Remarks on the present state of the British Museum, with outlines for a general classification of scientific objects / [H.S. Peacock].

PEACOCK (H.S.):

Remarks on the present state of the British Museum

1835

REMARKS

ON THE

PRESENT STATE

OF

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

WITH

OUTLINES FOR A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

OF

SCIENTIFIC OBJECTS.

BY H. S. PEACOCK, SURGEON.

Ουδεποτ' ὀυδὲν ἡμῖν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δέοντων.

DEMOSTH.

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REMARKS

ON THE

PRESENT STATE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

&c. &c.

"Jamque dies aderat cum nil procedere lintrem
Sentimus; donec cerebrosus prosilit unus,
Ac mulæ nautæque caput lumbosque saligno
Fuste dolet."

HORACE.

THERE arose some time back a question of very general interest, "What is the use of the Lords?" In the same spirit of investigation it may be inquired—"What is the use of the British Museum?"—In other words, "What object was proposed in its foundation?—By whom is it regulated?—What is its present condition? and what measures are proposed for its improvement?—What opinion do men of science entertain of it?—Is it merely intended for a lounge for the maid-servants and children of the neighbourhood? or is it only to be regarded as a *scientific* job?"

On all these points the public has long sought to be enlightened, and has a right to receive information. Is it an institution of importance?—Is it capable of being rendered complete, and as such an honour and valuable acquisition to the country? If it can be, why is it not rendered so? or, if it must always continue an unfinished and reproachful spectacle, why is it not at once abandoned?

We find in this institution a long list of great names, announced as filling various official departments, mostly honorary or nominal; but, certainly, whatever distinction their names may confer on the institution, its condition reflects none upon their names. There seems, however, to exist no real and responsible superintendant from whom we may look for information on the points above proposed, or who may afford an explanation of what appears ill-conducted and defective.

It has therefore devolved on the writer of this Treatise, an humble individual, but one, like many others interested in the advancement of science, briefly to state his opinion, and offer a few suggestions on the subject, confident that he at the same time expresses the sentiments of a large portion of the community. To the parliamentary committee, which has been appointed to investigate this subject, these remarks are particularly and respectfully submitted for their consideration. They might indeed have been easily extended had the writer felt inclined to scrutinize more closely.

The institutions allied to the British Government may be considered as of various descriptions. Those, for instance, relating to war, or the defence of the nation against foreign aggression; those of justice, of commerce, of religion; and, lastly, and of latest origin, those of science. The pursuit of war has ever been considered of chief importance, and as claiming the first consideration, even from the time when the earliest ancestors of mankind—

> "Mutum et turpe pecus glandem et cubilia propter
> Unguibus et pugnis dein fustibus atque ita porro
> Pugnabant armis quæ post fabricaverat usus."

And till the condition, and perhaps the nature of man shall be considerably changed, the cultiva-

tion of this art will always be necessary. If in this department our government has excelled, it is questionable how far it has succeeded in the others. In religion it has effected to render us not much more immoral than the rest of the world. With regard to jurisprudence, our Courts of Chancery have been denounced as a disgrace to the country. The institutions of a commercial character have been urged forward by the general demands of the public; but in these improvements are never anticipated, and only slowly succeed to long-endured inconvenience: of this the New Post Office may be taken as a memorable instance.

Our scientific institutions are comparatively in their infancy; and indeed a feeble infancy. It becomes important, therefore, to consider what prospect they afford of present improvement, or future perfection, and to point out whatever causes diminish their utility.

It appears, then, that the British Museum has, ever since its foundation, been regarded with considerable interest by nearly all but those who have the management of it. The expectations which it has excited in the public have not, however, been fulfilled; it has notoriously been the continued object of complaint and disapprobation. Hutton, in his account of his journey to London, many years ago, expressed the disappointment he experienced on visiting the Museum; and its defects are constantly adverted to in the periodical publications of the present day. The public have availed themselves of the opportunities allowed for inspecting the collection; many go to see the British Museum, and a curious sight it is. How far such a sight is profitable, is a question; but, there is no doubt, that many whose object has been

study and improvement, have terminated their visit in disappointment and disgust.

The first complaint that may be adverted to as being a very general one, is, that admission to the Museum is restricted to three days in the week, while at certain intervals it is altogether closed. This has frequently proved a great inconvenience to strangers who visit it. Nor does the necessity of this regulation appear. If it be stated that it is to afford opportunities for cleaning the apartments, this reason is not sufficient, as there must be plenty of time every day for that purpose before the hour at which the Museum opens. The second charge, which is of more weight, is the defective arrangement that pervades the entire collection; the confusion and disorder in which the objects are displayed conveying more the idea of a chaotic assemblage—a " rudis indigestaque moles"—than a methodical series of scientific objects.

On entering the building the first object we observe, is a statue of Shakspeare—a fit ornament certainly for a theatre; but quite inappropriate for the vestibule of the Museum. To this succeeds the further incongruity of an Indian idol. Various stuffed animals occupy the staircase, and the collection commences with the productions of savage art, which should more properly find a place at its termination. The rest is an heterogeneous display of objects in great confusion; most of the specimens are without names or references, and some names without specimens—upstairs and downstairs—elephants with sponges—The fossils which, since the advancement of Geology, have become so interesting a study, are dispersed all over the house, and you might as soon expect to find a certain specimen by searching in the earth

itself, as on the shelves of the British Museum. Many of the fossils have been coloured, which must certainly obliterate any delicate markings of structure; and a fine specimen of meteoric iron stands out in the passage by the coal-scuttle. The portraits in the apartments, devoted to the Mineralogical Collection, are quite out of place. They should be transferred to the National Gallery. In the midst of all, the workmen employed on the alterations ply their noisy labours. The character of the exhibition may be discerned by its effect on the visitors who wander over it melancholy and bewildered.

The Library next demands our attention. Though large, it consists chiefly of old books, and is very defective in recent publications. The catalogue is very inefficient. There is no collection of music. The reading-room is exceedingly ill-contrived, badly lighted, and badly ventilated. It is situated in an obscure corner of the premises, and approached by a labyrinth, leading along a gutter and over two drains. There is a great want of accommodation in the interior; and the space is very confined. The library is not single, but consists of several distinct collections of books and manuscripts. We have thus the King's Library set apart in the same manner as in the Mineralogical Collection there is a separate case appropriated for some minerals procured from the Hartz mountains and presented by His late Majesty George the Fourth. Whatever view may be taken of the circumstance by courtesy, Science would decide that a greater object would be fulfilled by incorporating these with the rest of the collection. There is in our systems no class for *Royal Specimens*.

The means of obtaining access to the Reading-room, and the time of admission, are subject to close limitations.

In conclusion, the form of the entire building is quite unsuitable for the purpose to which it is applied. It is understood that alterations and improvements are in progress; but would it not be better to close the doors till something like permanent order has been established throughout; and while we remain uninformed of what these improvements are to consist, we can only draw our judgment and inferences from what we see at present, and from the course which has hitherto been pursued. We thus arrive at an unfavourable opinion of the Museum. Far from keeping pace with the advancement of science, it remains in arrear, continually undergoing alterations, and affording no prospect of completion.

Amply provided with resources, it affords no pretext for apology. In a word, the British Museum, with all its excellent opportunities and possessions, affords a remarkable instance of what may *not* be done.

As proving that these defects have arisen from a course of mismanagement, and are not to be attributed altogether to the arduous nature of the undertaking, and as affording an instructive contrast to the prospect we have just contemplated, it may be advantageous to consider what has been accomplished in other institutions of a similar description, though certainly of less magnitude and importance. A museum has within these few years been formed at one of the schools of medicine in the Borough, and furnished with an extensive collection of valuable preparations, entirely made for the purpose. The occasion on which it originated was one of emergency, and the method which was

adopted, and the promptness and energy which were displayed, accomplished what might beforehand have been considered impracticable. The arrangement of this collection, and the construction of the descriptive catalogue, from which the museum derives its principal value, a work requiring the greatest activity and talents of the highest order, was effected by the curator, in the manner it could alone have been effected, at one *coup d'effort*; and, though the collection is receiving continual additions, it is preserved, under his superintendance, in the most admirable order.

The remuneration bestowed on this able individual has not been of that description which is usually lavished on the inactive officials of our National Institutions; but consists in the *Golden opinions* deservedly conceded by all who appreciate the value or experience the benefit of his performances.

It has been the opinion of some that an Institution, such as the British Museum, is wholly useless and unnecessary,—a source of expense without corresponding advantage; but if education be considered essential for the welfare of society, if mental cultivation be an object of importance, and knowledge be considered as power, it must be admitted that a government can be engaged in no more laudable undertaking than in framing an institution calculated to promote these results; and while the imperfect execution of such a design can only be regarded as deserving of censure, the design itself, if worthily and nobly accomplished, would claim the highest admiration.

If individuals derive gratification from assembling and multiplying around them whatever is beautiful or precious, and objects from their associations esteemed rare or interesting, a community

may pursue the same end on a magnificent and extended scale.

Man by nature is disposed to imitation, μιμηκώτατόν ζώων thereby displaying a creative power, which renders him a faint and feeble emblem of The Great Cause of all existence. This propensity he may exercise on the sublimest subject, by forming an assemblage of the most striking objects of nature and of art; thus representing in a museum the glories of the terrestrial sphere, and fulfilling whatever conceptions may be formed of a microcosm, or world in miniature.

Such a Museum would constitute a noble Temple of Science, and present an honourable monument of national intelligence, a valuable acquisition at all times, but perhaps above all to posterity, universally affording means for reflection, study and mental improvement.

From these considerations the writer has been tempted to express his ideas of what a national museum ought to be.

A national museum to be complete, should, as far as practicable, be constituted a repository for all the available productions of nature and art, esteemed as objects of admiration or study. According to this plan the National Gallery of Pictures would be included, and not constitute a separate institution. Antiquities should not constitute a distinct section; but by arranging the artificial productions according to their dates, the antiquities will precede the modern specimens, and the order will be altogether more definite and exact.

One condition is above all essential to the perfection of the Museum, a strict and comprehensive arrangement. The whole should bespeak a "Lucidus ordo," by which separate parts of the collection explain each other. Artificial systems

may be serviceable in many respects, but a natural arrangement is far more suitable for such a collection, commencing with the simplest productions of nature, and concluding with the library of books, the most perfect productions of man. Every production of nature, from the simplest mineral to the noblest animal, acquires its organization by passing through all the inferior phases of development, beginning at the lowest form of matter, and proceeding through each intermediate link till it arrives at its most perfect condition, when again it becomes resolved into its original elements. Thus a mineral may be considered an organized element; a vegetable a vitalized mineral; and an animal an animated vegetable—the gradation from the lowest to the highest arising from the superaddition of new faculties. To develope this is the main object of classification, which, in the Museum should typify the aspect of nature, enlarging our conceptions of the universe — the το παν and showing how creation is single, connected and influenced by one law. An appropriate building is also essential, a mere dwelling-house being, however large, quite unsuitable. The apartments and galleries, the shelves, cases, and, as far as possible, every specimen should be numbered and named. A complete catalogue is requisite, which might be published in parts or divisions, for the convenience of those interested in particular subjects; and a synopsis might serve to convey a general idea of the whole.

The collection should be closed to the public till the plan decided on be perfectly accomplished, though it might require four or five years, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of the main object.

The time of admission might then be extended

as liberally as possible, avoiding the inconvenience of confining it to alternate days.

The offices attached to this Institution might be confided to those who have displayed talent in pursuit of science or art. A superintendant should be appointed of acknowledged ability, on whom should devolve the charge of the whole, who should be responsible for the condition, and receive suggestions, and impart information, connected with the establishment.

There is one individual who has supereminently contributed to the advancement of modern natural science, and by his own observations and instructions, has afforded a powerful impulse; to whom the "lesser stars repair and in their urns draw light." There can be no misapplication of these allusions.

How gratifying might be the result if he would contribute his assistance to the purpose in question.

As species of plants and animals become extinct in the course of time, it must be important to preserve all those we can obtain. It is probable that, in a few years, the quadrumana, already become scarce, will quite disappear. Drawings at least might be furnished of species of both kinds, and would well suffice for the illustration of those of the vegetable kingdom.

A noble collection might be made of the skeletons or sculls of our eminent individuals. After a few generous examples, such as that furnished by Bentham, a title to posthumous admission into such a collection would become an object of honourable aspiration and Phrenology be made to assume a rational aspect.

Of productions of art, many specimens of the present day, which are usually passed over by col-

lectors, might be preserved, such as fabrics of cloth, instruments, &c. These will become the antiquities of future ages. The national distinctions of mankind will afford grounds for the subdivisions of this class. Of these the eastern and most ancient will take precedence, which arrangement will correspond with the progress of man, or at least of intellect on the face of the globe.

The outlines of a general classification on the plan here proposed, will be found annexed, and in concluding these remarks, it only remains to be observed, that whatever plans may be adopted, or course determined on, the government must consider that a spirit of inquiry is abroad, the industrious classes of society habitually intelligent and capable of reflection, are no longer disposed to be trifled with by the few, who, though assuming the direction of important measures, are released by their circumstances from all necessity of exertion, and far from possessing capability to fulfil the requisite duties, are frivolous by habit. A thorough revolution is demanded in all the circumstances relating to the British Museum.

In this conviction have these remarks been drawn up, and it is conceived that, however imperfectly the task may have been performed, it is only by such modes of open criticism, by directing attention to circumstances, and by promoting free discussion, that public abuses are likely to be rectified, or improvements effected.

The principles on which the following arrangement is constructed may be thus stated:

Science is considered as derived from two sources—observation and reflection.

The objects appertaining to the first source are distinguished into Natural, or the productions of nature, and Artificial, or the productions of man.

The natural objects are arranged under three kingdoms.

I. The mineral or lifeless kingdom, the subjects of which are the whole assemblage of celestial or visible created bodies.

II. The vegetable kingdom, of which the subjects are vegetables.

III. The animal kingdom.

Each of these kingdoms may be examined or studied in four modes.

1st. Collectively, constituting the sciences of Astronomy, Botany, and Zoology.

2dly. Individually, as in Geography, and Natural History.

3dly. Anatomically, as in Mineralogy, and Anatomy.

4thly. Physiologically, as in Geology and Physiology, as expressed in the following tabular view.

Regarded	*Minerals.*	*Vegetables.*	*Animals.*
Collectively.	Astronomy.	Botany.	Zoology.
Individually.	Geography.	Phytography.	Zoography.
Anatomically.	Mineralogy.	Veg. Anatomy.	Zootomy.
Physiologically.	Geology.	Veg. Physiology.	Anl. Physiology.

The order in which these sciences have originated strictly corresponds with the course of this arrangement.

The first objects which must have engaged the attention of man were the heavenly bodies, collectively regarded at a remote distance. Hence the ancient origin of *Astronomy*. The earth being within the limits of close observation, *Geography* next took rise. The anatomical investigation or dissection of the earth constituted the next step, and we accordingly find that minerals and metals have been known and in use from remote ages: the study of these bodies is the province of *Mineralogy*, for the illustration of which we can avail ourselves of Mineralogical specimens. Lastly, to illustrate the Physiology of the earth, or the changes it has undergone, *Geology*, which includes Oryctology, and Meteorology, has lately originated.

Thus also *Botany*, which regards the individuals of the vegetable kingdom, was succeeded by *Phytography*, the study of the parts or members of each individual, and afterwards by *Veg. Anatomy*, the study of their internal structure, and this by *Veg. Physiology*, which includes Veg. Pathology; the study of their vital actions, healthy or diseased. Similar remarks are applicable to *Zoology*, *Zoography*, *Zootomy*, and *Animal Physiology*.

The three kingdoms of Nature are subjected to further and more close investigation by CHEMISTRY.

Man, constituting the last subject in the series of natural productions, his works, to which the term ART is properly applied, form the sequel of our philosophical researches.

The *objects* which illustrate the several studies thus enumerated, are in the annexed outlines disposed in corresponding groups, following in the same order.

With respect to the sub-divisions adopted; in minerals, oxygen, from the important part it acts,

seems to afford grounds for most natural distinctions. The Vegetables are classed according to the advancement of their organization. The orders are given according to Jussieu ; but their arrangement has yet been reduced to no natural method. The Animals are classed according to the developement of their nervous system. In other respects the arrangement proceeds from simple to complex, from deficiency to excess, and from ancient to modern.

OUTLINES
FOR A GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC OBJECTS.

I. PHYSICA (Natural Productions.)

I. MINERALIA (MINERAL OBJECTS).

I. *ASTRONOMICA (ASTRONOMICAL OBJECTS).*

[*By way of introduction to a collection, these might be represented by orreries, or designs, in the first compartments of a Museum: its vestibule might be made to represent the Planisphere, displaying the constellations and other astronomical objects.*]

II. *GEOGRAPHICA (GEOGRAPHICAL OBJECTS).*

[*Geographical models, affording important illustrations of the Earth's features, would be comprehended in this compartment.*]

III. *MINERALOGICA (MINERALOGICAL SPE.)*

I. *INOXYGENATA (UNOXYGENATED).*

1. *Terrea (Earths, or Earthy substances).* Sulphur. Carbon. diamond, anthracite, graphite.

2. *Terrea Composita (Compound Earths).* Selenium with sulphur.

3. *Metalla* (*Metals*). Platina, gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, tellurium, bismuth, palladium, osmium, iridium, antimony, arsenic, iron.

4. *Metalla Composita* (*Metallic Compounds*). Alloys of Platina. Auriferous silver, native silver amalgam, antimonial silver, bismuthic silver. White cobalt, grey cobalt. Graphic ore.

5. *Terreo-metalla* (*Earths with Metals*). Sulphurets of silver—mercury—lead (galena) —copper—bismuth—antimony—arsenic —iron (pyrites)—cobalt—nickle—zinc (blende)—molybdena—manganese. Seleniurets of silver and copper. Fluoride of calcium (fluor spar). Chlorides of silver—mercury—lead– copper—ammonium (sal ammoniac)—sodium.

6. *Terreo-metalla Composita* (*Compound Earths with Metals*). Red silver ore. Grey copper ore. Sulphurets of manganese—arsenic and iron (mispickle). Fluorides of calcium yttrium and cerium (yttrocerite).

II. *OXYGENATA* (*OXYGENATED*).

1. *Terrea* (*Earths*). Native sulphuric acid. Native boracic acid. Oxides of silicon (silica) rock crystal, flint, calcedony, cornelian, heliotrope, chrysophrase, agate, jasper, opal, hydrophane.

2. *Terrea Composita* (*Compound Earths*),

3. *Metalla* (*Metals*). Oxides of lead (native minium)—copper bismuth—iron—zinc (red oxide)—cobalt—uranium—tin,---titanium---antimony---arsenic---aluminum (alumina) oriental corundum, amethyst, topaz, emerald, ruby.

4. *Metalla-composita* (*Compound Metals*). Alumina with silex; adamantine spar, emery, imperfect corundum. Fibrolite. Indianite. Aluminate of magnesia; spinel ruby, ceylonite, automolite, plombgomme. Sphene, or titanite. Columbite. Tungstet of lime (heavystone)---of iron and manganese (wolfram). Chromate of lead. Pharmacolite. Arseniate of cobalt—of lead.

5. *Terreo-metalla* (*Earths with Metals*). Sulphates of lead---copper---iron--- cobalt---zinc---magnesia---barytes---lime---strontian---soda---alumina (alum). Carbonates of lead---copper---iron ---zinc (calamine)---magnesia. Phosphate of lime---lead---copper ---iron---magnesia---yttria---uranium. Nitrate of potass---of lime. Borax. Silicates of copper---iron---zinc---manganese---magnesia. Steatite. Silicate of zirconia.

6. *Terreo-metalla Composita* (*Compound Earths and Metals*). Tourmaline, Schorl, Axinite. Compound silicates, Obsidian, Preh-

nite, Felspar, Mica, Hornbende, Serpentine, Asbestus, Augite, Epidote, Garnet, Gadolinite, Sodalite, Fluate of alumina and soda (cryolite).

Mineralloid substances from the Vegetable Kingdom.

Oxalate of Iron. Mellite. Resins; amber, highgate-resin, retinite. Bitumens; naptha, petroleum. Coal.

IV. *GEOLOGICA (GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS).*

I. *ORYCTEA (FOSSILS).*

Secondary, Tertiary, Recent.

II. *ÆROLITA (ÆROLITES).*

II. VEGETALIA (VEGETABLE OBJECTS).

I. *BOTANICA (BOTANICAL SPECIMENS).*

I. *CELLULATA (CELLULAR).*

Fungi, algæ, hepacæ, musci, filices, naides.

II. *VASCULATA (VASCULAR).*

Aroidæ, typhæ, cyperoideæ, gramineæ, palmæ, asparagi, junci, lilia, bromeliæ, asphodeli, narcissi, irides, musæ, cannæ, orchideæ, hydrocharides.

III. *CORTICATA (BARKED).*

Eleagni, proteæ, lauri, polygoneæ, atriplices, amaranthi, plantagines, plumbagines, lysimachiæ, pediculares, acanthi, jasmineæ, vitices, labiatæ, scrophulariæ, solaneæ, borragineæ, convolvuli, polemonia, bignoniæ, gentianæ, apocineæ, sapotæ, guiacanæ, rhododendra, ericæ, campanulaceæ, chichoraceæ, cinarocephalæ, corymbiferæ, dipsaceæ, rubiaceæ, caprifolia, araliæ, umbelliferæ, ranunculaceæ, papavaraceæ, cruciferæ, capparides, sapindi, acera, hyperica, gutiferæ, aurantiæ, meliæ, vites, gerania, malvaceæ, magnoliæ, anonæ, menisperma, berberides, tiliaca, cisti, rutaceæ, caryophyllæ, saxifragiæ, cacti, portulaceæ, ficoidæ, onagriæ, myrti, melastomæ, salicaria, rosaceæ, leguminosæ, terebintacæ, rhamni, euphorbiæ, cucurbitaceæ, urticæ, amentaceæ, coniferæ.

II. *PHYTOGRAPHICA (PHYTOGRAPHIC SPE).*

Remarkable parts of plants; seeds, roots, leaves, flowers.

III. *VEGETO-ANATOMICA (VEGETO-ANATOMICAL SPECIMENS).*

Preparations of the internal structure and organization of vegetables.

IV. *VEGETO-PHYSIOLOGICA (VEGETO-PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.)*

Illustrations of vegetable physiology.

III. ANIMALIA (ANIMAL OBJECTS).

I. *ZOOLOGICA (ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS).*

1. CYCLO-NEURA VEL RADIATA.

Class.	*Order.*	*Example.*
Polygastrica	Monas	Monas.
Poriphera	Corallina	Coral.
Polypifera	Vorticella	Polype.
Acalepha	Hydrostatica	Diphye.
	Acalepha	Medusa.
	Enchinoderma	Sipuncula.
Echinoderma	Pedicellata	Star-fish.

2. DIPLO-NEURA VEL ARTICULATA.

Entozoa	Parenchymata	Tænia.
	Nematoidea	Ascaris.
Rotifera	Furcularia	Furcularia.
Cirrhopoda	Cirrhopoda	Barnacle.
Annelida	Abranchia	Leech.
	Dorsibranchia	Amphinomæ.
	Tubicola	Amphitrita.
Myriapoda	Myriapoda	Centipede.
Insecta	Thysanoura	Velvet Springtail.
	Parasitica	Louse.
	Suctoria	Flea.
	Coleoptera	Beetle.
	Orthoptera	Grasshopper.
	Hemiptera	Aphis.
	Neuroptera	Ant Lion.
	Hymenoptera	Ichneumon Fly.
	Lepidoptera	Moth.
	Rhipiptera	Xenos.
	Diptera	Gnat.
Arachnida	Pulmonata	Spider.
	Trachearia	Phalangium.
Crustacea	Pæcilopoda	Dichitestium.
	Branchiopoda	Branchipus.
	Isopoda	Anilocra.
	Lœmidipoda	Whale-louse.
	Amphipoda	Ciammarus.
	Stomapoda	Phyllosoma.
	Decapoda	Gebia-Stellata.

3. CYCLO-GANGLIATA VEL MOLLUSCA.

Class.	*Order.*	*Example.*
Tunicata	Acephala	Ascidia.
Conchifera	Testacea	Oyster.
Gasteropoda	Cyclobranchia	Chiton.
	Scutibranchia	Sea-ear.
	Tubulibranchia	Vermetus.
	Pectinabranchia	Whelk.
	Heteropoda	Carinaria.
	Tectibranchia	Bursatella.
	Inferobranchia	Linguella.
	Nudibranchia	Glaucus.
	Pulmonia	Snail.
Pteropoda	Pteropoda	Clio-Australis.
Cephalopoda	Cephalopoda	Nautilus.

4. SPINI CEREBRATA VEL VERTEBRATA.

Pisces	Cyclostomi	Lamprey
	Silachii	Ray.
	Sturiones	Sturgeon.
	Plectognathi	Sun-fish.
	Lophobranchi	Hippocampus.
	Apodes	Eel.
	Sub-branchiali	Whiting.
	Abdominales	Salmon.
	Acanthopterigii	Sword-fish.
Reptilia	Batrachii	Frog.
	Ophidii	Serpent.
	Saurii	Lizard.
	Chelonia	Tortoise.
Aves	Palmipedes	Duck.
	Grallæ	Heron.
	Gallinæ	Cock.
	Scansores	Woodpecker.
	Passeres	Swallow.
	Rapaces	Hawk.
Mammalia	Cetacea	Whale.
	Ruminantia	Cow.
	Pachydermata	Horse.
	Edentata	Armadillo.
	Rodentia	Squirrel.
	Quadrumana	Ape.
	Bimana	Man.

II. *ZOOGRAPHICA (ZOOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS).*

Artificial productions of the inferior animals. Habitats, nests, eggs.

III. *ZOO-ANATOMICA* (*ZOO-ANATOMICAL SPE.*)

Organs of support---connexion---motion---circulation---absorption---sensation---voice and respiration---digestion---urination---procreation; each with their relative fluids and secretions.

IV. *ZOO-PHYSIOLOGICA* (*ZOO-PHYSIOLOGICAL SPE.*)

Illustrations of animal physiology. Monstrous productions.

IV. CHEMICA (CHEMICAL OBJECTS).

Specimens of mineral chemistry---vegetable chemistry---animal chemistry.

II. TECHNICA (Artificial Productions.)

I. *UTILIA* (*OBJECTS OF USEFUL ART*).

Implements and mechanical productions of domestic use; articles of clothing; instruments; arms. [*In order of antiquity.*]

II. *LIBERALIA* (*OBJECTS OF FINE ART*).

1. Coins.
2. Sculpture. Indian, Egyptian, Persian, Grecian, Roman, Modern.
3. Paintings. *Ancient,* Chinese, Phœnician, Egyptian, Etrurian. *Modern,* Florentine school, Roman, Venetian, Lombard, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish, French, English.
4. Prints.

III. *LITERARIA* (*LITERARY PRODUCTIONS*).

1. Manuscripts.
2. Books. Works of science; Works of imagination.
3. Periodicals.

Printed by W. Wilcockson, Whitefriars.