way of Mortgage for securing to the said *John Townley*, his Executors Administrators and Assigns the Sum of Thirty-six thousand Five hundred Pounds, with lawful Interest for the same:

And whereas the Collection of Antient Marbles bequeathed by the said Will and Codicil of the said *Charles Townley* was made by him with great Knowledge, Judgment and Care, and at a very considerable Expence, and is generally considered to be one of the most valuable Collections of ancient Sculpture, and on many Accounts is such a Property as is highly desirable to be possessed by the Public :

And whereas a Proposal having been made by the Trustees of the *British Museum* to the said *Edward Townley Standish*, *John Townley*, and *Peregrine Edward Townley* for the Purchase of the said Collection of Ancient Marbles and Terra Cottas at or for the Price or Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds, and it having been represented to them that it was highly desirable the same should be possessed by the Public in a proper Repository generally open at proper Times and under suitable Restrictions to the Inspection of Artists, and the Curious in the fine Arts, they the said *Edward Townley Standish*, *John Townley*, and *Peregrine Edward Townley* consented to the said Proposal, and agreed to add to the said Collection the Bronze Statues of Apollo and

Hercules, which also belonged to and formed Part of the Collection of the said *Charles Townley*, on Condition that the whole of the said Collection should be kept together and open to Inspection as herein-before is mentioned, and called by the Name of the *Townleian* Collection :

May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be Enacted, And be it Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, or the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them shall, and he or they is and are hereby authorised and empowered out of any of the Aids or Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament for the Service of Great Britain for the Year One thousand Eight hundred and Five, immediately after the passing of this Act to issue and advance the Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds to the Trustees of the *British Museum*, or any Person to be appointed by the said Trustees to receive the same, which Money shall be paid without any

Fee or other Deduction whatever, and shall be applied in the Purchase of the said Collection: And that the Trustees of the *British Museum* shall, on or before the First Day of September One thousand Eight hundred and Six, require the Delivery of the said Collection; and if the same shall be then delivered to them, and they shall be satisfied that the several Statues and other Articles forming the said Collection are then conformable with the Catalogue thereof deposited in the *British Museum*, signed by the said *Edward Townley Standish*, *Joseph Planta*, Esquire, Principal Librarian of the *British Museum*, and *Taylor Combe*, Esquire, another of the Librarians, and duly certified by them on the Third Day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Five, shall on the Delivery of the same into their Custody, pay the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds to the said *John Townley*, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, towards the Discharge of his said Mortgage Debt of Thirty-six thousand Five hundred Pounds:

And be it further Enacted, That on payment of the Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds the said Collection shall be vested in the



Trustees for the Time being of the said British Museum, and their Successors in perpetuity for the Purposes of the said Act of the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Second, absolutely freed and discharged from all the Trusts, Powers, Provisoos, and Declarations, expressed or contained of or concerning the same by or in the said Will and Codicil of the said *Charles Townley* :

And be it hereby further Enacted, That the said Collection shall be preserved and kept together in the said *British Museum* whole and intire, and distinguished by the Name or Appellation of the *Townleian Collection* :

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said *Edward Townley Standish* shall be associated to the Trustees for the time being of the *British Museum*, in the Execution of the Trusts reposed in them by the said recited Act ; And that upon the Decease of the said *Edward Townley Standish* it shall be lawful for his Sons severally, successively, and in remainder one after another, as they respectively shall be in seniority of Age and Priority of Birth, and the Heirs of

their respective Bodies, being of full Age, and for his her or their Guardian or Guardians, during his, her, or their respective Minorities, and in default of such Issue to and for the said *John Townley*, and his Heirs, being of full Age, and for their respective Guardian or Guardians during their respective Minorities, by any Writing under their respective Hands, to nominate some fit Person to supply the Place of the said *Edward Townley Standish*, or the last actual Trustee in the said Trust, when and so often as any Person so nominated shall happen to die :

And be it further Enacted, That the Trustee hereby appointed, or so to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned, shall have the like Powers in all Respects in the Execution of the Trusts reposed or to be reposed by the said recited Act, or any other Act, in the Trustees of the *British Museum*, as are or shall be by the said Acts, or any of them, given to the Trustees therein named or described :

And be it further Enacted, That until the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds shall be paid to the said *John Townley*, the same shall be laid out by the Trustees of the

*British Museum* in the Purchase of Navy or Victualling Bills, or Exchequer Bills, and the Money received for the same as they respectively are paid off by Government, shall be laid out in the Purchase of other Navy, or Victualling, or Exchequer Bills, and all the said Navy, Victualling, or Exchequer Bills shall be deposited in the Bank in the Name of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, and shall there remain until the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds shall be payable to the said *John Townley*; And when the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds shall be payable to the said *John Townley* the said Navy, Victualling, or Exchequer Bills shall be sold, and the Money which shall arise from the Sale thereof shall be paid to the Trustees of the *British Museum*, and be by them paid over to the said *John Townley*, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, in the Discharge or Satisfaction of the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds; and whatever the said Navy, Victualling, or Exchequer Bills shall produce over and beyond the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds, shall at the same time be paid with the said Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds to

the said *John Townley*, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, in or towards discharge of the Interest which shall have accrued on the said Mortgage Debt of Thirty-six thousand Five hundred Pounds.

## 47 GEORGII III. REGIS.

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*An Act to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell, or dispose of such Parts of the Collection, and under such Restrictions, as are therein specified.*

WHEREAS amongst the several Collections and Additions thereto, which, from Time to Time, have been and may be placed in the *British Museum*, there now are, and hereafter may happen to be, some Articles which are unfit to be preserved therein : and it would be beneficial for the said Institution, that the Trustees thereof should have Power to select and dispose of such Articles either by Way of Exchange or Sale, so that such Articles, or the Produce thereof, be applied in obtaining other Things, which may be wanting in, or proper for the said *Museum* :

May it therefore please Your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament as-

Trustees, at a Special Meeting, may order any Articles in the Museum to be exchanged or sold for the Purchase of others.

sembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees and their Successors, or any seven or more of them (the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons for the Time being, respectively, or any two of them being of the Number) present at any Meeting specially assembled for that Purpose, to order that any Articles in the said *Museum*, which they then adjudge to be unfit to be preserved therein, shall be exchanged for Manuscripts, Books, Medals, Coins, Statues, or any Things more suited to the existing Collections and the Nature of the Institution, or to direct the same to be sold or disposed of, and the Money to arise by such Sale to be laid out in the Purchase of Manuscripts, Books, Medals, Coins, Statues, or other Things, which may be wanting in, or proper for the said *Museum*, any former Act of Parliament, or any other Matter to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

## 54 GEORGII III. REGIS.

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*Extract from an Act to amend the several Acts for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies and Copyright of printed Books, to the Authors of such Books, or their Assigns.*

II. And be it further enacted, That Eleven printed Copies of the Whole of every Book and of every Volume thereof, upon the Paper upon which the largest Number or Impression of such Book shall be printed for Sale, together with all Maps and Prints belonging thereto, which, from and after the passing of this Act, shall be printed and published, on Demand thereof being made in Writing to or left at the Place of Abode of the Publisher or Publishers thereof, at any Time within Twelve Months next after the Publication thereof, under the Hand of the Warehouse-keeper of the Company of Stationers, or the Librarian or other Person thereto authorized by the Persons or Body Politic and Corporate, Proprietors or Managers of the Libraries following; *videlicet*, the

Eleven printed Copies shall be delivered on Demand within 12 Months after Publication, for the Use of certain Public Libraries.

*British Museum, Sion College, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Public Library at Cambridge, the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, the Libraries of the Four Universities of Scotland, Trinity College Library, and the King's Inns Library at Dublin, or so many of such Eleven Copies as shall be respectively demanded on Behalf of such Libraries respectively, shall be delivered by the Publisher or Publishers thereof respectively, within One Month after Demand made thereof in Writing as aforesaid, to the Warehouse-keeper of the said Company of Stationers for the Time being ; which Copies the said Warehouse-keeper shall and he is hereby required to receive at the Hall of the said Company, for the Use of the Library for which such Demand shall be made, within such Twelve Months as aforesaid ; and the said Warehouse-keeper is hereby required, within One Month after any such Book or Volume shall be so delivered to him as aforesaid, to deliver the same for the Use of such Library : And if any Publisher, or the Warehouse-keeper of the said Company of Stationers, shall not observe the Directions of this Act therein, that then he and they so making Default in not delivering or receiving the said Eleven printed Copies as aforesaid, shall forfeit,*



besides the Value of the said printed Copies, the Sum of Five Pounds for each Copy not so delivered or received, together with the full Costs of Suit ; the same to be recovered by the Person or Persons, or Body Politic or Corporate, Proprietors or Managers of the Library for the Use whereof such Copy or Copies ought to have been delivered or received ; for which Penalties and Value such Person or Persons, Body Politic or Corporate, is or are now hereby authorized to sue by Action of Debt or other proper Action in any Court of Record in the United Kingdom.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no such printed Copy or Copies shall be demanded by or delivered to or for the Use of any of the Libraries herein-before mentioned, of the Second Edition, or of any subsequent Edition of any Book or Books so demanded and delivered as aforesaid, unless the same shall contain Additions or Alterations : And in case any Edition after the First, of any Book so demanded and delivered as aforesaid, shall contain any Addition or Alteration, no printed Copy or Copies thereof shall be demanded or delivered as aforesaid, if a printed Copy of such Additions or Alterations only, printed in an uniform Manner with the former Edition of such

No Copies of a Second or subsequent Edition, without Addition or Alteration, to be demanded ;

Additions to be printed, and delivered separate.

Book, be delivered to each of the Libraries aforesaid, for whose Use a Copy of the former Edition shall have been demanded and delivered as aforesaid: Provided also, that the Copy of every Book that shall be demanded by the *British Museum*, shall be delivered of the best Paper on which such Work shall be printed.

The Titles of all Books shall be entered at Stationers' Hall, within One Month after Publication.

V. And in order to ascertain what Books shall be from Time to Time published, be it enacted that the Publisher or Publishers of any and every Book demandable under this Act, which shall be published at any Time after the passing of this Act, shall, within One Calendar Month after the Day on which any such Book or Books respectively shall be first sold, published, advertised, or offered for Sale, within the Bills of Mortality, or within Three Calendar Months if the said Book shall be sold, published, or advertised in any other Part of the United Kingdom, enter the Title to the Copy of every such Book, and the Name or Names, and Place of Abode of the Publisher or Publishers thereof, in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers in *London*, in such Manner as hath been usual with respect to Books the Titles whereof have heretofore been entered in such Register Book, and deliver One Copy, on the best Paper as aforesaid, for the Use of the

*British Museum* ; which Register Book shall at all Times be kept at the Hall of the said Company ; for every of which several Entries the Sum of Two Shillings shall be paid, and no more ; which said Register Book may at all seasonable and convenient Times be resorted to and inspected by any Person ; for which Inspection the Sum of One Shilling shall be paid to the Warehouse-keeper of the said Company of Stationers ; and such Warehouse-keeper shall, when and as often as thereto required, give a Certificate under his Hand of every or any such Entry, and for every such Certificate the Sum of One Shilling shall be paid ; and in case such Entry of the Title of any such Book or Books shall not be duly made by the Publisher or Publishers of any such Book or Books, within the said Calendar Month, or Three Months, as the Case may be, then the Publisher or Publishers of such Book or Books shall forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, together with Eleven Times the Price at which such Book shall be sold or advertised, to be recovered, together with full Cost of Suit, by the Person or Persons, Body Politic or Corporate, authorized to sue, and who shall first sue for the same, in any Court of Record in the United Kingdom, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in which no Wager

of Law, Essoign, Privilege, or Protection, nor more than One Imparance, shall be allowed : Provided always, that in the Case of Magazines, Reviews, or other periodical Publications, it shall be sufficient to make such Entry in the Register Book of the said Company, within One Month next after the Publication of the First Number or Volume of such Magazine, Review, or other periodical Publication : Provided always, that no Failure in making any such Entry shall in any Manner affect any Copyright, but shall only subject the Person making Default to the Penalty aforesaid under this Act.

Warehouse-keeper of Stationers Hall to transmit to Librarians Lists of Books entered ; and call on Publishers for the Copies demanded.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the said Warehouse-keeper of the Company of Stationers shall from Time to Time and at all Times, without any greater Interval than Three Months, transmit to the Librarian or other Person authorized on Behalf of the Libraries before mentioned, correct Lists of all Books entered in the Books of the said Company, and not contained in former Lists ; and that on being required so to do by the said Librarians or other authorized Person, or either of them, he shall call on the Publisher or Publishers of such Books, for as many of the said Copies as may have been demanded of them.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any Publisher shall be desirous of delivering the Copy of such Book or Volume as aforesaid, as shall be demanded on Behalf of any of the said Libraries, at such Library, it shall and may be lawful for him to deliver the same at such Library, to the Librarian or other Person authorized to receive the same, (who is hereby required to receive and to give a Receipt in Writing for the same ;) and such Delivery shall, to all Intents and Purposes of this Act, be held as equivalent to a Delivery to the said Warehouse-keeper.

Publishers  
may deliver  
such Books  
at the Library.

X. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That all Actions, Suits, Bills, Indictments or Informations for any Offence that shall be committed against this Act, shall be brought, sued and commenced, within Twelve Months next after such Offence committed, or else the same shall be void and of no Effect.

Limitation of  
Actions.



## EXTRACTS

FROM THE

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF  
COMMONS.

12 Geo. III.

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*Veneris, 20<sup>o</sup> Die Martij, 1772.*

*Resolved,*

THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, brought from Italy, by Sir *William Hamilton*, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, be purchased, for the Use of the Public, and vested in the Trustees of the *British Museum*.

*Resolved,*

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Sum not exceeding Eight thousand Four hundred and Ten Pounds, be granted to His Majesty, to enable His Majesty to purchase for the Use of the Public the said

Collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities.

*Resolved,*

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Sum not exceeding Eight hundred and Forty Pounds be granted to His Majesty to enable the Trustees of the *British Museum* to provide a proper Repository for the Reception of the said Collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities.

The said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

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*Lunæ, 2<sup>o</sup> Die Julij, 1804.*

A PETITION of the Trustees of the *British Museum* being offered to be presented to the House ;

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by His Majesty's command) acquainted the House, that His Majesty, having been informed of the Contents of the said Petition, recommends it to the Consideration of the House.



Then the said Petition was brought up and read, setting forth, that His Majesty having been graciously pleased to Order the valuable Egyptian Antiquities which were acquired by His Majesty's victorious Arms during the late Expedition to Egypt, to be deposited in the *British Museum*, the Petitioners provided temporary Coverings for their Preservation, which, nevertheless, are found to be insufficient for protecting them from the Injury of the Weather; and it is apprehended that, unless better secured, they may, in a short Time, be materially Defaced, whereby His Majesty's gracious Intentions will be frustrated, to the Detriment of Science, and the Disparagement of these memorable Trophies of National Glory; and that the Petitioners, desirous to prevent Consequences so much to be regretted, have caused a Plan and Estimate to be prepared of an Addition to the present Building, for the Purpose of effectually preserving these valuable Monuments in a suitable Manner, as well as for the Reception of other important Specimens of the fine Arts already in their Possession, and to which, it is hoped, that material Additions may be made from Time to Time; but, as the Pe-

tioners are unable to proceed in the Execution of so necessary a Work, which, upon the most exact Computation cannot be completed at a less Expence than Sixteen thousand Pounds, without the Public Aid, they submit the whole Matter to the Wisdom and Munificence of Parliament, conceiving that they should be wanting to the Public in the Execution of the Trust with which they have been invested, if they omitted to represent these Circumstances, in confidence that an Institution so honourable to this Country, will never fail to receive the Support of the Legislature.

*Ordered,*

That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

*Ordered,*

That the Plan and Estimate referred to in the said Petition be laid before the House.

*Martis, 3<sup>o</sup> Die Julij, 1804.*

The House being informed that Mr. *Planta* from the Trustees of the *British Museum*, attended at the Door, he was called in, and at the Bar presented to the House pursuant to their Orders,

No. 1. Resolutions of Two Special Committees respecting the Egyptian Antiquities ; and also,

No. 2. Report of the Sub-Committee respecting the Egyptian Antiquities ; and also,

No. 3. A Paper, intituled, “ British Museum, “ 25th February, 1803, Estimate of the “ Amount of the proposed Additions ;” and also,

No. 4. Resolution of the General Meeting on the Report of the Sub-Committee respecting the Egyptian Antiquities ; and also,

Several Plans and Designs for additional Buildings to the *British Museum*.

And then he withdrew, and the Titles were read.

*Ordered,*

That the said Papers do lie upon the Table.

*Lunæ, 9<sup>o</sup> Die Julij, 1804.*

*Ordered,*

That the Petition of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, which were presented to the House, upon the 2d Day of this Instant July, and also the several Papers and Plans relating thereto, be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to

consider further of the Supply granted to His Majesty.

*Martis 10° Die Julij, 1804.*

*Resolved,*

That a Sum not exceeding Eight thousand Pounds be granted to His Majesty, towards enabling the Trustees of the *British Museum* to carry on the Execution of the Trusts reposed in them by Parliament.

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45 Geo. III.

*Martis, 12° Die Februarii, 1805.*

A PETITION of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, being offered to be presented to the House ;

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by His Majesty's Command) acquainted the House, that His Majesty having been informed of the Contents of the said Petition, recommends it to the Consideration of the House.

Then the said Petition was brought up, and read; setting forth, That the Petitioners,

in the last Session of Parliament, presented to the House a Petition, submitting to their Consideration the necessity of providing a suitable Building for the Reception and Preservation of the Egyptian Antiquities, which His Majesty had been graciously pleased to place at the *British Museum*; and, that in Consideration of the Matters then stated by the Petitioners, they obtained from the Bounty of Parliament a Grant of the Sum of Eight thousand Pounds, for the Commencement of such Building according to the Plan and Estimate laid before the House, the Total of the Expense estimated for completing the same, amounting to the Sum of Sixteen thousand Pounds; and that since the End of the last Session of Parliament, the Petitioners have caused the Foundations of the said Building to be laid, and are at this Time proceeding to the Execution of the said Plan; and that the further Sum of Eight thousand Pounds, being the Residue of the said Sum of Sixteen thousand Pounds, will be soon wanting towards carrying on and completing the same, all which Matters they submit to the Wisdom and Munificence of Parliament.

*Ordered,*

That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

*Mercurii, 13<sup>o</sup> Die Februarii, 1805.*

*Ordered,*

That the several Petitions of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, and the Accounts which were Yesterday presented to the House relating thereto be referred to the Committee of the whole House to whom it is referred to consider further of the Supply granted to His Majesty.

*Jovis, 14<sup>o</sup> Die Februarii, 1805.*

*Resolved,*

That a Sum not exceeding Eight thousand Pounds be granted to His Majesty towards further enabling the Trustees of the *British Museum* to carry on the Execution of the Trusts reposed in them by Parliament.

*Mercurii, 5<sup>o</sup> Junii, 1805.*

A Petition of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, being offered to be presented to the House;

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (by His Majesty's Command) acquainted the House, that His Majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said Petition, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Then the said Petition was brought up, and read ; setting forth, that, by the munificence of Parliament, the *Sloanian* and *Harleian* Collections of Books, Manuscripts, Records, Coins, Medals, Gems, and other rare and valuable Articles of Science and Literature, have been heretofore purchased at the public Expence, and placed as an Addition to the *Cottonian* Library, under the care and management of the Trustees of the *British Museum* ; and that the Collection of *Etruscan, Grecian* and *Roman* Antiquities, belonging to the late Sir *William Hamilton*, was afterwards purchased by Parliament in like manner, and vested in the same Trustees, to be placed in the same general Repository ; and that many large and valuable Benefactions of Books, Coins, Medals, and Specimens of Natural History, have since been received, from time to time, so as nearly to occupy the whole of the building assigned for those purposes ; that when His Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that the

*Egyptian* Antiquities, obtained in the last War by the valour of His Majesty's Arms should be placed in the *British Museum*, a liberal Aid was granted by Parliament towards the Erection of a suitable Addition to the present Building, as well for the purpose of preserving these securely and conveniently, as also for the reception of other important Specimens of the Fine Arts, already in the possession of the Trustees, and to which it was hoped that material Additions might be made from time to time, which Building has been undertaken accordingly, and will be nearly completed in the course of the present Year; and that the late *Charles Townley*, Esq. who was a Trustee of the *British Museum*, did in his life-time, by successful Exertions, and at a large Expence, during a long Course of Years, form a most valuable Collection of Antient Sculptured Marbles, which, for their perfect Condition, and exquisite Taste, far exceed any private Collection in this country, and are not surpassed (as it is believed) by any other of equal Extent in Europe; and that the Family of the late *Charles Townley*, Esquire, to whom this Collection was bequeathed, in conse-



quence of a representation to them, that the preserving and exhibiting it to the public View in the Metropolis would be highly advantageous to the Cultivation of the Fine Arts, and at the same time honourable to the memory of their deceased Relation, have expressed their consent to surrender this Collection to the Public, if Parliament should be disposed to Purchase the same at the Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds, being (as they state) far less than its value, and if the like privilege were conferred upon their Family as was granted, in the like Cases, to the Families of Sir *Hans Sloane* and the Earl of *Oxford*, by vesting in the Heirs of the late *Charles Townley*, Esquire, the Power of nominating two Trustees of the *British Museum* in perpetual Succession; and that the Petitioners conceive it to be an Object of great National Importance for the Improvement of the Fine Arts, that a Collection of Antique Sculpture, of such acknowledged and unrivalled Excellence, should be acquired and preserved for Public Inspection and Use; and they have felt it the more incumbent upon them, to submit these Circumstances to the Consideration of Parliament, as they

believe it to be universally allowed, that a Collection in this Branch of the Fine Arts, to which Artists can have free Access, is much wanted in this Country, and as the additional Buildings, already provided for by the liberality of Parliament, have been planned in a manner the best adapted for receiving such a Collection, and exhibiting it to the greatest Advantage.

*Ordered,*

That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of a Committee; and that they do examine the Matter thereof, and report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the House.

*Mercurii, 19<sup>o</sup> Die Junii, 1805.*

*Resolved,*

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it would be an Object of great National Importance for the Improvement of the Fine Arts, that a Collection of Antique Sculpture, of such acknowledged and unrivalled Excellence as that which is now offered to the Public, should be acquired and preserved for public Inspection and Use, particularly

if Measures were taken to afford Artists free Access to the said Collection.

*Resolved,*

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds is a moderate Price for the Purchase of the said Collection.

*Lunæ, 24<sup>o</sup> Die Junii, 1805.*

*Resolved,*

That the Collection of Sculptured Marbles and Terra Cottas, and certain Bronzes, of the late *Charles Townley*, Esquire, be purchased for the Use of the Public, and vested in the Trustees of the *British Museum*.

*Resolved,*

That a Sum, not exceeding Twenty Thousand Pounds, be granted to His Majesty, to enable His Majesty to purchase for the Use of the Public the said Collection; and that the said Sum be issued and paid without any Fee or other Deduction whatsoever.

*30<sup>o</sup> Die Junii, 1806.*

*Resolved,*

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum, not exceeding Seven Thousand

Five Hundred Pounds, be granted to His Majesty, towards further enabling the Trustees of the *British Museum* to carry on the Execution of the Trusts reposed in them by Parliament,\* and that the same be issued and paid without any Fee or other Deduction whatever.

*Lunæ, 29<sup>o</sup> Die Junii, 1807.*

A Petition of the Trustees of the *British Museum* being offered to be presented to the House ;

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by His Majesty's Command) acquainted the House, that His Majesty having been informed of the Contents of the said Petition, recommends it to the Consideration of the House.

Then the said Petition was brought up and read ; setting forth, That the Trustees and Administrators of the Will of the late Marquis of *Lansdown* have proposed to the Consideration of the Petitioners, the Expediency of purchasing, for the Use of the Public, a valuable Collection of Manuscripts belonging to the said late Mar-

\* Granted towards defraying the Expenses of the new Building.

quis of *Lansdown*, chiefly concerning the public Writings and Records of this Country, composed and collected by *William Lord Burghly*, Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Julius Cæsar*, Master of the Rolls and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* the First, and other learned and eminent Persons; and that there is already in the *British Museum* a very valuable and extensive Collection of Manuscripts, important to the Public, for the Purpose of elucidating the History of this Country, and for furnishing Evidence of the Rights and Possessions of Individuals, to which the *Lansdown* Collection of Manuscripts would be a most valuable Addition; but that the Funds of the Petitioners, being insufficient for the common annual Expenditure of the *Museum*, without the accustomed Aid of Parliament, they are unable to provide for the Purchase of the said Collection of Manuscripts, and therefore praying the House to take the Matter into Consideration, and to adopt such Measures as to the House shall seem fit, for ascertaining the public Importance of adding the *Lansdown* Collection of Manuscripts to those already lodged in the *British Museum*, and also the Value of such Collection, and further to act therein as to the House shall seem meet:

*Ordered,*

That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of a Committee, and that they do examine the Matter thereon, and report the same as it shall appear to them, together with their Observations and Opinion thereof, to the House.

*Veneris, 10<sup>o</sup> Die Julii, 1807.*

The Committee reported that the Manuscripts belonging to the late Marquis of *Lansdown*, would form a most valuable Addition to the Collection of Manuscripts already deposited in the *British Museum*; and that the Sum of Four Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, being the average Sum at which the said Manuscripts have been valued by Persons competent to form a Judgment of their Value, and at which the Trustees to the Will of the said Marquis of *Lansdown* have offered the said Manuscripts to the Public, is a reasonable Price for the Purchase of the same.

*Sabbati, 18<sup>o</sup> Die Julii, 1807.*

*Resolved,*

That a Sum, not exceeding Four Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, be granted to His Majesty, to enable the Trustees

of the *British Museum* to purchase, for the Use of the Public, the Manuscripts belonging to the late Marquis of *Lansdown*, and that the said Sum be issued and paid, without any Fee or other Deduction whatsoever.

2<sup>o</sup> *Die Julii*, 1808.

*Resolved*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that He will be graciously pleased to order the Sum of Five Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy Pounds to be advanced to the Trustees of the *British Museum*, for defraying the Expense of completing the new Buildings at the Museum, and assure His Majesty that this House will made good the same.

*Ordered*,

That the said Address be presented to His Majesty by such Members of this House as are of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

*Lunæ*, 26<sup>o</sup> *Die Martii*, 1810.

A Petition of the Trustees of the *British Museum* being offered to be presented at the House ;

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (by His Majesty's Command) acquainted the House, that His Majesty, having been informed of the Con-

tents of the said Petition, recommends it to the Consideration of the House.

Then the said Petition was brought up and read, setting forth; That, by the Munificence of Parliament, the Sloanean and Harleian Collections of Books, Manuscripts, Records, Coins, Medals, Gems, and other rare and valuable Articles of Science, Literature, and Natural History, have been heretofore purchased at the public Expense, and placed, together with the Cottonian Library, under the Care and Management of the Trustees of the *British Museum*; and that many large and valuable Benefactions, and Purchases of Books, Coins, Medals, and Specimens of Natural History, have been since added thereto from time to time; and that, among other Acquisitions in Natural History, the Petitioners did, in the Year 1798, in Addition to the Minerals which made a Part of the Sloanean Collection, purchase from *Charles Hatchett*, Esquire, a large and valuable Collection of Minerals of every Class, procured by him during his Travels in various Parts of Europe; since which they have also received, by the Will of the Reverend *Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode*, amongst his other valuable Bequests, a further and very interesting Accession to the said Mineralogical Collection; and that



the *late Right Honourable Charles Greville* did, in his Life-time, collect, by Purchase, and by the Gifts of scientific Persons in various Parts of the World, an extensive and valuable Collection of Minerals, consisting of above Ten Thousand Specimens, comprehending almost every Species of Mineral hitherto described; and that the said Collection, if added to those already lodged in the *British Museum*, will, in the Opinion of Persons eminently qualified to judge of such Matters, form a more complete and valuable Mineralogical Collection than is now known to exist in any Part of Europe; and that the Honourable *Robert Fulke Greville*, being the legal personal Representative of the said late Right Honourable Charles Greville, is willing and desirous that the same should be purchased on the Behalf of the Public, under the Authority of Parliament, for the Purpose of its being deposited in the *British Museum*, in Consideration of his receiving such a Price for the same as shall, upon the fullest Enquiry, be deemed just and adequate, according to the Evidence of Persons the most competent to ascertain its fair and true Value; and that the Petitioners conceive it to be an Object of great national Importance for the Extension and Improvement of the Science of Natural History, and the

Arts connected therewith, that a Collection of such acknowledged Excellence should be acquired and preserved for Public Inspection and Use ; and that the Petitioners, in Discharge of the Trust reposed in them by Parliament, have therefore deemed it to be their Duty humbly to submit this Matter to their Consideration.

*Ordered,*

That the said Petition be referred to a Committee ; and that they do examine the Matter thereof, and report the same as it shall appear to them, together with their Observations thereupon, to the House.

22<sup>o</sup> *Die Maii*, 1810.

*Resolved,*

That a Sum, not exceeding Thirteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-seven Pounds, be granted to His Majesty for the Purchase of the Collection of Minerals late the Property of the Right Honourable *Charles Fulke Greville*.

*Martis*, 14<sup>o</sup> *Die Aprilis*, 1812.

A Petition of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, being offered to be presented ;

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent) acquainted the House, that His Royal Highness, having been informed of the contents of the said Petition, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Then a Petition of the Trustees of the *British Museum* was presented and read; setting forth, that the Library of Printed Books at the *British Museum* is, in many important classes, very defective, and the deficiency has been particularly complained of in that part of the collection which respects the *British* Islands and the several Possessions of the *British* Empire, by persons conversant in this branch of Learning, who resort to the Library for information upon those subjects; and that the only Fund belonging to the Petitioners, applicable to the purchase of Books, Coins, and Medals, consists of Eight Thousand and Fifty-eight Pounds Twelve Shillings and one Penny, Old *South Sea* Annuities, given by the Will of *Arthur Edwards*, Esquire, yielding an annual income of Two Hundred and Forty-one Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Four Pence; and that the sum which has been usually granted by Parliament, except occasionally, for a specific object, has been calculated only for maintaining the establishment of Officers and Re-

pairs ; and praying the House to grant the Petitioners such gradual aid as may enable them to proceed in making the necessary purchase for completing the collection of Printed Books respecting the *British* Islands and the several Possessions of the *British* Empire.

25<sup>o</sup> *Die Junii*, 1812.

*Resolved,*

That a Sum, not exceeding One Thousand Pounds, be granted to His Majesty, to enable the Trustees of the *British Museum* to proceed in making the necessary Purchases for improving the Collection of Printed Books respecting the British Islands, and the several Possessions of the British Empire ; and that the said Sum be issued and paid without any Fee or other Deduction whatever.\*

*Lunæ*, 14<sup>o</sup> *Die Junii*, 1813.

A Petition of *Diana Hargrave*, wife of *Francis Hargrave*, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel in the Law, Recorder of *Liverpool*, and Treasurer of the Honourable Society of *Lincoln's Inn*, in the County of *Middlesex*, being offered to be presented ;

\* Grants to the same amount and for the same purpose were voted in the years 1813 and 1814.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent) acquainted the House, that His Royal Highness, having been informed of the contents of the said Petition, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Then the said Petition was brought up and read ;

Setting forth, that the said *Francis Hargrave* is possessed of divers Books and Manuscripts, collected with great labour and at a considerable expense during the course of a long professional life, which Books and Manuscripts would form a valuable addition to the National Collection, having been selected with the greatest skill and judgment ; and that, owing to the afflicting illness of the said *Francis Hargrave*, he is no longer able to follow his professional pursuits, whereby his family is in danger of being exposed to great difficulties ; and praying the House, that the circumstances of the case may be taken into its kind and liberal consideration, and that the acquisition of the said Books and Manuscripts may be made for the Public upon such terms and for such consideration as to the House shall seem meet.

*Jovis, 27<sup>o</sup> Die Junii, 1813.*

*Ordered,*

That the said Petition be referred to a Committee.

*Martis, 29<sup>o</sup> Die Junii, 1813.*

The Committee reported, That the said *Francis Hargrave*, named in the Petition, is possessed of a very large Collection of original Manuscripts, by persons deceased of the greatest weight and authority, and containing information of the highest value on Legal and Constitutional points.

That the said *Francis Hargrave* is likewise possessed of many Books of the most esteemed Authors in Law and Equity, some of them exceedingly scarce, and all collected with great skill and industry, and at a heavy expense.

That many of such Books are enriched by manuscript annotations in the hand-writing of the said *Francis Hargrave*, whereby their value has been greatly enhanced, obviously however not reducible to any fixed calculation.

That the said *Francis Hargrave* is now incapable of discharging the duties of his profes-

sion, so as to acquire support for himself and family, which has hitherto been derived altogether from his unremitted labour.

That he has been eminently serviceable to the Public, by the devotion of his time, talents and learning to the publication of several original works of acknowledged value, and to the editing of others, by which he has acquired great celebrity, and which have occupied many of the best years of his life; but that the sale of such Works has not been sufficiently extensive to repay the said *Francis Hargrave*, much less to afford him any profit.

That the said *Francis Hargrave* has at all times where occasion has offered, contributed gratuitously from the stores of his knowledge, and from the sources of which he is possessed, to the works of other learned men, for the public advantage.

That if the House shall think proper to vote a grant of the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds (which Your Committee conceive to be about the fair value of the whole of the said Collection) to be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the said *Francis Hargrave*, his wife and daughter, for the purpose of acquiring his Books and Manuscripts to be deposited, as public property, in the Library of the Honour-

able Society of Lincoln's-Inn, or elsewhere, it will be of essential service to the Public, &c. &c.

*Jovis, 1<sup>o</sup> Die Julii, 1813.*

*Resolved,*

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that He will be graciously pleased to give Directions that the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds be issued out of His Majesty's Civil List Revenues, to be applied towards the Purchase of the Books and Manuscripts of *Francis Hargrave*, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel in the Law, for the public Use; and to assure His Royal Highness that this House will make good the same.

*Martis, 7<sup>o</sup> Die Junii, 1814.*

A Petition of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, being offered to be presented;

Mr. *Long* (by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent) acquainted the House, that His Royal Highness, having been informed of the contents of the said Petition, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Then the said Petition was brought up and read; setting forth, that by the munificence of



Parliament a most valuable collection, consisting chiefly of antient sculptured marbles, formed with great taste and judgment by the late *Charles Towneley*, Esquire, was purchased at the public expense and placed under the care and management of the Trustees of the *British Museum*, and that in addition to the said collection of ancient marbles formed by the said *Charles Towneley*, Esquire, there was also collected by him a very extensive series of smaller antiquities of great variety and beauty, and that *Peregrine Edward Towneley*, Esquire, the present proprietor of this collection of antiquities, has declared his willingness to add them to the above-mentioned collection of marbles upon fair and reasonable terms, and the Petitioners conceive the acquisition of this collection would be attended with national advantages.

*Ordered,*

That the said Petition be referred to a Committee.

*Veneris, 24<sup>o</sup> Die Junii, 1814.*

The Committee reported, That the Collection of Antiquities offered to the *British Museum*, exceeded in Value the Sum of Eight thousand Two hundred Pounds, the Price at

which it is offered : And, that the Medals and Coins of which it partly consists, would supply many existing deficiencies in the collection of those Articles now in the Museum ;—That many of the smaller articles among the Antiquities are illustrative of the Marbles formerly belonging to the late *Charles Towneley*, Esquire, and now in the Museum ;—and, that this Collection of Antiquities, if deposited in the *British Museum*, would be of considerable public Advantage.

*Lunæ, 4<sup>o</sup> Die Julii, 1814.*

*Resolved,*

That a Sum, not exceeding Eight Thousand Two Hundred Pounds, be granted to His Majesty, for the Purchase of a Collection of Antiquities to be deposited in the *British Museum*, and that the said Sum be issued and paid without any Fee or other Deduction whatever.

**STATUTES AND RULES**

**FOR THE**

**BRITISH MUSEUM,**

**ESTABLISHED AT**

**A GENERAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES,**

*19th of November, 1814.*

1814.

AT A COMMITTEE,

*November 10, 1814.*

*Ordered,*

THAT a new Edition of the Statutes and Rules be prepared, and that the same be referred to a Sub-Committee of the Trustees, consisting of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Joseph Banks, and Mr. Rose.

At an Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING,

*November 19, 1814.*

THE Sub-Committee reported, That having examined the proof sheets of the proposed new Edition of the Statutes and Rules, they had found the same to be conformable to the last Edition of the year 1808, and to such subsequent regulations for the management of the Museum, as have been framed since the above date.

*Resolved,*

THAT the Edition of the Statutes and Rules thus prepared and continued to the present time, be approved and confirmed.

STATUTES *and* RULES *for the* BRITISH  
MUSEUM.

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CHAPTER I.

*Of the Meetings, Functions, and Privileges of the  
Trustees.*

1. THERE shall be four General Meetings of General Meet-  
ings. the Trustees at the Museum in every year, namely, upon the second Saturday in February, May, July, and December.\*

2. Besides the aforesaid General Meetings, it shall be in the power of any three Trustees, to call, at such times as they shall think expedient, Extraordinary General Meetings, by giving proper notice to the Principal Librarian, or in his absence to the Secretary; who is upon such notice to send the usual summons for that purpose to each of the Trustees.

\* A general meeting must consist of Seven Trustees at the least. Vide 27 Geo. II.

CHAP. I.  
Standing Com-  
mittee.

3. For the better enforcing and carrying into execution the Orders and Rules that shall from time to time be made by the General Meeting, and also for the more easy management of all the affairs relating to the Museum, a Standing Committee, to be appointed by the Trustees in a General Meeting, shall always subsist; which Committee (whereof three shall be a quorum) shall meet at the Museum, on such stated day in every month as they shall appoint, and as much oftener as they shall judge to be necessary or expedient for the service of the Museum, and at such other times as they shall be summoned by order of any three Trustees signified as is expressed in the preceding Article; and all the Trustees who shall at any time come to the Committee, shall have voices in the said Committee.

4. The said Committee shall have power to make temporary orders in such cases as may seem of too little importance to require the immediate calling of a General Meeting, or on pressing emergencies, where there is not sufficient time to take the sense of a General Meeting; in all which cases they shall report such orders to the next General Meeting: but where the matter under their deliberation is of such consequence as to deserve the attention

and determination of a General Meeting, and the time will permit, they shall either cause one to be summoned for that purpose, or lay the same before the next General Meeting, as they shall judge most expedient.

5. They shall also have power to affix the Seal of the Corporation to any application to Parliament for money, and also to the Memorial to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, requesting payment of the same; provided notice shall have been given to every Trustee that the Committee is summoned for one of those purposes, specifying for which of them.

6. They shall also have power to settle and determine, or to refer to a General Meeting according as they shall think most proper, all disputes and differences among the officers, if any such should happen to arise, and cannot otherwise be accommodated.

7. They are also to inquire, as often as they shall think fit, into the conduct of all the officers and servants; to receive from the Principal Librarian, or one or more of the subordinate officers, any scheme or proposal for the better ordering or managing the Museum, or any part of it; as also any complaint of neglect in the management thereof, or of disobedience to the

CHAP. I.  
Standing Com-  
mittee.

orders of the General Meeting or Committee; and give such directions therein as they shall think proper; and if they shall judge it to deserve the notice and consideration of a General Meeting, they shall lay the same before such Meeting.

8. They are also to give leave of absence to the officers, upon application from the said officers, and at such times as they shall think proper; provided that such leave of absence do not exceed the space of thirty days in one year, unless the case should appear to be of such importance as necessarily to require longer absence: and the said leave is not to be granted to more than four of the officers at the same time, nor to so many unless in cases of necessity; it being understood that there shall always remain one officer at least of each department resident in the house.\*

9. They are also to overlook and examine the bills of tradesmen, and all other demands upon the Museum; and if they approve the

\* By Stat. 26 Geo. II. no officer's place can be supplied by deputy, unless for occasional sickness or other cause of absence, approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any two of them.



same, to order the Expenditor \* to pay them, or where they think it more proper, to make drafts upon such person as shall or may from time to time be appointed by the Trustees in a General Meeting to act as Banker, or Cashier, to the Corporation.

CHAP. I.  
Standing Com-  
mittee.

10. They are also to make drafts from time to time upon the said Cashier, or Banker, for the payment of the salaries of the officers, as also for such money as they shall think proper to be imprested to the Expenditor.

11. There shall be a general Visitation of the Museum by the Trustees on the day of the General Meeting, appointed to be holden on the second Saturday of May in each year : The Visitation to commence immediately after the conclusion of the business of the General Meeting ; but in case there shall not be a sufficient attendance of Trustees to constitute a General Meeting, the said Visitation shall nevertheless be made by such Trustees as shall be then present.

Visitation.

12. Besides the said annual Visitation, the Trustees in a General Meeting may appoint Visitations either of the whole, or any part of the Collection, as often and on as such days,

\* See Chap. II. of these Statutes, § 1, and § 9.

CHAP. I.  
Visitation.

they shall think fit : ten days notice of the day and hour of every Visitation, whether general or partial, shall be sent by the Secretary to each of the Trustees.

13. Every Trustee shall have free access (as of right he ought) to any part of the Museum, and may take with him any number of persons he shall please to introduce ; but it shall be only during such time as the Museum shall be open to view.

14. Every Trustee who shall have occasion to consult any book, manuscript, or other part of the Collection, may require the article from the officer of the respective departments, and make use of the same in any part of the Museum he shall judge convenient, during the time that the Museum shall be open ; and upon his leaving the Museum, he shall return such book, manuscript, or part of the Collection, to the said officer.

15. And that the several Orders and Rules established hereby and from time to time by the Trustees in General Meetings may be more exactly observed and complied with, the several Trustees are requested frequently to visit the Museum itself at such times as the same shall be open to view.

CHAPTER II.

*Concerning the Duties of the Officers.*

1. **THE** Establishment of the Museum consists at present of the following officers and attendants, besides the subordinate servants : Establishment of Officers, &c.

1st. A Principal Librarian, who is likewise Expenditor.

2d. Four Under Librarians, having severally the custody and arrangement of their respective departments, *viz.*

Printed Books ; Manuscripts ; Natural History ; Antiquities, Coins and Medals, Drawings and Engravings.

3d. Four Assistant Librarians, namely, one to each of these departments, with the like duties as the Under Librarians, but subject to their direction respectively.

4th. A Secretary, who attends all Meetings of the Trustees, makes the minutes of their proceedings, and issues all summonses.

5th. An Accountant, who keeps the accounts of the Trust, and prepares all such as are required to be laid before Parliament.

CHAP. II.  
Establishment  
of Officers, &c.

6th. Five Attendants, who, under the directions of the Librarians, are to perform all menial services in the different departments; and eight Extra Attendants who are stationed on open days in different parts of the house to prevent any trespass or irregularity on the part of the companies.

Apartments  
and Residence.

2. The Principal Librarian, the four Under Librarians, and three of the Assistant Librarians, who have apartments allotted to them respectively,\* are strictly enjoined to reside in them, unless when leave of absence is granted to them, according to the 8th Article of Chap. I. of these Statutes. And every Under Librarian who, upon his appointment, shall have obtained one of the apartments allotted to the Under Librarians, shall continue to occupy the same apartment so long as he shall remain in the situation of an Under Librarian; and in like manner every Assistant Librarian who shall in succession have obtained one of the apartments allotted to that class of officers, shall continue to occupy the same apartments so long as he shall remain in the situation of an Assistant Librarian.

\* The Junior Assistant Librarian has, for want of room no apartment allotted to him in the house:

3. The Principal Librarian being chiefly entrusted with the care and custody of the Museum, he is to attend in the Museum as constantly as shall be necessary for the discharge of his duty, and for putting in execution the orders of the Trustees which have any relation to him.

CHAP. II.  
Principal Librarian.

4. He shall take care that all the subordinate officers and servants perform their respective duties, and obey the orders which have already been, or shall hereafter be made by the Trustees; and also pay all reasonable attention that no irregularity be committed within the precincts of the Museum.

5. Upon extraordinary occasions, such as when persons of eminence, either for rank or learning, especially Foreigners, are desirous of inspecting the whole, or any part of the Museum, and shall make it appear that they cannot conveniently avail themselves of the usual mode of admission, the Principal Librarian shall be allowed to grant to such persons extraordinary admission; and he shall either attend them himself, or appoint some other officer to accompany them.

6. He shall also be allowed to grant temporary admission into the Reading Room, to such persons as apply during the intervals be-

CHAP. II.  
Principal Librarian.

tween the Meetings of the Committee; such leave however to become void unless confirmed at the next subsequent Meeting.

7. He shall confirm the rotations of attendance agreed upon by the subordinate officers and attendants; and in case of sickness, death, or allowed absence of any of them, he shall supply their turns out of the other officers or attendants then in the house.

8. He shall be particularly vigilant as to any accidents by fire or theft, and enforce by every means in his power the regulations on those heads contained in the fourth chapter of these Statutes.

9. The Principal Librarian, if intrusted with the office of Expenditor to the Museum, shall in that capacity keep an exact account of all the imprests and expenditures, which account shall be audited at a General Meeting or Committee at least once a year. He shall likewise examine and check all bills sent in by tradespeople, (except those of the workmen, which are to be examined by the Surveyor,) and certify that the charges are duly made, and that the computations are accurate.

10. In case of sickness, death, or allowed absence of the Principal Librarian, the Secretary, if that office be holden by one of the

Under Librarians, or, if not, the senior Under Librarian in residence, shall be considered as his representative, and be empowered to exercise all the functions prescribed in the foregoing Articles.

CHAP. II.  
Principal Librarian.

11. The subordinate officers are to aid and assist the Principal Librarian in all matters relating to his duty, in respect to the care and custody of the Museum ; and they are hereby strictly enjoined to give immediate notice to the Principal Librarian if any article in the Museum shall be lost or damaged.

12. The Under and Assistant Librarians are to be particularly careful that every thing within their respective departments be at all times preserved in good and exact order ; and that the apartments containing that part of the collection which is under their care, be kept as neat and clean as is consistent with the admission of persons to view and make use of the same.

Under and Assistant Librarians.

13. One of the Under or Assistant Librarians shall, according to a rota to be agreed upon among themselves, and confirmed by the Principal Librarian, be always in waiting in the Museum, and be considered as the directing officer of the day. He shall regulate the admission of visitors, according to the directions

CHAP. II.  
Under and As-  
sistant Libra-  
rians.

laid down in the following chapter;\* and shall likewise see that due order and decency be preserved by all persons in the Museum, either visitors or domestics.

14. Each of the above officers is to attend two days in the week during the Museum hours, either as such directing officer, or in discharge of Ordinary Duties of his department, according to a rotation to be settled among themselves, from time to time, subject to the approbation of the Principal Librarian.

Ordinary Duty  
and Extra Ser-  
vices of the Un-  
der and Assist-  
ant Librarians.

15. The Under and Assistant Librarian shall, upon their two days of Ordinary Duty in each week, respectively employ themselves in arranging scientifically, and in making catalogues of all additions that may be made, from time to time, to the collections entrusted to their care; and also in re-arranging the old collections, and correcting the old catalogues, whenever either may stand in need of it: and in performing this duty, they shall be particularly careful to enter in the catalogues references to the places where the respective articles are deposited; and also to note and affix on the said articles, the references made in the catalogues: and they shall severally report their progress in these works to the General Meetings, in July, December, and February of

\* See Chap. III. of these Statutes, § 3.



each year, stating the progress made by them in their respective works, and specifying the point from which, as well as the point to which, their reports extend: besides which, they shall state annually to the Trustees, at their General Meeting, on the second Saturday in May (being the Visitation-Day) the whole of the work by them severally executed in the year then ended; laying before the Trustees at that time the several works which they have been employed upon in the preceding year, and in which they are then respectively engaged.

16. Every Assistant Librarian, hereafter to be appointed, shall be required to devote, during the first year after such appointment, the whole of his Extra time, *viz.* three mornings in each week (during such time as the Museum is open) without any Extra allowance, to the service of the Museum, in such manner as the Trustees or the Principal Librarian shall direct: and his Extra time in subsequent years shall be employed upon such Extra Work as the service of the Trust may require; allowing him an Extra recompense for the same, according to its nature and amount.

The several persons employed upon Extra Services shall report their progress therein, from time to time, to the Principal Librarian, who shall certify the same in writing to the Trustees,

CHAP. II.  
Ordinary Duty and Extra Services of the Under and Assistant Librarians.

Principal Librarian to certify the Execution of Ordinary Duty and Extra Services.

CHAP. II. at their four General Meetings in every year ;  
 Principal Librarian to certify the Execution of Ordinary Duty and Extra Services. together with his opinion thereupon as to the sufficiency of the execution of such Extra Services ; and also shall certify his opinion, in like manner, at the foot of the annual report made by them, which every officer is required to make of his progress in any work performed by him in the discharge of his Ordinary Duty.

17. As the proper management of the Reading Room is essentially important to the utility and credit of the Museum, it is particularly enjoined that one of the Under or Assistant Librarians do always attend in the said Room.\* And the Trustees being particularly anxious that this duty be punctually executed, do strictly order that the officer, whose turn it shall be to attend in the said Room, do, on no account whatever, leave it without another officer having agreed, and being actually come to supply his place. And in order the better to enforce this important duty, the Messenger, or his Assistant, shall keep a book, in which he shall enter daily the name of the officer who has the whole, or any part of the day, attended the said Reading Room ; which book shall be laid before every meeting of the Standing Committee.

\* Vide Chap. III. § 7.

18. The Principal Librarian shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all those who have duly obtained admission into the Reading Room; and the duty of the officer in waiting shall be to take care that no one enter the Room without being duly authorised; to see that the readers are severally accommodated, and provided with such books or manuscripts as they may require; and to assist them, so far as may be in his power, in the objects of their research: he shall also see that they do not damage the books or manuscripts, or annoy any of the other readers.

CHAP. II.  
Reading Room.

19. The Principal Librarian, and, at least, one officer of each department, shall give due attendance at all General Meetings of the Trustees; and all the officers shall be within the precincts of the Museum during the time of any visitation.

20. In framing these regulations, the Trustees are aware that it is impossible for them to define the duty of each officer with a sufficient degree of precision for all possible emergencies, in addition, therefore, to the above rules, it is to be considered as a general instruction to the several officers, that they do conduct themselves as becomes men of honour, integrity, and liberality, in the conscientious discharge of

General In-  
structions.

CHAP. II.  
General In-  
structions.

the respective duties of their stations, and as men who have the credit and utility of this Institution truly at heart.

Qualifications  
of Officers.

21. Upon every future vacancy in the offices of Principal, Under, or Assistant Librarian, the Secretary, at the time when he notifies such vacancy to the Three Trustees in whom the nomination or appointment is vested, shall (for the better enabling them to supply the place of such officer) inform them also of the particular loss to the Establishment, in respect of his knowledge of modern languages, and his ability to converse in them.

## CHAPTER III.

*Concerning the Admission into the British Museum.*

1. **T**HE Museum shall be kept open for public inspection every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in every week; except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun-weeks, on Thanksgiving and Fast-days, and during the months of August and September. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the Museum shall likewise be kept open for private parties.—The Museum hours are from ten till four, as well for viewing the Collections, as for admission to the Reading Room.

Days and Hours  
of Admission.

2. Persons who wish to see the Museum, are to apply on any of those above-mentioned open days, in the ante-room of the house, between the hours of *ten* and *two*, where each individual will be required to inscribe his or her name, and place of abode, in a book to be kept for that purpose; upon which they will be shewn into the apartments as soon as the first rooms are sufficiently cleared for their admission.

Mode of Ad-  
mission upon  
open Days.

3. The officers of the Museum are authorized to exhibit the Museum during the open hours, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, to such of

CHAP. III.  
Mode of Ad-  
mission upon  
open Days.

their friends, or persons of distinction for rank or learning, as may occasionally apply to them for a sight of the whole or any part of it; but in such cases they are required to attend the visitors personally.

4. The Principal Librarian, or the senior officer in residence, shall be authorized to grant admission, particularly to Foreigners, during the two months of vacation; one of the attendants being always in waiting to accompany them through the house.

5. It is expected that persons who visit the Museum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the officers being instructed to refuse admission to, or to cause to withdraw, any person who shall disregard this caution. No children apparently under ten years of age will be admitted.

6. All strangers are required to leave their canes and umbrellas on their first entrance into the Museum.

Reading Room.

7. The Reading Room of the Museum shall be kept open from ten till four every day in the week, except Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; and on Thanksgiving and Fast-days; and it shall be constantly attended by one of the Librarians in the manner above directed.\*

\* Vide Chap. II. § 16 and 17.

8. Persons desirous of admission into the said Room, are to send their applications in writing to the Principal Librarian, or in his absence to the Senior Under Librarian; these officers are to lay the same before the next General Meeting, or Committee of Trustees, who will, if they see no objection, grant admission for a term not exceeding half a year. But in all cases which may require such dispatch as that time cannot be allowed for an application to the Trustees, the Principal Librarian, or, in his absence, the Senior Officer in residence, shall be empowered to grant a temporary leave till the next General Meeting or Committee.

CHAP. III.  
Reading Room.

9. Persons who apply for admission to the Reading Room are to specify their descriptions and places of abode; and as it might be dangerous, in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every one who applies, should produce a recommendation from a Trustee or an Officer of the House.

10. Every reader may, at the expiration of his term, apply for a prolongation of the same, without a fresh recommendation.

11. Readers are allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole or greater part of a manuscript is

Regulations  
and Cautions.

CHAP. III.  
Regulations  
and Cautions.

to be transcribed without a particular leave from the Trustees. Transcribers are not to lay the paper on which they write on any part of the book or manuscript they are using.

12. No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a defect in such book or manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the officer in waiting.

13. Persons engaged in works of learning, or in the prosecution of any useful design, and having occasion to examine any part of the collection with more attention than can be done in the ordinary way of viewing the Museum; or using the Reading Room, or having occasion to make a drawing of any thing contained in the Museum, are to apply to the Trustees in a General Meeting, or to the Standing Committee, for particular leave for that purpose; who will give directions according to the circumstances of the case.

14. The respective officers whom it may concern, *viz.* either the Keeper of the Manuscripts, or the officer in the Reading Room, are charged to be particularly attentive in observing persons who may have occasion to inspect manuscripts, charters, deeds, or other instruments which are liable to be called for as evidence.



15. No part of the collections belonging to the Museum shall be at any time carried out of the precincts thereof; except such books, charters, deeds, or other manuscripts as are wanted to be made use of in evidence. In this case, application shall be made for leave to a Meeting of the Trustees; or, if limited for time, to the Principal Librarian; which leave being obtained, one of the Under or Assistant Librarians shall be allowed to carry out the article required; but he shall keep it constantly in his custody, and allow it to be inspected only in his presence; for this extraordinary trouble and attendance it is expected that a proper satisfaction be made him.

CHAP. III.  
Regulations  
and Cautions.

16. The members of the Royal Academy and artists, as well professional as dilettanti, may have access at all admissible times to copy from the sculptures in the gallery of antiquities, upon application to the Trustees, or to the Principal Librarian, or the senior officer in residence; but it is expected that young artists, or students, produce recommendations from a professor of the Academy.

17. That one of the attendants be always present in the gallery during the times when persons are employed in taking copies.

18. The collections of coins, medals and

**CHAP. III.** prints shall not be shewn but by leave of a  
Regulations  
and Conditions. Meeting of the Trustees, or of the Principal  
 Librarian; no person shall be admitted into  
 the room to see them except in the presence of  
 the Keeper of the Collection; nor shall more  
 than three persons be admitted at the same time,  
 without the Principal Librarian, or some sub-  
 ordinate officer of his appointment attending  
 the whole time, together with the Keeper of the  
 Collection; and in no case shall more than four  
 persons be admitted at the same time.

19. No officer, attendant, or servant, shall  
 take any fee, reward, or gratuity from persons  
 visiting the Museum, or in any way making use  
 of its contents; except in the above mentioned  
 case of attending courts with evidence, or of  
 being extra officially employed by readers to  
 make searches or transcripts, when a proper  
 compensation may be agreed for, subject to the  
 approbation of the Principal Librarian.

Royal Family. 20. It is hereby intended and declared that  
 none of the particular restraints concerning the  
 inspection and use of the British Museum here-  
 in contained, are to be construed to extend to  
 the Royal Family, whenever they shall do the  
 Museum the honour of visiting it in person.

CHAPTER IV.

*Concerning the Security of the Museum.*

1. **T**HE Museum shall at no time whatsoever be left without one at least of the officers within the same, or the precincts thereof, that proper orders may be given and due care taken for its preservation in case of fire, or any other accident which may endanger the building or its contents. In case of any such accident, the Principal Librarian, or, in his absence, the Secretary, or the next officer in rank who shall be in the Museum, shall be, and he is hereby empowered to give such orders as in his judgment will best conduce to the safety and preservation of the same.

Precautions  
against Fire, &c.

2. Each of the officers shall pay particular attention to the security of his department; and for this purpose he shall see that after the companies leave the House, the windows and doors be properly secured, and that such care be taken of the fires in the stoves that no danger may arise therefrom. The Messenger and his Assistant shall likewise, under the direction of

CHAP. IV. the Principal Librarian, frequently visit the  
 Precautions against Fire,&c. hall, passages, (especially those on the base story,) and other places from whence danger may be apprehended; they shall examine whether every part of them is safe from accidents of any kind; and see that no person is lurking therein; and in the performance of this duty they shall, if requisite, be assisted by the Porter and the two Watchmen, or any of them.

3. And since for this service, and for lighting the fires, or in case of accidents happening in the night, it will or may be necessary that lighted candles should be brought into the Museum, or body of the House, such lighted candles for those uses shall be carried in lanthorns to be provided for that purpose: but lighted candles are never to be brought into the Museum on any other occasion or in any other manner.

4. But if, notwithstanding all these precautions, a fire should unfortunately break out in the Museum itself, or in any of the buildings thereto belonging, or even in the neighbourhood thereof, or if any other accident should happen whereby the Museum or collection should be in danger, every officer or servant discovering it, or being apprised thereof, shall immediately give notice of it to all the other officers and

servants, who are forthwith to give their attendance and utmost assistance for the preservation of the Museum and its appurtenances; and also give immediate notice to such of the Trustees as live within a reasonable distance.

CHAP. IV.  
Precautions  
against fire, &c.

5. The Principal Librarian shall take care that the engines for extinguishing fire, and the pipes belonging to them, be continually kept in good order; and that the reservoir over the engine house be always full, or nearly full of water. He shall also take care that the keys of the cases of the stop cocks (which, by the contract with the New River Company, are to be left in his custody) be always deposited in a proper place, where they may be come at in case any accident by fire should happen during his absence.

6. The Military Guard stationed at the Museum by command of His Majesty, are directed to preserve due order at and about the great entrance, and in the Courts and the Garden; and also to use their utmost exertions for the security of the premises, in case of fire, riot, or other occurrences, which may endanger their safety.

*Original Appointment and Succession*

OF

TRUSTEES *and* OFFICERS *of the* BRITISH MUSEUM.

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TRUSTEES,

Forty-three, *viz.* 21 by Office, 7 by Family Appointment, and  
15 Elected.

BY OFFICE.

21.

*Three Principal Trustees.*

Offices.

Names. 1814.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.....	Dr. Charles Manners Sutton.
The Lord Chancellor.....	John Lord Eldon.
The Speaker of the House of Commons	The Right Hon. Charles Abbot.

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*And Eighteen Others.*

The Lord President of the Council....	Dudley Earl of Harrowby.
The First Lord of the Treasury.....	Robert Banks Lord Hawkesbury.
The Lord Privy Seal.....	John Earl of Westmoreland.
The First Lord of the Admiralty.....	Robert Viscount Melville.
The Lord Steward.....	Geo. James Earl of Cholmondeley.
The Lord Chamberlain.....	Francis Marquis of Hertford.
The Principal Secretaries of State. ....	Henry Viscount Sidmouth.
	Robert Viscount Castlereagh.
	Henry Earl of Bathurst.
The Bishop of London.....	Dr. William Howley.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	The Right Hon. N. Vansittart.
The Lord Chief Justice King's Bench..	Edward Lord Ellenborough.
The Master of the Rolls.....	The Right Hon. Sir W. Grant.
The Lord Chief Justice Common Pleas..	The Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs.
The Attorney General.....	Sir William Garrow.
The Solicitor General.....	Sir Samuel Shepherd.
The President of the Royal Society....	The Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Banks, Bt.K.B.
The President of the Coll. of Physicians.	Dr. John Latham.

## FAMILY TRUSTEES.

## 7.

*Sloane Family, 2.*

1753 Charles Lord Cadogan.

— Hans Stanley, Esq.

1779 Charles Sloane Lord Cadogan..... v. Charles Lord Cadogan.

1780 Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis, (Ld. Mendip) v. Henry Stanley.

— Hans Sloane, Esq..... v. Lord Mendip.

*Cotton Family, 2.*

1753 Samuel Burroughs, Esq.

— Thomas Hart, Esq.

1757 Philip Earl of Hardwicke..... v. Thomas Hart, Esq.

1764 Velters Cornwall, Esq..... v. S. Burroughs, Esq.

— Hon. Charles Yorke..... v. Earl of Hardwicke.

1768 John Bosworth, D. D..... v. V. Cornwall, Esq.

1770 Francis Barrell, Esq..... v. Hon. C. Yorke.

1772 Francis Annesley, Esq..... v. F. Barrell, Esq.

1786 Sir George Cornwall, Bart..... v. J. Bosworth, D. D.

1812 Rev. Arthur Annesley..... v. F. Annesley, Esq.

*Harley Family, 2.*

1753 William Duke of Portland.

— Edward Earl of Oxford.

1755 Edward Earl of Oxford..... v. Earl of Oxford.

1764 Wm. H. Cavendish Duke of Portland v. Wm. Duke of Portland.

1793 W. H. C. Scot Duke of Portland... v. Earl of Oxford.

1813 Rt. Hon. George Canning..... v. Wm. H. Duke of Portland.

*Towneley Family, 1.*

1805 Edward Towneley Standish, Esq.

1807 John Towneley, Esq..... v. E. Towneley Standish, Esq.

1814 Richard Payne Knight, Esq..... v. J. Towneley, Esq.

## ELECTED TRUSTEES,

15.

First Election 1753.	{	Archibald Duke of Argyle.
		Hugh Earl of Northumberland.
		R. H. Lord Charles Cavendish.
		Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham.
		Hon. Philip Yorke.
		Sir George Littleton, Bart.
		Sir John Evelyn, Bart.
		William Sloane, Esq.
		James West, Esq.
		Nicholas Hardinge, Esq.
		Charles Gray, Esq.
		William Sotheby, Esq.
		Thomas Birch, D. D.
John Ward, LL. D.		
Mr. William Watson.		

## Succession.

1761	Right Hon. Arthur Onslow.....	v.	Duke of Argyle.
—	Gustavus Brander, Esq. ....	v.	N. Hardinge, Esq.
1765	John Earl of Bute .....	v.	John Ward, LL. D.
—	James Harris, Esq. ....	v.	Sir John Evelyn, Bart.
—	Daniel Wray, Esq. ....	v.	Lord Willoughby of Parham.
1766	Charles Littleton Bishop of Carlisle ..	v.	Thomas Birch, D. D.
—	Matthew Duane, Esq. ....	v.	William Sotheby, Esq.
1767	Hans Sloane, Esq. ....	v.	William Sloane, Esq.
1768	William Earl of Besborough .....	v.	Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow.
1769	Hon. Edwin Sandys (Lord Sandys)..	v.	Bishop of Carlisle.
1772	Richard Kaye, D. D. ....	v.	James West, Esq.
1773	Henry Cavendish, Esq. ....	v.	Sir George Lyttleton.
1783	Sir William Hamilton, K. B. ....	v.	James Harris, Esq.
—	Sir William Musgrave, Bart. ....	v.	Charles Gray, Esq.
1784	Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. ....	v.	Lord Charles Cavendish.
1784	Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. ....	v.	Daniel Wray, Esq.
1787	Heneage Earl of Aylesford. ....	v.	Matthew Duane, Esq.



## Succession.

1787 George Earl of Leicester (Marquis Townshend) .....	v. Earl of Northumberland.
— John Douglas Bishop of Salisbury....	v. Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.
— Thomas Astle, Esq.....	v. Gustavus Brander, Esq.
1791 Charles Townley, Esq.....	v. Mr. William Watson.
* — George John Earl Spencer.....	v. Earl of Hardwicke.
1793 Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton....	v. Earl of Bute.
— Right Hon. Frederick Montagu.....	v. Earl of Besborough.
*1797 Lord Frederick Campbell.....	v. Lord Sandys.
*1799 Shute Barrington Bishop of Durham	v. Rev. C. M. Cracherode.
*1800 John Marquis of Bute.....	v. Sir W. Musgrave, Bart.
1801 Alexander Earl of Rosslyn.....	v. Rt. Hon. Fred. Montagu.
*1803 Philip Earl of Hardwicke.....	v. Hans Sloane, Esq. appointed a family Trustee.
*1804 Right Hon. Sir William Scott .....	v. Sir W. Hamilton, K.B.
* — Right Hon. George Rose .....	v. Thomas Astle, Esq.
1805 George Earl of Macartney.....	v. Charles Townley, Esq.
* — Alleyne Lord St. Helens.....	v. Earl of Rosslyn.
*1806 George Grenville Levison Gower Mar- quis of Stafford .....	v. George Earl of Macartney.
*1807 William Windham Lord Grenville..	v. John Douglas Bishop of Sa- lisbury.
1810 Thomas Dampier Bishop of Ely ....	v. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart.
* — John Ashburnham Earl of Ashburnham	v. Henry Cavendish, Esq.
*1811 Dudley Earl of Harrowby.....	v. A. H. Duke of Grafton.
*1812 Sylvester Lord Glenbervie.....	v. George Marquis Townshend.
* — Right Hon. Charles Long .....	v. Thomas Bishop of Ely.
* — George Earl of Aberdeen .....	v. H. Earl of Aylesford.

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## OFFICERS.

### 1.

#### SUCCESSION.

##### *Principal Librarians.*

1756 Gowin Knight, M. B.

1772 Matthew Maty, M. D.....	v. Gowin Knight, deceased.
1776 Charles Morton, M. D. ....	a. Matthew Maty, deceased.
1799 Joseph Planta, Esq.....	v. Charles Morton, deceased.

Those marked thus \* were the Fifteen Trustees in Office in the year 1814.

*Under Librarians.*

## Succession.

1756 Charles Morton, M. D. ....	Manuscript Department.
— James Empson, Esq. ....	Natural History Department.
— Matthew Maty, M. D. ....	Library of Printed Books.
1765 Rev. Samuel Harper, M. A. ....	v. J. Empson, deceased.
1773 Daniel Charles Solander, M. D. ....	v. Dr. Maty, promoted.
1776 Joseph Planta, Esq. ....	v. Dr. Morton, promoted.
1782 Rev. Paul Henry Maty, M. A. ....	v. Dr. Solander, deceased.
1787 Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. ....	v. P. H. Maty, deceased.
1799 Rev. Robert Nares, M. A. ....	v. J. Planta, promoted.
1803 Rev. William Beloe, M. A. ....	v. S. Harper, deceased.
1806 Henry Ellis, Esq. LL. B. ....	v. Rev. Wm. Beloe, dismissed.
1807 Taylor Combe, Esq. M. A. ....	Promoted to the new department of Antiquities.
— George Shaw, M. D. ....	v. Dr. Gray, deceased.
— Francis Douce, Esq. ....	v. Rev. Robt. Nares, resigned.
1812 Rev. Hen. Harvey Baber, M. A. ....	v. Francis Douce, Esq. resigned.
1813 Charles Konig, Esq. ....	v. George Shaw, deceased.

*Assistant Librarians.*

1756 Henry Rimius, Esq. ....	Natural History.
— Rev. Samuel Harper, M. A. ....	Printed Books.
— Andrew Gifford, D. D. ....	Manuscripts.
— William Hudson, Esq. ....	v. H. Rimius, deceased.
1758 Rev. Andrew Planta, M. A. ....	v. W. Hudson, resigned.
1765 D. C. Solander, M. D. ....	v. A. Planta, removed to the Printed Books.
1773 John Obadiah Justamond, Esq. ....	v. Dr. Solander, promoted.
— Joseph Planta, Esq. ....	v. A. Planta, deceased.
1776 Rev. Paul Henry Maty, M. A. ....	v. Joseph Planta, promoted.
1778 Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. ....	v. J. O. Justamond, dismissed.
1782 Rev. Charles Godfrey Woide, LL. D. ....	v. P. H. Maty, promoted.
1784 Rev. Richard Southgate, M. A. ....	v. A. Gifford, deceased.
1787 Rev. Samuel Ayscough, ....	v. Dr. Gray, promoted.
1791 George Shaw, M. D. ....	v. Dr. Woide, deceased.
1795 Rev. Robert Nares, M. A. ....	v. R. Southgate, deceased.
1799 Rev. Thomas Maurice, M. A. ....	v. R. Nares, promoted.

1803	Taylor Combe, Esq. M. A. ....	v. R. Penneck, deceased.
1805	Henry Ellis, Esq. LL. B. ....	v. S. Ayscough, deceased.
—	Horace Walpole Bedford, Esq. ....	v. Taylor Combe, promoted.
1807	Rev. Henry Harvey Baber, M. A. ...	v. Henry Ellis, promoted.
—	Charles Konig, Esq. ....	v. Dr. Shaw, promoted.
1808	William Alexander, Esq. ....	v. H. W. Bedford, deceased.
1812	Rev. James Bean, M. A. ....	v. Rev. H. H. Baber, promoted.
1813	William Elford Leach, M. D. ....	v. Charles Konig, promoted.

*Keepers of the Reading Room.*

1758	Peter Templeman, M. D.	
1761	Rev. Richard Penneck, D. B.	v. Dr. Templeman, resigned.
1803	The duties of this Office were made over to the Assistant Librarians; and in 1805 to the Under and Assistant Librarians.	

*Secretaries.*

1787	Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. ....	
1806	Edward Bray, Esq. ....	v. E. W. Gray, resigned.
1814	Henry Ellis, Esq. ....	v. E. Bray, Esq. deceased.

2.

PERSONS IN OFFICE IN THE YEAR 1814.

	Years when appointed.
<b>PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN.</b> Joseph Planta, Esq. ....	1799
Who is likewise EXPENDITOR.	
<b>UNDER LIBRARIANS.</b>	
Department of Manuscripts,—Henry Ellis, Esq. LL. B. ....	1812
———— of Printed Books,—Rev. Hen. H. Baber, M. A. ....	1812
———— of Natural History,—Charles Konig, Esq. ....	1813
———— of Antiquities,—Taylor Combe, Esq. M. A. ....	1807
<b>ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.</b>	
Department of Manuscripts,—Rev. Thomas Maurice, M. A. ....	1799
———— of Printed Books,—Rev. James Bean, M. A. ....	1812
———— of Natural History,—Wm. Elford Leach, M. D. ....	1813
———— of Antiquities,—William Alexander, Esq. ....	1808

SECRETARY. Henry Ellis, Esq. ....	1814
SURVEYOR. George Saunders, Esq. ....	1801
ATTENDANTS. S. Hehl .....	1807
———— J. L. Phillipps .....	1808
———— J. Young .....	1808
———— J. Bygrave .....	1810
———— J. Cates .....	1810
———— W. Church .....	1811
GARDENER. James Dickson .....	1781
MESSENGER. James Alloway .....	1797
PORTER. James Thurston .....	1794
ASSISTANT MESSENGER. Charles Stewart .....	1810



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**SYNOPSIS,**

&c.

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PRICE 2s.

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# SYNOPSIS

OF

## *THE CONTENTS*

OF THE

## BRITISH MUSEUM.

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*EIGHTH EDITION.*

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY COX AND BAYLIS,

No. 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

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1814.





## INTRODUCTION.

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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

The Sloanean  
Museum.

Hans Sloane, late of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Bart. ; who, during a long period of eminent practice in physic, had accumulated a 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 last will had cost him upwards of £50,000 should, if possible, be preserved entire, 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

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

## B 2

## A

\* 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.....	<i>Vols.</i> 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.....	1,555
Amphibia .....	521
Crustacea .....	1,436
Shells, echini, introchi.....	5,845
Insects .....	5,394
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.	

The Cottonian  
Library.

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 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

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\* 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. grandson to the first collector.

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 the catalogue compiled by Dr. Smyth and published in the year 1696; and the more enlarged one printed in 1802, by order of HIS MAJESTY.

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 were 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

Major Edwards' Library.

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 £7,000, when it devolved in the year 1769, 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 kept together,

ther, 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 two 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

provisions laid 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.**

Montague  
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 Montague, who being at that time Ambassadour 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 Montague family for the moderate sum of £10,000.

The necessary repairs (which, the house having stood long empty, proved very expensive) were



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

c

and

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

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\* Besides the £20,000 paid for the Sloanean, and the £10,000 for the Harleian collections, and £10,000 for Montague House, the sum of £28,663. 15s. was laid out in the purchase of £30,000 three 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.

and important library of printed books and manuscripts, 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 2,000 MSS. and upwards of 9,000 printed books, contains the library of Archbishop Cranmer, and those of Henry Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and his son-in-law Richard Lord Lumley, of Sir John Morris, and of Isaac Casaubon: some of the  
volumes

volumes of the latter, deriving additional 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 to the Sovereigns 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 occurred 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 Museum. The collection consists of upwards of

GEORGE III.  
*Collection of  
Pamphlets.*

30,000 articles, bound in about 2,000 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 1773, 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

PARLIAMENT.  
*The Hamiltonian  
Collection.*

known of antient vases, 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 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 journies 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  
Collection.*

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 sculpture 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.

*Open 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.

*Greville's  
Minerals.*

An opportunity having presented itself in the course of the year 1810, of acquiring the extensive Collection of Minerals formed by the late Right Hon. Charles Greville, the Trustees, in a Petition to the House of Commons, recommended the purchase thereof, for the use of the public. A committee was accordingly appointed, who, having deliberated on the subject, and taken the depositions of the most eminent Mineralogists they had the means of consulting, reported the opinion of these referees as follows: "That they considered the entire Collection to be  
" equal



“ equal to most, and in many parts superior to  
 “ any other similar Collection, which any of  
 “ them have had opportunities of viewing in  
 “ this and other Countries; and that, upon  
 “ accurate examination, they had estimated the  
 “ value of it at £13,727.”—This sum was ac-  
 cordingly voted; and proper dispositions having  
 been made, this, and the Collection already in  
 the Museum, were incorporated, the whole was  
 methodically arranged, and the most ostensible  
 and interesting parts are now exposed to public  
 inspection in the Saloon.

A considerable deficiency in the Library of Printed Books, respecting the History and Topography of the British Islands, and the possessions of the British Empire, having been noticed and represented to the House of Commons, the House was pleased to grant in the year 1812, the sum of one thousand pounds towards enabling the Trustees to make up that deficiency; and the like sum was voted the two subsequent years for the same purpose.

Grants towards increasing the collection of Books on British History.

In the month of June 1813, an application was made to the House of Commons offering for sale the Library of Francis Hargrave, Esq.

Hargrave  
Library.

one of His Majesty's Counsel in the Law, Recorder of Liverpool, &c. A committee was named to take the same into consideration, and a very favourable report having been received, the House readily voted the sum of £8,000, the value at which it was estimated by the Committee, and the Library is now deposited in an appropriate apartment at the Museum. This acquisition is of considerable importance to the Establishment, which till now was particularly deficient in Law Books. Professional and inquisitive men will now find in it the works of the most esteemed authors in Law and Equity, many of them enriched by manuscript annotations of Mr. Hargrave and other eminent Lawyers.—Nor will a large collection of Original Manuscripts, by persons of great weight and authority, be found the least important part of this addition.

A communication having been made by the Towneley \* family, that there still remained in their possession a very numerous collection of ancient, bronze figures and utensils, of Greek and Roman coins, gems, drawings, &c. all which served

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\* The late representative of that family altered the orthography of the name from *Townley* to *Towneley*.

served essentially to illustrate the antique sculptures purchased in the year 1805 ; the House of Commons, upon the representation of the Trustees of the Museum as to its utility, and upon the estimate of men, well acquainted with objects of this nature, as to their value, granted in the last Session of Parliament, the sum of £8,200 for this purpose, and caused this important acquisition to be restored to the collection to which it had originally belonged.

It having long been a subject of complaint that the provisions of the Acts 8 Ann, c. 19, and 41 Geo. III. c. 107, respecting the delivery of copies of new publications to certain libraries, were not duly complied with, a new bill was brought into the House of Commons, and passed into an act on the 29th of July last, which enjoins all authors and publishers under certain penalties, to deliver into the warehouse of Stationer's Hall, a copy, on the best paper on which the edition shall be printed, of every work which they shall publish after the above date, which copy shall be deposited in the Library of the British Museum.

Privilege respecting the supply of new Books enforced.

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. 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

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 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.

Greenwood's  
Birds

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

Hatchett's  
Minerals.

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, was, even before the subsequent addition of the Greville collection, considered as, though not a splendid, yet a very copious and useful mineralogical Repository.

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

utors of the late Colonel Hamilton, the translator of the Heydaya, 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 expense 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 this 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.

Tyssen's  
Saxon Coin

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

Dr. Bentley's  
Classics.

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.

Roberts's Eng-  
lish Coins.

The Trustees having, at all times, particularly at heart to make such additions to their ample stores as may tend to illustrate national objects of inquiry, did not fail to listen to a proposal made them, in the year 1810, by Edward Roberts, Esq. of the Exchequer, offering them the purchase of a rich series of the Coins of the Realm, from the Conquest to the present time, which he valued at 4000 guineas.—Having, on sufficient evidence, ascertained the importance of the object, and the fairness of the estimate, they accepted the offer, by which means, with the addition of the Saxon coins just now mentioned, and those of subsequent dates already in the repository, they may safely boast of being possessed of the most complete national collection of coins now extant.



## 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 to 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

Dr. Birch's  
Library.

ticularly in books relating to that branch of 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 1786, 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

Sir William Musgrave.

thousand volumes of printed books, among which 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

The Cracherodian collection.

idea may be formed of their importance, by the 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, Captain Cook, and other officers who had performed similar distant and perilous voyages, forms now a very conspicuous part of the Museum. Among the many donations of various kinds which

Sir

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\* This valuation is as follows :

Printed Books.....	£ 0,000
Coins and Medals.....	6,000
Prints.....	5,000
Shells and Minerals.....	2,300
Gems.....	500
Total ..	<u>£23,500</u>

Sir Joseph Banks has since bestowed, and still continues to confer upon the Establishment, we must not omit to mention a large set of Icelandic books, both printed and 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.

Lastly, the mineralogical collection has of late received a valuable accession by the munificence of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, who was pleased to present the Museum with a series of Peruvian ores, consisting of nearly two hundred articles.

#### 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

chiefly in books, from the Emperors Francis I. and II. and the Empress Maria Theresa, from Catherine II. Empress of Russia, from Pope Pius VI. 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 War Office, 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

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

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 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 unremitting 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 complete, set of the Roman As, and

The Earl of  
Exeter.

and its divisions, and of Cotorniate Medallions ; and a splendid collection of drawings by Mosman, being highly finished copies in black chalk of many of the most capital pictures in Rome, which, according to a moderate computation, could not have cost his Lordship less than £3,000.

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 Trusts

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 regularly quarterly General Meetings, monthly Committees

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\* 21 Official Trustees.

7 nominated by the representatives of the Sloane, Cotton, Harley, and Towneley Families ; and

15 elected by the above Official and Family Trustees.



Committees, and annual Visitations, besides extra-meetings of each description, according as exigencies may require. In these meetings are framed and enforced the bye-laws and the regulations for the government and preservation of the Institution; the expenditure of the funds are here ordered and controled, 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 Curio-

Establishment  
of Officers, &c.

sities; 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 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 ordinary and eight extra-Attendants, 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 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

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 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 for public inspection, on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week (the usual vacations excepted\*), from ten till four o'clock, and  
all

Admission of  
Strangers.

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\* The Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun Weeks, on Thanksgiving and Fast-days, and during the months of August and September.

all persons of decent appearance who apply between the hours of ten and two, are immediately admitted, and may tarry in the apartments, or the gallery of antiquities, without any limitation of time, except the shutting of the House at four o'clock. Artists who are properly recommended, especially by a professor of the Royal Academy, are also allowed to draw from the Antique Marbles, or any other objects on which they may choose to exercise their skill. In general, 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 multitude, 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 forty-two rooms, of the contents of which the following are the general titles :

*Lower Floor.*

Rooms	Page
I.—XVI. Library of printed Books .....	1

*Upper Floor.*

I.	Modern Works of Art .....	3
II.	The Reading Room .....	4
III.	Lansdown Manuscripts .....	4
IV.	Sloanean and Birch's Manuscripts.....	5
V.	Harleian Manuscripts .....	6
VI.	Harleian MSS. and additions.....	6
VII.	Royal and Cottonian MSS.....	9
	Grand Saloon, Minerals .....	10
VIII.	Minerals.....	49
IX.	Shells, Fossils, and Herbals.....	54
X.	Insects, Worms, Corals, and Vegetables ....	56
XI.	Birds and Quadrupeds, stuffed.....	61
XII.	Quadrupeds, Snakes, Lizards, and Fishes, in spirits .....	66

*Gallery.*

I.	Terra Cottas .....	68
II.	Greek and Roman Sculptures .....	77
III.	Ditto .....	79
		IV.

Rooms	Page
IV. Greek and Roman Sculptures .....	84
V. Roman Sepulchral Antiquities .....	85
VI. Greek and Roman Sculptures .....	90
VII. Roman Antiquities.....	100
VIII. Egyptian Antiquities .....	101
IX. Ditto .....	103
X. Greek and Roman Sculptures .....	109
XI. Coins and Medals .....	117
XII. Sir William Hamilton's Collection .....	121
XIII. Drawings and Engravings .....	126
<hr/>	
Ante-Room, Portland Vase .....	119



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\* \* \* *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.*

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# SYNOPSIS,

&c.

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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, consisting of sixteen rooms, contains the Library of Printed Books. Strangers are not conducted through these apartments, as the mere sight of the outside of

G

books

LIBRARY OF  
PRINTED  
BOOKS.

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\* The building measures 216 feet in length, and 57 in height, to the top of the cornice.

books cannot convey either instruction or amusement.\*

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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 ceiling, 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-nda* 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

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\* An Alphabetical Catalogue of this 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 in the press.

## UPPER FLOOR.

## FIRST ROOM.

## MODERN 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, was painted by La Fosse. The contents are arranged as near as possible in a geographical order, as follows :

ROOM I.  
WORKS OF  
ART.

<i>Cases.</i>	
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 two tables.	

ROOM I.  
—  
WORKS OF  
ART.

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.

## SECOND ROOM.

ROOM II.  
—

This room is appropriated for the use of the readers.

### *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 volumes, of which 114 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  
time

time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.: **ROOM III.**  
 108 volumes of historical collections of Dr. White  
 Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough: a consider-  
 able number of original, royal, and noble letters  
 and papers; and a great store of historical, juri-  
 dical, biographical, heraldical, and miscellaneous  
 collections.\*

Lansdown  
 MSS.

#### FOURTH ROOM.

SLOANEAN AND BIRCH'S COLLECTIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS.

A collection of MSS. bequeathed by the late **ROOM IV.**  
 Dr. Birch, consisting of 337 volumes, chiefly on  
 history, biography, divinity, and literature.  
 (Vide Introduction, p. xxv.)

Three Presses  
 between the  
 windows.  
 Birch's MSS.  
 Presses III.—  
 XXX.  
 Sloanean 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.

In a recess, within this room, are placed Mr.  
 Halhed's, and some other collections of oriental  
 MSS.;

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\* The repertory to this library being, at present, nothing  
 more than a sale catalogue, and, of course, very imperfect, will  
 require to be newly constructed on the enlarged plan of the other  
 catalogues belonging to this Institution. Some progress has been  
 made in this work; but it must be some time before it can be  
 completed.

**ROOM IV.** MSS. ; (vide Introduction, p. xxii.) 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 Colonna, near Moscow, which belonged to the Czars of Moscovy ; it was built of wood, and is now demolished. Presented by the Honourable Percy Wyndham.\*

### FIFTH ROOM.

**ROOM V.** The greatest part of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts is deposited in this room.

### SIXTH ROOM.

**ROOM VI.** The remainder of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts is deposited in this room. † Also  
MANY

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\* A catalogue of the contents of this Room, and of most of the additional acquisitions in the fifth Room, compiled by the Rev. S. Ayscough, was printed in the year 1772, in two volumes quarto.

† A catalogue of these MSS. was printed in the year 1759, in two volumes folio ; but the latter part of it was found so defective, that it became necessary to have it corrected and enlarged. This improved work is now completed, and, with copious Indexes, forms four volumes folio.

MANY ADDITIONS BY GIFT, BEQUEST, AND PURCHASE.  
 AMONG WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY REMARKABLE

ROOM VI.

MSS.

Fifty-seven 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 sixty-four volumes of rolls of Parliament; the whole ordered to be deposited in the Museum, by the House of Lords.

A collection in forty-seven volumes, relating to the history of Ireland: presented by the Rev. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter.

Forty-three volumes of Icelandic Manuscripts; presented, with a much more numerous collection of printed books, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B.

Forty-one volumes, containing the decisions of the commissioners for settling the City estates after the fire of London: presented by Thomas Cowper, Esq.

Twenty-four volumes relating to the history of Music, which, together with a considerable collection of printed books on the same subject, were bequeathed by Sir John Hawkins.

Twenty-seven volumes of music, chiefly motets, and other church music, by old composers, (Prenestini, Palestrina, Pergolese, Steffani, Handel, &c.) bequeathed by James Mathias, Esq.

Thirty-

## ROOM VI.

MSS.

Thirty-eight volumes of manuscripts, and nine of drawings, being a copious collection towards a topography and history of the county of Sussex: bequeathed by Sir William Burrell.

Forty-four volumes, thirty-two 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. xxvi.)

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.

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

Ravena,



Ravena, Ao. 572, bought at the sale of the **ROOM VI.**  
 Pinelli library. And opposite to it is a large **MSS.**  
 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.

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### SEVENTH ROOM.

*THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS,*

Deposited in XXXIII. Presses.

*THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS,*

Deposited in XXI. Presses.

These two libraries are not classed in a strict **ROOM VII.**  
 scientific order.\* **MSS.**

In the press under No. XIX. of the Cottonian  
 library are deposited ninety-four volumes of ex-  
 tracts, transcripts, and notes, chiefly relating to  
 the Exchequer, collected by Thomas Maddox,

H

Esq.

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\* Of the King's Library, a catalogue compiled by Mr. David Casley was printed in the year 1734, in quarto: and of the Cottonian Library, there are no less than three catalogues extant: the first by Dr. Thomas Smith, printed 1696, folio; the second, being an attempt towards a classical arrangement, printed in 1777, octavo; and the third, improved and considerably enlarged by Mr. Planta, printed by His Majesty's command, in the year 1802, folio.

ROOM VII. Esq. historiographer to Queen Anne and King  
 MSS. 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 Anno 1769 by Earl Stanhope.

*DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.*

**THE SALOON.**

SALOON. The dome of this grand apartment was painted by the above-mentioned La Fosse. It has generally been described as representing the Apotheosis of Iris; but the most probable conjecture is, that the painter meant to exhibit the birth of Minerva. 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.

This apartment contains the united collections of minerals of the Museum, the greater part of which formerly constituted the collection of the late Right Hon. Charles Greville. These consolidated collections are arranged in cabinets containing upwards of 550 drawers, independently of the specimens exhibited in the glazed compartments above, which form a suite for study, and respectively indicate the contents of the drawers below. In the arrangement of this collection a natural order founded on external characters has been followed; not, however, without consulting the chemical composition of the substances, so far as convenience would admit. In order to facilitate the distinction of the specimens in the glazed compartments, the separations of their different genera and species are marked by lines of various colours, corresponding to those on the tickets which bear their respective names and synonyms. As, besides these, almost every specimen has its *habitat* (or place where it is found) written upon it, to which is annexed a ticket indicating the external character for the illustration of which the specimen is deposited, it would be unnecessary to repeat the same in this synopsis, which can be intended only to give a summary view of the contents of the different compartments,

SALOON.  
 NAT. HIST.

ments, or cases. Each of these has its number inscribed on the upper part of the middle square of glass.\*

(*Case 1.*) Contains the combustible substances, among which may be particularized the different varieties of bitumen, from the fluid naphtha, to the solid jet (pitch coal of Werner); a suite of the elastic bitumen from Derbyshire, in its different states of induration; with this is placed an inflammable fossil substance found by Humbolt in South America, where it is called Dapeche, which has several of the properties of the common caoutchouc or India rubber; also the retin-asphaltum found at Bovey, and a peculiar resinous substance lately discovered in digging the tunnel at Highgate.—To the varieties of amber is added some wood converted into brown coal, and a small capsular fruit, both of which are found, together with that inflammable substance, on the coast of Prussia.—The mellite or honey stone, strictly speaking a saline substance, but geognostically related to amber,  
 near

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\* Most of those massive fossil substances which, though mineralogically simple, may be considered as objects of geology (such as varieties of coal, basalt, clay-slate, &c.,) will find a place in an apartment to be appropriated for the reception of rocks and other geological specimens.

near which it is placed in the system.—Sulphur, crystallized and massive, with selenite, &c.; the same found sublimed near the craters of volcanoes. Graphite, commonly called black lead.—A few specimens of black coal.—Brown coal, to which belongs the well known Bovey coal.—Dysodile or papyraceous brown coal.—Among the specimens of anthracite or kohlenblende (to which may be referred the Kilkenny coal), is a specimen from Kongsberg in Norway, with native silver.

SALOON.  
—  
NAT. HIST.

(Case 2.) The diamond, though combustible, is by common consent considered as the first of precious stones: among the specimens selected to exemplify its more usual crystalline forms, is a rough octohedral diamond (*à pointe naïve*), set in an antique ring. With these are also placed specimens of the alluvial rocks in which the diamonds occur in the East-Indies and in Brasil.—Zircon: to which belong, the common jargon of various colours, and the orange coloured, well known by the name of hyacinth; also the variety called zirconite from Friedrichsvärn in Norway, imbedded in a rock composed of feldspar and hornblende.—Corundum: under which barbarous, though now generally adopted, specific name, are comprehended the precious stones commonly called oriental gems, (the sapphire, ruby,

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental topaz, oriental emerald) of the crystalline forms of which the principal modifications are here exhibited; and the common or imperfect corundum from Bengal, Mysore, China (the diamant-spath of Werner), Lapland, &c.—As appendix to these are added the fibrolite (bournonite of Lucas), one of the concomitant substances of common corundum; and the emery, which owes its hardness and consequent usefulness in polishing to an admixture of blue corundum.—Among the many varieties of spinel we have the ceylonite or pleonaste, by some still considered as a distinct species, and the blue spinel from Aker in Südermania. Another substance nearly related to this species, is the automalite from Fahlun, in Sweden, or the spinelle zincifère of Haüy: in one of the larger crystals the metallic particles are easily distinguished.—As chemically allied to the substances in this glass case is added the wavelite or hydrargillite: the specimens of this mineral border on those of the prehnite (in the opposite case, No. 11), to which species it was referred before its chemical composition was known.—Between the common corundum of this and the feldspar of the contiguous opposite glass case, is placed the andalusite, which was first considered as a congener of the former and afterwards referred to

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the latter (as *feldspath apyre*), but is distinct from both.

(*Case 3.*) Among the specimens of chrysoberyl or cymophane may be noticed the North American variety, in its matrix of quartz and feldspar, with small trapezoidal garnets.—Kyanite or disthène, massive, in separate crystals, and imbedded, with grenatite, &c.: also in small polished pieces which are sometimes mistaken for sapphires.—A series of crystals of Brazilian, Saxon and Siberian topazes, among which there are some new modifications; Saxon varieties, imbedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz and sometimes mica.—Emerald and beryl: several insulated crystals of the true emerald from Peru: very perfect prismatic crystals in their matrix. Beryls of various colours, the most common of which is the variety called aquamarine: the fine groups of these, found in a ferruginous loam at Nerchinsk and Odontchelong in Siberia, are very remarkable; beryl (or perhaps pycnite) from Limoges in France, and from Rabenstein at Twiesel in Bavaria.—Near the beryl, (though perhaps not very nearly related to it,) is placed the euclase, a rare crystallized mineral substance discovered, by Dombey, in Peru.

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The pycnite, referred by Werner to the beryl, under the name of shorlous beryl, and considered as a variety of topaz by Haüy, is here placed between those two species.—Also the pyrophysalite from Fahlun in Sweden, considered by the same crystallographer as a variety of topaz.—This case also contains the tourmaline and common shorl. Among the varieties of the former may be specified the rubellite, also called siberite, (tourmaline apyre *Haüy*), a remarkable specimen of which, both with regard to form and volume, is here preserved: it was presented by the King of Ava, to the late Colonel Symes, when on an embassy to that country, and afterwards deposited by the latter in Mr. Greville's collection. Other red and blue varieties from Siberia; that from Rozena in Moravia, which is by some considered as a variety of pycnite, &c.—Varieties of common shorl.

(Case 4.) In this and the following case are arranged the substances belonging to the species of quartz.—Rock crystal: various modifications of its crystalline forms; small dodecahedral and other crystals known by the trivial names of Gibraltar diamonds, Bristol diamonds, &c.; varieties of colour, according to which the crystals obtain the vulgar denominations of smokey topaz or morion, cairn-gorm, citrine, &c.; specimens of  
 rock



rock crystal enclosing various substances, such as rutile, brown iron-stone, micaceous iron, needle antimony, actinote, asbest, chlorite, &c.; and, as a specimen of wrought rock crystal, a small antique vase is added.—Amethyst quartz of various tints, in grouped crystals; nodule lined with crystals of amethyst and cross stone or harmotome, from Oberstein. To this is added the thick fibrous amethyst of Werner, which, however, is more properly to be considered as a subspecies of common quartz.

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(Case 5.) Common quartz: among the specimens of this widely diffused substance, which offers such great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are those of hacked, corroded and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor spars; and, with regard to colour, the red quartz crystals from Compostella, imbedded in gypsum, and known by the name of hyacinths of Compostella; the blue massive quartz with pyrites from Norway, &c.—Among the less common species of quartz is the rose or milk quartz, which occurs only massive; and the prase, which appears to be an intimate mixture of common quartz and actinote.—In this case are also deposited some varieties of the cats eye,

SALOON. (mostly from Ceylon): a substance generally referred to the natural order of quartz, but with whose history we are but little acquainted.

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(Case 6) Besides some specimens of substances related to common quartz, such as the *avanturino* quartz, the flexible sandstone from Brasil, and the iron-flint (a substance in which oxide of iron exists in chemical union with silica) this case contains varieties of the stalagmitical quartz, also called quartz sinter. The most remarkable among these are the siliceous concretions deposited by the celebrated hot spring in Iceland, the Geyser, and which are distinguished into siliceous tuf, and calcedonic sinter. Another variety of it is the pearl-sinter from Santa Fiora in Tuscany (whence it obtained the name of Fiorite), and from the island of Ischia. To this may also be referred the *ceraunian* sinter, or those enigmatical siliceous tubes, which were first found in the sands of the Senner heath, in the county of Lippe, (where, from their supposed origin, they are called lightning tubes), and subsequently, under similar circumstances, at Drigg, on the coast of Cumberland, which is the locality of the specimen here deposited.—The *hyalite* is placed here, as a mineral related both to stalagmitical quartz and calcedony.—The rest of this glass case and the greater part of the following,

ing, is occupied by calcedonic substances. Among the specimens of common calcedony the most remarkable are the smalt-blue variety from Felsőbanya in Transylvania, crystallized in cubes; the branched and stalactical calcedony from Trevascus in Cornwall, from Iceland, &c. the botryoidal from Ferroe; nodules including water (enhydrites) from Monte Berico, near Vicenza, where they are said to occur in volcanic rocks; cut and polished pieces of calcedony, with black and red dendritic and other figures, vulgarly called mocha stones; varieties with white, brown and black, straight or curved lines, onyx, sardonyx, &c.

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(Case 7.) Calcedonic substances continued: among these are various specimens of the red and yellowish varieties of calcedony, called carnelian; striped carnelians, &c.—Heliotrope, an intimate mixture of calcedony and green earth, which, when containing disseminated particles of red jasper, is commonly termed blood stone.—The beautiful and much esteemed variety of calcedony, called chrysoprase: it has hitherto been only found at Kosemütz in Silesia, accompanied by a siliceous earthy substance, called pimelite, which, like the chrysoprase, owes its green colour to oxide of nickel.—By way of appendix to the calcedonic substances, are added a

SALOON. *few specimens of the less compound varieties of*  
 NAT. HIST. agates, in which common calcedony, carnelian  
 and heliotrope respectively form the predominant  
 ingredients.—Of flint, a well known mineral  
 substance, several interesting varieties are depo-  
 sited in this case.

(Case 8.) Contains principally opaline sub-  
 stances, *viz.* specimens of the noble opal, which  
 owes its beautiful play of colours to a multipli-  
 city of imperceptible fissures in its interior; the  
 Mexican sun or fire opal; the common opal,  
 a translucent white variety of which, appearing  
 yellow or red when held between the eye and the  
 light, is called girasol; the semi-opal, agreeing in  
 its principal characters with the common; speci-  
 mens of those varieties which, having the property  
 of becoming transparent when immersed in water,  
 are called hydrophanes, and vulgarly *oculus mundi*;  
 wood-opal or opalized wood; jasp-opal, referred  
 by some authors to Jasper; the menilite, called  
 also liver-opal, found at Menil-Montant, near  
 Paris, in a bed of adhesive slate, a specimen of  
 which is added. Some varieties of cacholong  
 may likewise be referred to the opal-tribe.—The  
 remainder of this case is occupied by the siliceous  
 substance called horn-stone, divided into the con-  
 choidal and splintery varieties; the remarkable  
 pseudomorphous crystals from Schneeberg, in  
 Saxony,

Saxony, derived from modifications of calcareous spar, also generally referred to conchoidal hornstone; also some beautiful specimens of wood converted into hornstone, being the woodstone of Werner.

(Case 9.) In this case are deposited the different varieties or subspecies of jasper, such as they are enumerated by Werner, *viz.* the Egyptian or globular jasper, found chiefly near Cairo in rounded pieces, which appear not to owe their form to rolling, but to be original and produced by infiltration; the ribbon-jasper, or striped jasper, the finest varieties of which are found in Siberia; the variously tinted common jasper; the agate jasper, found only in agate veins; the porcelain jasper, which is produced by the agency of subterraneous fire.—In this case are also contained the substances constituting the obsidian tribe, to which belong the pitch-stone, which is often confounded with semi-opal;—the pearl-stone, so called from its colour and the small globular concretions of which it is composed;—the obsidian, a remarkable variety of which is that found in globular pieces, at Ochotsk in Siberia, near the small river Marekanka, from which it has obtained the name of Marekanite;—pumice, which is not always of volcanic origin. Near these substances are placed some specimens  
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of the Iolite of Werner, also called dichroite from its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions.

(Case 10.) This case contains zeolitic substances, *viz.* the mesotype, among the specimens of which may be particularized those with perfect prismatic acicular crystals (needle-stone of Werner); the delicately fibrous varieties; the red compact variety, by some called crocalite, &c.—The natrolite of Klaproth, of which two specimens are added, is by some considered as a variety of mesotype.—Stilbite, mostly crystallized: among the coloured varieties is the red from Fassa (Fassait).—Apophyllit, some varieties of which have been mistaken for mesotype and stilbite.—Analcime, among the crystallized varieties of which are remarkably large specimens of the trapezoidal modification.—Chabasite or chabasia, in groups of primitive rhombohedral and modified crystals.

(Case 11.) Continuation of zeolitic substances.—Prehnite, crystallized and massive; to the former also belongs the koupholite, to the latter, according to Count Bournon's observations, may be referred the substance known by the name of Chinese white jade, of which some specimens are added.—Harmotome, or cross stone, both in simple and cruciform crystals, from Oberstein, Strontian,

Strontian, and Andreasberg in the Hartz, which last locality has procured to this substance the names of andreolite and hercinite.—Among those substances deposited in this case which are in some respect related to zeolitic minerals, may be observed the lazulite or lapis lazuli, which furnishes the valuable pigment known by the name of ultramarin ; and the haüyne, a mineral so called in honour of the celebrated French crystallographer. — Intermediate between the zeolitic substances and feldspar are placed some mineral species which cannot be referred to either of these tribes : among them are the meionite and sommite, both from Vesuvius ; the scapolite, a Norwegian mineral, of which several varieties are known under different names, such as the vitreous scapolite, the compact and the common scapolite (called also Wernerite, after the illustrious professor of Freiberg) ; the talklike scapolite (micarelle of some authors), &c. Also the bergmannite, and the fettstein of Werner are related to these.—More closely allied to feldspar is the substance from Krieglach in Tyrol, called blauspath (blue spar) by Werner, and which was formerly considered, by the same mineralogist, as a variety of compact feldspar.—In this glass case also begins the suite of specimens of feldspar, which is continued in the next case : speci-

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mens of compact feldspar, among which are the red variety from Sweden, frequently mistaken for hornstone; the weiss-stein of Werner, &c. —Near to this is placed the *feldspath compacte tenace* of Haüy, which is the same as the jade of Saussure, called by some saussurite.

(Case 12.) In this glass case are deposited the different varieties of the Labrador-feldspar, the naker-feldspar, or adularia, and the common feldspar.—Among the specimens of Labrador feldspar, more properly called opalescent feldspar, being remarkable for the beautiful play of colours which it exhibits, are several from Norway. —The adularia, which stands in the same relation to common feldspar as rock crystal to common quartz, is principally found on Mount St. Gothard, but not in the valley of Adula, from which its name is improperly derived: the varieties, when cut *en cabochon*, (such as the stone set in a ring) are commonly called moonstones; modifications of crystals of this variety.—Common feldspar, variously crystallized and massive, among the latter of which may be particularized the fine green variety from Siberia, called Amazon stone; feldspar with imbedded fragments of quartz (graphic stone) from Siberia, &c.—To these are added a few specimens of disintegrated feldspar, which passes into porcelain earth.—The chias-  
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rhomboidal planes. The cinnamon-stone from Ceylon, a scarce mineral which was supposed to contain zirconia, and therefore referred to the hyacinth, till a more accurate analysis proved it to be a substance nearly allied to garnet and vesuvian.—Among the specimens of vesuvian or idocrase, the more conspicuous are the large beautiful crystals (the unibinaire of Haüy) discovered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui in Kamschatka, imbedded in a steatitic rock; those from Vesuvius, where it occurs accompanied by other volcanic ejections, have, in Italy, obtained the trivial names of volcanic gems, hyacinths and chrysolites.—In this case are also deposited, though not very closely allied to the garnet tribe, the staurolite (called grenatite in Switzerland): besides several varieties of the cruciform and other crystals from Britany, we have modifications of the simple crystals in mica-slate from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of kyanite perfectly similar to those of the staurolite and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them.

(Case 14.) Contains the chrysolite and olivine (peridot of Haüy), the former crystallized and in cut and polished pieces; the latter as grains, in basaltic rocks and separate: among these is some of the olivine-like substance found in the cells of the

the Siberian meteoric iron (*Case 32*).—The substances which have been described under the names of thallite, arendalit, akantikon, delphinite, are Haüy's epidote, and Werner's pistacite : of which several specimens are deposited in this case. Among these is also the violet manganiferous epidote, referred by some to the ores of manganese.—Zoisite.—Axinite, variously crystallized, from Dauphiné, &c.—The pyroxène tribe, comprizing the augite, in separate crystals and imbedded in Vesuvian lava, together with groups of well defined crystals from Arendahl in Norway, where it occurs in primitive rocks, and the granular augite or coccolite ; the variety of diopside (now pyroxène) called alalite ; the salite or malacolite, a species perfectly distinct from the common augite or pyroxène.—With these is placed a specimen of the Ilvait, a new mineral substance from the island of Elba : it is known also by the absurd names of jenite and yenite.—The remaining substances in this case relate to the hornblende or amphibolic minerals, which are continued in the two next cases :—balsaltic hornblende from Vesuvius, common hornblende, &c.

(*Case 15 and part of 16.*) Continuation of amphibolic minerals : only a few specimens of that widely diffused substance, the common horn-

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blende, could be deposited in this part of the collection.—Between this and the substance now best known by the name of diallage (in the adjoining and opposite case, No. 16), is placed the hypersthène of Haüy (Labrador hornblende of Werner) and the anthophyllit, a substance from Kongsberg in Norway, nearly allied to them.—The actinote or strahlstein, of which we have the common, glassy and fibrous varieties, likewise passes into substances contained in the opposite glass case, especially the *amianthoide* from Oisans and the fibrous actinote, which is closely allied to some varieties of common asbest.—The tremolite (formerly grammatite of Haüy, but now referred by this crystallographer to his amphibole): among the specimens of this substance are, the fine fibrous variety, not unlike in appearance to some varieties of asbest in the opposite glass case; glassy tremolite in dolomite and granular limestone (see the adjoining case No. 21).

(Case 16.) Asbest and amianth, with other related substances: among these may be observed specimens illustrative of the transition from a very close to a loose fibrous structure; various specimens of the flexible asbest or amianth, with some antique incombustible cloth, paper, &c. made of it; the varieties called mountain wood, mountain cork, or nectic asbest, &c., separate,  
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and in combination with other substances.—As bordering on the varieties of actinote in the adjoining opposite glass case, we have here the diallage, the green variety of which, called also smaragdite, is considered by Werner as a granular variety of actinote; in combination with saussurite (a variety of compact feldspar) it constitutes the *verde di Corsica*.—In its vicinity is also placed the axe-stone or Punamu-stone, thus called after one of the New Zealand islands, where the natives make hatchets, idols, &c. of it: it is generally considered as a variety of jade.

(Case 17.) This case is occupied by the micaceous and talcose substances.—Among the varieties of mica or glimmer may be specified those that exhibit perfectly transparent crystals; the beautiful red and yellow varieties, together with those of metallic lustre: diverging-radiated mica, &c.—Among the specimens of pinite (micarelle of Kirwan) is that in minute crystals imbedded in a feldspatic rock, from St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall.—Lepidolite; with this is placed a specimen of what is considered as compact lepidolite.—Intermediate between mica and talc is the chlorite, among the varieties of which are the earthy, common, foliated, and the slaty: the last of these, with octohedral magnetic iron-stone, bitter spar, &c.—Of talc we have the  
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common or Venetian, which enters the composition of cosmetics, and the indurated talc: to the former of these may also be referred the beautiful green variety from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging-radiated laminæ. —Potstone or ollite, the *lapis comensis* of the ancients, from Como in the Grison country, where it is turned on the lathe into most durable culinary vessels.—In this case is also placed a substance from New York, which has very much the appearance of white laminar talc, but is a hydrate of magnesia.

(Case 18.) Contains steatitic substances.—Noble serpentine, which, in combination with primitive limestone, constitutes the *marmo verde antico*; common serpentine, among the varieties of which are best known those from Bareuth and from Zöblitz in Saxony, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles; serpentine with garnets, magnetic ironstone, asbest, slaty talc, &c.—Varieties of steatite, among which the most remarkable are those from Cornwall, that of a yellowish green colour from Greenland, that from Göpfersgrün in Bareuth, with small crystals of other mineral substances, converted into, and forming part of, the massive steatite.—To these are added some substances which are allied to the preceding, though different from them

them with regard to their chemical composition ; such as the agalmatolite of Klaproth (Bildstein of Werner, talc glaphique of Haüy) employed by the Chinese for carving images, vessels, &c.—The keffekil or meerschaum, from Natolia, of which pipe bowls are made ; and a related substance, called keffekilite, by Dr. Fischer, who discovered it in the Crimea.—Lithomarge, the more remarkable varieties of which are, that of a reddish yellow colour, from Rochlitz, in porphyry ; the fine purplish blue variety from Planitz, called *terra miraculosa Saxonica* by old writers.—Fullers earth.—Bole ; green earth, &c.

(Case 19.) In this, and the four following glass-cases are deposited the various carbonates of lime.—Crystallized carbonate of lime or calcareous spar ; specimens illustrative of the cleavage, supernumerary joints, colour, &c. ; primitive rhombohedron (rhomboid) ; the various secondary, rhombohedrons (all of which, together with the modifications in the next cases, are determined after Haüy and Bournon : among these the most common, but not the least striking, is the inverse rhombohedron, so called from being as it were an inversion of the primitive ; the same with a considerable admixture of quartz, commonly called crystallized sandstone of Fontainebleau, &c. &c.

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(Case 20.)

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(Case 20.) Prismatic and pyramidal modifications of the same, among the former of which are the beautiful prismatic and dodecahedral varieties (Mod. 2, with 3 and 4 of Bourn.) from the Hartz; among the latter, the voluminous crystals of the metastatic variety (Mod. 36), &c.

(Case 21.) The same continued: also hemitropic or macled crystals, among which is the beautiful heart shaped macle of the variety called, by Haüy, *analogique distante*. (Mod. 2, 4, and 36.)—This case also contains granular and compact limestone (marbles); massive magnesian limestone, called dolomite, and (contiguous to it, in the opposite case) the crystallized magnesian limestone, called bitterspar, in chlorite slate, &c.—Fibrous limestone, the finest variety of which is that from Cumberland, and Andrarum in Sweden, with pearly lustre, which has obtained the name of satin spar.

(Case 22.) Various specimens of stalactical limestone, some varieties of which bear the name of alabaster in common with compact gypsum; the peculiar variety called pea stone, from the hot springs of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the white variety found in the bed of a small river near Tivoli, and known by the name of *confetti di Tivoli*.—Calcareous tufo; to which are added some casts of medals, made at the baths of

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San-Felippe in Tuscany, where moulds of medals, gems, &c. are placed in convenient situations to receive the calcareous deposition,—As a continuation of the compact limestone in the last case, we have in this, the shell limestone, the most esteemed variety of which is that from Carinthia, called *lumachella* or fire marble.

(Case 23.) Of the carbonates of lime deposited in this case the most remarkable are the varieties of slate spar (*Schiefer-Spath* of Werner), those of brown spar, and particularly those of arragonite or eccentric limestone, among the crystallized varieties of which is that from Iglo in Hungary, called *Igloit* by some mineralogists; also magnificent specimens of the remarkable coralloid variety of arragonite from *Eisenertz* in Styria, formerly called *flos ferri*.

(Case 24.) Contains the fluates and phosphates of lime.—Among the numerous varieties of fluor spar, may be particularized the rose coloured primitive crystals from *Chamouni*; the chlorophane from *Siberia*; the singular, pale seladon-green, octohedral variety from *Beeralston*, in *Devonshire*, with white earthy fluor interposed between its laminæ; earthy and compact fluor, &c.—Among the phosphates of lime may be observed several very interesting modifications of crystallization of the apatite of *Werner*, which

**SALOON.** has been often mistaken for beryl; the asparagus stone of the same author; the moroxite; the phosphorite or earthy phosphate of lime, and the pulverulent variety of the same (earth of Marmorosh) which was formerly considered as fluete of lime.\*

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In the glazed cases and drawers on the right hand side of the principal entry from the first room into the Saloon are deposited the metallic ores.

(*Case 25.*) Contains the ores of platina, gold and mercury.—Platina in grains from Peru and Brasil: the latter mixed with grains of greyish yellow gold.—Native gold, subdivided into pure and brass yellow gold: the former chiefly massive and as grains (from Guinea, Bengal, Sumatra, Ireland, &c.) and in brown iron stone, in quartz, with needle ore (acicular sulphuret of bismuth) from Siberia, &c.; the brass yellow gold (principally from Transylvania) crystallized in minute cubes and octohedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c.—The ores of mercury in this case are:—the sulphurets, consisting of dark red cinnabar (by far the more common variety) massive, crystallized, and in combination with various

\* The cabinets and cases destined for the reception of the remaining calcareous salts, and of those of Barytes, Strontian, &c. are not yet finished.

various mineral substances; the bright red cinnabar (native vermillion, much esteemed by painters); the hepatic mercurial ore, from Idria, compact and slaty: the former also with petrifications (coral-ore). Corneous mercury (muriate of mercury) with native quicksilver, &c.

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(*Case 26.*) This case contains (besides some additional specimens of gold and mercurial ores, among the latter of which is the scarce native amalgam, crystallized and globular) the ores of silver, between which and the ores of gold is placed the alloy, called electrum, from Smeof in Siberia, and the auriferous silver from Kongsberg in Norway, both being a mixture of gold and silver in different proportions; another alloy of silver is the scarce antimonial silver from Wolfach in the Black Forest.—Among the numerous varieties of native silver may be particularized the various imitative forms in which it occurs, such as tooth-shaped, wire-shaped, dendritical, moss like, reticular, &c., many of which are aggregations of minute crystals.—Vitreous silver or common sulphuret of silver; massive, crystallized and in other external forms, among which are the laminar and capillary.—Brittle vitreous silver, of which some specimens are also deposited in the following glass case.

(*Case 27.*) The ores of silver contained in this

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case are the dark and light coloured varieties of red silver, massive, crystallized and in combination with various substances ;—the black silver ore, or sooty silver, which has not been analysed ;—the muriate of silver, called also corneous silver and horn ore, of various colours, amorphous, botryoidal, in laminæ, and crystallized in minute cubes and octohedrons ;—the very scarce carbonate of silver from Alt-Wolfach in Suabia.—In this case begin the numerous copper ores, with native copper, which, like the native silver, presents a great variety of forms, besides the crystallized, such as dendritic, filiform, &c.

(Case 28.) Ores of copper continued:—common sulphuret of copper or vitreous copper, variously crystallized, foliated, compact, &c.—To this are also commonly referred the oblong, scaly, secondary fossils, known by the name of *Frankenberg corn ears*, which occur in the bitumous marl-slate of Frankenberg in Hessa, and are principally composed of vitreous and grey copper.—The variegated copper ore, easily known by the reddish colour of its fractural planes : among the varieties of this species is the foliated from Cornwall.—The grey copper ore (fahl-ore,) crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various substances.

(Case 29.) Ores of copper continued : copper pyrites, the most common of all the ores of this metal :

metal : among these is also the pale yellow, fine grained variety, the hematitiform pyrites from Cornwall, first described by the Comte de Bournon.—Red or ruby copper ore, compact, foliated and fibrous ; one of the more remarkable is the bright red capillary variety from Rheinbreitenbach, in Nassau. To these are added a few specimens of what is called tile-red copper or tile ore, a mixture of red copper ore and brown iron ochre.

(Case 30.) Ores of copper continued: black copper, massive, and as superficial covering to other copper ores.—Carbonates of copper : crystallized radiated blue or azure copper, from Chessy and the Bannat, with barytes, &c., and earthy varieties of the same, some of which (called mountain blue) have been used as pigments.—Crystals passing from the state of blue copper into that of green carbonate (civre carbonaté bleu épigène *Haiiy.*)—Green carbonates of copper : among which are the beautiful varieties of fibrous malachite of velvety appearance, in acicular crystals, with carbonate of lead, &c.

(Case 31.) Ores of copper continued : among the specimens of compact malachite the most beautiful and characteristic are those from the Gumashevsk and Turja mines in the Ural mountains.—In this case is also placed the copper-green of Werner, a substance often confounded with

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 NAT. HIST. which contains much silica: a variety of it is  
 the iron shot copper green.—Dioptase, a very  
 scarce substance from Siberia, also called emerald  
 copper, on account of its pure green colour.—  
 Phosphate of copper from Rheinbreitenbach, in  
 Nassau.—Muriate of copper, crystallized and  
 laminar; to this also belongs what is called green  
 sand of Peru, or atacamite, from being found in  
 the desert of Atacama, between Chili and Peru,  
 as sand of a small river.—The rest of this case  
 is occupied by the principal varieties of the dif-  
 ferent arseniates of copper, namely, the foliated  
 arseniate or copper mica, the lenticular arseniate,  
 and the olive ore of Werner, all comprehended  
 in the five species of arseniates of copper esta-  
 blished by the Comte de Bournon; also the  
 earthy arseniate, or pharmacochalcite of some au-  
 thors; to which are added specimens of the  
 martial arseniate of copper.

(Case 32.) Contains ores of iron, *viz.* na-  
 tive iron, arsenical pyrites (also called arsenical  
 iron and mispickle, a variety of which is argenti-  
 ferous), and common iron pyrites, with its va-  
 rious crystalline modifications derived from the  
 cube, which is either smooth or striated.—The  
 most interesting specimens deposited in this case  
 are those of native iron, and the stones called  
 aerolites,

aerolites, because they have fallen from the atmosphere, or meteoric stones, because they are by some supposed to be depositions from meteors. The specimens of the former are,—native iron from Grosskamsdorf, in Saxony;—two small polished pieces of the mass found in Southern Africa, which weighed about 250 pounds, and is now in the cabinet of Haarlem;—fragment of the iron from Senegal;—specimens of the native iron from Otumpa, in the Gran Chaco Guambamba, in South America, described by Don Rubin de Celis, who estimated the weight of the mass to be about 300 quintals, or 15 tons;—a large piece detached from the celebrated mass of Siberian native iron, which was discovered by Pallas on the summit of a hill between Abakansk and Belskoi Ostrog on the banks of the Jenisey, where it was considered by the Tartars as a sacred relic: the mass originally weighed about 1,680 pounds.—Of meteoric stones (classed with native iron, because they all contain this metal, alloyed with nickel) the following are deposited:—two small fragments of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, in the presence of the emperor Maximilian, then king of the Romans, when on the point of engaging with the French army: this mass, which weighed 270 pounds, was preserved in the cathedral of

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Ensisheim till the beginning of the French revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar;—one of the many stones which fell, July 3d, 1753, at Plann, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Roquefort and at Juliac, in the Landes of Gascony, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, in Tuscany, Jan. 16th, 1794;—fragment of the meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795;—fragment of a stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhone, March 12th, 1798;—specimens of stones fallen near the city of Benares, in the East-Indies, Dec. 19th, 1798;—an entire and a broken specimen of the meteoric stones of which a shower descended at l'Aigle, in the department of the Orne, April 26th, 1803;—fragment of one of those that were seen to fall at Weston, in Connecticut, Dec. 14th, 1807.

(Case 53.) Ores of iron continued:—radiated pyrites of Werner (*fer sulfuré blanc Haüy*) a substance very subject to decomposition: to this belong most of the varieties of what is called  
 lenticular



lenticular and coxcomb pyrites, as also the globular pyrites of a radiated texture.—The hepatic of liver pyrites of Werner, very distinct from what French mineralogists call *fer sulfuré hépatique*, which latter is decomposed common and radiated iron pyrites and sometimes brown iron stone.—Magnetic pyrites, which is nearly related to the preceding species; massive and in six sided prisms.—Oxides of iron: magnetic iron stone, massive, of various grain, compact, crystallized, in serpentine, chlorite slate, &c.; magnetic iron sand.

(Case 34.) Oxides of iron continued.—Specimens of specular iron or iron glance, among which those from the island of Elba are remarkable on account of their beautiful iridescence and play of colours; variety in large laminar crystals, appearing like polished steel, from Stromboli, &c.: the micaceous iron ore of Werner belongs partly to this species, partly to the scaly red and brown iron stone; among the most remarkable specimens of which is that in delicate, transparent, tables of a blood red colour, from Nassau-Siegen; that in scales coating the cells of lava, &c.—The different varieties of compact red iron stone, and of red hematite.

(Case 35.) Ores of iron continued:—hydrous oxides of iron, comprehending Werner's ochrey and

**SALOON.** compact brown iron stone, and brown hematite,  
**NAT. HIST.** together with several varieties of argillaceous or  
 clay iron stone, such as common, columnar, pisi-  
 form, reniform clay iron stone, meadow ore, &c.  
 —Spathose iron ore, or carbonate of iron, the pri-  
 mitive form of which has lately been ascertained,  
 by Dr. Wollaston, to be different from that of  
 carbonate of lime: crystallized, massive, in com-  
 bination with other substances.

(Case 36.) Contains the remaining ores of iron  
 and those of manganese, a metal which stands in  
 close geognostical relation with iron.—Arseniate  
 of iron, which occurs only crystallized, chiefly in  
 cubes, whence Werner's name of cube ore.—  
 Chromate of iron, among the specimens of which  
 is one from Baltimore, in which this substance is  
 intermixed with talc coloured purple by chromic  
 acid.—Phosphate of iron: among the specimens  
 here preserved, which belong to the blue iron  
 earth of Werner, (supposed by some to be  
 native Prussian blue,) are, the massive variety  
 from New Jersey, and several pulverulent varie-  
 ties, in clay, wood, peat, &c.—With these is  
 placed, provisionally, the turquoise, a gem which  
 has lately been considered, by Bouillon la Grange,  
 as bone penetrated by phosphate of iron: the  
 genuine turquoise, however, from Chorazan, in  
 Persia, where it occurs in nodules like the one  
 here

here preserved, is certainly not of an osseous nature.—The pitchy iron ore of Werner, from Limoges, may be referred to phosphate of manganese.—Ores of manganese:—radiated grey manganese, from Ihlefeld, &c. some varieties of which resemble the radiated antimony in the disposition of their acicular crystals; foliated grey manganese; compact grey manganese of various forms, botryoidal, tubercular, reniform, &c.; earthy grey manganese, a remarkable variety of which is the black wad of Derbyshire and Devonshire, which has the property of inflaming spontaneously when mixed with linseed oil.

(Case 37.) In this and the two following cases are contained the ores of lead, the most common and useful of which is the galena or sulphuret of lead: the specimens here deposited include various modifications of crystals, detached and grouped together, in combination with blende, pyrites and many other substances; galena of various grain, massive and disseminated; galena of corroded appearance, decomposed and regenerated; the compact and specular variety, called slickenside by the Derbyshire miners.—With these are also placed specimens of the antimonial sulphuret of lead, or triple sulphuret of lead, antimony and copper: this substance has been

SALOON. called Endellion by the Comte de Bournon, and  
 NAT. HIST. Bournonite by Professor Jameson.

(Case 38.) Ores of lead continued :—the more prominent specimens in this case are those of white lead or carbonate of lead, among which may be particularized the laminar varieties, the beautiful modifications from Siberia, and the crystallized acicular white lead from the Hartz, accompanied with green and blue carbonates of copper; the fine light blue variety, coloured by copper, &c. The black lead ore of Werner appears to be merely a variety of the white lead ore.—Phosphates of lead, which are divided by Werner into brown lead ore and green lead ore. Among the specimens of the brown phosphate, the most remarkable are the large six sided prisms from Huelgoet in Britany, &c.

(Case 39.) Ores of lead continued :—green phosphate, massive, botryoidal, spicular, &c.; variously crystallized; of various shades of green, passing into greenish white, into yellow and orange; with ferruginous quartz, straight foliated barytes, &c. from Scotland, Freiberg in the Brisgau, &c.—Molybdate of lead, or yellow lead ore; massive, lamelliform, and crystallized; on compact limestone, &c. chiefly from Bleyberg in Carinthia.—The specimens of chromate of  
 lead,

lead, or red lead ore, deposited in this case, are particularly beautiful and instructive; the accompanying substances are green lead ore, and sometimes small greenish brown crystals of a substance, the component parts of which are the oxides of lead and of chrome: the gangue stone in which the red lead occurs in the gold mines of Beresof is a kind of micaceous rock mixed with particles of quartz and brown iron stone.—In this case is also placed an interesting suite of crystals of that most rare substance, the murio-carbonate of lead, or horn lead, analysed by Klaproth, and which has hitherto been observed in Derbyshire only.—Sulphate of lead, called native lead-vitriol by Werner, crystallized, and massive.—Lead earth, indurated and friable, of various colours; its different varieties appear to be related to carbonates, phosphates and sulphates of lead; to which latter also the reniform lead ore (bleiniere of Werner) from Siberia appears to belong: some varieties of lead earth are oxides. Near to these is also placed the native minium, from Hesia, first described by Mr. Smithson, and varieties of the same from Siberia; all of them probably produced by the decay of galena.

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 NAT. HIST.

(Case 40.) Ores of zinc.—Among the many varieties of sulphuret of zinc, or blende, may be particularized

SALOON. particularized those relative to colour, *viz.* the  
 NAT. HIST. yellow, the brown, and the black blende of Werner; the first of which is generally most pure, while the two others contain a portion of iron; the variety called testaceous blende (Schaalen blende), the most characteristic specimens of which are from Geroldseck in the Brisgau, contains, besides iron, a portion of lead.—The other ores of zinc in this case are those of a sparry appearance, commonly called calamine, which Mr. Smithson has ascertained to constitute three different species, *viz.* the electric or quartz calamine, which becomes strongly electric by heat; the common calamine, or native carbonate of zinc; and the hydrous carbonate of zinc: the specimens of the two former species include various crystalline and other forms, among which are the pseudomorphous crystals of carbonate of zinc, derived from modifications of calcareous spar.

(Case 41.) Ores of tin, of which we have the sulphuret of tin, or tin pyrites, and the oxides, which are divided into common tin stone, and wood tin:—tin pyrites, hitherto only found in Cornwall, nearly pure, mixed with copper pyrites, &c.;—among the specimens of common tin stone may be particularized the regular and maced crystals,

crystals, the aggregations of acicular crystals called needle tin, the massive, the pebble like, and granular tin stone (shoad tin, stream tin, grain tin, &c.) ; and among the varieties of colour, the greyish white crystals resembling scheel-ore, or tungstate of lime.—The ores of tungsten, which generally accompany those of tin, are—wolfram, (schéelin ferrugineux *Haiiy*), crystallized and massive, from Bohemia, Cornwall, &c.; and the scheel-ore, or tungstate of lime (schéelin calcaire *Haiiy*), among the crystallized specimens of which is the primitive acute octohedron from Allemont in Dauphiné, first described by M. de Bournon.—In this case are also placed the specimens of molybdena, or sulphuret of molybdenum, which should not be confounded with graphite: the yellow powder on feldspar, from Westmanïa in Sweden, is oxide of molybdenum.

(Case 42.) Part of this case is occupied by the ores of titanium, *viz.* the oxides, called titanite, brown-ore, brunon, (sphène, and titane siliceo-calcaire *Haiiy*), among the varieties of which is that in large flat octohedral crystals from Norway, with epidote, &c.; also the variety called, by Saussure, *rayonnante en gouttière*, from St. Gothard, on feldspar, with chlorite, &c.—Titan-shorl, also called rutile; massive, crystallized, and fibrous,

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 NAT. HIST.

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 NAT. HIST.

fibrous, to which latter belongs the variety with golden tarnish, from Moutier, near the Montblanc; the acicular crystals of rutile in rock crystal, &c.; the ferriferous oxides, some varieties of which may be considered as titaniferous oxides of iron, and to which may be referred the black sand called Manachanite;—specimens of anatase, or octohedrite, from Dauphiné;—the scarce substance called craitonite (Crichtonite) by the Comte de Bournon, likewise from Dauphiné, in very acute octohedral crystals, and in thin laminæ.

The remainder of this glass case contains the ores of antimony:—native antimony, from Allemont in Dauphiné, some varieties of which are arseniferous;—grey antimony, or sulphuret of antimony, the most common ore of this metal, occurs compact, foliated, radiated, and plumose: the most remarkable among them are the specimens of crystallized radiated antimony in fine groups, especially from Transylvania; radiated grey antimony with barytes, realgar, &c.; the plumose grey antimony, some varieties of which, appearing like delicate wool or down, display a fine iridescent blue, yellow, and red tarnish;—red antimony, mostly in fine capillary crystals, from Bräunsdorf, in Saxony;—white antimony, crystallized, on galena, &c.—specimens of antimonial



timonial ochre on native and grey antimony, &c. &c.\*

SALOON,  
NAT. HIST.

In one of the windows of this apartment stands a table, composed of a variety of lavas and other volcanic ejections from Mount Vesuvius, presented by the Earl of Exeter.

### EIGHTH ROOM.

This room, in its present state of arrangement, contains miscellaneous specimens of minerals, many of them of great dimensions.

ROOM VIII.

A collection of volcanic products, from Mounts Vesuvius, Somma, and *Ætna*; vesicular, slaggy, glassy lavas, tuffas, with several other volcanic ejections: leucites; Vesuvians in a calcareo-micaceous substance, &c.—Pseudo-volcanic rocks.

CASES  
1 & 2.

Lavas and other volcanic productions, in large polished pieces.

CASE  
3.

On the three lowermost shelves of the cases is deposited a small collection of specimens of rocks, arranged partly according to their natural affinities.

CASES  
4 to 8.

(*Shelves 4, 5, 6.*) Granitic and other rocks belonging to the slate formation of Werner, Granites

CASE  
4.

N of

\* The drawers and cases destined for the reception of the remaining ores, are not yet finished.

ROOM VIII.

NAT. HIST.

of the three usual constituent parts, (a fragment of the immense mass of granite conveyed from the bay of Finland to St. Petersburg, and now forming the base of the equestrian statue of Peter the Great); granite in several stages of decomposition; new or regenerated granite from the Hartz, &c.; binary aggregates, called Granitels by some authors, (graphic stone from Siberia, Sweden, &c.); granite mixed with other minerals, such as common shorl, garnets, actinote, chlorite; large polished pieces of granitic rocks, some of them passing over into sienite and porphyry;—gneiss of various approximation to granite on one side, and to micaceous shistus on the other; gneiss with garnets, shorl, &c.—micaceous shistus; the same approaching gneiss on one hand, and clay slate on the other, (silvery variety of the latter, used for roofing in Thuringia).

CASE

5.

(*Shelves 4, 5, 6.*) Oldest or primitive clay slate of several colours; variegated slate. Subordinate beds in clay slate: novaculite or whet slate, chlorite slate, drawing slate, better known by the name or black chalk; flinty slate and Lydian stone; anthracolite or kohlenblende.—Transition slate, mostly from the Hartz mountains, (a specimen, in which it is seen in immediate contact with grey wacke, a transition rock of the nature of old sandstone).—Grey-wacke, fine and coarse grain-  
ed

ed and approaching to conglomerate, from the Hartz, where the metallic ores are principally found in it.—Fletz (secondary) rocks of this formation; sandstone; oldest sandstone with and without petrifications; old red and white sandstone, variegated sandstone, filtering stone; sandstones of large grained concretions passing over into conglomerates, to which, in point of external appearance, may also be referred some kinds of breccia and puddingstone (the beautiful *Breccia verde d'Egitto* composed principally of rounded pieces of a green hornstone, of granite, porphyry, &c. in a mass which is itself a fine grained puddingstone).\* As subordinate to the old sandstone formation are added some kinds of coal, together with specimens of slate clay (Fletz clay slate of some), generally forming the immediate roof of beds of coals; slate clay with the characteristic impressions of vegetables, from Ilmenau in Thuringia, where it alternates with coal and sandstone; from Planitz, &c.; common clay iron stone, occurring in some coal formations, especial-

ROOM VIII.

NAT. HIST.

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\* The largest and most valuable monument now known to exist of this breccia is the Alexandrian Sarcophagus in the Gallery of antiquities of the Museum.

ROOM VIII. ly in England, with and without vegetable im-  
 NAT. HIST. pressions.—Some of the alluvial substances be-  
 longing to the slate formation: sand, clay,  
 peat, &c.

CASES.  
 6 & 7.

(*Shelves 4, 5, and 6.*) Rocks belonging to the  
 formations of serpentine, limestone and gypsum.—  
 Older serpentine mixed with primitive limestone ;  
 serpentine from Zöblitz in Saxony, where it is  
 manufactured into a variety of vases, chimney-  
 pieces, &c. ; newer serpentine, with steatite,  
 amianth, garnets ; with schillerstein (*Diallage*  
 of Häüy).

Primitive limestone of various grain (large  
 grained saline marble from Crodendorf, where  
 it occurs in gneiss ; very fine grained statuary  
 marble from Carrara) ; with mica ; with tremolite.  
 Red marble from the island of Tiree.—Grey  
 and variegated transition limestone, principally  
 from the Hartz ; with petrifications.—Alpine or  
 oldest Fletz limestone : subordinate to it a kind  
 of marl called Zech-stein by the German miners ;  
 bituminous marl slate, with copper, &c. Gyp-  
 sum ; older Fletz gypsum : with boracite, arra-  
 gonite ; selenite ; with swinestone, subordinate to  
 this formation. Gypsum of later formation, with  
 fibrous gypsum, clay, &c. Selenite of very recent  
 formation from Montmartre. Rocksalt, consti-  
 tuting

tuting a formation nearly related to that of gypsum. ROOM VIII.

(*Shelves 5 and 6.*) Porphyry. — Hornstone porphyry, from Scotland, Norway, Thuringia, Egypt, &c. (Egyptian antique porphyry with reddish grains of feldspar); porphyry with hornblende, with quartz veins; variety with its base less hard, being the jasper porphyry of some mineralogists: feldspar porphyry from Frauenstein. Clay porphyry; the same with the feldspar in several stages of decomposition; with mica (the *Saxum metalliferum* of Baron Born, being the principal repository of gold and silver ores in Lower Hungary and Transylvania): pitchstone porphyry; porphyry balls; porphyry breccia or Trümmer-porphyry.—Porphyry slate.

(*Shelves 5 and 6.*) Sienite: fragment of an Egyptian idol, composed of much hornblende, feldspar unequally distributed, and some mica: being the true signites of Pliny; similar variety, but without mica; with quartz (*bianco e nero d'Egitto*): porphyritic sienite consisting chiefly of hornblende appearing to pass into hornblende slate.—Common hornblende rock.—Hornblende slate.—Greenstone.—Greenstone porphyry: *porfido verde antico*, or *serpentino verde antico*, as it is sometimes erroneously called.—Basalt, with

NAT. HIST.  
CASES  
7 and 8.

CASE  
8.

- ROOM VIII.** with olivine, Zeolite, calcareous spar, &c.—  
 ———  
 NAT. HIST. Wacke, variolite, (toadstone).—Amygdaloid, &c.  
 CASE In this case, and on the upper shelves of the  
 9. five preceding cases, are deposited miscellaneous  
 large specimens, with their names affixed.
- CASES A collection of Derbyshire minerals, formed  
 10, 11, 12, by Mr. White Watson, partly arranged accord-  
 and 13. ing to the succession of strata in which they are  
 found.
- CASES Contain a collection of miscellaneous minerals  
 14 and 15 from Siberia.
- CASE Mountain rocks and other minerals, from the  
 16. South Sea: King George's Sound, New Georgia,  
 &c.

## NINTH ROOM.

- ROOM IX.** In this room are deposited petrifications or fos-  
 ——— sil remains of animals and vegetables.
- CASES Madrepores and other corals, &c.  
 1 and 2. Casts and impressions of ammonites or cor-  
 3 nua ammonis.
4. Various petrified univalves in clusters.
- 5 and 6. Various bivalves petrified.
- 7 and 8. Various fossil remains: among these is a large  
 fossil jaw from Maestricht in the Netherlands  
 which

which is referable to the genus *Lacerta* of Linnaeus. ROOM IX.  
NAT. HIST.

Fragments of fossil bones of mammiferous animals, amongst which is an under jaw of the gigantic North American animal, the mastodonte of Cuvier.

A fossil human skeleton, imbedded in limestone, from Guadaloupe. CASES 9 and 10.

A human skull and a Roman sword incrustated, found in the Tiber.

A miscellaneous collection about to be arranged. CASES 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

(*Div.* 1, 2, and 3.) Fossil remains of vertebrate animals, including various bones, teeth, &c. Impressions and palates of fishes, &c. &c. TABLE 1.

(*Div.* 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.) Contain the testaceous mollusca cephalopoda, or chambered univalve shells, comprehending species of the various genera, ammonites, or cornu ammonis, belemnites, nautilus, &c.

(*Div.* 1, 2, and 3.) Testaceous mollusca gastropoda, or univalve shells. TABLE 2.

(*Div.* 4, 5, and 6.) Testaceous mollusca acphala or bivalve shells.

(*Div.* 1, and 2.) Crustacea or crustaceous animals, including casts and impressions of crabs and other animals of that class: at the end of the second division are deposited insects inclosed in amber, and copal. TABLE 3.

*Div.*

- ROOM IX.** (Div. 3.) Vermes with testaceous coverings.  
 NAT. HIST. (Div. 4 and 5.) Radiated zoophytes, echini or sea-eggs, spatangi, &c.  
 (Div. 6 and 7.) Stony zoophytes, such as madrepores and other corals.  
 (Div. 8.) Impressions of plants.

Over cases 9 and 10, is a very perfect specimen of the skull and horns of the large elk of Ireland,—by far the most remarkable of the known fossil remains of ruminant animals.

## TENTH ROOM.

### VEGETABLES.

- ROOM X.** In the Cases 1 to 6, and part of Case 24, are deposited numerous specimens of vegetable productions: the following are the most remarkable:
- CASE** Various seeds and seed vessels, particularly
1. that of the Nelumbo; the root of an Asiatic fern, popularly called the vegetable lamb, from the rude resemblance it bears to a lamb, when placed in an inverted position, as in the present specimen; cones of firs, &c.
  2. Various specimens of lagetto bark, &c.
  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,

Various



Various specimens of woods; roots; worm-eaten wood.	ROOM X.
Morbid excrescences on trees, &c.	NAT. HIST.
Fruits of various kinds in spirits.	CASE
In the corner of the room between cases 6 and 7, is a fine specimen, in spirits, of the fructification of a palm tree.	5.
	6.
	23.

## ZOOPHYTES.

A numerous collection of madrepores, millepores, &c. CASES 7 & 8.

In four frames over the chimney-piece are preserved a great many specimens of British coral-lines: they are deposited in such a manner as to represent landscapes, and consist of the several species, figured and described by the celebrated Mr. Ellis, in order to prove them a tribe of marine animals of the polytype division, and not vegetables, as formerly supposed.

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

Sea fans. 10.

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

Sponges. 17 to 19.

A collection of sea-eggs (echinides); star-fish (asteriades); sponges (spongiæ), and other zoophytes, as intestinal worms, &c. 20 & 21.

Several

ROOM X.

NAT. HIST.

CASE

22.

23.

24.

Several mollusca, as cuttle fish; the inhabitants of bivalve and univalve shells, &c. preserved in spirits.

Vermes or worms, as neriades, &c.

A collection of skulls and casts, to illustrate the principal varieties of the human race; amongst which are the skulls of three Egyptian mummies, very different from one another in form.

TABLE

1.

In this table is deposited the Cracherodan collection of shells. Among the most remarkable are the following :

(*Div. 1.*) Testacea mollusca cephalopoda and cirrhipoda, among which are, three species of argonauta or paper-nautilus; these shells are remarkable for the slightness of their fabric and the elegance of their form. They are said to be inhabited by an animal not unlike the cuttle fish which by extending a pair of membranes has the power of sailing on the surface of the sea.—A nautilus, commonly distinguished by the appellation of chambered nautilus;—spirula or pearly nautilus;—a collection of barnacles, animals who sometimes adhere in such abundance to the bottoms of ships as to impede the motion of vessels through the waters.—One of the species *anatifa anatifera* was supposed by ancient naturalists to produce the Soland goose.

(*Div. 2, 3, and 4.*) Mollusca gasteropoda, univalve

valve shells; amongst these may be remarked that formerly esteemed shell, the cedo nulli cone; the wentle-trap; carrier-shell covered with fragments of stone; orange flag volute, &c. ROOM X.  
NAT. HIST.

(*Div. 5, 6, 7 and 8.*) Mollusca acephala or bivalve shells, amongst which the heart-cockle; pearl-shell; hammer-oyster; cockscomb-oyster, are the most remarkable.

(*Div. 1, 2, 3, and 4.*) Crustacea or crustaceous animals such as crabs, lobsters, &c. TABLE  
2.

(*Div. 5, 6, and 7.*) Insects, a series to show their division into orders.

(*Div. 8.*) Shells of testaceous vermes, such as serpulæ, &c.

Contains radiated zoophytes.

(*Div. 1.*) Some holothuriæ preserved in spirits and a specimen of the Portuguese man of war. TABLE  
3.

(*Div. 2, 3.*) Various species of asterias or star-fish.

(*Div. 4.*) Seven species of gorgonocephalus, or Medusa's head star-fish, which were considered by Linnæus as one species, under the title of asterias caput medusæ.

(*Div. 5, 6, 7, and 8.*) Various species of the genera, formed by Klein and others, from the Linnæan genus echinus, or sea-egg.

At the end of the last division are deposited some species of unknown echini, and spines of some other species not known in a perfect state.

ROOM X.

NAT. HIST.

TABLE

4.

5.

6.

7.

In this table the corals are deposited, which are undergoing an arrangement.

Contains a collection of polished and carved shells which are deposited in this place to exhibit their beauty when deprived of the epidermis or their skin.

(*Div. 1, and 2.*) Crustaceous animals, continued from *Table 2, Div. 4.*

(*Div. 3.*) Contains myriapodo or centipedes, and juli or snake-worms, arachnides or scorpions, and spiders, &c.

In this table are deposited those shells which are useful, or noxious to man; as the pinna, out of the beard of which gloves and stockings are manufactured; specimens of stone perforated by pholades and other bivalves; a series of various shells showing the disease which produces pearls, &c.

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

Over case 1 and 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

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. 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.

ROOM X.  
NAT. HIST.

### ELEVENTH ROOM.

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.

ROOM XI.

The first Linnæan order consists of the ACCIPITRES, 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.

The next order contains the PICÆ, or pies; and consists of various tribes, greatly differing

in

**ROOM XI.** in size and general appearance, *viz.* the macaws  
NAT. HIST. and parrots; the crows, and jays; the rollers;  
 the woodpeckers; hornbills; cuckows; bee-eat-  
 ers; king-fishers; toucans; creepers; humming-  
 birds, &c. In this tribe the most remarkable  
 birds are the great scarlet macaw; the blue and  
 yellow ditto; the nonpareil parakeet from New  
 Holland; the yellow breasted toucan; the hel-  
 met hornbill; the Indian roller; and various  
 kinds of humming-birds, among others that rare  
 species the harlequin humming-bird, distinguish-  
 ed 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 remark-  
 able are, the black swan, from New Holland;  
 the lobated duck from ditto: the short-billed, or  
 half-webbed goose; the great penguin; and dif-  
 ferent species of pelicans.

The fourth Linnæan order contains the GRALLÆ  
 or waders, and consists of the heron and bittern  
 tribes; the spoonbill; 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 *GALLINÆ*, 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 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,

ROOM XI. bird, which some ornithologists place among the  
 NAT. HIST. 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 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.

TABLE

2.

Bills of various rare birds, of which the most remarkable are several kinds of rhinoceros bird's bills; quills; a leg supposed to be that of the dodo.

In



In this table are deposited a variety of eggs: ROOM XI.  
among the former may be noticed the eggs of the ostrich, the cassowary, &c. NAT. HIST.

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 macauco ; the shunk ; the ermine, &c.

*In other Parts of the Room.*

The sea otter ; the musk, from Thibet ; the 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 duck-bill, or, *Ornithorynchus paradoxus*, from New Holland ; a large antelope ; a small ditto ; 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 two-toed ant-eater.

## TWELFTH ROOM.

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

NAT. HIST.

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

Among the tortoises the most remarkable are, the *testudo ferox*, or fierce tortoise, and the *testudo radiata*, or radiated tortoise.

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 blue and yellow frog; the large tadpole of the frog, called the paradoxical frog, a native of Surinam.

Among the lizard tribe may be observed, the salamander; the chamæleon; the guana; the embroidered lizard, from New Holland: 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 Cirenitz 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 di Capello, 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.

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; also a chamæleon dried.

## DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES.

## FIRST ROOM.

## TERRA COTTAS.

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

## ROOM I.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Over the door, which fronts the entrance into this room, is a bust of Charles Towneley, Esq. to whose profound knowledge of ancient Sculpture, and zeal in the acquisition of the finest specimens of it, the nation is indebted for the formation of nearly the whole of the splendid collection of Terra Cottas and Marbles contained in this gallery. The bust was presented by his Uncle, John Towneley, Esq. It is executed in marble, by Mr. Nollekens.

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.

No. 5. A bas-relief, 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 Silenus and Cupid, before whom is a female Bacchante dancing and playing on the tambourin.

No. 7. Ditto, representing an engagement between one of the Arimaspi and a Griffin; on the left of the combatants is the bust of an athletic figure, armed with a battle-axe.

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 subject in both pieces is precisely the same: the bust, however, in this piece is placed on the right of the combatants, and is armed with a sword and shield.

No. 9. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 10. A bas-relief, representing a head of Medusa, on each side of which is an eagle, in the act of seizing, with its talons, one of the snakes which are entwined in the locks of her 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,

ROOM I. seated, and is resting her head upon her right  
 ANTIQUITIES. arm, while her domestics, from the concern  
 which is visible in their countenances, appear  
 to participate in her sorrow. This bas-relief,  
 probably, represents Penelope dejected at the  
 departure of Ulysses.

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

No. 14. Ditto, representing the bearded Bac-  
 chus, 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 a candelabrum,  
 lighted for a sacrifice. On each side stands a  
 priestess, who, with one hand, supports the  
 sacred fillets which decorate the candelabrum,  
 and, with the other hand, raises a small portion  
 of her 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 the 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, imperfect, 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. Ditto, imperfect, representing a female Bacchante offering a basket of figs to the goddess

ROOM I.  
ANTIQUITIES.

goddess Pudicitia. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 28. A bas-relief, 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 the 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 grapes into baskets. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 34. Ditto, representing Paris carrying off Helen, in a car drawn by four horses.

No. 35. Ditto, representing Egyptian hieroglyphics.

No. 36. Ditto, representing two persons navigating



vigating the Nile in a boat. In the fore-ground is a 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. A bas-relief, 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 Muse Urania: both the hands are wanting; but, from the position of the arms, it is probable that the figure held a radius in the right hand, and a celestial globe in the left hand. It is three feet ten inches high, and is one of the largest statues which has been found of terracotta.

No. 39. An Amphora. *From the collection 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. The figure, in its present state, is three feet four inches high; the head is lost.

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

No. 42. A bas-relief, representing a short naked human figure, with a beard; he holds 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. A bas-relief, 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. Repetition of No. 45.

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 part of the panthers terminates 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. Ditto, 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

her robe (see Nos. 19 and 54), and with the other hand holding one of the branches of the plant.

No. 51. A bas-relief, 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, from a branch of which are suspended two cast-off skins of the serpent.

No. 53. Ditto, 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 20.)

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 wine-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.

ROOM I. No. 60. A bas-relief, representing a chariot  
 ANTIQUITIES. race.

No. 61. A repetition of No. 6.

No. 62. A bas-relief, representing a mask of Bacchus, between those of a young and an old Faun.

No. 63. Repetition of No. 62.

No. 64. Repetition of No. 6.

No. 65. A bas-relief, representing two captives 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. Repetition of No. 33.

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

No. 71.

No. 71. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing Theseus 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 carried through the air upon a swan.

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

No. 74. Ditto, representing Cupid flying, with a palm branch 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. A statue of Juno, crowned with an indented diadem. Part of the arms is wanting.

## SECOND ROOM.

### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva.

ROOM II.

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

No. 3.

ROOM II.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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 caryatides 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 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 massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented 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 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

pipe was introduced, part of which still remains in the mouth. ROOM II.  
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ANTIQUITIES.

No. 11. A colossal head of Hercules, dug up at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where it had been buried by the lava of that volcano. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 12. A colossal head of Hercules in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture.

No. 13. A fragment of one of the three supports of a tripod basin, composed of the head and neck of a lion. On the forehead are the horns of a goat.

No. 14. The capital or upper division of a votive cippus.

No. 15. The key-stone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with a figure of Victory elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal.

No. 16. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of very early Greek work.

No. 17. A statue of Cupid bending his bow. *Purchased at the sale of the late Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke's marbles.*

### THIRD ROOM.

#### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bas-relief, representing an old Faun struggling with a nymph. ROOM III.  
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No. 2.

ROOM III. No. 2. A bas-relief, representing a candelabrum.  
 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 3. Ditto, in the centre of which 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 compartments. 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; and in the lower division, two men are carrying a hog towards an elevated spot of ground to be sacrificed.

No. 10. Ditto, representing a festoon of vine branches supported by the skulls of bulls. In  
 the



the centre, above the festoon, is a mask of a ROOM III.  
Faun. It has served as a decoration in the inside ANTIQUITIES.  
of a circular building.

No. 11. A bas-relief, 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 stem, and curling in opposite directions.

No. 15. Ditto, 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.

ROOM III.  
 ANTIQUITIES.

- No. 20. A head of Hippocrates.
- No. 21. A head of Mercury. *Purchased at the sale of William Chinnery, Esq.*
- 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. A terminal head of Homer, represented in an advanced age, with a sublime and dignified character.
- No. 26. A bust of Sophocles.
- 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

those bones, called *Tali*, remaining in the hand of the figure which is lost.

ROOM III.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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

No. 33. A statue of a Faun, inscribed with the name of the artist.

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 Alcarnenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes.

No. 37. A terminus of an unknown female.

No. 38. A circular votive patera.

No. 39. A bronze head of Homer. *Presented, in 1760, by the Earl of 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 that 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 this monument contains a list of names, pro-

ROOM III. bably of those who fell in some engagement.  
 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 of the young Her-  
 cules. It is crowned with the leaves of the poplar.

#### FOURTH ROOM.

##### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

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

No. 2. A bronze statue of Hercules, carrying  
 away the apples from the garden of the Hesper-  
 rides.

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

ancient tripod-table, executed in porphyry. It represents the head and leg of a panther. ROOM. IV.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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. A statue of Diana.

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

### FIFTH ROOM.

#### ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. A monumental inscription to Q. Aulfidius 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. Ditto, 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.

## ROOM V.

## ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

No. 8 Ditto, with an inscription to T. 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. *Blank.*

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

No. 18. Ditto, with an inscription to Claudia Fortunata.

Fortunata. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* ROOM V.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The story of Echetles is represented in front (See No. 21.), 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.

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

No. 27. A sepulchral urn, 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 Opitia 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. Octanius Secundus.

No. 31. A fragment of a testamentary inscription, cut from a sepulchral cippus.

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 the single combat between the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices. The two female figures, who are standing near the combatants, are Furies. An Etruscan inscription is painted in red letters on the



the upper part of this urn ; on the cover is a recumbent female figure. *From the Collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 34\*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

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. Albiccus Licinus.

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

No. 37\*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 38. A monumental inscription to Dasamia Soteris.

No. 39. A sepulchral urn, in white alabaster. *From 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.

ROOM V. No. 45. A mosaic pavement, discovered  
 ANTIQUITIES. in digging the foundation 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. Part of the front of a sarcophagus,  
 representing Achilles among the daughters of  
 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 sarcopha-  
 gus, representing a marriage.

No. 5. The front of a sarcophagus, repre-  
 senting the nine Muses with their respective at-  
 tributes.

No. 6. A bas-relief, cut from the end of the  
 same sarcophagus as No. 3. It represents two  
 Cupids 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 infe-  
 rior sculpture.

No. 9.

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

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

No. 19. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens, and of the Piræus, in

ROOM VI. honour of Callidamas. *Presented by the Dilettanti Society.*  
 ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

No. 22. A bust inscribed to the memory of Cl. Olympias, by Epithymetus, her freed man. *Purchased at the sale of the late Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

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 an Amazon, in the early style of Greek sculpture.

No. 27. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Mousis, who was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus. *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 foot covered with a sandal.

No. 31. A statue of Diana Lucifera, of which the head and arms are lost. It was found at

Woodchester

Woodchester in Gloucestershire. *Presented by* ROOM VI.  
*Samuel Lysons, Esq.* ANTIQUITIES.

No. 32. A small statue of Jupiter sitting. He is represented in his twofold capacity, as king of the upper and lower regions.

No. 33. A bas-relief, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector.

No. 33.\* A Greek inscription anciently placed under a statue of Jupiter Urius, which stood within a temple erected to that Deity, at the mouth of the Pontus. *Presented by Miss Mead.*

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

No. 35. A bronze statue of a Roman Emperor, probably of Nero when he was young. The figure is represented in armour, which is most beautifully inlaid. It was found near Barking-Hall, in Suffolk, on the estate of the Earl of Ashburnham. *Presented in 1813, by the Earl of Ashburnham.*

No. 36. A foot covered with a sandal. This and No. 30 belonged to the same statue.

No. 37. A sarcophagus, in the centre of which is the portrait of an elderly man, placed in the inside of a shield, which is supported by two Genii.

No. 38.

ROOM VI. No. 38. A colossal foot of Apollo. *Presented*  
 ANTIQUITIES. *ed 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 Tiberius. *Purchased at the sale of the late Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

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. 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.

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 Atys.

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 votive statue of a fisherman who is carrying a round leathern bucket suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a mariner's bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.

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.

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 Augustus. *Purchased at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

**ROOM VI.**  
**ANTIQUITIES.** 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 for the safe return of Septimius Severus 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 Roman empire.

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

No. 66. A votive statue of a fisherman holding a basket of fish in his left hand.

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. An unknown bust, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 70.



No. 70. 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 originally coloured, is still visible. ROOM VI. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 71. A fragment of a colossal foot.

No. 72. A small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock, and holding a lyre in her left hand.

No. 73. A small statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 73.\* 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 hand, 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.

No. 74. A small statue of Hercules, sitting on a rock.

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

No. 76. A colossal hand.

No. 77. A head of a child.

No. 78.

ROOM VI. 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.

ANTIQUITIES.

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. 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.

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. Cœlius Superstes.

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 breasts are uncovered. On the plinth is an inscription, signifying that L. Æmilius 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 John Walker, Esq.*

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

No. 94. A head of Domitia.

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 Tychen.

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.

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

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

## SEVENTH ROOM.

### ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VII. No. 1. An unknown statue; it is cloathed in  
 — the Roman toga.

No. 2. A bust of a sleeping child, in alto-  
 relievo.

No. 3. A fragment of a frieze, representing  
 two Cupids running a race, in cars drawn by  
 dogs; they appear to have just started from the  
 carceres of a circus.

No. 4. 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 Ingleby, Bart.*

No. 5. Ditto, 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. 6. A large sepulchral cippus, with an  
 inscription to M. Clodius Herma, Annus Felix,  
 and Tyrannus.

No. 7. A tragic mask.

No 8.

No. 8. The front of a sarcophagus, with a Greek inscription to M. Sempronius Neicoelates. ROOM VII.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 9. 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. 10. Ditto, also inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian. Its weight is 125 pounds. It was found in Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. *Presented by Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

No. 11. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Agria Agatha.

No. 12. A statue of Septimius Severus, clothed in the Imperial paludamentum.

## EIGHTH ROOM.

### EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, sent to England by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and presented to the Museum by HIS MAJESTY. ROOM VIII.  
In the left hand corner of this case is a conical vessel of baked clay, containing an embalmed Ibis.

No. 2. Two Egyptian mummies. That on the left hand, which has been elaborately and beautifully

ROOM VIII.  
ANTIQUITIES.

beautifully ornamented with coloured glass beads, some of which still remain, was taken out of the coffin above-mentioned. That on the right hand, the face of which is gilt, and the other parts of the body ornamented with paintings, was taken out of the coffin which will be described in the next number. In the lower part of this case is a small Egyptian coffin of a square form; it contains the mummy of a child. The lid and sides of this coffin are covered with paintings.

No. 3. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, found in one of the catacombs at Sakkara, about four leagues from Cairo, and sent to England, in the year 1722, by *Col. William Lethieullier*, who bequeathed it to the Museum.

No. 4. A collection of vases, usually known by the name of Canopuses. The lids are severally ornamented, either with a head of Isis, Osiris, a hawk, a wolf, and a baboon.

No. 5. A collection of Egyptian idols, in bronze; among them are two sistrums.

No. 6. A collection of Egyptian idols, in wood; Egyptian idols of Roman work, apparently of the time of Hadrian;—idols and amulets of the Basilidians, who spread their mysterious doctrines, and practised their magical arts, in Egypt, from the time of Hadrian to the fifth century;

century ;—Egyptian scarabæi, or beetles found in mummies ;—small idols in basalt.

ROOM VIII.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 7. A collection of Egyptian idols, in porcelain.

No. 8. Various fragments of small statues in basalt, marble and alabaster. Among them are a few perfect figures, namely, two of Harpocrates, one of a baboon and the other of an Apis. At the bottom of this case is a bas-relief, and some large idols in wood.

Opposite the entrance to this Room, and against the wall, is a frame containing the bones of an embalmed Ibis, which was presented by the *Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks*. Underneath is a manuscript taken from a mummy; it is written on Papyrus, in the Egyptian language, and was presented by *Wm. Hamilton, Esq.* as were also the fragments of another manuscript of the same kind, which are placed near it. On the right hand of the door is a frame containing an Egyptian painting, taken from the breast of a mummy.

## NINTH ROOM.

### EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES.

*The articles contained in this Room are principally those which were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession*

ROOM IX.

*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 General 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 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."

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

- ROOM IX.  
ANTIQUITIES.
- No. 14. A fragment of a porphyry column.
- 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 representation of this figure. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*
- No. 19. A head of an Egyptian sphinx. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*
- No. 20. A small Egyptian figure kneeling upon a square plinth, and supporting with his right hand a kind of altar, in front of which, within a sunk tablet, is a figure of Osiris. *Presented by Matthew Duane, Esq.*
- Nos. 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 hieroglyphics, another in the ancient vernacular language of Egypt, and another in the Greek language. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy the Vth. had rendered his country, and were engraved by order of the High Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. 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, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 28. A fragment, covered with hieroglyphics. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

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

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

**ROOM IX.** imperfect, half of the figures having been broken  
**ANTIQUITIES.** 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, si-  
 milar to No. 10.

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

No. 35\*. The lower part of an Egyptian  
 figure kneeling on a square plinth, round which  
 is a border of hieroglyphics. *Presented by his*  
*Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

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

No. 37. A colossal hawk. *Presented by Mr.*  
*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.

The fragments of Mosaic pavement, (placed  
 for

for the present in this Room) were found at ROOM IX.  
 Withington in Gloucestershire. They were pre- ANTIQUITIES.  
 sented by Henry Brooke, Esq.

## TENTH ROOM.

### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURE.

No. 1. A head of Juno, crowned with a ROOM X.  
 broad indented diadem. —

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

No. 3. A head, apparently, of a trumpeter.

No. 4. An unknown female head. The  
 sockets of the eyes are hollow, and have been  
 originally filled with coloured stones, or some  
 other material.

No. 5. A torso of a small statue of Venus.

No. 6. An unknown female head, with a  
 broad fillet across the forehead.

No. 7. A head of a goat.

No. 8. Cupid sleeping upon a lion's skin.

No. 9. An epitaph on a dog. *From the  
 collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 10. An unknown head.

No. 11. A head of Apollo.

No. 12. A head of a lion, being a fragment  
 of a large sarcophagus.

No. 13.

ROOM X.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 13. 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. 14. A mask cut from the cover of a large sarcophagus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 15. A terminal head of *Libera*.

No. 16. A head of a female *Bacchante*.

No. 17. A case containing a collection of antique bronzes.

No. 18. A head of a laughing *Faun*.

No. 19. Small terminal heads of *Bacchus* and *Libera*, joined back to back.

No. 20. A small terminal head of *Libera*.  
*From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 21. Ditto, in yellow marble.

No. 22. Ditto, in red marble.

No. 23. Ditto, in reddish yellow marble, with a necklace composed of ivy leaves.

No. 24. A small terminal head of *Libera* in white marble, with the breast covered with drapery. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A small terminal head of the bearded *Bacchus*. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 26. A small female head, the hair of which

which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig. ROOM X.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 27. 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. 28. A small mask of Silenus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 29. A cylindrical piece of marble, which appears to have been part of the stem of a candelabrum. It is ornamented with four Griffins and two small candelabra.

No. 30. 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. 31. A bas-relief, representing a comic and a tragic mask.

No. 32. A fragment of a bas-relief representing the head of Antinous. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. A votive barrel, sacred to Bacchus.

No. 34. A small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, in yellow marble. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 35. A votive horn, in marble, two feet long.

No. 36.

ROOM X.  
—  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 36. A head of Adonis, covered with the pyramidal hood. The lower part of the face and neck is covered with drapery.

No. 37. A head of Jupiter Serapis, in green basalt.

No. 38. A small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock, and playing on a lyre.

No. 39. A head of Jupiter Serapis. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A piece of Mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire. *Presented by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 41. 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 executed by Myro.

No. 42. A small bust of Antoninus Pius; the head only is antique.

No. 43. A small scenic figure sitting on a square plinth. The face is covered with a comic mask.

No. 44. A bust of a child, with the breast naked.

No. 45. A bas-relief, representing the arms of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

No. 46. A bust of an unknown Grecian lady represented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully



fully terminated by the flower of the *Nymphæa Lotus*, on which it appears to rest.

No. 47. A head of a Muse, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

No. 48. A case containing a collection of antique bronzes.

No. 49. A head of one of the *Dioscuri*.

No. 50. A fragment of a small head of *Hercules*, covered with the skin of a lion. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 51. A funeral mask which was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 52. A small head of *Hercules*. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 53. A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 54. A small head of *Hercules*, very much injured by the decomposition of the marble. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 55. The capital of a small column of the Ionic order. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 56. A small unknown head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 57. A small head of *Vulcan*, covered

ROOM X. with a cap. *From the collection of Sir William*  
 ANTIQUITIES. *Hamilton.*

No. 58. A votive mask of a bearded Faun.  
*Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 59. A small unknown female head, the  
 hair of which is tied in a knot behind. *From the*  
*collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 60. A small head of Juno. *Presented*  
*by Thomas Hollis. Esq.*

No. 61. A group, representing Venus and  
 two Cupids.

No. 62. One of the handles of a vase. *From*  
*the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 63. A fragment of a bas-relief, repre-  
 senting part of a female figure. *From the col-*  
*lection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 64. A bas-relief, representing a mask of  
 a Faun.

No. 65. A left foot covered with a sandal.

No. 66. The right foot of a child.

No. 67. 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 wringing the water from her hair. *From the*  
*collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 68. The right hand of a female holding  
 a pipe.

No. 69.

No. 69. A lion's foot, which probably has formed part of a tripod table.

No. 70. The left hand and part of the arm of a female, probably Psyche, holding a butterfly.

No. 71. A lion's foot, which has been applied to the same purpose as No. 69.

No. 72. The left hand of a female, stretched out upon a fragment of something unknown.

No. 73. 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. 74. The right hand of a child holding the head of a ram.

No. 75. A left foot, covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.

No. 76. A large votive patera with a bas-relief on each side, one representing Silenus, and the other a Satyr. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 77. A small fragment of a figure holding a bird.

No. 78. The left hand of a child holding a fragment.

No. 79. A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.

No. 80. A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked, the other parts are entirely covered

ROOM X.  
 —  
 ANTIQUITIES.

ed with drapery. It has a necklace from which a scarabæus is suspended.

No. 81. A head of an eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 82. 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. 83. A fragment of a serpent.

No. 84. A head of Apollo.

No. 85. A head of Cybele.

No. 86. A head of a lion, which was a part of the same sarcophagus from which No. 12 was taken.

No. 87. 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. 88. A head of Minerva.

No. 89. A colossal head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus; it is crowned with a wreath of ivy.

No. 90. 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. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 91. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing

senting three legs which have belonged to two figures in powerful action, one of which appears to have been aiming a blow at the other who is falling. *Bequeathed by the late Charles Lambert, Esq.* ROOM X.  
—  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 92. A head of Diana, somewhat similar to No. 90, but of superior work.

No. 93. A small domestic fountain of a square form, which was used for sacred purposes.

No. 94. 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. 95. An upright narrow piece of marble ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.

No. 96. A statue of an intoxicated Faun.

No. 97. A statue of Mercury sleeping upon a rock.

## ELEVENTH ROOM.

### COINS AND MEDALS.

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. Cracherode. ROOM XI.  
—

ROOM XI. M. Cracherode. It is comprehended under the  
 ANTIQUITIES. 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 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 Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins  
 of

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.

### ANTE-ROOM.

No. 1. In the centre of the Ante-Room, at the head of the stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini vase, which was for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini Palace. This vase was purchased of Sir William Hamilton, nearly thirty years ago, by the Duchess of Portland, since which period it has been more generally known by the name of the Portland Vase. It was found about the middle of the sixteenth century two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading to Frascati. At the time of its discovery, the vase was enclosed in a marble sarcophagus, within a sepulchral chamber, under the mount called *Monte del Grano*. The material of which the vase is formed, is glass; the figures, which  
are

ANTE-ROOM.  
 ANTIQUITIES.

are executed in relief, are of a beautiful opaque white, and the ground, which is in perfect harmony with the figures, is of a dark transparent blue. The subject of these figures is extremely obscure, and has not hitherto received a satisfactory elucidation; but the design and the sculpture are both truly admirable.

This superb specimen of Greek art was deposited in the British Museum, in 1810, by his Grace the present Duke of Portland.

No. 2. An ancient painting in fresco, representing deer; it was found in a subterraneous chamber at Scrofano, about sixteen miles from Rome. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 3. A bas-relief, in stucco, representing a winged boy, or genius, carrying a pedum across his right shoulder. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 4. An ancient painting in fresco, representing a female figure holding a patera on which a vase is placed. *Presented, in 1771, by the Earl of Exeter.*

No. 5. An ancient painting in fresco, representing two females seated, in the arabesque style, on the curling branches of a plant; one of them is holding a vase, the other a tambourin. Between these figures is a bas-relief, in stucco, representing a human head surrounded with ivy,  
 and



and underneath are two birds drinking out of a well. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

ANTE-ROOM.  
ANTIQUITIES.

## TWELFTH ROOM.

### COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

(Cases 1, 2, 3, 4.) Penates, or household Gods, in bronze. In the lower part of these cases are contained some large bronze vessels, one of which, in the form of a round deep patera, is remarkable for the beauty of its handles, which are raised above the edge: they represent two serpents holding an egg in their mouths; underneath the serpents is the ægis of Minerva. ROOM XII.

(Case 5.) A raven, the size of life, and seven large candelabra, in bronze. The raven was presented, 1777, by *Lord Seaforth*. It is of the finest workmanship, and has probably accompanied 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 of lachrymatories, and various other vessels and fragments of vessels, of different

ROOM XII. forms and colours, the whole of which afford  
 ANTIQUITIES. ample proofs of the ingenuity of the Ancients, and of the great knowledge they possessed in the art of manufacturing glass, and of imparting to it whatever colour or form they chose.

(Case 7.) A large collection of pateræ, upon which are engravings, principally in outline. In this case are also exhibited the umbo of a shield and the scabbard of a parazonium, both of which are ornamented in like manner with engraved figures. The same case likewise contains two bronze arms, executed in a good style; the largest appears to be of very early work.

(Case 11.) Necklaces, ear-rings, armillæ, and various other trinkets in gold, several of which are enriched with precious stones. Among the antiquities of gold 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 terracotta. 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 16.)

(Case 16.) Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta. ROOM XII.

ANTIQUITIES.

(Case 17.) Hindu, Chinese, and Japanese idols.

(Case 26.) Ditto.

(Case 27.) Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

(Cases 28, 32, 36.) Fragments of friezes in terracotta.

(Case 37.) Specimens of ancient armour in bronze, consisting of helmets, breast-plates, standards, swords, belts, heads of spears, points of arrows, &c. In the middle division of this case is the Roman helmet which was found at Ribchester in Lancashire.

(Case 38.) A tripod, a lectisternium, a pair of steelyards, and two very large candelabra, in bronze.

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

(Cases 43, 44, 45.) A large collection of Roman lamps in terracotta.

(Cases 46, 47, 48.) Ditto.

(Cases 49, 50, 51.) Ditto.

ROOM X. (Case 52.) Dice and tali, formed of various  
 ANTIQUITIES. substances.

(Case 53.) A great variety of Tesseræ in ivory, bronze, crystal, agate, and terracotta, many of which 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 54.) Architectural mouldings in porphyry, part of a frieze in rosso antico; handles of knives, fragments of lectisternia, &c. &c.

(Case 55.) Stamps for sealing casks.

(Case 56.) A large collection of Roman weights.

(Case 57.) Votive offerings in bronze.

(Case 58.) A brick taken out of the ruins of a large city, supposed to have been Babylon, near the town of Hillah, on the river Euphrates; it has an inscription in unknown characters.

(Case 59.) Specimens of ancient painting from Herculaneum.

(Case 60.) A brick similar to the one in Case 58.

(Cases 61, 62, 63.) Specimens of bas-reliefs in stucco, from the walls of Herculaneum.

(Case 64.) Celts.

(Case 65.) Various instruments used by the  
 Ancients;

Ancients; namely, rulers, compasses, nippers, ROOM XII.  
chisels, plummet, probes, spatulæ, &c. ANTIQUITIES.

(Case 66.) Celts.

(Case 67.) A marble patera, fourteen inches in diameter, found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa: in this case are also contained specimens of Roman enamel, and inlaid work; and likewise some figs and other vegetable substances which were found in a calcined state in the ruins of Herculaneum.

(Case 68.) Armillæ or bracelets, and various unknown ornaments in bronze.

(Case 69.) A large patera of Oriental jasper, cups of crystal, agate, &c.

(Case 70.) Hinges and nails.

(Case 71.) Fibulæ or broaches.

(Case 72.) Buckles used by the Ancients for different purposes.

(Case 73.) Handles and other parts of vases.

(Case 74.) Ditto.

(Case 75.) Specimens of locks and keys.

(Case 76.) Spears, knives, and various instruments in iron.

(Case 77.) Bits, spurs, and ornaments for harness; fragments of chains, &c.

(Case 78.) Some articles in bronze; the use to which they were applied is unknown.

The intermediate and subsequent cases in this  
room

ROOM XII. ~~Room~~ are filled with Greek vases, of which a  
 ANTIQUITIES. great number was found in sepulchres within  
 those parts of the kingdom of Naples, anciently  
 called Magna Græcia. Most of these vases are  
 ornamented with paintings, representing a variety  
 of subjects, chiefly mythological, the composi-  
 tions of which are truly elegant. The forms of  
 the vases are much varied, and are equally simple  
 and beautiful.

### THIRTEENTH ROOM.

#### *PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.*

ROOM XIII. This room contains the extensive and valua-  
 — ble 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 the collection of coins and me-  
 dals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time,  
 and by particular permission.

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LONDON :

Printed by Cox and Baylis,

75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.



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