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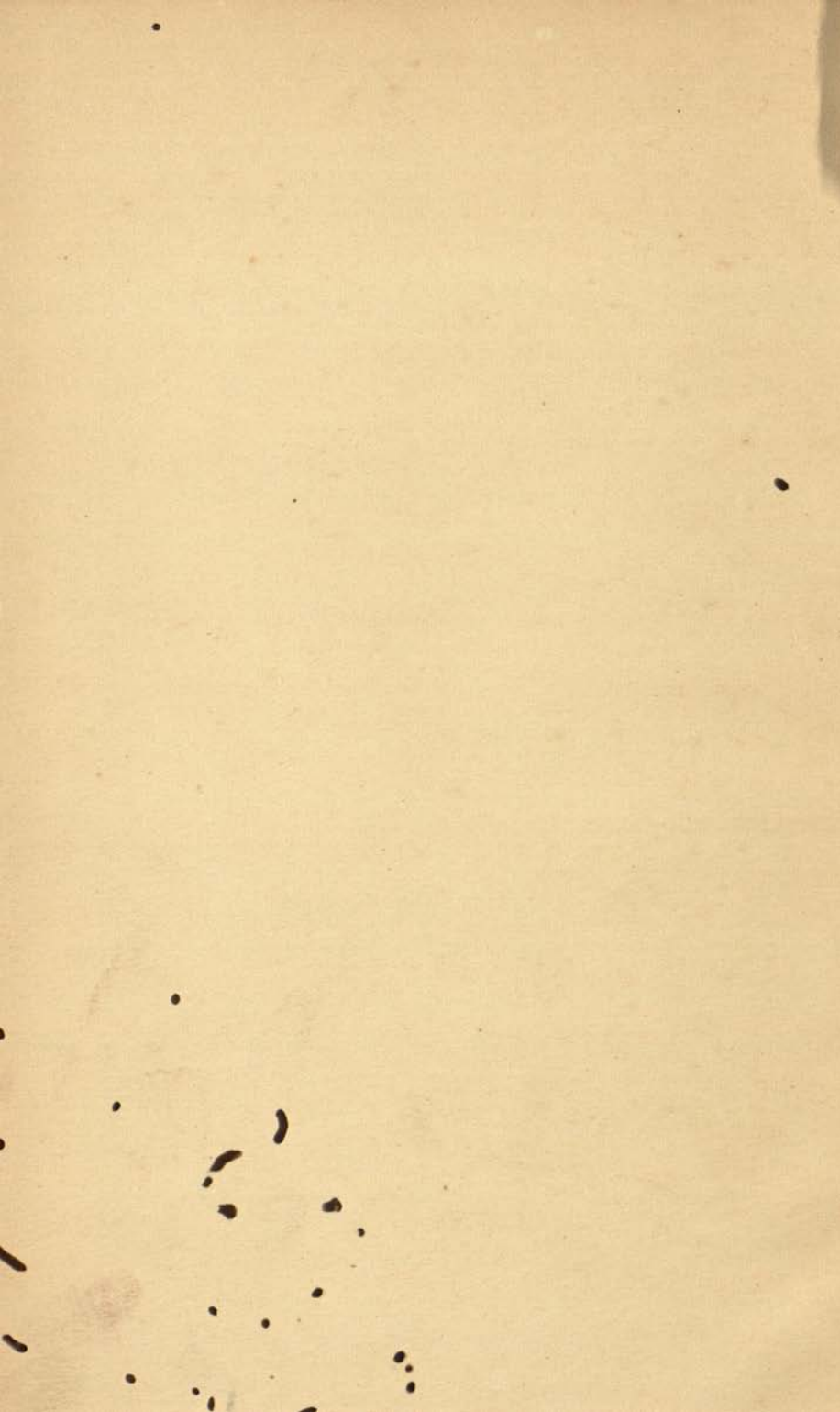
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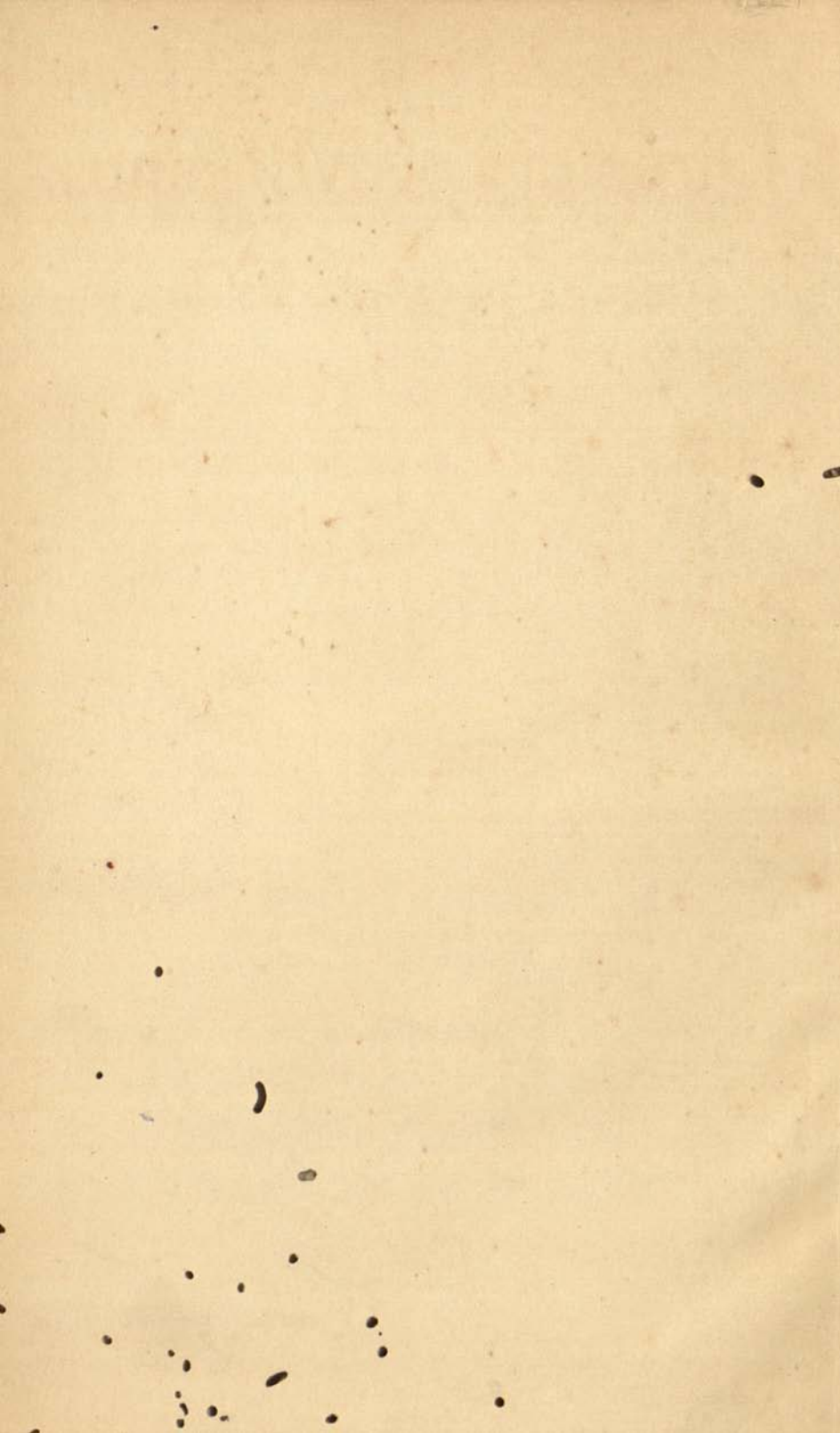


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# Directory of Museums

IN

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND;

together with a Section on

Indian and Colonial Museums.

38836

COMPILED BY

E. HOWARTH, F.R.A.S., F.Z.S.

(Museum and Art Gallery, Sheffield)

AND

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## FOREWORD.

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In 1902 the Museums Association decided to compile a Directory of the Museums in the United Kingdom, giving information with regard to their administration, cost, contents, and general scope. The first part was issued as a supplement to Volume 2 of the *Museums Journal*, and the directory was continued in the three subsequent volumes until its completion in 1906.

The usefulness of the work was quickly demonstrated, though the arrangement by which it was spread through several volumes of the *Museums Journal* made it rather difficult for reference, consequently it was decided to issue a revised edition of the Directory in separate form, and the present volume is the result.

The numbers in brackets under each town show the population at the Census of 1911.

To avoid repetition of headings, the information has been tabulated by numbers, the corresponding number in each case referring to similar subjects according to the following system :—

- 1.—Governing body.
- 2.—Income and expenditure.
- 3.—Source of income.
- 4.—Times and terms of admission.
- 5.—Exhibition space, with dimensions of rooms and how allotted.
- 6.—Nature of collections.
- 7.—Special collections, made by well-known collectors, including type or figured specimens, if there are any.
- 8.—Publications issued by or in connection with the museum.
- 9.—Lectures.
- 10.—Number of visitors.
- 11.—History of museum.
- 12.—Staff.
- 13.—Chief official.



Every care has been taken to ensure that the information should be official and accurate. Each museum had the copy sent from the previous issue of the Directory, with a request that it might be returned revised and brought up to date. All museums established subsequent to that issue were communicated with, and forms were sent to them to fill in with the particulars required.

The response was generally prompt and satisfactory, though in some cases there was considerable delay, necessitating frequent applications, while from other museums there was no reply. Where these were really important, personal visits were made to obtain the particulars. This was the case with the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, which intimated that "the Board of Education cannot undertake the revision of the printed matter submitted, and herewith returned." On visiting the museum, however, every facility was pleasantly given by the officials to make the information full and complete. All other national museums responded with ready willingness.

Since the issue of the previous directory, a few museums, chiefly of a private character, have ceased to exist, and from several others no replies could be obtained, consequently they do not appear in this issue. It may, however, fairly be claimed that this Directory contains all the information obtainable by reasonable efforts up to July 1, 1911.

There is a privately-owned museum at Chesters (Northumberland), containing a collection of Roman relics from the Wall, also a general museum at Leamington Spa, with Mr. Gilbert H. Spicer, F.L.S., as honorary curator, but particulars of these could not be obtained in time for publication.

With regard to the section on Indian and Colonial museums, this cannot be considered in any sense complete. Application was made to representative curators in all the Colonies for the necessary information, but no reply was in many cases forthcoming. The compilers are therefore particularly grateful to those who have enabled them to give even this incomplete section, and their thanks are specially due to Mr. Edgar R. Waite, who very systematically secured information respecting the New Zealand museums; Mr. S. Sinclair, for similar services in connection with Australian museums; Mr. F. W. Fitzsimons,



for a list of South African museums ; and Mr. L. Peringuey, for useful information about the institutions in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony.

The particulars of Canadian museums have been compiled from "A Directory of American Museums," published as Part I of Volume X. of the "Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences," 1910.

A word of explanation is due to those curators who furnished us with valuable information about their museums which we were not able to use in full. A definite plan had to be laid down for the Directory, which should be as comprehensive as possible, but should not embrace details that perhaps would more suitably belong to a guide book than to a Directory. Limitations of space as well as the obvious disadvantages of unwieldy bulk and augmented price had to be carefully taken into account, and though we may have left out matter that was undoubtedly interesting, we have endeavoured to retain all things essential. We wish here to express our warm feeling of gratitude to all curators who have spent time and trouble in imparting their knowledge to us, thereby making our labours as complete and satisfactory as possible.

In the first instance it was intended to give illustrations of some of the principal museums, with plans, from blocks already in existence, which were readily forwarded to us for this purpose, but it was felt by the council that this would increase the cost too much, consequently the scheme of illustrations had to be abandoned and the blocks returned to their owners.

The arrangement of the Directory is as follows:—National Museums—English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh—form the first section ; they are followed by the towns of the United Kingdom, that are known to contain museums, arranged in alphabetical order. Following these is the section on Indian and Colonial Museums. In a good many instances museums have received names, *e.g.*, those of benefactors or founders, to which the name of the town in which they are situated gives no clue. Such museum names will be found in the Index. The Index also contains a list of well-known collections which have been incorporated into public museums.

E. HOWARTH.

H. M. PLATNAUER.

## MUSEUMS DIRECTORY.

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The information is numbered under each museum according to the following classification :—

- 1.—Governing body.
- 2.—Income and expenditure.
- 3.—Source of income.
- 4.—Times and terms of admission.
- 5.—Exhibition space, with dimensions of rooms and how allotted.
- 6.—Nature of collections.
- 7.—Special collections, made by well-known collectors, including type or figured specimens, if there are any.
- 8.—Publications issued by or in connection with the museum.
- 9.—Lectures.
- 10.—Number of visitors.
- 11.—History of museum.
- 12.—Staff.
- 13.—Chief official.

# MUSEUMS DIRECTORY.

## NATIONAL MUSEUMS.

### ENGLAND.

#### THE BRITISH MUSEUM. I.

BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

- 4.—Open free on every week day, except Good Friday and Christmas day, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (certain galleries close at 4 p.m. in winter and 5 p.m. March, September, and October on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the others at the same hour during the same periods on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday). On Sunday the museum is open 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. in winter and 2 to 6 in summer.

The reading room is open daily to readers 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and September). Readers' tickets may be obtained by sending to the director a written application stating the special object for which it is required, and enclosing a recommendation, signed by a house-holder of recognised position. Tickets for the print room and sculpture gallery can also, under certain circumstances, be obtained on application to the director. Admission may in the same way be obtained to the students' rooms attached to the departments of oriental printed books and MSS., prints and drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, and Greek and Roman antiquities.

- 7.—The Cottonian library, the Sloane collection (part), the Harleian collection, the Elgin marbles, the Waddesdon collection (art objects, chiefly 15th and 16th century, bequeathed by Baron Ferdinand Rothschild), the Franks antiquities.

Among objects of special interest are: Codex Alexandrinus, Magna Charta, the Rosetta stone, the Portland vase, the cameo of Augustus.

- 8.—A catalogue of publications may be obtained on application to the director. The following guide books are on sale in the hall of the museum:—

	s.	d.
Guide to the Exhibition Galleries. With plans ..	0	2
Guide to the Egyptian Collections. With plates, etc. ..	1	0
Guide to the Egyptian Galleries (Sculpture). With plates, etc. ..	1	6
Guide to the First and Second Egyptian Rooms. With plates, etc. ..	1	0
Guide to the Third and Fourth Egyptian Rooms. With plates, etc. ..	1	6



	s.	d.
Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman Life. With illustrations. . . . .	1	6
Guide to the Sculptures of the Parthenon. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Sculptures by the Successors of Pheidias. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Nereid Monument and Later Lycian Sculpture. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Mausoleum and Sculptures of Halicarnassos and Priene. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Sculptures of Ephesus, Cnidos, Cyrene and Salamis. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Later Greek and Graeco-Roman Statues and Busts. With plates, etc. . . . .	4	0
Guide to the Later Greek and Graeco-Roman Reliefs. With plates, etc. . . . .	3	0
Guide to the Department of Coins and Medals. With illustrations . . . . .	0	6
Guide to the Coins of the Ancients . . . . .	1	0
Ditto Ditto With 7 plates . . . . .	2	6
Ditto Ditto With 70 plates . . . . .	25	0
Guide to the Italian Medals . . . . .	0	6
Ditto Ditto With 7 plates . . . . .	2	6
Guide to the English Medals . . . . .	0	6
Ditto Ditto With 8 plates . . . . .	2	6
Guide to the Antiquities of the Stone Age. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Antiquities of the Early Iron Age. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Early Christian and Byzantine Antiquities. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Mediaeval Room. With plates, etc. . . . .	1	6
Guide to the English Pottery and Porcelain, with plates, etc. . . . .	1	0
Guide to the Waddesdon Room. With plates . . . . .	0	6
Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections, with plates, etc. . . . .	2	0
Guide to the MSS., Autographs, Charters, Seals, etc. With plates . . . . .	0	6
Guide to the Naval Exhibition, Nelson Centenary. With plates . . . . .	0	6
Guide to the Printed Books Exhibited in the King's Library. With illustrations . . . . .	0	6
Plan of the Reading Room . . . . .	0	6
Description of the Reading Room and New Library . . . . .	0	1

- 11.—The nucleus of the museum is the collection of manuscripts made by Sir Robert Cotton (1570-1631) and presented to the nation in 1700 by Sir John Cotton. In 1753 the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts were acquired and an act of parliament was passed directing that

a permanent home should be acquired for these collections. They were accordingly lodged in Montagu House, and were opened to the public in 1759. The acquisition of the Elgin marbles in 1816 rendered extensions necessary, and Montagu House was replaced by the present museum, completed in 1845. In 1857 the reading room was built, and in 1880-3 the natural history collections were transferred to Cromwell Road. For an account of the history of the museum see E. Edwards, *Lives of the Founders of the British Museum*, 1870.

- 12.—In addition to the office of the director and principal librarian, there are eight departments as follows:—I. Printed books (keeper, Geo. K. Fortescue); II. Manuscripts (keeper, Geo. Fredk. Warner, Litt.D., M.A.); III. Oriental printed books and manuscripts (keeper, Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D.); IV. Prints and drawings (keeper, Sidney Colvin, M.A.); V. Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities (keeper, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D.); VI. Greek and Roman antiquities (keeper, Arthur Hamilton Smith, M.A., F.S.A.); VII. British and mediaeval antiquities and ethnography (keeper, C. H. Read, P.S.A., LL.D.); VIII. Coins and medals (keeper, H. A. Grueber). Director and principal librarian, Frederic George Kenyon, F.B.A., D.Litt.



## THE BRITISH MUSEUM. II.

(Natural History.)

CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

- 4.—Open daily, free, from 10 a.m. on week-days and from 2 p.m. on Sundays (2.30 p.m. from May to August inclusive). Closing times: November, December, and January, 4 p.m.; February, 1 to 14, 4.30, 15 to end, 5; October, 5; March and September, 5.30; April to August (inclusive), 6; Mondays and Saturdays from May 1st to mid-July, 8; from mid-July to end of August, 7. Sundays, May to August (inclusive), 7, during other months at hours for corresponding ordinary week-days.
- 7.—ZOOLOGY.—*Mammalia*.—Hodgson, from Nepal and Tibet. Hume, Indian mammalia and a fine collection of horns. Selous, collection of African mammals. St. George Littledale, from Central Asia.

*Birds*.—Hume collection of Indian birds and eggs. Tweeddale collection of Indian birds. Godman collection of American birds. Seebohm collection of European and Siberian birds and eggs. Gould collection of Asiatic and Australian birds and eggs. Crowley collection of eggs. Radcliffe-Saunders collection of eggs. Lord Walsingham's collection of groups of British birds.

*Invertebrata*.—Mollusca: the Cuming collection of shells. Arachnida: the Keyserling collection of spiders. Crustacea: Challenger and other collections. Worms: the Siebold collection of entozoa and the Beddard collection of earth worms. Echinoderms: Semper's collection of holothurians. Sponges: Bowerbank and Carter collections. Protozoa: Brady's foraminifera. Insects: Sir J. Banks, J. C. Bowring, Godman and Salvin (Central American), W. C. Hewitson, F. P. Pascoe, T. V. Wollaston, H. T. Stainton, D. Sharp, A. Fry, J. H. Leech, J. F. Stephens, H. Clark, J. S. Baly, C. Kerremans, E. Saunders, H. Frey.

The zoological department has in recent years considerably developed the economic side of biological science, especially in relation to the connection of mosquitoes and other kinds of blood-sucking flies and other insects with various tropical diseases.

An economic section of the department has also been established.

BOTANY.—Sloane herbarium, containing many interesting early 18th century collections. Banksian herbarium, rich in later 18th century and early 19th century collections. Robert Brown's collection of Australian plants. Welwitch's collection of West tropical African plants, and many others.

GEOLOGY.—The Sloane collection, the William Smith collection, the Brander collection of Barton mollusca; the Sowerby collection, the Gilbertson collection, the Bowerbank collection, the Edwards collection of Eocene mollusca; the Searles Wood collection of Pliocene mollusca, and the Davidson collection of brachiopoda. Among fossil plants, the Williamson collection, illustrating the structure of carboniferous plants, and the Rufford collection of Walsden plants. The general collections of fossil animals made by F. Dixon, P. B. Brodie, J. E.

Lee, W. Cunningham, J. S. Gardner, J. Prestwich, and G. H. Morton. The Nicholson collection of stromatoporoids. The Egerton and Enniskillen collections of fishes, the Ward collection of coal fishes, and the E. R. Lewis collection of Lebanon cretaceous fishes. The Mantell collection of Wealden reptiles and chalk fishes; the Fox collection of Wealden reptiles, the Hawkins collection of Liassic reptiles; the Bain collection of South African reptiles; and the Leeds collection of Oxfordian reptiles. The Beckles collection of Wealden reptiles and Purbeck mammals, the Cantley collection of Siwalik mammals; the George Bennett collection of Australian marsupials, and the Savin collection of forest bed mammals. Also archaeopteryx.

MINERALOGY.—Cracherode collection, the Allan-Greg collection.

- 8.—A complete list of the works relating to the natural history collections published by authority of the trustees may be obtained on application to the director.

The following guide-books and hand-books are on sale in the hall and galleries of the museum :—

	s. d.
A General Guide to the British Museum (Natural History) .. .. .	0 3
Guide to the Races of Mankind (Anthropology) .. .. .	0 4
Guide to the Mammalia (other than Ungulata) .. .. .	0 6
Guide to the Great Game Animals (Ungulata) .. .. .	1 0
Guide to the Elephants (Recent and Fossil) .. .. .	0 6
Guide to the Horse Family (Equidae) .. .. .	1 0
Guide to the Domesticated Animals (other than Horses) .. .. .	0 6
Guide to the Whales, Porpoises, and Dolphins (order Cetacea) .. .. .	0 4
Guide to the Birds .. .. .	2 6
Guide to the Birds, Part I. General Series .. .. .	0 6
Do. Part II. Nesting Series of British Birds .. .. .	0 4
Guide to the Reptilia and Amphibia .. .. .	0 6
Guide to the Fishes .. .. .	1 0
Guide to the British Vertebrates .. .. .	1 0
Guide to the exhibited series of Insects .. .. .	1 0
Guide to the Crustacea, Arachnida, and Myriopoda .. .. .	1 0
Guide to the Shell and Starfish Galleries (Mollusca, Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, Tunicata, Echinoderms, and Worms) .. .. .	0 6
Guide to the Coral Gallery (Protozoa, Porifera or Sponges, Hydrozoa, and Anthozoa) .. .. .	1 0
A Guide to the Fossil Mammals and Birds .. .. .	0 6
A Guide to the Fossil Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes .. .. .	0 9
A Guide to the Fossil Invertebrate Animals .. .. .	1 0
List of British Seed-plants and Ferns .. .. .	0 4
Guide to Sowerby's Models of British Fungi .. .. .	0 4
Guide to Field and Cultivated Mushrooms .. .. .	1 0
Guide to the British Mycetozoa .. .. .	0 3
A Guide to the Mineral Gallery .. .. .	0 1
The Student's Index to the Collection of Minerals .. .. .	0 2
An Introduction to the Study of Minerals, with a Guide to the Mineral Gallery .. .. .	0 6



	s.	d.
An Introduction to the Study of Rocks .. ..	1	0
An Introduction to the Study of Meteorites, with a List of the Meteorites represented in the Collection .. ..	0	6
Special Guide, No. 2. Books and Portraits illus- trating the History of Plant Classification ..	0	4
Special Guide, No. 3. Memorials of Linnaeus ..	0	3
Special Guide, No. 4. Memorials of Charles Darwin .. ..	0	6
Handbook of Instructions for Collectors .. ..	1	6
Instructions for Collectors:—		
No. 1—Mammals .. ..	0	3
No. 2—Birds .. ..	0	3
No. 3—Reptiles, Batrachians and Fishes ..	0	4
No. 4—Insects .. ..	0	3
No. 5—Diptera (Two-winged Flies) .. ..	0	3
No. 6—Mosquitoes (Culicidae) .. ..	0	3
No. 7—Blood-sucking Flies, Ticks, etc... ..	0	3
No. 8—Spiders, Centipedes, etc... ..	0	3
No. 9—Soft-bodied and other Invertebrate Animals; Shells .. ..	0	3
No. 10—Plants .. ..	0	3
No. 11—Fossils and Minerals .. ..	0	3

- 11.—The two branches of the British Museum have a common history up to 1880, the year in which the removal of the natural history collections from Bloomsbury to Cromwell Road was commenced. Sir William Flower began the method of systematic arrangement (apart from mere classification) and descriptive labelling which—continued under his successors—have made the museum so widely popular. One of the most characteristic features of the new arrangement is the "index" collections in the great hall. This consists of series of specimens and preparations, fully and descriptively labelled and arranged so as to serve as an introduction to the collections in the galleries. The hall also contains small collections illustrating mimicry, protective colouring, melanism, changes produced by domestication, etc. Another notable feature is the great collection of cetacean models in the basement. The installation of this collection was Sir William Flower's last piece of museum work. Details of the history of the collections will be found in the "General Guide," and still more fully in "The History of the Collections in the Nat. Hist. Departments of the British Museum."
- 12.—Director, L. Fletcher, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Zoology Keeper, Dr. S. F. Harmer, F.R.S.; Botany Keeper, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S.; Geology Keeper, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S.; Mineralogy Keeper, Dr. G. T. Prior, M.A.; Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

- 4.—Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (to 4 p.m. in winter). On Thursday and Friday (students' days) open after 11 a.m., admission sixpence. Open on Sunday, 2 to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.
- 5.—The gallery has 22 rooms, and the pictures are grouped under the following schools :—Tuscan, Siennese, Ferrarese and Bolognese, Umbrian, Venetian, Paduan, Parmesan, Lombardic, Dutch and Flemish, Early German, Late Italian, French, Spanish, Old British, British, Modern British.
- 8.—Catalogue of British and Modern Schools (price sixpence) ; Catalogue of Foreign Schools (price one shilling) ; Catalogue of Foreign Schools, abridged edition (price sixpence) ; Inventory of the Drawings of the Turner Bequest, by A. J. Finberg (fifteen shillings) ; Annual Reports to the House of Commons.  
A good deal of information may also be obtained from E. T. Cook's " Guide to the National Gallery " (unofficial).
- 10.—Number of visitors in 1909, 607,952 on free days ; 63,391 on students' days ; 67,452 on Sundays.
- 11.—The institution began with the purchase of the Angerstein pictures in 1824, for which Parliament voted £60,000. In May of that year, Mr. Angerstein's house in Pall Mall was opened to the public as a national gallery of pictures. The present building was commenced in 1832, and the east wing was opened in 1838. Considerable extensions were made in 1876, and additions in 1885-7. The collection has grown by donation and purchase ; under the former head come the gifts of Sir George Beaumont, Robert Vernon, J. M. W. Turner, Miss Constable, and the bequests of Holwell-Carr and Wynn Ellis. Money donations and bequests to a considerable amount have been received. In 1890 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Sir Edward Guinness (Lord Iveagh) and Mr. Chas. Cotes gave £10,000 each towards the purchase of the Longford Castle pictures. Further details of history may be obtained from the preface to the larger catalogue of pictures, supplemented by the annual reports made by the director to parliament.
- 12.—Keeper and secretary, Hawes Turner ; chief clerk, Geo. E. Ambrose.
- 13.—Sir CHARLES HOLROYD,



## THE NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART.

MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.

This gallery is a branch of the National Gallery, and is under the same board of trustees.

- 4.—The National Gallery of British Art is open to the public free on Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays throughout the year during the following hours:—January, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.; February and March, from 10 a.m. until dusk; April, May, June, July, August, September, from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.; October, November, December, from 10 a.m. until dusk. The gallery is open to students on Tuesdays and Wednesdays during the above-mentioned months from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and 4 p.m. in winter, and to the public on the same days after 11 o'clock a.m., and up to the same hours, by payment of sixpence. The gallery is open on Sunday from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m. from April to September, and from 2 p.m. until dusk during October. The gallery is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and on Good Friday.
- 7.—The Tate collection, the Chantrey bequest, the Watts collection, part of the Vernon collection (transferred from the National Gallery), the Turner collection.
- 8.—Descriptive and Historical Catalogue (sixpence). The Annual Report of the Director of the National Gallery deals with the National Gallery of British Art as well.
- 11.—The gallery was built by Sir Henry Tate (at a cost of £80,000) on the site of the old Millbank jail, and was presented by him, together with sixty-five pictures and three pieces of sculpture, to the nation. It was opened by King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) in 1897. It is generally known as the "Tate gallery." A new wing, the gift of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, was opened in July, 1910. To this the greater part of the Turner collection has been transferred from Trafalgar Square.
- 13.—Mr. CHARLES AITKEN. Clerk, H. D. Fraser.



## NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, W.C.

- 1.—The gallery is under the control of a body of sixteen trustees, of whom Viscount Dillon is the chairman and the Lord Balcarras, M.P., vice-chairman.
- 4.—The National Portrait Gallery is open to the public free:—  
On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to : January, February, November, December, 4 p.m. ; March, October, 5 p.m. ; April, May, June, July, August, September, 6 p.m. And by payment of sixpence on Thursdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to : January, February, March, October, November, December, 4 p.m. ; April, May, June, July, August, September, 5 p.m. The gallery will be open free on Sunday afternoons, from March to October inclusive, from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ; November to February (light permitting), from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Parties from schools wishing to visit the gallery for educational purposes can be admitted free on students' days, on notice being given to the secretary, stating the number of the party.

Students are admitted to copy in the National Portrait Gallery on Thursdays and Fridays, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (or 4 p.m. in winter). No copy, finished or unfinished, can be removed from the gallery until it has been officially marked for future identification.

- 5.—The collection of national portraits has been arranged as follows :  
—On the top floor the portraits are arranged chronologically as far as possible, beginning in Rooms I. and II. at the N.W. angle of the building and ending in Room XI. The large portraits in Room XII. are not arranged chronologically on account of their size. The collection of royal portraits from George I. to Victoria will be found on the landings, numbered as Rooms XIII. and XXIII. On the first floor the portraits are grouped in classes, as far as they allow, artists, the drama, statesmen, divines, eminent women having separate rooms. In the east wing on the upper floor will be found nineteenth century portraits of literary celebrities, the army and the navy, and men of science, and on the lower floor portraits of judges and works of sculpture. On the ground floor Room XXVIII. has been re-arranged, and is now devoted to miniatures and drawings ; here also is a large revolving screen containing photographic reproductions of important historical portraits not represented in the gallery. On the upper basement will be found the large pictures of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and a collection of engraved portraits of serjeants-at-law.

Visitors desiring to follow the historical sequence of the portraits should ascend at once to the top floor.

- 6.—The number of portraits on the register is about 1,550. There is also on view a considerable collection of specimens of hand-writing of notable persons whose portraits are in the gallery, and a miscellaneous collection of supplementary photographs and engravings.
- 8.—The official publications of the National Portrait Gallery are a Historical Catalogue of Portraits and an illustrated List of

Portraits, both price sixpence. The trustees make an annual report to parliament.

- 11.—The National Portrait Gallery was founded in 1856, at the instance of Earl Stanhope, P.S.A. Temporary premises were secured at 29, Great George Street, and were opened to the public in 1859. The collections were moved to South Kensington in 1869 and remained in a provisional gallery till 1885, when, in consequence of an outbreak of fire at the South Kensington International Exhibition, in close proximity, the portraits were removed on loan to the Bethnal Green museum, and the offices temporarily located at 20, Great George Street. In 1889, William Henry Alexander offered to build a gallery provided that the Government would give a suitable site. This was agreed to, and the present building, begun in 1890, and completed in 1895, was opened in 1896. Mr. Alexander provided £80,000 of the cost, and the Government added £16,000 to complete the east wing.

The growth of the collections is in part due to the munificence of public bodies or private individuals. In 1877, the Society of Judges and Serjeants-at-Law gave a collection of 29 portraits and 85 engravings from Serjeants' Inn, when the society was dissolved. In 1879, the trustees of the British Museum transferred 75 portraits which hung in the Zoological Gallery. In 1883, the trustees and director of the National Gallery transferred 15 portraits, and have since added to this collection. Thirty-six portraits of Arctic explorers were obtained, partly by bequest (in accordance with will of Lady Franklin) and partly by gift from Col. John Barrow. Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., was also a munificent donor to the gallery.

- 13.—Director, keeper, and secretary, CHARLES JOHN HOLMES; clerk (and acting assistant keeper), James Donald Milner.



## THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

## INDUSTRIAL AND DECORATIVE ART.

- 1.—Board of Education.
- 2.—Vote for 1910-11, £78,791. Bethnal Green, £4,932.
- 3.—Civil Service Estimates, Class IV., Education: Science and Art.
- 4.—Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; free  
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Jan., Nov.,  
Dec.; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Feb. and Oct.; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.,  
March to Sept. (inclusive); admission 6d. Sundays, 2 p.m.  
to 4 p.m.; Jan., Nov., Dec., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Feb. and Oct.,  
2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; March, April, Sept., 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.; May  
to Aug. (inclusive), free.
- 5.—The collections in the new buildings are arranged in three  
storeys of side-lighted galleries, the fourth floor galleries being  
top-lighted; the remainder of the site is covered with top-  
lighted courts. The total length of these galleries, together  
with the long gallery of two floors that runs down the centre  
of the building, is just one mile, while the top-lighted courts  
have a superficial area of 6,500 square yards, or nearly 1½  
acres. The old building retained as part of the museum  
consists of a quadrangle with series of rooms in two storeys  
round it and three large courts.
- 6.—Devoted to industrial and decorative art arranged under the  
following general departments:—Woodwork, furniture and  
leather; metalwork; textiles; architecture and sculpture;  
engraving, illustration and design; library and book pro-  
duction; paintings; ceramics, glass and painted enamels.  
A circulation department with separate collections, represent-  
ing the above sections, for loans to provincial museums and  
schools of art. Within these general headings, the aim has  
been to observe as far as possible such methods of subsidiary  
grouping as may render the collections more intelligible and  
useful to students. These methods necessarily vary somewhat  
with the various sections, but as a rule may be described in  
this order: (a) technical sub-divisions of the craft; (b)  
historical, by date; (c) local, by country of manufacture.  
The arrangement of the museum on the above lines necessarily  
affects the question of the loan collections. It has been felt,  
for instance, that the interpolation of groups of assorted  
objects tends to confuse the general scheme, and that such  
loans by their liability to withdrawal are apt to disturb any  
ordered system. It has, therefore, been decided as a rule to  
confine collections deposited on loan to a special court, re-  
served for this purpose. An exception to this rule has been  
made in the case of Mr. Fitzhenry, who has generously allowed  
his fine collections to be grouped under the departments and  
sub-divisions to which they would in the ordinary course be  
assigned.
- 7.—Collection formed by the late Mr. John Jones for the decoration  
of his private house, No. 95, Piccadilly, and at his death in  
1882 bequeathed to the nation. It comprises magnificent  
series of pieces of French furniture of the periods of Louis XIV.,  
Louis XV., and Louis XVI.; select pieces of porcelain of  
Sevres, Chelsea, Dresden, and Oriental manufactures; a few  
pictures by the chief French and English artists of the periods

covered; an important series of miniatures; a few bronzes and marbles; a library of books; and a miscellaneous assortment of objects comprising enamels, snuff-boxes, ivories, jewellery, plate, and other objets d'art, many of which are of great interest from the artistic or historical point of view.

Schreiber collection of English earthenware and porcelain.

Collection bequeathed by Mr. George Salting, who died in 1909, comprising bronzes, medals, plaquettes, Hispano-Moresque ware, Italian majolica, glass and crystal, steelwork, swords, &c., goldsmiths' work and jewellery, leather-work, furniture and woodwork, tapestry, all of the Italian and Spanish Renaissance; art of the Near East, Greek and Roman antiquities; furniture and woodwork, goldsmiths' work and jewellery, iron and steel work and cutlery, Limoges painted enamels, French earthenware, delft, ivories, wood-carvings, illuminated manuscripts of the French and German Renaissance, miniature portraits, prints and drawings; Chinese jade, Japanese lacquer, netsukes, Chinese and Japanese pottery and bronzes, &c.

- 8.—Numerous publications are issued by the museum, relating to subjects comprised in the collections. Particulars of these are given in the list of official publications of the Victoria and Albert museum. Also "A Guide to the Victoria and Albert Museum" (with plans), 3d.; "The Salting Collection," 1d., illustrated 6d. and 4d. respectively.
  - 10.—The visitors in 1910 numbered 967,592.
  - 11.—The museum originated in the purchase by the Board of Trade of a number of art objects from the international exhibition of 1851. These, together with a number of models, casts, &c., which had been accumulated since 1837 in Somerset House, were first exhibited in Marlborough House, opened to the public as a museum in 1852. In 1857 the collections were removed to South Kensington, and the museum was known as the South Kensington museum. The foundation stone of the present building was laid by Queen Victoria on May 17th, 1899, when the name of "Victoria and Albert Museum" was adopted, and the finished building was opened by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1909. Besides providing a permanent museum in London, the Board of Education, through the Victoria and Albert museum, render valuable aid to the provincial museums by granting loans from the special circulation department, which has its own reserved collections for this purpose, and making grants of money towards the purchase of specimens for provincial museums.
- Collections of objects of art may be lent to museums, educational exhibitions, and schools approved by the board, on the following conditions:—
- (i.) That the objects lent by the board are supplemental to others of a similar nature contributed by the locality.
  - (ii.) That adequate provision, previously approved by the board, is made for their exhibition.
  - (iii.) That their security and safe return are guaranteed. Valuable original objects will only be lent to institutions in which efficient arrangements are made for their safe custody; one condition being that a sufficient number of attendants will be em-



- ployed to patrol the premises containing the loan collections during the whole day and night.
- (iv.) That they are insured against all risks for the period of their absence from the board's custody.
  - (v.) Applicable only to permanent museums :
    - (a) That the museum consists of at least one room entirely devoted to the exhibition of objects.
    - (b) That the museum is open to the public, both during the day-time and in the evening, and is open free at least one day and one evening in each week.
    - (c) That the receipts, if any, are applied for the benefit of the museum.
    - (d) That the municipal or local authority pay, in respect of the expenses, a fixed charge of fifty shillings for each van needed to convey the objects to the museum, and defray any local expenses ; and that they provide sufficient assistance for the proper arrangement of the collection.
  - (vi.) Applicable only to temporary exhibitions :
    - (a) That the exhibition is open to the public, both during the day-time and in the evening.
    - (b) That arrangements satisfactory to the board are made for the free admission of students and for the admission of artisans who are not students at a reduced rate on certain evenings ; and that in the event of the exhibition remaining open more than three months it is free at least one day and one evening in each week.
    - (c) That any surplus in the receipts is applied for the benefit of the school or museum with which the exhibition is connected.
    - (d) That the managers, or the municipal or local authority pay, in respect of the expenses, a fixed charge of fifty shillings for each van needed to convey the objects to the school or educational exhibition, and defray any local expenses ; and that they provide sufficient assistance for the proper arrangement of the collection.
  - (vii.) The board may require that any application for a loan under this article shall be supported by the local education authority.
  - (viii.) The board will consult so far as possible the wishes of applicants as to the nature of objects to be lent, but will themselves decide in every case as to the lending of objects, or the continuance of any loan.
  - (ix.) If any object be received in a damaged state, when not in charge of an officer of the board, a report of its condition should immediately be sent to the board.
  - (x.) Glass cases for the objects belonging to the board which require protection, will be provided by the board, and every object will be accompanied by a



descriptive label. Such glass cases must on no account be moved except under the supervision of the officers of the board.

- (xi.) In the case of permanent museums, the collections lent from time to time by the board will be withdrawn in each case at the expiration of not less than twelve months.
- (xii.) Applications for loans under this article should be made on Form 605 Ciren.

The grants in aid are governed by the following regulations :

- (i.) The grants are primarily intended to assist provincial museums in purchasing reproductions, in plaster or by electrotype or other process, of objects illustrating architectural, ornamental, and other decorative art. Grants may also be made towards the purchase of original objects of similar character, but in considering applications, preference will as a rule be given to those for reproductions. Grants may also be made towards the purchase of objects illustrative of scientific investigations. This aid is not given in respect of appliances and examples such as are necessary to the equipment of schools or classes approved by the board. In no case will the grant be made until the objects have been approved by the board.
- (ii.) Where the managers are not the local education authority of the area in which the museum is situated, the board may consult the local education authority before making a grant. When there are two or more museums in the same locality, the board will consider the provision of museum facilities in the locality as a whole, and the allocation of interests among the several museums.
- (iii.) Application for the board's approval of the objects towards which aid is desired must be accompanied by—
  - (a) Information of the objects in detail, together with their cost. In cases where the application to the board has not been made prior to the acquisition of the objects, its consideration will be exceptional, and in no case will a grant be made in respect of an object after twelve months from its acquisition.
  - (b) Where not already supplied to the board, a copy of the rules under which the museum is administered, including those for the admission of visitors and of students.
- (iv.) No grant is made towards the cost of carriage of the objects ; and no object in respect of which aid has been granted may be sold or exchanged without the permission of the board.
- (v.) The grant will in no case exceed one-half the cost of the objects purchased ; and it must be met by at least an equal amount raised locally by rate or contribution, exclusive of any sum received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890.

- (vi.) When the board's approval has been given, the grant will be paid upon the receipt of the Certificate Form 132a.T. supported by the original vouchers with the receipts of the vendors, and copies in duplicate thereof.
  - (vii.) The museum in which the objects are exhibited must be at all times open to the inspection of the officers of the board.
  - (viii.) A report on the museum, containing a return of the number of persons who have visited it during each month, must be forwarded annually to the board as soon as possible after the 31st December.
  - (ix.) All applications must be made before October 1st in each year on Form 132.T.
  - (x.) It must be understood that a grant cannot necessarily be made by the board in all cases where it can be shown that the objects proposed to be purchased are such as could be approved for the purpose by the board, and that the foregoing conditions would be fulfilled.
- 12.—One director and secretary, with one deputy director, one assistant, one secretary of circulation collections, three keepers, seven assistant keepers, twelve assistants, ten technical assistants.
- 13.—Sir CECIL H. SMITH.

All communications should be addressed to "The Director and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.," and need not be stamped.



## Bethnal Green Branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

- 1.—The Board of Education.
- 3.—Part of the education vote to the Victoria and Albert Museum.  
(Vote for 1910-11, £4,932.)
- 4.—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; Sunday, 2 p.m. till dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—About 48,000 sq. ft., of which 16,000 are devoted to science, and 32,000 to art.
- 6.—I. ART.—Oil paintings, water-colours, pottery, glass, enamels, bronzes, iron-work, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, textiles, furniture, and a collection of boots and shoes and of various appliances used in their manufacture. II. SCIENCE.—Entomology, economic animal products, waste products and foods. The last collection is accompanied by tables of analyses and of dietetic values.
- 7.—The Doubleday lepidoptera, the Franks continental porcelain, the Cruikshank drawings, the collection of caskets, trowels, etc., made by the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg during his voyage in the *Galatea*, and eastern objects lent by the Right Hon. the Lord Curzon of Kedleston.
- 8.—1. Brief Guide to the Collection, price one penny. 2. Economic Entomology (Murray), three parts, 7/6 (available in paper covers only, 1/- per vol.). 3. Analysis and Adulteration of Foods (Bell), two vols., 5/6 (Part II. is out of print; Part I. is sold at 2/6). 4. Food Grains of India (Church), 4to., 6/- (this book was published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, who may still have copies; none are on sale at the stall in the museum). 5. Plain Words about Water (Church), sixpence. 6. Drawings of Old London (Philip Norman), 4d.
- 10.—Annual average for last five years, 399,927.
- 11.—The museum was opened to the public in 1872 by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The old museum buildings at South Kensington were transferred to Bethnal Green, and erected on 4½ acres of land which had been given for the benefit of the poor in Charles II.'s reign, and had been purchased (by special act of parliament) by a committee, who presented it to the government. At the time of the opening the Wallace collection was exhibited here. It was followed by several notable collections mentioned in the subjoined list:—The Pitt-Rivers anthropological collection, ivory carvings lent by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Indian presents lent by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the collection of national portraits now in Trafalgar Square, the jubilee presents lent by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Chantrey bequest pictures, H. Willett's pottery and porcelain, pottery and porcelain from the Museum of Practical Geology; special loan collections of 17th and 18th century furniture and silks, and of boots and shoes. Pictures have been lent by Lt.-Col. Maitland Crichton, Mr. G. Boulton, Miss Adelaide Yates, and several others.
- 12.—An officer in charge, with one assistant.
- 13.—T. A. LEHFELDT.



## KEW.

## Museums of Economic Botany, in the Royal Botanic Gardens.

- 1.—Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- 4.—Open daily, Sundays included, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and 1 p.m. till dusk in winter. Admission free.
- 6.—Illustrate vegetable economic products, and also subjects of purely scientific interest. There are four museums: I. Dicotyledons; II. Monocotyledons; III. Timbers and gymnosperms IV. Forestry of the British Isles. Opened to the public in June, 1910. Housed in Cambridge Cottage, the residence of the late Duke of Cambridge. The ground floor contains a collection of timber specimens, mounted herbarium material, and photographs of forestry operations, also a collection arranged in natural orders of hand specimens of timber, fruits, seeds, corns, etc. The upper floor of the building is in course of arrangement. In the North gallery there is a large collection of paintings by Miss Marianne North of various subjects of botanical interest. These are arranged geographically.
- Museums I. and II. are arranged according to Hooker and Bentham's "Genera Plantarum." Museum III. is arranged geographically. Museum I. also contains a collection of portraits of eminent botanists, for which a separate catalogue has been issued.
- 8.—(a) Guides to the collections; (b) Bulletin of miscellaneous information. (This relates to the gardens as a whole.)
- 9.—No public lectures are given, but the keeper of the museums gives lectures to the young gardeners during the summer.
- 11.—Full particulars of the origin and purposes of the museums will be found in Museum Guide No. I. Dicotyledons, 1907. Price 10d.
- 12.—A keeper, two assistants, preparer, and six museum porters.
- 13.—JOHN MASTERS HILLIER.

## Imperial Institute.

- 1.—The Colonial Office.
- 3.—Endowment fund, and grants from the Colonial and Indian governments, and other sources.
- 4.—Open daily (Sundays excepted), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter, 5 p.m. in summer. Admission free.
- 6.—Products and manufactures illustrating the natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India.
- 8.—"Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," published quarterly, price one shilling; annual subscription, 4/8, including postage. Annual reports on the work of the Imperial Institute. "Technical reports and scientific papers" (1903). Selected reports from the Scientific and Technical Department: I. Fibres, II. Gums and resins, III. Foodstuffs. (To be followed by reports dealing with other products). Cotton cultivation in the British empire and in Egypt. British cotton cultivation: Reports on the quality of cotton grown in British possessions. Report on agriculture in Asia Minor, with special reference to cotton cultivation, by Professor W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S. Report on the agricultural resources of Cyprus, by Professor W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S. The coal resources of India, and their development, by Professor W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S. Reports on the results of the mineral surveys in Ceylon, Southern Nigeria, Northern Nigeria, and Nyasaland (several reports, published separately). Pamphlets, handbooks, &c., containing information relating to the commerce, agriculture, mining, and other industries of the Colonies and India, and also to emigration, may be obtained at the central stand in the Public Exhibition Galleries.
- 11.—In addition to the public exhibition galleries, there is a scientific and technical department with extensive laboratories, for the investigation and valuation of new or little-known natural products from the Colonies and India, and of known products from new sources, with a view to their commercial utilization. The department also provides scientific and technical advice on matters connected with the agriculture, trade, and industries of the Colonies and India. The building contains conference rooms, and a reference library and reading rooms containing the principal newspapers and official publications of the Colonies and India.
- 12.—A director. Colonial and Indian collections: Four technical superintendents. Scientific and Technical Department: Superintendent of laboratories, technical superintendent, principal assistant, three special assistants, seven senior assistants and eight junior assistants. In addition there are clerical, library, and labour staffs. The staff of the Imperial Institute includes officers with special qualifications in the sciences of chemistry, botany, geology, mineralogy, and in certain branches of technology, in their relation to agriculture and to the commercial utilization of economic products.
- 13.—WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.



## Museum of Practical Geology.

JERMYN STREET, S.W.

- 1.—The Board of Education.
- 2.—Owing to the intricate inter-relationship of the Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey, no useful details of expenditure can be obtained.
- 3.—Government grant. Amount in 1910-11, £3,560.
- 4.—Open free on every week-day except Christmas Day and Good Friday. On Mondays and Saturdays the museum is open from 10 o'clock a.m. until 10 o'clock p.m.; on other week-days the museum is open from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m., during the months of November, December, January, and February, and until 5 p.m. during the rest of the year. On Sundays the museum is open from two o'clock p.m. to four, five, or six o'clock, according to the time of the year.
- 5.—About 16,500 square feet, allotted as follows:—(1) Building and ornamental stones, 3,685; (2) minerals and metals, 4,145; (3) fossils, 3,850; (4) rocks, 2,640; (5) models, etc., 2,100.
- 6.—The collections are strictly geological; they comprise:—(1) Economic geology: Building stones, road stones, clays, slates, abrasives, etc. (2) Minerals: The arrangement is in the first place topographical, and in the second place economic, and the principles are combined as far as possible. The collections include a topographical series of British minerals; a series of ores of heavy metals, British, foreign, and colonial; a series of so-called non-metallic minerals, including a fine set of gem-stones and a series to illustrate the modes of occurrence of mineral ores. (3) Rocks: A fine series of British rocks arranged stratigraphically. (4) Fossils: A large collection of British fossils arranged stratigraphically. (5) Models, maps, and photographs: A series of models illustrating several types of geological structure from British examples; large scale geological maps of selected areas; examples of types of maps published by the Geological Survey and Museum, and photographs of geological scenery.
- 7.—British building stones; the Ludlam collection of minerals, including the Nevill collection; British rocks; British fossils. [Lists of figured specimens and types will be found in several numbers of the annual "Summary of Progress" of the Geological Survey and Museum.]
- 8.—A short guide to the Museum of Practical Geology, pp. 48, 1909, 1d. A handbook to the collections of minerals of the British Islands, pp. 241, 1905, 1/- . Guide to the geological model of the Isle of Purbeck, pp. 26, 2 maps, 1 illustration, 1906, 6d. Guide to the geological model of Ingleborough and district, 1910, 4d. The geology of the London district, pp. 142, coloured map, 1909, 1/- (for the London maps and model). Catalogue of the Cambrian and Silurian fossils, pp. 144, 1878, 2/6. Catalogue of the cretaceous fossils, pp. 124, 1878, 2/9. Catalogue of the tertiary and post-tertiary fossils, pp. 86, 1878, 1/8. Several other catalogues and guides are out of print. Particulars of these and other publications of the Geological Survey and Museum will be found in the annual list published for H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d., obtainable through any bookseller.



- 9.—Numerous schools and institutes visit the museum and by arrangement give demonstrations to their members. No regular lectures are given at the museum, and only on rare occasions can members of the small staff be spared to give demonstrations to parties. There is no lecture room, and very little space for a concentrated audience in the museum galleries.
- 10.—52,000 to 60,000 annually. This includes some 3,000 who come to make specific enquiries in the museum or geological survey offices.
- 11.—The Museum of Practical Geology owes its origin to a representation submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1835, by Sir Henry Thomas De la Beche, the founder of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. During the progress of the survey, which had been commenced a few years previously, in the south-west of England, the officers had obtained specimens of minerals, rocks, and fossils, which it was clearly desirable to preserve. It was suggested by De la Beche that these specimens would form an excellent nucleus of a museum of a special character, designed partly to illustrate the work of the survey and partly to show the application of geology to the useful purposes of life, and especially to exhibit the mineral resources of the British Isles. In 1837, Lord Duncannon, then Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, allotted apartments for this purpose at No. 6, Craig's Court, Charing Cross; and thus was founded what was then termed "The Museum of Economic Geology." An institution so practical in character and so peculiarly adapted to the wants of a great commercial and manufacturing community at once attracted the sympathy of those engaged in our mining and metallurgical industries. Contributions of appropriate specimens were thus readily secured, and so rapid was the growth of the collections that, in the course of a very few years, it became necessary to secure ampler accommodation. Eventually the Government authorised the erection, by the late Mr. James Pennethorne, of the present building, which is situated between Piccadilly and Jermyn Street, and is officially designated "The Museum of Practical Geology." On May 12, 1851, the museum was formally opened by the Prince Consort, in the presence of a distinguished assembly.
- 12.—Curator and librarian, assistant curator, assistant librarian, housekeeper and store clerk, five attendants, one boy-messenger, four men-cleaners, three charwomen (part time), one carpenter, police. The care of the fossils is undertaken by the palaeontological staff, and the rocks are attended to by the petrological department of the geological survey. There is no distinction in practice between the geological survey work and museum work of the staff.
- 13.—J. ALLEN HOWE, B.Sc., F.G.S.

## The Science Museum.

EXHIBITION ROAD AND IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ROAD, SOUTH  
KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

- 1.—Board of Education.
- 2.—Vote for 1911-12, £18,429.
- 3.—Parliamentary grant.
- 4.—Open free daily, except on Good Friday and Christmas day :—  
On Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December, till 5 p.m. in February and October; and until 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive; on Sundays, from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December, till 5 p.m. in February and October, till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September, and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. Admission to the library is by ticket. It is not open on Sundays. Selected objects in the museum are shown working, or are so arranged that visitors can put them in motion. In the machinery section, a compressed air service is available from 11 a.m. till closing time for driving certain of the models.
- 5.—Two floors, 94,000 sq. ft.
- 6.—The collections are at present grouped for convenience of reference according to their places of exhibition, (a) those in the western galleries and western hall, (b) those in the southern galleries.

The science collections illustrate the progress and development of various branches of science, and are comprised in two main divisions :—

(a) Instruments and apparatus used in scientific education and research; the objects are arranged generally under the following heads :—

1. Mathematics and standards of measurement.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.
4. Metallurgy.
5. Physiography.
6. Mineralogy and geology.
7. Biology.

(b) Models and small examples of engines and machinery illustrating applications of scientific principles to industrial purposes, as in civil and mechanical engineering, in ship-building, and in various other industries. Also, so far as they can be accommodated, historical examples which show early or important stages in the development of modern engineering methods or appliances. The objects are arranged generally under the following heads :—

1. Steam engines and other motors.
2. Locomotives and railways.
3. Dynamos and electrical fittings.
4. Mechanical measuring appliances.
5. Pumps and lifting machinery.
6. Power transmission.
7. Mining and metallurgical appliances.
8. Textile machinery.
9. Paper-making and printing machinery.



10. Agricultural implements.
11. Machine tools.
12. Lighting appliances.
13. Telegraphic apparatus.
14. War and mercantile vessels.
15. Yachts, boats, tugs, etc.
16. Ship design and construction.
17. Life-saving appliances.
18. Marine engines and boilers.
19. Paddle-wheels and screw propellers.
20. Steering appliances.
21. Auxiliary machinery on steam ships.
22. Kinematic models.
23. Models of structures.
24. Flying machines.

The science library contains works on science, and the reports, journals, and transactions of scientific institutions and learned societies; also a complete series of the British patent specifications, together with the indexes, etc. There is a reading room, open on week-days during the same hours as the museum, for the use of those consulting the works.

- 10.—The number of visitors in 1910 was:—Southern galleries, 370,243; western galleries, 91,687; science library, 14,020.
- 11.—When the Department of Science and Art was removed from Marlborough House to South Kensington, the science collections were for the first time arranged together for public inspection. They comprised foods, animal products, models of machinery, examples of structure and building materials, and of educational apparatus—a collection which had been formed by the Society of Arts and presented to the government. The patent museum was also placed in the building erected at South Kensington, but its management was retained by the Commissioners of Patents, and remained in their hands until the end of 1883, when, by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act (46 and 47 Vict., c. 57), the museum was transferred to the Department of Science and Art. Owing to a variety of circumstances these collections were not developed as much as the art collections. Some of them were removed to the Bethnal Green museum, and in consequence of the want of space in the South Kensington museum the remainder were transferred to the galleries to the west of Exhibition Road, part of which belong to the government and part to the commissioners of the exhibition of 1851. In 1876 a loan collection of scientific instruments and apparatus—opened by Queen Victoria in person—was exhibited in the western and southern galleries of the Horticultural Gardens, the former lent for the purpose by the Royal Commissioners of the exhibition of 1851, and the latter the property of the State. The loan collection excited much interest and attention, not only in England, but on the Continent, whence numerous contributions were received. Conferences were held in connection with it in which the leading English and foreign men of science took part. It was generally felt that it would be unfortunate if this opportunity of establishing a science museum were lost. After various committee reports, the museum was established on the lines here shown, though the recommendations for a suitable building have not yet been carried out.



- 12.—One director, two keepers, two assistant keepers, five assistants, and five technical assistants.
- 13.—Secretary, Board of Education for the Science Museum and the Geological Survey and Museum, F. G. OGILVIE, C.B. Director of Science Museum, W. I. LAST, A.M.Inst.C.E.

### London Museum.

#### KENSINGTON PALACE.

King George V. has appointed trustees to form a London museum in Kensington Palace. The museum will comprise material relating to social, political, and historical events, together with relics and antiquities. Mr. Francis Laking has been appointed keeper.

## The Wallace Collection.

HERTFORD HOUSE, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

- 1.—Body of trustees (seven).
  - 2.—Vote for 1910-11, £7,191.
  - 3.—Civil Service Estimates, Class IV., Vote 5.
  - 4.—Hours of opening :—Monday, 12 noon (except on Bank Holidays, then 10 a.m.); other week-days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m.  
Hours of closing :—April to September, 6 p.m.; March and October, 5 p.m.; November, December, and January, 4 p.m.; February, 4.30 p.m. The museum is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day. Admission, sixpence on Tuesday and Friday; other days free.
  - 5.—The collections are arranged on two floors, and are lodged in twenty-two galleries and on the grand staircase.
  - 6.—Devoted entirely to art, and consist of paintings, water-colour drawings, miniatures, illuminations, bronzes, arms and armour, furniture, porcelain, enamels, snuff-boxes, ivories, medals, glass, &c. The groups of 18th century French paintings and sculpture, European armour, French furniture, porcelain, and ornaments of the 17th and 18th centuries are unsurpassed. The collection contains also famous paintings of the Italian, Spanish, and English schools, and fine bronzes of the XV. and XVI. centuries, and very important series of Italian majolica.
  - 8.—Catalogue of Paintings, 6d. Illustrated Catalogue of Paintings, 1s. Abridged Catalogue of Paintings, 3d. Catalogue of European Armour and Arms, 6d. Catalogue of Furniture and general objects of Art, 6d. Illustrated Catalogue of Furniture, etc., 1s.
  - 10.—1900 (from 25th June), 288,881; 1901, 323,900; 1902, 235,005. Yearly average (1900-9), 221,000.
  - 11.—The Wallace collection was brought together in the main by Francis Charles, third Marquis, and Richard, fourth Marquis of Hertford. It was largely added to and in many essential respects re-organised by the late Sir Richard Wallace, to whom it passed by bequest. It was bequeathed by the late Lady Wallace to the British nation on her death in February, 1897. The government, acting on the advice of a committee of experts, decided to leave the collections at Hertford House, only making certain necessary alterations and extensions in the buildings. Hertford House, the staircase of which is adorned with a Louis Quatorze balustrade of unique beauty and interest, is the permanent home of the collection.
  - 12.—Keeper of the museums, Dr. S. MacColl; honorary inspector of the armouries, Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O.; clerk, S. J. Camp; supervisor, assistant supervisor, head attendant, thirteen attendants, ten pensioner porters, ladies' attendant, seven charwomen, and a police force of seventeen.
- PHOTOGRAPHY.—This is permitted on Monday mornings only, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon. No picture or work of art can be moved from its position on the wall (or from its case) for this purpose.
- COPYING.—Formal copying of the pictures is not permitted, but students may make sketches in water colours (not in oils) in a note book held in the hand, provided the access of visitors to any particular work of art is not impeded.



## IRELAND.

## NATIONAL MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

## DUBLIN.

- 3.—Supported by the State at a cost of about £15,000 per annum.
- 4.—The museum is open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, from 10 till 5 o'clock. On Tuesdays and on all bank holidays the art and industrial, Irish antiquities, and botanical sections are open till 10 p.m., and on Thursdays the zoology, geology, and mineral sections till 10 p.m. The natural history building, including the collections of recent and fossil animals, geology and mineralogy, is open on the first and third Sundays of every month, and the art and industrial building on the other Sundays from 2 till 5 p.m.
- 6.—Art collections:—The collections include Greek and Roman antiquities, and casts of Greek and Roman sculpture; Egyptian antiquities and casts of Egyptian sculpture; casts of Assyrian sculptured bas reliefs; casts of Romanesque, Byzantine, Gothic, and Renaissance architectural details; casts of Renaissance sculpture (including the work of Donatello, Michelangelo Buonarroti, etc.); Persian, Thibetan, Indian, Cingalese, Burmese, and Siamese art, and casts of Indian architectural details; Japanese art; Chinese art; ethnographical collections; costume—civil, military, and ecclesiastical; fans; musical instruments; bijouterie; medals and coins; arms and armour; lace, embroideries, and textiles; furniture; pottery, porcelain, and glass; ivories and casts of ivories; metal work; wrought iron, bronze, brass, silver plate, Sheffield plated ware, pewter; book-bindings; postage stamps; photographs of architecture; engravings illustrating various processes; water colours.

Industrial collections:—Models of looms; models illustrating some chemical manufactures; models of boats and engines; joinery models; philosophical instruments.

Circulation collections:—This branch of the museum is specially designed for the circulation of instructive objects to the technical schools, agricultural and other classes, &c., in connection with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Sets of cases are issued from time to time for periods varying from three to seven weeks to such schools and classes free of charge, and carriage paid. The cases illustrate zoology, botany, mineralogy, archaeology, industrial crafts, artistic crafts, and agricultural subjects; diseases of animals, plants, forest trees, etc.

The natural history collections comprise three sections, viz.:—Geology (including mineralogy), botany, and zoology, which is by far the largest. It includes both recent and fossil animals found in Ireland, comprising a large series of skulls and skeletons of the Irish elk; groups of Irish birds and mammals in their natural surroundings and the model of a rock-pool. The recent animals inhabiting the rest of the world are exhibited in a separate gallery. There are also special collections of furs and of insects injurious and beneficial to crops.

The geological section contains a large raised map of Ireland, coloured geologically, and a special set of Irish and foreign



minerals and rock specimens. The Giesecke collection, made during the early portion of the last century, formed the foundation of this section, which also still contains the general series of fossil vertebrates and invertebrates.

A special room in which students can handle and carefully study natural history specimens has been provided.

The botanical section comprises a herbarium of dried phanerogamic and cryptogamic plants, an index collection, and a series of plants arranged in their natural orders showing their economic importance.

- 7.—Irish archaeological collections. These include the stone age, the bronze age, the iron age, and the mediaeval and Christian antiquities, and are the most important and valuable in the museum, comprising as they do the gold collars and fibulae, the Ardagh chalice, the cross of Cong, etc.
- 8.—A comprehensive guide book, the "Short Guide," is sold in the museum for one halfpenny. An illustrated "General Guide" is being published in parts at prices ranging from 1d. to 1/-.
- 11.—In the year 1731 the Royal Dublin Society was instituted for the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts and sciences in Ireland. Objects to illustrate various branches of science and art were collected from time to time. At first they were mostly models, and were kept in the vaults of the Houses of Parliament in College-green, afterwards in the society's houses in Grafton Street, Hawkins Street, and lastly in some of the rooms and passages of Leinster House and the adjacent buildings. In the year 1857 the natural history museum building on the south side of Leinster Lawn was built for the collections of zoology, geology, and mineralogy.

The Royal Irish Academy was incorporated in 1786 for promoting the study of sciences, polite literature, and antiquities; ancient objects found in various parts of Ireland to illustrate its early history were collected and kept in the Academy's house, so that by the middle of the nineteenth century one of the finest archaeological collections in the world had been accumulated.

As the collections of both societies were largely obtained out of moneys voted by parliament, in the year 1877 a proposal was made by the government to the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Dublin Society for the establishment of a national museum to which the collections of the above two bodies would be transferred, and an act of parliament was passed in the year 1878, entitled the Dublin Science and Art Museum Act, which transferred all the lands and buildings of the Royal Dublin Society to the government (department of science and art), and enabled the two societies to make agreements for the transfer of the collections. In 1882 a new building to contain the art and industrial collections of the Royal Dublin Society and the collection of the Royal Irish Academy was commenced on portion of the lands acquired adjacent to the natural history building. The new building was completed early in 1889, when the collections were moved into it, and it was opened to the public on the 29th August of that year.

In the year 1900 the control of the museum and other institutions of science and art in Ireland was transferred from the Board of Education which had succeeded the Department of

Science and Art, to the new Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

The classification and arrangement of the art and antiquities collections has been much hampered by the construction of the building, which is divided up into a large number of comparatively small rooms. Historical and local sequence have been followed as far as possible.

- 12.—Director, G. N. Count Plunkett, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. ; Second Officer and Chief Clerk, H. Bantry White, M.E., I.S.O. Keepers : Irish Antiquities Division, G. Coffey, B.L., M.R.I.A. ; Art and Industrial Division, J. J. Buckley ; Natural History Division, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D., M.R.I.A. Custodians : Botanical Section, Professor T. Johnson, D.Sc. ; Geological Section, Professor G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. ; with two Assistant Keepers and eight Assistants.
- 13.—G. N. COUNT PLUNKETT.



## SCOTLAND.

## THE ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM.

Edinburgh.

## Departments of the Museum, &amp;c.

- 2.—Expenditure, voted annually by Parliament, 1909-10, £15,453.  
 3.—Under the Scotch Education Department.

- 4.—The museum is open on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m. Admission free.

- 6.—In addition to the main collections of the museum, purchased by funds annually voted by parliament, many valuable acquisitions have come to the museum as gifts and legacies. Among these may be named Sir H. Hume Campbell's collection of classical antiquities; the Mitchell bequest of china; collection of Chinese porcelain, bronzes, etc., of Miss Brown, of Lanfine; Macandrew collection of shells, formed by Hugh Miller; Tweeddale collection of birds; Sir Wm. Jardine's collection of British birds; the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition collection of seals and birds; Dr. Heddle's collection of Scottish minerals; Prof. Jamieson's mineral collection; geological collection of Mr. Dudgeon, of Cargen; Dunbar-Dunbar collection of postage stamps.

One of the most important acquisitions in recent years is the Sir Noel Paton collection, consisting of arms and armour, wood-carvings, tapestries, &c., which was purchased for the sum of £10,000.

- 7.—Models of lighthouses and lighthouse apparatus, lent by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses; the Fingask Jacobite relics, lent by Capt. Murray-Thriepland; models of war-ships, lent by shipbuilding firms; aeroplanes; important loans to the ethnographical collection.

- 8.—The publications now on sale are:—

Guide to the Persian Collection .. ..	1896
„ Scottish Agate Collection .. ..	1899
Guide to Scottish Mineral Collection .. ..	1910
Guide to Collections of the Geological Survey ..	1907
An Introduction to Petrography and Guide to the Collection of Rocks .. ..	1909
Guide to Egyptian Antiquities.. ..	1903

## LIBRARY—

General Catalogue .. ..	1899
Classified Lists of Books:—	
Architecture .. ..	1888
Furniture .. ..	1890
Armour and Weapons .. ..	1891
Textile Fabrics, Lace and Needlework, and Costume .. ..	1892
Glass .. ..	1893
Pottery and Porcelain .. ..	1893
Botany and Forestry, including Cleghorn Memorial Library .. ..	1897
Ornamentation and Decoration .. ..	1902
Annual Reports presented to Parliament .. ..	—



10.—Number of visitors for 1909, 521,794.

11.—In 1854, at the instance of Dr. Playfair, who was then joint secretary of the Science and Art Department, a sum of money for the purchase of a site and for initial expenses was voted by Parliament. In the same year the museum was established under the name of the Industrial Museum of Scotland. The larger part of the site on which the present building stands was at once secured, the remaining portion with the houses in Argyle Square being acquired somewhat later. These houses were adapted and used as a temporary museum, and in them the first collections were exhibited to the public.

The foundation stone of the present building was laid by the Prince Consort on 23rd October, 1861, and in 1865, on the completion of the east half of the museum, the natural history collections in the university were removed to the new building. As part of the scheme for the establishment of a national museum these collections had been handed over to the care of the Science and Art Department by the town council of Edinburgh, acting as patrons of the university. On 1st December, 1864, the name of the institution was changed to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. The east half of the permanent building was opened to the public on 19th May, 1866, by Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. The second portion was opened in January, 1875, and the west wing in 1888. The present name—the Royal Scottish Museum—was conferred in October, 1904.

The first director, Dr. George Wilson (1855-59), who was also professor of technology in the university, devoted himself to the formation of collections, principally of manufactures and commercial products. The basis of these collections consisted of specimens of raw and manufactured materials given by the Royal Commissioners of the 1851 exhibition. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland also contributed a collection of models of agricultural appliances which are now included in the Technological Department of the museum.

The museum having been transferred, with the Science and Art Department, from the Board of Trade to the Committee of Council on Education, the scope of its collections was greatly widened, and under Mr. T. C. Archer's directorate (1859-1885) it became a general Museum of Science and Art. Many gifts, some of which have been named above, had already been received, and these went to form the basis of new collections, such as the Egyptian collection, the collection of Greek antiquities, the oriental and ethnographical collections; and, in the natural history department, the great collections of mammals, birds, and fossils. The importance of the donation of Mr Dudgeon, of Cargen, is recognised in the association of his name with that of Dr. Heddle in the Heddle-Dudgeon collection, perhaps the most complete collection in existence of the minerals of any one country.

The museum is fortunate in having the collections formed by H.M. Geological Survey, which afford a complete representation of the rocks and fossil remains found in Scotland.

In 1900 the museum was transferred to the Scotch Education Department, and in 1901 the collections illustrating general engineering, mining, metallurgy, and botany (in-

cluding economic botany) were grouped to form a new department of technology, to which a keeper was appointed. These collections have since been considerably developed. In the engineering collection many of the models are shown sectioned, and may be set in motion by the visitor.

- 12.—Director, Sir Thomas Carlaw Martin, LL.D. Curator, D. J. Vallance. Keepers: Art and ethnographical department, D. J. Vallance; natural history department, W. Eagle Clarke, F.R.S.E.; technological department, Alexander Galt, D.Sc. Assistant keepers: W. Clark, P. H. Grimshaw, T. Rowatt. Assistants: Edwin Ward, J. Ritchie, M.A., B.Sc., S. J. Shand, B.Sc., Ph.D., and one vacant.
- 13.—Sir THOMAS CARLAW MARTIN, LL.D.



## NATIONAL MUSEUM OF SCOTTISH ANTIQUITIES.

QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

- 4.—The museum is open daily to the public free (except on Sundays and Mondays) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter.
- 6.—The National Museum of Scottish Antiquities was founded by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in 1780. From that time to 1859 it remained the property of the society, and was maintained and exhibited to the public in rooms rented for the society's use. In 1851 the society, by agreement with the Treasury, made over to the Board of Trustees on behalf of the nation, their whole collections of antiquities, coins, medals, books, manuscripts, &c., "with all such additions as may be hereafter made thereto." In return for this "valuable and generous gift," the Government undertook to provide the necessary accommodation in a public building in Edinburgh for the preservation of the collections and their exhibition to the public, and for the meetings of the society. At the same time undertaking to provide the funds for maintenance and salaries, the custody of the museum being entrusted to the society, subject to the general control of the Treasury. This agreement took effect in 1859, when the collections were removed to the public building known as the Royal Institution in Princes Street. There they remained till 1891, when the museum was installed in a spacious building in Queen Street erected for it and the National Portrait Gallery, and given to the nation by a former secretary and vice-president of the society, the late Mr. John Ritchie Findlay. Since it became a national institution, and especially since its transference to the new building with greatly increased accommodation, the museum has increased enormously, and now possesses more than 100,000 specimens, the vast majority of which are Scottish, while the library has increased to nearly 12,000 volumes, chiefly relating to archaeology, and specially to the archaeology and history of Scotland. Previous to 1895 the museum and library had no grant from public funds for purchases, depending entirely on the generosity of private donors for the increase of the collections. Since 1895 an annual parliamentary grant of £200 has been received for purchases for the museum and library and for the binding of books. All additions have been recorded chronologically in the Proceedings of the Society, and the more important objects fully described and illustrated.
- 7.—Among the more important collections incorporated in the museum may be mentioned the Rhind collection of Scottish and Egyptian antiquities, the Bell collection (Irish and Scottish, chiefly pre-historic), Lady Ruthven's collection (Greek vases), Sir Herbert Maxwell's collection (pre-historic, chiefly from Wigtownshire), the Sim collection (pre-historic, largely from Lanarkshire), the Gilchrist-Clark collection (pre-historic, largely from the south-west of Scotland), the Boyd collection (pre-historic, chiefly from Buchan), the Duns collection, and selections from the Sturrock, Linn and Rae collections. The collections of Roman relics obtained in the course of the society's excavations of the Roman stations at



Birrens, Lyne, Castlecary, Rough Castle, Inchtuthil, Ardoch, and Newstead are important features of the Romano-British section—the latter numbering more than 2,000 specimens, including many rare and some unique examples not hitherto found in Scotland. The museum has also formed a number of collections specially characteristic of Scotland, such as those of sculptured and inscribed stone monuments of the period of the early Celtic Church; of massive bronze armlets of the "late Celtic" period; of ornamented stone balls peculiar to Scotland; of rude stone implements peculiar to Orkney and Shetland; of the contents of the Brochs or Pietish Towers which are peculiar to Scotland, of relics from the Scottish Crannogs or lake dwellings, and hoards of silver ornaments and other relics of the Viking period found in Scotland. The collection of vessels of sepulchral pottery from neolithic and bronze-age burials in Scotland exceeds 400 in number. There are also extensive collections of flint implements and other relics from selected areas systematically explored over a long series of years, such as that from the Culbin Sands in Morayshire (explored for nearly twenty years) comprising more than 30,000 specimens, and similar collections from the Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire, and the Golspie Links in Sutherland.

- 8.—The General Catalogue of the Museum (price one shilling) extends to 384 pages, illustrated by 660 woodcuts. A Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities, by Miss M. A. Murray (price sixpence) extends to 67 pages, with 110 illustrations. The Catalogue of Scottish Coins, by A. B. Richardson, curator of coins, extends to 400 pages, with 12 autotype plates, price one guinea. The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland by J. Romilly Allen and Joseph Anderson, LL.D., containing a classified and fully illustrated descriptive list of the monuments, with an analysis of their symbolism and ornamentation, is a 4to. volume of 1064 pages, with upwards of 2500 illustrations, of which 200 are from photographs on 109 full page plates, price three guineas.

- 13.—JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D.

## WALES.

## NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

(Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.)

## Cardiff.

- 1.—A court of governors and council acting under a royal charter.
- 3.—Government grant. After the transfer of the collections from the Welsh museum, the Cardiff corporation will pay over a rate of one halfpenny in the pound to the National Museum.
- 6.—Annual report.
- 11.—The museum, from designs by Messrs. Smith and Brewer, will be built on a site of four acres in Cathays Park, but detailed information cannot yet be given.
- 12.—A director and a secretary.
- 13.—WILLIAM EVANS HOYLE, M.A., D.Sc.



## PROVINCIAL MUSEUMS.

### ABERDEEN.

(163,084.)

#### Art Gallery.

- 1.—Committee of 12 elected members from the town council and six co-opted members.
- 2.—£1,600 per annum.
- 3.—Halfpenny rate.
- 4.—Open, free, daily, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Wednesdays till 9 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. till 4 or 5 p.m.
- 5.—Ground floor of 1,368 square yards, laid out as sculpture hall and courts. Galleries on first floor, viz.:—Eight rooms, with a total floor space of 1,175 square yards.
- 6.—Paintings, drawings, etchings, engravings, colour prints and reproductions, sculpture in marble and bronze, with plaster casts. This collection is specially valuable from the historical-art point of view.
- 7.—(1) The Macdonald collection, viz.:—72 oil paintings, 92 portraits of the principal British artists of the latter part of the 19th century, mostly painted by themselves. (2) The collection of black and white drawings presented by Professor Legros.
- 9.—A winter course each year.
- 10.—About 50,000 annually.
- 11.—Originally built in 1884, and was used for art and industrial exhibitions, but was practically rebuilt in 1904-1905, and a very fine collection of plaster casts was presented by prominent citizens.
- 12.—Director and three assistants.
- 13.—ALFRED A. LONGDEN.

# ABERDEEN (*continued*).

## University Museums.

- 1.—University Court and Senatus, who annually appoint a University Museum Committee.
- 4.—Daily, on application.
- 5.—Dimensions in sq. feet:—anthropological and natural history museums each nearly 3,000; anatomy, 1,850; geology, 1,500; surgery and pathology, 1,250 each; botany, 1,050; the other museums about 500 each.
- 6.—The anthropological and archaeological collections have recently been brought together and re-arranged in a large apartment with gallery in the Marischal College buildings. In it are included (1) the Wilson collection of classical and eastern antiquities, coins, &c.; (2) the Egyptian museum, embracing the valuable Grant-Bey collection of antiquities, and a large number of vases, implements, statuettes, and other objects presented by Professor Flinders Petrie, Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, and others; (3) a collection of local and foreign antiquities, including stone and bronze implements and weapons, coins, pottery, &c.; (4) the anthropological collection formerly in the anatomy department, comprising a valuable series of specimens illustrating the habits and customs of various savage races.
- 12.—Two honorary curators and an attendant. Each department in charge of the respective professors.
- 13.—D. R. THOM, M.A., Secretary.



## ABERYSTWYTH.

(8,412.)

## The Museum of the University College of Wales.

- 1.—Council of the University College of Wales.
- 3.—Grants from funds of the teaching departments concerned and from the college council.
- 4.—July, August, and September, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Charge, 6d.
- 5.—Space in the botanical, zoological, and geological laboratories, also a large oval museum hall which is being arranged for the exhibition of objects of archaeological and general human interest.
- 6.—Collections primarily for teaching purposes in the various subjects; also objects of antiquarian and general interest, especially such as are connected with Wales.
- 7.—The herbarium contains, amongst others, valuable collections presented by the Rev. W. Hunt Painter, Prof. R. J. Harvey Gibson, and Miss Muriel Saunders. The zoological museum contains valuable collections of Australian birds presented by Jenkyn Jenkins, Esq., Cardigan Bay shells presented by Rev. W. Hunt Painter, and gifts from Dr. J. Travis Jenkins, Mr. A. E. Hefford, duplicates from H.M.S. Challenger, and other sources. The geological department has a large and important collection of fossils given by Rev. W. Hunt Painter, and including research material, the Ioan Pedr collection, the D. C. Davies collection of fossils from the mountain limestone of the Vale of Llangollen, and collections given by Dr. R. D. Roberts, T. Picton, Esq., and several others. The archaeological collections include valuable gifts from the late G. E. J. Powell, Esq., of Nanter, the late Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., and others.
- 8.—A short hand-book to the museum, by the late Dr. Humpridge. A List of the birds of Aberystwyth and neighbourhood, by Professor Salter, D.Sc. A List of the flowering plants and ferns of Aberystwyth and neighbourhood, by Professor Salter, D.Sc.
- 10.—About 1,000 annually.
- 12.—Botanical section, Professor Tapp and staff of botanical department; zoological section, Prof. Fleure and staff of zoological department; geological section, Prof. O. T. Jones; archaeological section, Mr. F. S. Wright.

## ACCRINGTON.

(45,031.)

## Oak Hill Museum.

- 1.—A committee of the town council.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. till 12 a.m., and 2 p.m. till dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—Three rooms on the ground floor, four upper rooms.
- 6.—General. Contains a fine collection of minerals and lepidoptera.
- 11.—The museum was opened in 1900.
- 12.—A curator and assistant.
- 13.—R. \*WIGGLESWORTH.

# AIRDRIE.

(24,388.)

## Free Public Museum.

- 1.—Free Public Library Committee.
- 2.—These are involved in the income and expenses of the library.  
Approximate annual figures: income, £350; expenses, £380.
- 3.—Library and museum are supported by borough rate of 1d. in the pound.
- 4.—Open daily from 9 a.m. till dusk; Saturdays till 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Three rooms; (i) 60 ft. x 40 ft.; (ii) 40 ft. x 20 ft.; (iii) 24 ft. x 18 ft.
- 6.—Mineralogical and geological specimens, largely the gift of the late Dr. Hunter-Selkirk. There are also good collections of (1) British birds; (2) weapons, mediaeval, modern, and oriental; (3) local antiquities and relics of the Covenanters; (4) local manufactures and models of engines. There is an observatory, with a telescope presented by Dr. Thos. Reid, of Glasgow.
- 8.—Annual report of library.
- 9.—These are given throughout the greater part of the year, in connection with the Airdrie Society of Naturalists.
- 10.—Estimated number, 20,000 annually; to reading rooms and museum, 100,000.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1894. The nucleus was a gift of fossils, &c., from Dr. Hunter-Selkirk. Mr. Reston, a local merchant, has gradually formed a fine collection of British birds. The public has taken much interest in the museum, and many specimens have been sent in from all parts of the world. The museum owes much of its success to Mr. Robert Dunlop, its first curator, and to Mr. Alex. Turner, antiquary.
- 12.—A board of eight curators, who undertake voluntarily the care of the various sections.
- 13.—JOHN GARDINER.

# ALTON (HANTS.).

(5,555.)

## The Curtis Museum.

- 1.—Committee of the Alton Mechanics' Institution.
- 3.—Grants from the Mechanics' Institution and voluntary donations.
- 4.—From 10 a.m. to dusk daily. Members of the Mechanics' Institution are admitted free; others must be accompanied by a member, or must pay an entrance fee of 2d.
- 6.—Zoological, botanical, geological, mineralogical, ethnological, and archaeological. British mammals and birds especially good, and there is a good collection of bones of the Moa and the Dodo. The collection of local geology is very complete.
- 8.—A Handbook to the Museum is published, price 3d.
- 11.—Almost the whole of the collections were presented to the town by the late William Curtis, Esq. (surgeon), and the museum has been named after him.
- 12.—One curator.
- 13.—WILLIAM CURTIS.



## ALTRINCHAM.

(17,816.)

- 1.—Altrincham Urban District Council.
- 2.—£50.
- 3.—Income derived from the rates; amount £50.
- 4.—Open each day (except Sundays) from 10 to 1 p.m. and 3 to 8.30 p.m.
- 5.—One room, 35 ft. × 22 ft.
- 6.—Egyptian antiquities, geological, mineralogical, zoological.
- 7.—A collection of insects and various other specimens lent by Major Harry Pollitt, Altrincham.
- 9.—Lectures are given during the winter season. For the past three seasons the lectures given have been by arrangement with the Ogden Trust on nature and art.
- 10.—6,000.
- 11.—The museum was commenced July, 1898, by a gift of Egyptian remains, presented by the late Sir W. C. Brooks. It has grown by gifts from private individuals and from the Owens College Museum. From the latter source were received collections of mollusca, fossils, &c.
- 13.—Miss F. BECKETT, curator.

## AMPLEFORTH.

## College Museum.

- 1.—The Abbot of Ampleforth Abbey and his council.
- 3.—The funds of the abbey. The work is voluntary.
- 4.—Opened by arrangement with the curator. Admission free.
- 5.—The collections are exhibited in a large room shaped like a T, each arm of which is rather more than 50 ft. long.
- 6.—Zoology—British and foreign coleoptera, lepidoptera, mollusca, local mammals and birds, British birds' eggs, South American birds; geology—minerals and fossils (the latter chiefly local); ethnology—implements, &c., from the South Seas, West Africa, India, America; anthropology—relics from camp and tumuli in the immediate neighbourhood, collections of modern and ancient Roman coins, and of seals and casts of seals from abbeys, monasteries, and cathedrals.
- 7.—Early Wedgwood jar made at Yearsley.
- 8.—All matter relating to the museum appears in the College Magazine, which is published at the end of each term. The members of the College Natural History Society (composed of masters and students of the college) intend to make, in the next year or two, complete lists and collections of the local insects, molluscs, birds, reptiles, and mammals.
- 9.—Lantern lectures are given about once a fortnight throughout the year. Papers and lectures are read during the summer term at the weekly meetings of the College Natural History Society.
- 11.—The museum began with the opening of the school in 1802, and has grown more or less steadily since then. It is in the main an educational museum, and the collections are to a great extent local.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—The Rev. B. A. BARNETT, O.S.B.



### ARBROATH.

(20,648.)

- 1.—Fifteen directors, chosen from Museum Society.
- 2.—Income, £13 17s. 1d. ; expenses, £22 6s. 2d.
- 3.—(i) Annual subscription of members (2/6 and upwards) ; (ii) admission fees at door (1d. each person) ; (iii) occasional grants from town council.
- 4.—Open daily. Charge for admission, one penny.
- 6.—Natural history generally, especially strong in insects ; also coins, &c.
- 10.—1,542.
- 12.—One\* curator.
- 13.—Mr. ABNER JOINER.

### AYLESBURY.

(11,048.)

#### The County Museum, Buckinghamshire.

- 1.—Council of the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Buckinghamshire.
- 3.—Subscriptions of members of the above society.
- 4.—Free daily. Hours, 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. or dusk.
- 5.—Hall 45 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, 20 ft. high, and three smaller rooms used as museum. Library reserved for use of members of the society.
- 6.—Mainly antiquities and natural history of the county.
- 7.—The remains from the Romano-British pile-dwellings at Hedsor.
- 8.—"The Records of Buckinghamshire," 8vo, published annually since 1854.
- 9.—One or two lectures annually, of which notice is given to members.
- 11.—The society was founded in 1847. For sixty years the collections were housed in a single room. As the result of an appeal issued in 1907 a sufficient sum was raised to enable the society to obtain the freehold of a picturesque old Georgian building in Church Street, Aylesbury, which had till then been used as an "endowed school." The ground floor has been adapted as museum and library, the upper part being used as workshop, store rooms, and residence of the curator.
- 12.—One curator.
- 13.—EDWIN HOLLIS, F.Z.S.

**BACUP.****Museum of the Bacup Natural History Society.**

- 1.—A president, two vice-presidents, a committee, consisting of three curators, two librarians, hon. treasurer, hon. secretary, and four other members.
- 2.—Income for last year, £91 5s. 5½d.; expenditure, £83 4s. 0½d.
- 3.—Members' subscriptions.
- 4.—April, July, October, and December, by subscription.
- 6.—Geology, mineralogy, botany, ornithology, entomology, conchology, microscopy, archaeology, and a special collection of carboniferous fossils.
- 8.—One room, 30 ft. × 18 ft., used also as lecture-room. A room downstairs is used as a reading-room.
- 9.—Public lectures are given during the winter session.
- 12.—Three curators.
- 13.—A. H. LORD, secretary.

**BANGOR.**

(11,237.)

- 1.—Library and Museum committee of corporation.
- 3.—Museum rate, ½d. in the pound.
- 4.—Open daily, free, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and till dusk in winter, except on Mondays, when the institution is closed at 12 noon.
6. Ethnographical collections, manuscripts, local antiquities.
- 11.—As early as 1848 a catalogue of "A rare and extensive collection of curiosities" in the Bangor museum was published. It owes its origin to Captain Jones, who made extensive collections from all parts of the world and by deed of gift transferred them to Bangor, and also made a bequest of money. The present museum is a handsome building in Gwynedd Road, opened in 1907.
- 12.—One.
- 13.—GRIFFITH ROBERTS.



## BARNARD CASTLE.

(4,757.)

### The Bowes Museum.

- 1.—Trustees appointed under a scheme made by the Charity Commissioners in 1896.
- 3.—Endowment.
- 4.—Open, free, every week-day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and to 4 p.m. in winter. On Fridays, from 1 o'clock. Not open on Sundays.
- 5.—Picture gallery, 204 ft. × 44 ft.; sculpture gallery (at present occupied by natural history collection, furniture, and tapestries), 204 ft. × 44 ft.; reception room; museum floor: seven large rooms. Library, three large rooms; four other large rooms containing pictures and furniture.
- 6.—Pictures, pottery and porcelain, ivories, metalwork, furniture, tapestries, &c. Also a small natural history collection.
- 8.—A guide to the collections is on sale at the museum.
- 12.—A curator, assisted by attendants, gardeners, &c., who vary in number according to the time of year.
- 13.—OWEN STANLEY SCOTT.

## BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

(63,775.)

### George Romney's Early Home (1742-1755) and Museum.

The house in which George Romney lived from the age of 8 to that of 21 (1742-1755) has been restored by the Furness Railway Company. A museum has also been built on the site of the old carpenter's shop, where George Romney worked with his father, and contains engravings, photographs, and other reproductions of the great artist's work. George Romney's early home is only  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Barrow Central Station and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Furness Abbey Station. The grounds around the "home" are extensive, and from them a series of beautiful views are obtained.

The charge for admission to the "home" and grounds is 1d. each person, holders of railway tickets being admitted free.

**BARRY.**

(33,767.)

**Barry Library Japanese Museum.**

- 1.—Public library committee.
- 4.—Wednesday, 3 to 5 p.m.; Thursday, 7 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 5 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—A room 20 ft. × 15 ft., case round the walls, and a central case.
- 6.—Illustrative of Japanese art and life; has the following sections: (1) Ainu, (2) old Japan, (3) Japanese home life, (4) education, (5) work of girls and women, (6) art; also a small collection of Malay implements, and local antiquities discovered on Barry Island.
- 8.—Japanese handbook (3d.).
- 10.—About 2,000 annually, exclusive of classes of school children.
- 11.—The collection is a private one, and has been arranged by a local lady, Miss E. P. Hughes, M.A. It is on loan for three years, and may possibly become a permanent gift.
- 13.—The Librarian has charge of the collections.

**BATH.**

(50,729.)

**Museum of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution.**

- 1.—Museum committee of the general committee of the institution.
- 2.—Income of whole institution in 1908, £368; expenditure for same year, £410.
- 3.—Subscriptions of members.
- 4.—10.30 to 4. Fee, 2d., except on Tuesdays (free).
- 6.—Archaeology and natural history.
- 7.—Moore collection of fossils.
- 8.—Handbook to the geological museum, price 1d.; annual report.
- 9.—A series of lectures is arranged every year in connection with the institution.
- 11.—The institution is descended from a philosophical society which was formed in the latter part of the 18th century. The establishment of the institution itself dates from 1824, when the present building was commenced. The general object in view was the cultivation of science and literature, and in pursuance of this a museum and a library were formed. In 1899, the Bath Athenaeum was amalgamated with the Literary and Scientific Institution.
- 12.—Two honorary curators and caretaker.
- 13.—T. S. BUSH and Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, M.A., F.G.S.

## BATH.

### Holburne Art Museum.

- 1.—Five trustees.
- 3.—Endowment.
- 4.—Open daily, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Four large rooms; pictures on the walls, other objects in cases.
- 6.—Art: pictures, miniatures, china, and silver plate. Archaeology: engraved gems and various antiquities.
- 8.—A catalogue of the pictures.
- 11.—Left by the late Sir William Holburne, Bart., of Menstria, in trust to the city of Bath. Opened in 1891.
- 12.—A curator and porters.
- 13.—HUGH BLAKER.

## BATTERSEA.

(167,793.)

### Public Museum (Plough Road, Battersea).

- 1.—Library committee of the Battersea borough council.
- 2.—Income, £600; expenses (including interest and repayment of loan), £500.
- 3.—Rate levied under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.
- 4.—Open on week-days, 12.30 to 10 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.). Sundays, 3 to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Shelving in wall cases, about 108 ft.; six table cases, 6ft. x 3 ft. The space is about equally divided between (1) natural history and (2) miscellaneous objects.
- 6.—Natural history, archaeology, ceramics, local productions, local prints and drawings, miscellaneous objects.
- 7.—There is a small series of Battersea enamels (1750-1760).
- 8.—A catalogue, gratuitous.
- 10.—About 2,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was opened in September, 1906; it is at present rather limited in scope and extent. It occupies the first floor of a building which also contains a gymnasium, a recreation room, and baths, and suggestions for its improvement and augmentation are receiving the attention of the library committee.
- 12.—A superintendent and four assistants.
- 13.—LAURENCE INKSTER (Librarian) and SHERWOOD RAMSEY (Superintendent).



**BELFAST.**

(384,060.)

**Municipal Art Gallery and Museum.**

- 1.—The corporation, through the library and technical instruction committee.
- 2.—No definite scheme yet adopted.
- 3.—Museum rate since 1909, about £2,900 annually.
- 4.—Always free, daily from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (except Wednesdays till 3 p.m. and on Tuesdays and Saturdays till 9 p.m.).
- 5.—7,000 square feet in central public library building.
- 6.—The art gallery contains statuary, casts from the antique, electro-types, china and glass, paintings, tapestries and textiles, also four cases lent by the Victoria and Albert Museum. The museum contains collections of ethnology and antiquities, and natural history specimens.
- 7.—Irish prehistoric and early Christian objects, and natural history specimens, also the Horner collection of spinning wheels.
- 8.—Annual reports, quarterly notes, illustrated catalogue of spinning wheel collection, catalogue of loan collections.
- 10.—About 300,000.
- 11.—The art gallery and museum was opened to the public on the 16th July, 1890. In 1891 the Rev. Canon Grainger, D.D., M.R.I.A., presented to the city his art and ethnographic collections, together with his prehistoric and early Christian objects and natural history specimens. Sir Robert Lloyd Patterson, D.L., J.P., F.L.S., M.B.O.U., bequeathed, in 1906, subject to the life of Lady Patterson, all his pictures and art objects, with the sum of £6,000 to build a suitable gallery in which to exhibit them. In 1907, the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society offered to hand over to the corporation in perpetuity their museum collection. The library and technical instruction committee subsequently recommended the council to adopt so much of the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891, as relates to museums, and they also recommended the council to levy a museum rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ with the view of amalgamating the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society's collection and the municipal collection. The city council have adopted the Museums and Gymnasiums Act to provide the necessary accommodation, and the library and technical instruction committee are taking steps to arrange for the provision of an art gallery and museum worthy of the city.
- 12.—Curator, assistant curator, three attendants, and a boy.
- 13.—ARTHUR DEANE.

**BEVERLEY.**

(13,654.)

**Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.**

- 1.—The Beverley public library committee (corporation), with a museum sub-committee.
- 2.—The income for the whole institution will be about £400 a year.
- 3.—A rate levied under the Public Libraries and Museums Act.
- 4.—The museum will be open daily (Sundays excepted), 9 a.m. to sunset. Admission free.
- 6.—Local antiquities and natural history, and an art section which includes a collection of china.
- 11.—The museum was opened to the public in August, 1910. The building, which contains the library, museum, and art gallery, is the gift of John E. Champney, Esq. (of London); it cost between £5,000 and £6,000. William Spencer, Esq., J.P. (some time mayor of the city) gave £520 to the institution, and bequeathed a further large sum.
- 12.—Two honorary curators. The librarian and his assistants have charge of the museum.
- 13.—LOCKWOOD HUNTLEY.

**BIRMINGHAM.**

(525,960.)

**Aston Hall Branch Museum.**

- 1.—Branch of the city museum and art gallery.
- 2.—Working expenses, £700 to £800 a year.
- 3.—Free libraries rate.
- 4.—Open daily, from 10 a.m. till dusk. Sundays: summer, 2 p.m. till 5 p.m.; winter, 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Pictorial and decorative art, arms and armour, natural history.
- 8.—A penny handbook, historical and descriptive; and a penny handbook to the collection of British birds. There is an annual sale of these handbooks of 10,000 to 12,000.
- 10.—150,000 annually.
- 11.—Aston Hall is a fine early 17th century mansion, near Birmingham, built by Sir Thomas Holte. It is the property of the Birmingham corporation.
- 12.—One foreman, three attendants.



BIRMINGHAM (*continued*).

## City Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—A committee consisting of eight members of the city council, and eight members not in the city council.
- 2.—Between £3,700 and £4,000 a year working expenses.
- 3.—Free libraries rate.
- 4.—Open on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. throughout the year. Wednesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., October 1st to March; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., March to September. Admission free.
- 6.—Pictorial and decorative art. Arms and armour. The collection of objects of industrial and decorative art is arranged in the great industrial hall. It consists of jewellery and gold and silversmiths' work; Limoges and oriental enamels; ivory carvings; oriental porcelain and earthenware; glass; decorative iron-work; steel-work; bronzes; carvings in wood, marble, and stone; textile fabrics and electrotypes. One gallery is devoted to a very complete collection of specimens of Italian art, principally of the Renaissance period, including sculpture, wood-work, decorative iron-work, bronzes, majolica, metal-work, glass, &c. Another gallery contains a collection of more than one thousand specimens of arms and armour of all ages and countries, illustrating the origin and development of fire-arms, together with cross-bows, swords, rapiers, and other weapons of defence and attack. A large representative collection of Wedgwood ware, presented by the Messrs. Tangye, is exhibited in a gallery set aside for this purpose.
- 8.—A shilling handbook to industrial and decorative art objects; catalogues of the permanent collection of pictures at sixpence and one penny; sixpenny handbook to Wedgwood collection. Catalogues of the special loan collections are also issued. There is an annual sale of 15,000 to 20,000 catalogues, and from 600 to 800 photographs.
- 9.—Lectures are given occasionally.
- 10.—700,000 to 800,000 annually. Number ascertained by turnstiles.
- 11.—The pictures and objects forming the permanent collections have either been presented to the corporation, or have been purchased by means of a special fund, founded by Messrs. Richard and George Tangye with a donation of £10,000, which was increased by public subscriptions to £21,000. This fund is called the art gallery purchase fund. The total value of the gifts received is about £80,000. Extensive purchases have been made on behalf of the committee. This fund is the only one available by the corporation for the purchase of pictures and objects of art, as no portion of the city rates is set aside for this purpose. A private subscription fund, called "The Public Picture Gallery Fund," is also devoted to the purchase of pictures for presentation to the corporation art gallery.
- 12.—One director, one assistant director, two museum foremen, ten attendants, one messenger, one lady clerk, one boy clerk, and ten cleaners (women).
- 13.—WHITWORTH WALLIS, F.S.A.



# BLACKBURN.

(133,064.)

## Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—A general committee which appoints a special museum sub-committee from its numbers.
- 2.—The expenditure varies, and is partially governed by the demands of the library and art gallery.
- 3.—Library rate (1d.), £2,260, and since 1900, the gymnasium and museum rate ( $\frac{1}{4}$ d.), £504.
- 4.—Open daily from 10 a.m. till dusk (Sundays excepted). From November to March (both inclusive), open on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9. Admission free.
- 5.—North museum (industrial art), 68 ft.  $\times$  34 ft.; south do. (natural history and geology), 65 ft.  $\times$  19 ft.; west do. (natural history), 62 ft.  $\times$  16 ft.; art gallery, 56 ft.  $\times$  35 ft.; sculpture gallery, 43 ft.  $\times$  20 ft.
- 6.—Art gallery: oil paintings and water colours. Museum: natural history; industrial art; archaeological and ethnological collections.
- 7.—(a) The "Eccles" collection of Solenhofen fossils; (b) a collection of Lancashire birds mounted in groups in which natural surroundings are imitated as far as possible—variations of plumage due to age and season shown in many cases; (g) the "Ashe" collection of ethnological objects from Uganda.
- 8.—Annual report and art catalogues. Guide to the collection of minerals.
- 9.—Museum and art talks.
- 10.—About 65,000 annually. Number arrived at by counting.
- 11.—Until the erection of the present buildings in 1874, when special arrangements for museum purposes were made, little had been done towards the formation of a museum worthy of the name or town. Even after such arrangements, its equipment and maintenance were entirely dependent upon the allowance from the library income, and it was not until 1899, when the town council adopted the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, and levied a rate of one farthing in the pound (although possessing the power to levy  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) that separate funds were forthcoming. The Blackburn museum is divided into two sections—natural history and industrial arts.
- 12.—Librarian and curator (offices combined), one caretaker, with occasional help from library porter.
- 13.—R. ASHTON.

38836



**BLACKPOOL.**

(58,376.)

**Corporation Museum.**

- 1.—Library and art gallery committee.
- 3.—Rate levied under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act.
- 4.—From 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Shells, eggs, birds, coins.
- 9.—Lectures have been given on art subjects, and it is hoped that museum lectures will be given later.
- 10.—The art gallery has an annual attendance of 60,000. The museum has only just been opened.
- 11.—A new art gallery, now in course of erection, has been presented to the town by Messrs. J. R. G. and C. C. Grundy, who have also given a large number of valuable oil and water-colour paintings.
- 12.—A curator and two assistants.
- 13.—ROWLAND HILL.

**BOLTON.**

(180,885.)

**Chadwick Museum.**

- 1.—The parks committee, appointed by the town council from its own members.
- 2.—Estimated income, 1910, £730; expenditure, 1909, £850.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Mondays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; other days, 10 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—Four rooms 32 ft. x 28 ft. given up to palaeontology and mineralogy, four of same size to zoology, three to antiquities and anthropology, one to botany.
- 6.—General natural history and antiquities.
- 7.—Pennington collection of remains from Derbyshire tumuli, &c. Peaples, Thomasson and Murton birds' eggs. Mason collection of diptera, neuroptera, &c. Alf. Beaumont collection of diptera. Ford collection of lepidoptera. P. B. Mason herbarium of British plants. Pennington (A. S.) collection of polyzoa. Series of early cotton spinning machinery, including Crompton's "mule."
- 8.—Annual report.
- 9.—Free lectures during the winter months, and addresses and demonstrations throughout the year to senior scholars by arrangement with the principals.
- 10.—About 50,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was founded by Dr. S. T. Chadwick, and was opened in 1884.
- 12.—Curator, assistant curator, and caretaker.
- 13.—THOS. MIDGLEY, F.R.Met.S.

**BOLTON** (*continued*).

**Hall-i'-th'-Wood Museum.**

- 1.—The parks committee, appointed by the town council from its own members.
- 2.—Expenditure, 1909, £253.
- 3.—Rates. Estimate, 1910, £273.
- 4.—Daily, from 10 a.m. till dusk. Admission free.
- 6.—Rooms arranged with furniture to represent the appearance of the house in the 17th century, *i.e.*, when occupied by the Norris family.
- 8.—Illustrated catalogue and annual report.
- 11.—Hall-i'-th'-Wood, a fine 16th century mansion in post and plaster, was once the residence of S. Crompton, who here invented the spinning-machine known as the "mule." The house was acquired by W. H. Lever, Esq., who handed it over to the corporation for use as a museum. It was opened for this purpose in July, 1902.
- 12.—Curator and one attendant.
- 13.—THOS. MIDGLEY, F.R.Met.S.

**BOLTON**—(*continued*).

**Mere Hall Art Museum.**

- 1.—The parks committee, appointed by the town council from its own members.
- 3.—Rates. Estimate, 1910, £560.
- 4.—10 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 6.—Pictures. One or more loan exhibitions are held each year.
- 8.—Annual report. Art catalogue.
- 10.—About 35,000. Number ascertained by turn-stiles.
- 11.—Mere Hall art gallery was founded in 1890 by the late J. P. Thomasson, Esq. who purchased the mansion, and presented it to the corporation. He afterwards defrayed the cost of its conversion into an art gallery.
- 12.—Curator and one attendant.
- 13.—THOS. MIDGLEY, F.R.Met.S.



## BOOTLE.

(69,881.)

## Central Free Library and Museum.

- 1.—Free library and museum committee; proceedings controlled by town council.
- 2.—Working expenses, product of rate, £450.
- 3.—Museum rate (about  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.). This yields £450.
- 4.—9 a.m. to dusk on every week-day (bank holidays excepted). Admission free.
- 5.—Natural history room, 64 ft. 6 in.  $\times$  26 ft. Commercial and industrial, 32 ft. 6 in.  $\times$  32 ft. 6 in. Art room, 43 ft. 6 in.  $\times$  26 ft. Geological museum, 64 ft. 6 in.  $\times$  26 ft. (in part).
- 6.—Art, natural history, commercial, and industrial. The collections contain several rare birds, a collection of fossil foot-prints from Cheshire and Hessberg sandstones, and a large cabinet of European beetles, specimens numbered and catalogued.
- 7.—Goodison collection of Egyptian antiquities. Hyland collection of flint implements.
- 8.—"Handy guide to the birds in the museum," "Notes on copies of famous paintings and sculptures in the Bootle museum," "Bootle readers' review" (monthly).
- 9.—Museum addresses are given during the winter months. Each address is illustrated by lantern slides and by objects exhibited in either the permanent or loan collections.
- 10.—About 37,000 annually. Number ascertained by counting.
- 11.—Some time before the appointment (in June, 1887) of a curator, the town council had resolved to purchase the residue collections illustrating natural history belonging to the Royal Institution of Liverpool, and housed in the Colquitt street premises. The mammals and some other parts of the collections had already been sold, and there were some special collections held on conditions forbidding their sale. The committee and the council, however, thought the opportunity of at once furnishing their empty rooms for the reasonable sum of £500—the whole of which was presented, £250 by Lord Derby (15th earl) for that purpose, and the rest available out of the £360 received from the trustees of the Danson bequest—too good a chance to be lost. The old and very defective cases were removed with the specimens (in February, 1887) to their new home, but the former have since been entirely reconstructed and others added. The building was formally opened on June 22nd, 1887, and the proceedings formed a part of the local celebrations connected with the jubilee of Queen Victoria. At first the museum was one of rocks, fossils, minerals, birds, beetles, and shells, and hardly anything else. Now mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, crustaceans, and lower forms are represented, though not on the same generous scale as in the older collections.
- 12.—Librarian and curator, sub-librarian, two senior and three junior assistants, janitor.
- 13.—CHAS. H. HUNT.

# BRADFORD.

(288,505.)

## Art Gallery and Museum.

### Cartwright Memorial Hall.

- 1.—A committee of the Bradford corporation, also an advisory committee not connected with the city council, for the selection of works of art for the permanent collection.
- 2.—Working expenses, about £2,000 per annum.
- 3.—Product of halfpenny rate.
- 4.—Open from 10 a.m. to dusk. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. Free admission.
- 5.—Art gallery: Two rooms, 88 ft. × 28 ft. and 72 ft. × 28 ft.; three rooms, 51 ft. × 34 ft., 30 ft. × 28 ft., 30 ft. × 28 ft. Museum: two rooms, 88 ft. × 28 ft. and 72 ft. × 28 ft.; one central hall, 57 ft. × 28 ft.
- 6.—Art, natural history of north of England, local archaeology, local history.
- 8.—Illustrated catalogue of the permanent collection. Special catalogues are prepared to meet variations in the exhibits which are periodically changed.
- 9.—Lectures on art during winter season.
- 10.—About 600,000 annually.
- 11.—In the month of May, 1898, the Right Honourable Lord Masham offered to the city of Bradford the sum of £40,000 for the erection of an art gallery and museum, which should serve as a memorial of Dr. Edmund Cartwright, the inventor of the power-loom and wool-combing machine. This offer was accepted on behalf of the corporation, and Lord Masham's condition, that the building should occupy the site of his old home in Lister Park, was readily agreed to. The design of Messrs. Simpson and Allen, of London, was accepted for the building, but the tenders for carrying it out exceeded the original estimate by £15,000. Lord Masham generously offered to defray half the additional cost, and promptly placed the sum of £7,500 at the disposal of the council, thus making a total gift of £47,500 for this purpose. The entire cost of the building, including the forecourt, is about £70,000.
- 12.—Director, assistant curator, one museum assistant, and four caretakers.
- 13.—BUTLER WOOD, F.R.S.L.

## BRIGHOUSE.

(20,845.)

## Victoria Free Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.

- 1.—Free library and museum committee, composed of councillors and non-councillors.
- 3.—Museum rate.
- 4.—Open free daily, from 9 a.m. till dusk.
- 5.—One room, having an area of 648 square feet. All wall space occupied by cases. Four cases in centre of room.
- 6.—Natural history, coins, and miscellaneous; also a special collection illustrating local geology. The latter contains type specimen of *Strepsodus sulcidens*.
- 11.—An annexe in the form of an art gallery, containing upwards of 450 works of art, was presented to the borough on the 22nd of May, 1907, by H.R.H. Princess Louise, on behalf of the donor, Ald. William Smith, J.P.
- 12.—One curator.
- 13.—J. A. WROE.



# BRIGHTON.

(131,250.)

## Public Museum.

- 1.—Committee of the town council.
- 2.—Expenditure is about £9,700 on library, museum and art gallery. Not possible to give the exact amount chargeable to the museum.
- 3.—A special rate realising between £8,000 and £9,000 per annum.
- 4.—Every week-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., or later dusk up to 8 p.m. On Saturdays, open to 8 p.m. On Sundays, open from 2.30 to 5 p.m. Opened on all public holidays except Good Friday and Christmas Day.
- 5.—There are 13 rooms—three devoted to archaeology, one to ethnography, two to pottery and porcelain, one to British fossils stratigraphically arranged, one to local and foreign geology and mineralogy, one to vertebrate zoology, one to insects, one to osteology, two to British birds' nests and invertebrate zoology.
- 7.—Geology : Willett chalk fossils, Holmes Wealden fossils, Rufford Wealden fossils, Griffith Cambridge greens and fossils, Davidson Paris tertiary fossils. Natural history : Roper Sussex plants, local and British beetles, Munt reptiles, Borrer British mammals. Ethnography : Alldridge Mendiland c., Mumford Upper Congo c., Sibthorp c. of Indian arms, Butterworth c. of Malay and Dyak arms, Morant c. of Sakai objects, modern savage and pre-historic stone tools, Willett c. of pottery and porcelain, Gulland c. of Japanese pottery.
- 8.—A penny guide to the museum is published (50 pages), which meets with a ready sale. The Brighton Library and Museum Record is published periodically, and distributed gratuitously. A series of popular lectures, dealing mainly with the institution and its contents, is given in the permanent art gallery each winter.
- 11.—Originally established in rooms at the Royal Pavilion, and is referred to in the minutes of that committee in 1856. In 1858, certain rooms at the pavilion were definitely adapted for the purposes of a temporary museum and library. In 1860 the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution in Brighton presented all their specimens to the museum at Brighton. In 1861 certain regulations were formulated, and the museum was called the Brighton and Sussex Museum. The formal opening took place in 1861. The museum at the Pavilion was closed in 1872, and a new building opened in 1873. The accommodation proved too small, and the upper rooms at the Pavilion were again taken over as a supplementary museum. In 1902 the museum was enlarged by taking over certain rooms which previously had been devoted to the library. In addition, a new zoological gallery was built.  
In connection with the museum reference should also be made to the Booth collection of British birds. This is housed in a separate building in another part of the town, to which it was bequeathed in 1890 by the late Mr. E. T. Booth. The collection at present contains more than 370 cases, each representing a species of birds in natural surroundings. The

majority of the birds were set up under Mr. Booth's direction, but additions have been made from time to time since the collection became the property of the town.

There is a permanent art gallery, as well as three galleries in which from time to time various exhibitions are held. The permanent art gallery contains pictures by Holbein, Ivensz, Rubens, Lawrence, Opie, Hogarth, etc., as well as a number of paintings by modern artists.

- 12.—Director for the whole institution, with a curator for the museum. The office staff is common to the whole institution, and so are the attendants.
- 13.—HENRY D. ROBERTS, Director, and HERBERT S. TOMS, Curator.

## BRISTOL.

(357,059.)

### Museum and Art Gallery.

- A.—Museum of natural history.
- B.—Art gallery and museum of antiquities. (See page 59.)
- 1.—Committee of the City Council.
- 3.—Ad. in the £ rate under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act.
- 4.—Free. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- 5.—Ground floor, entrance hall, vertebrate hall, invertebrate hall, hall of botany and economic biology, upper room for geology and mineralogy.
- 6.—Zoology, economic biology, botany, geology, mineralogy.
- 7.—Zoology: Greville-Smyth collection of birds' skins, eggs, and insects; Watkins' collection of Gloucestershire insects. Mineralogy and Geology: Blisset collection of minerals; Miller collection of minerals and fossils, including Sowerby's types of fossils in Dr. Fitton's memoir "On the Strata between the Chalk and the Oxford Oolite in the South-east of England"; Higgins' collection of ceratodus teeth from the Rhaetic bone-bed, Aust Cliff; Riley and Stutchbury collection; "Catcott Geological Cabinet," bequeathed to the city in 1778. The type collection of fossils numbers over 200 specimens, the most noteworthy examples being:—*Ichthyosaurus conybearei* of Lydekker; *Ichthyosaurus latimanus*, Owen; *Palaeosaurus cylindrodon*, Riley and Stutchbury; *Plesiosaurus brachycephalus*, Owen; *Plesiosaurus conybearei*, Sollas; *Plesiosaurus costatus*, Owen; *Eretmosaurus rugosus*, Owen; *Thecodontosaurus platyodon*, Riley and Stutchbury; *Thecodontosaurus antiquus*, Morris; and about 40 types figured in Agassiz "Poissons Fossiles."
- 8.—"The Bristol Museum and Art Gallery," 1772-1906; Guide to Students' Geological Collections.
- 9.—Yes, and demonstrations.
- 10.—1908-9, 203,974; 1909-10, 191,321.
- 12.—Natural history: Curator, three assistants, printer, two attendants, porter, and cleaners.
- 13.—HERBERT BOLTON, F.R.S.E.



BRISTOL (*continued*).

## Art Gallery and Museum of Antiquities.

- 1.—A committee of the city council.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open on every week-day and on first and third Sundays in each month. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sunday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—On the ground floor: antiquities room, 64 ft.  $\times$  47 ft.; ethnological room, 42 ft.  $\times$  28 ft.; industrial art room, 42 ft.  $\times$  28 ft.; Bristol room, 64 ft.  $\times$  47 ft.; central hall, 64 ft.  $\times$  47 ft. On the first floor, oil paintings, four galleries, 64 ft.  $\times$  28 ft., 64 ft.  $\times$  28 ft., 47 ft.  $\times$  30 ft., and 43 ft. 9 in.  $\times$  28 ft.; water-colour gallery, 43 ft. 9 in.  $\times$  28 ft.
- 6.—Art: paintings, drawings, engravings, ceramics, glass, objects of industrial art, arms and armour. Archaeology: Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman antiquities. Ethnography: specimens from Oceania, Africa, America, and Asia. Bristol room: local antiquities, views, maps, portraits, &c.
- 8.—Illustrated catalogue of the permanent collection of pictures. Catalogues of the Bristol room, Chatterton MSS., Roman remains, standard weights and measures, Bowles token collection, guide to the Lucknow model, and small guide to the museum collections, besides annual reports. Also photographs and postcards of permanent pictures, &c.
- 9.—Given during the winter months by the superintendent.
- 10.—From February 20th, 1905, to February 5th, 1910, 2,008,565.
- 11.—The art gallery was presented by Sir William Henry Wills, Bart., now Lord Winterstoke, to the city of Bristol on January 1st, 1905, and the first loan exhibition was opened on February 20th, and has since been followed by special subject loan exhibitions. The permanent collection now numbers over 200 pictures, not including a permanent loan of 162 pictures from the Fine Arts Academy, and four cases of art exhibits from the Victoria and Albert Museum. In addition to the rooms and galleries mentioned above, there are museum offices, a committee room, print room, tea room, store rooms, work rooms, and a mess room for the attendants. There is a lift to each floor. The whole building is lighted by electricity, and is fire-proof.
- 12.—Superintendent, assistant, six attendants, night-watchman, and two women cleaners.
- 13.—RICHARD QUICK.



**BURNLEY.**

(106,337.)

**Towneley Hall Museum and Art Gallery.**

- 1.—The art gallery committee of the town council.
- 2.—The expenses are—wages of two men, and from £30 to £50 for picture exhibitions. Income from charge of one penny for sticks and umbrellas, catalogues, guides, and borough fund.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to sunset (Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.). Admission free
- 5.—Gallery, measuring 90 ft. × 23 ft., and one 90 ft. × 15 ft., also two rooms, each 45 ft. × 20 ft., for pictures. Museum has six small rooms.
- 6.—Miscellaneous. There is a small collection of pictures and a museum local room known as "Old Burnley Room."
- 7.—George Eastwood ivories, and Jesse Haworth Landseer engravings.
- 9.—It is intended to arrange for a short course in the winter.
- 10.—100,000 to 120,000 annually.
- 11.—Towneley Hall (founded about 1350) was purchased by the corporation in 1902, and opened to the public in 1903 by the Earl of Rosebery.
- 12.—Two attendants.
- 13.—Councillor C. M. FODEN, J.P.

**BURSLEM.**

(44,153.)

(STOKE-ON-TRENT.)

**Wedgwood Institute.**

- 1.—The library committee of the town council.
- 2.—See Stoke-on-Trent.
- 3.—Library rate.
- 4.—Open on Mondays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and on other week-days, 10 a.m. till dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—Amounts to 166 square yards, entirely devoted to art collections.
- 6.—The Hulme collection of Wedgwood, early Staffordshire and contemporary ware; the Woodall bequest of pictures and modern pottery; and a loan collection from the Board of Education.
- 10.—16,351 in 1909.
- 13.—ALFRED J. CADDIE, chief curator.

## BURY.

(58,649.)

## Art Gallery and Museum.

- 1.—Committee of the corporation.
- 3.—A rate of 3d. in the pound, in addition to bequests, producing for all purposes £3,300.
- 4.—Summer: Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Winter: Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and Sunday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year. Admission free.
- 5.—Five galleries and two halls, varying in size from 96 ft. x 32 ft. to 38 ft. x 22 ft.
- 6.—Oil and water-colour paintings, statuary, engravings, Wedgwood, bronzes, natural history collections, local antiquities, textiles, and examples of craftsmanship.
- 8.—Illustrated art gallery catalogue (94 pp.), price 6d. Handbook to "*Liber Studiorum*," price 2d. Guide to the Wrigley collection, price 1d. Portfolio of coloured reproductions, price, 1s. History of the library and art gallery, price 1d. Paragraphs about pictures, price 1d., and catalogues of the various loan collections.
- 9.—Talks on the pictures by the curator and others are given from time to time.
- 10.—Annual average about 78,000.
- 11.—The art gallery and public library was opened to the public by the late Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., on October 9th, 1901. The building has been erected as a memorial of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, and as a permanent home for the Wrigley collection of oil and water-colour painting, engravings, and statuary, presented to the borough in a deed of gift dated April 3rd, 1899, by the then existing members of the family of the late Thomas Wrigley, Esq., of Timberhurst, Bury. The museum was opened on October 19th, 1907, by Alderman J. K. Butcher, J.P., chairman of the committee. It contains natural history, art, historical, and general collections, lent or presented by townsmen and government departments. The room in which they are housed is a basement floor, approached by a staircase from the art gallery entrance hall, adapted admirably for its purpose by the provision of patent lighting and flooring. The gallery contains pictures by artists of the 19th century, and especially of the earlier part. Among the painters whose work is well represented are—Landseer, Collins, Bonheur, Constable, David Cox, Creswick, Gilbert, Goodall, Hunt, Linnell, Mulready, Briton Riviere, Sant, Turner, Watts, Cattermole, Calcott, De Wint, Duncan, J. Faed, T. Faed, Maclise, Prout, Paton, Topham, Nasmyth, Cotman, Cooke, Albert Moore, Halswelle, Priestman, Aumonier. The collections include Turner's *Liber Studiorum* and examples of Wedgwood's art.
- 12.—Curator, assistant, and cleaners.
- 13.—HARRY TOWNEND.



## BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

(16,785.)

## Moyses Hall.

- 1.—Moyes Hall committee, composed of members of the town council.
- 3.—(1) Grant from the borough fund, and (2) admission money. There is no special museum rate levied.
- 4.—Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturday (winter), 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., (summer) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 6d., but free on Thursday and Saturday.
- 6.—Chiefly objects found in Bury St. Edmund's and the adjacent villages. Include natural history collections, coins, weapons, prints, local books, and a fine series of ethnological specimens from the South Sea Islands. East Anglian birds, British coleoptera, flint implements (especially from Suffolk).
- 10.—7,325 in year ending March 31, 1910.
- 11.—The collections are housed in an almost unique specimen of the domestic architecture of the 12th century. They are rich in locally-found Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, and mediaeval remains.
- 12.—One curator and secretary, one assistant.
- 13.—H. R. BARKER.

## CAERLEON.

(2,046.)

- 1.—Monmouthshire Antiquarian Society.
- 2.—About £12 per annum.
- 3.—Annual subscriptions of members, and donations of visitors.
- 4.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., on week-days only. Admission free on application for the key at the schoolhouse. On bank holidays an attendant is on duty during the above hours, and the door is kept open. Museum closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.
- 5.—About 30 ft. x 15 ft. with a crypt of similar dimensions. Length inside, 40 ft.; breadth, 20 ft.
- 6.—The exhibits consist for the most part of Roman antiquities, mainly the work of the second Augustan Legion, stationed at Caerleon for about 400 years. They include inscribed tablets, tiles and mosaic pavements, pottery, bronze implements, personal ornaments, and carvings.
- 7.—A collection of Roman coins, mostly found in the locality, representative of almost every Roman emperor from Trajan to the evacuation of Britain.
- 8.—Journal of the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Society. Catalogue of exhibits (1909), 1s.
- 11.—Built in 1850 to receive Roman remains from the locality (Isca Silurum of the Romans) and from Caerwent (Venta Silurum).
- 12.—Secretary, assistant secretary, and curator.
- 13.—Mrs. E. DAVIES.



# CAMBORNE.

(15,829.)

## Museum of the School of Metalliferous Mining (Cornwall).

- 1.—Governors of the mining school.
- 3.—Fees and grants only.
- 4.—9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. (to 8 p.m. on Saturdays). Admission free.
- 5.—About 1,000 square feet entirely devoted to the exhibition of minerals and rocks.
- 6.—Minerals and rocks.
- 7.—The " Taylor " collection of minerals.
- 8.—School magazine, published quarterly.
- 9.—Eight or nine Saturday evening lectures, to which admission is free. These lectures are not necessarily on subjects connected with the museum.
- 10.—About 100 visitors from the general public annually ; but the museum is largely used by students.
- 11.—Museum primarily intended for the use of students in mineralogy, of whom there are about 120.
- 12.—Teachers of mineralogy and geology and 3 assistants.
- 13.—Mr. J. J. BERINGER.

# CAMBRIDGE.

(40,028.)

## Botanical Museum.

- 4.—Open to the public on week-days from 9.30 to 5.
- 6.—Large collection illustrative of the principal groups of the vegetable kingdom. Special exhibits are brought together from time to time to illustrate various botanical subjects.
- 11.—This museum of botanical specimens and preparations is attached to the Botany school, and is primarily intended for the use of students and investigators.
- 13.—H. HAMSHAW THOMAS, M.A., Downing College.

CAMBRIDGE (*continued*).

## Fitzwilliam Museum.

- 1.—A syndicate of eight members of the senate, with the vice-chancellor as chairman. Two members retire annually.
- 2.—Income about £3,150, working expenses (including those of the museum of classical archaeology) about £2,800.
- 3.—Lord Fitzwilliam's bequest.
- 4.—September to April, 10 to 4; May and June, 10 to 6; July and August, 10 to 5. Admission free.
- 6.—Pictures, engravings, manuscripts, music, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and mediæval antiquities. There is also a library of books on art and archaeology.
- 7.—Besides the permanent collections, fine pictures and other works of art are deposited on loan.
- 8.—Illustrated handbook to the museum, by H. A. Chapman, M.A.; short catalogue of the pictures, by Sidney Colvin, M.A.; illustrated catalogue of the pictures, by F. R. Earp, M.A.; catalogue of the engraved gems, by Dr. J. H. Middleton; catalogue of the engraved works of Albert Durer, by C. H. Middleton-Wake, M.A.; catalogue of the Fitzwilliam collection of music, by J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A., and Dr. A. H. Mann; catalogue of the Egyptian antiquities, by Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge; catalogue of the manuscripts, by Dr. M. R. James; catalogue of the Greek vases, by Professor E. A. Gardner.
- 9.—The lectures of the Slade professor of fine art are open to the public.
- 10.—About 46,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum of classical archaeology in Little S. Mary's lane is a portion of the Fitzwilliam museum. There are four galleries, containing about 700 casts, from the archaic period down to the Graeco-Roman period. There is a resident assistant and one attendant.
- 12.—A director, an assistant director, three assistants, four attendants, a general servant, and fireman.
- 13.—SYDNEY C. COCKERELL, M.A.



CAMBRIDGE (*continued*).

## Mineralogical Museum.

- 1.—A syndicate to which the authority is delegated by the senate of the university.
- 3.—University chest and students' fees.
- 4.—Open daily (except for a few days in vacation) 10 a.m. to about 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—A gallery about 120 ft.  $\times$  24 ft. for the display of specimens. About an equal floor space is divided into lecture rooms and laboratories.
- 6.—Minerals and meteorites.
- 7.—Abraham Hulme collection, the Carne collection, the Wiltshire collection, and the Brooke collection. The last is kept separate.
- 9.—No public lectures are given. There are courses in accordance with the university curriculum for students taking the subject of mineralogy in the natural sciences tripos.
- 12.—A director (the professor of mineralogy) and an assistant director (demonstrator in mineralogy).
- 13.—Professor LEWIS.

## CAMBRIDGE.

## Pathological Museum, University of Cambridge.

- 1.—The museums and lecture rooms syndicate.
- 3.—Fees and university chest.
- 4.—Open to students and the public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free.
- 5.—1,053 square feet.
- 6.—Illustrative pathology and surgery.
- 7.—The Humphrey collection (surgical).
- 8.—Reports of museums and lecture room syndicate.
- 11.—Founded by the late Prof. Clarke, professor of anatomy, and Prof. Humphrey.
- 13.—Prof. G. SIMS-WOODHEAD.

## CAMBRIDGE—(continued).

## Sedgwick Museum of Geology.

- 1.—The university, in accordance with the founder's will.
- 2.—Income from university, £560 per annum; expenditure about £950; balance paid out of fees.
- 4.—The museum is open from 9 to 5, free.
- 5.—One wing of 176 ft.  $\times$  40 and another of 136  $\times$  32, in each of which there are four storeys. On the ground floor, workrooms, the museum of economic geology, and two lecture rooms. On the first floor, the stratigraphical museum and three small studies. On the second floor, the library, five studies, the palaeontological laboratory, the palaeobotanical laboratory, the petrological museum, the petrological laboratory. On the third floor, the storage museum, with compartments for advanced students, and seven workrooms and studies, offices, etc.
- 6.—General collections in illustration of stratigraphical succession, petrology, palaeozoology, palaeobotany, and economics.
- 7.—The Agostino Scilla collection, 1670; the Woodwardian museum, 1695-1727; the Münster c., 1840; the Fisher c., 1854-1875; the Hawkins c., 1856; the Barrande c., 1856; the Fletcher c.; the Image c.; the Forbes Young c., 1862; the Porter c., 1866; the Leckenby c., 1871; the Burrows c., 1872; the Walton c., 1876; the Aitken c., 1877; the De Stephani c., 1882; the Montagu Smith c., 1883; the Monk c., 1885; the Strickland c., 1888; the Carter c.; the Goodman c., 1890; the Dover c., 1890; the Binney c., 1892; the Wiltshire c., 189; the Walker c., 1904; the Bonney c., 1906; the Hudleston c., 1908; the Whidborne c., 1892-1910. The list of types or figured specimens extends to over 180 pages in the printed catalogue by Mr. Henry Woods.
- 8.—Illustrated catalogues by Agostino Scilla, 1670; various catalogues and dissertations by Dr. John Woodward; illustrated catalogue by Sedgwick and M'Ivy, and another by Sedgwick and Salter; descriptive catalogues by Professor H. G. Seeley; list of types by H. T. Woods, and numerous papers on special points by various members of the staff.
- 9.—Twenty-one distinct courses of lectures were delivered during the past year.
- 10.—No account of visitors kept.
- 11.—Dr. John Woodward (1727) left his English fossils to the university, which afterwards purchased his foreign fossils, and among them the collection of Agostino Scilla, a celebrated Italian painter, with the original drawings made by him for his engraver. Some additions were made during the next century and a half, but the museum was really formed by Prof. Sedgwick, in whose honour the existing Sedgwick Museum was erected, and was opened by the King in 1904.
- 12.—One Woodwardian Professor of Geology, T. McKenny Hughes; Dr. Bonney, Dr. J. E. Maw, A. H. Harker, M.A., F.R.S., H. T. Woods, M.A., F. R. C. Reed, M.A., F. A. N. Arber, M.A., G. L. Elles, D.Sc., W. G. Fearnside, M.A., R. H. Rastall, M.A., Dr. Hatch.
- 13.—The Woodwardian Professor.



CAMBRIDGE (*continued*).

## University Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology.

- 1.—The antiquarian committee, composed as follows:—chairman, the vice-chancellor; (a) other members (a) the director of the Fitzwilliam museum and two members of the Fitzwilliam museum syndicate (appointed by the syndicate); (b) the president of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society and two members of the council of that body; (c) the Disney Professor of Archaeology and the University Reader in Ethnology, and three other persons elected by grace, one of whom retires by rotation at the end of each year; secretary, the curator of the museum.
- 2.—The university allows an annual grant of £200 for maintenance, furniture, and fittings. No salaries are included in this amount.
- 3.—Museum maintained by the university. Specimens are bought with money privately subscribed to a museum accessions fund.
- 4.—During the summer, open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (in the long vacation, 10 to 5); in winter (September 1 to April 30th), from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Archaeology (local and general); ethnology; folk-lore; books prints, drawings, photographs (archaeological, ethnological, geographical, philological). Specially noteworthy are the cs. of prehistoric objects (local, Irish, Continental, and Egyptian); the local Roman and Saxon antiquities, the latter including an exceptionally fine set of cinerary urns, the Foster bequest of antiquities (British and Continental); the extensive ethnological c. from the Pacific, with its unrivalled Fijian and Torres Straits series; and the Skeat Malay cs. The cs. of the Folk-lore Society are housed in the museum.
- 7.—(a) Archaeological: Webb, Inskip, Knipe, and Deck cs. (local antiquities), forming part of the Camb. Antiq. Society's collection. Hughes and Jenkinson c. (Roman, local): Barratt c. (Roman, French-Italian); Foster bequest (prehistoric, Lacustrine, Saxon, &c., British and Continental): Murray c. (stone and bronze age, Irish); Petrie and Hügel cs. (stone implements, pre-dynastic pottery, &c., Egypt); Feilden and Cave cs. (stone implements, W. Indian). (b) Ethnological: Gordon, Maudsley, and Hügel cs. (Fiji, Tonga); Scratchley, Selwyn, Brady, Macgregor, Gardiner, Peckover, and Bevan cs. (Australia, S. Sea Islands); Cambridge Torres Straits Expedition c. (Torres St., N. Guinea, Borneo); Hose and Shelford cs. (Borneo); Temple c. (Andaman Is.); Man c. (Nicobar Is.); Gardiner c. (Maldives); Skeat cs. (Malay Peninsula); Swettenham c. (British Guiana); Owen c. (Musquakie bead-work); Roscoe c. (Uganda); Thomas c. (Nigeria).
- 8.—Annual report of the antiquarian committee to the senate. Catalogues of—(i) the Walter K. Foster bequest, (ii) the Skeat ethnological collection, (iii) the Murray collection of Irish antiquities, (iv) the Starr collection of Mexican folk-lore, (v) the Temple collection of manufactures of the Andaman islanders, (vi) the Man collection of manufactures of the Nicobar islanders, (vii) local collection of Roman pottery.



- 9.—During each term lectures, chiefly on ethnological subjects, are given by the Disney Professor, the Reader in Ethnology, and others. These are often accompanied by lantern illustrations and museum demonstrations. The curator gives occasional lectures, and lectures are also given in the museum buildings under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
- 11.—The aim of the museum is to present to the student an unbroken record of man's civilization as exemplified in his manufactures. It owes its existence to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, which offered its collections and library to the university on condition that a suitable museum should be built for their reception. The collections have long since outgrown the existing accommodation. Thanks to the generous response made to the public appeal circulated during the last few years, sufficient funds have been raised to build the first block of a new museum on the excellent site assigned to it by the university. There will not, however, be adequate provision for the exhibition of the collections until sufficient subscriptions are forthcoming for the erection of a second block, which will contain the main exhibition galleries. The architect is Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., and the cost of the entire buildings is estimated at considerably over £30,000.
- 12.—A curator, one assistant, and one attendant.
- 13.—Baron ANATOLE VON HÜGEL, M.A. (Trinity College).

## CAMBRIDGE.

## University Museum of Zoology.

- 1.—Museums and lecture room syndicate.
- 2.—£180, exclusive of stipends and wages. No rent or rates have to be paid; gas, water and heating are paid for separately. Special grants are made from time to time for new cabinets or show cases, or for other items of extraordinary expenditure. Since 1905 the museum has benefited by the will of the late G. R. Crotch, a sum of about £70 being available annually for the purchase of books and specimens.
- 3.—Annual grant from the university.
- 4.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week-days, or to dusk in winter. Admission free.
- 5.—(i) Main museum, ground floor, 100 ft. × 42 ft., for mammals; gallery round four sides occupied by fishes, amphibians, reptiles, and preparations of viscera and other organs of mammals.  
(ii) Annexe, two floors, each 90 ft. × 10 ft., occupied by invertebrates, and exhibits of variation, heredity and evolution.  
(iii) Bird room, 42 ft. × 40 ft. There are also several store-rooms, preparation rooms, and rooms for the museum staff.
- 6.—Zoological.
- 7.—The Strickland, Selby, and Hepburn collections of birds. Ornithological cs. from Madagascar and the Mascarene islands (including bones of the dodo and solitaire), New Zealand and the Sandwich islands; Professor Newton's c. of eggs of Palaeartic birds. Among mollusca are the cs. of Robert MacAndrew, S. P. Woodward, and Miss Jane Saul. The foraminifera include H. B. Brady's c. The insect cs. contain those of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the Selby c., the Brown (J. & T. Brown) c., the Blackburne-Maze. c., and G. R. Crotch's coleoptera and diptera; the polyzoa comprise a considerable part of Miss E. C. Jelly's c. The museum contains most of the marine invertebrata collected by J. S. Gardiner, in Funafuti and Rotuma, and in the Laccadives, Maldives, and Seychelles; many of the specimens collected by A. Willey, in the Loyalty islands and New Britain; the cs. made in the Malay Peninsula by members of the "Skeat" expedition, and many specimens from Borneo sent by Dr. C. Hose. In the department is also the c. of ornithological books brought together by the late Professor Newton and bequeathed by him to the university.
- 8.—An annual report is published.
- 9.—Numerous courses of lectures more or less connected with the museum are given by members of the zoological teaching staff of the university.
- 11.—The collections are intended primarily for teaching purposes, and illustrate the more important facts in zoology. In the vertebrata, special attention is given to the osteological exhibits of recent and extinct forms. There is a large number of preparations in spirit illustrating the structure of both vertebrates and invertebrates.
- 12.—Professor of zoology and comparative anatomy, superintendent, Strickland curator of ornithology, curator in entomology, scientific assistant, two assistants for mounting skeletons, making spirit preparations, &c., and a boy.



## CANTERBURY.

(24,628.)

## Royal Canterbury Museum.

- 1.—Museums committee of the corporation of the city and county of Canterbury.
- 2.—£850 a year, devoted to the public library and museum.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—10 a.m. to dusk. Thursdays, 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One large hall and two rooms devoted to art, two rooms to natural history.
- 6.—Art and natural history. The former especially rich in pre-historic, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Canterbury and the neighbourhood, and the latter especially illustrative of the natural history of East Kent, including the Hammond collection of British birds. A fine collection of old English pottery and porcelain, among which is a representative collection of "old Lambeth," &c.
- 8.—Catalogue of stained glass in the museum. (Other publications in preparation.)
- 10.—About 150,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was opened in 1825. In 1857 the city adopted the Free Libraries Act. The new buildings were erected at a cost of £16,000; for this the city is largely indebted to the munificence of private donors.
- 12.—Honorary curator, librarian, one assistant, and two attendants.
- 13.—F. BENNETT-GOLDNEY, F.S.A., and HENRY MEAD.

## CARDIFF.

(182,280.)

## The Welsh Museum of Natural History, Arts, and Antiquities.

- 1.—A committee of the corporation.
- 2.—About three-quarters of the annual income is expended upon the maintenance of the museum and the purchase of new specimens, the rest being reserved towards the cost of proposed new buildings.
- 3.—(1) An amount from the rates equivalent to a rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound, under the provisions of the Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1891—£2,068 4s. 7d. for the year ended March 31st, 1909. (2) Interest on £3,000 presented by the executors of the late Mr. J. Pyke Thompson towards the erection of an art gallery. (3) Grants from the Board of Education.
- 4.—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 5 p.m. Admission free. Closed on Fridays and Christmas Day.
- 5.—First and second antiquities rooms, two art rooms, a natural history room, and several small exhibition corridors are open to the public. Owing to the inadequacy of the exhibition space, many specimens and whole collections are stored, some on the premises, and others in rooms in the city hall, the law courts, and elsewhere, pending the erection of a new building.
- 6.—Fine art: the Menelaus collection of oil paintings bequeathed by the late Mr. Menelaus, of Dowlais, in 1883; the Pyke Thompson collection to illustrate the British school of water-colour art; sculpture by Goscombe John, A.R.A., and other Welsh sculptors. Ceramics: Welsh (Swansea, Nantgarw, &c.) porcelain and pottery; collection to illustrate the art of the old English potter. Reproductions of art-objects: Mycenaean, Pompeian, Roman, and antique Irish gold, silver and other metalwork; casts of the pre-Norman monuments of Wales. Bygones: a large series of objects to illustrate old-fashioned Welsh and English domestic life and agriculture. a notable feature of which is a collection of old lighting apparatus. Pre-historic, &c., Antiquities: stone and bronze implements, mostly relating to Wales; late-Celtic enamelled bronzes from Seven-Slairs near Heath; and local Roman remains. Natural history: the Vivian collection of British lepidoptera; the birds of Wales; representative examples of reptiles; series to illustrate protective resemblance, &c.; models to illustrate stratigraphical geology. (Much of the natural history and all the geological collections are at present stored.)
- 12.—A curator, zoologist, general assistant, four attendants, and messenger.
- 13.—JOHN WARD, F.S.A.



## CARISBROOKE.

## "Gate House" Museum.

- 1.—A committee.
- 3.—Admission fees.
- 4.—Open daily (Sundays excepted), 9 a.m. to sunset. Admission twopence for each person.
- 6.—Coins, prints, books, documents, armour, &c., connected with King Charles I. and his daughter, Princess Elizabeth.
- 10.—Annual number of visitors from 6,000 to 7,000.
- 12.—An attendant.

## CARLISLE.

(46,432.)

## Corporation Museum, Tullie House.

- 1.—Committee elected by the town council.
- 2.—Income derived from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate brings in £424 3s. 3d., expenditure £404 10s. 9d.
- 3.—Rates ( $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound).
- 4.—From 11 a.m. to dusk; Thursdays, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—About 1,000 square yards.
- 6.—I. Archaeological. (a) Prehistoric remains, (b) Roman remains, (c) Mediaeval relics, (d) neo-archaic objects. II. Natural history. (a) British birds, mammals, and insects, (b) fossils, (c) minerals. III. Relics of old Carlisle. IV. Art collection (including a loan collection from South Kensington).
- 7.—A collection representing the avi-fauna of the Solway. The Harkness collection of Skiddaw slate fossils and the Macpherson collection of British birds.
- 8.—A guide to the museum, by L. E. Hope, price 2d. A catalogue of the Roman inscribed and sculptured stones, by Dr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.
- 9.—Lectures are given by various learned societies which have their headquarters on the museum premises, viz.: the Carlisle Literary and Scientific Society, the Society of Arts and Crafts, the Carlisle Microscopical Society, the Carlisle Photographic Society, and the Carlisle Natural History Society, and on museum subjects by the curator.
- 10.—About 40,000 annually.
- 11.—The collections are housed in a pile of buildings of which the nucleus is a fine old mansion, Tullie House (built 1689), purchased by public subscription in 1890. In the course of the excavations made during the erection of the newer buildings, a large number of interesting antiquities were discovered, and these are kept as a separate collection in the museum.  
The museum collection of antiquities dates from 1835, as the collection of the Carlisle Literary and Philosophical Society. After many vicissitudes and several changes of hands, the collections of antiquities and natural history were finally taken over by the corporation in 1891.
- 12.—Curator, one attendant, and two (part time) janitors.
- 13.—LINNAEUS, E. HOPE.

## CAWTHORNE.

(4,698.)

## Jubilee Museum.

(Stations: Silkstone and Darton,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles; Clayton West, 3 miles; Barnsley, 4 miles.)

- 1.—A president, vice-president, secretary, and committee elected by the members.
- 2.—Expenditure about £20.
- 3.—Donations, members' subscriptions, and visitors' admission.
- 4.—Open daily, on applying to the caretaker at the adjoining house. Sundays (after 12.30 p.m.) open to members only and friends with them. Admission: Visitors, 1d.; members free.
- 5.—The museum is 54 ft.  $\times$  15 ft., with an annexe of  $29\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $\times$  10 ft.
- 6.—The cases of minerals occupy  $34\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; coal fossils, principally local, 9 ft.; shells, local and other, 14 drawers; moths and butterflies, 20 drawers; birds' eggs, 5; birds' nests,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; ancient pottery, 6 ft.; coins,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; cases of birds, 18 ft.  $\times$  8 ft.; weapons, &c. (West Africa, Japan, Soudan, New Zealand, &c.); Kirkstall Abbey deeds of XIII. and XIV. century. The general exhibits are with a view to making the museum a centre of instruction and usefulness to the village and neighbourhood.
- 9.—These are occasionally given during the winter months. There are occasional classes for the school children of the village.
- 10.—About 3,000, exclusive of members.
- 11.—The museum was begun in 1884 by the Rev. C. T. Pratt, M.A. (vicar of Cawthorne). Sir W. S. Stanhope, K.C.B., of Cannon Hall, built the present museum, from his own designs, as a memorial of the late Queen's jubilee in 1887.
- 12.—The chairman of the committee acts as curator, and there is a paid caretaker.
- 13.—Rev. C. T. PRATT, Vicarage, Cawthorne, Barnsley.



## CHELMSFORD.

(18,008.)

## Public Library and Museum.

- 1.—Committee appointed by the town council.
- 2.—Expenditure, £160 per year.
- 3.—Proceeds of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, viz, £160.
- 4.—10 to 5; also 7 to 9 p.m. on Wednesdays. Free.
- 5.—One room, 40 ft.  $\times$  20 ft. Wall space poor.
- 6.—Local prehistoric, Romano-British, mediaeval and later antiquities. Fine collection of British birds. Shells. Local paintings and prints. There is a large collection of fossils stored away, there being no available space for their exhibition at present.
- 10.—Last year, 10,000.
- 11.—The old Essex and Chelmsford museum was founded in October, 1835, by Thomas Clarkson Neale, governor of the county gaol, with the support of the Philosophical Society. In 1843 the museum was removed to a new building in London Road, and opened to the public. In 1893 the Essex and Chelmsford museum and the Essex field club were amalgamated, and, under its original name, the museum became defunct in Chelmsford. Provision was made in the new Carnegie library and museum, opened in February, 1906, for a small museum to be known, in conjunction with the library, as the Chelmsford Public Library and Museum. Some of the objects and specimens remaining in the old museum were transferred.
- 12.—Curator.
- 13.—JOHN W. HOWARTH.

## CHESTER.

(39,038.)

## The Grosvenor Museum.

- 1.—Six trustees and a committee of 24 members, elected annually from three societies. (a) Natural Science Society, (b) Archaeological Society, and (c) Schools of Science and Art and Technical Instruction.
- 2.—Income for year ending April 30th, 1909, £646 4s. 5d. Expenditure during same year, £573 7s. 6d.
- 3.—Chiefly the annual subscriptions of the three societies mentioned above.
- 4.—Open daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission 3d. Free on Wednesdays. Members of the local societies and students have free admission daily from 10 a.m. to 9 30 p.m.
- 5.—Natural history, 100 ft. × 63 ft.; archaeology, 66 ft. × 36 ft.; art, 63 ft. × 24 ft.; general, 57 ft. × 27 ft.
- 6.—I. Local collections, illustrating the fauna, flora, and archaeology of Cheshire and North Wales. II. Collections of minerals, fossils, materia medica, &c., for the use of students. III. Pictures and other works of art from the National Gallery and the Board of Education.
- 7.—(i) An extensive collection of Roman inscribed stones; (ii) Life-history groups of birds; (iii) Life-history series of injurious insects; (iv) a number of Kidston's type specimens of carboniferous limestone plants; (v) a large collection of labyrinthodon footprints from the lower Keuper sandstone.
- 8.—Annual report and proceedings of the Chester Society of Natural Science. Annual proceedings of the Chester Archaeological Society. Catalogue of Roman remains.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given. Weekly lectures on nature study are also given to the scholars from the higher forms of the city elementary schools.
- 10.—13,291 approx. annually. Visits of students amount to 54,165 approx.
- 11.—The present museum was opened in 1886 by the late Duke of Westminster, K.G., who was president of the institution till his death in 1899. The building was erected at a cost of £20,000. Public subscription supplied the greater part of the funds, but it was mainly due to the generosity and personal exertions of the Duke of Westminster that those interested in the work were able to see its completion. Three societies co-operate in the working of this museum—the Chester Society of Natural Science (founded by Charles Kingsley in 1871, now numbers over 1,000 members), the Chester and North Wales Archaeological Society (founded 1849), and the Chester Schools of Science and Art and Technical Instruction.
- 12.—One curator and four attendants.
- 13.—ALFRED NEWSTEAD, F.E.S.



**CHICHESTER.**

(12,594.)

**Museum of the Chichester Institute.**

- 1.—Committee of the institute.
- 3.—The general income of the institute.
- 4.—Open daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free, for members of the institute; 3d. a head for the general public.
- 6.—Antiquities (local and general), fossils, minerals, a small collection of coins, and a large collection of birds.
- 10.—About 450 to 600 non-members annually. No record kept of visits made by members.
- 12.—Hon. curator, hon. deputy curator, and two hon. assistants.
- 13.—JOSEPH ANDERSON.

**CHINGFORD.**

(8,186.)

**The Epping Forest Museum.**

- 1.—The institution is managed jointly by the corporation of London (which owns the building, Queen Elizabeth's Lodge) and the Essex Field Club (to which society the cases and collections belong).
- 3.—The building is maintained by the Epping Forest committee of the corporation of London; the general museum expenses are defrayed from the funds of the Essex Field Club by donations and annual subscriptions.
- 4.—Open daily till sunset. Admission free.
- 5.—The whole of the lodge; that is, two large rooms and a fine staircase.
- 6.—Natural history and archaeology, intended to illustrate Epping Forest and the valleys of the Lea and Roding. A library is attached containing maps, pictures, and books referring to the forest. The museum will be supplied with aquaria, vivaria, and other appliances for "nature study." The antiquities include the objects found in exploring the two late Celtic camps in the forest, and objects dug from turbaries in the Lea valley.
- 7.—The Chalkley Gould collection of objects from the Romano-British settlement at Chigwell.
- 8.—A "handbook" describing the contents of the museum. The "Essex Naturalist" (the quarterly publication of the Essex Field Club) contains reports and information respecting the museum.
- 9.—The curator occasionally gives demonstration to schools.
- 10.—No record kept. The number is, however, considerable, especially in the summer. Many schools and scientific societies visit the museum.
- 11.—Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, which serves as the museum, is an oaken Tudor building in good preservation and of great interest. It has recently been restored by the corporation, and the re-arrangement of the collections has not yet been completed.
- 12.—An honorary curator, assisted by various members of the club.
- 13.—WILLIAM COLE, F.L.S.

## CIRENCESTER.

(7,632.)

## The Corinium Museum.

- 1.—The building is the property of Earl Bathurst.
- 4.—Open daily (Sunday excepted), 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., or to dusk. Entrance by lodge to Lord Bathurst's house. Free.
- 6.—Mainly antiquities from Cirencester and its immediate neighbourhoods; there are a few antiquities from Gloucester and a small collection (kept apart) of illustrative antiquities from abroad, chiefly lamps, coins and glass vessels.
- 8.—Guide to the museum, by Professor Church, price sixpence.
- 11.—The museum was built by Henry George, 4th Earl of Bathurst, for the reception of the Roman pavement discovered in 1849, in Dyer Street, Cirencester. It has no funds or endowment.
- 12.—An hon. curator. The museum is attended to by the lodge-keeper of Lord Bathurst's house.
- 13.—CHRISTOPHER BOWLY.

## COLCHESTER.

(43,463.)

## Corporation Museum.

- 1.—Museum committee of the corporation and three members of the Essex Archaeological Society (elected by the society).
- 2.—The  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate produces about £320 per annum, and the expenditure is kept within this amount and a grant from the Essex Archaeological Society.
- 3.—From the rates. The corporation has adopted the Museums Act.
- 4.—Open daily throughout the year (except Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday). April to September, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; October to March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—The collections are housed in the crypt of the chapel of the Norman castle, in the corridor leading thereto, and in two small rooms annexed.
- 6.—Local archaeology (only Essex antiquities are collected).
- 7.—A collection of late-Celtic and Roman pottery and a large and important collection of ancient British coins (gold, silver, and bronze), from 250 B.C. to 43 A.D. The Joslin, Jarmin, and Taylor collections of Romano-British antiquities (the first-named contains over 1,200 specimens), and the Vint bronzes.
- 8.—A new catalogue is in contemplation, annual report, and post-cards.
- 10.—About 30,000 enter their names in the visitors' book annually.
- 11.—The museum, which was founded in 1846, is contained in the remains of the Norman castle, which the then proprietor, Charles Gray Round, Esq., granted to the corporation. The collection of Roman antiquities is particularly good, rich in glass, burial groups of vessels, and the child burials, with their accompanying terra-cotta toys.
- 12.—Honorary curator and assistant curator.
- 13.—ARTHUR G. WRIGHT.



## CORK.

(102,274.)

## University College Museums.

- 1.—Governing body of University College, Cork.
- 3.—The funds of the college (annual grant from the Government).
- 4.—Open daily, free.
- 5.—Natural history: Zoology museum, 101 × 25 feet, in which is also placed the botanical collection. Geological museum, 51 × 25 feet. A preparation room and laboratory on the adjoining floor of the tower is now having its equipment completed. Ethnological museum.

Besides these, in the medical museum, are three collections. Materia medica museum is on the ground floor of the medical museum, and contains specimens of crude and manufactured drugs and of the plants, minerals, etc., from which drugs are made. Belonging to this department is a laboratory for the study of practical pharmacy. Anatomy and physiology. Pathology, occupying the upper floor of the medical museum; opening from this department is the pathological laboratory.

There is a large collection of surgical, gynaecological, and obstetrical instruments and of splints, all of them fully labelled, exhibited in glass cases in the corridor of the medical building.

- 7.—Harvey collection of Irish mammals and birds, an absolutely complete series of all the mammals and birds of Ireland within recent times, and the Wright collection of Irish foraminifera. There is also a specimen of the extinct Irish elk.

The Hortus Siccus, containing about 60,000 named specimens, and a native collection, especially rich in Irish mosses.

The Greenough collection of rocks and minerals.

Indian objects contributed mostly by Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Sexton, and specimens brought back from the tour of H.M.S. "Basilisk" in the South Seas by Dr. C. W. Haines.

- 12.—The museums are under the management of the museums committee and the professors of zoology, botany, geology, and anthropology, assisted by a museums assistant and porters.

## CROYDON.

(169,559.)

The museum is in a public park at Grange Wood Mansion, South Norwood. The collections are not large.

- 1.—Park sub-committee.
- 2.—Expenditure very slight.
- 3.—No income.
- 4.—Daily, 2 p.m. to dusk.
- 6.—Mollusca, corals, minerals, fossils, Saxon (local) remains, Roman coins (local, some 4,000), anthropological and South African collections, small bird and other zoological collections.
- 9.—Occasional.
- 10.—No record.
- 13.—EDWARD A. MARTIN, F.G.S., hon. curator.

# DERBY.

(123,433.)

## Corporation Art Gallery.

- 1.—A committee of the corporation, with co-opted members.
- 2.—Annual deficit, about £600, including £160 in interest on, and repayment of loan.
- 3.—Museum rate.
- 4.—Open 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.: free on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; one penny on Thursday and Friday; sixpence on Tuesday.
- 6.—A small permanent collection of pictures, increasing year by year, now numbering about 70; a large collection of Derby china; periodical exhibitions of pictures, generally three during the year.
- 7.—The Felix Joseph, Olivier, Boden, and Wheeldon collections of Derby china.
- 8.—Catalogues of china and of periodical exhibitions.
- 10.—38,260 in 1909.
- 11.—The art gallery was given by the late Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., and the site by the late Sir Abraham Woodiwiss, twice mayor of the borough. It was opened by Mr. Bass in November, 1883. It adjoins the free library, and is under the same management. Adjacent property has been purchased, and it is hoped that the gallery will soon be doubled in size.
- 12.—Curator and one attendant.
- 13.—Director, W. CROWTHER.

# DERBY.

## Natural History Museum.

- 1.—A committee of the corporation, with co-opted members.
- 2.—The penny rate for library and museum produces about £2,000; the sum required for the museum is taken out of this.
- 3.—Library rate.
- 4.—Open daily, free, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- 6.—General natural history (types of all classes) and local archaeology.
- 8.—A catalogue of the minerals.
- 11.—The museum is in connection with the free library, and on the upper floor of the same building. The site and building were given by the late M. T. Bass, Esq., for more than thirty years M.P. for the borough. Building opened by him in June, 1879.
- 12.—Staff. Curator and two attendants.
- 13.—CURATOR, W. CROWTHER.



## DEVIZES.

(6,741.)

## Museum of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

- 1.—The committee of the society.
- 3.—Funds of the society and admission fees.
- 4.—Open daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter, and 5 p.m. in summer. Admission free to members of the society, 3d. for the general public
- 5.—Entrance hall and 3 large rooms devoted to antiquities, one large room to natural history collections, and one smaller room to the library.
- 6.—Archaeology and natural history. Specimens are for the most part from the county. The collection of sepulchral pottery is a speciality, and the "grave goods" generally from the barrows both in the north and south of the county are well arranged, and present exceptional opportunities to the student. Latterly additions have been made from excavations in certain pre-Roman camps in the county, including Romano-British pottery and other relics from an inhabited site at Westbury (Wilts.). There are also exhibits of the late Celtic and Saxon periods. The geological collections for the county are also particularly good, and there is a first-rate collection of Wilts. tokens of the 17th century. There are also collections of local birds, eggs, and lepidoptera.
- 7.—The Stourhead collection of Barrow remains from S. Wilts. formed by the late Wm. Cunnington, F.S.A., and Sir H. C. Hoare.
- 8.—1. Catalogue of the Stourhead Collection of Antiquities (pp. iv. + 96, each object described, 175 figures), price 1/6. 2. Catalogue of the Wilts. Trade Tokens in the museum, price 6d. 3. Catalogue of the Library, 1/- (Appendixes I, II, III., 3d. each) 4. Catalogue of the Drawings, Prints, and Maps, price 2/-. 5. The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society's Magazine, published half-yearly at 5/6 per number.
- 10.—About 800 a year.
- 11.—The main object of the society in forming this museum is to illustrate the natural history and antiquities of the county, and no attempt is made to secure specimens from outside this district. The library contains probably the most extensive existing collection of books, pamphlets, MSS., drawings, prints, etc., connected with the county, and of works written by Wiltshire men. There are already 80 bound volumes of Wiltshire tracts.
- 12.—Two honorary curators and a caretaker.
- 13.—B. HOWARD CUNNINGTON, F.S.A.Scot, 33, Long Street, Devizes.

# DEVONPORT.

(81,694.)

- 1.—Museum sub-committee of the public library committee.
- 2.—Cannot be separated from those of free library.
- 3.—Part of penny rate.
- 4.—Open free from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from 11 a.m. to dusk on other days.
- 5.—One large hall, 50 ft. x 40 ft., and a smaller room adjoining.
- 6.—General natural history, ethnology, and loan collections from South Kensington. The collections of British birds, insects, and weapons are particularly good. Every object exhibited is fully labelled.
- 10.—26,000 in 1910.
- 12.—The borough librarian is curator of the museum.
- 13.—Curator and Librarian, WILL D. RUTTER.

# DEWSBURY.

(53,358.)

## Corporation Museum.

- 1.—The town council.
- 3.—Rates and private donations.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays), 9 a.m. to sunset. Admission free.
- 6.—Natural history and Egyptian antiquities.
- 12.—Four honorary curators, of whom one (Alfred Ridgway, Esq.) acts as president.
- 13.—M. L. RIDGWAY, Hurstcote, Dewsbury, secretary.

# DONCASTER.

(30,520.)

## Municipal Art Gallery and Museum.

- 1.—Committee of the corporation and co-opted members from the art club and scientific society.
- 3.—Grant from the corporation. No fixed rate.
- 4.—Every week-day except Friday from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One room, 30 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft., devoted to zoology; one, 18 ft. 11 in. by 14 ft., to archaeology; one, 27 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft., to geology; one, 27 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft., to geology; one, 18 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., to collections in cabinets; one (upstairs), 18 ft. by 15 ft., to zoology; the entrance hall, 33 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft., is given up to ethnology.
- 6.—Archaeology, ethnology, biology, and geology.
- 7.—The Cottrell-Clarke collection of archaeological and ethnological objects (incorporated in the general collections). Local lepidoptera; Cooke collection of birds and mammals.
- 9.—It is intended that courses of lectures shall be given.
- 11.—The corporation in 1900 granted the use of a small room in the Guildhall for a museum. They also purchased the Cottrell-Clarke collection and the Beechfield estate. The ground floor of the mansion standing on this estate was then converted into a museum, and the first floor into an art gallery. Opened to the public, March 23, 1910.
- 12.—Curator and one attendant.
- 13.—E. C. SENIOR.



## DORCHESTER.

(9,482.)

## Dorset County Museum.

- 1.—A council elected by voluntary subscribers.
- 2.—In 1910 the receipts amounted to £321 and the expenses, including reading rooms, to £351.
- 3.—Annual subscriptions, and money paid by visitors.
- 4.—On working days, from 9 a.m. to dusk. Admission to non-subscribers, 2d. The reading room is open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; admission to non-subscribers, 6d. Subscription to museum and reading room, £1 1s. od. a year.
- 5.—A lofty hall, 90 ft. x 30 ft., forms the museum; and galleries, part of the original design, were added in 1903, the gift of the late Mr. Charles Hansford. The Dorset collections are well displayed on the ground floor, and the non-Dorset collections in the galleries.
- 6.—Chiefly objects illustrating the antiquities and natural history of Dorset. A specimen of a Pliosaurus paddle; a fine collection of sepulchral pottery from the Barrows of Dorset; a large number of objects worked in Kimmeridge shale; two Roman mosaic pavements found in Dorchester; and a large and varied collection of objects of the Roman period found in Dorset. Other specimens include a collection of polished fragments of decorative glass from Rome, presented by Sir J. C. Robinson, C.B.
- 7.—The Warne, Cunningham, and Hogg Dorset collections (antiquities), and the Pearce-Edgcumbe and Wolf collections of ancient coins found in Dorchester.
- 8.—A general guide book, price 2d., by the curator, is re-issued every year; special guides to the Dorset bronze exhibits, and to the sepulchral pottery. The bronze guide is by the late curator, Mr. H. J. Moule.
- 9.—Lectures are given in the ladies' reading room, for members and their friends, arranged by the curator.
- 10.—5,072 in 1910.
- 11.—The first steps in the formation of the Dorset County Museum were taken in the year 1845. The collections were placed in temporary apartments at first, and the present fine building was specially erected in the year 1881, on a site given by Mr. Robert Williams, of Bridehead, Dorchester, from designs by Mr. Crickmay, of London and Weymouth. It is admirably adapted for its purpose, and the number and variety of the locally found exhibits are quite remarkable. The museum and library are together an institution belonging to the subscribers, the premises and contents vested in three trustees.
- 12.—Curator, and attendant.
- 13.—Capt. J. E. ACLAND, M.A., Oxon.

# DOVER.

(43,647.)

## Museum.

- 1.—Markets and museum committee of the corporation.
- 2.—The working expenses for 1908-1909 were £150.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; from April to October; 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Wednesday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Eight rooms, dimensions and contents as follows :—1. 70 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft. 4 in., birds, minerals, shells, fossils. 2. 53 ft. × 16 ft., mammals. 3. 25 ft. × 22 ft., birds, fossils, Roman pottery, household objects; 4. 22 ft. × 17 ft., reptiles, fish, ethnological objects. 5. 18 ft. × 17 ft. 6 in.; 6. 20 ft. × 15 ft.; 7. 20 ft. × 14 ft. 6 in.; 8. 15 ft. × 12 ft. 6 in.—South Kensington collections and models of boats, birds' eggs, and botanical specimens.
- 6.—Natural history, ethnology, antiquities, pottery, and various art objects.
- 10.—35,470 in 1909.
- 11.—Established 70 years.
- 12.—Honorarium curator, exhibitor, and assistant.
- 13.—W. J. BARNES, J.P.

# DRIFFIELD.

(5,676.)

A building in this town contains the collections of antiquities and fossils made by Mr. J. R. Mortimer. The collections are almost entirely derived from the East Riding of Yorkshire, and include a large number of barrow remains. The ground floor is devoted to geology and the galleries to archaeology. The museum is open on agricultural show days and at Martinmas hirings; at other times on application. Admission free.

# DUBLIN.

(309,272.)

## The Heraldic Museum.

- 1.—A body of trustees.
- 2.—The working expenses are defrayed by the hon. director and the trustees.
- 3.—Private subscriptions, gifts, and loans.
- 4.—Open at all times when the office of arms, Dublin Castle, is open. Admission free.
- 5.—Two public rooms in the office of arms, Dublin Castle, are given up to the collections.
- 6.—Objects of heraldic interest, as—armorial china, glass, embroidery, carvings, enamels, paintings, coins, medals, seals, bindings, books, drawings, engravings, book plates.
- 7.—The Wilkinson collection of Irish armorial book plates.
- 8.—A catalogue is in course of preparation.
- 9.—Occasional lectures are given by the hon. director in various parts of Ireland for the benefit of the museum.
- 12.—An hon. director.
- 13.—Captain NEVILLE R. WILKINSON, F.S.A., A.R.E., Ulster King of Arms.



DUBLIN (*continued*).

## Herbarium of Trinity College.

- 1.—The board of Trinity College.
- 6.—Entirely botanical. The phanerogams include collections from most parts of the world; the cryptogams include collections of (a) algae, (b) mosses and liverworts, (c) fungi and lichens, (d) ferns and other vascular cryptogams.
- 7.—These include collections made by Greville, Balfour, Henslow, A. G. More, W. H. Hind, Harvey, J. F. Bergin, Miss E. Reynell. Dr. J. T. Mackay's collection of Irish plants is kept separate. There is also Dr. Harvey's collection of algae.
- 11.—The British herbarium is kept separate from the general herbarium. Botanical laboratories and botanic garden under the direction of Prof. Henry H. Dixon are attached.
- 12.—A keeper.
- 13.—HENRY H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin.

## DUBLIN.

## Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy of Trinity College.

- 1.—The Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.
- 3.—Annual allowance.
- 4.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Admission, free.
- 5.—(i.) Ground floor devoted to general zoology and to an anthropological department; (ii.) one gallery to medical zoology, osteology, and microscopes; (iii.) one gallery to comparative anatomy; (iv.) zoological laboratory; (v.) reading and lecture room; (vi.) workshop; (vii.) professor's rooms.
- 6.—(i.) General zoology; (ii.) medical zoology; (iii.) comparative anatomy; and (iv.) a set of specially-designed microscopes, with specimens arranged and described, for students.
- 9.—Lectures are given in the three arts terms to arts (honour and ordinary) and to agricultural students, and in the summer session of the medical school to medical students. All the students attending these courses work in the zoological laboratory, as well as in the museum.
- 11.—The zoological museum was founded in 1777, and for many years was accommodated in a small hall with annexes, known as the Regent House. In 1876 the present building was completed, and the comparative anatomy collection, until then kept separately in the medical school, was combined with the zoological collection. Subsequently a portion of the ground floor was converted into an anthropological department, into which all specimens of human osteology were moved, and which is equipped with anthropometric instruments. This department is under the control of the professor of anatomy. Trinity College also possesses (i.) a pathological museum, (ii.) a chemical museum, (iii.) a geological museum, and (iv.) an engineering museum.
- 12.—A curator and two assistants.
- 13.—H. W. MACKINTOSH, M.A.

# DUDLEY.

(51,092.)

## Dudley and Midland Geological Society's Museum.

- 1.—Trustees.
- 3.—Subscription fund of the Dudley and Midland Geological Society.
- 4.—Open free on application.
- 6.—Fossils and minerals, especially strong in local coal measure and Wenlock limestone fossils.
- 8.—Transactions of the Dudley and Midland Geological Society.
- 12.—A curator.

NOTE.—This museum has been handed over to the town, and the corporation have removed the collection to a new room.

# DUNDEE.

(165,006.)

## Public Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—Free library committee.
- 2.—Income, £1,500. This only just covers expenses.
- 3.—Rates, £1,500.
- 4.—Open daily all the year round, and also on three evenings in the week. On Saturdays and public holidays, open continuously. On Sundays, from 3 p.m. till 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Natural history, floor space, 8,848 sq. ft.; wall space, 11,629 sq. ft. Art, floor space, 8,051 sq. ft.; wall space, 11,325 sq. ft.
- 6.—I. Natural history. II. Art, including (1) sculpture, (2) general art objects, (3) paintings in oil and in water-colour, engravings, etchings, &c. The natural history collections include a representative series of Arctic animals, derived from the whale fisheries, of which Dundee is the chief British centre. The art gallery contains a large collection of casts from classical and Renaissance sculpture, and an extensive series of paintings, drawings, and photographs of Dundee and district, referring principally to the past.
- 8.—(1) Guide to the Dundee Museum and Art Galleries; (2) General Descriptive Guide to the "Old Dundee" Collection; (3) Annual Report and occasional special reports, catalogue of sculpture, pictures, and specimens in preparation.
- 9.—Public lectures on sculpture and other art subjects are given in the art gallery; also explanatory lectures on the paintings.
- 10.—247,839 in 1909.
- 11.—The museum was opened in 1874, with collection from Watt Institution. It was enlarged in 1887. Dudhope was acquired in 1900, when the archaeological and technical specimens were removed thither.  
The natural history museum is distinct from the art galleries. The permanent collection of paintings is large, and contains some fine works, all of which have been presented or bequeathed. No picture has ever been purchased.
- 12.—Curator, sub-curator, one assistant, four attendants, one woman cleaner.
- 13.—A. H. MILLAR, LL.D.



DUNDEE (*continued*).

## Dudhope Park Museum of Technique and Archaeology.

- 1.—The Dundee free library committee.
- 2.—£450 per annum.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily all the year round, closing at dusk. From October 1st to April 30th, evenings reserved for technical and engineering classes. On Saturdays and public holidays, open continuously. On Sundays from 3 p.m. till 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Technical department, floor space, 5,436 sq. ft.; wall space, 10,010 sq. ft. Archaeological department, floor space, 3,099 sq. ft.; wall space, 8,750 sq. ft.
- 6.—I. Technique: (1) Engineering, (2) raw products, (3) industry. II. Archaeology. III. Physiography. Under the latter head are a number of working models—an orrery, a model to illustrate eclipses, deep-sea sounding apparatus, and models to illustrate the action of volcanoes, geysers, ocean currents, water spouts, tornado clouds, and Artesian wells.
- 8.—Annual report and occasional special reports.
- 9.—Public lectures are given in the museum on technique and on physiography.
- 10.—123,670 in 1909.
- 11.—The museum was opened in 1900, and for the first two years the income was derived from a special grant from the town council, out of residue grant. Now that the library rate is increased from 1d. to 2d., the museum is sustained from the library rate. The archaeological collections are kept together in a separate part of the building.
- 12.—Curator, sub-curator, one assistant, two attendants, one woman cleaner.
- 13.—A. H. MILLAR, LL.D.

**DUNFERMLINE.**

(28,103.)

**Pittencrieff House Museum.**

- 1.—Carnegie Dunfermline trustees.
- 3.—Carnegie Dunfermline trustees.
- 4.—Museum open free daily.
- 5.—The museum is divided into two parts. One was formed, at the expense of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in an old tower in the Abbey ruins. It consists of three small compartments, and contains articles in stone and iron. There is also a weavers' hand-loom. The weaving industry of Dunfermline is believed to have originated in one of these rooms. The other part is in Pittencrieff House, being the Mansion House of the estate gifted to Dunfermline by Mr. Carnegie.
- 6.—Archaeological, limited mainly to Dunfermline and Fife.
- 7.—(1) A collection of books, pamphlets, &c., published at Dunfermline. (2) A collection of books illustrative of early printing, and the earliest editions of the more distinguished English writers. (3) A collection of ancient coins. (4) A collection of stone implements, &c., found in Fife. (5) Rare specimens of the Dunfermline linen industry.
- 11.—The museum has been in existence since 1895. It was formed for the purpose of preserving interesting or valuable Dunfermline relics; these have hitherto been dispersed and lost to the town for want of a suitable home. All articles are vested in the Carnegie Dunfermline trustees, and all communications should be sent to the secretary, Carnegie trust offices, Dunfermline.

**DUNSTABLE.**

(8,062.)

A case of specimens for exhibition has been placed in the magistrates' room, and put in the charge of Mr. Councillor Garrett. It is hoped that this may be the nucleus of a town museum.

**DURHAM.**

(17,550.)

**University Museum.**

- 1.—Board of curators appointed by the university senate.
- 3.—No income, except a subscription of £20 per annum from the dean and chapter. The university has the freehold of the building, and provides coal and pays rates.
- 4.—Open daily; admission twopence.
- 6.—I. Ornithology: General collection of birds, and a complete collection of British birds, including a fine specimen of the great auk, presented by the Rev. T. Gisborne. II. Botany: A herbarium of plants of the county. III. Mineralogy: General collection and local collection from Durham lead mines. IV. Archaeology: Roman antiquities, British flint implements, &c.
- 7.—I. Birds of Castle Eden. II. Roman remains from ~~B~~chester.
- 12.—One sub-curator.
- 13.—E. A. CULLINGFORD.



**EASTBOURNE.**

(52,544.)

**Municipal Museum.**

- 1.—Libraries and museum committee of the town council.
- 4.—Free.
- 6.—Mineralogical, geological, and archaeological sections; a collection of British and Continental lepidoptera, local cinerary urns, flint implements, etc.
- 7.—A collection of British birds has been presented to the town by Mr. E. C. Arnold, M.A., and the committee are having them cased in surroundings illustrative of their natural habitat.
- 11.—The nucleus of the museum was formed by the late Mr. Caldecott, and on the erection of the central public library it was presented to the town by the local natural history society, to whom it had been bequeathed.
- 13.—J. H. **HARDCASTLE.**

**EDINBURGH.**

(320,315.)

**Anatomical Museum of the University of Edinburgh.**

- 1.—University Court
- 3.—University funds.
- 4.—Open daily. Admission free
- 6.—Anatomical and pathological. A particularly good collection in comparative anatomy, especially in anthropoid apes and cetacea. Specimens of the latter order have been mainly added by Sir William Turner, who has also largely contributed in forming the excellent craniological collection. The collection of crania belonging to the Henderson trust is deposited in this museum.
- 11.—The museum is intended to help medical students in pursuing their studies.
- 12.—Curator and assistant curator.
- 13.—Professor **ARTHUR ROBINSON, M.D.**

**EDINBURGH.****Corporation Museum.**

The collections that constitute this museum are housed in the City Chambers. They contain mostly articles of local interest, and are of a miscellaneous character. Among the outstanding items are the national covenant signed in Greyfriars churchyard, 1638; collection of letters by Mary, Queen of Scots; warrant for the execution of the Marquis of Argyle, 1683; original rolls of the Edinburgh volunteers raised in 1794 and 1803; original model and design of Sir Walter Scott's monument. There are also a number of very fine lintels of ancient doorways removed from old Edinburgh buildings now demolished. The public are admitted daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (on Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). No charge is made for admission. There is also housed in the museum a collection of felices and letters relating to Robert Burns.

- N.B.—The museum is also open on Wednesday evenings from 6.30 to 9 p.m., and on Saturday afternoons from 2.30 to 6 p.m.
- 13.—**BRUCE J. HOME.**

# EDINBURGH (*continued*).

## Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

- 1.—Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
- 3.—College funds.
- 4.—Open daily to medical students (except Sundays and holidays), 10 to 4 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Free. Open to public, Monday and Wednesday noon to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
- 6.—Anatomical, anthropological, pathological, and zoological.
- 7.—The Barclay collection, the Bell collection, and some others; Struthers, Watson, and Annandale collections, &c.
- 9.—No public lectures; demonstrations on surgical pathology to medical students and graduates.
- 12.—A conservator and two assistants.
- 13.—HENRY WADE, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

# EDINBURGH.

## Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory.

- 3.—Private and public subscriptions.
- 4.—Visitors admitted when convenient to the director; but there are no regular times for admission. No charge is made for admission.
- 5.—Building, 100 ft. x 25 ft.; two storeys, with director's room, assistant's room, two large laboratories (containing the collections), and large store room. There are few show cases; the collection is a working one.
- 6.—Collections made by the director on nine polar voyages (seven Arctic and two Antarctic); also collections of marine animals from the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and Indian oceans.
- 8.—The most important is "Scientific Reports of the Voyage of the *Scotia*": Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-4.
- 13.—WILLIAM S. BRUCE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

# EDINBURGH.

## Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

(NORTH BRITISH BRANCH, 36, YORK PLACE.)

- 1.—The council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
- 3.—Funds of the society.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 8 to 10 p.m., except Saturdays (10 a.m. to 2 p.m.) to subscribers to the society. Visitors admitted free under certain conditions on application to the assistant secretary.
- 5.—Two rooms, devoted to a general collection.
- 6.—Chemistry, materia medica, botany (herbarium), technology.
- 7.—1. The materia medica collection of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, including a collection of materia medica from Dr. Martius of Erlangen. 2. The Scoresby-Jackson collection of materia medica, mainly collected by Sir Douglas Maclagan.
- 8.—Various papers in the Journal of the Society, 1843 to date.
- 9.—No public lectures are given, but specimens are shown and described at evening meetings of the society.
- 12.—J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., J. Tait, Ph.C.
- 13.—J. RUTHERFORD HILL, Ph.C.



## ELGIN.

(8,656.)

- 1.—Directors elected by the Elgin and Morayshire Literary and Scientific Association. Number restricted to 18.
- 2.—The income just covers the working expenses.
- 3.—Fees from visitors and subscriptions from members of the Literary and Scientific Association.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer and to 4 p.m. in winter. Admission, 3d. per person; parties of children not less than 20 in number, 1d. each.
- 6.—Natural history, geology, archaeology, and general. The collection of fossils from the well-known Elgin sandstones is a strong feature.
- 8.—Transactions of the Joint Society of Northern Scientific Associations, published from time to time. There are also one or two works by members of the Literary and Scientific Association.
- 9.—Courses of lectures in winter arranged from time to time.
- 10.—About 2,000 annually.
- 11.—Though the strongest point of this museum is the collection of old red sandstone fossils (of which specimens are not infrequently sent to London), other departments are fairly well represented. The museum receives no public support or endowment; it is the property of the Elgin and Morayshire Literary and Scientific Association, a body which, since its inception in 1838, has done much useful work.
- 12.—Curator and keeper.
- 13.—Mr. GORDON TAYLOR.

## ETON.

(3,192.)

## Eton College Museum.

- 1.—The governors of Eton College.
- 3.—The school fund, from which £70 a year is allowed.
- 4.—Daily, from 12 to 1 30 p.m.; on Sundays, 3.30 to 5 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Collections chiefly in wall cases round a room, but the centre of the room also contains table cases and show cases like those at South Kensington. The latter contain the Egyptian antiquities.
- 6.—These are chiefly intended to illustrate local natural history; there are also teaching collections in botany, zoology, and geology. Owing to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawson, the Lawson memorial wing has been added to the museum, to the memory of their son, who unfortunately lost his life in the fire at Eton, and an opportunity has been given for very special attention to be paid to the structure and variations of birds. In addition to these, there are small collections not connected with this scheme.
- 7.—The Egyptian collections have now been transferred to the building erected to the memory of old Etonians who fell in the South African war.
- 8.—A guide to the museum.
- 9.—The keeper occasionally gives lectures in a theatre adjoining the museum.
- 11.—The museum is intended to be mainly a teaching museum, and the general scheme of arrangement has been drawn up with a view to giving as much instruction, general and special, in natural history as is possible. There is an index collection intended to form a general introduction to the study of natural history, and so designed as to illustrate not only the classification of animals, plants, and minerals, but also geological history, variation, and natural selection. In addition to these are (1) local collections, confined to the counties of Bucks. and Berks.; (2) supplementary British collections, from parts of British Isles outside the above counties; and (3) students' collections. Special prominence is given to work done by the pupils of the college.
- 12.—Mr. M. D. Hill, a science master in the college, acts as keeper, in addition to his teaching work.
- 13.—Mr. WILFRED MARK WEBB.



## EXETER.

(48,660.)

## Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

- 1.—Committee of 24 appointed by the governors of the Royal Albert Memorial.
- 2.—£550.
- 3.—Rates, £550 per annum.
- 4.—10 a.m. to dusk daily (Sundays excepted). Admission free.
- 5.—Six rooms, allotted as follows:—Ground floor: Room 1, 12 ft. x 24 ft., zoological type collections. First floor: Room 2, 21 ft. x 19 ft., Sladen collection of echinoderms; Room 3 (D'Urban gallery), 61 ft. x 29 ft., local geology and zoology; Room 4, 36 ft. x 18 ft., engravings and water-colours; Room 5, 58 ft. x 42 ft., archaeology and ethnology; Room 6, 52 ft. x 30 ft., general art gallery. Work rooms and store rooms in addition. When the new wing of the University College (now building, 1910), and the new Carnegie library are completed, it is expected that seven or eight additional rooms will be available for museum purposes.
- 7.—(1) The Sladen collection of recent and fossil echinoderms, together with a library of echinoderm literature. The collection contains the type-specimens of *Eudiocrinus indivisus* (Semper) and *Lepidodiscus lebouri* (Sladen). There are also the following blastoids figured in Etheridge and Carpenter's "Catalogue of the Blastoidea," viz.: *Cryptoschisma schulzi*, d'Arch and de Vern; *Pentremitea malladai*, E. and C.; *P. Gilbertsoni*, E. and C.; *Pentremites godoni* (Defrance), var. *abbreviatus*, Hambach; *P. hemisphericus*, Hambach; *Metablastus cottaldi* (Mun-Chalmas); and *Heteroblastus cumberlandi*, E. and C. The recent and fossil crinoids were principally from the collections of the late W. B. and P. H. Carpenter, and Mrs. Sladen's gift also included the late Dr. W. B. Carpenter's collection of foraminifera, as well as his collection of microscopical preparations illustrating the structure of *Antedon rosacea*. (2) The Montagu collection of British shells. (3) The Linter collection of land shells of the world. (4) The Brodrick collection of pictorial groups of birds of prey. (6) The Bury Palliser and Treadwin collections of lace.
- 9.—Popular lectures are given on Saturday evenings during the winter by the curator and others. Admission free.
- 10.—In 1909, 96,404.
- 11.—The Royal Albert Memorial, which includes a museum, library, school of art, and university college, was founded as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. In April, 1868, the first part of the building was erected, the original design being completed two years later, when the whole building became the property of the city. From 1881 to 1898 the council spent nearly £5,000 in the purchase of property, and a bequest of £6,000 by Mr. Kent Kingdon enabled new buildings to be erected. The whole fabric has cost upwards of £25,000, and its construction has spread over 38 years.
- 12.—A curator and one assistant.
- 13.—F. R. ROWLEY, F.R.M.S.

**FOLKESTONE.**

(33,495.)

**Museum.**

- 1.—A committee of the town council, consisting of members of the council and of others specially qualified to serve.
- 2.—£480 a year. Income and expenses nearly balance each other.
- 3.—A halfpenny rate levied under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1891.
- 4.—Daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.; but on Thursdays from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Archaeological, botanical, geological, mineralogical, and relating to general natural history. There is a specially good collection of Gault fossils, and collections of local plants and birds. The Board of Education also send a collection of objects on loan to the museum, which they change about every twelve months.
- 10.—About 26,000 annually.
- 12.—Honorary curators and an assistant curator permanently in charge of the museum.
- 13.—JOHN ASHTELL.

**FROME.**

(10,901.)

**Museum of the Frome Literary and Scientific Institution.**

- 1.—Committee of the institution.
- 3.—The museum has no separate income, and nothing has been spent on it for several years.
- 4.—There are no regulations in force at present. Members of the institution and of the general public can visit the museum at any time during the day on application.
- 5.—One large room. This is quite insufficient for the display of the specimens, most of which are in drawers and cabinets.
- 6.—Natural history, geology, ethnology, and local archaeology. A good library is attached.
- 9.—After being discontinued for many years, are now given occasionally during the winter months.
- 10.—Practically nil.
- 11.—The museum was established over half-a-century ago (the visitors' book dates from 1845). At that time much interest was taken in it, and lectures were regularly given; but of late years it has been much neglected, and was without a curator till within the last year or so.
- 12.—Honorary curator (Mr. C. G. M. Cross) and a caretaker.
- 13.—C. G. M. CROSS.



**GALWAY.**

(13,249.)

**Museum of Queen's College.**

- 1.—The governing body of Queen's College.
- 2.—A sum of £100 (more or less) is voted annually for the purchase of specimens. The professor who acts as curator is paid by the State out of the endowment fund.
- 3.—A portion of the annual parliamentary grant to the college is spent on the museum. The entire sum thus allocated is used in the purchase of specimens or other museum requisites.
- 4.—Open almost daily during the college session. Admission free.
- 5.—Two large museum halls and the vestibule and staircase are set apart for specimens exhibited to the general public. Other rooms may be opened for those who take a special interest in the work of any department.
- 6.—I. ZOOLOGICAL, including stuffed animals, a series of disarticulated skulls, vertebrates and invertebrates in spirits, dried specimens of invertebrates and small vertebrates, papier maché models of animals, Blaschka's glass models of invertebrates, injected preparations (chiefly by Fric. of Prague), a collection of cetacean skeletons, models, of "pre-historic" animals. II. BOTANICAL: A herbarium, which contains a section intended specially to illustrate the flora of the coal period; some models from R. Brendel. III. GEOLOGICAL: Collections of fossils (one composed exclusively of Galway fossils), globes, geological maps and relief maps. IV. MINERALOGICAL: General collection of minerals and collection of Galway minerals. V. ANTHROPOLOGICAL: Casts and models of "pre-historic" remains. VI. ART: A small collection, chiefly of models and photographs. A microscope, with rotating platform, is used for the exhibition of specimens.
- 7.—Dr. W. King's collection of Galway minerals.
- 8.—No special museum publications. Occasional contributions appear in the science journals from the museum and biological laboratory.
- 9.—Public lectures, illustrated by museum specimens, are sometimes delivered under the auspices of the College Literary and Scientific Society. In addition to these, lectures and demonstrations are given in the museum to students who have entered for one or more of the courses on natural history.
- 11.—Although the museum is primarily intended for the use of students, it is also arranged for the general visitor, and especially the young.
- 12.—A curator and a preparateur.
- 13.—Professor RICHARD JOHN ANDERSON, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., F.L.S.

**GIGGLESWICK.****School Museum.**

- 1.—The governors of Giggleswick School.
- 6.—Archaeological and natural history. Under the latter head the most notable sections are fossils, minerals, and birds.
- 7.—The Victoria cave remains from Settle (excavated under the auspices of the British Association).
- 11.—The object of the museum is to stimulate and foster an interest in natural history among the pupils of the school. Almost all the specimens exhibited are objects from the neighbourhood.

# GLASGOW.

(784,455.)

## Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove.

- 1.—Sub-committee of the Parks and Galleries Committee of the corporation.
- 2.—Income about £170; expenditure about £8,000.
- 3.—Parks and galleries rate.
- 4.—Open daily, free. Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 10 a.m. till dusk; Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, 10 a.m. till 9 p.m.; Sunday, 2 till 6 p.m. in summer, 2 till 5 p.m. in winter.
- 5.—I. PICTURES—six galleries, four pavilions, four cabinets. II. SCULPTURE—grand hall. III. NATURAL HISTORY—east court, three saloons, two pavilions. IV. TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, and ANTIQUITIES—west court, three saloons, two pavilions. V. ART MUSEUM—balconies, two saloons.
- 6.—I. An art gallery, containing pictures, ancient and modern, foreign and British, and sculpture. II. A general museum, with the following divisions:—Zoology, geology, mineralogy, ethnology; antiquities, local and general; engineering and ship-building, technology, art objects. There is a notable collection of pictures, drawings, and photographs of old Glasgow.
- 7.—The McLellan, Euing, Graham-Gilbert, Teacher, Reid, Smellie, McDonald, Donald, Elder and Carfrae-Alston collections of pictures; the Glen and Fleming collections of minerals (latter chiefly Scottish); the Young collection of carboniferous fossils; Blaschka models of invertebrates; Slimon collection of fossils.
- 8.—(i.) Catalogue of pictures, 1/- and 6d.; (ii.) Guide to Glasgow's pictures, 6d.; (iii.) Catalogue of sculpture, 3d.; (iv.) Catalogue of drawings of old Glasgow, 6d. and 3d.; (v.) Guide to the mineral collections, 3d.; (vi.) Guide to the rock collections, 3d.
- 9.—These were systematically given in the old galleries, but are not yet organised in the new buildings; but parties and societies are frequently guided over departments.
- 10.—About 650,000 annually.
- 11.—A full account of the galleries and museum can be obtained by reference to the *Museums Journal*, Vol. I., No. 2, and to the presidential address delivered at the Glasgow meeting of the Museums Association in 1896 (see *Report of Proceedings*, 1896). There is a grand organ in the institution, and musical performances are given on two evenings weekly during the winter, to which great crowds are attracted.
- 12.—One superintendent a curator of art museum, ethnology, and antiquities; a curator of pictures and sculpture; a curator of zoology, geology, and mineralogy; a curator of technology and engineering; three lady clerks, one clerk of works; assistant, natural history department; forty artisans and attendants, four constables.
- 13.—JAMES PATON, F.L.S.



**GLASGOW** (*continued*).**Camphill Gallery (Branch).**

- 1.—Sub-committee of the parks and galleries committee of the corporation.
- 2.—Expenditure about £360 per annum.
- 3.—Parks and galleries rate.
- 4.—Open daily, free, from 11 a.m. till dusk; Sunday, 2 till 6 p.m. in summer, 2 till dusk in winter.
- 5.—Four rooms, the walls of which are hung with pictures. The art objects are distributed throughout the rooms in cases. Part of the wall space is occupied with cases containing the natural history collections.
- 6.—An art gallery and general museum, embracing pictures (modern), natural history (type collection), pottery, glass, metal-work, &c.
- 10.—About 75,000 annually.
- 12.—Superintendent, one artizan, and one female attendant.
- 13.—JAMES PATON, F.L.S.

**GLASGOW** (*continued*).**Glasgow Green Branch Museum (People's Palace).**

- 1.—Sub-committee of the parks and galleries committee of the corporation.
- 2.—Expenditure about £1,500 per annum.
- 3.—Parks and galleries rate.
- 4.—Open daily, free, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 10 a.m. till dusk; Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, 10 a.m. till 9 p.m.; Sunday, 2 till 6 p.m. in summer, 2 till 5 p.m. in winter.
- 5.—Pictures, three saloons; art objects, mid. floor; natural history, pottery, &c., ground floor.
- 6.—(i.) An art gallery containing pictures, ancient and modern, (ii.) a general museum comprising type collection of natural history, mineralogy, pottery, metal work, &c.
- 10.—About 320,000 annually.
- 11.—See article on "A People's Palace" in the annual report of the Museums Association for 1899.
- 12.—A curator, six artizans and attendants, three constables.
- 13.—JAMES PATON, F.L.S. (director), THOS. LUGTON (curator).

**GLASGOW** (*continued*).**Mosesfield Museum and Reading Room (Branch).**

- 1.—Sub-committee of the parks and galleries committee of the corporation.
- 2.—Expenditure about £180 per annum.
- 3.—Parks and galleries rate.
- 4.—Open daily, free, from 11 a.m. till dusk; Sunday, 2 till 6 p.m. in summer, 2 till dusk in winter.
- 5.—One large and one small room.
- 6.—Drawings, pictures, and art objects. The rooms are also utilised for reading and recreation, magazines and papers being supplied, as are also games, such as draughts and chess.
- 10.—About 40,000 annually.
- 12.—Male and female attendant.
- 13.—JAMES PATON, F.L.S.

GLASGOW (*continued*).

Tollcross Museum (Branch).

- 1.—Sub-committee of the parks and galleries committee of the corporation.
- 2.—Expenditure about £210 per annum.
- 3.—Parks and galleries rate.
- 4.—Open daily, free, from 11 a.m. till dusk ; Sunday, 2 till 6 p.m. in summer, 2 till dusk in winter.
- 5.—Four rooms, the walls of two of which are hung with pictures and the other two with drawings of natural history objects. The art objects, natural history, and technological specimens are distributed through three of the rooms, the remaining room being occupied with tanks.
- 6.—Children's museum of natural history and technology, aquarium and small aviary, pictures and art objects.
- 10.—About 105,000 annually.
- 12.—Curator, male and female attendant.
- 13.—JAMES PATON, F.L.S.

GLASTONBURY.

(4,251.)

Museum of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society.

- 1.—The committee of the Antiquarian Society.
- 2.—Income for 1902, £85 2s. ; expenditure, £63 17s. 3d.
- 3.—Voluntary subscriptions.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission, fourpence.
- 5.—Two rooms in the town hall.
- 6.—Miscellaneous, including relics from a British lake village near Glastonbury.
- 8.—(i.) Annual report of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society ; (ii.) " The British Lake Village " ; (iii.) Series of papers and sketches, 1886.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given.
- 10.—2,000 during 1902.
- 12.—A curator, three hon. secretaries, president, and vice-president.
- 13.—CHARLES CAMPBELL.



**GLOUCESTER.**

(50,029.)

**Municipal Museum.**

- 1.—Museum committee of the Gloucester corporation.
- 3.—Municipal rates (special grants are made by the city council).
- 4.—Open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 11 to 1, and 2 to 4. Admission free.
- 6.—(1) Archaeology (mainly Roman remains from Gloucestershire).  
(2) Natural history. There is also a loan collection from the Board of Education.
- 7.—(1) The John Bellows collection of Roman remains found in Gloucester; (2) Birdlip collection of late Celtic objects; (3) Playne collection of flint implements from the Cotswolds; (4) Jones collection of Gloucestershire Jurassic fossils; (5) Guise collection of Gloucestershire land and fresh water shells; (6) collection of birds.
- 11.—The museum, which is now in the Price Memorial Hall, Municipal Buildings, was re-opened January, 1903.
- 12.—A curator and one attendant.
- 13.—A. GORDON THACKER, A.R.C.S.

**GODALMING.**

(8,847.)

**Charterhouse School Museum.**

- 1.—Two masters, responsible to the head master.
- 2.—Income about £125 per annum; all spent in cases, fittings, specimens, &c.
- 3.—Grant from school governors.
- 4.—Autumn and spring terms, 2—4 p.m.; summer term, 4.30—6.30 p.m.; Sundays (all terms), 2.30—5 p.m. Closed during school holidays. Admission free to public as well as to members of school.
- 5.—Two rooms, each 70 by 35 feet; one devoted to natural history, one to art and antiquities. Walls used for exhibition purposes up to 12 to 15 feet (half their height); showcases and tables occupy floor area.
- 6.—Natural history (zoology, botany, geology), specimens mostly British; art and antiquities.
- 11.—The museum is specially strong in British birds. In the art and antiquities section are MSS. of Thackeray's, original drawings by John Leach, autographs, and other mementoes of celebrated Carthusians.
- 12.—The two masters have general direction, and a caretaker is placed in charge.
- 13.—OSWALD H. LATTEK.

## GRANTHAM.

(20,074.)

### Museum of the Grantham Scientific Society.

- 1.—Committee of the Grantham Scientific Society.
- 3.—Subscriptions from members of the Grantham Scientific Society.
- 4.—Admission free on application to curator.
- 6.—(1) Geological mainly, (2) entomological, (3) botanical, (4) general natural history, (5) Roman remains found at Saltersford near Grantham.
- 11.—A small museum. The specimens in it are the property of members or friends of the Grantham Scientific Society. The collections are mainly of a local character.
- 12.—Curator.
- 13.—H. PRESTON, F.G.S.

## GRIMSBY.

(74,663.)

### Natural History Museum.

- 1.—Education committee.
- 3.—Maintained by education committee.
- 4.—Daily, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One large room, to which are attached committee-room and library.
- 6.—Chiefly local natural history. The most notable collections are :—(1) Lincolnshire spiders ; (2) plants of the district ; (3) marine zoology of coast ; (4) coleoptera of the district.
- 8.—Occasional pamphlets on natural history.
- 9.—Several are given during the winter session.
- 10.—About 200, exclusive of members of the Naturalists' Society.
- 11.—The museum of the Grimsby and District Naturalists' Society was handed over to the education committee in 1904, the same being maintained by that body, and used for educational purposes. The children from the various schools visit the museum, in charge of a teacher. The rooms mentioned above (which are in the Municipal Buildings, Connamore Road) are lent to the Naturalists' Society. The collections would form an excellent nucleus for a public museum, and a small rate would suffice to put it into working order. The committee has had to refuse many good specimens and whole collections for want of space. Grimsby is a town of 70,000 inhabitants, and, as the greatest fishing port in the kingdom, it has splendid opportunities of getting a fine collection of marine objects. It is sincerely to be hoped that the county borough council will make such endowment as may secure for Grimsby a museum worthy of the town.
- 12.—One curator.
- 13.—ALBERT BULLOCK.



## GRASSINGTON.

(1,803.)

- 1.—The parish council.
- 2.—Private purchases.
- 3.—By admission, 2d.—about 20s. per year.
- 4.—Open all day. Admission, 2d.
- 5.—About 10 square yards.
- 6.—Flints, bronze and iron implements, British and Roman pottery, with rare stuffed birds, etc.
- 9.—About two a year by curator.
- 10.—About 400 per year.
- 11.—Started about 16 years ago. Supplied by relics discovered in the ancient camps by the Rev. Bailey J. Harker and Mr. Ernest Speight, B.A., assisted by Mr. John Crowther.
- 13.—JOHN CROWTHER.

## GUILDFORD.

(23,823.)

## Surrey Archaeological Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Surrey Archaeological Society.
- 2.—Receipts for 1907, £333; expenditure, about £237.
- 3.—Members' subscriptions (10s.) and entrance fee of 10s., and the interest on a small sum invested in consols.
- 4.—Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission 3d. Free on Mondays, Wednesday, and Saturdays, from 2 to 6 p.m.
- 5.—Three large rooms, two on ground floor and larger one above.
- 6.—Chiefly archaeological, especially strong in local flint implements.
- 8.—An annual report. In addition, one volume of the "Surrey Archaeological Collections" is published annually. The 22nd volume has recently appeared. An extra volume, "A Calendar of the Feet of Fines relating to the County of Surrey, from Richard I. to Henry VII.," has been published.
- 10.—About 400 annually.
- 11.—The Surrey Archaeological Society was founded in 1854, for the purpose of collecting and publishing information in all the various branches of archaeology relating to the county. The society is constantly making additions to its library and museum. These additions are in great part the result of explorations carried on by the society, such as that now being conducted at Waverley.
- 12.—A curator, who also acts as librarian.
- 13.—FREDERICK H. ELSLEY.

# HALIFAX.

(101,556.)

## Bankfield Museum.

- 1.—The education and public library committee of the county borough council.
- 2.—£2,250 (proceed of 1½d. rate) is divided between all the libraries and the Bankfield and Bellevue museums.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Week-days (except Fridays, when the museum is closed for cleaning), 11 a.m. to dusk; Sundays, 2 p.m. to dusk (in neither case later than 8 p.m.). Admission free.
- 6.—ETHNOLOGY (especially good). LOCAL HISTORY: pre-historic and Roman relics, local prints, broadsides, cartoons, manuscripts, &c. ART: mainly pottery, a few pictures only, three or four of which are good. NUMISMATICS: Roman coins, English coins, and medals.
- 8.—The following guide books, all illustrated, have been published:—(1) The Fijian collection, 27 pages, price 3d. (2) The Burmese collection (part I.), 18 pages, 2d. (3) The Dean Clough mosaics, 8 pages, 1d. (4) The Egyptian tablets, 12 pages, price 1d. (5) Trading in early days, 46 pages, price 1/-. (6) Hand Woolcombing, 10 pages, price 1d. (7) Mocassins and their quill work, 20 pages, price 2d. (8) Halifax posts, 30 pages, price 1/-. (9) Introduction of scientific physical culture into England, 3 pages, price 3d. (10) The Roman remains from Slack. Several others are in an advanced state of preparation.
- 9.—The hon. curator occasionally takes parties round the museum in the evening or on Saturday afternoon and gives short addresses.
- 11.—The building is a spacious one; it was formerly a private mansion. Every specimen bears a small label, adhesive or tied on, giving a reference to the registers. All exhibited objects are accompanied by clearly printed descriptive labels. The cases are made as air-tight as possible, and are provided with a special arrangement for allowing the heated air inside to pass out, and the external air to enter slowly, and to deposit the dust it contains before getting into the case.
- 12.—An honorary curator and an assistant who is paid by the hour (average time put in about five hours a week). There is a resident caretaker (and his wife), and he has an assistant attendant. On Sundays there is an extra attendant.
- 13.—H. LING ROTH.



HALIFAX (*continued*).

## Belle Vue Museum.

- 1.—The public library committee of the Halifax corporation.
- 2.—The expenses of cleaning, lighting, heating, and wages cannot be separated from the library account. The total expenditure of the last three years on cases, repairs, labels, and purchase of specimens has been under £100.
- 3.—A three-halfpenny rate, amounting to £2,728, covers the maintenance of both libraries and museums.
- 4.—Open every week-day (except Friday, when the museum is closed for cleaning, Christmas Day, and Good Friday) from 11 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—Room A, 16½ ft. by 6½ ft., botany; room B, 22 ft. by 19 ft., minerals; room C, 39 ft. by 19 ft., fossils; room D, 22½ ft. by 23 ft., mammals; room E, 15½ ft. by 13½ ft., mammals and reptiles; room F, 23½ ft. by 23½ ft., British birds; room G, 15 ft. by 13 ft., foreign birds; room H, 23 ft. by 23 ft., fishes, insects, and shells; room J, 14 ft. by 9½ ft., British trees. Also a corridor devoted to larger skeletons and introductory series.
- 6.—NATURAL HISTORY: zoology, botany, and geology.
- 7.—The Leyland, King, and Gibson herbaria (British), the Davis collection of shells, the Cunningham collection of birds, the Spencer collection of coal fossils.
- 10.—Probably about 20,000 a year.
- 11.—The museum was originally founded by the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society, in 1831, and was transferred to the town in 1896, when the natural history collections were placed in Belle Vue. The primary object of the museum is educational, *i.e.*, general rather than local.
- 12.—Four honorary curators and a caretaker with assistant.
- 13.—W. B. CRUMP, M.A.

## HANLEY.

## Technical, Art, and Industrial Museum.

- 1.—New county borough council of Stoke-on-Trent.
- 2.—See Stoke-on-Trent.
- 3.—Half-penny rate.
- 4.—On Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—Total, 528 square yards; of this, 378 square yards devoted to art, 54 square yards to models, and 96 square yards to objects of natural history, chiefly relating to the fauna, flora, and geology of North Staffordshire.
- 6.—The museum contains a valuable collection of various works of art, of which the major portion is the property of the corporation, and the remainder are loans from private owners and from South Kensington. The chief exhibits consist of English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Chinese, and Japanese ceramic ware, but specially notable are the exhibits of local productions, such as rare specimens of the Brothers Elers, Twyford, Astbury, Whieldon, Wedgwood, Ralph Wood, Enoch Wood, Turner, Adams, and others; oil and water-colour paintings, carvings in wood and ivory, objects in lacquer, needlework, ancient documents, seals, implements of the stone and bronze age, collections of birds, insects, plants, minerals and fossils, and other interesting objects.
- 10.—40,000 in 1910.
- 11.—Founded by the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce, and opened November 6th, 1890; transferred to the Hanley Corporation, July 1st, 1891; since 1910 under the control of the county borough.
- 12.—A curator and caretaker.
- 13.—ALFRED J. CADDIE.



## HASLEMERE.

## Educational Museum.

- 4.—On week-days, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission one penny; free on all Sunday afternoons. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.
- 5.—Gallery for history and general natural history, 74 ft.  $\times$  36 ft.; gallery for geology, 70 ft.  $\times$  12 ft.; vivarium, 26 ft.  $\times$  12 ft.; library, 120 ft.  $\times$  16 ft.; gallery for local collections, 35 ft.  $\times$  20 ft.; lecture room, 40 ft.  $\times$  25 ft.; and curator's room.
- 6.—Type collections in zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, and ethnology, for educational purposes. The geological and historical galleries are arranged on the "space-for-time" method. There is a large collection of skulls, including one of a single-tusked Indian elephant, and a valuable collection of British lepidoptera.
- 8.—The "Home University," "Museum Gazette," and "The Centuries." The latter was written for use in connection with the "space-for-time" historical schedules. The museum has also issued a series of educational labels, and a guide book.
- 9.—There are demonstrations on Sunday afternoons. Lectures are given monthly in connection with the Haslemere Natural History Society, the members of which are granted free admission at all seasons. Children's classes are held two or three times a week throughout the year.
- 10.—About 10,000 annually, including those who attend lectures and use the library.
- 11.—The museum was built by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., LL.D., in 1894. The library was added a year or two later. The buildings are of wood, and were erected at slight cost. The collections have been enriched by several valuable gifts. In 1898 the Haslemere Natural History Society handed over all its specimens to the museum.
- 12.—Curator, librarian, attendant, and cleaners.
- 13.—E. W. SWANTON.

# HASTINGS.

(61,146.)

## Corporation Museum, Brassey Institute.

- 1.—Museum and library committee of the town council, with the addition of six members nominated by the Hastings and St. Leonards Museum Association.
- 3.—Rates and voluntary contributions.
- 4.—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and during the last week in September. Admission free.
- 5.—2,846 square feet; height of walls, 17 ft. 7 in.
- 6.—I. Objects illustrating the history of Hastings and district and the life of the inhabitants; objects connected with former local industries, such as old Sussex iron-work, glass, and pottery, local lace; objects illustrating local folk-lore. II. Zoological, botanical, geological, and mineralogical collections, particularly of the district. III. Art. IV. Ethnology.
- 7.—The Chard collection of Cypriote pottery and glass; the Felix Joseph collection of British ceramics; the Connold collection of local plant-galls; the Lewis Abbott collection of Pleistocene fossils; the Rufford and Bailey collections of local Wealden and Purbeck fossils; the Rufford collections of local Porifera, Hydrozoa, and Polyzoa; the Mullens collection of local birds; the Barlow Webb collection of Saxon silver coins from Sussex mints; the Stepney collection of Sussex stone implements.
- 8.—Hastings Museum publications. No. 1, "Economy of British Hydroid Zoophytes" (illustrated), price 6d.; No. 2, "An Account of the British Hydroid Zoophytes collected by P. J. Rufford and exhibited in Hastings Museum" (illustrated), price 1/-; No. 3, "Notes on Polyzoa" (illustrated), price 6d.; No. 4, "Conchological Notes" (illustrated), price 6d.; No. 5, "Geology of the East Cliff, Hastings" (illustrated), price 6d.; various special catalogues and annual report.
- 9.—Public lectures are given, especially during the time of special exhibitions; also periodic demonstrations to children from local elementary and private schools. The lectures of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Natural History Society are held in the museum.
- 10.—33,000.
- 11.—On the 11th May, 1890, largely through the enthusiasm of Mr. William V. Crake, the Hastings and St. Leonard's Museum Association was founded. Mr. Barlow Webb gave the first substantial donation of £100, and the Rev. J. W. Tottenham presented fifty cases of ethnographical and natural history specimens. In August, 1892, the museum was opened to the public. On the 1st March, 1905, the collections were handed over to the Corporation, and the present curator was appointed in August of the same year.
- 12.—Curator, assistant curator.
- 13.—W. RUSKIN BUTTERFIELD.



**HAWICK.**

(16,877.)

- 1.—Joint Committee of the Hawick town Council and Hawick Archaeological Society.
- 2.—Not a full year's working—opened October, 1910.
- 3.—Admission fees, and donations.
- 4.—Every week-day, admission 3d. Admission free for members of Hawick Archaeological Society.
- 5.—The mansion house of Wilton Lodge, standing in the public park has been adopted for the museum. It contains large entrance hall and five spacious rooms on ground floor, and four large rooms on first floor, with curator's house and additional rooms for extension when required. The museum was opened October, 1910.
- 6.—Antiquities and natural history.
- 8.—The society publish transactions annually, price, 2/6.
- 9.—Papers are read at the monthly meeting of the society.
- 10.—In 1902, over 600, exclusive of members.
- 11.—The reconstruction is the outcome of an arrangement between the town council and the society, whereby the society handed over their collection, and the town council provided the increased accommodation.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—ADAM LAING, solicitor, Hawick, secretary, museum committee.

**HAWORTH.**

(6,505.)

**Brontë Museum.**

- 1.—Council of the Brontë Society.
- 2.—In 1910, income, £87; expenses about £87.
- 3.—Members' subscriptions and admission fees. The latter are sufficient to pay the expenses of the museum.
- 4.—Open daily in summer from 2 p.m. During the winter may be visited on application to the curator. Admission 3d.
- 5.—Two small rooms.
- 6.—Books, pamphlets, journals, transactions, manuscripts, photographs, drawings, &c., relating to the Brontë family.
- 8.—Transactions of the Brontë Society.
- 9.—None are given in the museum. Papers on matters connected with the Brontës are read before the society.
- 10.—About 3,000 every year.
- 12.—One resident curator.
- 13.—JOHN M. HELLIWELL.  
Hon. Sec., Brontë Society: W. T. FIELD, Rockmount, Baildon, near Shipley.

# HEREFORD.

(22,568.)

## Public Museum.

- 1.—A committee of the town council.
- 2.—In 1909, income, £136, leaving balance of £103 17s. 4d.
- 3.—Half of Museums Act rate,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound, producing £136 per annum.
- 4.—Open daily, 9.30 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 6.—I. NATURAL HISTORY, local collections of Old Red Sandstone and Silurian fossils, birds and birds' eggs, land and fresh-water mollusca, &c. II. ARCHAEOLOGY, mainly local British and Roman coins, &c.
- 11.—The general purpose is to make the museum a local one. Special effort is made to secure specimens illustrating the natural history, antiquities, and general history of the county. An art gallery, 57 ft.  $\times$  38 ft. is in course of erection.
- 12.—A curator and one assistant. The various departments of botany, geology, entomology, ornithology, and archaeology are under the care of honorary curators.
- 13.—JAMES COCKCROFT.

# HERTFORD.

(10,384.)

## Museum.

- 1.—The museum is the private property of Mr. R. T. Andrews and his brother, Mr. W. F. Andrews.
- 2.—No external sources of income. The working expenses are defrayed by the owners.
- 4.—Open to the public from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. on week-days (except Thursday), October 31 to February 28; 5 p.m., March 1 to November 1. Admission free.
- 5.—One room, 21 ft.  $\times$  13 ft., and another 13 ft.  $\times$  11 ft.; one room, 20 ft.  $\times$  13 ft.; two, 11 ft.  $\times$  9 ft., and entrances—960 ft. superficial.
- 6.—Local and general. Natural history, botany, geology, mineralogy, archaeology, antiquities, arms, coins, pottery, &c.
- 10.—Since opening in 1902, average attendance has been 1,500 per annum.
- 11.—As soon as the local authorities provide a suitable place for a museum, Messrs. R. T. and W. F. Andrews intend to present the whole of the contents of their museum to the town of Hertford.

The owners, more especially the curator, having during their lives accumulated a great variety of objects in their several houses, commenced, in 1901, to gather together everything they could spare to their office premises, 56, Fore Street, Hertford, and made rules, etc., for the admission of the public. Since the above-mentioned date, the museum has grown from two rooms to five, and it is now so crowded as absolutely to necessitate further space for extension.

- 12.—R. T. Andrews, W. F. Andrews.
- 13.—R. T. ANDREWS.



**HOVE.**

(42,173.)

**Public Library and Museum.**

- 1.—The borough council.
- 2.—Not ascertainable. The expenses are practically confined to heating, lighting, cleaning, and repairs; and these are included in the general expenses of the library.
- 3.—The library rate.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays), from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—About 500 feet superficial.
- 6.—Geological, zoological, and archaeological.
- 7.—Gladstone geological collection.
- 11.—The museum has evolved from a collection of scientific objects presented to the town by the late Dr. G. W. Parker in 1900. It is dependent on gifts for its accessions. Its aim is to appeal specially to young persons and to foster the reading habit.
- 12.—There is no separate staff for museum work.
- 13.—The librarian, Mr. JOHN W. LISTER, is responsible for the management of the museum.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**

(107,825.)

- 1.—Technical education committee.
- 2.—Working expenses for present year about £150.
- 3.—Rates; not limited.
- 4.—Open daily, except Sundays. Admission free.
- 5.—About 3,000 square feet divided between geology, zoology, botany, and textiles.
- 6.—Geological, zoological, botanical, economic, industrial.
- 7.—(1) The Whitwham collection of British land and fresh-water shells, (2) the Beaumont British birds, (3) the Dawber British plants, (4) the Holliday foreign stamps, (5) the Learoyd minerals. Specimens and collections are kept for lending out to borough elementary teachers.
- 8.—Notes printed at the museum weekly, and sent out to all borough schools and to outsiders for a subscription of 1/7 a year (3/7 with coloured plates).
- 9.—Classes for nature study (free to teachers) and geology are held under the auspices of the museum weekly, and occasional public lectures.
- 11.—The museum is in close connection with the biological department of the college, which works in connection for the dissemination of nature knowledge. It is primarily a college museum, but is open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, but visitors from a distance or for special purposes are admitted at other times.
- 12.—One curator.
- 13.—S. L. MOSLEY, F.E.S.

## HULL.

(278,024.)

## Fisheries Museum, Pickering Park.

This is in course of erection, and is situated in West Hull, at the entrance to Pickering Park. The site and building have been presented to the city by C. Pickering, Esq. The museum is to be devoted to the history of the Hull shipping and fishing industries, and will also contain the fisheries exhibits from the Japan-British exhibition, which were presented by the Japanese government. The fishes, &c., from the natural history museum are being transferred here.

13.—T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.Scot.

HULL (*continued*).

## Municipal Art Gallery.

- 1.—Museum sub-committee, Hull corporation.
- 2.—About £2,000 per annum.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 to 5 and 7.30 to 9; Wednesday, 10 to 5; Sunday, 3 to 5; free. Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 5; admission 6d.
- 5.—Two galleries, about 90 × 35; two about 32 × 28, and a central court for statuary, &c.
- 6.—Three exhibitions a year. Permanent collection of modern art. Proof engravings, etchings, &c.
- 10.—About 6,000 a week.
- 11.—The first art gallery was built over the museum on the property of the Literary and Philosophical Society called the Royal Institution, by public subscription, in commemoration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, and opened in 1900. The present gallery was built by the corporation and opened in April, 1910.
- 12.—Two attendants.
- 13.—A. H. PROCTER.



HULL (*continued*).

## Municipal Museum.

- 1.—Museum sub-committee of Hull corporation.
- 2.—About £2,000 per annum. This includes the Wilberforce museum.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday afternoons, 3 to 5; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7.30 to 9.30 during winter months. Admission free.
- 5.—Five large rooms and two galleries.
- 6.—Natural history, ethnology, and antiquities. Local antiquities form a marked feature, and the museum is rich in cetacea.
- 7.—Norman collection of diatoms, Johnson Swailes collection of eggs, Dobrée collection of European noctuae, Stevenson collection of Beverley antiquities, Boynton collection of birds, Fortune collection of birds, Pease collection of birds, Robson collection of English china, and Keyworth collection of casts of mediaeval architecture. Type-specimen of *Balaenoptera Sibbaldii*. The Brigg prehistoric boat.
- 8.—The "Hull Museum Publications," which record and describe recent additions or specimens in the museum possessing peculiar interest, appear about monthly, price 1d. each. Seventy-five have been published up to now. The catalogue of the Dobrée collection of European noctuae, price 1/-. Guide to the birds, 3d.
- 9.—Lectures dealing with a variety of antiquarian and natural history subjects are given to school children during school hours.
- 10.—About 2,500 per week.
- 11.—The Municipal Museum, situated in Albion Street, Hull, contains the collections formerly in the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society, which dates back to 1823, the year after the founding of that society. Rooms at the Exchange were opened as a museum on July 15th, 1823. Mr. W. H. Dykes was the first curator. In the winter of 1831 the specimens were removed to the building now known as the Assembly Rooms, in Jarratt Street, part of which had been erected for the special convenience of the museum. Here the collections remained until June, 1855, when they were removed to the newly-built Royal Institution, which was opened by the late Prince Consort. Eventually the society presented the collection to the town, and on June 2nd, 1902, the Hull Municipal Museum was opened to the public. During the present year the museum accommodation has been increased by the addition of the old art gallery, consisting of three rooms, a new art gallery having been built at the City Hall.
- 12.—A curator, assistant curator, clerk, and hall-porter.
- 13.—THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S., F.S.A.Scot., F.R.G.S.

## HULL.

## Wilberforce Museum, High Street.

- 1.—Museum sub-committee of Hull corporation.
- 2.—(See under Municipal Museum, Hull.)
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday afternoons, 3 to 5. Admission free.
- 5.—Five rooms at present, more in preparation.
- 6.—Hull antiquities; Wilberforce, slavery, and whaling relics; Hull coins and tokens; XVII. century tokens; mediaeval pottery; XVII. century tobacco pipes; collection of plans, views, etc., of Hull; Wilberforce library.
- 8.—Many of the Hull Museum publications deal with the Wilberforce Museum collection, amongst them is a special guide to the Wilberforce collection.
- 10.—About 1,400 per week.
- 11.—The building was the birthplace, on the 24th of August, 1759, of Wilberforce, who did so much for the abolition of slavery. The actual room in which he was born is much in the same condition as in his day. The building has played an important part in many ways in the history of Hull. In 1639, Charles I. was entertained here, and there is no doubt that Andrew Marvell was very familiar with the building. Built by the first Sir John Lister, it was later occupied by his son, the knight, who founded the hospital which bears his name. Sir John Lister represented Hull in Parliament; he regularly related what occurred in Parliament as well as the general doings of his time, in a series of letters addressed to the Corporation, which are preserved in the museum. The house was opened as a public museum in August, 1906.
- 12.—Administered by Municipal Museum staff, with the addition of an attendant.
- 13.—T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S., F.S.A.Scot., F.R.G.S.



## HUNTLY.

(4,229.)

## The Brander Library.

- 1.—Seven trustees, one of whom is the founder, Wm. Brander, Esq.
- 3.—Part of library funds. The endowment produces about £145, which is used for the maintenance of the library and the reading room, and for cases when required for the display of museum specimens.
- 4.—Mondays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Somewhat less than half a hall of 60 ft. x 24 ft. is occupied by the collections. The minerals are mainly in two flat cases, 9½ and 5 ft. long, and one erect case about 6 ft. high.
- 6.—Mainly mineral. There are many fossils, a collection of New Zealand birds, also British birds, and a number of interesting and miscellaneous objects, *e.g.*, coins and curios.
- 7.—Minerals illustrating the geology of North-east Scotland. They were carefully labelled and prepared with the advice and assistance of Mr. Maconachie, of the Geological survey. Shells, fossils, minerals, and other exhibits given by the late Mr. James Grant, Edinburgh. Case of minerals, etc., the gift of a crofter who collected them in his leisure hours.
- 11.—A museum was not part of the original intention, but such a number of natural history specimens have come in that an interesting collection has been gradually formed. The library was founded in 1882 and opened in 1885. It was built by the generosity of Wm. Brander, Esq., who is one of the seven trustees.
- 12.—The collections are under the care of the librarian.
- 13.—Miss MARY GRAY, LL.A.

# ILKLEY.

(7,992.)

- 1.—Ilkley urban district council.
- 2.—General district rate levied as below produces about £112 per year.
- 3.—Rate of one halfpenny in the pound, levied under the provisions of the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.
- 4.—Free. Open daily, from 10 a.m. until dusk.
- 5.—Total available floor and wall space, about 2,000 square feet.
- 6.—Zoological, geological, and archæological. Under the latter head come a number of local Roman antiquities from the station "Olicana," the site of which is occupied by the modern Ilkley.
- 7.—The Ellison collection of local and other fossils, got together by a Silsden working-man, and purchased for £100.
- 9.—Lectures are occasionally given on local history, and in connection with objects of special interest in the museum.
- 11.—The Ilkley museum was founded by the Ilkley Museum and Antiquarian Society, and opened in 1892. The building cost £360; cases, fittings, and structural alterations, £285; Ellison collection, £100. In 1896 the museum was taken over by the council (under the provisions of the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891), clear of all liabilities except a mortgage debt of £350. The Local Government Board sanctioned a loan for the repayment of this in thirty years, and the interest and instalments—nearly £20 a year—are paid from the rates in addition to the working expenses. In 1908 the old museum in Skipton road was closed, and the entire contents removed to the new public library in Station road.
- 12.—The librarian and his assistants.
- 13.—WILLIAM GRAHAM.

# INVERNESS.

(22,216.)

## Public Museum.

- 1.—Library committee of corporation, with a special museum sub-committee.
- 4.—Open daily, 9 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—Two large rooms, with a third when required. The rooms are well lighted.
- 6.—Geology, botany, archæology, arboriculture, natural history. Numerous additions have been made to all these departments. There is now a large collection of birds, plants, and fossils belonging to the Highlands. The coins include Indian coins, and a collection of English silver coins from Edward I. onwards.
- 11.—It is the intention of the authorities to make this museum chiefly a Highland and Jacobite collection. Already a number of Jacobite relics have been added and others promised.
- 12.—A curator and honorary curator.
- 13.—THOMAS WALLACE.



## IPSWICH.

(73,939.)

## Borough Museum.

- 1.—President, three vice-presidents, committee of the corporation consisting of the mayor and ten members of the town council, and ten co-opted members.
- 2.—Expenditure: Museum—year April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, £1,046 5s. 1d. Library—year April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, £1,006 14s. 1d.
- 3.—Penny rate under the Free Libraries Act, adopted 1851. Half-penny rate under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, adopted 1904.
- 4.—Free at all times. 10 to 5 and 7 to 9, except on Mondays, when the museum closes at 5.
- 6.—Local geology a speciality. The Pliocene collections are very extensive, and contain numerous types figured in Woods' Monograph of the red crag. A fine collection of palaeolithic and neolithic flint implements mostly found in Suffolk. Lepidoptera, more especially local, arranged by the late Rev. T. H. Hocking, F.E.S. Local wild birds, especially coast birds, collected by the late Dr. Hele, of Aldeburgh. Habitat cases are also added as funds permit.  
There is a good ethnographical collection, and the collection of mammals has lately been largely added to.
- 8.—Museum Guide and History. At present out of print. New edition in course of preparation.
- 9.—Popular science and natural history lectures are given by the curator to the public and to school classes, also holiday lectures on various subjects. A lecture room is attached to the museum equipped with lantern demonstration table, with gas and water, and every convenience.
- 10.—70,000 to 80,000 annually.
- 11.—Museum established 1791 by the Rev. William Kirby, the entomologist, in a room in the town hall. First museum built in 1846 by private donations and subscriptions, director, Professor Henslow. In 1851, museum taken over by the corporation, and has since remained a municipal institution. In 1881 the present block of buildings was erected in High Street, at a cost of £8,000; £3,000 of this was raised by private subscriptions. In 1887 the Victoria Free Library was added. In 1904 an additional wing was built to contain new bird room and a reference library separate from the circulating library.
- 12.—Curator and three assistants.
- 13.—FRANK WOOLNOUGH, F.R.Met.S.

IPSWICH (*continued*).

## Archaeological Museum and Picture Gallery.

- 1.—Same as borough museum.
- 3.—Grant from estate committee of corporation, £200 per annum, and interest on legacy of £20,000 bequeathed by the late Felix T. Cobbold, Esq., who had previously given the mansion to the town.
- 4.—Free at all times. 10 a.m. to dusk.
- 6.—Chiefly local archaeology, Roman remains, pottery, &c. A fine collection of Anglo-Saxon remains from a local Saxon burial ground. Loan collection of art objects from the Victoria and Albert Museum. The collection of pictures is at present small, but will be added to yearly as funds become available. Some good examples of Suffolk artists are already acquired, including F. G. Cotman, Henry Bright, E. R. Smyth, John Moore, Frost, Russel, and others.
- 10.—About 60,000.
- 11.—Situated at Christchurch Mansion, an Elizabethan mansion erected in 1548 in Christchurch Park. The house itself is interesting, and contains some fine Tudor panelling, a fine kitchen with Tudor fireplace 12 feet across, &c.
- 12.—Curator and one assistant.
- 13.—FRANK WOOLNOUGH, F.R.Met.S.

## JEDBURGH.

(3,136.)

- 1.—The public library committee.
- 3.—Grants are made from the rates by the library committee.
- 5.—One room, 20 ft. x 15 ft.
- 6.—Miscellaneous, but an attempt is being made to give the collections a local character, and to encourage donations of specimens from Jedburgh people.
- 7.—The Scott collection of butterflies.
- 11.—The collections are contained in a room of the public library, and any visitor desirous of inspecting them is taken in either by the librarian or curator on application.  
The original museum, which contained many valuable relics, was destroyed by fire in 1898. The museum is now in the public library buildings in Castlegate.
- 12.—One curator.
- 13.—GEORGE DOUGLAS.



## JERSEY.

## Museum of the Societe' Jersiaise.

- 4.—The museum is open free to the public every Wednesday afternoon, from 2.30 to 5, from May to October, entrance by Caledonia Place, and can be visited at any other time with an admission ticket obtainable at the museum from the keeper, Pier Road entrance, on payment of sixpence.
- 5.—The collections, which consist in the main of objects of local source, occupy thirteen rooms. Those representing the geology, botany, mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes of the island are complete, and the collection of fishes is remarkably fine. The porifera, coelenterata, mollusca, and tunicata are also well represented, while other branches of invertebrate zoology are receiving attention. The archaeology of the island, palaeolithic and neolithic, occupies two rooms, and large photographs of local cave-dwellings, submerged forest exposures, dolmens, etc., occupy the walls. Two rooms are devoted to local history, and contain paintings, engravings, relics, and documents of great value. In one of the cases in this section is one of the finest gold torques ever discovered. This beautiful relic, which was found in making an excavation in St. Helier, measures 4 ft. 4 in. in length, and weighs 25 ounces. The upper floors are devoted to non-local collections, comprising arms, works of art, foreign birds and reptiles, general geology, mineralogy, etc.
- 8.—The society issues a bulletin and two publications annually.
- 11.—Founded 1873. The museum is the property of the above society, and the building is the donation of one of the members, the late Judge J. G. Falle.  
The main objects of the society are the study of the history, language, and antiquities of the island and the preservation of its ancient monuments, etc.  
There is a library for the use of members, in which will be found, besides general books on archaeology and history, a very complete collection of works on the Channel Islands, Normandy, and Brittany.
- 13.—Messrs. EUGENE DUPREY and ED. TOULMIN NICOLLE, hon. secretaries; JOSEPH SINEL, curator.

**KEIGHLEY.**

(43,490.)

**Museum, Victoria Park.**

- 1.—The parks committee of the corporation.
- 2.—Expenditure about £380 per annum.
- 3.—The rates. The estimate for the year 1910-11 is £380.
- 4.—Tuesdays, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or dusk ; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. or dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—About 20,000 square feet of floor space. The collections are in one large room and two smaller adjoining rooms. There is a room set apart for use of teachers and students, which contains reference collections, a microscope and slides, and a fine library of books on natural history, botany, geology, etc.
- 6.—Geological, zoological (this includes an aviary), botanical, economic, natural history, archaeological, and ethnological.
- 7.—There is a collection of British vertebrates, set up with reproduction of natural surroundings. Collection of local fauna and flora ; also wild flowers in summer. Circulation collections among the local schools.
- 9.—Lectures to teachers are given, and excursions are conducted by the curator. Lectures on natural history by Keighley Naturalists' Society.
- 10.—No turnstile, and no count made.
- 11.—The museum was formally opened on the 28th March, 1899, since which date the exhibits have multiplied, and the scope of the work expanded considerably. The museum is worked on popular educational lines.
- 12.—Curator, assistant, and caretaker.
- 13.—ROSSE BUTTERFIELD.



**KELSO.**

(3,982.)

**Museum of the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society.**

- 1.—Patron, president, four vice-presidents, five curators, and secretary (who acts as treasurer).
- 2.—Income for 1902 (subscriptions and interest), £16 19s. 4d.; expenditure, £23 2s. od.
- 3.—Subscriptions from members of the society.
- 4.—Open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 12 noon to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—A hall on the second floor, about 40 ft. x 20 ft., lighted from the roof, and two large rooms on the ground floor. The hall has a gallery running round it on three sides, which contains the collection of British birds. On the sides, under the galleries, are wall-cases, in which are placed the minerals and fossils on one side and objects of general interest (mostly foreign) on the other. On the floor are cases containing local antiquities, shells, birds' eggs, and minerals. The rooms accommodate a large number of foreign birds, placed in cases against the walls; and table-cases on the floor are filled with antiquities (Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and British).
- 6.—(i.) British birds: a good collection, of more than 520 specimens, comprising 246 species, many of them rare. (ii.) Minerals: an extensive collection. (iii.) Fossils. (iv.) Local antiquities and objects of interest: a considerable collection. (v.) Objects of general interest.
- 8.—A catalogue of minerals and fossils.
- 10.—About 500 annually.
- 11.—The Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society was founded in 1834 by a society of former scholars of Kelso Grammar School. Its objects were to "promote the study of the natural history and antiquities of the district traversed by the Tweed and its tributaries, and to cause to be preserved in a museum set apart for that purpose whatever objects may be acquired illustrative of these branches of science."
- 12.—A custodian and a conservator. (These officials do not devote all their time to the duties of those offices.)
- 13.—Miss JESSIE OLIVER.

## KESWICK.

(4,403.)

## Fitz Park Museum.

- 1.—Sixteen trustees, of whom eight are life members and eight are appointed for a period of five years.
- 2.—The average income of the museum is about £35, and the working expenses are about £37 a year.
- 3.—(1) Endowment. (2) The rent of part of the park and some adjacent land let for grazing. (3) Admission money.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays), 9 a.m. to sunset. The charge for admission is sixpence (one payment covering several visits); a reduction is made for parties. On Wednesday the museum is open free.
- 5.—Three rooms; these measure 44 ft. × 21 ft., 18 ft. × 18 ft., and 14 ft. × 12 ft., and a picture gallery (50 ft. × 25 ft., walls 14 ft. high).
- 6.—These consist almost entirely of specimens illustrating the zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, and archaeology of the Lake district. There is a small collection of miscellaneous objects of interest, memorials of the "Lake Poets," a loan collection from South Kensington, and an excellent model of the Lake district.
- 8.—A catalogue of the museum.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given.
- 10.—The average number for the last three years is 1,695.
- 11.—The museum is almost entirely a local one. The local collections are good, especially that of fossils from the Skiddaw slates, also local minerals and rocks of the district. There is a commodious art gallery, in which exhibitions of pictures and other works of art are held. It is hoped that it will ultimately become the home of a permanent art collection.
- 12.—There is a resident caretaker. The scientific work of the museum is done chiefly by honorary officers.
- 13.—J. POSTLETHWAITE, hon. curator.



**KIDDERMINSTER.**

(25,000.)

**Museum and Art Gallery.**

- 1.—Committee of the science and art schools.
- 3.—County council grant, and contribution from Kidderminster corporation.
- 4.—Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Admission free, except when a specially fine collection is got together, when 3d. is charged.
- 5.—Wall space of the art gallery is 200 feet by 18 feet. The museum is 60 feet by 40 feet.
- 6.—(I.) Natural history, fossils, herbarium; (II.) Art, pictures, glass, bronzes, pottery. Illustrated MSS.
- 10.—About 6,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum depends largely on the art side, upon loan collections. Those from the Victoria and Albert museum are usually of such a nature as to help students in carpet designing, etc.  
Pictures, oil and water colours, are frequently obtained for temporary exhibitions.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—ROBT. B. DAWSON, A.R.C.A.

**KILKENNY.**

(13,112.)

**Kilkenny Museum.**

- 1.—Five trustees, with a committee of about thirty members, and an honorary secretary.
- 3.—Subscriptions from members and £5 a year from the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
- 4.—During rearrangement at present proceeding, collections may be visited on application to the hon. secretary.
- 6.—Antiquarian and historical.
- 8.—Articles appearing in the journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

**KILMARNOCK.**

(34,729.)

**Dick Institute, Public Library, and Museum.**

Museum destroyed by fire in 1909. On examination of the *debris*, however, a considerable number of articles have been recovered. £4,000 insurance was paid on the contents of the museum alone.

# KING'S LYNN.

(20,205.)

## Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—The town council.
- 2.—The income from the rates is about £165.
- 3.—Rates and subscriptions.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays), from 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—The natural history exhibits are housed in a building 78 ft. long by 57 ft. wide, with gallery at each end. The art section is 54 ft. long by 39 ft. wide.
- 6.—General; good collections of Norfolk birds, eggs, and lepidoptera.
- 7.—(i.) Gurney collection of birds; (ii.) Baines' collection of African objects; (iii.) Captain Manby's collection of Nelson relics.
- 10.—Average yearly attendance, 7,000.
- 11.—The museum was taken over by the corporation in 1902, from a body of trustees, the whole of the collections being transferred to buildings acquired in Market street.  
An exhibition of pictures is held annually in the autumn, from which pictures are purchased for the permanent collection.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—C. T. PAGE.

# KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

(37,977.)

## Museum and Art Gallery.

The museum is only a small local one, 45 × 24. The art gallery is over the museum, and the same size, and has been used mainly to foster local art. Owing to its existence two art clubs have come into existence—the "Thames Valley" and the "Kingston," and these have their spring and autumn exhibitions. Occasional loan exhibitions are also arranged.

These departments are practically part of the library maintained out of the library rate and worked by the library staff. The chief feature of the new building is a lecture hall, seating comfortably 180. It is the headquarters of several local societies and library lectures are given weekly during the winter.

- 13.—BENJAMIN CARTER.

# KINROSS.

(2,618.)

The town of Kinross acquired (by bequest) the collections obtained by the late David Marshall, F.S.A. It is proposed that these collections, which are mainly local, will be put under the control of trustees appointed by the town, and be housed in the Free Library buildings, under the title of "The Marshall Museum."



## KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

(2,191.)

## Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Museum.

- 1.—An association under the presidency of the Lord-Lieutenant of the Stewartry. The management of affairs is delegated to a small committee of county and local gentlemen, assisted by an hon. curator, an hon. treasurer, and an hon. secretary.
- 2.—The income, from the various sources, amounts to between £45 and £50 a year. The working expenses are always kept below the income.
- 3.—Annual donation of £5 from Captain Hope, R.N., members' subscriptions, and money taken at the doors.
- 4.—Open 8 a.m. to sunset in summer, and 8 a.m. to dusk in winter. Non-subscribers are charged 6d. for admission.
- 5.—The main hall is 51 ft. long and 31 ft. wide; a gallery, 5½ ft. wide, runs round it. The natural history collections are on the ground floor; antiquities in the gallery. There is also a room over the entrance hall in which are stored the herbarium and ancient documents.
- 6.—Miscellaneous. They include collections of the fauna and flora of the Stewartry, shells of Great Britain and Ireland, and extensive geological collections. There are also portraits of leading men in the district, and a great many drawings and sketches, chiefly of old castles and churches in the county.
- 9.—No public lectures are given, but the hon. curator lectures to the scholars of the local schools on natural history.
- 10.—About 3,500 annually; of these a large number are scholars.
- 11.—The association was formed in 1879, and its collections were at first housed in two upper rooms of the Kirkcudbright town hall. They speedily out-grew this accommodation, and a new museum was built, and opened in 1893. The aim of the managing committee is to make this museum an educational one. Every specimen is fully labelled, and the attendance of pupils from neighbouring schools is specially encouraged. From 150 to 200 scholars attend regularly for instruction in natural history, geology, &c., and about 400 make periodical visits. To stimulate the interest of the pupils, prizes are awarded at the end of each session.
- 12.—A keeper and his son (taxidermist to the museum), who live in a dwelling attached to the museum.
- 13.—JOHN MCKIE, R.N.

## KIRKLEATHAM.

The hospital of Kirkleatham possesses a museum containing a miscellaneous collection of objects of interest, including some excellent specimens of iron work and wood carving, and a few pieces of mediaeval armour. There is a very handsome piece of wood carving, representing "St. George and the Dragon," said to have been executed by a French prisoner in England. Also a plaster cast of Oliver Cromwell. In another room there is a good collection of birds, mostly found by the sea. The museum may be inspected by visitors on application to the custodian, Mr. Robert Lennard. No specified charge is made, but a small gratuity is expected.

## LAUNCESTON.

(4,117.)

## Museum of the Launceston Scientific and Historical Society.

- 1.—President, vice-president, hon. curator, and hon. secretary (who acts as hon. treasurer), and not more than four ordinary members.
- 3.—Subscriptions (annual) from members and voluntary contributions from outsiders.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays). Admission free.
- 5.—The collections are arranged and stored over the old South Gateway of Launceston.
- 6.—Miscellaneous.
- 9.—Lectures are occasionally given at the museum, and annual expeditions are made to places of interest in the neighbourhood.
- 11.—The society was founded in 1879 to further the study of science; to investigate the history, antiquities, and natural features of the district round Launceston; and to establish a museum representative of Cornwall and Devon, more particularly of the neighbourhood of Launceston.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—WILLIAM WISE, hon. curator; OTHO B. PETER, hon. secretary.

## LEEDS.

(445,568.)

## City Art Gallery and Museum.

- 1.—A committee of eighteen, seven of whom are members of the council, and eleven are elected by the council from outside its own ranks, for special knowledge of art.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Permanent collection, daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., but during special exhibitions 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., except on Wednesdays (10 a.m. to 9 p.m.), and Saturdays (10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.).
- 5.—On the ground floor: sculpture room, 82 × 38 feet; vestibule, 84 × 19 feet; water-colour room, 22 × 19 feet; Queen's room, 35 × 41 feet; central court, 90 × 130 feet. Upstairs: staircase hall, 54 × 34 feet; west room, 32 × 30 feet; south room, 72 × 31 feet; east room, 62 × 23 feet; north room, 62 × 32 feet; balcony, 30 × 6 to 12 feet.
- 6.—Mainly art: there is also a small archaeological and ethnological collection.
- 8.—"Catalogue and handbook of casts and sculptures in the permanent collection, with descriptive notes and historical memoranda" (64 pp.), price 1d. "Catalogue of paintings and drawings in the permanent collection, with notes descriptive and biographical" (105 pp.), price 1d. (The above catalogues are sold at one penny each.)
- 9.—Lectures are occasionally given.
- 10.—Annual average since 1888, 285,870.
- 12.—A curator, two clerical assistants, two porters, a commissionaire (evening duty). There is a policeman on duty in the gallery day and night.
- 13.—GEORGE BIRKETT.



LEEDS (*continued*).

## Philosophical Society's Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Leeds Philosophical Society.
- 3.—Subscriptions to the society, and payments at the door.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; to dusk in winter. Admission 1d. Members of the society, graduates of the university, and others doing special work admitted free.
- 5.—The site of the building occupies a little over 1,000 square yards. The rooms are in two storeys, with galleries.
- 6.—Natural history, ethnology, geology, antiquities.
- 8.—Annual report, and the following guide-books:—(i.) general, (ii.) Greek antiquities, (iii.) Kirkstall Abbey, (iv.) minerals, (v.) description of megalichthys.
- 10.—25,000 to 26,000 annually, by payment at the door; 15,000 school children make museum visits, and 2,000 attend lectures on museum objects. Students from the Leeds Art School use the museum daily during the school session, and have free admission.
- 12.—A curator, two assistants, and a porter.
- 13.—H. CROWTHER, F.R.M.S.

## LEEK.

(16,665.)

## Nicholson Institute.

- 1.—A committee of members of the urban district council and representatives of the Nicholson family.
- 2.—About £100 per annum is expended on the museum and art gallery.
- 3.—Rate ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound) and contributions from Sir Arthur Nicholson.
- 4.—Open daily from 10 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 6.—(i.) Science; geological (special "Wardle" collection of carboniferous limestone fossils) and zoological (particularly entomology, with special reference to silk). (ii.) Art; pictures and collections illustrative of various handicrafts. A series is in process of formation to illustrate silk manufacture.
- 8.—Annual report.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given.
- 10.—About 8,000 annually.
- 11.—The Nicholson Institute was founded in 1884, by the late Joshua Nicholson, and was formally opened in that year by Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire. It includes a free library, art gallery and museum, school of art and science, county silk school and high school for boys and girls. To this was added, in 1900, a gymnasium, the gift of Mr. William Carr. Leek adopted the Public Libraries Act in 1888, the Technical Instruction Act in 1891, and the Museums and Gymnasiums Act in 1897.
- 12.—A curator, two assistants, and a caretaker.
- 13.—KNETON PARKES.

## LEICESTER.

(227,242.)

## Municipal Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—The committee, consisting of five members of the town council and five others.
- 2.—About £2,500 per annum.
- 3.—The museum and art gallery receive 37½ per cent. of the proceeds of a rate of 1½d. in the pound. Two-thirds (about £1,500) of this 37½ per cent. are allocated to the museum, and one-third (about £750) to the art gallery. £200 per annum is also received from the letting of rooms for lectures, etc.
- 4.—Week-days, from 10 a.m. to dusk (in winter) or 7 p.m. (in summer). Open every Sunday from 2 to 5 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Nine rooms; total area, 15,000 square feet.
- 6.—Natural science, archaeology, technology, and art. The following are worthy of note:—Geological department: A series of rocks, photographs, etc., illustrating the geology of the pre-Cambrian area of Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire; reptile and fish remains from the Lias of Leicestershire, including a complete skeleton of *Plesiosaurus macrocephalus* (Owen), 17 feet long. Two series of invertebrate fossils, one arranged biologically with their recent allies, and the other arranged stratigraphically. Archaeological department: A fine series of Roman and later remains from the neighbourhood of Leicester, including several large tessellated pavements (one found about 1675), and a Roman milestone bearing an inscription testifying to its erection in A.D. 120-1, under the Emperor Hadrian. Art: "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," by G. F. Watts, O.M., R.A.; "Perseus on Pegasus, with the head of Medusa," by Lord Leighton; "Portrait of Miss Adney," by Thomas Gainsborough. The Dudgeon collection of engravings is also noteworthy.
- 8.—An illustrated catalogue of the paintings in the art gallery, price 2d. An annual report.
- 9.—Free public lectures, given in the museum lecture-hall every Saturday evening from October to December. Average attendance, 400.
- 10.—Total about 150,000 per annum. Average Sunday attendance about 450.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1835 by the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, at their rooms in High Street, Leicester. It was afterwards removed to Wellington Street, and in 1849 was presented by the society to the corporation. The latter authority purchased the proprietary school in the New Walk, adapted it for the purposes of a museum, and installed the collection therein. The building was opened free to the public in June, 1849. The art section is of recent foundation, dating from 1880. One of the conditions of the Literary and Philosophical Society's gift was that rooms should be found for the society in the new building, and the close association so engendered between the town's leading educational association and the corporation has continued to the



**LEICESTER** (*continued*).**Municipal Museum and Art Gallery** (*continued*).

present day, with the most beneficial results. The building has been enlarged on several occasions, by the joint efforts of the corporation and the society, and at the present moment extensions and reconstructions are in progress which will involve an ultimate expenditure of £20,000.

- 12.—A curator, sub-curator, two assistants, porter, attendant, and policeman. Cleaning of floors and windows done by outside contract.
- 13.—E. E. LOWE, F.I.S.

**LEWES.**

(10,972.)

**Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum.**

(THE CASTLE, LEWES.)

- 1.—The council of the society.
- 3.—Admission fees of visitors, annual subscriptions (10/-), and entrance fees (10/-) of members.
- 4.—9 to 12 and 2 to sunset. Admission to castle, 6d.; to museum at Barbican House, 6d.; or to both, 9d.
- 5.—The castle and barbican and Barbican House adjoining are devoted to the exhibition of objects.
- 6.—Antiquities found in the county, including some fine tapestry.
- 8.—A volume is published annually, and issued to members.
- 9.—Lectures on the castle are occasionally given.
- 10.—About 5,700 annually.
- 12.—A custodian and a clerk.
- 13.—Mrs. MORGAN.

**LICHFIELD.**

(8,617.)

- 1.—The city council.
- 2.—Income about £200 a year; expenditure about the same.
- 3.—Grant from city council (in lieu of rate) and voluntary gifts.
- 4.—In summer, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; other days 1 to 5; in winter, 12.30 to 3.30 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One large room with glass cases down centre and sides (for fossils, minerals, &c.). Walls hung with pictures, trophies, flags, &c. Models, statuary, suits of armour, &c., on the floor.
- 6.—Fossils, minerals, armour, statuary, pictures, models, flags, and miscellaneous objects.
- 10.—About 13,000 annually.
- 11.—The Lichfield museum and free library owes its origin and position mainly to the perseverance of the late John Philip Dyott, Esq., formerly Mayor of Lichfield, and is under the control of the city council. It comprises a news room, a lending library, and a museum containing a collection of sulphur ores; a collection of minerals presented by the late Miss Power, and some fine examples of statuary besides pictures, antiquities, and local historical relics. In 1908 Mr. Robert Bridgeman, sculptor, to commemorate his year of office as sheriff, presented to the city a statue of His Majesty King Edward VII., which is erected in the museum grounds.
- 12.—Curator and librarian.

# LINCOLN.

(57,294.)

## City and County Museum.

- 1.—Museum committee of the corporation of Lincoln.
- 2.—About £450.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Free. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 10 to 4; Wednesday and Saturday, 10 to 8.
- 5.—Two rooms, about 100 feet by 24 feet.
- 6.—Local archaeology and natural history.
- 8.—Issued at intervals, dealing with objects in the collections.
- 10.—60,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was opened to the public on May 22nd, 1907. The Grey Friars, a monastic building erected in 1220-1230, has been adapted to serve as a home for the local antiquities and natural history specimens. The building is of great archaeological interest. The old semi-circular timbered roof is almost, if not quite, unique, and a peculiar feature in the edifice is the insertion of a floor supported on a fine vaulting, thus constructing two rooms, instead of extending the ground area of the monastery. The building has been used for several purposes. At one time as a "Jersey school," where spinning, weaving, etc., was taught, in 1568 it was made a grammar school, and until a recent date was one of the city schools. It was also the home of the Lincoln Mechanics' Institute, and has served for many years as a place of learning in this ancient city. And as a museum may this long continue.
- 12.—Curator and assistant.
- 13.—ARTHUR SMITH, F.L.S., F.E.S.

# LINLITHGOW.

(4,002.)

- 1.—The town council of Linlithgow.
- 3.—Burgh rates.
- 4.—The museum may be inspected on any day (except Sunday) on application to the town clerk.
- 5.—A room in the council chambers.
- 6.—Antiquities. The collections of weapons and of old weights and measures are special features.
- 8.—Official catalogue, 2d.
- 10.—About 20 annually.
- 11.—The museum may best be described as a corporation museum of local antiquities.
- 12.—None. The museum is under the custody of the burgh officer and town clerk.



## LIVERPOOL.

(746,566.)

## The Free Public Museums,

CONSISTING OF

1. The Lord Derby Museum.
2. The Mayer Museum.

- 1.—The library, museums, and art committee of the corporation.
- 2.—Income for 1910 was £11,420; estimate for expenditure in 1911, £11,200.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open free daily at 10 a.m. Closes in summer at 6 p.m., and at other seasons at 5, 4.30, or 4 p.m., according to light. On Monday evenings, from October to March, the museum is re-opened from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
- 5.—The Derby museum contains 43,334 sq. ft., comprised in long horse-shoe-shaped galleries on two floors, 650 ft. long, by 32 ft. wide, each with a connecting transept towards the open ends. In the upper gallery are the systematically-arranged collections of zoology, geology, and mineralogy; in the lower are illustrated the archaeology, zoology, geology, mineralogy, and botany of the local area—Lancashire, the Wirral, and a strip of North Wales facing the Dee. There are also small series illustrating such biological principles as protective resemblance, mimicry, melanism, albinism, seasonal changes, &c.

The Mayer museum is arranged around two galleries, each containing 2,364 sq. ft., with a basement of 9,249 sq. ft., together with the main hall and its balcony, giving an additional 8,179 sq. ft. Iron-work balustraded balconies have been erected over portions of the galleries on the upper floor, containing 124 cabinets, each fitted with four to ten interchangeable drawers, according to size, to accommodate the zoological and geological study collections, open to students only. The upper floor is devoted to Mongolian ethnology; the lower, including the main hall and its balcony, to handiwork of the Caucasian race; and the basement to that of the Melanian race.

- 6.—I. The Lord Derby museum contains anthropological (Mongolian, Caucasian, and Melanian), zoological, botanical, mineralogical, and geological collections, arranged as systematic and local collections. There is an aquarium attached to this museum, containing marine and fresh-water amphibians, reptiles, fishes, and invertebrata, comprising many West African and tropical forms. The collection of birds is especially good; it contains over 45,000 specimens, among which there is a large number of types, and specimens of some species that are now extinct. There is also a considerable number of mammalian types. The collections of mollusca and minerals are also especially good.

II. The Mayer museum contains ethnological and archaeological collections, arranged on three floors—Mongolian, Caucasian, and Melanian respectively. The points in which these collections are specially strong are—West African

ethnography, Anglo-Saxon antiquities, Egyptian antiquities, Napoleonic miniatures, ivories, English pottery (especially Wedgwood), a fine *Codex mexicanus*; there is also a notable example of a Haida-Indian totem pole 39 feet 6 inches high.

A number of small typical collections arranged in convenient boxes are distributed to nineteen schools in the city every month. This system is on the increase.

- 7.—The Phillips cabinet of minerals, the Fejervary ivories, the Cook collection of British lepidoptera.
- 8.—(1) Annual reports (begun in 1853). (2) Catalogue of the Mayer collection, parts 1, 2, and 3. (3) Museum reports (scientific), parts 1 to 5; continued as (4) "The Bulletin of the Liverpool Museums" (large 8vo), of which Vols. I., II., and of III., parts 1 and 2, have been issued under the editorship of the director. (5) "The Natural History of Sokotra and Abd-el-Kuri" (constituting a special bulletin of the museums), a report on the exploration of those islands by the director and Mr. Ogilvie-Grant; large 8vo., 600 pp., 34 coloured plates. (6) Guides: (a) Synopsis of Vertebrate Animals, (b) Museums of Natural History, (c) General Guide to the Collection.
- 9.—Lectures are delivered on biological and ethnological subjects every Monday evening, from October to March, by the director and his staff, and occasionally by others.
- 10.—481,494 in 1910.
- 12.—Curator, deputy-curator; with one botanical and geological assistant, one entomological and one laboratory assistant; one office clerk; one draughtsman; one chief taxidermist, one under-taxidermist; one printer; one clerk of the works, with two artizans and thirteen attendants.
- 13.—Dr. JOS. A. CLUBB.



LIVERPOOL (*continued*).

## Walker Art Gallery.

- 1.—Art and Exhibitions Sub-Committee of the city council.
- 3.—Rates, profits from annual autumn exhibition of modern art, and small amounts from various sources.
- 4.—Open daily. Hours:—Saturdays, 10 to 8; other days—January, November, and December, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; February, 10 to 4.30; March and October, 10 to 5; remaining six months, 10 to 6. Sundays, October to May, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Free to the public except on Friday (students' day), when a charge of sixpence is made. Students are allowed to copy on other days from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
- 5.—There are nineteen galleries and two vestibules. Dimensions of the galleries are as follows:—two 72 × 35 ft., four 70 × 30 ft., one 65 × 35 ft., one 65 × 26 ft., one 62 × 30 ft., one 45 × 35 ft., four 35 × 22½ ft., one 22 × 22 ft., one 40 × 30 ft., two 17 × 12 ft., one 16 ft. 6 in. × 12 ft. 6 in. During the autumn exhibition, 2,000 to 2,200 works are exhibited, for which 11 rooms are used (this is exclusive of the permanent collection).
- 6.—1. Old masters, including the Roscoe collection, deposited by the trustees of the Royal Institution, Liverpool. 2. Works of the Liverpool school. 3. Modern paintings in oil. 4. Pictures in water colour, and pastel—miniatures. 5. Black and white section, also colour prints. 6. Modern sculpture. 7. Ceramics.
- 8.—1. Illustrated catalogue, sixpence. 2. Catalogue of Roscoe collection, threepence. 3. Catalogue of casts, twopence. 4. Model of Rome, one penny. Exhibition catalogues usually sixpence.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given during temporary exhibitions, but there are no regular courses.
- 10.—About 450,000 annually.
- 11.—The art gallery is a gift to the city by the late Sir A. B. Walker. The works acquired are either by gift, bequest, or purchase. In the last case, purchases are made from the profits of the annual autumn exhibition, and from the interest on a fund bequeathed by the 15th Earl of Derby for the purchase of works by rising artists. As a rule, purchases are selected from the works in the autumn exhibition.
- 12.—Curator, assistant curator, assistant, typist, foreman and six attendants (in uniform), three housemaids (in uniform), two boys in cloak room.
- 13.—E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

LIVERPOOL (*continued*).

## Zoological Museum of the University of Liverpool.

- 1.—The museum is under the immediate control of the professor of zoology, who is responsible to the council and court of governors of the university.
- 3.—From the funds administered by the university council. Part of these funds comes from a municipal grant, but the greater part from endowments.
- 4.—Open daily, 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday; 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on other week-days. Admission free.
- 6.—Zoological, geological, general natural history, and anthropological. A special point is made of local marine biology and sea-fisheries, and there is a good collection of local Triassic reptilian footprints.
- 7.—Professor Herdman's collection of tunicata; sea-fisheries collections; Plankton collections; collections from the Indian Ocean, and pearl oysters.
- 8.—Those of the department of zoology :—1. Annual Report to the Council of the University. 2. Annual Report of the Liverpool Marine Biology Committee (23rd just published). 3. Annual Report of the Sea-fisheries Laboratory (No. XVIII. just published). 4. Lancashire Sea-fisheries Memoirs (two issued). 5. Reports on Fauna and Flora of Liverpool Bay (five vols. out). 6. Liverpool Marine Biology Committee's Memoirs on Typical British Marine Animals and Plants (Memoirs I.-XIX. published).
- 9.—Those of the university department of zoology—in which the museum is utilized—especially in connection with lectures to teachers and sea-fisheries classes.
- 11.—The main purpose in the constitution and arrangement of the collections is to make the museum an *educational* one. This plan is carried out along three distinct lines :—I. General—To give all visitors more or less systematic information on typical and noteworthy forms of living nature. II. Special—For the help and instruction of students, especially those in the zoology classes. III. Research—Some of the collections are arranged, specially to assist advanced study and original investigation. This is particularly the case with the "Fisheries" and other kindred collections, and those illustrating the local fauna and flora.
- 12.—The professor of zoology, the lecturers, and assistants.
- 13.—The professor of zoology in the university of Liverpool (Professor W. A. HERDMAN, F.R.S.).



## LONDON.

## Royal Architectural Museum.

18, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER.

- 1.—The council of the Architectural Association.
- 3.—Funds of the Architectural Association and a few annual subscriptions.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Architectural: casts, monastic seals, oak cabinets, prints, recumbent effigies.
- 10.—About 2,000 annually. There is a considerable proportion of foreign and colonial visitors.
- 11.—One of the main objects of the association is to afford help to architectural students. Members of the association are allowed to sketch and measure free, non-members are charged 3d. for this permission. The museum was acquired by the Architectural Association in 1903 and rebuilt.
- 12.—Secretary and caretaker.
- 13.—D. G. DRIVER, F.C.I.S.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Museum of the Royal Botanic Society of London.

- 1.—President and council of the Royal Botanic Society. (Secretary, Mr. J. Bryant Sowerby.)
- 3.—Funds of the Society.
- 4.—Open daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Visitors to the gardens by Fellows' orders (unless Fellows or members of the society) are admitted to the museum without charge; and the public on Saturdays and Mondays on payment of 1s.; also recommended students of botany and natural history rambling clubs.
- 6.—Botanical, mainly plants, fruit, seeds, and vegetable products. These are arranged in four series:—(1) Botanical, (2) economic, (3) commercial, (4) educational. The following separate groups are noteworthy:—(a) teas and coffees and beverages, (b) fibres, (c) gums and gum-resins, (d) india-rubbers, (e) woods, (f) cereals.
- 8.—The society publishes a quarterly record.
- 9.—These are given during the summer season on subjects connected with botany. Papers on botanical subjects are read at meetings of the Fellows on the fourth Saturday in each month.
- 11.—The gardens and conservatories of the society constitute in themselves a museum of plants; the aim of the society in planting has been to a great extent educational. A school of practical gardening is held in the grounds; the pupils are for the most part scholars of public elementary schools, nominated by the Technical Education Board of the London county council.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—J. L. NORTH.

LONDON (*continued*).

## The Carlyle's House Memorial Trust.

24, CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA, S.W.

- 1.—A committee of management, consisting of the Rector of Chelsea, the American Ambassador, the keeper of printed books in the British Museum, and four others, nominated by the general body of members of the trust, who do not exceed twenty-five. Mr. G. A. Lumsden, one of the four thus nominated, acts as secretary.
- 2.—Income about £185 a year, expenditure about £160.
- 3.—1. Admission fees. 2. Annual subscriptions. 3. Donations. 4. Sale of catalogues, photographs, &c.
- 4.—Open 10 a.m. to sunset throughout the year (except on Sundays). Admission one shilling, except on Saturday, when it is sixpence. Parties of ten or more admitted at any time at the rate of sixpence each.
- 5.—The whole house is on view. It consists of two basement kitchens; dining room, back dining room, and small back room on ground floor; drawing room, bedroom, and small back room on first floor; two bedrooms and small back room on second floor; double-walled attic-study on third floor.
- 6.—Furniture, prints, manuscripts, &c., formerly the property of Thomas Carlyle, or in some special way connected with him.
- 8.—Catalogue, "Sartor Resartus" and "Heroes and Hero-worship."
- 10.—Annual average, over 3,000. The number for 1910 was 3,421.
- 11.—The trust was formed in 1895, on a permanent basis, after the purchase of the house by public subscription. The freehold of the house, which is quite unencumbered, is the property of the trust, which possesses only small funds, but manages to pay its way easily from year to year. Any surplus receipts have to be devoted to purposes of the trust, no member of which may receive anything from such source. This is the condition on which the Board of Trade granted the licence entitling the trust to become a corporate body.  
The Trust has now acquired the house in Ecclefechan in which Carlyle was born, and it is open to the public on much the same terms as this house.
- 12.—A woman caretaker and assistant; who live on the premises.
- 13.—G. A. LUMSDEN.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Sir Cuthbert Peek's Museum.

(BRYANSTON SQUARE.)

- 3.—Endowment by Sir Cuthbert Peek.
- 6.—Ethnographical; includes groups and 100 *papier maché* figures, illustrating Chinese costumes and customs.
- 12.—A curator and assistant.
- 13.—C. GROVER.



LONDON (*continued*).

## The Cuming Museum, Southwark.

- 1.—A body of trustees.
- 2.—Income, £195 a year.
- 3.—Partly endowment and partly rates.
- 4.—Monday to Friday, 12 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sunday, 6 to 9 p.m.; on bank holidays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- 5.—One room, 65 ft. by 34 ft.
- 6.—Miscellaneous, chiefly ethnographic and archaeological and objects connected with the Royal family.
- 10.—In 1909, 21,028 were admitted.
- 11.—The "Cuming" collection has been formed in the locality during the past century and a quarter. It was begun during the boyhood of Richard Cuming in 1782, and was lodged in a house almost immediately opposite the present library premises. The work was continued by his son, the late H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. (Scot.), who died Oct. 7th, 1902, aged 85, bequeathing the collection—some 136,000 specimens—under certain conditions, to the library of his native parish, together with £8,000 in Consols. The collection is fully described and illustrated in Bowers's "Sketches of Southwark, Old and New" (1902), pp. 575-590.
- 12.—A curator, an assistant curator, and a junior curator.
- 13.—RICHARD W. MOULD.

LONDON (*continued*).

## The Donaldson Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Royal College of Music, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince Christian, K.G.
- 4.—Open during term time of the R.C.M. free, when the college itself is open, on application at the office.
- 6.—Ancient musical instruments and various objects pertaining to music, arranged upon cases and tables in a room richly decorated in the style of the 16th century.
- 11.—It was presented in 1894 by Mr. (now Sir) George Donaldson to the then Prince of Wales, to form a permanent museum of the Royal College of Music.
- 12.—A curator and a caretaker.
- 13.—Hon. curator: Sir GEORGE DONALDSON.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Dulwich Gallery.

This collection is open to the public every week-day, from March 16 to the end of April, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; from May to end of August, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; September to October 15, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; October 16 to March 15, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

- The gallery contains many examples of the great masters of the Spanish, French, Flemish, Italian, Dutch, and English schools, and a few portraits of historic interest, including writers and actors of the time of Edward Alleyn (founder of Dulwich College).
- 13.—Clerk to the Governors, Dulwich College, S.E.

LONDON (*continued*).

## The Gordon Museum; Guy's Hospital Medical School.

- 1.—The treasurer and governors of the hospital.
- 4.—The museum is open to medical practitioners and students for inspection on presentation of their visiting card, and to others by special leave to be obtained from the superintendent of the hospital or the dean of the medical school.
- 5.—The exhibition space of the museum is 70 feet square, divided into four bays or compartments with a central staircase. There are two galleries running round each bay fitted with shelves to afford accommodation for nearly 10,000 specimens. The whole museum is top lighted, and is also illuminated by electricity.
- 6.—I. Human and Comparative Anatomy. This collection contains the wax models of human anatomy made by the late Mr. Towne, from dissections by the late Mr. John Hilton. The specimens illustrating comparative anatomy are arranged so as to facilitate the systematic study of the subject.  
 II. Pathological Anatomy. This collection contains upwards of 7,000 preparations, supplemented by more than 2,000 drawings. The floor space of the museum is devoted to Towne's anatomical models and his wax models of skin diseases, a collection of instruments and objects of historical or antiquarian interest, and a large collection of models prepared and arranged by the curator of the dental museum. One portion of the ground floor is arranged for the purpose of holding demonstration classes on the specimens in the museum. The shelves in the galleries are occupied by preparations illustrating human pathological conditions, medical, surgical, and obstetrical.
- 8.—The revised catalogue is in process of completion; but the first three volumes, dealing with the medical pathological specimens have been published.
- 12.—A curator and three museum assistants.
- 13.—J. FAWCETT, M.D.

LONDON (*continued*).

## The Guildhall Art Gallery.

- 1.—The corporation of the city of London.
- 2.—Average about £1,800 a year.
- 3.—The funds of the corporation of the city of London.
- 4.—Open daily, October 1 to March 1, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; other months, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free. Special loan exhibitions, 10 to 6; Sundays, 3 to 6.
- 5.—Five galleries: area, (1) 70 ft.  $\times$  30 ft., (2) 40  $\times$  25, (3) 20  $\times$  25, (4) 30  $\times$  30, (5) 14  $\times$  10.
- 6.—Pictures (oil and water-colours), drawings, sculpture.
- 8.—Catalogues of works of art.
- 10.—About 138,000 annually.
- 11.—Special loan exhibitions are held from time to time.
- 12.—Director, clerk, and three attendants in uniform.
- 13.—A. G. TEMPLE, F.S.A.



LONDON (*continued*).

## Guildhall Museum (or Museum of the Corporation of the City of London).

- 1.—The library committee of the corporation of the city of London.
- 3.—From the private funds of the corporation.
- 4.—Open daily (but not on Sunday), March 1 to September 30, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; October 1 to February 28, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Illustrative of the past history of London. They include pottery, glass, weapons, tools, ornaments, coins, sculpture, &c., of pre-historic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and later periods. There are also exhibited medals and badges relating to the corporation and city companies, tradesmen's tokens, and pilgrims' signs. The Guildhall Crypt (A.D. 1425) now forms part of the museum.
- 7.—The collection of old clocks and watches formed by the Company of Clockmakers. Illustrations of the history of the art of engraving, selected from time to time from the Willshire bequest of prints.
- 8.—(1) Catalogue of the museum, 422 pp. and 100 plates, 2nd edit., 1908, price two shillings; (2) Brief guide to the museum, 1901, price threepence.
- 9.—None.
- 10.—153,242 in 1910.
- 12.—Curator, one clerk, one attendant in uniform, clerical help from library staff.
- 13.—BERNARD KETTLE.

LONDON (*continued*).

## The Hutchinson Polyclinic Museum

(CHENNIS STREET, GOWER STREET).

- 1.—The council of the medical graduates, college, and polyclinic.
- 3.—Subscriptions of members of the Medical Graduates College.
- 4.—Open every week-day. Admission free.
- 5.—One large room, with ground floor and gallery; some passages are also used. The council room contains portraits and stands of drawers in which are drawings arranged and stored in portfolios.
- 6.—The collections consist chiefly of photographs and coloured drawings of diseased conditions in living patients. There are a few models and casts, and a considerable number of pathological specimens. There is also a small collection of surgical instruments and apparatus.
- 8.—The *Polyclinic Journal*, which appears monthly, has paragraphs devoted to the museum. A catalogue has been commenced, but its compilation has been interrupted by want of funds.
- 9.—There are lectures five days a week, for the illustration of which the contents of the museum are used.
- 11.—The aim of the museum authorities is to collect pictorial illustrations of pathology, and some of these are added every year. The museum also contains a large collection of the portraits of medical men, some of which are of great value.
- 12.—An honorary curator.
- 13.—Sir JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

LONDON (*continued*).

## The Horniman Museum.

FOREST HILL, S.E.

- 1.—The London county council.
- 2.—Expenditure (1908-9), £2,505.
- 3.—The total amount needed for the maintenance of the museum is provided out of rates.
- 4.—Open free daily, Sundays included, Christmas Day excepted.  
Hours: Week-days, from April 1st to September 30th, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; October 1st to March 31st, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, all the year round, 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- 5.—Two halls, each 100 feet by 47 feet, and each having a gallery; two small side rooms and two corridors.
- 6.—Ethnology (mainly comparative technology) and natural history. Ethnology, principal sections and series:—Implements of the stone, bronze, and iron age; weapons and appliances of war and the chase; domestic arts (including agriculture, preparation of food, fire-making, gourds, cocoa-nuts, skins, baskets, pottery, skin-dressing, spinning, weaving, string-work, bark-cloth); personal ornament and clothing; decorative art; magic and religion; musical instruments; travel and transport by land and water. Natural history, principal sections and series:—Evolution and natural selection; adaptation of animals to swimming, creeping, running, burrowing, jumping, climbing, parachutery, and flying; classification; structure; life-history; and habits of the main groups of animals; birds' eggs, series illustrating size, form, texture, colour, etc.; classified collections of birds, insects, shells, etc.; vivaria and aquaria, containing living specimens of British land, fresh-water, and marine animals (reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and invertebrates).
- 7.—Protheroe collection of objects from the Andaman Islands; collections of British and foreign butterflies, moths, and beetles, and British land and fresh-water shells.
- 8.—Annual report; (1) guide, and handbooks to (2) the study of animal life cases, (3) the vivaria and fresh-water aquaria, (4) marine aquaria, (5) the study of birds' eggs, (6) the library (9) and (10) to the domestic arts section (price 1d. each, post free 2d.); (7) handbook to the cases illustrating the ages of stone, bronze, and iron (post free 4d.); (8) handbook to the weapons of war and the chase (post free 3d.).
- 9.—About 45 each year, given on Saturdays during the spring, autumn, and winter terms. Twenty-five are given on Saturday mornings, and are intended chiefly for teachers. Twenty lectures of more popular character are given at four o'clock on Saturdays, and are free to the general public. The subjects in both cases are usually such as have some relation to the scope and intention of the museum.
- 10.—Average about 200,000 a year.
- 11.—Specimens gradually accumulated by Mr. F. J. Horniman during many years previous to the building of the present museum, and at first exhibited in Surrey House Museum, which was given up entirely to the collection, and was open free to the



public on bank holidays. In 1890 the period of opening extended to three days a week. In 1898 Surrey House demolished to make room for the new museum that Mr. Horniman decided to build; the plans for this, the present, building were prepared by Mr. C. Harrison Townsend, the cost of erection being about £40,000. In 1901 Mr. Horniman presented the new museum and its contents, together with other property and land, to the London county council, as a free gift to the people of London. The museum and the adjoining gardens formally opened to the public on June 29th, 1901. In 1909 Mr. Emslie J. Horniman, son of the founder of the museum, provided funds to defray the cost of erection of a lecture hall and library in connection with the museum.

- 12.—Curator, zoologist, librarian, assistant, and six attendants.  
 13.—H. S. HARRISON, D.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc. Dr. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S., is retained by the council as advisory curator of the museum.

### LONDON (*continued*).

#### Johnsonian Museum.

The house in Gough Square, between Fleet Street and Holborn, occupied by Dr. Johnson from 1748 to 1758, has been purchased by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, with the object that it shall become a Johnsonian museum, the property of the nation. Here the great dictionary was begun and ended, and the publication of the *Rambler* started.

### LONDON (*continued*).

#### King's College Museums.

There are six small museums in King's College, under the care of the professors of the college whose subjects their collections illustrate. These museums are specially designed for the use of students. They are as follows:—

- I.—THE "GEORGE III." MUSEUM.—This is a physics museum; it derives its name from the fact that it contains the collection of mechanical models and philosophical instruments made by King George III. This collection was presented to the college by the late Queen.  
 II.—AN ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.—Devoted to illustrating building construction, architecture, &c. It contains the original drawings by Sir Gilbert Scott.  
 III.—A MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND PATHOLOGY.  
 IV.—A MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.  
 V.—A NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.  
 VI.—A GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—The museum is a teaching collection, contained partly in the corridor external to the geological laboratories, and partly in the laboratories themselves.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Leighton House,

12, HOLLAND PARK ROAD, KENSINGTON.

- 1.—A committee of 70 (ladies and gentlemen), from which an executive committee of 25 is appointed.
- 2.—About £400 a year.
- 3.—Endowment fund, yearly subscriptions, donations, and money taken on days of payment.
- 4.—Open 11 to dusk. Admission free on Saturdays; by ticket, one shilling, obtainable opposite, on other days, except for art students, who are admitted free on any week-day. The general public on payment of 1/-.
- 6.—Large collection of Lord Leighton's drawings, sketches, and studies; a small collection of his paintings; and loan collections of the works of distinguished artists. Three important works were added to the collection in 1909—"The Death of Brunellschi," the first large important picture Lord Leighton painted, at the age of 20, "Corinna of Tanagra," painted in 1894, and "A noble Lady of Venice," painted about 1870. The internal decorations of the house are of great beauty, and include the famous Arab hall, which contains ancient Cairené woodwork, work in marble, mosaic, Oriental tiles, much of which is unsurpassed.
- 8.—Catalogues of the contents of the house; life of Lord Leighton; pamphlets on the Kyrle Society and Lord Leighton, by the hon. secretary.
- 9.—Lectures (often illustrated) on art, music, and literature are frequently given.
- 10.—About 15,000 annually.
- 11.—A sixty-seven years' lease of the house, standing in three-quarters of an acre of ground, was given by Lord Leighton's sisters, Mrs. Sutherland Orr and Mrs. Matthews, in his memory, to serve as an art centre for the royal borough of Kensington, in which the best in art, literature, and science might be provided for all. To achieve this, exhibitions, lectures, and concerts are given by the best artists in every branch. Another marked feature in the work of Leighton House is the encouragement given to young artists who possess talent, but no standing. They are allowed to exhibit or perform without having to pay any fee.
- 12.—Two honorary secretaries (non-resident). In charge of the house are—head porter (and his wife) and assistant porter.
- 13.—Mrs. RUSSELL BARRINGTON and Mr. LEVESON SCARTH.



LONDON (*continued*).

## The London Hospital.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD.

The hospital contains several museums, intended and arranged for the use of medical students. The development of the collections has been greatly facilitated by the generosity of the relatives of the late Dr. Witherby, who placed a sum of over £1,300 at the disposal of the trustees for this purpose. These museums, which are open daily for the use of students, are as follows:—

- I.—PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—Contains a very large series of specimens illustrating the pathology of every variety of disease. Among these are Curling's specimens, illustrating diseases of the male generative organs, and most of Ramsbotham's preparations. The specimens have been re-arranged and to a large extent re-mounted. A complete catalogue has been printed, and addenda are from time to time published.
  - II.—ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—This contains an extensive series of dissected parts, illustrating the anatomy of the whole of the human body. There are a great many sections of the trunk and limbs; models of sections of head, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis; a number of casts; also models of the viscera; specimens of all the human viscera hardened *in situ*; a complete series of embryological models. A collection of mounted bones has been placed in the dissecting room, carefully displayed, so as to facilitate the study of osteology.
  - III.—MATERIA MEDICA MUSEUM.—In this are exhibited specimens of all the ordinary drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia.
  - IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH MUSEUM.—A small museum attached to the Department of Public Health.
- CURATOR OF PATHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUMS—MR. ARTHUR KEITH.  
 CURATOR OF MATERIA MEDICA MUSEUM—DR. LEWIS SMITH.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Museums of the Middlesex Hospital.

- I.—PATHOLOGY AND ANATOMY.—This museum is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 9 to 4). It contains many valuable preparations, formerly the property of Sir Charles Bell, Dr. Sweetman, Mr. Langstaff, and other eminent anatomists. To these, numerous additions are annually being made in every department, especially that of pathology, and the whole collection now consists of upwards of 5,000 carefully selected specimens so arranged as to afford every facility for study and reference.
  - II.—MATERIA MEDICA.—A complete collection of materia medica specimens has been arranged in the manner most convenient for study in a room specially fitted for the purpose.
- The specimens in these museums have been selected and arranged with the sole and special view of instructing medical students.  
 Curator of Materia Medica Museum: R. A. YOUNG, M.D., B.Sc.  
 Curator of Pathological and Anatomical Museum: C. E. LAKIN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Museum of Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

- 1.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
- 3.—The annual vote for the British Navy.
- 4.—Open daily, except Friday and Sunday (the painted hall, containing pictures, &c., open every day except Friday). Hours of opening: 10 a.m. (painted hall, 2 p.m. on Sunday). Hours of closing: Nov. 1 to Feb. 15, 4 p.m.; Feb. 16 to March 14, and Sept. 16 to Oct. 31, 5 p.m.; March 15 to Sept. 15, 6 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—On the west side, four rooms on ground floor, four on first floor, three on second floor; on the east side, two rooms.
- 6.—Mainly illustrative of naval matters. This includes models of ships in the Royal Navy from 1514 to the present time; models and pictures of dockyards; models of foreign ships captured in war; arms and banners captured at sea; pictures of naval battles; portraits of admirals; relics of Nelson (in painted hall) and Sir John Franklin, &c. There are also a few small subsidiary collections, *e.g.*, one of minerals and ores from estates in the north of England belonging to Greenwich Hospital. There is a very good collection of models of engines and guns, also a good collection of foreign models in museum.
- 10.—90,000 to 100,000 annually.
- 11.—The series of models of ancient and mediæval ships is probably the best extant. The building also possesses considerable interest, apart from the collections that it contains. It is built on the site of the old palace of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1437), and the crypt of the chapel belonging to the palace is still preserved. The present building has a beautifully decorated chapel, and a fine, painted hall, the ceiling of which was painted by Sir James Thornhill during the years 1708-1727.
- 12.—A curator, a modeller, a hired painter (for decoration of models), five attendants.
- 13.—Lieut. T. PRATT, R.N.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Museum of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

- 1.—Executive committee of the society.
- 3.—Subscriptions and sale of publications.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). Admission free.
- 5.—Two rooms, used as offices, and fitted with glass cases for the specimens.
- 6.—Confined to objects found in, or relating to, Palestine. They include implements (stone, bronze, iron), pottery, various objects of stone and wood, natural history and geological specimens, casts of inscriptions and various objects, models of buildings, maps (printed and relief), pictures and photographs. There is also a library of books on Palestine.
- 8.—Catalogue of library (guide-book unnecessary).
- 11.—The society's most important finds are handed over to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople.
- 12.—No separate staff. The assistant secretary is the curator.
- 13.—ARCHD. C. DICKIE (38, Conduit Street, W.), Asst. Sec.



LONDON (*continued*).

## The Parkes Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- 2.—The annual expenditure on the museum is about £750 (supplied by the Royal Sanitary Institute).
- 3.—Maintained entirely from the funds of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- 4.—Open daily, 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (Monday, to 8 p.m.). Admission free.
- 5.—Ground floor, 3,566 sq. feet; gallery, 953 sq. feet.
- 6.—Hygiene (including sanitary apparatus and appliances), food preparations, &c., illustrative of physiology.
- 8.—A catalogue of the museum and a guide are published.
- 9.—Systematic courses of lectures form a marked feature of the work of the museum. In addition to this, inspections and demonstrations, to which the attendance is, in some cases, necessarily limited, are given by experts in sanitary science. Syllabuses of these lectures and inspections are issued.
- 10.—In 1910, general visitors estimated at 8,000; students at demonstrations, 1,269; at lectures, 5,346.
- 11.—The museum was founded as a memorial to the late Dr. E. A. Parkes. There is a large reference library of works on all branches of hygiene and sanitation in connection with the museum.
- 12.—Secretary and director, curator, attendant.
- 13.—E. WHITE WALLIS, F.S.S., the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Pathological Museum of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

- 1.—The governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; the museum is administered by a small committee of the medical staff.
- 2.—About £300 to £400 yearly.
- 3.—The funds of the medical school.
- 4.—Open daily except Sundays and bank holidays) from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; during school vacations, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Occupies the top floor of the present medical school.
- 6.—The collections are mainly pathological. There is a small anatomical section; comparative anatomy and pharmacology are also represented.
- 8.—A catalogue is printed and circulated privately.
- 11.—The pathological museum contains some of the earliest pathological specimens known in this country. The nucleus of the museum was formed by the collections of Abernethy and Stanley, two former surgeons of the hospital. It is used principally by students, but is visited by medical men from all parts of the world, and it is one of the largest and best displayed of pathological collections.
- 12.—A curator, an assistant curator, and three assistants.
- 13.—F. W. ANDREWES, M.D., F.R.C.P., pathologist to the hospital;

LONDON (*continued*).

## The Pathological Museum of St. George's Hospital.

- 1.—The governors of St. George's Hospital.
- 4.—Open daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Application for admission to be made to the Dean of the Medical School.
- 6.—Pathological and anatomical specimens.
- 8.—There is a catalogue for reference.
- 11.—The specimens and preparations are selected and arranged with a view to the instruction of medical students.
- 12.—A curator and assistant curator.
- 13.—Dr. TREVOR.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

17, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.

- 1.—Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
- 3.—Funds of the society.
- 4.—Open to subscribers to the society. Visitors are admitted free under certain conditions, on application to the secretary or curator.
- 5.—Five rooms. Of these, one is devoted to animal materia medica, three to vegetable materia medica, one to herbaria and special collections of materia medica.
- 6.—Materia medica of all countries. Herbaria of medicinal and economic plants.
- 7.—1. The Hanbury herbarium and materia medica collection.  
2. The Pereira collection of materia medica. 3. The Howard collection of Cinchona barks and alkaloids. 4. The Maton and Stacey collections of old English materia medica. 5. Dr. F. Porter Smith's and Dr. Hokai's collections of Chinese materia medica. 6. A collection of essential oils, &c., illustrating R. T. Baker and H. Smith's research on the eucalypts.  
7. Complete collection of essential oils presented by Messrs. Schimmel and Co., Leipzig.
- 8.—Catalogue of the museum (1878). Catalogue of the Hanbury herbarium (1892). Catalogue of the general herbarium (1896). Museum report (1895, 1903, 1907, and 1910). Also various papers in the journal of the society (1843 to date).
- 9.—No course of lectures is given, but donations are shown and described at evening meetings of the society.
- 12.—A curator and one attendant.
- 13.—E. M. HOLMES, F.I.S., F.E.S.



LONDON (*continued*).Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of  
England.

- 1.—The council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
- 3.—Funds of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
- 4.—To fellows and members (male and female), every week-day, except Saturday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 10 to 4 from November 1 to February 28, and on Saturday from 10 to 1. To medical students (male), to members of Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and of scientific societies, and to certain others, including persons (male) introduced by fellows or members of the college, at the above times on the first four week-days. To medical women, women medical students, nurses, or by order of the secretary or conservator, on Friday and Saturday, at the above specified times.
- 5.—Seven rooms.
- 6.—Normal human anatomy, anthropology, comparative osteology, comparative anatomy, human and comparative pathology, teratology, parasitology, odontology, surgical instruments.
- 7.—The Hunterian collections (13,500 specimens), the Barnard Davis collection (anthropology), 1880; Sir R. Havelock Charles collection (anthropology), 1905; the collection of the odontological section of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1909. Also selections from the museums of Sir William Blizard (1811), Sir Stephen Hammick (1851), Sir Ashton Lever (1806), Mr. Joshua Brookes (1828), Mr. Heaviside (1829), Mr. Langstaff (1835), Mr. South (1835), Mr. Howship (1841), Mr. Taunton (1841), Mr. Liston (1842), Mr. Walker (1843), and Sir Astley Cooper (1843).
- 8.—Descriptive catalogues of—1. Physiological series of comparative anatomy. 2. The osteological series. 3. The histological series. 4. Fossil organic remains (three parts). 5. Pathological specimens (four volumes, supplement, and sixteen appendices). 6. Calculi (two parts and supplement). 7. Dermatological collection. 8. Teratological collection catalogues of—1. Specimens illustrating osteology and dentition (three parts). 2. Dried plants and invertebrate animals. 3. Entozoa. Observations on geology and memoranda on vegetation, by John Hunter. List of dissections and models, illustrating human anatomy. Memoir on the pearly nautilus. Description of the skeleton of an extinct gigantic sloth.
- 9.—The following are given annually—Twelve Hunterian lectures, three Arris and Gale lectures, three Erasmus Wilson lectures, one Bradshaw lecture, twelve demonstrations in surgical pathology (Arnott bequest).
- 11.—The nucleus of the museum is the collection of John Hunter, bought by the government in 1799, and transferred by them to the corporation (now Royal College) of surgeons under certain conditions. In 1813 a museum building was erected at the cost of more than £48,000, £27,500 of which was supplied by government grants. The museum (rooms III., IV.) and other college buildings were rebuilt in 1835, at the expense of the college, and further extensions were made in 1851-55.

(room V.) aided by a government grant of £15,000, and again (rooms I. and II.) in 1888-91, completing a series of five large exhibition rooms. In 1909 a sixth room was fitted up for the accommodation of the museum of the odontological section of the Royal Society of Medicine, which in that year was transferred under certain conditions to the college.

- 12.—A conservator, a pathological curator, assistant conservator, pathological assistant, prosector, and several assistants and attendants.
- 13.—Professor ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., F.R.C.S.

### LONDON (*continued*).

#### Museum of St. Mary's Hospital.

I.—MUSEUM OF PATHOLOGY.—This museum is in a block of buildings between the hospital and medical school, and is adjacent to the pathological and bacteriological laboratories. It contains the pathological collection comprising more than 3,000 preparations, some of unique interest. A special feature of the museum is the fine series of new specimens prepared by the Kaiserling method, in which the natural colour and appearances of recent specimens are preserved. The museum is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except on Saturday, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

II.—MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—A small museum adjacent to the anatomical theatre contains the anatomical preparations. These have been removed from the main museum building in consequence of the increased space required for the pathological preparations.

These collections have been arranged to help students in their work. The curator is in attendance at the pathological museum to give the students such information as they may require.

- 13.—J. F. H. BROADBENT, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P.

### LONDON (*continued*).

#### Tower of London.

The armouries of the Tower constitute a museum of arms and armour. The collection has its origin in that formed at Greenwich by King Henry VIII., who received many presents of this nature from the Emperor Maximilian.

Open daily (except Sundays). Admission free (by tickets issued at the office at gateway) on Monday and Saturday; on other days, 6d. for armoury and 6d. for regalia.

The collection of arms and armour in the Tower of London has been transferred by H.M. Government to the custody of the trustees of the British Museum, and it now forms part of the British Museum collections, though for the present it is to remain in the Tower.



LONDON (*continued*).

## Sir John Soane's Museum and Library.

13, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

- 1.—Nine trustees. Of these, four are life trustees. The remaining five are appointed by the following bodies:—the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Arts, and the Corporation of the City of London.
- 3.—An endowment fund left by Sir John Soane.
- 4.—The museum is open free to the public between 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays, in October and November (in the latter month to 4 p.m.). Visitors are also admitted on other days and at other seasons (Sundays and bank holidays excepted), on written or personal application to the curator at the museum. Visitors to London are admitted on presenting their visiting cards.
- 5.—About 6,500 square feet.
- 6.—Art and archaeological. Paintings and drawings by Hogarth (the *Rake's Progress* and the *Election* series), Reynolds, Canaletto, Watteau, Turner, Clerisseau, etc. Architectural fragments and casts of Greek, Roman, and Renaissance work; the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I., and other Egyptian antiquities; Greek vases; antique gems; Roman busts and urns, etc. The library consists of about 8,000 volumes of architectural, antiquarian, classical, and general literature, including illuminated MSS., early editions, and the first four folio editions of Shakespeare.
- 7.—A very large collection of architectural and topographical drawings by architects of the 16th to early 19th centuries, including designs and drawings by John Thorpe, Wren, Hawksmoor, Chambers, the Adam brothers (53 folio volumes), Dance and Soane, and by various Italian architects of the Renaissance period.
- 8.—Handbook to the museum, illustrated, price 6d.; description of the sarcophagus of Seti I., by Dr. Wallis Budge, price 9d., published 1908.
- 10.—Between 8,000 and 9,000 annually; the numbers have been steadily increasing for some years.
- 11.—The museum was formed entirely by the founder, Sir John Soane, R.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., professor of architecture at the Royal Academy; born 1753, died 1837. It was originally his private collection, facilities for study in it being given to architectural students, and others interested in art. By an act of parliament, however, which he obtained in 1833, Sir John Soane left the house and its contents, together with an endowment fund in trust for the benefit of the public at his death, with a stipulation that the arrangement of the house and its contents should not be unnecessarily disturbed. This proviso gives an unusual interest to the museum, as it still retains the character of a private house of his time, and nothing has been added to the collection since his death.
- 12.—Curator, inspectress, hall porter, two maid servants, and, on days when the museum is open to the public, five attendants.
- 13.—WALTER I. SPIERS, A.R.I.B.A.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Stepney Borough Museums.

- 1.—Public libraries and museums committee of the Stepney borough council.
- 2.—£500 per annum.
- 3.—Grant of £500 per annum from the library rate.
- 4.—Admission free. Hours of opening: Sundays, 3 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m.; all other days, 12 noon. Closing time each day, 9 p.m.
- 5.—One large room 42 feet by 22 feet at the Whitechapel library, and small exhibits in other libraries; and at the Nature Study museum, St. George's recreation ground, Cable Street.
- 6.—Miscellaneous, but mostly biological. Under present re-arrangement prominence is being given to the more important forms of British animal and plant life, and especially to those species native to the country within easy reach of the borough.
- 7.—The only special collection is that housed at the Nature Study museum. Here all the exhibits are living. Birds, British mammals, reptiles, batrachians, fishes, mollusks, insects, etc., both terrestrial, fresh-water, and marine, are on view. There are two beehives, one of them arranged for the ready observation of the inmates at work, and other special exhibits varying according to season.

NATURE STUDY MUSEUM ONLY.—Hours of opening and closing for the public: March 1 to April 30, 12 noon till 5 p.m., week-days only; May 1 to August 31, 12 noon till 5 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 5.30 to 7.30; two Sundays in each month, from 3 to 6 p.m. September 1 to October 31, 12 noon till 5 p.m.; two Sundays in each month, from 2 to 5 p.m. November 1 to February 28, 12 noon till 4 p.m. Saturdays, throughout the year, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. When required for schools or any other educational purpose during these hours, the public cannot be admitted.

- 8.—A handbook to the vivaria and fresh-water aquaria, price one penny.
- 9.—The curator gives lectures and demonstrations to school children and teachers.
- 10.—93,000 per annum, approximately.
- 11.—The Public Libraries Acts were adopted for the Whitechapel district on the 14th December, 1889, and the first board of commissioners was appointed 6th January, 1890. The board immediately proceeded to put the Acts into operation. At the time when the commissioners were considering architects' plans for the erection of the library, they received an offer made by the Rev. Dan Greatorex, vicar of St. Paul's, Dock Street, E. (who had been accumulating, during a long lifetime, specimens of considerable value from all parts of the world) to present his entire collection if proper accommodation were provided, which was gratefully accepted, and the architects were directed to add a room for museum purposes to the library. The museum was formally opened on the 26th October, 1892. The Nature Study museum was opened in June, 1904. Since its opening the museum has been enriched by numerous donations of collections and specimens.
- 12.—Supervisor of museums, borough curator, assistant curator, and two attendants.
- 13.—FREDK. J. STUBBS.



LONDON (*continued*).

## St. Thomas's Hospital,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

Connected with the medical school are the following museums :—

- I.—THE PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—Contains above 3,000 preparations, illustrating all the morbid lesions of importance met with in the human body. The collection contains several series of special interest, *e.g.*, Sir A. Cooper's preparations, illustrating dislocations, fractures, hernia, &c. ; Mr. Travers's preparations, shewing the repair of intestinal injuries, &c. ; Sir W. MacCormac's examples of gunshot injuries from the Franco-German war. The catalogue has been re-written by Mr. S. G. Shattock, under whose care the museum is.
- II.—THE MUSEUM OF HUMAN ANATOMY.—This contains a large number of dissected preparations, illustrating the individual organs, and also a series of elaborate dissections, and is under the care of Mr. F. G. Parsons.
- III.—THE MATERIA MEDICA MUSEUM.—In this are to be found all the inorganic and organic substances included in the British Pharmacopoeia, named and numbered. A second collection of the chief medicinal substances is placed in drawers, and is freely accessible to students. Under the joint care of Mr. S. G. Shattock and the teacher of pharmacy.

The museums are open daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LONDON (*continued*).

## South London Art Gallery.

- 1.—Art gallery sub-committee of the libraries committee of the borough of Camberwell.
- 2.—The penny rate produces £5,280, on which five libraries and the art gallery are maintained. The expenses of the gallery are £1,100, out of which £239 is at present devoted to repayment of loans and interest.
- 3.—Libraries rate.
- 4.—Week-days, 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. ; Sundays, 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Two galleries, 70 ft. × 40 ft., devoted to oil paintings and industrial art ; one gallery, 50 ft. × 12 ft., to water-colours ; and one, 70 ft. × 12 ft., to engravings.
- 6.—Oil paintings, water-colours, and engravings. Works are included by Salvator Rosa, Hogarth, Val Prinsep, R.A., Alfred Parsons, R.A., Sir E. A. Waterlow, R.A., Ford Madox Brown, and Hon. John Collier. In the museum is arranged an historical collection of English industrial art. The Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, under the direction of the London County Council, adjoins the building.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given.
- 10.—About 180,000 a year.
- 11.—The gallery was erected through the liberality of Mr. Passmore Edwards.
- 12.—A curator, two attendants, one night watchman, and a relief attendant. Occasional help given by police (on Sundays).
- 13.—W. B. DALTON.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Royal United Service Museum.

WHITEHALL, S.W.

- 1.—The council.
- 3.—Funds of the Royal United Service Institution.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission to general public, sixpence; blue-jackets, soldiers, policemen and firemen in uniform, boys from Greenwich Hospital, Duke of York's and Royal Hibernian Schools, free.
- 6.—Models of ancient and modern war-ships, trophies of victories gained by British army or navy, personal relics of distinguished naval and military commanders; weapons, ancient and modern; modern artillery, torpedoes; naval and military war medals, regimental colours, &c.
- 9.—Lectures on naval and military subjects regularly given; to these the public is occasionally admitted.
- 10.—About 40,000 a year.
- 11.—The Royal United Service Museum was founded by His Majesty King William IV. on 25th June, 1831. It was transferred to its present building in 1895, the building was the banqueting house of Whitehall Palace and the scene of the execution of King Charles I. It was built by Inigo Jones between the years 1619 and 1622. King Charles I. commissioned Rubens to paint the ceiling; it is divided by a rich frame-work of gilded mouldings into nine compartments, with allegorical subjects. The centre one represents the apotheosis of James I.; on either side of the ceiling are oblong panels expressing the peace and plenty, harmony and happiness, which, according to the painter's fancy, signalised the reign of James I.; and in the other compartments Rubens' patron, Charles, is introduced in scenes intended to represent his birth, and his coronation as King of Scotland, while the oval compartments at the corners are intended, by allegorical figures, to show the triumph of virtue over vice. Rubens was paid by Charles I. the sum of three thousand pounds and received the honour of knighthood for his work, in which, according to Sir Godfrey Kneller, he was assisted by Jordaens. The sketches were made in England, probably on the spot, but the actual painting was executed and completed in Antwerp in the year 1635. The ceiling has been five times restored. In the reign of George II. by Kent; in 1785 by Cipriani; in 1837 under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke (when the entire building was restored at a cost of £15,000 by Sir John Soane), again at a later date in the 19th century, and lastly in the years 1906 and 1907.
- 12.—A curator, an assistant curator, six attendants, and two cleaners.
- 13.—Lieut.-Col. A. LEEHAM, F.S.A., late 13th Hussars.



LONDON (*continued*).

## University of London, University College.

The college contains the following museums :—

1. Museum of anatomy.
2. Museum of comparative anatomy and zoology.
3. Botanical museum.
4. Geological museum.
5. Egyptological museum.
6. Art collections, including—
  - (a) The Flaxman gallery of sculpture.
  - (b) The Slade school of fine art.
- 1.—The university college committee.
- 3.—The college funds.
- 4.—The Flaxman gallery is open free daily. The other collections can be seen at convenient times by visitors applying for and obtaining permission.
- 11.—The college contains several museums and collections. These are not mere collections of curiosities; each is intended for definite educational work in some special department. The Flaxman sculpture gallery is the only one that is in any sense a public museum; but the collections are always open to genuine enquirers on application to the professor to whose department the collection belongs. The Egyptological museum contains collections made by Edwards and Flinders Petrie; and the Slade schools contain a large number of Flaxman's drawings and some of Turner's.
- 12.—The museums are in the charge of the corresponding professors.
- 13.—DOUGLAS E. DERRY, M.B., curator of museum of anatomy.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Royal Veterinary College,

CAMDEN TOWN.

The college contains a small museum illustrative of the special subjects of study pursued.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Museum of Artillery (Rotunda, Woolwich).

- 1.—Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution.
- 3.—Army estimates.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays), 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and to 4 p.m. in winter, and on Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. in summer and to 4 p.m. in winter. Admission free.
- 5.—Inside, about 10,000 sq. ft.; outside, about 40,000 sq. ft.
- 6.—Artillery, fire-arms, armour, weapons (ancient and modern), and models.
- 8.—Official catalogue.
- Any communication should be directed to the Secretary, R.A. Institution, Woolwich.
- 12.—A custodian, an armourer, two cleaners.

LONDON (*continued*).

## Whitechapel Art Gallery.

- 1.—A body of trustees appointed by the Charity Commissioners.
- 2.—The expenses of staff and building are met by a grant of £500 a year from the City Parochial Charities. For the exhibitions, £900 (about £300 for each of the larger) is obtained by voluntary subscriptions and contributions and by rent paid by the L.C.C. for the use of the gallery for exhibitions of school work and for examinations at periods when the gallery would otherwise be shut, there being no permanent collection.
- 3.—Grant from City of London Parochial Charities and voluntary contributions.
- 4.—Open daily during exhibitions, Sundays included, 10 a.m. to noon, for school children (under supervision), and noon to 9.30 p.m. for the general public. Admission free. Contribution boxes are placed about, and from £1 to £2 a day is thus collected, chiefly in pence.
- 5.—Two large galleries, one 104 ft. x 50 ft., and the other 100 ft. x 26 ft.; also a small one 23 ft. x 23 ft.
- 6.—Art. Four exhibitions are held annually; one at Easter, and one in the autumn, lasting six weeks or two months each. The earlier one consists of pictures, the later of some subject like the art and life of a nation (as Japan, China, India), or art industry from an historical, mechanical, or artistic view (illustrated by models of ships, locomotives, &c.). At two smaller exhibitions, held during the winter and summer, school work and other amateur art work is exhibited. There are no permanent collections.
- 8.—An annual report and descriptive catalogues of each exhibition.
- 9.—Lectures are given at each exhibition (mostly illustrated by lantern slides), and are much appreciated by audiences of from 100 to 300 people. Short lectures, with maps, illustrations, &c., given to children by the director during their visits.
- 10.—Nearly three million people have visited the 30 exhibitions, long and short, held since 1901.
- 11.—The aim of the trustees is to raise the minds of people depressed by mean and squalid surroundings by the sight of beautiful things, and to interest them by shewing them things unusual and different from those they meet in daily life. The constant change necessitated by the exhibitions of loan collections helps to bring about the latter object.
- 12.—A director, a secretary, a caretaker. During exhibitions, police and temporary help are employed.
- 13.—Acting director, GILBERT RAMSAY; secretary, C. CAMPBELL ROSS.



## LONDONDERRY.

(40,799.)

## City Museum.

- 1.—The town council.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Daily, 10.30 a.m. to sunset (to 1 p.m. on Tuesdays). Admission free.
- 5.—The collections are temporarily housed in a building in the public park. This contains two rooms 50 ft. x 30 ft., one of 24 ft. x 30 ft., and a few small rooms.
- 6.—Zoology, botany, geology; also a small ethnological collection and a few antiquities.
- 11.—The museum is in an initial stage. It is hoped that permanent buildings will soon be erected with the Carnegie public library in the centre of the city. The aim of the curator is to divide the museum into two sections—(1) local, N.W. Ireland, Donegal Bay to Larne, (2) general, covering the rest of the world. In the case of (1) every species of plant and animal will be exhibited; in (2) every family of animals (every order in the case of the lower invertebrates), and the chief families in the case of plants. Large families are illustrated by several specimens; small ones by a few only. Details of geographical distribution, history, and economic uses are given on the labels.
- 12.—Honorary curator, a caretaker, and taxidermist.
- 13.—D. C. CAMPBELL, J.P., M.B.O.U.

## LOUTH (LINC.)

(9,883.)

- 1.—Committee of the Louth Naturalists' Antiquarian and Literary Society.
- 3.—Subscriptions of annual members.
- 4.—Admission, 2d. each. Key at curator's or hon. secretaries'.
- 5.—Large room, 32 x 20 ft., lighted from roof; print room, 14 x 11 ft.
- 6.—Antiquarian objects, natural history specimens, geological specimens, herbarium, collection of coins, pictures.
- 7.—Gedge collection of East African trophies. Wallis collection of local plants. V. T. Crow collection local lepidoptera.
- 9.—Papers and lectures by local men during the winter season.
- 11.—Built 1910, as a home for above society, which had previously existed 26 years.
- 12.—Hon. curator.
- 13.—C. S. CARTER.

## LUTON.

(50,000.)

A series of Siberian objects, a collection of plants from the neighbourhood, and some other things of local interest are exhibited in the free library of the town. It is hoped that this may develop into a town museum.

# LUDLOW.

(5,926.)

## The Museum of the Ludlow Natural History Society.

- 1.—A president, vice-presidents, committee, and hon. secretary.
- 2.—Income for 1908, £43 19s. 6d.; expenditure, £44 14s. 6d.
- 3.—Supported by voluntary contributions and entrance fees of visitors.
- 4.—Open every week-day, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission, 3d. each person.
- 5.—One large room, 60 ft. x 26 ft. There are wall cases all round containing British birds and mammals, and relics from the castle, &c. The Silurian fossils, recent shells, minerals and other objects are contained in three long ranges of table cases.
- 6.—Natural history and archaeology. Among the special features are the collections of Silurian fossils, British birds, and a series of antiquities from Ludlow Castle.
- 8.—Annual report.
- 10.—Annual average about 1,500.
- 11.—The museum is essentially a local one. Attached to it is a small library of 300 to 400 books, mostly on natural history.
- 12.—A caretaker.
- 13.—The Rev. W. M. D. LA TOUCHE.

# MACCLESFIELD.

(34,804.)

- 1.—A mixed committee, with F. D. Brocklehurst, Esq., as chairman.
- 3.—Endowment.
- 4.—October 10 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; April 1 to October 9, 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—A hall 70 ft. x 30 ft. Cases at each end and down centre. Pictures on all walls.
- 6.—Pictures and other objects of art. There is also a fine collection of Egyptian antiquities. The art collection includes a twelfth century Byzantine Diptych of the Ascension in ivory.
- 9.—Public lectures are given from time to time.
- 11.—Macclesfield art gallery and museum opened October 3rd, 1898. The museum was the gift of the late Miss Marian Brocklehurst and her brother, the late Mr. P. P. Brocklehurst, and was presented to the town to be open to the inhabitants for all time. A mixed committee was appointed with Alderman W. B. Brocklehurst, M.P., as chairman.
- 12.—A curator and an attendant.
- 13.—SAM. H. MOSS.

# MAIDENHEAD.

(15,218.)

- 1.—A committee of the town council.
- 2.—About £70 a year.
- 3.—Grant from the town council.
- 4.—10 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 6.—Miscellaneous.
- 11.—The collections are housed in the library premises.
- 12.—The librarian acts as curator.



## MAIDSTONE.

(35,477.)

## Museum, Bentlif Art Gallery, and Public Library.

- 1.—Committee of equal number of members and non-members of the town council, with ten trustees of the Bentlif art gallery.
- 2.—About £1,200.
- 3.—Museum and library rate of 1½d. in the £, subscriptions, and a small addition from the Brenchley Trust Fund mainly directed to the up-keep of the Brenchley bequest. The Bentlif art gallery has a separate endowment from the Bentlif trust fund.
- 4.—April 1st to September 30th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; October 1st to March 31st, 10 a.m. to sunset; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission free all the year round.
- 5.—Museum: Entrance hall, 25 ft. × 20 ft.; Great hall, 32 ft. × 28 ft.; Brenchley room, 55 ft. × 30 ft.; ethnographical room, 42 ft. × 22 ft.; cloister, 82½ ft. × 10 ft.; long gallery, 88 ft. × 11½ ft.; chapel, 27 ft. × 15 ft.; upper court lodge, 22 ft. × 15 ft.; lower court lodge, 20 ft. × 13 ft.; drawing room, 60 ft. × 28½ ft.; shell room, 45 ft. × 19 ft.; bird room, 55 ft. × 30 ft.; county room, 54 ft. × 20 ft.; Bentlif art gallery: Vestibule, 21 ft. × 21 ft.; art room, 53 ft. × 20 ft.; east picture gallery, 54 ft. × 20 ft.; west picture gallery, 36 ft. × 21 ft.; corridor, 15 ft. × 6½ ft.; staircase.
- 6.—Geology, archaeology, ethnography, natural history, mineralogy, furniture, oil and water-colour paintings, pottery and porcelain, etc. English needlework, nineteenth century.
- 7.—Objects representing the ethnology of the South Sea Islands and Australia, bequeathed by the late J. L. Brenchley. The Harrison collection of flint implements, consisting of different types of eoliths and palaeoliths from the Kent plateau, the Oldbury rock shelters, and the river drift, and neoliths from various localities in the county. The Bentlif collection of oil and water-colour paintings, which includes examples by artists of the British and foreign schools, and the Marsham collection of Japanese pottery and porcelain, with a few bronzes, carvings, and gold lacquer.
- 8.—Annual report. Handbook and guide to the collections. A guide to the geological and mineral galleries. Notes on the Kentish collections in the county room. Folio of nine views of the museum.
- 9.—Free lectures are given by expert lecturers during the winter months, at the cost of the Bentlif-Wing trustees.
- 10.—122,325 in 1910.
- 11.—In 1857 the corporation purchased Chillington House, and in 1858 it was opened as a public museum. Since then many important additions have been made to the original structure, *i.e.*, the east wing (1869), the west wing (1873), the Bentlif art gallery (1890), and, lastly, the Victoria library and county room, erected in 1897-99 as a memorial of the diamond jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria.
- 12.—Chief curator and librarian, sub-curator, four assistants, two attendants, one porter, one night watchman.
- 13.—J. H. ALLCHIN.

## MANCHESTER.

(714,427.)

## Art Museum and University Settlement, Ancoats.

- 1.—A council of 40 members, elected annually by the members of the association, with House and Finance, Art and Education, and Santo Fina (or Cripples) Committees.
- 2.—Income, about £800; expenses, about £1,100.
- 3.—Voluntary subscriptions and donations; from investments and rents, £70 a year.
- 4.—Week days (except Tuesday), 1 to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One room for history of religious painting; two rooms, nature study; one room, processes of picture reproduction; one room, children's pictures; four corridors, geography, scenery, genre pictures, sculpture; one large room, collections of pictures for school purposes; a Ruskin room; walls of large recreation room, for miscellaneous pictures; six glass upright cases, for tapestry and statuary and bookbinding.
- 6.—Pictures, especially reproductions (engravings, lithographs, &c.) of good pictures; some sculpture, tapestry, pottery, and glass. The collections are arranged to illustrate—I. History of Painting. II. Nature Study. III. Scenery. IV. Processes of picture reproduction. V. Children's pictures. VI. Architecture and sculpture. VII. Pictures useful for teachers. VIII. The teaching of Ruskin. IX. English, European, and Scripture history.
- 8.—"Handbook to the Manchester Art Museum," by T. C. Horsfall (one penny), out of print; "How to Enjoy Pictures," by T. C. Horsfall, one penny. Annual report, free. Catalogues of children's room (free). "Housing Conditions in Manchester," by T. R. Marr. "Housing in Germany," by T. C. Horsfall. "Destruction of Daylight, a study in the smoke problem," by John W. Graham.
- 9.—These constitute an important part of the work of the "Settlement." Courses of lectures are given in the evenings throughout the winter, and informal talks on the pictures are frequent.
- 10.—About 90,000 annually.
- 11.—The conception of the Art Museum arose about 1877 from a correspondence between T. C. Horsfall and John Ruskin. It entered Ancoats Hall in 1885. The University Settlement was founded in 1896 in the same building, and in 1903 the two institutions were amalgamated, and are now managed by one council. The combination, bringing as it does the whole series of the settlement's educational and social activities into an art museum, gives the work here a unique character.
- 12.—A men's warden, a head of the women's house, secretary for cripples' department, two men and woman porters and cleaners, one caretaker of playground.
- 13.—GRAEME V. COX, B.A., warden.



MANCHESTER (*continued*).

## City Art Gallery.

- 1.—The Lord Mayor, 14 members of the city council, and seven other members.
- 2.—About £7,400.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Week-days, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 5 p.m. Free.
- 5.—Nine rooms, varying in length from 30ft. to 50ft., and in width from 25ft. to 32½ft. One room, 14ft. high; all the others, 12ft. high.
- 6.—Oil paintings, water colours, etchings, prints, and statuary.
- 7.—Greg collection of early English pottery, etc.
- 8.—Catalogue of the permanent collection, and catalogues of loan collections to the gallery.
- 9.—Free lectures during the winter months.
- 10.—628,679 in 1910.
- 12.—Curator, assistant, and attendants.
- 13.—WILLIAM STANFIELD.

MANCHESTER (*continued*).

## Heaton Hall Branch Gallery.

This is a branch of the City Art Gallery, and is under the same committee. Pictures and other works of art are exhibited here. The collection comprises objects relating to the history of Manchester. The visitors in 1909 numbered 94,000.

MANCHESTER (*continued*).

## Queen's Park Branch Art Gallery.

- 1.—A committee, consisting of 21 members, viz., 14 members of the city council, and seven co-opted members of the art gallery committee.
- 2.—About £1,600 a year.
- 3.—City rates.
- 4.—Open on all week days, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sunday afternoons, 2.30 to 5 o'clock.
- 5.—The museum and art gallery have a total area of about 15,000ft., of which the galleries (top-lighted) have a floor area of about 6,000ft.
- 6.—Paintings, water-colour drawings, sculpture and casts, porcelain and pottery, enamels, metal work and various objects illustrating the decorative and industrial arts.
- 9.—Public lectures are free, each week during the winter months.
- 10.—About 425,602 in 1910.
- 11.—The foundation of the present building was laid on July 14th, 1883, and the building was formally opened on July 5th, 1884.
- 12.—A curator, an assistant curator, six attendants, and a female cleaner.
- 13.—WILLIAM STANFIELD.

MANCHESTER (*continued*).

The Manchester Museum, Victoria University.

- 1.—A committee consisting of seven ex-officio members of the staff of the university, seven members appointed by the council of the university, three by the Manchester city council, two by the subscribers, and two added by co-optation.
- 2.—Income for the year ending June 30, 1909, was £2,742 12s. 8d.; the expenses, £2,730 3s. 6d.
- 3.—Endowment, about £850; contribution from Manchester city council, £400; subscriptions, about £100; contribution from the university, £1,200.
- 4.—From 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week-days; from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. on Sundays; and on the first Wednesday evening in each month from 7 to 9 p.m.; admission free. Students of the university are admitted to the museum on any day in the week between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.
- 5.—The museum buildings were designed by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A. On the ground floor is a large geological room, 92ft. long by 49ft. broad, devoted to the fossils from the primary and secondary formations. This room leads into another room, 57ft. long by 26ft. broad. In this room the mineralogical and petrological collections are displayed. The grand staircase, which also serves as an approach to the college council chamber, only ascends to the first floor, where there is a large hall, 92ft. long by 49ft. broad, and 35ft. high, furnished with two galleries which run round the hall. On the east side of the floor are the collections from the tertiary deposits, and on the west side the mammalia. The first gallery contains the remainder of the vertebrata, and the second the invertebrata. The botanical department occupies two rooms the same size as the mineralogical room, and leading off the first and second galleries. In addition, there are work-rooms for the staff, a room for the library, another for printing, as well as corridors in the upper part of the building. The separate library of the museum consists of more than 12,000 books and pamphlets.
- 6.—Natural history, ethnology, Egyptian archaeology.
- 7.—I. Geology and mineralogy: David Forbes, Waters, Boyd Dawkins, Williamson Yorkshire fossils, Cash carboniferous plants, Kay-Shuttleworth, Hick, George Wild, Cosmo Melvill, Darbishire, Cairns, Caroline Birley, and Mark Stirrup collections.  
 II. Zoology: Swainson, Cholmondeley, Walton, Darbishire, Hadfield, Haddon, and Falkland Island collections of mollusca; Dresser, of birds; Collett, of British beetles and hemiptera; Schill, of lepidoptera; Reston, of British coleoptera; Halkyard, of foraminifera.  
 III. Botany: Cosmo Melvill, Williamson, Hewett-Cottrell, Carrington, Lomax, Hassé, and Hutton herbaria; Wood herbarium of mosses; Austin collection of hepaticae; Barker collection of mosses.  
 IV. Archaeology and anthropology: Jesse Haworth and Martyn Kennard collections of Egyptian antiquities from the



excavations of Professor Flinders Petrie. Layard collection of Pacific Island weapons and implements.

- 8.—Handbooks, from 1d. to 5s. od. each. Museum labels, including Sub-classes and orders of mammals, 15s.; Families of mammals, according to Flower and Lydekker, 10s. 6d.; Principal families of fishes, Map of the world, illustrating distribution in space and time, Principal divisions of coleoptera, Principal divisions of lepidoptera, Families of worms, Principal divisions of the coelenterata. Notes from the Manchester museum: 22 of these are already issued at prices ranging from 3d. to 3s. 6d. Reports on the progress of the museum, for 1889-1909, 6d. each.
- 9.—(1) A series of three lectures is given during the winter by each of the professors of botany, geology, and zoology. (2) Popular lectures are given by the keeper on bank holidays, and one specially for children each winter. (3) A series of twelve short addresses is given on Saturday and Sunday afternoons by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins. (4) Demonstrations are given on the first Wednesday in each month by a member of the staff.
- 10.—50,000 for the year 1908-9.
- 11.—The nucleus of the collection was furnished by the specimens formerly belonging to the Manchester Natural History Society, founded in 1821. In 1864 the society offered its collections to the Manchester corporation on terms, however, which that body did not feel itself able to accept. They were then placed in the hands of the council of the Owens College, which undertook to hold them in trust for the benefit of the public as well as of the college. At the same time the Manchester Geological Society, founded in 1838, transferred its collection to the college on the following conditions:—The college should house and maintain the collections, give the public access to them on certain days free of charge, and a number of free public lectures should be delivered each year. The Natural History Society generously gave £5,000 towards a building fund, and £14,589 for an endowment. In 1888, the new museum buildings, erected by public subscription, aided by a donation of £28,000 from the Whitworth legatees, were completed, and the transfer and proper arrangement of the collections were begun.
- 12.—A keeper, four assistant keepers, a printer, a museum porter, and a gate porter. In addition to these, the professors of geology, botany, and zoology, act as scientific supervisors.
- 13.—W. M. TATTERSALL, D.Sc.

MANCHESTER (*continued*).

## The Whitworth Institute, Oxford Road.

- 1.—Governors of the institute.
- 3.—Endowment.
- 4.—Week days, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (to 4 p.m. in winter). Admission free.
- 5.—Three galleries, about 80 × 35 ft. each; three galleries, 80 × 28 ft. each; two galleries, 20 × 15 ft. each; one gallery and library, 35 × 35 ft. each; lecture and sculpture halls, 103 × 35 ft. each; with entrance hall and lavatories.
- 6.—Paintings, water-colour drawings, pottery, textiles, engravings, colour prints, casts, &c.
- 7.—A collection illustrating the history of water-colour painting in England; ecclesiastical textiles; collection of 15 chalk drawings, and a painting, "Love and Death," by G. F. Watts, R.A.
- 8.—Catalogue raisonné of the Arundel Society chromolithographs, and catalogue of the general collection.
- 9.—The admission to these is free.
- 10.—150,000 annually.
- 12.—A curator, an assistant, three attendants, two women, one watchman.
- 13.—R. BATEMAN.

## MANSFIELD.

(36,897.)

## The Bailey Museum.

- 1.—The committee of the town council.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—9.30 until 8 p.m. on Thursdays and Saturdays; other days according to sunset.
- 5.—Ground floor, 5,202 sq. ft.; first floor, 637 sq. ft.; total, 5,840 sq. ft. This is appropriated as follows:—Insects, 1,200; birds, 1,000; fishes, 835; scientific instruments, 650; animals, 485; trades, 325; shells and corals, 325; reptiles, 165; Kindergarten and wood-work models, 165; workshops, stores, and boiler-house, 690.
- 6.—I. Natural history: zoology, vertebrate and invertebrate, comparative anatomy and botany (British and foreign woods). Technical: Models, &c.
- 11.—The collections, with a temporary building in which they are housed, were presented to the town by the late Mr. W. E. Bailey, of Penzance (a native of Mansfield). They are not yet on view, but the opening is expected to take place shortly. The museum was opened to the public on July 6th, 1903.
- 12.—Curator and attendant for cleaning.
- 13.—WILLIAM DAWS, 39, New Wood Street, Mansfield, Notts.



## MANX MUSEUM.

## Castle Rushen.

- 1.—Seven trustees appointed under the Manx Museum and Ancient Monuments Act, 1886. Three of these are *ex-officio* trustees, viz.: the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Speaker of the House of Keys, the Attorney General of the Isle of Man; four are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years.
- 3.—Grant from the revenues of the island.
- 4.—The castle is open daily (except Sundays), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- 6.—Local antiquities, casts of all the Celtic and Scandinavian crosses and slabs known in the island (112 in all) and Gothic relics of 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.
- 8.—Catalogue of the museum, by P. M. C. Kermode, price one penny.
- 11.—The museum (opened in Whitsun week, 1905) was founded to house and preserve the antiquities of the Isle of Man, it is also intended ultimately to furnish it with collections illustrating the natural history of the island. The collections are at present kept in Castle Rushen.
- 12.—The keeper of Castle Rushen and attendants.
- 13.—P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A.

## MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.

## Museum of the Marlborough College Natural History Society.

- 6.—I. Natural history: comprising (a) general type collections, and (b) local collection of zoology, botany, and geology. II. Archaeology, chiefly local specimens.
- 11.—The museum is primarily intended to instruct pupils of the college in natural history and archaeology, and to stimulate interest in these subjects.
- 13.—E. MEYRICK.

## MERTHYR.

(80,999.)

## (CYFARTHFA CASTLE).

- 4.—Open daily, 2 till 8 p.m. Admission 3d.; free on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
- 5.—Four galleries, three halls.
- 6.—Archaeological, Oriental, and loan collections from South Kensington. Fine collection of paintings and drawings.
- 11.—The corporation adopted the Museums Act on 24th February, 1910, following a report by the organiser of technical education, Mr. R. J. Williams, who, together with the Mayor, organised a successful winter art exhibition, visited by 13,000 people in nine weeks, at Cyfarthfa Castle, which was purchased by the corporation in 1909. Final arrangements not yet complete.
- 13.—ISAAC J. WILLIAMS.

## MIDDLESBROUGH.

(104,787.)

## Dorman Memorial Museum.

- 1.—Committee of the town council.
- 2.—Expenditure, 1911, £533.
- 3.—Rate levied under the provisions of the Museums and Gymnasiums Acts. (Provision made by annual estimate.)
- 4.—Mondays and Wednesdays, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free all days.
- 5.—27,104 sq. ft.
- 6.—Natural history, ethnology, and archaeology. The geological collection is good, especially in local rocks and fossils (Jurassic and Permian). The conchological collection is strong, and contains the specimens collected by the late J. H. Fryer. There is also a fine collection of relics from Swiss lake dwellings.
- 8.—Official guide to the Dorman museum, price 1d., illustrated.
- 10.—Year ending 31st March, 1911, 75,677.
- 11.—The Dorman Memorial Museum was completed and presented to the town of Middlesbrough on July 1st, 1904, by Mr. A. J. Dorman, of Grey Towers, Nunthorpe, in memory of his son, Lieutenant G. L. Dorman, and the men of the 3rd Battalion of the Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment who lost their lives during the Boer war of 1899-1902. Lieutenant Dorman's love of scientific pursuits is well testified by his collection of specimens, obtained in travelling over various parts of the world, and it was felt that in no other way could his memory be more sympathetically and happily kept alive.
- 12.—One honorary director, one curator, one assistant curator, and one janitor.
- 13.—BAKER HUDSON.

## MONTROSE.

(10,973.)

## Museum of the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

- 1.—Directors appointed by the members, with president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer as office-bearers.
- 2.—Income for 1910, about £102; working expenses, about £76.
- 3.—(1) Members' subscriptions, (2) admission money, (3) interest on invested funds.
- 4.—Open daily; free on two days in the week from 1st October to 1st June; on other days, admission one penny. (Members are admitted free.)
- 6.—Natural history, antiquities, numismatics. Specially strong in fossils, minerals, and coins.
- 9.—Occasionally given.
- 10.—Over 3,000 a year.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—W. DUNCAN.



## NAIRN.

(4,661.)

## Nairn Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Nairn Literary Institute.
- 3.—Funds of institute and drawings.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Free to members; a charge of threepence each for non-members.
- 5.—The present room is in temporary use only. It is expected that a larger place will be provided out of the funds left to the institute by Dr. Gregor.
- 6.—Local collections of natural history and archaeology, and some Egyptian MSS., presented by the Sirdar.
- 7.—I. The mineral cabinet of the late Duchess of Gordon. II. The collections of plants, moths, and butterflies formed by R. Thomson (author of "the History of a Highland Parish").
- 9.—Public lectures are given in connection with the institute. Where possible, these are illustrated by specimens from the museum.
- 11.—The museum is, in the main, a local one. It is at present very much hampered by want of space.
- 12.—Two honorary curators and a keeper of the museum.
- 13.—WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

## NEWBURGH (Fife).

(1,977.)

## Laing Museum.

- 1.—Committee of ten, in equal numbers of members of town council and non-members.
- 2.—Income, about £100 a year; expenses about £95.
- 3.—Rate (one penny in the pound) and private subscriptions.
- 4.—On application to the librarian at any time. Free.
- 6.—Local antiquities (coins, armour, including famous bronze sword, &c.), shells, various foreign "curios," pictures, books, &c.
- 9.—Lectures are given in the public hall.
- 10.—About 100 annually.
- 11.—The museum began with a private collection bequeathed to the town by Alex. Laing, LL.D. It has since grown by occasional donations of objects of general and local interest.
- 12.—The librarian of the free library and one assistant.
- 13.—Mrs. J. DEWAR.

# NEWBURY (Berks.).

(12,108.)

- 1.—The town council.
- 2.—About £82 a year.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—10 to 1 and 2 to 4, week-days, free, except Monday and Thursday, 6d. During the winter months the museum has been opened on Sunday afternoons from 2—4.0 under the care of voluntary custodians. The attendance on these occasions is as large as during the remaining days of the week.
- 5.—Two rooms, each 50 ft. 6 in. × 10 ft. 6 in., besides hall, stairs, and lobby.
- 6.—I. Historical department in lower room consisting of: (1) typical collection illustrating culture of old world from B.C. 2400 to the present day, arranged in the "space for time" method of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson; (2) local collections; (3) special local collections. II. Anthropological department in hall, stairs, and lobby, in process of arrangement. III. Natural history department in upper room, consisting of: (1) typical collection of minerals, rocks, fossils, botanical specimens, zoological specimens; (2) local collections of fossils, plants, insects, birds, mammals, &c.
- 11.—The museum is in the Old Cloth Hall, which was recently acquired and adapted for the purpose by public subscription.
- 12.—Honorary curator and a caretaker.
- 13.—HAROLD J. E. PEAKE.

# NEWPORT (Monmouth).

(83,700.)

## Corporation Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—A committee appointed by the corporation.
- 2.—Income in 1910-11, £347 10s.
- 3.—The rates.
- 4.—Open daily (Sundays excepted), 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—The ground floor is partly reserved for collections obtained on loan from the Board of Education. The gallery on the first floor is devoted to oil and water-colour paintings, sketches, &c.
- 6.—Antiquities and art. Under the former head are (a) Roman pavements from near Caerwent; (b) Roman remains from Caerwent, deposited by Lord Tredegar; (c) a good collection of Egyptian antiquities. Among the art objects are (a) a collection of sketches by Thos. Barker; (b) a number of prints of the town and neighbourhood.
- 7.—I. The Kennard collection of Egyptian antiquities. II. The Barker collection of sketches.
- 10.—Year to 31st March, 1910, 27,295.
- 11.—The Roman remains now being excavated at Caerwent by Lord Tredegar and the Caerwent Exploration Committee will, in all probability, be housed in the museum. Some of the objects are already exhibited, others are being sent, and most of those remaining are promised to the museum committee.
- 12.—So far the work has been done by members of the committee.



## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(266,671.)

Museum of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne

(Barras Bridge, Newcastle).

ALSO KNOWN AS

## The Hancock Museum.

- 1.—The president, vice-presidents, and a council of the society.  
The property of the society is vested in the hands of trustees.
- 2.—About £900 a year (including about £100 spent on the publication of transactions).
- 3.—Annual subscriptions of members, entrance money, and a certain amount from investments.
- 4.—Open on week-days, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, to dusk in winter. Members and their families admitted free; non-members, 3d. each; children under 12, 1d. each; soldiers and sailors in His Majesty's service, free. Students of Armstrong college, using the museum for purposes of study, are also admitted free.
- 5.—There are three main rooms, one 104 × 51 ft., and two 104 × 41 ft., each with a gallery; in addition, there are four corridors, each 126 × 18 ft.; and some other parts of the building are also used for exhibition purposes.
- 6.—Natural history (including geology and mineralogy) and ethnology.
- 7.—Hancock collection of British birds, occupying most of the large central room; Raine c. of British birds' eggs and nests; Alder c. of British shells; Raine c. of British lepidoptera and of continental butterflies; Adamson c. of Burmese butterflies; the Bold c. of British beetles; Wingate c. of local diptera; c. of nudibranchs, tunicates, zoophytes, etc., made by Joshua Alder and Albany Hancock; Hutton c. of coal-measure plants; Atthey c. of coal-measure fishes and amphibians; Kirkby c. of Permian fossils. These include a large number of type and figured specimens. A number of private collections, especially of fossils and minerals, are embodied in the general museum series, as are also the ethnological objects from the Allan museum (1770-1822). One of the galleries is devoted to a collection of Bewick's woodcuts and original drawings.
- 8.—Natural history transactions are published by the society, the parts appearing about annually; museum guides, and catalogues of special collections are also sold.
- 9.—Monthly evening meetings of the society are held at the museum during the winter; these usually take the form of lectures, to which the public are admitted on payment of the museum entrance fee. Two lectures for children are given in the Christmas holidays. The museum is also opened in the evening on the last Wednesday in each winter month (October

to April), and the curator then gives an informal address, or "museum-talk," on some part of the collections.

10.—About 18,000 annually as recorded by turnstile.

11.—Dates back to about 1770, when the collection was begun by Marmaduke Tunstall at Wycliff in North Yorkshire. Tunstall died 1791; his museum, bought by George Allan and transferred to Grange, near Darlington, became known as the Allan museum; 1822, after Allan's death, museum bought by Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne; 1829, taken over by newly-formed Natural History Society, who have owned and maintained it ever since. Present building opened 1884; its erection brought about largely through the exertions and influence of John Hancock.

12.—A curator, a scientific assistant, a lady assistant (clerical), a workman, and part time of a gardener and a work-woman.

13.—E. L. GILL, M.Sc.



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (*continued*).

## Black Gate Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- 3.—Entirely derived from revenue of the society and admission money.
- 4.—Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and to 4 p.m. in winter. Admission, 3d. each person.
- 5.—The collections occupy two floors. First floor—Roman inscribed stones, &c. Second floor—various Roman antiquities and pre-historic objects. There is also an annexe containing Roman and pre-conquest stones, &c., and a collection of local antiquities in the Keep. Admission to Keep, 6d. each person; parties at a reduction by special arrangement.
- 6.—Antiquities. Roman inscribed stones, pre-Norman sculptured stones, &c. The Roman remains, from stations on the line of the Roman wall, form a special feature. With those at Tullie House, Carlisle, and at the Chesters they embrace almost all the discovered relics from the stations *per lineam Valli*.
- 8.—Publications of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; catalogue of the library belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, inclusive of the manuscripts, drawings, prints, and maps, 8vo., cloth, 2nd edition, to members, 2s. 6d.; catalogue of the inscribed and sculptured stones of the Roman period, belonging to the society, preserved in the Black Gate Museum, 8vo. cloth, 2nd edition, to members, 2s. 6d.; Guide to the Castle of Newcastle; The Castle of Newcastle, a short descriptive guide to the Black Gate and Keep, price 6d. Also a large number of works on local and general archaeology, lists of which can be obtained from the warden.
- 11.—The object of the society in forming a museum was two-fold: the protection of two valuable historical buildings, and the housing of an important series of Roman relics. The two buildings are the Great Tower or Keep of Newcastle and the Black Gate, an outwork originally built to protect the approach to the castle. The society's collection was formerly housed in the Keep, but on the acquisition of the Black Gate the most important objects were transferred to the museum there. Some objects, however, were retained in the Keep, and are still exhibited in that building.
- 12.—The warden of the castle and two honorary curators.
- 13.—Mr. JOHN GIBSON.

## NORTHAMPTON.

(90,076.)

## Central Museum.

- 1.—A committee of the town council.
- 2.—Income about £650 a year; out of this the museum and the Abington branch are maintained.
- 3.—A halfpenny rate, under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1892.
- 4.—Open on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from noon to 4 p.m.; Thursdays, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. During the six winter months it is open on Sundays from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- 5.—One large room, 70 ft. × 45 ft.
- 6.—Geological (local) and archaeological (chiefly local), including a fine series of late Celtic remains from the British camp at Hunsbury, and a very good collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities. There is a large collection of boots and shoes, and a chronologically-arranged series of earthenware from the bronze age to the 19th century.
- 9.—The curator gives lectures to elementary and other schools, and series of lectures are sometimes given to the public on Thursday afternoons.
- 10.—About 25,000 annually.
- 13.—T. J. GEORGE.

NORTHAMPTON (*continued*).

## Abington Abbey Museum.

- 1.—A committee of the town council.
- 2.—The rate produces about £650 per annum, which has to support the Central Museum as well.
- 3.—A halfpenny rate.
- 4.—From March 1st to the end of October, it is open on Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
- 6.—On the ground floor are natural history and ethnological collections. Upstairs are series of local engravings, publications of the Arundel Society; one room contains a collection of lace.
- 9.—Lectures are given by the curator on various natural history objects.
- 10.—Over 50,000 annually.
- 11.—The collections are housed in an old manor house which was presented by Lady Wantage to the town in 1894, together with 20 acres of the park. It contains an oak panelled room with many panels carved *circa* 1530, an open roofed hall, and an Elizabethan staircase. One room upstairs has been devoted to engravings and other memorials of David Garrick, who planted a mulberry tree (now standing) on the east lawn. In the panelled room is the old council table (Jacobean).
- 12.—The curator of the Central Museum and a caretaker.
- 13.—T. J. GEORGE.



## NORTHWICH.

(18,151.)

## Brunner Public Museum.

- 1.—A committee consisting of 12 members of the Northwich Urban Council, six members of the Winnington Parish Council, and six "outside" members elected by the Urban Council.
- 3.—A portion of the penny library rate is allocated to museum expenses.
- 4.—The museums are open daily from 10 a.m. to dusk (closed on Thursdays at 4 p.m.). Admission free.
- 5.—A room 27 ft. by 18 ft., and a second one 15 ft. by 15 ft. The salt museum has a floor space 50 ft. by 22 ft.
- 6.—The "general" museum contains pictures on loan from private lenders, and a selection of pictures and various objects of art from South Kensington. In a separate building is housed a unique collection illustrating the production of salt. It contains specimens of salt, salt rock and of the rocks of the district; specimens of every known manufactured salt in the world; and a complete collection (as far as known) of books, pamphlets, &c., relating to "salt" in its widest sense.
- 8.—General annual report on the library and museum.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given.
- 10.—About 15,000 a year.
- 12.—The staff serves the public library as well as the museum. It consists of a secretary, a librarian and curator, a sub-librarian, and an evening attendant.
- 13.—TOM J. YARWOOD.

## NORWICH.

(121,493.)

## Castle Museum.

- 1.—A committee appointed by the town council with co-opted members.
- 2.—About £2,000.
- 3.—Rates, supplemented by proceeds from admission fees on pay-days, and the charge for visiting the battlements and the dungeons of the Castle Keep.
- 4.—Open free, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., from May to September; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., October to April, excepting Tuesdays and Fridays, when a charge of threepence is made. Open free on Sundays all the year, from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday.
- 5.—The Norman Keep of Norwich Castle is devoted to archaeology and ethnology. In addition to this there are six buildings, connected by corridors, in which are exhibited the natural history collections and pictures.
- 6.—I. Natural history: the museum is particularly strong in birds; the geological section contains a large series illustrating the fauna of the local "forest bed," crag, and chalk. II. Local antiquities. III. Art: the art gallery contains some fine examples of the work of the artists of the Norwich school.
- 7.—(1) The Gurney collection of Raptorial birds; (2) the Lombe c. of British birds; (3) the Gunn c. of forest bed fossils; (4) the Colman c. of forest bed fossils; (5) the Reeve c. of Norwich crag fossils; (6) the Fitch c. of local antiquities; and (7) the Colman bequest of pictures by artists of the Norwich school.
- 8.—(1) Annual report of the committee to the town council; (2) annual report of the Norwich museum association; (3) catalogue of the pictures; (4) catalogue of the antiquities; (5) guide to the museum.
- 10.—During 1910, the turnstile recorded 134,573. Average of five years, 117,284.
- 11.—The museum was formed in 1824 by a private society, and continued under its care until 1894, when the shareholders transferred the whole of the collections to the city authorities, to be placed in the Norwich Castle Museum, which had been prepared to receive them, at a cost of £26,474.
- 12.—A curator, an assistant curator, attendants, &c.
- 13.—FRANK LENEY.



## NOTTINGHAM.

(259,942.)

## Natural History Museum, University College.

- 1.—A committee appointed by the city council, composed mainly of members of the city council, together with a few gentlemen who are not on the council.
- 2.—£700, exclusive of rates, cleaning, lighting, heating, repairs, insurance, and care of grounds.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—From 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, except on Fridays, when the museum is closed for cleaning purposes. Admission free.
- 5.—Two rooms, one above the other, each 88 ft. by 34 ft. at the ends. On each side of both is a recess 34 ft. by 10½ ft. deep, the total width of the rooms across the centre therefore is 55 ft. Lower room, 17 ft. 2 in. in height; upper room, 34 ft. high along central axis, 17 ft. 2 in. along walls. In addition to the rooms for exhibition the museum contains two separate rooms for the extensive collections of British and foreign plants, several large preparation and store-rooms, and a curator's room.
- 6.—I. Zoology (contains an exceptionally fine collection of birds' eggs and mollusca). II. Botany. III. Geology. The collection of Wenlock limestone fossils is particularly good, and contains several type specimens.
- 8.—A guide book.
- 9.—Lectures are given at frequent intervals in the lecture rooms and laboratory in the college part of the buildings, which immediately adjoin.
- 10.—Daily average of last ten years (ascertained by counting), 424.
- 11.—The nucleus of the museum was originally the property of the Nottingham Naturalists' Society, but was handed over to the corporation many years ago; and when the University College was founded in 1881 the collection was transferred to the commodious premises forming the western wing of the college.
- 12.—A curator, a scientific assistant, a taxidermist, two door-keepers and attendants, a boy, several charwomen (who clean the college and library as well as the museum).
- 13.—Professor J. W. CARR, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.

NOTTINGHAM (*continued*).

Museum and Gallery of Art, Nottingham Castle.

- 1.—A committee of the city council.
- 2.—Estimated income by admission fees and other receipts, £700 ; balance from rates, £3,300. Total expenditure, £4,000.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., free ; Fridays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., sixpence (closed from September to May, 4 p.m.). Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.
- 5.—Lower storey—textile gallery, 114 ft. by 25 ft. ; ceramics, two rooms, 49 by 26 and 54 by 26 ; coins and ironwork, 36 by 26 ; electrotypes, &c., 24 by 26 ; Oriental art, 24½ by 25½ ; classical antiquities, 42 by 23 ; and a court, 84 ft. by 16 ft., sculptures, &c. Upper storey—oil paintings, three galleries, 104 by 24, 34 by 24 and 23 by 24 ; water colour gallery, 83 by 16 ; portraits (oil), 25 by 23 ; local views, 23 by 19 ; " Dawson " gallery (for drawings), 40 by 22. In addition the museum has the official residence of the director ; museum office (25 ft. by 20 ft. and 22 ft. by 18 ft.) ; also store rooms and work rooms, with a floor area of 114 ft. by 25 ft., together with the mess room for the museum attendants (21 ft. by 18 ft.).
- 6.—Decorative and pictorial art : the collection of pictures contains fine examples of the old and modern masters of the English and foreign schools ; classical and local antiquities. These departments include (1) the Ceramic collection, including a very large and important collection of Wedgwood ware ; (2) classical antiquities from the site of the temple of Diana at Nemi, Italy, and Greek, Roman, and Cyprian pottery, &c. ; (3) textiles, embroidery, and lace ; (4) objects illustrative of decorative metal work, personal ornaments, Oriental art, and book illustration, engravings, &c. ; (5) plastic design.
- 8.—1. Catalogue of Nemi collection of classical antiquities. 2. Catalogue of original drawings for book illustration. 3. Guide to the museum and galleries. 4. Illustrated handbook of the permanent collection of pictures and drawings.
- 9.—The director gives lectures on art from time to time in the various sections of the museum and galleries.
- 10.—About 450,000 a year to castle grounds and museum.
- 12.—Art director and curator, two clerks, a foreman, seven attendants, engineer fitter, two boys, five gardeners for grounds.
- 13.—GEO. HARRY WALLIS, F.S.A.



## OLDHAM.

(147,495.)

## Oldham Art Gallery and Museum.

- 1.—A committee of nine members appointed by the town council.
- 2.—Income about £800, the larger part of which is spent on pictures.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to dusk; but on Tuesdays and Saturdays (shop and mill half-days) the galleries are open till 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—New gallery, 98 ft. × 33 ft.; east and west galleries, each 60 ft. × 25 ft.; N.E. and N.W. galleries, each 25 ft. × 28 ft.; south gallery, 30 ft. × 20 ft. The South Kensington loan collection is placed in the N.E. gallery; the west is set apart for geology, and the N.W. for birds.
- 6.—I. Art: paintings, drawings, and engravings. A spring exhibition of pictures and drawings is held annually. II. Natural history, birds (a Lancashire collection is in process of formation), British butterflies and moths, coal measure fossils, shells, and various local objects.
- 8.—Catalogue of the permanent collection of pictures, the C. E. Lees collection of water-colour drawings, also catalogues of special and spring exhibitions.
- 9.—Miscellaneous lectures are given in the lecture-theatre of the museum.
- 10.—Over 100,000 annually (number registered by turnstiles).
- 11.—The Oldham Natural History Society meets at the museum on Wednesday evenings during the summer and Friday evenings in the winter.
- 12.—The museum is worked by the library staff.
- 13.—W. H. BERRY.

## OXFORD.

## Ashmolean Museum.

- 1.—The Visitors of the Ashmolean museum.
- 2.—Receipts for museum expenses about £2,000; for stipends of keepers and assistant keeper, about £1,450.
- 3.—Endowments, university grant, entrance fees, &c.
- 4.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Entrance fee, 3d., except to members of university and persons accompanied by them. Free on Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
- 6.—Art and archaeology, including the following series:—Pre-historic, Northern, Egyptian, Oriental, Primitive Greek and Cretan, Classical Greek and Italian, Anglo-Saxon, Mediaeval, Renaissance. Paintings, drawings, and prints by old masters and deceased artists of the British school and the English pre-Raphaelite school.
- 8.—Catalogue of sections are published from time to time. Those of Greek vases, classical casts, and majolica have appeared. A general summary guide has been issued. Annual reports are published, giving lists of accessions and a resumé of work done.
- 9.—There are lecture rooms in which public and university lectures are given by the keeper, the professor of archaeology, Slade professor of fine art, and others.
- 10.—About 19,000 in 1909.
- 11.—This museum is the oldest in England. The collection was begun by John Tradescant early in the 17th century, and continued by his son, of the same name. It was first kept at Lambeth, and was known as "Tradescant's Ark." The first catalogue (*Museum Tradescantianum*) was published in 1656. The collection subsequently passed into the hands of Elias Ashmole, who presented it, with other relics of his own, to the University of Oxford in 1683, when the university erected the old Ashmolean building to receive it. In 1894, the university, aided by Dr. Fortnum's benefaction, built a new Ashmolean building behind the university galleries, a part of the old galleries building being incorporated with the museum.
- 12.—Two keepers, an assistant keeper, a librarian, a modeller and mender, four attendants, a porter, a stoker.
- 13.—Keeper of the museum and antiquarium, D. G. HOGARTH, M.A.; keeper of fine art galleries, C. F. BELL, M.A.

## Department of Classical Archaeology.

- 2.—A grant of £150 for casts and books.
- 6.—Ancient statues and inscriptions, casts of classical sculpture, photographs, and books.
- 8.—Guide to casts.
- 9.—Given daily in term-time.
- 12.—Professor of classical archaeology (Professor Percy Gardner, M.A., Litt.D.); lecturers (L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., M. N. Tod, M.A., &c.); one attendant.



OXFORD (*continued*).

(53,049.)

## Bodleian Library.

- 1.—A custodian and administrator, Bodley's librarian committee, curators of the Bodleian Library (13)
- 3.—Endowment and university—grants.
- 4.—Open daily, except Jan. 1, Good Friday, Easter Eve, Ascension Day, Commemoration Day (June), Oct. 1-7, Nov. 8 (or 7th when 8th is Sunday), Christmas Eve, Dec. 25-31; and Sundays. Hours:—9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in Nov., Dec., and Jan.; to 4 p.m. in Feb., March, Aug., Sept., and Oct.; 5 p.m., April to July. These times also apply to the coin-room in the case of *students*; ordinary visitors are not admitted to this room. The picture-gallery closes about an hour after the reading-room. It is open daily, except on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day; on Commemoration Day, from 1 p.m. Ordinary visitors pay 3d. each for admission, unless accompanied by a member of the university in his academical cap and gown. The latter can admit a party of not more than 10; above that number, a charge of one penny each is made, provided that the total amount shall not exceed 2s. 6d. for each 50 visitors.
- 6.—Coins and medals, portraits, busts, models of buildings. The marbles are now at the Ashmolean museum, and the Hope collection, though stored in a room in the Bodleian, is under a quite distinct authority.
- 8.—(1) Annual report, (2) Staff-kalendar, (3) Catalogue of the Mohammedan coins, by Prof. Stanley Lane-Poole, 1888.
- 11.—The Bodleian library was founded in 1598-1602 by Sir Thomas Bodley, and the collections housed in the library-buildings have been acquired at various times since that date.
- 12.—The museum is under the charge of the library staff.
- 13.—E. W. B. NICHOLSON, M.A.

OXFORD (*continued*).

## Botanical Museum.

A small botanical museum is attached to the botanical gardens, and is intended for the use of students. Admission may be obtained on application to the Sherardian professor of botany.  
Curator and Sherardian professor of botany: SYDNEY HOWARD VINES, M.A.

NOTE.—The Fielding herbarium is also under the direction of the Sherardian professor of botany.

Curator of Fielding herbarium: G. C. DRUCE, M.A.

OXFORD (*continued*).

## Indian Institute Museum.

- 1.—Board of curators of the Indian Institute (eight members, including the vice-chancellor and the two proctors). Subject to the control of this board, the museum is managed by the keeper of the Indian Institute (the Boden professor of Sanskrit).
- 2.—The expenditure on the museum is paid out of the annual general income, amounting to about £530, of the institute.
- 3.—University grant and grant from India Office.
- 4.—Open during summer term from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at other times. Admission free.
- 5.—The museum occupies the greater part of the first floor and the corresponding portion of the second floor of the institute. The agricultural implements, models of boats, and fabrics are on the second floor; the rest of the exhibits are on the first floor.
- 6.—Indian weapons, musical instruments (probably the best collection in Europe), agricultural implements, sacrificial utensils, writing materials, pottery, metal-work, textiles, art products, clay figures representing racial types, groups of figures, and a few archaeological specimens.
- 8.—The catalogue is at present in manuscript, but it will be printed as soon as opportunity arises.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given on subjects connected with India.
- 10.—About 2,000 annually.
- 11.—The object of the museum is to illustrate Indian life, customs, and art. The specimens and models in the institute are accordingly arranged with a view to this object.
- 12.—The keeper, the sub-keeper, the porter, and an occasional assistant.
- 13.—A. A. MACDONELL, M.A. (Boden professor of Sanskrit).



OXFORD (*continued*).

## The Pitt Rivers Museum.

- 1.—Delegates of the University Museum, appointed by the university.
- 2.—£200 is allowed for the expenses of assistants, maintenance and development of the museum and all general expenses. This has in recent years been augmented by a special grant of £100 from the university and one of £50 from Magdalen College. Occasional small grants are made for special purposes. This does not include the curator's salary.
- 3.—A grant made by the university and special grants made from time to time.
- 4.—Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Conditions of admission are the same as those applying to the university museum, through which the Pitt Rivers museum is approached.
- 5.—The museum is a plain rectangular building, about 100 ft. by 70 ft., with a court on the ground floor. Two galleries run completely round the building.
- 6.—Ethnological and archaeological. Some of the principal groups of objects in the court of the museum are those of musical instruments (in three sub-groups of percussion, wind, and stringed instruments), decorative and realistic art, fire-making appliances, weaving, basketry, pottery, costume, defensive arms and armour, fire-arms, early modes of navigation, magic and religion, &c. In the upper gallery are placed the collections illustrating pre-historic archaeology and the classified series of offensive weapons. In the lower gallery are series illustrating primitive tools, locks and keys, currency, fishing appliances, personal ornaments, artificial deformation of the person, metallurgy, agricultural appliances, land locomotion, foot-gear, surgery and medicine, games and toys, horse-furniture, &c.
- 7.—A series of objects collected during the voyages of Captain Cook in the South Pacific.
- 8.—A small hand-book is being prepared. Special memoirs relating to series in the museum have been published by the curator from time to time.
- 9.—The curator gives occasional lectures, courses of lectures and demonstrations upon comparative technology and pre-historic archaeology.
- 11.—The Pitt Rivers museum originated in the munificent gift made in 1885 by the late General A. Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., D.C.L., whereby the university became possessed of practically the whole of the ethnographical and a great portion of the archaeological collections of that brilliant and original scientist. The building, forming an annexe to the University Museum, was specially erected for the installation of this valuable addition to the university's scientific collections. Since that time constant accessions have been received, chiefly through the generosity of numerous donors, partly by purchase and the transfer of ethnographical specimens from the Ashmolean museum, and from other sources. The principles of classification and general scheme of arrangement, which formed the

most interesting and distinctive characteristic of General Pitt Rivers' collection, have throughout been maintained, such modifications as have been introduced being the natural outcome of gradually increasing knowledge in the science of anthropology, and the wider scope afforded by the additional material. Briefly, the main object of this system of classification is to illustrate as far as possible, by means of synoptic groups of specimens, the actual or hypothetical origin and gradual development of the various arts and appliances of mankind, as well as their geographical distribution. With this end in view the system of classification almost invariably adopted in the arrangement of important ethnographical collections, one based, that is, upon a system of geographical groups, is departed from, and instead, a method of arrangement is adopted which resembles that usually followed in dealing with zoological and botanical collections, the specimens being classified for the most parts into families, genera and species, as it were. Objects of a like nature and use are associated together into series, so that the simple and the more elaborate forms of the same class may be compared together, and an idea may be formed as to the successive stages through which the higher, more complex forms have been gradually developed by man, evolved, so to speak, from the simple and primitive prototypes. Such an arrangement is further of use in assisting investigation into the question whether the presence of similar arts or industries and their appliances in different parts of the world, possibly widely separated, is due to transference or migration or to independent invention; whether, in fact, such resemblances are referable to homology or to analogy. The archaeological and ethnological specimens are associated together to the end that the present may to some extent explain the past, since survivals from primitive conditions of culture, observable amongst modern savage and barbaric peoples, frequently afford valuable clues to the interpretation of objects and conditions of antiquity.

12.—A curator and two attendants.

13.—HENRY BALFOUR, M.A.



OXFORD (*continued*).

## University Museum.

- 1.—The vice-chancellor and the two proctors (*ex-officio*), six delegates appointed by the congregation of the university, and a secretary appointed by the delegates, with the approval of Convocation.
- 2.—In 1910, the grant for administration was £1,020; the expenditure, £1038 os. od. The grant for maintenance and cases was £200; the expenditure, £39 os. od.
- 3.—(1) Grants made by the university for general administration, maintenance of collections, cases, &c.; (2) visitors' fees.
- 4.—The museum is open every week-day, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. From 10 to 2 a fee of sixpence is charged for each visit or; from 2 to 4, threepence, except on Thursday and Saturday afternoons, which are free. Members of the university and persons introduced by a master of arts are admitted free during the time that the museum is open. The secretary may open the museum free on bank holidays and other occasions at his discretion. The museum is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Dec. 26, and for a fortnight in August, usually from the week following bank holiday.
- 5.—Space allotted to the departments exhibiting collections in the court of the museum approximately as follows:—Medicine, 456 sq. ft.; comparative anatomy, 7,944; zoology (Hope), 1,500; geology, 6,120; mineralogy, 1,100; chemistry, 16.
- 6.—The exhibited collections comprise:—Chemistry, mineralogy, geology and palaeontology, comparative anatomy, zoology (vertebrate and invertebrate), and medicine.
- 8.—A brief report of the work and progress of the museum generally, and of the several departments in connection, is published annually.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given.
- 10.—7,268 in 1910.
- 11.—The museum court, containing exhibited collections, is surrounded by the following teaching departments:—Medicine, pharmacology and materia medica, pathology, physiology, human anatomy, comparative anatomy and morphology, zoology, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, experimental philosophy, magnetism and electricity, and anthropology. The laboratories of experimental philosophy, human anatomy and pathology, each include a museum in those subjects.
- 12.—A secretary, one secretary's assistant, a porter, an under-porter, a gardener and stoker, a woman cleaner for rooms and laboratories, a printer for general museum labels, and a boy-attendant, partially employed in the secretary's office and partly in the mineral department. The following assistants are employed by the heads of departments exhibiting collections in the museum building:—Medicine, one; mineralogy, one; geology, two; zoology (Hope), three; anthropology and ethnology (Pitt-Rivers), two; comparative anatomy, one.
- 13.—HERBERT LISTER BOWMAN, M.A., D.Sc.

## PAISLEY.

(84,477.)

## Free Public Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—A committee of 20 appointed annually by the corporation under the Public Libraries (Scotland) Act. Of this committee, 10 are members of the town council and 10 are ratepayers not on the council.
- 2.—Income, £1,942; expenditure, £2,108.
- 3.—Rate of one penny; grant from the corporation; proceeds from sale of catalogues, &c.; interest on legacy from the late Mr. Morris Young, a former curator.
- 4.—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, open from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m., in winter till dusk. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. (till dusk in winter), and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. On Saturdays, open from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. The art gallery open as above, but always closed at dusk.
- 5.—A room 45 ft. by 29 ft. is devoted to the display of present and obsolete methods of local manufacture; a space on the first landing, 13 ft. 6 in. by 28 ft. 10 in., is utilised for framed photographs of ancient buildings in Paisley and the county of Renfrew; the British natural history collection is shown in a room 89 ft. by 28 ft.; the foreign collections are exhibited in a hall 84 ft. by 44 ft., and a room 48 ft. by 21 ft. is at present utilised for the collection of Paisley shawls; the statuary exhibits are shown in a gallery 26 ft. by 24 ft., and the pictures are displayed in a gallery 79 ft. by 26 ft.
- 6.—Antiquities, local history, ethnology, archaeology, British and foreign natural history. The series of textiles and looms is a notable one. The zoological collections are good, and are specially strong in insects, worms, general vertebrates, and local geology.
- 7.—Morris Young coleoptera, Dunsmore lepidoptera, the Cook British seaweeds, Crum collection of minerals, Adam collection of Indian natural history objects, &c., Craig collection of Australian natural history objects, &c., Arbuthnot manuscripts, geological collection for the county of Renfrewshire.
- 8.—A description of the Arbuthnot manuscripts; annual report.
- 9.—Public lectures are given for the members of the Philosophical Society and the Naturalists' Society, in the lecture hall and committee room.
- 10.—Total for 1910-11, 92,854.
- 11.—The Paisley Free Public Library and Museum owes its origin to the initiative of the Paisley Philosophical Society. Founded in the year 1808, that society had for one of its principal aims the collection of books and objects of antiquarian and scientific interest for the purpose of founding a library and museum. Soon after the middle of the century, its collections had so increased that the society was brought face to face with the problem of finding a permanent abode for them. Fortunately, Sir (then Mr.) Peter Coats generously came forward and offered to provide a site and to erect upon it, at his own expense, a building suitable for a library and museum, on condition that the Free Libraries Act was adopted by the inhabitants of the



burgh, which was done. The site of the central portion of the present buildings was then secured, and the institution was formally opened on April 1, 1871; the Paisley Library Society having already transferred its library to the new buildings, and the Philosophical Society its various collections, together with many of the cases in which a number of them were, from time to time, exhibited. The institution at once leaped into popularity, and within a few years the buildings, especially the rooms set apart for the museum, became overcrowded with exhibits, and more space was urgently required. With exceeding generosity, Sir Peter Coats again came forward, and undertook to defray the cost of the extensions needed. These were a new museum, the rotunda, the picture and sculpture galleries, and a new reference library, which were completed and opened in 1882. Notwithstanding these large additions, before twenty years had elapsed, the parts of the buildings used for the library became inadequate for their purpose, and the town was again indebted to a donor. Sir James Coats, Bart., the eldest son of Sir Peter, the founder of the institution, in the same liberal spirit as his father, erected and furnished, in 1904, what is now the east wing of the institution, and thus provided it with a spacious indicator hall, extensive accommodation for the storage of books, and three reading-rooms, for men, women, and boys. It only remains to add that, through the generosity of our former chairman, Mr. James Robertson, the site on the west side of the institution has been secured for the erection of the west wing, to correspond with that which has recently been erected. The museum is again greatly overcrowded, and many valuable and interesting objects are, at the present moment, stored away in drawers and other places, for want of space to exhibit them. It is to be hoped that the means for building the west wing will soon be found. The completion of what may be called the original design of the building will make the Paisley Free Public Library and Museum one of the finest of its kind in the kingdom.

12.—Curator, three male and two female attendants.

13.—JAMES EGGLETON.

## PEEBLES.

(5,554.)

## Chambers' Institute Museum.

At a recent meeting of Peebles Town Council, it was announced by the Master of Elibank that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had offered the sum of £10,000 for the greater development of this institution. The museum, comprising natural history, antiquarian and other collections, is housed in the ancient palace of the Queensberry family. This building was acquired by Dr. William Chambers, some time Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who, after fitting it up as a library, reading room, museum, and public hall, presented it to his native town in 1857. Mr. Carnegie's proposed extension of this existing benefaction would, it is estimated, add £100 per annum to the rates. The members of the Chambers' family are being consulted, and a committee has been appointed to consider the matter.

## PENARTH.

(15,488.)

## The Turner House.

- 1.—Five managers, viz., the Earl of Plymouth, Frederick Wedmore, Charles Thompson, Herbert M. Thompson, and a representative of the Penarth urban district council.
- 2.—In 1909, income £87, expenditure £122.
- 3.—The estate of the late James Pyke Thompson.
- 4.—Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 3 to 5 p.m. All bank holidays, from 11 a.m. During the winter, on Wednesday evening, 7 to 9 o'clock. Admission free.
- 5.—Gallery is 45 ft. by 25 ft. Water-colours occupy the two long walls, oil paintings one end, porcelain the other end; the prints and etchings are on screens, the coins and enamels in table cases.
- 6.—Oil paintings, water-colours, prints, etchings, porcelain, enamels, coins.
- 8.—A descriptive catalogue of the contents of the art museum.
- 9.—Occasionally given by staff of university extension committee.
- 10.—Annual average, 2,200.
- 11.—The collections were made by the late James Pyke Thompson, who built the house which at present contains them. During his life he allowed the public to visit the collections free of charge. The water-colours begin with the earliest English examples, and form a series covering the whole period up to the present day. There is a small reference library of books on fine art, which may be consulted (on the premises) on application to the curator. The executors of the late Mr. Thompson have carried out the desire expressed during his lifetime, by handing the gallery over to the present Trust for the enjoyment of the public.
- 12.—A curator and a servant.
- 13.—MABEL HERBERT.



## PENRITH.

(8,973.)

## Penrith Museum.

- 1.—A committee appointed by the Penrith urban district council.
- 2.—These cannot be separated from those of the free library. A rate of one penny covers library and museum expenses.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 9 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 6.—Geological (silurian, carboniferous, cretaceous, and tertiary fossils); mineralogical (chiefly metallic ores); archaeological (coins, querns, seals, &c.). There is also a herbarium.
- 12.—The librarian acts as curator.
- 13.—Miss LUCY STEWART.

## PENZANCE.

(13,488.)

## Museum of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall.

- 1.—A president, four vice-presidents, and a council.
- 2.—About £130 a year.
- 3.—Subscriptions and endowment.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Two rooms, one 50 ft. by 25 ft., the other 25 ft. by 25 ft.
- 6.—Minerals and fossils.
- 7.—(1) The Peach collection of Cornish fossils; (2) the Cornish collection of local minerals.
- 8.—The society publishes annual transactions.
- 10.—About 250 annually.
- 11.—The museum is almost entirely a local one. There are special collections of Cornish minerals and fossils.
- 12.—A curator, and honorary secretary, honorary treasurer, and honorary librarian.
- 13.—J. B. CORNISH.

PENZANCE (*continued*).

## Museum of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

- 1.—Two presidents, two vice-presidents, and a committee.
- 2.—About £60 a year.
- 3.—Subscriptions.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—One room, 40 ft. x 25 ft.
- 6.—Natural history and local antiquities.
- 7.—Chambers' collection of South American birds.
- 8.—Transactions are occasionally published.
- 10.—About 150 to 200 annually.
- 11.—The museum is in the main a local one. There is a good collection of Cornish stone mills, and also of local burial urns.
- 12.—Hon. secretary and honorary curators.
- 13.—J. B. CORNISH.

# PERTH.

(35,851.)

- 1.—The property committee of the Perth town council, with whom are associated advisory members appointed by the Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Perth school board, and the county council of Perthshire.
- 2.—Average expenditure, £350.
- 3.—Rates, not fixed.
- 4.—Daily (except Sunday), from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Tuesdays, till 1 p.m.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8. Admission free.
- 5.—The local or Perthshire museum has a floor area of 2,337 sq. ft., with a superficial area of vertical glass of 3,333 sq. ft. The index or type museum floor measures 1,268 sq. ft., and the superficial area of vertical glass is 2,180 sq. ft. The cases are mahogany and plate-glass.
- 6.—The natural history of the county of Perthshire and basin of the Tay is the chief feature of the museum. Many rare specimens of the fauna, flora, and geology are exhibited in the cases, or conserved in cabinets. See publications, also "Scottish Naturalist," "Annals of Scottish Natural History," "A Fauna of the Tay Basin and Strathmore," &c. In the index museum there is a small type series of animals, plants, and rocks on exhibition and an extensive herbarium containing the flora of the county, and a small collection of European plants.
- 7.—The type collection of British willows which formed the basis of "A Revision of the British Willows," by F. Buchanan White, M.D., *Linn. Soc. Jour. Bot.*, xxvii., pp. 333-457; the hemiptera of the above author are also in the museum: many of them have been described, and a number are types.
- 8.—Illustrated handbook to the Perthshire natural history museum and brief guide to the animals, plants, and rocks of the county, price 3d.; the Flora of Perthshire, price 6s.; the transactions and proceedings of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
- 9.—Monthly meetings of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science, photographic section, junior section, as well as occasional courses of lectures given in the lecture room. Demonstrations are also given in the museum to school children.
- 10.—16,500 (1908-9); average over last ten years, 15,081.
- 11.—The Perthshire Society of Natural Science was founded in 1868 for the practical study of natural science. The museum was erected by the aid of funds contributed by the members of the society and friends. The scheme for a building was brought forward in 1877 by the late Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., then president, and opened in 1881 by the president, Professor James Geikie. A large extension was formally opened in 1905, by the late Sir William Flower, K.C.B. The museum was handed over to the city in 1902.
- 12.—Curator and a janitor.
- 13.—ALEX. M. RODGER.



## PETERBOROUGH.

(33,578.)

Museum of the Peterborough Natural History,  
Scientific, and Archaeological Society.

- 1.—A committee of the officers of the society and nine other members.
- 2.—Income in 1908, £158 3s; expenditure, £189 3s. 10d.
- 3.—Subscriptions of members.
- 4.—Open daily (Sundays excepted), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., from October to March; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., during the rest of the year; on Tuesday evenings, 7 to 9. Admission, 3d. for each person.
- 6.—Local natural history specimens, Roman and Saxon remains, general antiquities, engravings, straw and bone marqueterie, work done at Norman cross by French prisoners, Northamptonshire and other lace.
- 8.—Catalogue of Mary, Queen of Scots, tercentenary exhibition, 2s. 6d.; catalogue of John Clare exhibition, 2s. 6d. (ditto, abridged, 6d.); "Old Peterborough Customs and their Survival," by Charles Dack, 6d.; "The Peterborough Gentlemen's Society," by Charles Dack, 6d. In preparation, "Weather and Folklore of Peterborough and District," by C. Dack. The society publishes an annual report. "Old Peterborough," by Andrew Percival, 2s. and 1s.; "Fairs and Markets of Peterborough," by W. T. Mellows; "Local XVIIth Century Tokens," by C. Dack, 6d.; etchings of "Old Buildings and Peterborough Cathedral," and the Guildhall, Peterborough, by J. A. Poulter, 5s. each; portrait of John Stephen Liotard, etched by Thos. Worlidge, reprint from original plate, 1s.
- 9.—Public lectures are given during the winter months.
- 10.—3,750 in 1909.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1880. The collections are now housed in the museum, Queen Street.
- 12.—The honorary secretary and honorary curator.
- 13.—C. DACK, honorary curator.

# PLYMOUTH.

(112,042.)

## Municipal Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—A committee of the town council, with six co-opted members.
- 2.—About £750 a year only is available as income.
- 3.—Rate,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Wednesdays till 9 p.m. Sunday afternoon, two hours. Admission free.
- 5.—A central hall, 45 ft. square, with gallery; two exhibition rooms, 56 by 30 ft. and 70 by 30 ft., and two art galleries similar size. A lecture room, 56 by 30 ft.
- 6.—Art, natural history, antiquities, and ethnography. Primarily local.
- 7.—Bignell entomological collections, including numerous types.
- 8.—Catalogues (price 1d.).
- 9.—Public lectures, illustrated by specimens in the museum, are given in the winter. Admission free. A system of lectures to school children is in operation, in conjunction with the education authority.
- 10.—45,000 in 1909.
- 11.—Founded in 1897, in commemoration of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria. The collections have been housed in a temporary and very inconvenient building for the past twelve years, but are now transferred to a new and more commodious building in the Tavistock Road.
- 12.—A curator, clerk, and three attendants.
- 13.—T. V. HODGSON.

# PONTEFRACT.

(15,960.)

## Pontefract Castle.

- 1.—Trustees of Pontefract Castle.
- 4.—Admission given on application after payment of admission to grounds, 3d. Open on week-days during daylight.
- 5.—One room, 35 ft.  $\times$  20 ft.
- 6.—Miscellaneous, mostly relics of the castle and sieges.
- 11.—The building is a gift by J. G. Lyon, Esq., in 1897. The collections were for the most part purchased by subscription from the executors of the late E. Foster, Esq.
- 12.—A caretaker of castle and grounds.
- 13.—HAROLD KABERRY, clerk of castle trustees, Municipal Offices, Pontefract.



**POOLE.**

(38,886.)

**Borough Museum.**

- 1.—Committee of 7 members of the town council.
- 2.—Grant of about £50 per annum.
- 3.—Grant from town council.
- 4.—Open daily, from 10 a.m. to dusk and in the evening, 7 to 9, two nights a week. Admission free.
- 5.—One large room, 65 ft. × 44 ft.
- 6.—1. Geology and natural history, ethnology and archaeology.  
2. Local exhibits (of an educational character), pottery, local and general. 3. Loan from Victoria and Albert museum, London.
- 10.—About 5,000.
- 11.—The building was given by Mr. J. J. Norton, in 1891. The first cases and the objects contained were bought by public subscription, and by two grants of £50 each made by the Dorset county council.
- 12.—A curator and caretaker.
- 13.—EDWIN R. GILL, A.R.C.A.

**PORTSMOUTH.**

(231,165.)

**Free Museum.**

- 1.—Museum committee of the corporation.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One large room (formerly known as "The Guild Hall.").
- 6.—Various: mainly paintings, engravings, maps, documents, &c., relating to the history of Portsmouth; also, local antiquities; paintings, porcelain, and bronzes from the Victoria and Albert museum, London; minerals and shells.
- 10.—About 30,000.
- 11.—One great object of the museum is to illustrate the rise, progress, and history of the town of Portsmouth. There is also a collection of books, portraits, letters, and other memorials of Charles Dickens at his birthplace museum, on view to the public daily.
- 12.—One curator, one attendant.
- 13.—W. H. SAUNDERS.

PORTSMOUTH (*continued*).

Dickens' Birthplace Museum.

(393, COMMERCIAL ROAD.)

- 1.—Corporation of Portsmouth.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays and bank holidays), 10.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. in winter, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in summer.
- 5.—Three rooms in an eight-roomed house are devoted to exhibition purposes.
- 6.—Books, portraits, prints, letters, and other memorials relating to the life and writings of Charles Dickens.
- 8.—The "Dickens Memorial" pamphlet, by Mr. W. H. Saunders, price 6d.; new and enlarged edition, 1910. "Charles Dickens and his Family: a Genealogical Table," compiled by A. A. Seale, price 2d., 1910.
- 9.—No lectures are given in the building; but the "Dickens Fellowship," which is connected with the institution, holds frequent meetings in the vicinity.
- 10.—About 15,000 a year.
- 11.—The house (Dickens' birthplace) was purchased by the corporation Sept. 29th, 1903, for £1,125, and on July 22nd, 1904, was opened to the public as a permanent free museum, to contain manuscripts, writings, and various objects connected with the great author.
- 12.—Resident curator and librarian.
- 13.—ALFRED A. SEALE.



## PRESTON.

(117, 113.)

## The Harris Free Public Library and Museum.

- 1.—The corporation of the borough of Preston.
- 2.—Expenditure, £2,000.
- 3.—Rates and endowment. About £2,000 a year.
- 4.—Open on week-days, from 10 a.m. to dusk, and two hours on Sunday afternoon. Admission free.
- 5.—1. One room, 90 ft. x 30 ft., is allotted to reproductions of pictures, models, and various art objects. 2. Three rooms, each 60 ft. x 30 ft., of these one is devoted to pictures and statuary, one to applied art, and one to natural history. 3. Four rooms, each 30 ft. x 30 ft., of these two are devoted to pictures and two to natural history. 4. Central halls on three floors, 60 ft. x 60 ft. on each floor; these, together with the landings on the main staircase, are devoted to statuary and works in relief.
- 6.—(1) Natural history. (2) Art (painting, sculpture, and examples of decorative and industrial art).
- 7.—(1) The Newsham collection (art). (2) The Sumner collection of paintings. (3) The Dewhurst collection of paintings, and a purchased collection of contemporary art in painting, sculpture, &c.
- 8.—An annual report, and a catalogue of the paintings and sculpture.
- 9.—Courses of lectures on literature, science, and art, and other subjects are given between the months of September and April, and occasional lectures independent of these.
- 10.—The return for 1909 was 80,527.
- 11.—In 1882, a scheme was formulated whereby funds from the estate of the late Edmund Robert Harris were granted by the trustees for the erection of the Harris Free Public Library and Museum, of which the foundation stone was laid during the same year. The amount granted was £105,000, to which adequate sums of money were added for equipment. The corporation gave the site, worth £30,000, and undertook the care, service, and maintenance, in perpetuity, of the building and the collections contained therein. With this institution is incorporated the Municipal Art Gallery. The corporation were, at the very outset, enabled to furnish one of the galleries of the last-named section, owing to an extensive and valuable bequest of pictures left to them by the late Richard Newsham, of Preston, and thus was formed the nucleus of the present fine permanent collection, a collection gradually growing in importance, owing to the additions which accrue to it from time to time through a scheme of carefully-selected purchases. Other bequests have also been received. The exhibits already acquired include, in addition to pictures, works of statuary in bronze and marble, and reliefs in bronze and other metals. Also examples of decorative and industrial art. The art and natural history museums and the art galleries were opened to the public on the 1st of January, 1896.
- 12.—A curator, clerk, two attendants, cabinet-maker, and cleaners. Also a constant police patrol.
- 13.—W. B. BARTON.

# RADCLIFFE.

(26,085.)

## Radcliffe Museum.

- 1.—Urban district council.
- 3.—District rate.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to dusk (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.).  
Admission free.
- 5.—A room 40 ft. by 36 ft., and a corridor.
- 6.—General natural history, Egyptian antiquities, local antiquities.
- 9.—These are given occasionally during the winter by the honorary curators.
- 11.—The museum is quite a new one. The collections were got together by the Radcliffe Literary and Scientific Society, and were handed over at the time of the Queen's jubilee by the society to the town as a free gift.
- 12.—Four honorary curators.

# RAWTENSTALL.

(30,516.)

## Whitaker Park Museum.

- 1.—The corporation.
- 3.—Special rate according to each year's estimated requirements.
- 4.—Open each day from noon until dusk, with the exception of Fridays and Sundays.
- 5.—Seven large rooms available, with extensive corridors, but they are not all in use.
- 6.—Large geological collection of minerals and fossils, comprising specimens from nearly all the different strata. Local antiquities, Greek, Roman, and early English coins. Birds, reptiles, and conchology, and a large collection of foreign savage weapons.
- 9.—In the lecture hall of the public library.
- 10.—No record kept.
- 11.—It is housed in the Mansion House, situated just inside the park at the main entrance, and was given to the town by the donor of the park, Mr; Richard Whitaker.
- 12.—One curator and one cleaner.
- 13.—HARGREAVES WILKINSON.



## READING.

(75,214.)

## Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—Committee appointed by the corporation.
- 2.—Income about £1,000.
- 3.—A halfpenny rate, raised under "The Museums and Gymnasiums Act," and £100 from library rate. The latter sum is contributed towards the maintenance of the art gallery.
- 4.—Daily, Sundays excepted: in summer, 10 a.m. till dusk on two days, and 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on four days; winter, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and Wednesday evenings, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Two rooms (45 ft. by 31 ft. and 42 ft. by 23 ft.), and a corridor (53 ft. by 10 ft.) are devoted to the Silchester collection; a room (68 ft. by 37 ft.) to archaeology and natural history; four rooms (67 ft. by 20 ft., 50 ft. by 10 ft., 35 ft. by 20 ft., and 23 ft. by 14 ft.) to the art collections. Additional rooms will shortly be added for the natural history collections.
- 6.—Natural history, archaeology, art (paintings, porcelain, and products of industrial art).
- 7.—The noted Silchester collection of Romano-British antiquities; palaeolithic and neolithic implements; urns and weapons of bronze age; pottery and porcelain; British butterflies and moths; birds and eggs. Exhibition of modern paintings during January and February.
- 8.—1. Guide to general museum and art galleries (1d.). 2. Guide to fac-simile reproduction of the Bayeux tapestry (1d.). 3. Guide to the Silchester collection, with map and six pages of illustrations (2d.).
- 9.—Demonstrations are given from time to time.
- 10.—About 120,000 a year.
- 12.—A superintendent and seven honorary curators.

## RIPON.

(8,218.)

The corporation of Ripon took over the museum, and has temporarily stored the specimens in the town hall, until the erection of the new buildings. The collections are open to the public daily, free of charge. All arrangements are at present in a transition state.

## REIGATE.

(28,505.)

## Holmesdale Natural History Club Museum.

- 1.—The Holmesdale Natural History Club.
- 2.—Members' subscriptions, about £24.
- 3.—Subscriptions of club members.
- 4.—Open to members at all times.
- 5.—Two rooms, Great Doods, round which cabinets are arranged containing the specimens.
- 6.—Natural history. Various good local botanical collections, duplicates of Brewer's collection (Flora of Surrey) added to by C. E. Salmon, F.L.S.
- 8.—The club publishes a volume of proceedings every two or three years.
- 9.—Lectures or papers are given at the club meetings, which are held the fourth Friday in each month during the winter, in the museum, and occasionally at the Grammar School, Reigate, by invitation of the headmaster. Special courses of lectures are occasionally given.
- 11.—The club was founded in 1857 by William Wilson Saunders, F.R.S., and the museum has developed from collections gradually acquired. These were exhibited first in a room in the Public Hall, then in the old Town Hall, and for the last two years at Great Doods, a building of two fair-sized rooms, which is the property of the club.
- 12.—An honorary curator.
- 13.—A. E. TONGE, F.E.S.



## ROCHDALE.

(91,437.)

## Corporation Art Gallery and Museums.

- 1.—Committee consisting of nine members of the town council and five co-opted members.
- 2.—Exhibitions, £300; pictures, £300; printing, £50; show-cases, repairs, sundries, £100; wages, £100; curator's salary charged to library fund.
- 3.—Part of the library rate of 2d. in the pound. The total rate produces about £3,600, from which sum about £700 is used for the art gallery and museums.
- 4.—Free. Open daily: summer and special exhibitions, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; winter, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. all the year round.
- 5.—Ground floor, two rooms, each 35 ft. by 30 ft.; first floor, two rooms (top-lights), one 68 ft. by 30 ft., the other 30 ft. by 30 ft. An extension, now in progress (1911), will provide on first floor two picture galleries (top-lights), 76 ft. x 30 ft. and 33 ft. x 30 ft., storeroom, 15 ft. x 15 ft.; on ground floor two rooms 76 ft. x 30 ft. and 33 ft. x 30 ft.; curator's office 15 ft. x 15 ft.; basement, one packing and store-room, 76 ft. x 30 ft.; electric picture hoist connecting basement and other floors.
- 6.—Art—oil paintings, water-colours, sculpture, engravings, reproductions, etc. Natural history—minerals, fossils, lepidoptera shells, &c. Archaeology—stone implements, Egyptian, Roman and other antiquities. The local series of Neolithic flint implements very extensive.
- 7.—March collection of flint implements, Law collection of fossils.
- 8.—1. Annual report. 2. "The museum and its message," 38pp., price 1d. 3. Catalogue of special exhibitions. 4. "History of the libraries, art gallery, and museums," 15pp.
- 9.—Popular lectures on the contents of the museums are given fortnightly during the summer months, and on art subjects at various times throughout the year.
- 10.—60,000 annually.
- 11.—The art gallery and museum was built as an addition to the public library, and was opened on April 3rd, 1903. An endowment of £4,500, the interest of which has to be used for the purchase of pictures, was received, in 1901, from the late Mr. James Ogden, a native of Rochdale. This fund became available on Jan. 1st, 1911, and produces about £260 a year. Many valuable pictures have been presented to the gallery, and one donor Mr. R. T. Heape, has given no fewer than eighty important paintings.
- 12.—Curator and one attendant.
- 13.—FREDERICK WILLIAMSON.

ROCHDALE (*continued*).

## Falinge Park Museum.

- 4.—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. May to September. Admission free.
- 5.—Two rooms, each 20 ft. square.
- 6.—Local antiquities, portraits, and views.
- 11.—The building is a large mansion standing in a public park. The rear portion is used as the park manager's house. All the other rooms are available for museum purposes, and will be fitted up from time to time.
- 13.—FREDERICK WILLIAMSON.

## ROCHESTER.

(31,388.)

## Eastgate House Museum.

- 1.—The corporation.
- 3.—A penny rate for library and museum.
- 4.—Open daily (except Friday), from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Admission free.
- 6.—Entirely of a local nature, illustrating the history and natural history of the district in which the museum is centred. They include a vast number of Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and mediaeval antiquities. The geological department is rich in cretaceous fossils and mammalian remains. The ornithological section is rendered complete by the fine collection of Kentish birds bequeathed by the late Walter Prentis, of Rainham, near Rochester. The local entomology and conchology are also well represented.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1891, and transferred to Eastgate House, 1903. It is a large Elizabethan mansion. It was purchased as a jubilee memorial of her Majesty. The whole house is used for exhibition purposes, except five rooms, which are reserved for the caretaker until required.
- 12.—A curator and two caretakers.
- 13.—G. PAYNE, F.S.A.



## ROTHERHAM.

(62,507.)

## Clifton Park Museum.

- 1.—The corporation of Rotherham.
- 2.—About £400.
- 2.—Rates.
- 4.—Open on week-days (except Friday, when museum is closed), 10 a.m. to dusk; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in summer; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Admission free.
- 5.—Ground floor: three rooms; one, 30 ft. by 20 ft., contains loan collections from Board of Education; one of 30 ft. by 20 ft. contains oil paintings lent by the National Gallery and private individuals; one of 20 ft. square contains Rockingham and other pottery. Total wall space of these rooms, 1,000 sq. ft. Upper floor: six rooms, four of which are 20 ft. square and two are 20 ft. by 10 ft.; of these two are devoted to natural history, two to engravings and autotypes, one to oil paintings and water-colours, and one to local photographs. Total wall space of upper floor about 2,000 sq. ft.
- 6.—Art: (a) paintings, bronzes, pottery, metal work, &c., lent by the Board of Education; (b) private loans of oil paintings, water-colours, engravings, and pottery; (c) reproductions of sculptures and bronzes. Natural history: collections of birds, eggs, and lepidoptera, lent by the Rotherham Naturalists' Society. Archaeology: Roman remains from Templeborough, &c.
- 10.—Yearly average since opening, over 62,000.
- 11.—The museum was a mansion standing in its own grounds, and was built by Joshua Walker in 1787. The property (65 acres) was acquired by the corporation of Rotherham as a public park, and was opened by his Majesty (then Prince of Wales) in 1892. The mansion was opened as a museum in 1893.
- 12.—A curator and one constable. An extra constable is on duty on Sundays and bank holidays.
- 13.—H. MOORE.

## RUGBY.

(21,762.)

## Rugby School Art Museum.

- 1.—The headmaster and the assistant masters of Rugby school.
- 3.—A small fee charged to each pupil.
- 4.—Open daily from 10 a.m. to "lock up" (5 p.m. to 8 p.m.), but closed between 1 and 2 p.m. On Sunday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday. Admission free.
- 5.—The art gallery consists of a lofty room, 72 ft. by 45 ft. The walls, and those of the staircase, are hung with pictures. Long upright cases and long flat cases on trestles contain objects for exhibition.
- 6.—Art: Statues, casts, pictures, the Arundel reproductions (including the fictile ivories), drawings, engravings, photographs, pottery, metal-work, &c. Loan collections are obtained yearly from the Board of Education. Archaeology: Antiquities from Egypt, Phoenicia, Greece, Magna Graecia, and Rome, coins, &c. There is a good library of art publications.
- 7.—The Caldecott collection of objects of artistic and historic interest, the Bloxam collection of Greek helmets, Anglo-Saxon objects, &c. A collection of Greek vases given by Sig. Castellani, of Rome. Ancient glass and pottery from Cyprus. A collection of Egyptian antiquities given by Colonel Bowden-Smith, &c.
- 9.—Lectures (to which friends of pupils can be admitted by ticket) are given from time to time. Short lectures and addresses of half-an-hour each, called "chats," have been given by the curator to explain and popularize the museum.
- 10.—The turnstile recorded 8,126 during 1910.
- 11.—The gallery (with the Temple library and a curator's residence) was built in 1879, at a cost of £9,000, raised by subscription. The headmaster (Dr. T. W. Jex-Blake) organized the subscription list, and gave largely. Since that time the collections have received very numerous accessions, partly by purchase, but chiefly by donations from old Rugbeians and other friends of the school. The portrait gallery became so large that it had to be removed to the Big school, and was again moved in July, 1909, to the new Temple Speech room, which was opened by H.M. King Edward VII. on July 3rd, 1909. The Board of Education has expressed its recognition of the excellent work done by the museum, not only by loan collections but also by a money grant. Loan exhibitions are organized from time to time. All the schools of the district are invited, and the curator gives short addresses to the pupils. The museum is highly appreciated by all members of the school, and they take a justifiable pride in its progress.
- 12.—A curator and a caretaker.
- 13.—A. KEDDINGTON MORGAN, A.R.C.A. (London) (Art Master of Rugby School).



## SAFFRON WALDEN.

(6,311.)

## The Saffron Walden Museum.

- 1.—A body of trustees, and a board of management appointed by them.
- 2.—About £200 per annum.
- 3.—Voluntary subscriptions and the interest on a small endowment left by the late George Stacy Gibson.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday), from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. summer, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. winter. Admission free.
- 5.—Eight rooms—(1) 67 ft. × 32 ft., general zoology; (2) 26½ ft. × 25 ft., geological collections; (3) 23 ft. × 14 ft., humming birds and birds of paradise; (4) entrance hall, 25 ft. × 10½ ft., wood-work and domestic antiquities; (5) 23 ft. × 25 ft., pottery, porcelain, and pictures; (6, 7, 8) are parts of one large room, 51 ft. × 34 ft., divided by partitions in sections containing archaeological, ethnographical, textile, and ceramic sections.
- 6.—Natural history: A general zoological collection. The British series of birds is practically complete. The invertebrates are represented by typical collections of British and foreign insects, crustacea, and molluscs, &c. There is a large herbarium formed by the late G. S. Gibson, Esq., and a collection of models of British fungi. Geology: General collection of British fossils is richest in cretaceous and tertiary specimens. There is a good collection of specimens from the Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk crag beds. A small collection of minerals is also exhibited. Archaeology and art: Pre-historic, Romano-British, Saxon, and mediaeval antiquities, mainly from the vicinity; also small exhibits of ancient Egyptian, Cypriote, and Greek specimens. The series of wood carvings is good, mainly of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and there is also a collection of "by-gones" and old domestic ironwork. The pottery collection includes a number of examples of practically every period of the art in Britain, the collection numbering above 1,000 specimens. The glass series contains one of the very rare large two-handled cups with a cover surmounted by a crown, date about 1675, and other good examples. There are two large tapestries and a collection of old samples and needlework pictures. The ethnographical section is strongest in Polynesian articles, and includes a fine Sandwich Island feather cloak. The specimens are mainly weapons, which are arranged by geographical groups in an ascending scale of culture, while other specimens are grouped to illustrate the evolution of clothing, books, utensils, tools, &c. A general stone age collection is included in this department. There are also a number of ancient MSS., early printed books and pictures, mainly local views and portraits. Adjoining the museum is the ruined Norman keep of the castle of Walden, built by one of the De Mandevilles, Earls of Essex. Here are preserved several mediaeval stone coffins from neighbouring abbeys and also an ancient pillory.

- 8.—An illustrated catalogue, probably the first of its kind, was published in 1845, but it has long since been out of date. No new edition has been issued, but all specimens are labelled where possible. A system of pictorial and descriptive labels is under arrangement.
- 9.—There is no lecture room, but demonstrations are occasionally given to parties in the museum.
- 10.—Average attendance for past 10 years, 9,437. Highest figures, 11,157 (1907).
- 11.—The museum was founded by Jabez Gibson in 1832, as a result of the collections which were then being accumulated by the Saffron Walden Natural History Society. Down to about 1880 admission was by tickets issued to subscribers and persons nominated by them. A re-organisation was then decided upon, and the late Mr. G. N. Maynard appointed resident curator. The museum was endowed by the will of the late George Stacy Gibson, Esq., in 1883, who had previously taken a great and active interest in its progress, and since that time has very largely increased both in size and importance.
- 12.—A curator and an assistant.
- 13.—GUY MAYNARD.

### SAFFRON WALDEN (*continued*).

#### Dudley End.

The mansion of Dudley End, near to Saffron Walden, contains a large collection of Celtic, Roman, and Saxon antiquities found in the neighbourhood. Special permission is required to obtain admission.



## ST. ALBANS.

(18,132.)

## Hertfordshire County Museum.

- 1.—A general committee composed of representatives of the county council, the urban authorities, and the scientific societies of Hertfordshire, and sub-committee of fourteen hon. curators.
- 2.—About £200 a year.
- 3.—Grant from county council ("whisky money") and subscriptions.
- 4.—Open every week-day (except Friday) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; on Thursday evenings, 7 to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Natural history: zoology, botany, and geology of the British Isles, with more special reference to Hertfordshire. Archaeology: local and British antiquities, numismatics, &c. Art: local art, illustrative of topography, technology, etc. An exhibit on loan from the Victoria and Albert museum, South Kensington.
- 7.—1. The Lewis Evans collection of books, drawings, maps, &c., relating to the county. 2. The Hopkinson fossils. 3. The Elliman beetles. 4. The Gibbs collections of lepidoptera and coins. The relics from the Radlett kiln (Roman-British) are lodged in this museum, in addition to numerous other Roman remains from Verulam and Hertfordshire generally. There is also a small wild flower garden and meteorological recording station situated in the museum grounds.
- 8.—An annual report; "Catalogue of the Lewis Evans collection of books and pamphlets relating to Hertfordshire," in two parts, viz., "Subject catalogue" and "Catalogue of authors," and "Report on the Muniments of the Gape family," this last in conjunction with the St. Alban's Archaeological Society.
- 9.—Occasional lectures on scientific subjects are given. The Hertfordshire Natural History Society, the St. Albans Archaeological Society, the St. Albans Camera Club, and the St. Albans and District Beekeepers' Association hold meetings at the museum.
- \*10.—About 12,000 to 13,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was built by voluntary subscription, aided by a small building grant from the county council on a site presented by Earl Spencer. It was opened in 1893. Efforts are now being made to raise the sum of £1,500 to build a wing to accommodate the natural history collections, which have outgrown the small room in which they are at present housed.
- 12.—A curator and a caretaker.
- 13.—G. E. BULLEN.

## ST. ANDREWS.

(7,851.)

## University Museum of St. Andrews.

- 1.—University court of the university of St. Andrews.
- 3.—The university funds.
- 4.—Open daily. Free to students and zoologists. Members of the public charged 3d. each.
- 5.—A large hall, 65 ft.  $\times$  34 ft.; an upper hall, 45 ft.  $\times$  20 ft.; and a lower hall, 30 ft.  $\times$  16 ft. In addition to this, there are several work-rooms, store-rooms, &c. Extensive additions are under consideration.

A much larger new museum at the Bute Medical Buildings (the Pettigrew museum) is now approaching completion. This includes room for practical zoology, &c.

- 6.—1. A zoological series from protozoa to man (including fossil forms). 2. A geological and mineralogical collection. 3. A botanical collection. 4. An ethnological and antiquarian collection.

The zoological collection includes (a) a collection of the ova, larvae, young, and adults of British fishes (in spirits and formalin); (b) a collection of marsupial pouches (in spirit); (c) a collection of British marine invertebrates (spirit and formalin); (d) a collection (spirit and formalin) illustrating the life history of the salmon and its allies; (e) a local zoological collection.

- 8.—A catalogue is in course of preparation.
- 9.—The collections are extensively used by the Professors of Natural History (Zoology), Botany, Geology, and Chemistry, for the illustration of their university courses of lectures. In addition to this, many lectures on special subjects have been given by the Professor of Natural History.
- 10.—Yearly average of 2,500 public visitors, exclusive of students, members of the university staff, and their friends.
- 12.—An honorary director and a curator.
- 13.—Hon. director, Prof. MCINTOSH; curator, JAMES THOMSON.



## ST. HELENS.

(97,000.)

## Public Museum, Victoria Park.

- 1.—The parks committee of the town council.
- 3.—Borough rate, amount varies.
- 4.—February 1st to October 31st: Week-days, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. November 1st to January 31st: Week-days, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Four rooms on the ground floor are at present in use. Nine other rooms are available when required.
- 6.—Natural history, archaeology, pictures, modern artistic pottery, etc.
- 10.—No record is kept of the number of visits paid on ordinary occasions. The attendance for three months during exhibition periods, has been from 8,000 to upwards of 18,000.
- 11.—The museum building was formerly a gentleman's mansion, and is situated in Victoria Park. At the close of a successful art exhibition in 1892, Mr. Councillor R. G. Brook, who had lent his collection, chiefly natural history, for exhibition, offered to present it to the town. It was accepted by the corporation, and was arranged and opened to the public during the same year. Exhibitions of pictures and of objects of industrial art, also of educational work by pupils and students in the elementary schools, technical school, and school of art in the borough, are held from time to time in the museum building, for which a charge is made for admission.
- 12.—The duties of curator are performed by the chief librarian of the borough. The park-keeper and his staff are in charge of the museum during the time it is open to the public.
- 13.—ALFRED LANCASTER.

## ST. NEOTS.

(4,171.)

## Victoria Museum.

- 1.—Urban district council.
- 3.—General district rate and voluntary contributions.
- 4.—Open daily. Free during summer months 11 to 4, winter months 2 to 4.
- 6.—Biological and archaeological.
- 10.—Annual average, about 3,000.
- 11.—The museum was founded by Dr. Evans, who presented his collection of biological studies to the town authorities of St. Neots. Unfortunately the floor space is too cramped to permit of any extension, and at present the specimens have to be so crowded together as to prevent a minute examination of them.
- 12.—A caretaker.
- 13.—WILLIAM CLARK.

## SALFORD.

(231,380.)

## Royal Museum and Art Galleries, Peel Park.

- 1.—Committee of the county borough council.
- 3.—The rates, including a halfpenny in the pound under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act.
- 4.—Open 10 a.m. till 8 p.m. or dusk; on Sunday, 2 p.m. till 6 p.m. or dusk. Closed on Fridays (for cleaning), on Christmas Day and Good Friday, and at any time fixed by the committee. Admission free.
- 5.—Fine arts, 5,710 sq. ft.; industrial and applied arts, 3,247; primitive arts, 2,250; halls and corridors, 5,097. NOTE.—In halls, passages, and corridors are casts of sculpture—classical, renaissance, and modern.
- 6.—Primitive arts: A considerable collection of ethnographical objects serves to illustrate at many points the arts of peace and of war among primitive peoples. The collection includes numerous important specimens. Fine arts: Reproductions of some important pieces of early Egyptian and Assyrian sculpture, and an extensive series illustrating the history of Greek sculpture, ranging from the archaic period to Graeco-Roman times and first century A.D. Among the oil-paintings are a few reputed old masters. The modern works include numerous pictures by many of the foremost painters. Industrial and applied arts: The pottery and porcelain section comprises examples of Oriental, Continental, and early English wares. In the metalwork section are examples of "Mycenaean" work, Roman bronze, early Russian, Byzantine and Celtic work, bronzes of the Italian Renaissance period, besides German and English silversmith's work, and some examples from Holland, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, and Italy.
- 8.—Fine arts handbook, one penny.
- 9.—The curator frequently gives occasional demonstrations in the museum and art galleries to members of various societies during the summer and autumn months.
- 10.—Annual average for last three years (as recorded by turnstile), 72,508. See return for Natural History Museum.
- 11.—The museum and libraries in Peel Park were founded in 1849, in a few rooms in the old mansion that formed the parent building, which stands in a public park of over sixty acres. In 1851 it became necessary to add to the size of the building, and the north wing and present main staircase were built, the corresponding south wing being opened six years later. The Langworthy gallery, connecting the north and south wings, was erected through the munificence of the gentleman whose name it bears, who bequeathed £10,000 for the purpose, and was opened in 1878. In the year 1906 the corporation purchased the estate now known as Buile Hill Park, containing forty-five acres, and the large mansion standing in the grounds was converted into a museum. To this building were transferred from the overcrowded parent building the entire natural history collections, and the space thus vacated proved of great value to the museum and art galleries.
- 12.—A curator, a clerical assistant, four attendants, and a lad. The services of the staff are divided between the museum, art galleries, and libraries.
- 13.—BEN. H. MULLEN, M.A., T.C.D.



SALFORD (*continued*).

## Natural History Museum, Buile Hill Park.

- 1.—Committee of the county borough council.
- 3.—The rates, including a halfpenny in the pound under the Museum and Gymnasiums Act. In 1909-10, the rate amounted to £554. Total for both institutions, £1,396.
- 4.—Open 10 a.m. till 8 p.m. or dusk; on Sundry (May to August), 3 p.m. till 8 p.m. or dusk, (September to April), 3 p.m. till 6 p.m. or dusk. Closed on Thursdays (for cleaning), on Christmas Day and Good Friday, and at any time fixed by the committee. Admission free.
- 5.—Rooms, 6,958 sq. ft.; halls, &c., 1,507 sq. ft.
- 6.—On the ground floor are exhibited the mineralogical and geological collections, to which section the committee have published a handbook. A large model of the sun, earth, and moon is a striking exhibit here. The first floor is occupied by the ornithological collections, British and foreign; and on the upper floor are placed the conchological collections and exhibits of tree-sections, &c., reinforced by photographs. Many photographs of birds and their nesting-places are hung on the walls. The old method of mounting individual birds on polished wood perches or blocks is now gradually being discarded, pairs of each species being mounted instead in small air-tight cases, with some slight suggestion of natural environment. In course of time, the whole collection of birds will be thus treated. There are two large cases containing special groups, one of wingless birds, the other of British marine diving birds. Among the mammals, mainly acquired since 1906, are the following: elephant, zebra, a group of seals, a large and valuable group of monkeys, nine of the large carnivora, exhibited in a group, and examples of the British carnivora. In addition is a case showing the skeletons of man and the orang, and one showing some of the northern British fauna in their summer and winter pelage and plumage.
- 8.—Handbook to the mineralogical and geological collections, 1d.
- 10.—Estimated from periodical counts, 85,854; average for last three years.
- 11.—The large mansion in the newly-acquired Buile Hill Park was opened as a branch museum in 1906. Many structural alterations were made, including the building up of some doorways, the opening out of others, and the removal of several interior walls. In this way some groups of small rooms were converted into rooms of ampler area, and the private residence altered into a satisfactory if not ideal public museum.
- 12.—Curator, two attendants, and a temporary taxidermist.

## SALISBURY.

(21,217.)

## Salisbury and South Wilts., and Blackmore Museum.

- 1.—A committee consisting of a president, the trustees (five) of the institution, the Mayor of Salisbury, the hon. director of the museum, four hon. curators, the hon. treasurer, the hon. secretary, and three members of the town council of Salisbury.
- 2.—Income during year 1908-9, £102 2s. 2d.; expenditure during same period, £141 3s. 1d. This deficiency was made good by withdrawing the necessary sum from a small reserve fund.
- 3.—Members' subscriptions.
- 4.—Open daily (except Fridays and Sundays) from noon to 5 p.m. in May, June, July, August, and September; from noon to 4 p.m. during the other months; and every Wednesday from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—The Salisbury and South Wilts. museum, founded in 1860, is chiefly devoted to the illustration of the natural history, geology, and archaeology of the district. A collection of British birds and a collection of mediaeval keys form marked features of this museum. The Blackmore museum, founded by Mr. William Blackmore in 1866, is entirely devoted to pre-historic archaeology, mainly illustrating the Stone Age, by means of specimens from all parts of the world, including the important Squire and Davis collection of American carved stone pipes from the mounds of Ohio.
- 8.—An annual report.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given during winter months.
- 10.—8,016 in the year 1908-9.
- 12.—An hon. director, assisted by hon. curators and a collector.
- 13.—Hon. director, Dr. BLACKMORE; collector, W. HILL.



## SCARBOROUGH.

(37,204.)

## Museum.

- 1.—A council elected at the annual meeting of the Scarborough Philosophical and Archaeological Society.
- 2.—Last year, income, £395; expenditure, £95.
- 3.—Members' subscriptions and admission fees paid by visitors.
- 4.—Open in summer on every week-day, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; in winter, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Admission threepence.
- 6.—Archaeology: Armour, implements, ornaments, the skeleton of the "Gristhorpe giant," the ducking chair from the old pier, &c. Natural history: Zoology (especially birds), geology (a large series of fossils, mainly from the mezoic rocks of Yorkshire), mineralogy (a large series of minerals).
- 7.—The Harper collection of birds. The museum possesses a great auk's egg.
- 8.—An annual report, to which is appended a *resume* of one of the lectures, and the reports of the recorders of the Field Naturalists' Society.
- 9.—Regular courses of lectures are given in the museum.
- 10.—Annual average about 4,000.
- 11.—The Scarborough Philosophical Society was founded in 1827, and the museum was built in 1829 to accommodate the collection of Thomas Hinderwell, the well-known historian of Scarborough. It originally consisted of the Rotunda, and was built in that form at the suggestion of the celebrated William Smith. The wings were added in 1860, and the library and lecture hall were enlarged to their present size in 1886. In 1853 the Philosophical Society became affiliated with the Archaeological Society, and then took its present title—the Scarborough Philosophical and Archaeological Society.
- 12.—A female caretaker.
- 13.—Hon. secretary, F. ARNOLD WALLIS.

# SELBY.

(9,049.)

## Selby Educational Museum.

- 3.—(1) Fees derived from the letting of the lecture hall for entertainments. (2) Admission money. (3) Donations from Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson.
- 4.—Open daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays to 5 p.m.). Admission, one penny (or by yearly subscription).
- 5.—Natural history room, 60 ft.  $\times$  44 ft.; entrance gallery, 36 ft.  $\times$  11 ft.; reading room, 32 ft.  $\times$  11 ft.; lecture hall, 57 ft.  $\times$  29 ft. (with gallery capable of seating 100 people); also three small rooms adjoining.
- 9.—These are occasionally given.
- 10.—Estimated at 10,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was founded and furnished in 1899 by Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, on the site of the old town baths.
- 12.—A caretaker. [The museum is visited once a year by a skilled curator, who re-arranges the objects and labels additional specimens.]
- 13.—Caretaker, B. M. MARSHALL.

# SHEFFIELD.

(454,653.)

## Mappin Art Gallery.

- 1.—Committee of the corporation.
- 2.—£1,200 per annum.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open on Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. Admission free every week-day from 10 till dusk, except Friday, when only students and visitors from other towns are admitted from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- 5.—One gallery, 90 ft.  $\times$  38 ft.; three galleries, 60 ft.  $\times$  25 ft.; two galleries, 40 ft.  $\times$  20 ft.; entrance hall, 25 ft.  $\times$  20 ft.
- 6.—Oil paintings, water colours, and sculpture. John Newton Mappin, who bequeathed the money for the erection of the gallery, also bequeathed his collection of 153 paintings. Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., has presented nearly 100 pictures, while other bequests and gifts have increased the collection to about 400 works of art.
- 8.—Descriptive and illustrated catalogues.
- 9.—These are given in the winter months.
- 10.—Annual average about 320,000.
- 12.—Curator, one assistant, one gilder, and five attendants.
- 13.—E. HOWARTH.



SHEFFIELD (*continued*).

## Public Museum, Weston Park.

- 1.—Library and museum committee.
- 2.—£2,100 per annum.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Admission free, every day from 10 a.m. till dusk, except Friday, when only students and visitors from other towns are admitted from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- 5.—Two galleries, 75 ft. × 25 ft.; two rooms, 50 ft. × 20 ft.; four rooms, 30 ft. × 20 ft.
- 6.—General natural history, geology, mineralogy, archaeology, industrial art, pottery, metalwork, cutlery.
- 7.—Seebohm collection of European birds; Blaydes' collection of fossils; Urban Smith collection of fossils, chiefly from the carboniferous limestone of Derbyshire; Sorby's collection of marine invertebrates and fossils; the Bateman collection of antiquities, described in *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, and *Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave-hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York*; Bragge collection of cutlery and metalwork; Holmes collection of cutlery; Marsden collection of pottery; and various smaller collections, including Salt's herbarium.

CIRCULATING SCHOOL MUSEUMS.—Cabinets containing specimens illustrating zoology, geology, mineralogy, botany, and manufactures, as well as art portfolios, lantern slides, &c., have for several years been circulated amongst the primary and secondary schools, in connection with the Teachers' Guild. The collections now available for this purpose are:—Thirty museum cabinets, 24 art portfolios, 19 maps and plans, 34 sets of lantern slides, two cabinets of stereoscopes and stereoscopic views.

- 8.—Catalogue of the Bateman Collection of Antiquities, 3s. 6d. Popular Guide, 2d. Catalogue of Salt's Herbarium.
- 9.—There is no lecture-room at the museum and no regular system of lectures. Classes of school children frequently attend, and special instruction is given to them by a member of the museum staff.
- 10.—Annual average of the last three years, 247,000.
- 11.—The museum was opened in 1875 in a building that consisted of a large house to which two galleries had been added, in a park just acquired by the corporation. No additions have since been made to this building, which is greatly overcrowded. An extensive scheme for an enlarged building has been adopted by the city council, but no means have yet been provided for carrying it out. The plan of it provides for distinct departments of natural history, applied and decorative art, archaeology, paintings, and sculpture, all connected on one floor. There is an observatory, containing an equatorially mounted six-inch refracting telescope, transit instrument, and various accessories, under the joint control of the museum and the university. The public are admitted to the observatory two nights each week, from September to May, under the direction of the curator of the museum. There is also a meteorological station in the park.
- 12.—Curator, two assistants, one clerk, one superintendent, one printer, and three attendants.
- 13.—E. HOWARTH, F.R.A.S., F.Z.S.

**SHEFFIELD** (*continued*).**High Hazels Museum.**

This is a branch of the Public Museum, Weston Park, and is managed by the same committee and curator.

- 2.—£500 per annum.
- 4.—Open all week-days from 11 a.m. till dusk; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m., or dusk when earlier.
- 5.—Two rooms, 30 ft. by 19 ft.; two rooms, 25 ft. by 18 ft.; two rooms, 18 ft. by 13 ft.; with several other rooms available as the collections increase.
- 6.—Pictures, industrial art, local history, and zoological collection specially intended for teachers.
- 7.—Everything relating to the past history of Sheffield is specially gathered here, including plans, views, paintings, tokens, workmanship, mechanics, etc. The collection is becoming of considerable historical importance, the civic patriotism which it has aroused brings constant acquisitions.
- 10.—Annual average, 70,000.
- 12.—One keeper and four attendants.
- 13.—E. HOWARTH.



SHEFFIELD (*continued*).

## Ruskin Museum.

- 1.—The Ruskin Museum committee of the Sheffield corporation and trustees of St. George's Guild.
- 2.—£650 per annum.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open on week-days from 10 a.m. to dusk, and 2 to 5 on Sunday afternoon. Admission free.
- 5.—Two galleries (44 ft. by 17 ft. and 32 ft. by 16 ft.); also Carpaccio room, Turner room, print room, library, and lecture room.
- 6.—(1) Studies of the works of the old Italian masters in sculpture and painting, and of the architecture of Northern Italy and the gothic of France from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries. The studies were executed by artists who worked under Professor Ruskin's supervision, and are illustrative of his works on art. They are supplemented by a series of casts of mural sculpture from Venice and Rouen. (2) Minerals from Ruskin's collections, consisting principally of silicas, uncut precious stones, crystals, and metals selected for their natural beauty, rarity, or usefulness in the arts. (3) The library includes all Ruskin's writings, other works on art and natural history, illuminated manuscripts, engravings, drawings, early printed books, and classical literature. There is also a collection of Greek and old English gold and silver coins, medals, and seals.
- 8.—Popular Handbook. Supplementary Catalogue of Special Exhibits. Catalogue of Books and Prints. Principles of Art. Annual Reports.
- 9.—From four to six public lectures are given during the winter months by the curator; also illustrated lectures to school classes in a room set apart for that purpose, and "museum chats" in the galleries.
- 10.—Average, taking the past ten years, 40,000.
- 11.—This museum was founded by the late Professor Ruskin during the early seventies at Walkley, Sheffield, in connection with the "Guild of St. George," and was removed in the year 1890 to the hall in Meersbrook Park, where it is now maintained by the corporation of Sheffield, acting in conjunction with the trustees of the guild, under an arrangement for the loan of the collections to the city for the term of 20 years, the loan being renewed for a further term of 20 years in 1910. Since its establishment under these conditions many additional drawings, minerals, and other objects have been included, mainly from the Ruskin collections in the possession of the Guild of St. George at Bewdley and elsewhere. Additions are not made unless the objects bear direct relation to the teachings of Ruskin as set forth in his works, or help to further illustrate subjects already treated in the museum.
- 12.—A curator, a library assistant, and three attendants.
- 13.—GILL PARKER.

LOANS OF PICTURES.—Pictures are lent when it is possible.

## SHEPTON MALLET.

(5,011.)

## Museum.

- 1.—A committee under an honorary curator is appointed by the urban district council.
- 3.—An annual grant from the council.
- 4.—Admission free three days a week ; on other days a charge of 3d. a head is made.
- 5.—One room.
- 6.—Local Roman remains, minerals, fossils (the carboniferous and jurassic fossils are mostly local, and are good), insects.
- 7.—The Phillis collection.
- 10.—From 500 to 700 annually.
- 11.—The museum was opened in 1900 ; its formation is largely due to Mr. John Phillis and the late Mr. Wm. Garton of Woolston.
- 13.—W. F. BARNES.

## SHREWSBURY.

(29,389.)

## Public Museum.

- 1.—Free library committee.
- 2.—£550 a year for free library and museum.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., in summer months, and 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 2 p.m. till dusk, in winter months. Admission free.
- 5.—A room 65 ft. by 20 ft. devoted to natural history—a few pictures on the walls ; a room 90 ft. by 25 ft. containing antiquities.
- 6.—Natural history, splendid collection of shells, collections illustrating the fish, fauna, flora, minerals, and geology of Shropshire ; archaeology, and portraits of local persons ; prehistoric and bronze implements, coins, seals, deeds and tokens relating to Shropshire, medals.
- 7.—Roman antiquities from Uriconium, including pottery, tessellated pavements, iron, tiles, urns, human and animal remains.
- 8.—Guides to the Natural History Collections, Coins.
- 11.—Contains all information and some original MSS. of the late Charles Darwin, who was born in Shrewsbury, and educated in the present museum building when it was the Shrewsbury School, founded by Edward VI.
- 12.—Honorary curators (with librarian as curator) and two attendants.
- 13.—HARRY T. BEDDOWS.



## SHIPLEY.

(27,710.)

## Shipley Technical School Museum.

- 1.—The Shipley education committee.
- 5.—80 ft. by 44 ft. floor space, on which showcases are arranged; and 220 ft. by 7 ft. of wall space.
- 6.—Conchological and entomological specimens; works of art from the British Museum and the South Kensington Museum; specimens of textile fabrics worked in the school; students' work in various branches of art; students' work in metal; earthenware and glass specimens in various stages of manufacture; very old Egyptian linen; specimens of a great variety of stones, marble, glass, timber, slate, composite material with reinforcements, tiles, faience, and wall coverings, used in the erection and decoration of buildings, with models of parts of roof-glazing, pavement lights, and sanitary fittings; various specimens of shuttles, temples, healds, old hand wool-combs, spindles, pickers, buffers, mails, brushes, and Jacquard cards, used in the textile trades, old hand wool combs, samples of dyes, samples of bookbindings, Chinese and Japanese embroidery, and models of Chinese junks and maritime vessels.
- 11.—The exhibition is mainly for the benefit of the students (over 500) of the technical school and the school of art. About 330 secondary school pupils also attend the school for instruction in science and art.
- 13.—WALTER POPPLESTONE, secretary and director of education, Shipley.

## SOUTHAMPTON.

(119,039.)

## Museum of the Hartley University College.

- 1.—The council of the Hartley University College.
- 3.—Funds of the Hartley University College (chiefly derived from government grant and local rate).
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays), from 10 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—Ground floor: A hall of 50 ft. by 20 ft., with cases all round and three in the centre. These contain birds, fossils, and antiquities. Second and third floors: Galleries. These contain minerals and books (chiefly on natural history).
- 6.—Chiefly illustrative of local geology and archaeology. The former department specially strong in tertiary and cretaceous fossils from Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the latter in Roman antiquities from the same district. There is also a very good collection of British birds.
- 10.—Annual average about 5,000.
- 11.—The museum belongs to the Hartley University College. Attached to it is a large library and reading room (with a considerable collection of works on natural history) open to the public.
- 12.—A curator and an assistant curator (both honorary).
- 13.—F. CAVERS, D.Sc. (Lond.), Professor of Biology in the Hartley University College.

# SOUTHPORT.

(51,650.)

## Atkinson Art Gallery.

- 1.—Committee appointed by town council, with co-opted members.
- 2.—Admissions and sales, £280; from rates, £390. Expenditure, £670.
- 4.—Admission free except to annual spring exhibition and occasionally to other exhibitions. Permanent collection open each week-day from 10 a.m. until dusk. Annual spring exhibition, from 10 a.m. until dusk. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 7 to 10 p.m.
- 5.—Two rooms 21 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft., two rooms 45 ft. by 24 ft. 6 in., and one room 66 ft. by 24 ft. 6 in.
- 6.—Pictures and sculpture only in permanent collection.
- 7.—From January until the end of May the gallery is used for the annual spring exhibition of pictures and sculpture, which remains open for about 12 weeks, at a charge of 6d. admission. Two rooms in the art gallery are granted to the local art association for five weeks in the year for their annual exhibition. The whole suite of rooms has also been placed at the disposal of the photographic society for periodical exhibitions. There have also been occasional loans of china, armour, metal work, etc., from the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. Other exhibitions have also been held from time to time.
- 8.—Catalogues of annual spring exhibition and occasional exhibitions.
- 9.—Occasionally in connection with the Photographic Society.
- 10.—Spring exhibition, from February 7th to April 9th, 1,628. Permanent collection, from May to January, about 50,000.
- 11.—The Atkinson art gallery and library was presented to the town through the munificence of the late Mr. William Atkinson, at a total cost of £13,500. It is a handsome structure in the composite Italian order of architecture, and was opened on February 21st, 1879. There is a doorway in the main room of the gallery leading to the technical school. There is also communication by means of a gangway with the Cambridge Hall and Town Hall. The four buildings are therefore rendered *en suite* for civic or other functions.
- 12.—Curator, assistant, attendant, and cleaner.
- 13.—FRED. W. TEAGUE.

## SOUTHPORT (continued).

### Museum of the Churchtown Botanic Gardens.

- 1.—Board of directors.
- 3.—Fees paid for admission to the gardens.
- 4.—Open daily, 9 a.m. to dusk. Admission to gardens and museum, 4d.; children, 2d.
- 5.—Three large rooms.
- 6.—Natural history, geology, coins, medals, and curiosities.
- 10.—30,000 to 40,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was started in 1874 by acquiring the late Mr. George Davies' collection, and has since been largely increased by purchases and donations.
- 12.—Permanent lady attendant, with assistance as required.
- 13.—J. PLATT & SON, secretaries of gardens.



## SOUTH SHIELDS.

(108,649.)

## Public Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—Public library committee and curators.
- 3.—Library rate.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day),  
10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter.  
Admission free.
- 5.—A room 40 ft. by 40 ft., and the floor space of the entrance hall.
- 6.—Natural history (chiefly local birds), antiquities, remains from  
the Roman station (Caer urfa) at South Shields, and art.
- 7.—There is a collection of lifeboats, including the original model  
by Wouldhave.
- 9.—Demonstrations are given on Friday afternoons to scholars from  
high schools and council schools.
- 10.—About 250 weekly.
- 12.—The staff of the free library, and three honorary curators.
- 13.—ERNEST BAILEY.

## SPALDING.

(10,349.)

## Museum of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society.

- 1.—A committee, consisting of the president, hon. treasurer, hon.  
secretary, librarian, and hon. operator.
- 3.—Subscriptions of members.
- 4.—Open at any time free to members and friends accompanying  
them.
- 6.—A small collection of antiquities, some fine old seals, a good  
collection of tokens, some shells and fossils. There is a very  
fine library, containing a large number of Lincolnshire books  
and manuscripts.
- 9.—Lectures are given in connection with the society to which  
non-members are occasionally admitted.
- 11.—This society was founded in 1710, and has since then collected  
books and specimens. The library is remarkably good, but  
the museum seems to have suffered severely from a very  
drastic over-hauling made in the early part of the nineteenth  
century. During the last fifteen years, considerable additions  
have been made, and the necessary funds have been obtained  
for the erection in 1911 of a new museum and library in Broad  
Street.
- 12.—ASHLEY K. MAPLES. Hon. curator, E. M. M. SMITH.

**STAFFORD.**

(23,385.)

**Wragge Museum.**

- 1.—Free library committee.
- 3.—Free library rate of one penny in the pound.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays). Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; other days, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- 5.—One room.
- 6.—Miscellaneous, chiefly birds, shells, fossils, and minerals.
- 11.—The museum was established by Clement Wragge, meteorologist to the government of Queensland.
- 12.—A curator and an assistant.
- 13.—THOMAS JACKSON, F.S.Sc.

**STALYBRIDGE.**

(26,514.)

**Stamford Park Museum.**

- 1.—A committee of four members of the corporations of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge, and one member (not a member of the council) appointed by Ashton-under-Lyne.
- 3.—The interest on £7,000 left by the late Samuel Oldham, supplemented by contributions from the corporations. The amount thus obtained is applied to the maintenance of the park and museum.
- 4.—Open on Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—General natural history.
- 12.—The park-keeper and an assistant who attend to the museum as well as to various other duties.
- 13.—THOMAS WILSON.



## STIRLING.

(21,200.)

## The Smith Institute.

- 1.—Three trustees (the Provost of Stirling, and Archibald Stirling, Esq.).
- 2.—Average income, about £270 (£300 less £30 taxes). This barely meets the working expenses.
- 3.—Revenue from trust funds.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. till dusk. Visitors not resident in the district are charged twopence each.
- 5.—Galleries: Large room, 106 ft. by 43 ft., contains oil paintings; small room, 28 ft. by 43 ft., devoted to water-colours. Museum: Room No. 1, 135 ft. by 25 ft. (916 ft. of glass), contains Scottish antiquities; No. 2, 43 ft. by 24 ft. (314 ft. of glass), has ethnological specimens and miscellaneous collection; No. 3, 50 ft. by 28 ft. (675 ft. of glass), devoted to natural history.
- 6.—1. Art: Oil paintings and water-colour drawings. 2. Archaeology, mainly illustrative of Scottish life and customs. 3. Natural history, mainly illustrative of the fauna and flora of the district. 4. Ethnology and miscellaneous.
- 8.—A catalogue (145 pp.), with explanatory and historical notes, price sixpence.
- 10.—Annual average, 6,000.
- 11.—The museum was founded and endowed in 1870 by Thomas Stuart Smith, of Glassinghall, Perthshire. The aim of the trustees has been to have a local museum. In the natural history and archaeological sections of the museum, all specimens exhibited have been obtained within the limits of the British Isles, and non-local specimens have been admitted only to fill gaps or to help in the illustration of the subjects treated. Local specimens are distinguished from others by differently coloured labels. The miscellaneous and ethnological sections take quite a subordinate position, and form no part of the scheme of the museum.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—JAMES SWORD.

## STOCKPORT.

(108,693.)

## Vernon Park Museum.

- 1.—Committee of the corporation.
- 2.—The expenditure for year ending March 31, 1909, was £270.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to dusk ; Sunday afternoon, 2 to 5, or dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—One lower and two upper rooms, each 46 ft. 6 in. by 26 ft. 6 in. In the lower room are shewn ethnological and miscellaneous objects. One room upstairs is devoted to geology and mineralogy ; the other to entomology, conchology, and ornithology. Pictures are hung on the available wall space in all rooms and staircase.
- 6.—There is a collection of pictures by old masters purchased at the Marquis Brancadori's sale in Rome in 1842, and presented by the late Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P. There are good collections of mollusca, geology, and mineralogy. A unique object is the window made of fluor spar (" bluejohn "), and presented by the late curator, Mr. John Tym.
- 8.—Occasional leaflets descriptive of portions of collection, *e.g.*, British mammals, swimming birds, etc.
- 9.—Demonstrations are given in the museum to classes from public elementary schools.
- 10.—55,000 to 60,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1860. The original building was erected and presented to the corporation by the then members of Parliament—Mr. James Kershaw and Mr. John Benjamin Smith. A wing including apartments for caretaker was added by corporation in 1866. More room is urgently required for a picture gallery.
- 12.—A curator, and a caretaker.
- 13.—EDWARD HEWITT.



## STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

(234,553.)

(Public museums at Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Stoke, and Tunstall.  
See under those headings.)

## Stoke Public Museum.

- 1.—A committee appointed by the town council.
- 2.—Annual expenditure about £1,800.
- 3.—Museum rate, supplemented by grant from Board of Education towards purchase of objects.
- 4.—Open daily, 9.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Two large rooms are devoted entirely to the exhibition of pottery.
- 6.—Pottery, geological, and mineralogical collections. Natural history, fine arts, industrial arts.
- 8.—Catalogues being prepared.
- 9.—Lectures by curator and his staff.
- 10.—About 15,000 annually.
- 13.—A. J. CADDIE, chief curator.

Correspondence may be addressed: The Museum, Hanley,  
Stoke-on-Trent.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

## Public Library.

- 3.—Rate (one penny in the pound), subscriptions, and donations.
- 4.—Open every day, 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Two rooms.
- 6.—Illuminated MSS., early printed books, illustrated books, book-binding.
- 11.—The museum forms part of the Public Library Buildings in Henley Street, adjoining the Shakespeare Birthplace. The two exhibition rooms have been restored to their ancient condition. They are timber-framed, and date from a period anterior to the birth of Shakespeare, one is a particularly handsome room, with a fine timber arch supporting the roof. The building was restored, and the adjoining library built, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in 1904.
- 12.—A curator (and librarian), a sub-curator, and an assistant.
- 13.—W. S. BRASSINGTON, F.S.A.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (*continued*).

(8,532.)

## Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

- 1.—The governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.
- 3.—Endowment and admission money.
- 4.—Open daily: in summer, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; winter, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission sixpence; season tickets, one shilling; parties of over twenty, threepence a head.
- 6.—Various objects illustrating Shakespeare's life and works, including portraits, pictures illustrating Shakespeare's plays, personal relics of great actors (Garrick, Siddons, Kemble, Macready, &c.), books, &c. A small loan collection is arranged each spring.
- 7.—A series of drawings by Cattermole, and paintings by Smirke.
- 8.—1. Illustrated catalogue of pictures, threepence. 2. Special catalogues of loan collections. 3. An acting edition of Shakespeare's plays.
- 9.—These are occasionally given.
- 10.—About 13,000 annually.
- 11.—The Shakespeare Memorial comprises in addition to the foregoing a theatre in which the annual Shakespearian festivals are held, and a reference library of Shakespearian and general dramatic literature. The institution was founded in 1877 and opened in 1879.
- 12.—A secretary, a curator and librarian, a custodian, and four assistants.
- 13.—W. S. BRASSINGTON, F.S.A.

## STROUD.

(8,772.)

Two rooms in the buildings originally erected for the Stroud School of Science and Art have been allotted and set apart for the purposes of a museum, and various exhibits have been deposited there.

A fund was bequeathed by the late Mr. William Cowle, of Stroud, for the purpose of providing and maintaining a museum, and a portion of such fund has been thus applied by the trustees of the fund.

Pending the completion of arrangements with various educational authorities, the museum has not yet been established, or furnished on a permanent basis.



## SUNDERLAND.

(151,162.)

## Public Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—Town council, and co-opted members.
- 2.—The expenditure for the year 1910 was £1,200.
- 3.—Rates. The income is at present £1,300 per annum.
- 4.—Museum: Open every week-day, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; admission free. Art gallery: Open every week-day, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; admission free.
- 5.—Museum main room, floor space, 2,555 sq. ft.; museum gallery floor space, 1,763 sq. ft. Both these rooms contain natural history specimens. Antiquities room, floor space, 1,104 sq. ft., containing antiquities, ethnological, and industrial collections, and art objects. Art gallery, floor space, 2,240 sq. ft. Entrance hall, floor space, 1,104 sq. ft., contains statuary.
- 6.—General collections of geological, botanical, and zoological specimens; collections illustrating the natural history of county Durham; general and local collections of antiquities, ethnological, and industrial objects; permanent collections of British oil and water-colour paintings; special exhibitions are held three or four times a year, illustrating various phases of British or foreign art; loan collections of art objects and pictures from the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and National Gallery. Total number of specimens, about 35,000. Pictures in the permanent collection, 97.
- 7.—The Robert Cameron collection of local Permian fossils; the A. M. Norman British herbarium; the Edward Backhouse collection of natural history specimens and antiquities; the T. W. U. Robinson collection of antiquities; collection of Sunderland pottery; the John Dickinson bequest of pictures.
- 8.—Illustrated catalogue of the permanent collection of pictures and statuary. The "Library Circular," issued quarterly, contains museum and art gallery notes.
- 9.—Frequent visits are paid by classes of scholars from local schools; occasionally a "museum talk" is given to them.
- 10.—Museum, in 1909, 250,000 by estimation; art gallery, in 1909, by counting, 187,769.
- 11.—The Sunderland Natural History and Antiquarian Society began to form a museum in 1836, and some time after handed on their collections to the Literary and Philosophical Society. On May 20th, 1846, the corporation, availing itself of the powers conferred by the act of the preceding year, resolved to establish a municipal museum, and about a month later the Literary and Philosophical Society transferred its museum to the corporation. The foundation stone of the present building was laid on September 24th, 1877, and it was opened on November 6th, 1879. The Museums and Gymnasiums Act was adopted in 1905.
- 12.—Director of libraries, museum, and art gallery; an honorary curator, deputy curator, one assistant, one attendant, and one janitor.
- 13.—J. A. CHARLTON DEAS, F.R.Hist.S.

## SWANSEA.

(114,673.)

## Royal Institution of South Wales.

- 1.—A council, elected annually by members of the institution.
- 2.—Income and expenditure are about £700 a year.
- 3.—Members' subscriptions, admission money, and donations.
- 4.—Open daily, 9 a.m. to dusk. Admission free to members; other visitors, one penny each.
- 5.—(1) Geological room, 38 ft. by 36 ft. (2) Landing, on which are shown the Gower Cave remains, 16 ft. by 14 ft. (3) Natural history room, 38 ft. by 36 ft. (4) Antiquities room, 38 ft. by 14 ft. (7) "Nineteenth Century" room, 30 ft. by 18 ft. (6) Art gallery, 60 ft. by 20 ft. (7) Lecture room, has oil paintings on walls, 50 ft. by 38 ft. (8) Lending library, containing coin collections, 38 ft. by 36 ft. Several corridors are also used for exhibition purposes.
- 6.—Natural history (geology, mineralogy, zoology, botany); archaeology (includes extensive coin collection); art (oils, water-colours, prints). The collection of fossil plants from the South Wales coal-field is especially good.
- 7.—Remains from the Gower Caves.
- 8.—Annual reports and occasional papers.
- 9.—Two courses of lectures are given annually; a winter course of about six lectures, and a spring one of about nine. Admission to these is free.
- 10.—From 10,000 to 15,000, exclusive of members and their friends. Each member has the right of bringing six visitors daily.
- 11.—The Royal Institution of South Wales was founded in 1835 and incorporated in 1883. It consists of about 460 members, who pay an annual subscription of one guinea each. They hold the museum premises, which have a ground area of over 3,400 square yards, on a 999 years' lease from the corporation of Swansea. A special effort has been made to obtain pictures, specimens, and books, illustrative of South Wales. The various departments are managed by honorary curators. The museum also serves as the headquarters of the Swansea Scientific Society, the Swansea Art Society, and the Swansea Field Naturalists' Society. Considerable additions to the varied collections are being made annually. About £3,000 has recently been spent upon new buildings.
- 12.—Ten honorary curators, sub-curator, an assistant, and a caretaker.
- 13.—EVAN LEWIS, hon. secretary.



SWANSEA (*continued*).

## Glyn Vivian Art Gallery.

- 1.—A committee of the corporation.
- 2.—<sup>1</sup>d. rate, producing about £500.
- 3.—Rates and admission fees.
- 4.—Open free on Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., also on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10 a.m. to dusk. Mondays and Fridays, admission 6d., 10 a.m. to dusk.
- 5.—Central hall and five rooms on ground floor; gallery, balcony, sculpture halls, and four rooms on first floor.
- 6.—Pictures, prints, engravings (including many local views); also miniatures, sculpture, mosaics, bronzes, porcelain, enamels, armour, furniture, tapestry, clocks, snuff-boxes, gold and silver work, &c., belonging to the Glynn Vivian collection.
- 7.—1. The Deffett Francis collection of prints and engravings.  
2. The Glyn Vivian collection of pictures and *vertu*.
- 8.—A catalogue.
- 10.—About 30,000 a year.
- 11.—Mr. R. G. Vivian has built the art gallery at an expense of £10,000. The corporation provided the site, and maintain the building as part of the city property.
- 12.—Curator, caretaker, and cleaner.
- 13.—W. GRANT MURRAY, A.R.C.A.

## TAMWORTH.

(7,738.)

## Castle Museum.

- 1.—The town council.
- 4.—Open on week days, 8 a.m. to sunset; on Sundays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. during March, April, September, and October; to 5.30 p.m. during May and August; to 7 p.m. during June and July; closed during November, December, January, and February. Admission to castle and museum, threepence.
- 5.—The collections are exhibited in several rooms of the castle.
- 6.—Miscellaneous.
- 12.—Honorary curator.
- 13.—WILLIAM MORTON.

## TAUNTON.

(22,563.)

## Taunton Castle Museum.

(The Castle and contents the property of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.)

- 1.—The committee of the society.
- 2.—The society's expenditure in 1910 was £520, the balance being absorbed for structural alterations. Quite recently a special fund of about £1,000 was raised for rendering certain parts of the castle suitable for museum and library purposes. This is known as the diamond jubilee fund for the extension of museum and library of the society (1908).
- 3.—Members' subscriptions, donations, admission fees, proceeds of sale of publications of the society, rent of property adjoining, etc. The gross income in 1910 was £587.
- 4.—The museum and castle are open daily (except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (to dusk in winter). Admission for non-members of the society, twopence—schools one penny each person. Under certain conditions the library may be used by strangers on payment of a small additional fee.
- 5.—As follows, after the diamond jubilee alterations have been completed:—The great hall (in which Judge Jefferys held the "Bloody Assize" after the battle of Sedgemoor, 1685, 120 ft. by 31 ft., containing the natural history collections; the Norman keep (dating from the first half of the XIIth century), 42 ft. by 140 ft., containing the art and ethnographical collections, etc.; the "Somerset" room, upstairs, 59 ft. by 22 ft., containing antiquities chiefly local; the "coin room," containing coins, medals, tokens, specimens of early writing, etc.; the entrance hall and staircase, where local objects, portraits, and pictures are exhibited. In addition to these rooms, there is the library (with Adam decoration), 35½ ft. by 16 ft.; an ante room attached to the library; the round room upstairs, 20 ft. in diameter, containing the Tite collection of local books; below it the circular committee room and curator's room, 20 ft. in diameter, in which the most useful books of the library are kept. There are also a dark-room, various store-rooms, and a strong room for valuable manuscripts, etc. In two other rooms the documents of the manor of Taunton Deane are preserved. Castle House, dating from the XVIth century, the curator's residence, adjoins the ancient gateway of the castle.
- 6.—Natural history: Zoology, geology, mineralogy, ornithology (including a fine collection of British albino birds, largely local), entomology, etc. Archaeology: Local antiquities (from palaeolithic times to the present day), coins, tokens, ancient carvings in wood and stone, antiquities from foreign parts (including Egypt). Art: Pottery, glass, pewter, brass-work, lace and needlework, local pictures, engravings, and prints. Ethnography.



- 7.—A collection of bones of the extinct mammalia of the Mendip Hills (Som.). Modern Clevedon ware, collected by Sir E. H. Elton, Bart. Objects from the Lake Villages of Somerset—a growing series. "Club-brasses," or brass emblems, formerly carried by members of the village clubs, Somerset. Relics connected with the Monmouth rebellion and Sedgemoor. The Charbonnier collection of pewter. The Pigott drawings of Somerset churches, etc. (early XIXth century).
- 8.—"Proceedings of the Som. Arch. and N. H. Society" (copiously illustrated, about 350 pp., 8vo.), published annually, free to members, 10s. 6d. to non-members; Short History of Taunton Castle (2nd edit., 1909), price 4d., by post 5d.; Structural notes on Taunton Castle (with plans of the buildings), price 4d., by post 5d.; Guide to the Charbonnier collection of Pewter, 6d., by post 7d.; Guide to the Norris Collection (Antiquities), 4d., by post 5d.; Court Leets and the Court Leet of the Borough of Taunton (66 pp.), 1s., by post 1s. 1½d.; etc. All illustrated. (A full list of publications can be sent to applicants.)
- 9.—Occasional illustrated lectures given in the winter by the curator and others in the castle. Conversaciones of the Taunton Field Club are held here three times during the winter months, when papers are read.
- 10.—During 1910, 7,810 (including 1,293 members).
- 11.—The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, founded in 1849, purchased the ancient castle of Taunton in 1874 (chiefly by means of voluntary subscriptions—the total cost being about £3,300), and removed their books and collections to it from rooms in the town. The collections of the society have since then grown fourfold. An entomological section of the society was inaugurated in 1909, and ornithological and botanical sections are being formed.  
The great hall was not used for museum purposes until many years after its purchase, but is now almost filled with specimens.  
The library contains about 20,000 vols., chiefly having reference to the county.
- 12.—Curator, assistant, attendant, and occasional temporary assistance. The curator is also assistant-secretary and librarian of the society.
- 13.—HAROLD ST. GEORGE GRAY.

## TENBY.

(4,362.)

## Local Museum.

- 1.—A committee of ten of the principal gentry of Tenby.
- 2.—Average annual income is about £50. The annual expenditure varies considerably, but is generally a little less than the income.
- 3.—Admission fees and annual subscriptions from citizens of Tenby who are interested in the museum.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission, sixpence for adults, children threepence, excursionists threepence.
- 5.—Two rooms, one 38 ft. by 19 ft., and the other 37 ft. by 18½ ft.
- 6.—Natural history: mainly local mammals and birds, marine animals from the Pembrokeshire coast, local plants, &c. A large collection of marine and land and fresh-water shells. Geology: a good local collection. Archaeology: cave and barrow remains from the neighbourhood.
- 10.—900 to 1,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum is almost entirely a local one. The corporation of Tenby give the use of the museum building rent free; the committee keep it in repair, and hire a cottage for the caretaker.  
The Tenby Local Museum was opened in 1878, and was the outcome of the labour of a few of the leading gentry of the place, who thought it would be a benefit to the town and of interest to visitors.
- 12.—A caretaker. The duties of curator are discharged by the honorary secretary.
- 13.—BARTLET SPAN.

## THORNHILL.

## Dr. Grierson's Museum.

A private museum containing antiquities, fossils, minerals, animals (stuffed and skeletons), dried plants, anatomical preparations, ethnological specimens, armour, pottery, textiles, monstrosities, &c.

A catalogue of the museum was compiled by Geo. F. Black (of the Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh), and Joseph Bisset, A.R.C.S., and published in 1894.



## THURSO.

(3,335.)

## Public Museum.

- 1.—A committee of eighteen, of whom nine are members of the town council, and nine are elected by the town council from ratepayers outside that body.
- 3.—Rates (1d. in the pound for library and museum) and donations.
- 4.—Open July, August, and September, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and at all times on application. Admission free.
- 5.—Floor space, 110 square yards; wall space, 200 square yards.
- 6.—Geological, zoological, botanical, and archaeological, &c.
- 7.—The Dick botanical collection.
- 10.—About 800 annually.
- 11.—The Thurso Natural Science Association, after Robert Dick's death in 1866, had made over to them, by his nearest relative, Mr. Alexander, of Dunfermline, his herbarium, along with all his other collections, &c. In 1872, when the burgh adopted the Public Libraries Act, the Science Association handed over to the committee of the Thurso Public Library all Robert Dick's collections, and also all their own collections made during a number of years, thus forming the nucleus of the museum. Subsequently many valuable contributions from friends at home and abroad have been added. The Dick collection, which contains 1,700 plants classified and mounted in frames, also about 2,000 specimens of mosses which have not yet been arranged for want of funds.
- 12.—The librarian of the public library acts as curator.
- 13.—HENRY MANSON.

## TONBRIDGE.

(14,797.)

## Museum.

- 1.—Tonbridge urban district council.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Week-days, 10 to 12, 2 to dusk; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.
- 5.—Two rooms in Tonbridge Castle.
- 6.—Comprehensive collection of minerals, collection of local and other fossils, objects of local interest, ethnographical and natural history specimens from West Indies, South America, Ceylon, &c.
- 11.—The museum was opened in October, 1905. In December, 1906, an additional room was added, and further extension is now contemplated.
- 12.—No permanent staff; the museum is under the care of an honorary curator.
- 13.—Mr. E. W. HANDCOCK, F.G.S.

## TORQUAY.

(38,772.)

## Museum of the Torquay Natural History Society.

- 1.—A committee of the society.
- 3.—Members' subscriptions.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission, sixpence.
- 5.—One room 70 ft. by 36 ft.
- 6.—County archaeology, geology, zoology, botany, fine arts, and industrial arts.
- 7.—(1) Kent's cavern remains, (2) Hamling collection (Devonian and Culm fossils of North Devon), (3) Griffith's collection (botany, notably algae), (4) Parfitt collection (mosses and lichens).
- 8.—Journal (annual).
- 9.—A course of lectures are given every Tuesday, at 11.30 a.m., during the winter months, November to April. Meetings for reading and discussing original papers, second Wednesday in each month, 5.30 p.m.
- 11.—The society was founded in 1844, the present museum built in 1874, and the Pengelly lecture hall in 1894. The collections are strictly confined to the county of Devon.
- 12.—A curator and an assistant.
- 13.—Major E. V. ELWES, honorary secretary; W. J. ELSE, curator and librarian.



## TRING.

(4,481.)

## The Rothschild Zoological Museum.

- 1.—The director under the orders of the Hon. Walter Rothschild, Ph.D.
- 4.—Open from October 1 to March 31 on Mondays and Tuesdays, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesdays, 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. From April 1 to September 30, Mondays and Tuesdays, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One large hall and upper gallery, staircase and two rooms. New extension buildings are under construction, and when ready there will be twice the room for study collections as well as for the public exhibition galleries.
- 6.—The museum consists of two parts; a public one, containing animals of all kinds, and a students' one, in which collections of birds and lepidoptera are kept for purposes of study. The collection of lepidoptera is the largest in the world. Attached to the students' museum is a zoological library of over 20,000 volumes.
- 8.—"Novitates Zoologicae," an illustrated journal of zoology, has been published annually since 1894 (annual subscription one guinea).
- 10.—About 17,000 to 22,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum originated in a small collection of moths, butterflies, and birds, formed by Mr. Walter Rothschild when he was a boy. Gradually the collection assumed such large proportions that he conceived the notion of establishing a museum.
- 12.—A director, a curator (in special charge of the entomological department), assistants, attendants, and a caretaker.
- 13.—E. HARTERT, Ph.D., director; K. JORDAN, Ph.D., curator (entomology).

# TRURO.

(11,325.)

## County Museum and Art Gallery.

(Royal Institution of Cornwall.)

- 1.—The council of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 2.—Expenditure equal to income.
- 3.—Subscriptions and endowment. Income, 1908-9, £523.
- 4.—Open daily, 11 to 4, from November to March; 11 to 5, from April to October. Admission free.
- 5.—The new building will contain the following:—Vestibule, 24 ft. by 10 ft. (1) Natural history—central hall 75 ft. by 45 ft., one room 50 ft. by 22 ft., another 30 ft. by 22 ft. (2) Archaeology, &c.—gallery 8 ft. wide around central hall. (3) Gallery of fine art, 65 ft. by 22 ft.; gallery of industrial art, 50 ft. by 22 ft. (4) Reference library, one room 25 ft. by 24 ft., another 22 ft. by 22 ft. Lecture hall, 37 ft. by 24 ft.
- 6.—Natural history, archaeology, and art.
- 7.—The collection of minerals is the finest in England, with the exception of the national collections. It includes the historic Rashleigh collection. The local antiquities are good.
- 8.—(1) Catalogue of Non-metallic Minerals, 3d.; (2) Catalogue of Metallic Minerals, 3d.; (3) Catalogue of Tokens, 3d.; (4) Label List of British Lepidoptera, 3d.; (5) The "Pozo Stone," 3d.; (6) "Anthony Payne," 3d.; (7) List of Antiquities in the West of Cornwall, 1s.; (8) Cornish Fauna, three parts, 3s. each part. Also the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, varying in price from 4s. to 7s. 6d. per number.
- 9.—Meetings are held and lectures given by members of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 10.—About 20,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1818, and possesses excellent collections which have hitherto been much cramped through want of space. A new building shortly to be erected will remedy this, and permit of up-to-date arrangements.
- 12.—A curator, clerk, and an attendant.
- 13.—GEORGE PENROSE, F.L.S.

# TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

(35,703.)

The Natural History and Philosophical Society has a few cases exhibited to the public on the "Pantiles," and also has extensive collections of lepidoptera, corals, minerals, shells, fossils, rocks, and some ethnographical specimens stored in the Technical Institute. An effort is being made to find a building that may serve as a museum.

- 13.—R. R. HUTCHINSON, honorary secretary.



## TUNSTALL.

(County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.)

## Technical School Museum.

- 1.—Tunstall urban district council.
- 2.—See Stoke-on-Trent.
- 3.—Rate ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound) from the local authority.
- 4.—Open daily, 9.30 a.m. to 9.0 p.m. on Mondays and Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. to dusk on other days. Admission free.
- 6.—Art. They include paintings, engravings, etchings, pottery, repoussé work, tapestry, &c. There are some very good specimens of antique "Adams Jasper," Wedgwood, and other ware.
- 10.—About 20,000 annually.
- 11.—It is endeavoured, as far as possible, to make the museum of use to artisans of the district, and the nature of the collections has been determined by that of the local industries. Loan exhibitions are obtained annually from the Board of Education. Students from the Victoria Institute are allowed to copy specimens.
- 12.—Two honorary curators and chief curator.
- 13.—A. J. CADDIE, chief curator.

## TWICKENHAM.

(29,374.)

## Radnor House Museum.

- 2.—Income for last half-year, £50.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily. Admission free.
- 6.—Natural history. They consist of mounted specimens of vertebrates, also shells and fossils.
- 9.—Public lectures are given in connection with the Literary Society.
- 11.—The museum is at present quite in its infancy.
- 12.—A caretaker.
- 13.—FRED. W. PIERCE, Surveyor's Office.

## TYLDESLEY.

(15,582.)

## Museum.

- 1.—The Tyldesley Museum and Natural History Society.
- 3.—Subscriptions from the members.
- 4.—The museum is only open to the public on special occasions.
- 5.—A room in the Tyldesley Mechanics' Institute.
- 6.—Botanical and geological specimens, ancient coins, and antiquities of various kinds.
- 11.—The museum was originally formed by the Tyldesley Museum and Natural History Society. Meetings were held weekly in the library of the Tyldesley Mechanics' Institute, when lectures were given by members or friends of the society. Of late, the meetings have not been held regularly, and interest in the society has waned.
- 12.—None. The secretary of the society acts as honorary curator.

## VENTNOR.

(5,787.)

## Museum of the Ventnor and Bonchurch Literary and Scientific Institution.

- 1.—The committee of the institution.
- 2.—Income of the institution for 1903, £131 14s. 11d.; expenses, £125 os. 2d. This includes expense of reading room and library. 1904—Receipts £139 7s. 5d., expenditure £118 17s.
- 3.—Subscriptions of members.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Natural history: mainly birds and fossils.
- 9.—Public lectures are occasionally given.
- 11.—The museum is a small one. The specimens are in cases arranged round the news room. Some of the geological specimens possess special value and interest.
- 12.—A curator (who also acts as librarian).
- 13.—ALFRED SMALL.

## WALMER.

(5,347.)

## Walmer Castle or Wellington Museum.

- 1.—H.M. Office of Works.
- 3.—H.M. Office of Works.
- 4.—Open on week-days (except Friday), 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter and to 5 p.m. in summer. Open Sunday at 1 p.m. Admission threepence.
- 6.—Furniture, engravings, &c., chiefly connected with Pitt and the Duke of Wellington. There is a series of engraved portraits of Wardens of the Cinque Ports.
- 8.—An illustrated Guide, price sixpence.
- 10.—About 15,000 annually.
- 11.—Walmer Castle was built about 1539 as part of Henry VIII.'s scheme for the protection of the south-east coast. Early in the 18th century it became the official residence of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports. On Lord Curzon's resignation of the wardenship, the castle was opened to the public, by the King's orders, in June, 1905.
- 12.—Three wardens.
- 13.—E. PARAMOR.

## WALSALL.

(92,130.)

The pictures and other objects of interest belonging to the town that were exhibited in the old library and museum are now displayed in the new public Carnegie library.



## WARRINGTON.

(72,178.)

## Municipal Museum.

- 1.—The town council, acting by a committee consisting partly of non-members of the council.
- 2.—The annual expenditure on the museum and library together is about £1,900.
- 3.—Rates. The council has power (under special Act and Museums and Gymnasiums Act) to levy 2d. in the pound. Rate at present, say, £1,800 (= 1.6d. in the £).
- 4.—Open every week-day, 10 a.m. to dusk, and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Natural history, 2,525 sq. ft.; antiquities, 1,460 sq. ft.; art, 2,100 sq. ft.; total, 6,085 sq. ft.
- 6.—Natural history, antiquities, art, with particular attention to local specimens and educational effect in each department.
- 7.—(1) Roman remains from Wilderspool; (2) seals; (3) local MSS. and books; (4) Greening reptiles and spiders; (5) Carpenter shells; (6) Wilson herbarium; (7) Stone timber.
- 8.—Annual report; quarterly list of accessions.
- 10.—1910-11, 48,389.
- 11.—Opened 1st November, 1848. Formed by the transfer of the collections of the Warrington Natural History Society (1838), and the Warrington Town Library (1760). Present building erected 1857, and enlarged 1876.
- 12.—Director, sub-curator, museum assistant, and porter.
- 13.—CHARLES MADELEY, director and librarian.

## WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH

(26,399.)

(NEAR LIVERPOOL.)

## Museum.

- 1.—A committee of the Waterloo-with-Seaforth urban district council and one co-opted member.
- 2.—Income, £268 10s.; expenses, £202.
- 3.—District rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound.
- 4.—Open Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to dusk; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One room.
- 6.—Chiefly birds. There is a small general collection.
- 7.—The Echalaz birds.
- 8.—A hand-book (illustrated) of the Echalaz collection, compiled by Lieut.-Col. Echalaz. Price 1s. 6d.
- 11.—The most important part of the museum is the Echalaz collection of birds, presented by the collector, Lieut.-Col. Echalaz. It contains 130 species of British birds, mounted to show their haunts, habits, nests, eggs, and young. With one or two exceptions, the birds were all shot by the donor himself. Recent additions comprise a cabinet containing 194 examples of nests and eggs of British birds presented by Col. Echalaz.
- 12.—The museum is worked by the library staff.
- 13.—KATE FEARNSIDE, librarian and curator.

## WARWICK.

(11,858.)

## Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archaeological Society.
- 2.—These amount to about £30 a year.
- 3.—Subscriptions and admission money.
- 4.—Open daily, March to October, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; November to February, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission threepence.
- 6.—Natural history: this includes zoology (birds, shells, insects, &c.), botany, and palaeontology. Archaeology (coins, various British, Roman, Egyptian, Indian, and Mexican antiquities). The botanical collection includes a number of vegetable industrial products.
- 8.—Three rooms. One is devoted to birds, a second to fossils and shells, and a third to minerals, woods, butterflies, plants, coins, and other antiquities.
- 10.—About 800.
- 11.—The Warwickshire Natural History and Archaeological Society was founded in 1836, and one of its earliest acts was to establish a museum. The collections have grown chiefly by donations from benefactors, such as Lord Leigh, Mr. W. B. Gibbins, Mr. Stainton, the late Rev. P. B. Brodie, Mrs. Wise, Miss Baly, &c. The collection of birds is remarkably good, and contains about 3,000 specimens. A considerable sum was spent in obtaining the services of a specialist to arrange the fossils, but the work was not completed for want of funds.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—T. H. ADAMS.

## WELLS.

(4,655.)

## Museum.

- 1.—Wells Natural History and Archaeological Society.
- 2.—About £25 a year.
- 3.—(1) Admission fees, (2) grant from city council, (3) voluntary contributions.
- 4.—May 15 to October 15, daily, 11 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. During the rest of the year, on Saturdays only, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission threepence (open free on Wednesday to Wells citizens).
- 5.—A long room over the cathedral west cloister, lent by the dean and chapter.
- 6.—Minerals, seals, British shells, local Celtic and Roman relics.
- 7.—Brass club staff-heads (nearly all from Somerset), Romano-British relics from Wolsey Hole Cave.
- 8.—Report in Annual Proceedings of Wells Natural History and Archaeological Society.
- 12.—An honorary curator and a caretaker.
- 13.—Mr. H. E. BALCH.



## WELSHPOOL.

(5,917.)

## Powysland Museum.

- 1.—Members of the Powysland Club, and the Free Library committee.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Two rooms; one devoted to British birds and their eggs, the other to geology and archaeology.
- 6.—Geology, ornithology, archaeology (armour, pottery, coins, and a good collection of querns and other archaic domestic appliances), and art.
- 8.—Transactions of the Powysland Club.
- 11.—The art gallery contains portraits of Montgomeryshire worthies, and the premises are used as an art school and a lecture room. The collections are under the general care of two honorary curators.
- 12.—The librarian acts as caretaker.
- 13.—Curator, T. SIMPSON JONES, M.A.; librarian, T. GRIFFIN.

## WEST BROMWICH.

(68,345.)

## Municipal Museum, Oak House.

- 1.—The municipality, through the Estates Committee.
- 2.—The working expenses are about £250 per annum.
- 3.—Included in estimates of Estates Committee. No special rate is levied.
- 4.—Open daily as follows:—Week-days, November to February, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; March, September, and October, 10 to 6; April and May, 10 to 7; June and July, 10 to 8; August, 10 to 7.30. Sunday, spring and summer, 2 to 5; autumn and winter, 2 to 4. Admission free.
- 5.—Eight rooms, varying in size from 42 ft. by 16 ft. to 16 ft. by 10 ft., all of which are suitable for exhibition purposes.
- 6.—Art and natural history (geology, mineralogy, zoology). The natural history collections and the ivories and enamels are especially good.
- 10.—During the year 1910, 26,952. Since the opening on July 25th, 1898, to August 31st, 1910, 341,586.
- 11.—The collections are contained in an old house ("Oak House") built in the latter half of the fifteenth century. It is an excellent specimen of half-timbered work, and presents many interesting architectural features, externally and internally. In some of the rooms the woodcarving is particularly good. The building and the adjoining land were purchased in 1898, by the late Alderman Farley, J.P., who presented it as a gift to the municipality. The permanent collection consists mainly of fossils and minerals. This valuable and interesting collection was formed, and bequeathed by the late Colonel G. Robbins, F.G.S.
- 12.—A curator, a caretaker and his wife, and a policeman when the museum is open to the public.
- 13.—Miss G. SIMCOX.

## WEST HAM.

(289,102.)

## The Essex Museum of Natural History.

(PASSMORE EDWARDS MUSEUM.)

- 1.—Education committee of the county borough of West Ham (business arrangements) and Essex Field Club (scientific arrangements, &c.).
- 2.—About £900 per annum.
- 3.—Rates and grant from Essex Field Club.
- 4.—Open daily : Sunday, 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. ; Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. ; other days, 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission free.
- 6.—Essex natural history and prehistoric collections, and educational (geology and biology).
- 7.—The Horace Brown and Dalton collections.
- 8.—(1) Handbook to the museum, by William Cole, A.L.S., 3d. ; (2) Handbook to the Crag fossils, by W. H. Dalton, F.G.S., 2d. ; (3) Handbook to the pre-historic objects, by F. W. Reader, 4d.
- 11.—The museum is the result of the joint efforts of the Essex Field Club and the corporation of West Ham ; it was built in 1898, mainly through the generosity of Mr. Passmore Edwards, who gave £3,000 towards the building, and £1,000 for fittings. The collections are those of the Essex Field Club, greatly added to by gifts and purchases. A useful library of books relating to the subjects embraced by the museum, for use of students, is being accumulated.
- 12.—A curator, assistant curator, and two porters.
- 13.—WILLIAM COLE, A.L.S.



## WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

(23,235.)

## Public Museum.

- 1.—Committee of the urban district council.
- 3.—Rates, 1d. in the £. The sum thus provided is intended for the maintenance of the museum and library.
- 4.—Open daily, from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays from 6 to 9 p.m. as well. Admission free.
- 5.—The collections are exhibited on a space of 2,100 sq. ft. on the first floor of the library and museum building.
- 6.—Natural history (birds, shells, woods, fossils, minerals). Archaeology (local antiquities, reproductions of Ani papyrus, &c.). Art (Elton ware, reproductions of old masters, loan collections from the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington).
- 8.—A report on the library and museum is published annually.
- 10.—Annual average is from 10,000 to 12,000.
- 11.—The museum was opened on June 27th, 1901, and has since then been visited by a large number of people, and has proved very useful to the town and neighbourhood.
- 12.—Librarian and curator, two assistants, two apprentices, caretaker.
- 13.—W. H. PALMER, L.Mus., T.C.I.

## WHITCHURCH.

(5,757.)

## Museum.

- 1.—A museum and library committee under the direction of the urban district council.
- 2.—Working expenses (about £20 per annum) defrayed out of library and museum fund, which is made up by £50 endowment and aid from rates.
- 4.—Open daily, 11 a.m. to dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—One room 50 ft. by 16 ft. Another room of the size above is used for pictures.
- 6.—Natural history (chiefly birds, insects, and fossils); archaeology (mostly coins and local Roman antiquities).
- 11.—The museum was built in 1902, and opened in January, 1903. The attendance since then has been good for a small town.
- 12.—An honorary curator.
- 13.—E. P. THOMPSON.

## WHITBY.

(11,139.)

## Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society.

- 1.—A council consisting of a patron (the Marquis of Normanby), a president (Canon Austen, Rector of Whitby), two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries, two curators, eight members of the society, and "governors by subscription" (*i.e.*, all donors of ten guineas or more).
- 2.—Income from £130 to £150 a year. Expenses vary from £30 to £50 a year.
- 3.—(1) Members' entrance fees and subscriptions; (2) admission money of visitors (6d. each); (3) rents of public baths and subscription library, both of which are on the society's premises; (4) dividends on money invested; (5) interest on balance in the bank.
- 4.—Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to dusk. Admission, sixpence; excursionists, threepence; school children, members of the society and their families, and all *bona fide* students and enquirers, free.
- 5.—One large room, with two smaller wings.
- 6.—Natural history: Geology, local and general; conchology, local and general; mineralogy, general; ornithology, local and general; mammalian zoology, British; entomology, British and general. Ethnology. Archaeology: Local antiquities mainly.
- 7.—(1) Scoresby Arctic relics; (2) Captain Cook relics.
- 8.—An annual report. Some lists and pamphlets on local natural history are in preparation.
- 9.—These were regularly given many years ago, but have been discontinued in consequence of the lack of interest shown by members and inhabitants of Whitby generally.
- 10.—About 2,000 annually.
- 11.—The society was founded in 1822; Dr. Young was the originator. The society is now receiving a considerable number of new members, and the institution is regaining its popularity. The financial condition is excellent, and much has been done in and for the museum of late years by a zealous few. The council is at present negotiating for a new and larger site upon which to erect a new museum, which will be up to date. No decision has yet been come to, but great alterations must take place shortly.
- 12.—Two curators.
- 13.—THOMAS NEWBITT, F.G.S., &c.

## WHITSTABLE.

(7,984.)

There is a small museum of natural history (specimens chiefly local) and a marine aquarium in the Whitstable Institute. The collections have been got together by the curator, who is also president of the committee of management.

- 13.—SIBERT SAUNDERS.



## WHITEHAVEN.

(19,048.)

- 1.—Council of the society.
- 2.—Income for 1909, £90; expenditure, £90.
- 3.—Members' subscriptions and small amount from visitors. (See balance sheet.)
- 4.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 6d.
- 6.—The collections are of a miscellaneous nature.
- 8.—Annual Journal.
- 9.—Half a dozen during winter.
- 11.—The association was founded in 1899, for the study of the physical sciences and other kindred subjects. In pursuance of this aim, the association holds regular meetings, arranges for lectures, and conserves such objects of interest as are entrusted to its care.
- 12.—Officers of the society.
- 13.—R. R. BLAIR.

## WICK.

(9,086.)

## Carnegie Free Library Museum.

- 1.—Museum sub-committee of the Carnegie Free Library committee.
- 3.—Rates (under Libraries Act) and a small endowment.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—One room of 40 ft. by 20 ft. and one of 18 ft. by 18 ft. The latter holds a collection presented by Pastor J. Storrie.
- 6.—Illustrative of the fauna and antiquities of Caithness.
- 9.—The building is occasionally used for lectures.
- 10.—About 1,500 annually.
- 12.—The librarian and his assistant are in charge of the museum.

## WINCANTON.

(16,441.)

## St. Luke's Priory Museum.

- 1.—The Very Rev. the Prior.
- 4.—Visitors admitted (free) on application to the Prior.
- 5.—One large room.
- 6.—Miscellaneous. There are good collections of British and foreign lepidoptera and of birds' eggs.
- 11.—The Priory is of the nature of a private house, and the museum is therefore practically a private one. Ladies are not admitted.

## WINCHESTER.

(23,380.)

## City Museum.

- 1.—The museums and library committee of the town council.
- 2.—The penny rate produces £525 a year, which sum is devoted to the maintenance of the library and museum, and also to payment of the warder of Westgate. There is usually nothing left for the museum except the amount necessary for payment of salaries, and this amounts to less than £100 a year.
- 3.—Rates (1d. in the pound).
- 4.—Open daily, March 1st to October 31st, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; November 1st to February 28th, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Three large rooms; basement devoted to general archaeology, first floor to the Northesk collection, second floor to natural history, geology, and conchology.
- 6.—Natural history: local fauna, shells, fossils, and minerals (good). Archaeology: Roman remains (chiefly local), Egyptian antiquities, coins, furniture, and a remarkably fine collection of stone implements. Ethnology: chiefly Indian and African.
- 7.—The Rosehill (Northesk) collection of stone implements has been deposited on loan by Lord Northesk.
- 10.—In 1904, 8,000 people signed the visitors' book. Many others came in who did not sign.
- 11.—The museum, which stands on the site of the old Tudor Butchers' Market House, was opened in 1903. The arrangement of the collections was entrusted to two honorary curators, assisted by the curator of the museum. Mr. R. W. Hooley arranged the geological and the curator the natural history specimens, and Ald. W. H. Jacob the antiquities.
- 12.—A curator and an attendant.
- 13.—W. CHALKLEY.



WINCHESTER (*continued*).

## Winchester College Museum.

- 5.—Ground floor: Lecture room, 46 ft. by 14 ft.; entomological workroom, 18 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 6 in.; geological workroom, 18 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 8 in.; attendant's room, 18 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 8 in.; photographic workroom, 18 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 8 in.; photographic dark room, 12 ft. by 9 ft.; passage (wall space used), 56 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in.; entrance hall, 24 ft. by 22 ft. First floor: East gallery, 85 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 6 in.; west gallery, 66 ft. 8 in. by 22 ft. 6 in.; upper gallery (wall space only), 24 ft. by 22 ft.
- 6.—Art: Bronzes, Greek vases, casts illustrating the history of Greek sculpture, casts and engravings of mediaeval works of art, photographs of paintings by great masters. Archaeology: Stone implements, photographs illustrating the history of architecture in England. Natural history: Botany (local and general herbaria), conchology, entomology (local and general, lepidoptera particularly good), ornithology (good collection of Hampshire birds), zoology, a typical collection illustrating the chief classes of invertebrates and orders of vertebrates; geology, fossils (including a very good zonal collection of chalk fossils, mostly from Hampshire and the Isle of Wight), photographs, maps, sections, models; minerals and rocks.
- 7.—(1) A collection of Wykehamical antiquities (portraits, books, letters, medals, seals, and old views of the city and the college); (2) the Chalkley collection of Hampshire birds (contains 153 species).
- 11.—The museum was built by private subscription as a memorial of the 500th anniversary of the founding of the college. Opened in 1897.
- 13.—Rev. S. A. M'DOWALL, M.A., F.R.N.S., Fellow Camb. Phil. Soc.

## WINDSOR.

(15,370.)

## The "King's Head" Museum.

- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to dusk. Admission, sixpence.
- 5.—Three rooms. The first (ground floor) contains Shakespearian relics; the front room upstairs, Royal souvenirs, accession medals, and portraits; back room upstairs, objects connected with the past history of Windsor.
- 6.—Relics of Shakespeare, relics of Royalty, old views of Windsor, Nell Gwynn's bell, and many objects of interest connected with the Royal borough.
- 8.—Indirectly connected with the collections are "Windsor in the last Century" and "Frogmore and the Little Park," by Mr. A. T. Barber.
- 11.—The house, probably the oldest in Windsor, faces Henry VIII. Gateway. It was purchased and repaired by Mr. A. T. Barber, who placed in it collections made during the past 30 years with a view to its ultimate acceptance by the town.
- 12.—A curator.

# WISBECH.

(10,828.)

## Museum and Literary Institution.

- 1.—The president, officers, and committee elected by the members of the institution.
- 3.—Endowment and members' subscriptions.
- 4.—Open daily, April to October, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; October to April, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission sixpence. During the past two years the museum has been open, admission id., on Wednesday afternoons, from April to October, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from October to April, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; also on all Wednesday evenings from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- 5.—One large room, with gallery, and one smaller room devoted to art.
- 6.—Natural history: Mounted mammals and birds, fossils and minerals. Archaeology: Chiefly local Roman and Saxon remains. Art: Many rare and valuable specimens of porcelain, pottery, glass, ivories, &c. Ethnology.
- 7.—The Townshend collection of art objects, the other half of which is in the South Kensington Museum.
- 8.—An annual report.
- 10.—About 700 a year.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—A. W. COPE.

# WOLVERHAMPTON.

(95,333.)

## Municipal Art Gallery and Museum.

- 1.—The corporation.
- 2.—Expenditure, about £250 a year.
- 3.—Rates.
- 4.—Open daily (except Christmas Day and Good Friday), November to February, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; March, September, and October, 10 to 5; April to August, 10 to 6; Monday evening, 7 to 9; Sunday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—Six rooms.
- 6.—Art (sculpture, bronzes, pottery, carved work, &c.).
- 10.—About 150,000 a year.
- 11.—This institution was presented to the town in 1884 by the late Philip Horsman, J.P., who also bequeathed his collection of valuable pictures, which are now hung in the gallery. Embodied in the permanent collection of pictures are also those of the late Sidney Cartwright and Paul Lutz, besides which there are a number of valuable and important pictures which have been presented from time to time by local gentlemen. The museum contains many examples of fine and artistic workmanship, consisting of metal work, wood, pottery, &c., which have been collected chiefly through the instrumentality and generosity of John and Joseph Jones.
- 12.—A curator.
- 13.—J. J. BROWNSWORD, A.R.C.A., Lond.



## WORCESTER.

(47,987.)

## The "Hastings" Museum (Victoria Institute).

- 1.—Committee composed partly of members of the city council and partly of citizens interested in scientific work who are not on the council.
- 2.—About £240 per annum.
- 3.—A farthing rate, under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, producing £215; also a grant of £26 per annum from the city education committee, for museum lectures to scholars from the elementary schools.
- 4.—Open daily, from 10 a.m. till dusk (except on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day). Admission free.
- 5.—Total floor area, 4,638 sq. ft.; case area, 4,274 sq. ft. Collections occupy five rooms, upstairs, and a large basement; two rooms are allotted to local collections, the remainder to the general and index series. The extensive collections of insects, birds' eggs, coins, &c., are in cabinets in store rooms and curator's office, owing to want of space in the museum.
- 6.—Natural history: Particularly local geology, botany, and ornithology, general conchology, minerals, &c. Archaeology: Roman remains, coins, stone implements, &c. Ethnology: A large general collection.
- 7.—The "Whitmore" collection of shells, the "Tomes" collection of British birds, the "Fletcher" collection of insects, and the "Bruton" series of local flint implements.
- 8.—An annual report, and a small handbook on museum.
- 9.—The curator gives demonstrations and lectures to pupil teachers, classes from schools and other parties, by request. There is also an organised scheme of museum lectures to sixth and seventh standard boys from the city elementary schools (under the approval of the Board of Education), comprising four lectures per week during the school year of forty weeks.
- 10.—Estimated at about 70,000 annually.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1833 by the Worcestershire Natural History Society, the miscellaneous collections being exhibited in temporary rooms in Angel Street, Worcester. A new building was commenced in 1835 and opened in 1837 by Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., F.G.S. It was situated in Foregate Street and named the "Hastings" Museum. At this time, and up to 1879, it was maintained by the subscriptions and donations of members of the society. On the adoption of the Free Libraries Act in 1879, the library and museum committee purchased the building for £2,820, when the whole of the museum specimens and valuable scientific books were handed over, free of cost, to the corporation. The collections rapidly increased, and in 1894 the foundation stone of the present building (Victoria Institute) was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., and the building was opened to the public in October, 1896. Every effort has since been made to render the museum an educational one, both by scientific classification and arrangement and by the free introduction of descriptive labels and drawings. The collections have increased rapidly, and at the present time additional space is much needed.
- 12.—A curator and one boy assistant.
- 13.—W. H. EDWARDS.

WORCESTER (*continued*).

## Corporation Art Gallery (Victoria Institute).

- 1.—Library and museum committee.
- 2.—£250 was spent upon the art gallery during the year 1910-11.
- 3.—Rates and proceeds of the Wheeley Lea bequest.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to dusk, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- 5.—Three galleries: one, 45 ft. by 25 ft.; the others, 25 ft. by 17½ ft.
- 6.—Pictures and sculpture; and general art objects obtained on loan from the Victoria and Albert Museum (four cases).
- 8.—Catalogues of temporary exhibitions and an annual report.
- 10.—About 30,000 a year.
- 11.—The art gallery was opened in the autumn of 1896, and since then thirteen annual autumn exhibitions of pictures have been held. Eleven spring and summer exhibitions of works by local artists have also been held, including several exhibitions of photographs by members of the Worcestershire Photographic Survey Society. There is also an exhibition in January, February, and March each year of works by students in the Worcester School of Art. The permanent collection contains works by Brock, Leader, Arnesby Brown, Calderon, Waite, Bartlett, Dixon, Stanhope Forbes, Olston, Adams, and others. Most of these have been purchased; the remainder have been presented by citizens.
- 12.—Secretary and two assistants.
- 13.—THOMAS DUCKWORTH.

## WORTHING.

(30,308.)

## Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—The Worthing corporation.
- 3.—District rates.
- 4.—Open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 to 9; other days, 10 to dusk. Admission free.
- 5.—Ground floor: a room, 50 ft. by 24 ft., allotted to birds; a room, 70 ft. by 30 ft., allotted to fossils, minerals, shells, corals, local flint implements, &c. Entrance hall, for fossils, &c.; two curator's rooms. On first floor: a room, 60 ft. by 30 ft., for pictures; a landing space, 40 ft. by 20 ft., for works of art, &c.
- 6.—British birds, shells and corals, minerals, stone implements (mostly local). The birds, which are exhibited with nests and eggs, are particularly good. Pictures and other works of art.
- 10.—For one year, 43,700.
- 11.—The new museum in Chapel Road and the free library are one building, side by side. The museum is the gift of an anonymous donor, and was opened in December, 1908. The collections in the old museum were removed to it.
- 12.—An honorary curator and a caretaker.
- 13.—H. H. J. NICHOLLS, M.R.C.S.



## YARMOUTH.

(55,808.)

## Tolhouse Museum.

- 1.—A committee of the corporation.
- 2.—Income and expenditure about £196 a year.
- 3.—Rate levied under Museum and Gymnasium Act.
- 4.—Open daily, January to June and October to December, 10 a.m. to dusk, admission free. July to September, annual art exhibition, admission twopence, including catalogue.
- 5.—(1) Print room, has floor space of 205 sq. ft. and wall space of 262 sq. ft. (2) Tolhouse hall, floor space, 2,034 sq. ft.; wall space, 2,706 sq. ft. (3) Basement, floor space, 1,310 sq. ft.; wall space, 1,198 sq. ft., allotted to natural history. (4) Second floor, floor space, 1,310 sq. ft.; wall space, 2,702 sq. ft., used for art objects.
- 6.—Natural history: Chiefly local vertebrates. Archaeology: Old local prints and maps, &c. Art: Pottery, glass, &c. An art gallery is in process of formation.
- 7.—The Harmer collection of local birds. The Spelman collection of birds, all locally obtained. Flemish tapestry.
- 8.—A catalogue of birds, issued June, 1909. Annual report, illustrated.
- 9.—Occasionally by curator on museum specimens.
- 10.—Over 57,960 annually.
- 11.—The Tolhouse Hall was recently adapted for museum purposes. An exhibition of pictures is held annually.
- 12.—Curator (who is also librarian), five assistants, two porters.
- 13.—W. CARTER.

## YORK.

(82,297.)

## Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

- 1.—A council elected by members of the society.
- 2.—These average about £1,200 a year. This includes the keeping up of the grounds and gardener's wages.
- 3.—(1) Subscriptions of members, (2) money paid for admission, (3) a small endowment.
- 4.—Open daily (except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday), summer 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., winter 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission one shilling (special terms for parties and excursionists); inhabitants of York admitted at one penny on Saturday afternoons, and free on Whitsun Monday and Whitsun Tuesday.
- 5.—Six rooms, two of 51 ft. by 18 ft., one 47 ft. by 17 ft., one 47 ft. by 22 ft., and two of 25 ft. by 25 ft. are devoted to natural history; two rooms, one of 51 ft. by 36 ft., the other 81 ft. by 36 ft. allotted to archaeology; one room, 60 ft. by 18 ft. to archaeology and ethnology.
- 6.—Natural history: Geology, both local and general, especially good. Archaeology, especially strong in local Roman relics. Ethnology. A science library is attached.
- 7.—Rudston Read collection of British birds, Strickland birds (part), Allis collection of birds' skeleton, Allis lepidoptera (British), Hey coleoptera (British), Hailstone and Dalton herbaria (British), Reed fossils, part of Bean fossils, Wood fossils (Yorkshire), Canham fossils (Red Crag), Cook collection of local antiquities.
- 8.—Handbook to Antiquities, 8th edition, price 1s. 6d.; Guide to Natural History Collections, sixpence (out of date); Catalogue of Library, two shillings. The society also publishes an annual report; this contains (among many other matters relating to the collections) a list of type and figured fossils, a list of British birds, and a list of plants in the herbarium is in progress. The latter lists can be had separate. Two small volumes of Transactions have been published, relating chiefly to antiquities.
- 9.—A series of twelve or more lectures given in the museum every winter. These lectures are free to members and their friends.
- 10.—No record kept, but certainly exceeds 10,000 annually.
- 11.—The Yorkshire Philosophical Society was founded in 1822, with the object of investigating the natural history and antiquities of the county, and of obtaining and conserving such objects as were necessary to illustrate those subjects. In pursuance of this aim, the society obtained from the Crown a long lease of a piece of ground containing some interesting ruins in danger of speedy destruction, and subsequently rented an adjoining piece from the corporation. The result is that the society now possesses an extensive garden which is a museum in itself. It contains (1) the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, founded about 1050; (2) the ruins of St. Leonard's Hospital, founded 837; (3) a Roman tower and portions of adjoining walls. On part of the ground the society built a museum, which was finished in 1834, and one of the two remaining monastic buildings, commonly called the "Hospitium" (but probably a granary), is used as a museum of antiquities.
- 12.—A keeper of the museum, one male attendant, two female attendants.
- 13.—OXLEY GRABHAM, M.A., M.B.O.U.



YORK (*continued*).

## Corporation Art Gallery.

- 1.—The "Higher Education" committee of the York corporation.
- 2.—The income from hire of halls varies from £400 to £500 a year. Expenditure, from £700 to £800 a year.
- 3.—(1) Proceeds from letting halls for public functions, (2) rates, (3) Government grant.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to dusk (to 9.30 p.m. when concerts are held). Admission free.
- 5.—Large hall, 20,799 sq. ft., used for trades and technical exhibitions (at other times for lectures, meetings, concerts, &c.); central hall, 3,334 sq. ft., used for similar purposes, and sometimes for pictures; south galleries and saloon, 5,805 sq. ft., used for exhibitions of pictures; saloon, for permanent collection of pictures and statuary and for loan collections from South Kensington; tea room, 1,875 sq. ft., occasionally used as an overflow room for pictures.
- 6.—Pictures, statuary, and various art objects.
- 7.—The Burton collection of pictures, the Rawdon pictures, and the Atkinson statuary.
- 8.—Catalogue of permanent collection of pictures, 6d.; also special catalogues issued for summer exhibitions.
- 10.—Varies according to whether exhibitions are held or not. During 1909, was 11,142.
- 11.—The building was opened on May 7, 1879, with a fine art and industrial exhibition. This exhibition remained open till November 8, and was visited by 550,000 people. Since then, summer exhibitions of art and one autumn exhibition have been held. In 1893 the building was taken over by the corporation. One of the galleries has been for some time used by the school of art, and new rooms over the galleries are now finished and give increased accommodation for the same object.
- 12.—A curator, two assistants, and a boy.
- 13.—GEORGE KIRBY.

## INDIAN AND COLONIAL MUSEUMS.

[Only a small number of museums responded to the request for official information, consequently this section is very incomplete.]

## INDIA.

## INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA.

- 4.—Open free, except on Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily between the 1st February and the 31st October, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. between the 16th November and the 31st January. On Thursdays, open, to students only, from 10 a.m. to 12 (noon), and, to women and children only, from 12 (noon) to 5 p.m. On Fridays a fee of 4 annas a head is charged for admission. The museum is entirely closed for repairs from the 1st to the 15th May, and from the 1st to the 15th November.

## I. NATURAL HISTORY SECTION,

27, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

6. I. ZOOLOGY.—The zoological collections of the Indian Museum consist for the most part of Asiatic and in particular of Indian and Burmese specimens, and include a large proportion of the type specimens of the Indian fauna. The majority of the specimens are not exhibited to the public, but the trustees are glad to welcome serious students of zoology to do research work in the laboratories.

*Vertebrates.*—As regards the birds and mammals the old collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Blyth, Stoliczka, W. T. Blanford) are of great importance, while large additions were made by J. Anderson and others. The reptiles and batrachia of the Indian empire and the neighbouring countries are even better represented. The collection of fishes includes the first set of Day's specimens, the specimens obtained by the R.I.M.S. ship "Investigator" (Alcock, A. R. S. Anderson, Lloyd, and others), those collected in Tibet by F. H. Stewart and others, in Turkistan by Stoliczka, and in Persia by W. T. Blanford; important additions, notably as regards the larger batoides, have recently been obtained from the Government of Bengal's trawler "Golden Crown" (J. T. Jenkins).

*Invertebrates.*—The most important general collections of insects are those made under the supervision of Wood-Mason and of Annandale. The Indian diptera are particularly well represented among the recent acquisitions; while de Nicéville and Dudgeon collections of lepidoptera are of great value. As regards all marine groups except mammals, the "Investigator"



collections are of the first importance ; they have been largely supplemented by the personal efforts of Wood-Mason, Alcock, A. R. S. Anderson, and Jenkins. Recently, special attention has been devoted to the fauna of fresh and brackish water, and the collection of fresh-water sponges and polyzoa is now one of the finest, if not the finest, in existence. Among those who have contributed most largely to the collection of mollusca, the names of Neville, Godwin-Austen, Stoliczka, W. T. and H. F. Blanford may be mentioned.

II.—ARCHAEOLOGICAL.—The archaeological collection includes the specimens discovered by Cunningham in Behar and the United Provinces, and also Buddhist sculptures from the Swat Valley collected primarily at the instance of Waddell. The Buddhist relics discovered by Peppé on the Nepal frontier may also be mentioned. There is also a large coin cabinet, which contains, besides the museum collection, the coins of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

8.—(a) REGULAR ZOOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS :—

1. Records of the Indian Museum.
2. Memoirs of the Indian Museum.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS ZOOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS :—

Account of the Deep-sea Brachyura collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By A. Alcock, M.B., C.M.Z.S.

Account of the Deep-sea Madreporaria collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By A. Alcock, M.B., C.M.Z.S.

Account of the Triaxon (Hexactinellid) Sponges collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By F. E. Schulze, Ph.D., M.D.

Account of the Alcyonarians collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., and W. D. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc.

Aids to the identification of Rats connected with Plague in India. By W. C. Hossack, M.D.

Catalogue of Indian Crustacea. Part I.—Introduction and Brachyura Primigenia. By A. Alcock, M.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

Catalogue of the Indian Decapod Crustacea. Part II.—Anomura. Fasciculus I.—Pagurides. By A. Alcock, M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., C.I.E.

Catalogue of the Indian Decapod Crustacea. Part III.—Macrura. Fasciculus I.—The Prawns of the Peneus Group. By A. Alcock, M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., C.I.E.

Catalogue of Indian Deep-sea Crustacea : Decapoda Macrura and Anomala in the Indian Museum. By A. Alcock, M.B., LL.D., C.M.Z.S.

Catalogue of Indian Deep-sea Fishes in the Indian Museum. By A. Alcock, M.B., C.M.Z.S.

Catalogue of Mammalia in the Indian Museum, Part I. By J. Anderson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Part II. By W. L. Slater, M.A., F.Z.S.

Catalogue of Mantodea in the Indian Museum, Parts I. and II. By J. Wood-Mason, F.Z.S., etc.

Catalogue of Moths of India, Parts I. to VII. By E. C. Cotes and C. Swinhoe, F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc.

Echinoderma of the Indian Museum : Account of the Deep-sea Holothurioidea collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By R. Koehler and C. Vaney.

- Echinoderma of the Indian Museum : Littoral Holothurioidea collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By R. Koehler and C. Vaney.
- Echinoderma of the Indian Museum : Deep-sea Ophiuroidea collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By R. Koehler.
- Echinoderma of the Indian Museum : Shallow-water Ophiuroidea collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By R. Koehler.
- Echinoderma of the Indian Museum, Part V. : An account of the Deep-sea Asteroidea collected by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator." By R. Kohler.
- Figures and descriptions of nine Species of Squillidae from the Collection of the Indian Museum. By J. Wood-Mason, F.Z.S., etc., edited by A. Alcock, M.B., C.M.Z.S.
- Guide to the Zoological Collections exhibited in the Bird Gallery of the Indian Museum. By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S.
- Guide to the Zoological Collections exhibited in the Fish Gallery of the Indian Museum. By A. Alcock, M.B., C.M.Z.S.
- Guide to the Zoological Collections exhibited in the Invertebrate Gallery of the Indian Museum. By A. Alcock, M.B., C.M.Z.S. (Out of print.)
- Guide to the Zoological Collections exhibited in the Reptile and Amphibia Gallery of the Indian Museum. By A. Alcock, M.B., C.M.Z.S. (Out of print.)
- Hand List of Mollusca in the Indian Museum, Parts I. and II., and Fasciculus E. By G. Nevill, C.M.Z.S., etc. Index, Parts I. and II. By W. Theobald.
- List of Batrachia in the Indian Museum. By W. L. Sclater, M.A., F.Z.S.
- List of Birds in the Indian Museum. Part I.—Corvidae, Paradiseidae, Ptilonorhynchidae, and Crateropodidae. By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S.
- List of Snakes in the Indian Museum. By W. L. Sclater, M.A., F.Z.S.
- Monograph of the Asiatic Chiroptera and Catalogue of the Species of Bats in the Indian Museum. By G. E. Dobson, M.A., M.B., F.R.S.
- Monograph of the Oriental Cicadidae, Parts I. to VII. By W. L. Distant, F.E.S.

(c) ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS—

- Catalogue and Handbook of the Archaeological Collections in the Indian Museum. Parts I. and II.
- Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. By Vincent A. Smith. Vol. I.
- Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. By Nelson Wright. Vols. II. and III.
- 11.—The history of the Indian Museum goes back to 1862, when the Indian Government agreed to build a museum for the natural history collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (founded in 1774) and to provide a suitable staff for keeping them up. The museum was to be primarily one for the natural history, but it was also to be open to other objects of interest. Accordingly Act XVII. of 1866 constituted a board of trustees



for the management of the museum provided that on the completion of the building the collections of the Asiatic Society should be made over by the society to the trustees and deposited by them in the museum. The museum building was not, however, completed till 1875.

From 1875 to 1882, the museum was concerned almost exclusively with natural history and archaeology. The idea of extending its operations to art and economics dates from the year 1882, when proposals were first made to hold an international exhibition in Calcutta. In 1884 the local government (Bengal) agreed to build accommodation for the art and economic section now called the industrial section, and for the reserve or study collections of the natural history section. The natural history section at present contains not only zoological but also archaeological and anthropological collections. The former, however, owing to a rearrangement of the museum, are shortly to be handed over to the care of the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India. The superintendent of the natural history section is resident superintendent, and has charge of the buildings, etc.

- 12.—Superintendent, N. ANNANDALE, D.Sc.; assistant superintendents, S. KEMP, B.A., B. L. CHAUDHURI, B.Sc., F. H. GRAVELY, M.Sc.; assistant curator and librarian, C. O. BATEMAN.

## II. INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

(FORMERLY CALLED ECONOMIC AND ART SECTION).

- 7.—Ethnology: The Tagore collection of Indian musical instruments. Art-ware: The Hlutdaw throne from Mandalay.
- 11.—In 1874, at the instance of Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of Bengal got together a collection illustrative of the art-ware and economic products of the province, and exhibited them in the city of Calcutta as the Bengal Economic Museum. In 1884, similar collections from a much wider area were got together under the auspices of the Bengal Government for the Calcutta exhibition. By the combination, in 1886, after the close of the exhibition, of these two nuclei, together with ethnological collections already in the Indian Museum, was produced the economic and art section of the Indian Museum, and a special building for it, adjoining and connected with the quadrangle of the Indian Museum, was completed in 1891. The collections are divided into three groups (i.) industrial art-ware installed in a gallery opened to the public on September 1st, 1892; (ii.) ethnology, in a gallery opened to the public on the 1st January, 1893; and (iii.) economic products, including great additions got together by Sir George Watt, in a gallery opened 29th May, 1901.

In 1901, the collections passed in full from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, and soon afterwards the title of the section was changed from "Economic and Art" to "Industrial." The section is administrated by the trustees of the Indian Museum for the Government of India; but the collections are not owned by the trust in the same full degree as those of the natural history section.

- 12.—Superintendent, I. H. BURKILL, reporter on economic products to the Government of India; curator, D. HOOPER, F.I.C.; assistant curator, E. F. VIEUX.

## GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, CALCUTTA.

4.—On same terms as to the Indian Museum.

6.—The collections in the Geological Museum now comprise, approximately :—

Minerals, Indian and Foreign .. ..	11,000 specimens.
Rocks, .. ..	23,000 "
Fossils—	
Foreign specimens .. ..	11,462
Siwalik types .. ..	2,318
Other type specimens, including Gondwanas ..	9,651
Undescribed Siwalik fossils ..	720
" Gondwana ..	1,010
Other fossils, duplicate or not yet described ..	17,000
	<hr/>
	42,161
Meteorites .. ..	409
	<hr/>
Total ..	76,570

The collections have more than once been enriched by the purchase of large series of foreign rocks and fossils. Of these the most important is the Klipstein collection, purchased by the Secretary of State for India for 1868. The collection of meteorites, started by Dr. Oldham, in 1865, with the purchase of specimens of 223 falls collected by Mr. R. P. Greg, of Manchester, also merits notice. It now contains specimens of 409 falls, many of which, mainly meteoric stones, have been found, or have been seen to fall, in India itself.

Between the years 1890 and 1896, the collection of minerals and rock-specimens, originally arranged by Mr. F. R. Mallet, was entirely re-arranged and re-labelled by Sir T. H. Holland, who then held the post of curator. He also selected and arranged a series of typical minerals and rocks for teaching purposes, a branch of the Survey's work that has greatly expanded in recent years.

## 8.—REGULAR—

Memoirs, Geological Survey of India.  
Records, .. ..  
Palaeontologia Indica.

## MISCELLANEOUS—

Manual of the Geology of India. 4 vols. With map 1879-1887—Vol. 1, Peninsular Area. Vol. 2, Extra Peninsular Area. By H. B. Medlicott and W. T. Blanford. (Out of print.) Vol. 3, Economic Geology. By V. Ball. (Out of print.) Vol. 4, Mineralogy. By F. R. Mallet. Price 2 rupees.

A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham (1893). Price 8 rupees.

A Manual of Geology of India, Economic Geology. By the late Prof. V. Ball. 2nd edition, revised in parts. Part I.—Corundum. By T. H. Holland (1898) Price 1 rupee.



Popular guides to the Geological Collections in the Indian Museum, Calcutta—

No. 1. Tertiary Vertebrate Animals. By R. Lydekker (1879.) (Out of print)

No. 2. Minerals. By F. R. Mallet (1879.) (Out of print.)

No. 3. Meteorites. By F. Fedden (1880.) (Out of print.)

No. 4. Palaeontological Collections. By O. Feistmantel (1881). Price 2 annas.

No. 5. Economic Mineral Products. By F. R. Mallet (1883). (Out of print.)

An Introduction of the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland (1895). (Out of print.)

Catalogue of the remains of Siwalik Vertebrata contained in the Geological Department of the Indian Museum. By R. Lydekker, Part I. Mammalia (1885). Price 1 rupee. Part 2. Aves, Reptilia, and Pisces (1886). Price 4 annas.

Catalogue of the remains of Pleistocene and Pre-Historic Vertebrata contained in the Geological Department of the Indian Museum. By R. Lydekker (1886). Price 4 annas.

Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham (1888). Price 1 rupee 8 annas.

Report on the geological structure and stability of the hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1897). Price 3 rupees.

Geological Map of India, 1893. Scale 1"=96 miles. (Out of print.)

General Report for the period from 1st January, 1897, to the 1st April, 1898. Price 1 rupee.

General Report for the year 1898-99. (Out of print.)

General Report for the year 1899-1900. Price 1 rupee.

General Report for the year 1900-1901. Price 1 rupee.

General Report for the year 1901-1902. Price 1 rupee.

General Report for the year 1902-1903. Price 1 rupee.

Contents and Index to Records, Vols. I.—XX. and Vols. XXI.—XXX. Price 1 rupee each.

Contents and Index to Memoirs, 1859-1883. (First twenty volumes.) Price 1 rupee.

- 11.—Although the idea of forming a Geological Museum in Calcutta was put forward in 1796, soon after the foundation of the Asiatic Society, it was not until 1814 that the project took practical shape, when Dr. Wallich offered a portion of his own rich collections to the society in order to form the nucleus of such a museum. By 1835 the collection had grown to such an extent, owing partly to the increased attention devoted to the mineral resources of the country occasioned by the opening up of the Raniganj coalfield, that the society was compelled to ask for Government assistance, which was readily given. In 1840 the collections made by Government officers, supplemented by a series of typical mineral specimens brought out from Europe by Capt. Treinenheere, were constituted a museum of economic geology, but were still kept in the rooms of the Asiatic Society in charge of Mr. Piddington as curator. This arrangement lasted till 1856, when the recently-established Geological Survey of India leased a house at No. 1, Hastings Street, and removed the government collections to that building, where the museum was thrown open to the public on the 1st January, 1857.

In 1875, when the Indian Museum in Chowringhee Road was ready for occupation, the collections were removed thither, and have since been exhibited in the north and part of the west wing of that building. At the same time the Asiatic Society's geological collection, which had not been taken to Hastings Street, was handed over to the Geological Survey, and incorporated with theirs. But the arrangement made by the society with the trustees of the Indian Museum does not apply to the geological section, which is under the direct control of the Director of the Geological Survey.

- 12.—General Control, T. H. D. LA TOUCHE, B.A., F.G.S. ; Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India ; curator, GUY E. PILGRIM, D.Sc., F.G.S. ; palaeontologist, E. W. VREDENBURG, B.L. S.Sc., A.R.M.S., A.R.C.S., F.G.S. ; assistant curator, T. R. BLYTH.



## BARODA MUSEUM.

- 1.—The Baroda Museum is an institution solely maintained by the Government of H.H. the Gaekwar.
- 2.—It is allowed an annual grant of Rs. 20,000, or £1,333, for its upkeep. There were special large grants allowed, at the beginning, for the first five years, till the museum was fairly well stocked.
- 4.—The museum is kept open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, and is seldom closed, except on some special occasions. Saturday evenings, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., are reserved for the Pardah ladies, when no males are allowed to enter the building.
- 5.—The ground floor has about 200 ft. by 30 ft. of exhibition space. The first floor about 200 ft. by 40 ft. There is a spacious cellar, which gives nearly the same amount of exhibition space as the ground floor. On the ground and the first floors, large teakwood dustproof centre cases, with plate glass on sides and tops, are arranged in parallel rows for the accommodation of exhibits. In the cellar there are similar rows of table cases. An additional wing is under construction for the museum picture and sculpture gallery.
- 6.—The museum is divided into art and science sections, and includes fine arts, such as paintings in oil and water-colour, prints and statues; industrial arts, as metal work, glass work, pottery, and terra cotta, wood and lacquer work, stone work, ivory, horn, and shell work, and textiles; geology, as local and Indian rocks, minerals, fossils, and casts of fossils; zoology, as general collection of stuffed and mounted specimens, preserved specimens, skeletons, skins, butterflies, birds' eggs, molluscs, models of embryology, and the local fauna; botany, as collection of cereals, drugs, fruits, and dried local flora; physical science, as general apparatus to interest the public in mechanics, light, heat, sound, electricity, and chemistry; archaeology, as stone images, inscriptions on stone and copper, casts of Egyptian antiquities, mummy, stone implements, casts of winged bull and lion; ethnology, as arms, coins, medals, ornaments worn in India, musical instruments, dresses, games and sports, casts of tribes and ceremonial utensils; educational appliances, as kindergarten appliances, models of machinery, household machines, diagrams and charts of machinery and industries, set of Japanese educational appliances used in their country.
- 10.—During the year 1908-09, there were 281,054 visitors. There is free admission to the museum.
- 11.—The museum is affording great help to the college students, reading for the degree examinations of the University of Bombay, in botany, zoology, geology, etc. Students from the local technical school and other schools come here, accompanied by their several teachers, for practical lessons. Sometimes specimens and pieces of apparatus are lent to such institutions. Boys from the primary schools pay weekly visits to the museum, accompanied by their teachers, to study the several exhibits displayed.

There is a small reference library in the museum, chiefly meant for the use of the museum authorities. It is not open to the public.

The museum was founded in the year 1894. The building was constructed at a cost of nearly 3 lacs of rupees, and it is situated in the Public Park, near the railway station. It runs east and west.

- 12.—The staff consist of the director, sub-curator, head clerk, artist, taxidermist, door-keepers, peons, etc.
- 13.—Dr. M. K. KANCA, director.
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The following notes on other Indian museums have been supplied by Prof. A. M. Masani, Minister of Education, Baroda :—

Next to Calcutta Museum in importance are the museums at Madras and Lahore. Bombay Museum is very old, and not so large as the above. However, the Bombay Government are going to start a very large museum, and liberal sums have been provided for the building by the public-spirited citizens. The site in the best part of the town has been selected, and as the plans are sanctioned, the work of construction of the building is in progress. It is expected to be a fine building, and the equipment and exhibits will be on a liberal scale. When finished, it will be one of the best museums in India.

Next in importance are museums of Jeypore, Lucknow, Bangalore, and Travankore.

Except the Calcutta Museum, all the other Indian museums are provincial, and aim at exhibiting the natural and art products of the provinces, which they represent.

The Baroda Museum differs from the above in its attempting to make a general and educational collection, and bringing before the people the natural and art products of the world.



## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ALBURY.

## Technological.

- 1.—Technical Education Branch Department of Public Instruction.
- 4.—Daily except Saturday and Sunday, from 2 to 5 p.m. Free.
- 5.—3,200 feet (approximate).
- 6.—General.
- 10.—About 1,000 per month.
- 11.—The museum is a branch of the Technological Museum, Sydney, and is carried on in connection with the Technical College.
- 12.—Resident master, Technical College, and attendant.
- 13.—WM. POWRIE.

## BATHURST.

## Technological.

- 1.—Department of Public Instruction.
- 2.—Working expenses, about £51 per annum.
- 4.—Free. Daily from 12 noon till 5 p.m., Sundays, Mondays, and public holidays excepted. Saturdays, 7 to 9 p.m. additional.
- 5.—72 × 30 ft., 30 × 17 ft., by 19 ft. wall space.
- 6.—Examples of local products, mining, agricultural, manufacturing industries, geological, botanical and mineralogical, local marbles, insects, butterflies, war implements of South Sea Islanders and Aborigines, veterinary specimens.
- 7.—Ben Susan geological, English and Australian fossils.
- 10.—1909, 33,295.
- 11.—The museum fills the want of the town by furnishing exhibits in the sphere of the district's industries and potentialities.
- 12.—Curator and attendant.
- 13.—GEO. F. LONGMUIR, B.A., A.S.T.C.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Wool exhibit; art collection from Sydney Art Gallery.

## GOULBURN.

## Technological.

- 1.—Department of Public Instruction.
- 4.—Daily, 1 p.m. to 5; Friday, 2.30 to 5 and 7 to 9; Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1 only.
- 5.—Floor and walls of room measuring 54ft. × 30 ft. in floor.
- 6.—Mineral, animal, vegetable, raw and manufactured products.
- 7.—Wool, local birds.
- 8.—Adjunct to college classes.
- 10.—24,243 for 1909.
- 12.—Resident master in charge, attendant, and caretaker.
- 13.—A. J. SACHS.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Collection of oil and water-colour paintings from National Art Gallery.

## NEWCASTLE.

## Technological and Natural History.

- 1.—Department of Public Instruction.
- 2.—Working expenses, £104 per annum.
- 3.—Government vote.
- 4.—2 p.m. to 5 p.m. week-days, except Thursdays.
- 5.—Floor, 18,000 ft. ; walls, 1,000 sq. ft.
- 6.—Technological and general.
- 10.—24,000 per annum (approximately).
- 11.—This museum is directly under the control of R. Baker, Esq., F.L.S., of the Sydney Technological Museum, who is the General Curator for the museums of the Technical Education Branch of Public Instruction.
- 12.—Two.
- 13.—JOHN MITCHELL.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Pictures from the National Art Gallery of New South Wales.

## SYDNEY.

## Australian Museum.

- 1.—Board of trustees.
- 2.—Income of £9,313 in 1908.
- 3.—Parliamentary vote.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m. (Closed on Mondays, except when a public holiday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.) Free.
- 5.—Eight halls and galleries as follows :—Main entrance, mammalia, palaeontology, mineralogy, invertebrata, reptilia, aves, pisces, ethnology, and osteology.
- 6.—Natural history : Geological (minerals and fossils, general and local). (1) General zoology, including mammals, skins, and skeletons. (2) Australian mammals, birds, nests and eggs, crustacea, molluscs and insects. (3) Ethnology, Australian and S. Pacific. (4) Historical, Capt. Jas. Cook's relics. (5) Numismatic collection.
- 8.—Catalogues Nos. I.XVII. : Special Catalogue No. I., Vols. I.-II. ; (in publication) Monograph I. ; Memoirs I.-IV. ; (in publication) Guides I.-III. ; Records Vols. I.-VII. (in publication), and miscellaneous publications.
- 9.—Monthly to teachers and students based on the contents of the museum.
- 10.—239,675 in 1908.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1836, and was managed by a committee till 1853, when it was incorporated by Act of Parliament under a board of trustees composed of twelve official trustees, one named by the governor and called the crown trustee, and twelve elective trustees.
- 12.—Curator, assistant curator, secretary and librarian, scientific staff, office staff, mechanics, and attendants.
- 13.—ROBERT ETHERIDGE, Jun.



SYDNEY (*continued*).

## Macleay Museum, Sydney University.

- 1.—Committee of management.
- 3.—Interest on legacy of £6,000 left by the late Sir Wm. Macleay.
- 4.—Daily, 10 to 12 and 1 to 4. Free.
- 5.—Two galleries.
- 6.—Zoological, ethnological, mineralogical.
- 7.—Collections of late Sir Wm. Macleay and the Hugh Dixon mineralogical collection.
- 11.—In 1874 the Hon. Sir Wm. Macleay, M.L.C., presented his collections of natural history with an endowment for the stipend of the curator, on the following conditions:—(1) That the present curator should be continued in office. (2) That the endowment of £6,000 for the salary of a curator should be used for this and no other purpose. (3) That the museum should be made easily accessible to students of natural history and members of the Linnean Society of N.S.W.
- 12.—Curator.
- 13.—GEO. MASTERS.

SYDNEY (*continued*).

## Mining and Geological Museum, Department of Mines and Agriculture.

- 1.—Government geologist.
- 3.—Maintained by Geological Survey of N.S.W.
- 4.—Daily, 9.30 to 4.30. Free.
- 5.—Two galleries.
- 6.—Mineralogical, petrological, palaeontological.
- 8.—Handbook.
- 12.—Curator, lapidist, carpenter, and attendant.
- 13.—G. W. CARD, A.R.S.M.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Collections are not lent, but there are collections available to students on application.

SYDNEY (*continued*).

## Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy. Sydney University.

- 1.—Committee of management.
- 2.—Special vote from time to time.
- 3.—Maintained by Senate of University.
- 4.—Free on application.
- 5.—One hall.
- 6.—Anatomical, normal and morbid.
- 12.—Curator and assistant curator.
- 13.—Prof. D. A. WELSH, M.A., B.Sc., M.D.

SYDNEY (*continued*).

## The National Art Gallery of N.S.W.

- 1.—Trustees (13).
- 2.—Income: For purchase of works of art, £2,000 per year; for maintenance, £1,500 per year; for salaries, £1,632 per year; total, £5,132. Working expenses: Maintenance—Insurance and general expenses, £800 per year; Wages and extra attendants, £500; total, £1,300.
- 4.—Open to the public on all week-days and public holidays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or dusk; on Sundays, from 2 to 5. Closed only on Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission free.
- 5.—8 courts, 100 × 30; 2 courts, 100 × 40; 1 court, 100 × 50; 1 court, 100 × 30.
- 6.—Works of art—principally pictorial—vases, ceramics, &c.
- 8.—Catalogue of the Collections and Annual Report.
- 10.—Average, 240,000 per year.
- 11.—The art movement in this state was initiated in 1871, when a public meeting was convened, having for its object the promotion of art in the community. From this action arose the establishment of the N.S.W. Academy of Art. After four years of successful operations, the Academy secured in 1875 the first parliamentary vote in aid of art cultivation. This was speedily followed by a further vote, and the appointment by the government in 1876 of five trustees to conduct the National Art Gallery in 1885, in which year a portion of the building was officially opened, consisting only of some of the internal foundation walls, on the ground plan then adopted, with a temporary roof. In 1897, a loan collection marked the completion of the first portion of the permanent gallery, as designed by the government architect, Mr. W. L. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A., on plans approved by the trustees.  
The southern wing, containing five spacious courts and basement court, has been completed, also the whole of the front façade, and portion of the northern wing, including a handsome portico vestibule, and two additional courts.
- 12.—Eight permanent officers, two temporary officers.
- 13.—G. V. F. MANN.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Temporary to the gallery from private owners. The trustees loan small collections to prominent country towns.



SYDNEY (*continued*).

## National Herbarium and Botanical Museum, Botanic Gardens.

- 1.—Director, Botanic Gardens, under Department of Agriculture.
- 2.—Working expenses: The amount is not kept separate from the accounts of the Botanic Gardens. It may be stated at £500 per annum.
- 3.—Parliamentary appropriation.
- 4.—11 to 5 daily. Sundays, 2 to 5. Students at all times. Admission free.
- 5.—Ground floor—herbarium, 41 ft.  $\times$  31 ft.; museum, 40 ft.  $\times$  30 ft. First floor—herbarium, 41 ft.  $\times$  31 ft. and 40 ft.  $\times$  30 ft.
- 6.—The National Herbarium of New South Wales cannot be separated from the Botanical Museum. The latter contains bulky specimens, in liquid, models, &c., which cannot be placed in herbarium sheets. The museum also contains plant-portraits, portraits of botanists, &c.
  - (1) Botanical museum, consisting of 52 glass-topped show-cases (most of them fitted with cabinets underneath), containing carpological specimens too bulky for the herbarium, and other vegetable products of scientific value unsuitable for the herbarium proper.
  - (2) Herbarium: The herbarium is divided into five groups.
    1. The Australian herbarium. Phanerogamea.
    2. The Pacific Island herbarium. Phanerogamea.
    3. The exotic herbarium. Phanerogamea.
    4. Cryptogamæ vasculares.
    5. Cryptogamæ cellulares.
- 7.—This includes:—(1) Teratological collections. (2) Fine collection of eucalypts. (3) Wilson collection of lichens (20,000 specimens). (4) Collection of specimens made by Sir Joseph Banks at the discovery of New South Wales in 1770. From the British Museum. See 1905 Report.
- 8.—“A Critical Revision of the genus *Eucalyptus*.”  
 “The Forest Flora of New South Wales.”  
 “The Flowering Plants and Ferns of New South Wales.”  
 “A Manual of the Grasses of New South Wales.”  
 “A Study of the Prickly Pears (*Opuntia*).”  
 “Observations on the Vegetation of Lord Howe Island.” (Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1898.)  
 “The Botany of Norfolk Island.” (Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1902.)  
 “The Parks of Sydney; some of the problems of control and management.” (Proc. Roy. Soc., N.S.W., 1902.)  
 “A Guide to the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.”  
 “Some practical Notes on Forestry suitable for New South Wales.” (Agric. Gaz., N.S.W., 1904.)  
 “Notes on the Commercial Timbers of New South Wales.”  
 “Biographical Notes concerning the officers in charge of the Sydney Botanic Gardens.” (Public Service Journal, Sydney, 1902-3.)  
 “Some New South Wales Plants worth cultivating for shade, ornamental, and other purposes.” (Agric. Gaz., N.S.W., 1898.)  
 “Native Food-plants.” (Agric. Gaz., N.S.W., 1898.)

"Plants reputed to be poisonous to stock in Australia."  
(Agric. Gaz., N.S.W., 1897.)

"Indigenous Vegetable Drugs." (Agric. Gaz., N.S.W., 1898-9.)

"Illustrations of New South Wales Plants (not previously depicted)."

- 11.—The Botanical Museum and National Herbarium may be said to have been originated as such in 1816, but the building containing both was not opened until 9th March, 1901. The museum proper, as it now stands, is the first in Australia strictly botanical in character, and is an integral part of the herbarium. The arrangement of the specimens is strictly systematic, and in each natural order are to be found samples of seeds, fruit, leaves, bark, wood (when possible), gum, crude fibre, &c. The walls are adorned by photographs, coloured drawings of Australian vegetation, trees, and flowers; structural models adorned of plants are also freely shown. The museum has no existence independent of the herbarium, and is intended to display specimens which for physical reasons cannot be placed in their sequence in the latter. One of the objects of the museum is to popularise the study of plants, and to allow the public to see something of the wonders of the vegetable kingdom.

The National Herbarium contains a large and valuable reference collection of dried plants, which are also systematically arranged. The Australian phanerogams, exotic phanerogams, vascular and cellular cryptogams, and duplicates are housed in the three main rooms of the building, other than the museum proper, whilst the Pacific Island plants, and some minor collections, are placed in the director's and botanical assistants' rooms. It is endeavoured to make the Australian collection as complete as possible. Disposed throughout the rooms is a valuable working library of botanical books.

Funds for maintenance are derived from the contingency vote of the Botanic Gardens, but the expenditure is comparatively small. Extensive and far-reaching exchanges are carried on with herbaria in Australia and other parts of the world, and large accessories are thus obtained at very little cost, and gaps are regularly filled by means of the journeys of the director and collector. The work performed includes the following:—(1) Custody of the collections, and preparation and diagnostic work pertaining thereto; (2) naming of plants for the public; (3) affording personal interviews to those who are in search of specific information; (4) botanical work of the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry; (5) correspondence relating to botanical, horticultural, and cognate matters; (6) preparation of description of new plants, popular articles on botanical, horticultural, forestry, and kindred subjects; (7) correction and standardism of the nomenclature of plants in the Botanic Gardens, &c.

The Botanical Survey of New South Wales is conducted at the National Herbarium. See 1902 and other Reports.

See an account of the structure of the building in the 1899 Report. Photo of the building in 1907 Report.

- 12.—Director, three paid assistants, three honorary ones, artist, attendants.
- 13.—J. H. MAIDEN, Government botanist, and director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney.



SYDNEY (*continued*).

## Technological Museum, Ultimo.

- 1.—Department of Public Instruction, N.S.W.
  - 2.—Working expenses, £1,500.
  - 4.—All the year round (Good Friday and Christmas Day excepted).  
Week-days, 1 to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m. Free.
  - 5.—78,000 square feet.
  - 6.—These are specially intended to assist in the scientific investigation of the natural resources of the State in particular, and the Commonwealth in general, by bringing together specimens for comparison, instruction, &c., and so include collections of our raw products, such as wool, timber, minerals, essential oils, &c. Exhibits of the various economic products of the world are shown as far as possible, and all available information relating to them.
  - 7.—These more particularly illustrate the research work carried out by the scientific staff of the museum on Australian raw products.
  - 8.—A large number of original papers read by the scientific staff before various scientific societies. The following have been published in book form :—  
Building and Ornamental Stones of New South Wales, 1st and 2nd edit.  
Research on the Eucalypts, and their Essential Oils.  
Research on the Australian Pines.  
Gems and Precious Stones.  
Wattles and Wattle Barks.  
Illustrations of Types of Wool.  
Bibliography of Australian Economic Botany.  
Wool Sorting, Classing, &c.
  - 9.—These are given on commercial and scientific subjects bearing on the economic possibilities of the State's products.
  - 10.—For the year 1909: Week-days, 57,830; Sundays, 41,838; total, 99,668.
  - 11.—Branches at Albury, Bathurst, Broken Hill, Goulburn, Newcastle, West Maitland.
  - 12.—Curator, assistant curator, economic zoologist, wool expert, two clerks, herbarium assistant, collector, museum colourist, two carpenters, one printer, five attendants, one caretaker, one night watchman.
  - 13.—R. T. BAKER, F.L.S., Corr. Mem. Pharm. Soc., Great Britain.
- LOAN COLLECTIONS.—These are generally made, to bona-fides in trade or professions, or to public schools and other educational institutions, for demonstrating nature study lessons.

SYDNEY (*continued*).

Nicholson Museum of Antiquities. Sydney University.

- 1.—Committee of management.
- 2.—Income: Specified votes from time to time.
- 3.—Maintained by senate of university.
- 4.—Saturdays, from 2 to 5 p.m., May 1st to October 31st; Saturdays, from 2 to 6 p.m., November 1st to April 30th.
- 5.—Under arrangement.
- 6.—Archaeological.
- 7.—Nicholson collection.
- 8.—Catalogue.
- 11.—Founded by Sir Charles Nicholson.
- 12.—Honorary curator.
- 13.—Professor WOODHOUSE, M.A.

## WEST MAITLAND.

Technological Museum.

- 1.—Department of Public Instruction.
- 2.—Working expenses: Rent, etc.
- 4.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 1 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.; Saturday, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.
- 5.—49 ft. x 30 ft.
- 6.—Geological, botanical, zoological.
- 7.—Scientific Society's house collection (geological).
- 10.—20,243 for 1909.
- 12.—Resident master, Technical College, representing Superintendent of Technical Education, and the curator of the Technical Museum, Sydney, and an attendant.
- 13.—A. J. HOLLINGS.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Specimens are lent with the sanction of the curator, Sydney.



## QUEENSLAND.

## BRISBANE.

## Museum of Economic Botany.

- 1.—Department of Agriculture and Stock.
  - 2.—No working expenses allowed except the col. botanist's and his assistants' salaries.
  - 3.—Supported by government.
  - 4.—Free during office hours.
  - 5.—Two large rooms.
  - 6.—A collection of Queensland woods, over 600 kinds. Collections of carpets and portion of various economic plants, gums, resins, medicinal plants, grasses, &c.
  - 7.—The indigenous woods.
  - 8.—Those of the col. botanist (chiefly in the Queensland Agricultural Journal).
  - 9.—None; no lecture room.
  - 10.—No means of telling.
  - 11.—Appertaining to the classification and cultivation of plants.
  - 12.—The colonial botanist and his principal assistant.
  - 13.—F. M. BAILEY, F.L.S.
- LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—None; but when time allows, exchanges are made of herbarium specimens.

BRISBANE (*continued*).

## Queensland Geological Survey Museum.

- 1.—Department of Mines.
  - 4.—Daily, free, Sundays excepted.
  - 6.—Minerals, rocks, fossils.
  - 8.—Queensland Geological Survey publications.
  - 11.—Most of the material of the museum is now stored away, the space once occupied by the scientific collections being mostly occupied by photographs of scenery which the authorities consider of more value than the exhibitions of those products which, of all countries in the world, Queensland is richest in, *i.e.*, minerals.
  - 12.—Government Geologist of Queensland, four assistant geologists, one draughtsman, one indexer.
  - 13.—B. DUNSTAN.
- LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Collections not received or put out on loan. Collections—small—sent on lecture purposes to schools throughout Queensland.

BRISBANE (*continued*).

## Queensland Museum.

- 1.—Chief Secretary's Department.
- 2.—Income, £1,100; working expenses, £920.
- 4.—10 a.m. till 5 p.m. week-days, 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. Sundays. Free.
- 5.—31,000 square feet.
- 6.—General. Anthropological, ethnological, archaeological, zoological, mineralogical, geological, and technological, chiefly devoted to the natural resources of the State.
- 7.—Anthropology of British New Guinea.
- 8.—Suspended at present.
- 10.—Average annually, 70,000.
- 12.—Acting director, scientific adviser, two assistants, two cadets, one door-keeper.
- 13.—R. HAMLYN HARRIS, D.Sc.

BRISBANE (*continued*).

## Queensland National Art Gallery.

- 1.—The Hon. the Chief Secretary, with a board of advice.
- 2.—About £250.
- 4.—Every day except Christmas Day and Good Friday. Free.
- 5.—One room, 150 ft. × 25.
- 6.—Works of art, pictures, statuary, and china.
- 10.—About 40,000.
- 11.—Purchases are made on the recommendation of the board of advice if the Hon. the Chief Secretary sanctions the purchase, but at present no fixed grant is made to the gallery.
- 12.—Honorary curator and caretaker.
- 13.—A. GODFREY RIVERS.

## MARYBOROUGH.

## Maryborough School of Arts.

- 1.—Committee, Maryborough School of Arts.
- 4.—Free, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., daily; Sundays excepted.
- 6.—Natural history, mineralogical, &c.
- 10.—No record kept.
- 12.—Curator.
- 13.—A. MCWATERS.



## ROCKHAMPTON.

## Rockhampton School of Arts Museum.

- 1.—Rockhampton School of Arts.
- 4.—Always open for inspection during library hours (9 to 6 and 7 to 9).
- 5.—Specimens are arranged round walls of different rooms, and are kept in glass cases.
- 6.—Birds, minerals, timber, and a quantity of sundries.
- 10.—No record kept.
- 11.—Our museum consists of specimens given at one time and another by members, and includes a small collection of American birds unmounted. Numerous local butterflies and insects help to swell the collections.
- 12.—The secretary and assistant look after collection, and if anything reaches us that cannot be classed it is held until we can submit it to some recognised authority for classification.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## ADELAIDE.

## South Australian Museum.

- 1.—Board of governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia.
- 2.—Income: Parliamentary vote, £2,019 1s. 5d.; bequest account, £646 4s. Expenditure: Parliamentary vote, £2,019 1s. 5d.; bequest account, £359 17s. 9d. See Annual Report, pages 14-25.
- 4.—Free. Museum, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week-days; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m. Closed usually on Fridays for cleaning, &c.
- 5.—At present a single room, 200 ft. × 45 ft., with 14 ft. gallery all round, but considerable addition is in course of erection.
- 6.—General collections of zoology, mineralogy, and ethnology, with predominance of Australian forms.
- 7.—The museum is rich in material illustrative of Australian ethnology, Australian vertebrate palaeontology, and Australian minerals. It has constructed a complete cast of *Diprotodon australis*.
- 8.—The only publications emanating directly from the museum are the annual reports of the director, assistant director, curators of entomology and mollusca. These appear as annexes to the report of the board of governors. Occasionally a special notice is made of some exhibit or accession of importance. Most of the scientific writings of the museum officers appear in the Trans. of the Royal Society of South Australia.
- 10.—Last year, 75,740.
- 12.—See second page of Annual Report for 1908-9.
- 13.—E. C. STIRLING, C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., C.M.Z.S.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—A few odd specimens only are held on loan.

ADELAIDE (*continued*).

## South Australian School of Mines Technological Museum.

- 1.—The council of the S. A. School of Mines and Industries.
- 2.—Working expenses, about £150 per annum.
- 3.—Expenses defrayed from the general funds of the School of Mines and Industries.
- 4.—Admission free with the public, hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. week-days and 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Saturdays.
- 5.—One room, 94 ft. 6 in. × 50 ft. 6 in.
- 6.—Mineralogical, petrological, geological, and palaeontological collections.
- 8.—1907 Catalogue of Minerals in S. A. School of Mines Museum. Annual List of Additions to the Collection.
- 10.—No record kept.
- 12.—The curator, assisted by the office and caretaking staff of the School of Mines.
- 13.—L. LAYBOURNE SMITH, F.S.A.S.M.



## TASMANIA.

## HOBART.

## The Tasmanian Museum.

- 1.—Twelve trustees.
- 2.—Income, Government grant of £500 annually ; working expenses, £450.
- 4.—Summer, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Winter, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Excepting certain holidays and Mondays. Admission free.
- 5.—Seven rooms.
- 6.—Zoological, geological, ethnological, and art gallery.
- 7.—The Tasmanian room.
- 12.—Curator, attendant, lad.
- 13.—ROBERT HALL.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Receive small loans of pictures and occasionally of natural history specimens.

## LAUNCESTON.

## Victoria Museum.

- 1.—Committee composed of three aldermen.
- 2.—The total income of £300 has to cover curator's salary, working expenses, light, fuel, insurance, chemicals, progressive work, printing, postage, cartage, and upkeep of museum and art gallery. For 1908: Curator, £150; mounting specimens, &c., £59 11s. 8d.; light and fuel, insurance, £22 3s. 2d.; cases, fittings, and repairs, £58 10s. 4d.; cleaning, £10; total, £300 5s. 2d.
- 3.—Annual Government vote, £150; City Council's vote, £150.
- 4.—Free, daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., all the year round. Sunday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., April to October. Every Thursday, from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.
- 5.—One gallery, 100 ft. × 35 ft., one gallery 85 ft. × 35 ft., one gallery 30 ft. × 12 ft.
- 6.—Tasmanian zoology, also a few exotic forms. Ethnology, Economic ores illustrating mineral wealth of Tasmania. Tasmanian rocks and geological formations. This is perhaps the only strictly special collection, all specimens having been collected by the government geologists, who are at present arranging them as time permits. In the zoological gallery the collections are exhibited under a scheme of open numbers, a place in the register being left for every zoological specimen known to inhabit the island, and a few blanks for new discoveries.
- 7.—Tasmanian ores.
- 8.—No money for regular publications. A few small memoirs issued and one small general guide, now out of print.
- 9.—System of free classes started in 1899, merged into microscopical and biological work in 1901—continued thus ever since. Open microscopical exhibitions and lectures (about four to six per annum), free to all. Usual attendance at least 400.
- 10.—30,000 to 35,000 per annum.
- 11.—Built at jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1887; opened April 28, 1891. Built out of a government vote of £6,000 vested in city council upon the pound for pound principle.
- 12.—Curator.
- 13.—HERBERT HEDLEY SCOTT.



## VICTORIA.

## BAIRNSDALE.

## Bairnsdale District School of Mines Museum.

- 1.—Council of school.
- 4.—From 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. while school is in season.
- 6.—Mineral collection.
- 7.—Typical samples of minerals of economic value from principal mining fields.
- 11.—The museum is quite a small one, and is visited mainly by prospectors in search of information as to local minerals. No record is kept of the number of visits.
- 12.—Curator, lecturer in geology.
- 13.—S. RADCLIFF.

## BALLARAT.

## Ballarat School of Mines Museum.

- 1.—Council of the School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat.
- 2.—No complete separate information apart from the Geological Department of the school.
- 4.—Daily, 11 to 5. Saturday, 11 to 12.30. Free.
- 5.—3,200 sq. ft. floor, 2,000 sq. ft. galleries, 5,200 sq. ft. total.
- 6.—Geological, mining, technological, ethnographical, zoological.
- 7.—Geological fossils of the Deepheads—from Haddon, Victoria.  
Bones—from Bunungery estate.
- 8.—Catalogue of Mineral Collections (now out of print).
- 9.—Special demonstration under consideration.
- 10.—At present about 180 per week.
- 11.—Used in connection with the instructional work of the School of Mines.
- 12.—Curator and assistant.
- 13.—THOMAS S. HART, M.A., B.C.E., F.G.S., Professor of Geology and Mining in the Ballarat School of Mines.

## BENDIGO.

## The Mac Gillivray Museum.

- 1.—The School of Mines and Industries.
- 4.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—48 ft. × 40 ft., 52 ft. × 40 ft., 48 ft. × 40 ft.
- 6.—Mineralogical and natural history.
- 7.—Mining machinery.
- 10.—No record kept.
- 11.—The museum attached to the school is divided into two parts :  
(a) natural history and (b) mineralogical, technical, and general.  
In the former will be found a fine collection of mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, crustaceans, echinoderms, recent shells, sponges, &c., as well as fossils typical of the different geological strata. In the latter are exhibited in great variety, specimens of rocks, minerals, ores, and gems, facsimiles of gold nuggets, models of cages, and of the working of mines; maps, plans, diagrams, and photographs of reefs extension; crushing works, mining machinery, &c.; also a collection of native weapons, articles illustrative of various manufactures, and many other objects of general interest.
- 12.—One curator, one caretaker.
- 13.—J. R. V. ANDERSON.

## GEELONG.

## Geelong Free Library and Museum.

- 1.—Free library committee.
- 4.—Admission free from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- 6.—Local fauna, native weapons and fossil shells of the district.
- 7.—Birds, fossil shells, recent shells, and native stone implements.
- 10.—About 20,000 per year.
- 11.—Two-thirds of the specimens in this museum are the property of the hon. curator, and have been lent and looked after for the benefit of visitors to the town of Geelong for the last 30 years.
- 12.—Secretary and hon. curator.
- 13.—J. F. MULDER.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Birds, native weapons, reptiles, fish, corals, fossil, and recent shells, &c.

GEELONG (*continued*).

## Gordon Technical College.

- 1.—Council of college.
- 2.—No special income. Working expenses nominal.
- 4.—Daily, 2 to 4.
- 6.—Mainly geological, technical.
- 9.—Periodical.
- 10.—No record.
- 11.—In consequence of the college buildings having been placed at the disposal of the Nature Study Exhibition Committee, the museum was considerably dismantled, and so far has not been reinstated.
- 12.—College management.
- 13.—Office vacant.



## MELBOURNE.

## Aquarium Museum.

- 1.—Exhibition trustees.
- 2.—Income, about £2,400 per annum; working expenses, about £1,800 per annum.
- 4.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 1s.; children, 6d.
- 5.—About 30,000 feet.
- 6.—Entomology, botany, zoology, ethnology, mineralogy, armament, conchology, fisheries, technical, timber, industries, Tasmanian and New Guinea.
- 7.—Fisheries and mummies.
- 8.—Illustrated Handbook.
- 10.—100,000 per annum.
- 12.—Curator.
- 13.—THOMAS SHORT, C.E., M.E.

MELBOURNE (*continued*).

## Industrial and Technological Museum.

- 1.—Trustees of the Public Library Museums and National Gallery of Victoria.
- 2.—Includes in General Institution.
- 4.—Owing to building operations now in progress the collections have been stored temporarily, and are not available to the public.
- 6.—Illustrating economic geology; metallurgy, ore-dressing, mining; economic botany and forestry; general technology.
- 12.—One curator, one assistant, one model-maker, two attendants.
- 13.—R. HENRY WALCOTT, F.G.S.

MELBOURNE (*continued*).

## National Gallery Art Museum.

- 1.—Trustees Public Library Museums and National Gallery of Victoria.
- 2.—Included in whole institution (Public Library Museums and National Gallery).
- 4.—Daily, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Free.
- 5.—Floor space, 5,400 sq. ft. Wall space, 4,800 sq. ft.
- 6.—Ceramics, metal work, furniture, ivory and wood carving, art fabrics, laces, etc.
- 10.—No record.
- 12.—Incorporated with National Gallery.
- 13.—LINDSAY BERNARD HALL, Director of the National Gallery.

MELBOURNE (*continued*).

## National Herbarium, Melbourne.

- 1.—Minister of Agriculture.
- 2.—Working expenses approximately £1,100, including salaries.
- 4.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. Free to students. To the public on application.
- 5.—None ; all used for herbarium and library.
- 6.—Specimens from every Australian exploring expedition ; types of most of the Australian vegetation, including Baron Muller's Herbarium, worked over by Bentham for the *Flora Australiensis* ; Sonder's Herbarium, a very complete New Zealand collection, as well as ones from Papua and Polynesia. The European, Asiatic, African, and American plants include large numbers of specimens named by Agardh, Beccari, Cooke, de Candolle, Ecklon, Engler, Fenzl, Asa Grey, Hampe, Sir J. Hooker, Kotschy, Lehmann, Lindheimer, Lindly, Moritzi, Philippe, Reichenbach, Schimper, Syrlé, Torrey, Wallich, Freyhere, and many others. Among the older specimens are some by Thunberg, Shehart, Petnier, and R. Brown.
- 8.—No special serial publication. Work is issued regularly in scientific journals.
- 10.—Few.
- 11.—Apart from its general scientific work, the herbarium performs the botanical work of the Agricultural Department, identifying weeds and economic plants, and giving advice as to their control, properties, cultivation, and eradication, and answering problems arising under the administration of the Thistle Act.
- 12.—Curator, two assistants, junior messenger, and gardener.
- 13.—A. J. EWART, Government Botanist.

LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—For official use only.



MELBOURNE (*continued*).

## National Museum.

- 1.—Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and Art Gallery of Victoria.
  - 2.—Working expenses: Salaries, £2,201; specimens, &c., £500; furniture, &c., £250; total, £2,951.
  - 3.—Annual vote by Parliament.
  - 4.—Open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. on week-days (except on Thursdays, unless same fall upon holidays); Sundays, from 2 till 5. Admission free.
  - 5.—52,669 sq. ft.
  - 6.—Zoology, geology, mineralogy, and ethnology.
  - 7.—A special feature is made of the collections illustrating the zoology, geology, and ethnology of Australia. The museum contains the following special collections: Curtis British entomology, Castelnau's general coleoptera, and Spencer and Gillen's Central and Northern Australian ethnology.
  - 8.—Annual Report (incorporated in Annual Report of the Public Library, &c); Memoirs of the National Museum, Melbourne (issued irregularly; 3 numbers published).
  - 10.—Not recorded.
  - 12.—Curator, zoological collections; curator, geological, mineralogical and ethnological collections; palaeontologist, secretary, two taxidermists, osteologist and articulator, one assistant taxidermist, one museum assistant, one carpenter, three attendants, one charwoman.
  - 13.—Professor W. BALDWIN SPENCER, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
- LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Specimens are occasionally lent for special purposes.

## STAWELL.

## Stawell School of Mines.

- 1.—School of Mines Council.
- 4.—Twice weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays.
- 6.—Mineral and geological.
- 9.—Tuesdays and Fridays.
- 12.—Curator and assistant.
- 13.—JOHN P. DOYLE, A.S.M.S., Met. C. & A.

## WARRNAMBOOL.

## Warrnambool Public Museum and Free Library.

- 1.—Municipal Council.
- 2.—Income: £94 12s. 9d. for 1909—Council, £79 16s. 3d.; Government, £14 16s. 6d. Working expenses: £94 12s. 9d. for 1909.
- 4.—Open daily, except Sunday. Free on public holidays.
- 5.—Four rooms—one 386 × 16 ft., one 17 × 16; two 296 × 96 ft. floor space. Walls utilised too.
- 6.—General. Antiquarian, ethnological, minerals, natural history, &c.
- 8.—None; no space.
- 10.—About 5,140.
- 11.—Space too limited. It is proposed to build a large additional hall and form a picture gallery in connection with museum, also convenience for a lecture hall, &c.
- 12.—One person in charge, or curator.
- 13.—JAMES McDOWELL.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## PERTH.

## West Australian Museum and Art Gallery.

- 1.—Committee.
- 2.—1909-10, £3,500; two years ago, £4,500.
- 3.—Parliamentary grant.
- 4.—Free, daily, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2.30 to 5.
- 5.—Mammal and bird galleries, 132 × 38; mineral gallery, 141 × 40; art and sculpture, each 130 × 38; ethnological collection, 50 × 40; and four small galleries.
- 6.—Art, ethnology, and natural history.
- 7.—Tennant's collection of fossils, chiefly British.
- 9.—A course of 12 in the winter months on science and art.
- 10.—Year to June, 1909—week-days, 58,024; Sundays, 23,540; total, 81,568.
- 11.—Reserve collection of skins, spirit specimens, plants, and fish are only shown on application.  
No general day used for cleaning. One or two galleries closed at a time.
- 12.—Director, two assistants, eight attendants (four being youths). Taxidermist works by contract, but was member of staff two years ago.
- 13.—BERNARD H. WOODWARD.



## FEDERATED MALAY STATES MUSEUM.

- 1.—Government institutions.
- 2.—Variable—about £4,000 per annum.
- 3.—Government vote.
- 4.—8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Free.
- 6.—Zoological, ethnographical, mineralogical, economic.
- 7.—Perak Museum: Ethnographical and illustrative of the Malay Peninsula. Selangor Museum: Zoological and illustrative of the Malay Peninsula. All types sent to British Museum.
- 8.—Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums.
- 10.—No records kept.
- 11.—Perak Museum, founded in 1883 by Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., British Resident of Perak. Selangor Museum, founded in 1888 by private residents, supported by a government vote.
- 12.—Director of museums, H. C. ROBINSON, C.M.Z.S., M.B.O.U., F.R.A.I. Curator, Perak Museum, C. BODEN KLOSS, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., F.R.A.I. Curator, Selangor Museum, C. B. HOLMAN-HUNT, B.A. Assistant Curator, F. SEIMUND.

## NEW ZEALAND.

## AUCKLAND.

## The Auckland Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Auckland Institute and Museum, consisting of president, two vice-presidents, eleven members of council, and secretary and curator.
- 2.—About £1,000 per annum.
- 3.—Interest received from a bequest of £12,000 made by the late Mr. Costley; interest on a museum endowment of a present value of £6,000; rents; subscriptions of the members of the Auckland Institute.
- 4.—Open every week-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m.
- 5.—Main hall, 80 ft. by 50 ft., with gallery. This contains the New Zealand and general zoological and geological collections. Maori Hall, 100 ft. by 50 ft., containing the Maori ethnological series. Maori House, 60 ft. by 25 ft. Foreign ethnological room, 50 ft. by 25 ft. Statue room, 50 ft. by 50 ft. Library, 50 ft. by 20 ft.
- 6.—Natural history: (1) collections illustrating the New Zealand fauna; (2) a general zoological collection, including special groups of some of the larger land mammals, a series of the smaller mammals, a selected series of foreign birds, foreign mollusca, etc., etc; (3) geological, comprising a series of New Zealand ores and minerals, New Zealand rock specimens, New Zealand fossils, a large collection of foreign minerals, rock specimens, fossils, &c. Ethnology: (1) a very complete and comprehensive collection of articles illustrating the life history of the Maori race, its tools, implements, dwellings, carvings, ornaments, clothing, &c.; (2) an extensive collection illustrating Polynesian and Melanesian ethnology; (3) a smaller general collection from other countries. Art: a series of plaster casts from the celebrated statues of antiquity. Books: The Library of the Auckland Institute, comprising about 6,000 volumes, relating to natural and physical science, ethnography, and a special collection of books dealing with New Zealand.
- 7.—Carved Maori meeting house or "Whare Whakairo," 60 ft. by 25; two elaborately carved food-houses, or "patakas"; carved Maori war canoe, over 80 ft. in length, the only really good example extant; carved doorway to a Maori Pa or fortification; several huge carved figures or tikis; the Mair collection of Maori antiquities, the Davis collection of Maori clothing; particularly good groups of the larger mammals, obtained by a special bequest from the late Mr. E. A. Mac-kechnie.
- 8.—The museum does not issue any publications of its own, but many memoirs prepared by the curator or the members of the staff have appeared in the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute."



- 9.—The meetings of the Auckland Institute, including popular lectures on scientific subjects, are delivered in one of the halls of the museum.
  - 10.—Total attendance for the year ending February 15th, 1909: 78,051.
  - 12.—Curator, taxidermist, caretaker and cleaner.
  - 13.—T. F. CHEESEMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S.
- LOAN OF COLLECTIONS.—Specimens are often lent for teaching purposes to schools and colleges.

## CHRISTCHURCH.

### Canterbury Museum.

- 1.—Board of Governors, Canterbury College.
- 2.—£1,500 to £2,000 annually.
- 3.—Annual grants, Canterbury College.
- 4.—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day and at 4 p.m. during the winter months. Admission free.
- 5.—About 34,000 sq. feet and workshops additional 1,500 sq. feet. Ground floor: foreign natural history room, ethnological room, New Zealand room and gallery, Maori House, whale house, mineral room, geological room, early colonists' room, library and offices. Also the library of the Canterbury Philosophical Institute. Upper floor: foreign bird gallery, sculpture gallery, antiquity room.
- 6.—General and New Zealand natural history geology and mineralogy and palæontology (including the fine collection of mounted Moa skeletons), general ethnology and of the Maori. Early Canterbury Colonists' section, antiquities, sculpture, and a small collection of art and pottery.
- 8.—"Records of the Canterbury museum," occasionally. Guide book, 220 pages (illustrated).
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1861 and temporarily housed in the Government buildings. A separate building was erected and opened to the public in 1870, under a Board of Trustees. The building has been added to at different times and in 1874 the management was handed over to the Board of Governors of Canterbury College.
- 12.—Curator, junior curator, taxidermist, printer and attendant.
- 13.—EDGAR R. WAITE, F.L.S., &c.

## WELLINGTON.

## Dominion Museum of New Zealand.

- 1.—It is a Government museum, under the control of the Minister of Internal Affairs.
- 2.—The annual expenditure is about £2,500.
- 3.—Yearly Government grants.
- 4.—Open all week days except Monday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and all Sundays and holidays, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—About 15,000 square feet.
- 6.—Natural history; Animals of New Zealand. Ethnology: (i) special, the ethnology of the Maori; (ii) General: small collection of Pacific ethnology.
- 8.—Bulletins from time to time, mainly ethnological.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1867 under the title of the Colonial museum and contained the collections of the geological survey and general collections. In 1903 the collections of the geological survey were taken over by the Mines Department.
- 12.—Director and an assistant.
- 13.—A. HAMILTON.



## DUNEDIN.

## Otago University Museum.

- 1.—The council of the Otago University.
- 2.—About £660 per annum, which includes salaries of curator (partly), taxidermist and janitor, so that about £147 is spent on general expenses of all kinds.
- 3.—The income derived from land set apart by the Provisional government as an endowment for the museum, is at present, owing to decrease in value just about sufficient to pay salaries. Special grants are made for cases, specimens and other purposes by the Council.
- 4.—Open daily (except on Christmas day and Good Friday) from 9 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m., according to the time of year. Sundays, 2 to 4 or 5 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—A central hall, 90 × 45 ft., with two galleries running all round it, each about 12 ft. wide. This hall contains the zoological and geological collections, both native and foreign. 2. Ethnological room (of iron), 50 × 45 ft. 3. A similar room, temporarily unoccupied will be used for Maori collection. 4. The ground floor of new wing, measuring 75 × 40 ft. recently completed, not yet occupied, but destined to contain the New Zealand natural history collection.

- 6.—Chiefly natural history and mineralogy, with a small ethnological collection. The objects are sub-divided into (I.) New Zealand and (II.) Foreign.

I. (a) The native natural history collection comprises a very fine series of birds, including *Notornis hochstetteri*, *Traversia lyelli*, *Coturnix novae-zealandiae* and other rare or extinct species, with skeletons of ten species of Moa, of which some are complete "individuals," dried skin and muscles of leg and many other relics of the Moas. Good series of skeletons of whales and seals and a representative collection of fishes and invertebrates, especially of molluscan shells. Cabinets of insects are in the curator's room. (b) a herbarium of dried plants, selected timber and cabinet woods. (c) Fossils, rocks and minerals and building stones. (d) Some fine carved Maori house slabs, good canoe prow and stern post; "tahias," "meres," and other weapons and ornaments, &c.

II. The foreign collection:—(a) A general collection of mammals, birds and reptiles, with typical representatives of the invertebrates. (b) A fine teaching set of minerals from all parts of the world. (c) A small series of fossils arranged chronologically to illustrate the evolution of fauna at each period, also casts showing the evolution of the horse, &c., &c. (d) A small dentition series, skulls exhibited and teeth fully labelled. (e) A few ethnological objects from New Guinea, South Sea and Australia, and elsewhere.

As the museum is associated with the teaching of various branches of biology, the invertebrates, both foreign and native, and the lower vertebrates are well represented, while the skeletons and various special exhibits are also prominent.

- 7.—Accommodation has recently been provided by public subscription for the valuable library presented to the Dominion by Dr. Hocken, F.L.S. This library deals with the colonisation

of Australasia and includes not only nearly all the classical works, travels, &c., but complete sets of the early newspapers of Australia and New Zealand; MSS. of missionaries; the earliest books printed in the Dominion; as well as numerous pictures, maps, &c., illustrating the life of the Maories and the development of the country. (The collection is not yet installed, but it is hoped that it will be received during the next few months.)

- 8.—A "Guide to the collections" was issued in 1878, but is, of course, now useless. An annual report is published, which is distributed to various museums. All the specimens are fully labelled with their scientific and usually their popular names; the natural history specimens are arranged in strictly systematic manner, as a teaching collection, but the public are catered for by means of many descriptive labels and pictures of animals of interest which are unrepresented by specimens.
- 11.—The main hall of the museum, built of concrete, was opened to the public in 1877; the temporary south wing, of iron and wood, was added in 1890; the north or "Hocken wing," of concrete, was completed in 1908. There is a basement which contains store rooms, preparing rooms, as well as biological laboratories, while a lecture room and offices are on the ground floor. The monthly meetings of the Otago Institute are held in one of the rooms, which is fitted as a library, chiefly of natural history works, which are the property, partly of the museum, partly of the University, and partly of the Institute.
- 12.—The curator (who is *ex-officio* Professor of biology in the University), a taxidermist and a janitor.
- 13.—Professor W. B. BENHAM, D.Sc. (Lond.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S., F.Z.S.



## WANGANUI.

## Public Museum.

- 1.—A Board of Trustees and an executive committee appointed by them.
- 2.—Annual income about £380; working expenses per annum, about £350.
- 3.—Voluntary contributions, members' subscriptions, and annual grants from the Wanganui Borough Council, Wanganui and Waitotara County Councils.
- 4.—Open daily (except Christmas Day and Good Friday). Summer: weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Winter: weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sundays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.
- 5.—There are two large rooms each 60 ft. x 40 ft., connected by a corridor, besides an entrance hall. No 1, natural history room, contains two separate collections (namely, New Zealand and foreign) of the animal kingdom, including mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, crustacea, mollusca, &c., also fossils, birds' eggs, precious stones. No. 2 corridor: this contains specimens of primates, carnivora, ruminants, marsupials. No. 3, the ethnological room: this contains 14 cases of ethnological specimens as follows:—1 and 2, early history of New Zealand, including Maori War; 3, Maori fishing apparatus; 4, Maori fighting weapons; 5, Maori domestic utensils; 6, Maori implements used in their canoes; 7, Maori clothing; 8, Africa; 9, Europe; 10, America; 11, Australia; 12, Melanesia; 13, Fiji; 14, India; 15, China and Japan.
- 6.—Natural History:—Geological—Minerals from Australia and New Zealand; also local fossils of Pleistocene period. Zoological—General collection, including mammals (skeletons and skins), birds (skeletons and skins), reptiles, fishes, insects, mollusca, worms, &c. In the above collections one-half consists of animals indigenous to New Zealand and the other half is foreign. Art—Several oil paintings, including some of Maori leaders, and a few drawings of early Wanganui. Ethnological—A general collection, including guns, axes, and flags from the Maori war and a good collection of Maori implements and carvings, &c.
- 7.—Meteorites. A collection of meteorites from New Zealand and America, including the Mokoia meteorite.
- 8.—An annual report is published which contains a general account of the year's work (illustrated).
- 9.—Winter lectures are given.
- 10.—For the year ending June 30th, 1909, 29,370.
- 11.—The museum was founded in 1890 by Mr. Samuel H. Drew, F.L.S., who sold his private collection to the town. He acted as honorary curator till his death in 1901.
- 12.—A curator and a custodian.
- 13.—A HESSE.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

## BLOEMFONTEIN, ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

- 1.—An honorary chairman and curator, Dr. B. O. Kellner; an honorary secretary and treasurer, M. Levisseur; and 10 members of committee.
- 2.—£500.
- 3.—Government grants £400 per year, the municipality £100 per year.
- 4.—Daily, Sundays excepted. In summer, 10 to 12 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m. In winter, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 5 p.m.
- 5.—3,500 sq. ft.
- 6.—Various. All kinds of specimens of natural history: mineral collections, birds, mammals, fishes, snakes, beetles, butterflies, flies. Postage stamps, fossils, historical (S.A.) documents, and pictures and books, Kaffir and Bushmen curiosities, arrows and arrow heads, musical native instruments, shells, relics, &c., petrifications, coins, and medals.
- 7.—Petrified sweet water fishes, S. African birds and eggs, parts of dinosaurs, first which were found in S. A.
- 10.—10,000 to 12,000 per annum.
- 11.—Founded in 1877. First hon. curator, Dr. H. Exton. A new museum is being built for £15,000, granted by government, on a public square, 180 × 440 ft.; ground granted by the corporation.
- 12.—Custodian only.
- 13.—Dr. B. O. KELLNER.



## GRAHAMSTOWN, CAPE COLONY.

## Albany Museum.

- 1.—Committee of 15 members: mayor, civil commissioner, five life-members, eight elected members.
- 2.—Expenditure approximately balances income.
- 3.—Government grant, £1,500; a small amount from subscriptions.
- 4.—Admission free, daily, 10 to 1 and 2 to 5, except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.
- 5.—A little more than 5,000 sq. ft.
- 6.—Natural history and ethnology, chiefly South African, but with a careful selection of foreign specimens to fill up gaps.
- 7.—The botanical collections contain large number of types (Eckton and Zeyher, Burchell, Schlechter, Bolas, &c.). The palaeontological collections include co-types of many fossils collected by A. G. Bain, numerous reptilian remains worked out by Seeley and Broom, &c. The entomological collections are also rich in types and co-types.
- 8.—Records of the Albany Museum, published at irregular intervals.
- 10.—About 28,000 a year.
- 11.—Founded in 1855, on the initiative of the Eastern Province Literary, Scientific, and Medical Society, which society as such now concerns itself only with the management of the museum. Collections have been housed in various buildings. In 1882 the upper storey of the Town Hall was occupied, and not until 1898, when the present building was completed, had the museum a permanent home. A further extension is under consideration.
- 12.—JOHN HEWITT, B.A. (Cantab.), director; S. SCHONLAND, Hon. M.A., Oxon., Ph.D., F.L.S., keeper of herbarium (formerly director, but has recently resigned that office); four lady assistants, one caretaker, one messenger.

## KIMBERLEY, CAPE COLONY.

## McGregor Memorial Museum.

- 1.—A board of 15 members, nominated by the government, the Kimberley borough council, and the subscribers.
- 3.—£300 government grant, £150 Kimberley borough council £150 (for five years) from De Beers Co. Fittings contributed by inhabitants of Kimberley.
- 4.—Free.
- 5.—Four rooms, 42 × 26 ft.; one room, 18 × 13 ft.; one room, 22 × 18 ft.; one room, 18 × 10 ft.
- 6.—General. More especially for Griqualand West and North-western districts and the Cape of Good Hope. Collections from the the diamond mines are good, also those dealing with the Bushmen.
- 8.—None, save Annual Report, published by government.
- 10.—No record is kept.
- 11.—Presented by Mrs. Margaret McGregor, in memory of her husband, Mr. Alex. McGregor, a former resident. Opened September, 1908.
- 12.—Curator and caretaker.
- 13.—Miss WILMAN.

## KING WILLIAMSTOWN, CAPE COLONY.

## Public Museum.

- 1.—A committee, partly nominated, partly elected.
- 2.—Not in excess of income.
- 3.—Government grant, £400 and subscriptions about £50.
- 4.—Admission free, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 1 p.m.
- 6.—Chiefly natural history of Cape Colony and South Africa.
- 8.—Annual report to Government.
- 9.—A series of lectures at intervals in winter months on natural history subjects.
- 11.—Built in 1898, to house a large collection of specimens of natural history, collected by the naturalists' society.
- 12.—A curator and one native assistant.
- 13.—FRANK A. O. PYM.

## PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL.

## Natal Museum.

- 1.—Board of Trustees.
- 3.—Government grant in aid. Variable in amount, £3,000 to £1,200 per annum.
- 4.—Open free on four days a week and on Sunday afternoon.
- 5.—Halls (45 × 25, 32 × 25), 30 × 30, 30 × 30, 45 × 25, 40 × 30, and two galleries above the rooms bracketed, 6 ft. wide. A new mammal hall in course of erection, 107 × 80 and gallery above.
- 6.—Natural history and ethnographical collections.
- 7.—One of the finest collections of South African shells—"The Burnup Collection."
- 8.—"Annals of the Natal Government Museum."
- 9.—Occasional.
- 10.—About 50 a day.
- 12.—Director, accountant and clerk to the Board, assistant, clerk, taxidermist, assistant taxidermist, carpenter and caretaker, research workers.
- 13.—Dr. ERNEST WARREN.

PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL (*continued*).

## Government Museum.

- 11.—This museum, founded as the "Natal Government Museum," was erected in the Capital of Pietermaritzburg, in 1903-4 and it constitutes the central museum of the province. During the last four years the work of the institution has been much hampered by lack of funds, but in the nature of the collections and in their scientific arrangement it has been the desire of the Trustees and of the Director that the Natal museum should be second to none in South Africa. The institution has proved of great practical utility and interest to the general public; it is, of course, of special educational value to teachers and to their scholars, and the presence of the newly-founded Natal University College adds still further to its essential importance. For further particulars of the museum, see "The Museums Journal," vol. 10, pp. 72-76.
- 13.—E. WARREN, director.



## PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE COLONY.

## Public Museum.

- 1.—Committee composed of members representing government, Town Council, private subscribers, and Eastern Province Naturalists' Society.
- 2.—£1,000. ~~£~~
- 3.—Government and municipal grants.
- 4.—Open to the public daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., dinner hour included. ~~Open~~ Open every day excepting Sundays, Christmas day and Good Friday. Admission free.
- 5.—Two halls, 80 ft. x 50 ft. and 70 ft. x 40 ft., respectively. These halls are packed with specimens.
- 6.—General natural history, mostly the fauna of South Africa, geology, mineralogy, botany, ethnology, fossils, entomology. The fish and other marine creatures of Algoa Bay. Anatomical specimens. Educational series. Physiology. Specimens illustrative of the early settlers of South Africa, &c.
- 8.—A work on "The snakes of South Africa, their venom and the treatment of snake bite," by the director, has just been issued. It has over 50 full-plate illustrations, mostly from photographs taken from life, or specially prepared dissections. Double plate frontispiece (coloured) of the typical venomous snakes of South Africa. Price, 5/6, post free.
- 9.—There being no lecture hall in the museum, the public Town Hall and other halls are utilised, where popular lectures, with lantern slides, are given by the director, from time to time. Lectures are also given in adjacent towns and villages.
- 10.—The annual average for the past three years recorded by the turnstile, 180,000.
- 12.—Director, one assistant, one taxidermist, one attendant.
- 13.—F. W. FRITZSIMONS, F.Z.S., F.R.M.S., &c.

## BULAWAYO, RHODESIA.

## Rhodesia Museum.

- 1.—Committee, consisting of members elected from the Government of Rhodesia, the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, the Rhodesia Scientific Association by those bodies, and the Municipal Council of Bulawayo, &c.
- 2.—£1,500.
- 3.—The Municipal Council of Bulawayo, &c.
- 4.—Each week-day but Thursday and public holidays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Free to residents in Rhodesia. One shilling to non-residents.
- 5.—New buildings in course of construction.
- 6.—Geological, zoological, botanical, ethnological, archæological, and historical.
- 7.—The zoological collections contain a number of type specimens. The mineralogical collections are reputed to be the most complete in South Africa.
- 8.—Annual report, with appendixes. Special reports (usually geological).
- 9.—Occasional.
- 10.—6,412 (1908).
- 11.—At the earnest request of the late Cecil Rhodes, in 1901, the present museum was started by the Rhodesia Scientific Association, and the Chamber of Mines. The chief function was, and is, the assistance offered to the mining industry and to prospectors. In 1905, the collections were moved to the present building. In 1909, the first section of a large building scheme was commenced, by the assistance afforded by the British South Africa Company and by the Beit Trustees and others.
- 12.—ARTHUR E. V. ZEALLEY, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., curator and geologist. ERNEST C. CHUBB, F.Z.S., zoologist. W. W. JENKINS, secretary.



## CAPE TOWN.

## South African Museum.

- 1.—Three trustees appointed by the proclamation of H. E., the governor under section V. of the Act of Incorporation. The following are the present trustees: The Right Honourable J. X. Merriman; Thos. Muir, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; Harry Bolus, D.Sc., F.L.S.
- 3.—Government grant.
- 4.—Open free every day in the week from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- 5.—Hall and ten rooms.
- 6.—Zoological, botanical, geological, anthropological and antiquarian.
- 10.—The average is 80,000 at the museum and 20,000 at the aquarium.
- 11.—The South African museum was founded on the 25th of June, 1855. The collections were first of all open to the public on the 15th of January, 1856, in the rooms of a house lent for the purpose. They were transferred to the western half of the building now occupied by the public library at the end of the year, 1859, and remained there until 1897, when they were again transferred to the new building erected for their reception at the top of the municipal gardens. The zoological collections are arranged in two series, one to illustrate the South African fauna, which in the higher classes of the animal kingdom, such as the mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, is very complete, the other to illustrate the exotic fauna by a series of the most important or remarkable types. In addition to the exhibition series are extensive local study-collections, insects, reptiles, bird skins, marine and fresh-water fishes, crustacea and arachnida, &c., &c., which include a very large number of types. The herbarium contains a large series of South African plants, as well as collections from other parts of the world. The geological collections are also divided into two parts, one a general typical set of rocks, minerals and fossils, the other collections of South African specimens particularly stratigraphical. Anthropology and archaeology: a number of interesting local exhibits, among them a series of casts from the flesh of the fast disappearing aboriginals of the bushman type, a very extensive representation of the South African stone age, numerous petroglyphs, ethnological objects, &c. Among the antiquities are the Zimbabwe collection formed by Mr. Bent; part of the Padrao or Memorial Pillar, erected by Bartholomew Diaz in 1486, near Angra Pequena; numerous so-called post office stones, bearing inscriptions relating to the arrival and departure of ships from Table Bay before the settlement. In addition, the museum keeps an aquarium at Kalk Bay, some 16 miles from Cape Town.
- 12.—Director, five keepers, two assistant keepers, one librarian, two taxidermists and modellers, 4 attendants. Scientific staff:—L. Peringuey, D.Sc., F.Z.S., F.E.S., director; W. F. Purcell, B.A., Ph.D., keeper of land invertebrates; J. D. F. Gilchrist, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., keeper of marine invertebrates; R. Broom, D.Sc., M.D., keeper of the vertebrate palæontology; H. H. W. Pearson, Sc.D., F.L.S., keeper of the herbarium; A. W. Rogers, Sc.D., F.G.S., keeper of geology and mineralogy; A. R. Walker, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.; E. P. Phillips, M.A.; R. Lightfoot, F.E.S., assistants.

## CANADA.

## BANFF, ALBERTA.

## Rocky Mountains Park Museum.

- 3.—Grants from the Dominion Government which vary in amount.
- 4.—The museum is open free to the public.
- 5.—The space occupied for exhibition is 3,128 square feet, and for offices and workrooms 491.
- 6.—Local herbaria, comprising 82 cryptogams and 719 phanerogams; local geological, geographical, and topographical maps; 182 minerals and 125 rocks, about 75 fossils, 4,000 insects, 418 birds, 37 mammals, and a few other zoological specimens, and ethnological material from local Indian tribes.
- 10.—Attendance for 1908 was over 9,000.
- 11.—This museum was begun in 1895 with a small collection of minerals, plants, birds, and mammals, in a small wooden building of bungalow style. In a few years the collections were moved to a combined museum and government office building, where they have increased rapidly in extent.  
The collections are confined almost exclusively to local material. There is a small working library. The report of the curator is included in that of the commissioner of the parks.

13.—N. B. SANSON, curator.

## VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## Art, Historical, and Scientific Association.

- 3.—Supported by a grant of \$1,000 annually from the city council, supplemented by membership fees of the association.
- 6.—This association was organised in 1894, and undertook the formation of a museum and library devoted to the natural history of Canada and especially of British Columbia. There are also small collections in fine arts and in local history.
- 13.—H. J. DE FOREST, secretary and curator.



## VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## Provincial Museum.

- 3.—An annual grant of about \$5,500 is made by the legislature of British Columbia for salaries and miscellaneous expenses.
- 4.—Open free to the public on week days from 9 to 5, and on Sundays, from May to September inclusive, from 1 to 5.
- 5.—The building is of stone, and affords about 18,000 square feet of floor space for exhibition, in addition to workshops, store-rooms, etc., in the basement.
- 6.—Anthropology: about 2,500 objects illustrating the life and customs of the native tribes of British Columbia.  
Botany: about 1,000 marine algae and 2,100 other botanical specimens.  
Palaeontology: a series of about 3,500 fossils.  
Zoology: shells, 5,000; insects, 3,000; other invertebrates, 245; fishes, 300; reptiles, 50; birds, 2,500; mammals, 400; bird eggs, 1,200; osteological preparations, 150.  
A library of about 450 bound books and over 2,000 pamphlets related to the work of the museum.
- 8.—Catalogues of local fauna and of museum collections, six having been published since 1891.
- 10.—In 1909 the number of visitors who signed the register was 34,640; this is estimated to represent about one-third of the attendance.
- 11.—The museum was organised in 1886, primarily for the preservation of local ethnological material, and has gradually developed into a general museum.
- 12.—Curator, assistant curator, assistant, one janitor, and attendant.
- 13.—FRANCIS KERMODE, curator.

## CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Museum of the Miramichi Natural History Association.

- 3.—Fixed annual appropriations of \$200 from the province and \$50 from the county, supplemented by membership dues.
- 4.—Open free to the public on Tuesday evenings from January 1 to June 1.
- 5.—The collections occupy 400 square feet of floor space for exhibition, and 200 for offices and workrooms, in a building erected by subscription in 1908 at a cost of \$2,300.
- 6.—Library of about 300 volumes on natural science intended for the use of both staff and public.
  - Anthropology: a collection of native spears and arrow heads, textiles of Indian manufacture, musical instruments from West Africa, kyack from Lapland, native carvings from Mexico, Java, and South America; boomerangs, fish spears, and war spears from Australia; bows, arrows, and spears from the New Hebrides, etc.
  - Astronomy: a three-inch telescope used in occasional lectures and classes.
  - Botany: cryptogams, 200; phanerogams, 300.
  - Commerce and industry: cottons in various stages of manufacture.
  - Geology: 200 minerals and a few rocks, geological maps, etc.
  - History: relics of the early French occupation.
  - Palaeontology: a few invertebrate, vertebrate, and plant fossils.
  - Zoology: shells, 200; insects, 1,000; other invertebrates, 100; fishes, 200; batrachians, 50; reptiles, 50; birds, 100; mammals, 50. The insect collections include life-history groups of destructive insects.
- 8.—The association issues proceedings, of which five have been issued to 1910.
- 11.—The association was organised in 1897 for the purpose of collecting natural history material in the four northern counties of New Brunswick, and providing lectures and instruction for the general public and for school children and teachers.
- 12.—Four curators.
- 13.—J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

## FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Boardman Collection (Parliament Building).

This collection was made by the late George A. Boardman, and was the basis of "A catalogue of the birds found in the vicinity of Calais, Maine, and about the islands of the Bay of Fundy," published by the Boston Society of Natural History in 1862. The collection also includes skins and mounted specimens of foreign birds, a series of Maine and New Brunswick bird eggs, a few casts of local fishes, etc.



**FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

Crown Lands Department (Parliament Building).

This department maintains a collection of the birds and larger mammals of New Brunswick.

**FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

University of New Brunswick.

- 6.—Archaeology: prehistoric implements of New Brunswick Indians. Botany: a number of herbaria of North American and local phanerogams and cryptogams. Geology: a general collection of rocks and minerals, with a special series of economic minerals from New Brunswick. Palaeontology: in addition to a general series of fossils, there are special collections representing all the celebrated localities in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Zoology: collections of marine invertebrates from the United States Fish Commission, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the United States National Museum; a conchological collection, about 200 catalogued fishes from the United States Fish Commission, a series of reptiles from the Boston Society of Natural History, a collection of birds and bird eggs, and a small number of mounted mammals.
- 11.—The university maintains collections, primarily for teaching purposes.
- 13.—PHILIP COX, curator.

## ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Museum of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick.

- 1.—A curator, responsible to the council of the Natural History Society.
- 3.—From the general funds of the Natural History Society, supplemented by appropriations of \$400 annually from the province, and \$200 annually from the city. In 1910 the society received a small bequest, the amount of which is not yet known.
- 4.—Open free to the public on week-days, except holidays, from 2 to 5.30, and on Thursday evenings in winter.
- 5.—Building erected in 1878 at a cost of \$45,000, but purchased in 1906 by the Natural History Society for \$7,000. The number of square feet of floor space available for exhibition is 8,375, for offices, workroom, etc. 4,450.
- 6.—Anthropology: uncivilised peoples—archaeology, native 1,734, foreign 240; ethnology, native 196, foreign 225. Civilised peoples, ancient 175, modern 149. A series of dwelling group models, one-twenty-fourth natural size, to illustrate Indian, French, and colonial periods of New Brunswick history, is in preparation. One of these, representing a summer dwelling of Malecite Indians, has been completed. Botany: cryptogamic and phanerogamic herbaria, 8,960. There is also a collection of New Brunswick woods, including cross and longitudinal sections, photograph of the tree, map of distribution, and descriptive labels. Geology: minerals, on exhibition 635, in storage 5,420; rocks, on exhibition 254, in storage 780. Special collections include ores of the more common metals, economic minerals, local collections, and the collection of the first Canadian Government survey made by Dr. Abraham Gesner. Palaeontology: invertebrate, vertebrate, and plant fossils, on exhibition 532, study collection 3,441, in storage 4,252, types and figured specimens 100 (chiefly insects and trilobites). Zoology: shells, on exhibition 1,435, in storage 5,000; insects on exhibition 1,248, in storage 15,000; other invertebrates, on exhibition 300, in storage 100; fishes, 78; batrachians, 38; reptiles, 61; birds, on exhibition 327, in storage 154; mammals, 52.  
A library of 11,445 volumes on natural science, intended for the use of staff and members.
- 7.—A curator responsible to the council of the Natural History Society.
- 8.—Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 6 volumes issued from 1882-1909.
- 11.—The Natural History Society of New Brunswick was organised in 1862, and received as the nucleus of its museum the collections of the Stienhammer Geological Club. After developing general collections the society underwent a period of depression, from which it emerged in 1881 to renewed activity. The Gesner collection was purchased in 1889. This was the oldest museum in New Brunswick, and was opened to the public April 5, 1842. Its purchase by the Natural History Society was an important addition to the museum, which has since shown steady growth. In 1908 the society purchased its present building.



Its scope is primarily the maintenance of local collections and instruction of the general public, supplemented by research and public school work.

12.—Curator and assistant.

13.—WILLIAM MCINTOSH, curator.

## ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

### Geological Survey.

The survey maintains museum, collections concerning which no information has been received, but which are said by Merrill to comprise material illustrating the archaeology and ethnology of the Indians of Newfoundland, historical and industrial exhibits, 365 herbarium specimens of plants, 500 minerals, a collection of rocks, and a zoological collection comprising 250 native and 500 foreign shells, a few native and many foreign insects, 50 native and 502 foreign fishes, 150 native and 165 foreign birds, and 30 native and 12 Australian mammals.

## HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

### Dalhousie College Museum.

- 6.—Anthropology: 250 specimens illustrating the stone age in North America and 38 specimens of foreign archaeology. Botany: cryptogams, 300; phanerogams, 128. Geology: minerals, on exhibition 150, in storage 300. There is also a series of Nova Scotia rocks and iron ores. Palaeontology: invertebrates, 1,600; vertebrates, 10; plants, 100. These collections are at present in storage. Zoology: shells, 20; insects, 7; other invertebrates, 20; fishes, 10; batrachians, 10; reptiles, 5; birds, 193; mammals, 18. These collections are at present in storage. The most notable specimens are a pair of Labrador ducks.
- 11.—This museum consists chiefly of the McCulloch, Patterson, and Honeyman collections, and is used for college teaching. It is housed in the college building, and is supported by a small endowment, supplemented by special grants from the college. The curator is responsible to the senate of the college.
- 12.—Curator.
- 13.—D. S. MCINTOSH, curator.

## HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

## Provincial Museum.

- 1.—A curator, responsible to the department of public works and mines of Nova Scotia.
  - 3.—A fixed yearly grant of \$2,600 from the Nova Scotia Government.
  - 4.—Open free to the public.
  - 5.—The museum occupies 2,856 square feet of floor space for exhibition, 158 for office and workroom, 1,920 for library stack room, and 176 for reading room, in the government's technical college, which was erected in 1908-9 at a total cost of \$150,000.
  - 6.—Anthropology: uncivilised peoples—archaeology, native 886; ethnology, native 30, foreign 1,000. Civilised peoples—ancient 70. Art: sculpture, 10; prints and engravings, 6; oil paintings, 7; water colours and chalk, 9; ceramics, 118. Botany: plants, Nova Scotia 2,931, foreign 1,272. The local collections also include 99 water-colour paintings of wild flowers, 54 fruits, 62 specimens of wood and 55 of grain, with a reference collection of 100 economic seeds of Canada. Commerce and industry: 150 specimens illustrating local manufacturing processes. Geology: minerals, Nova Scotia 3,453, foreign 1,936; rocks, Nova Scotia 1,850, foreign 477. Material of special interest includes the type specimen of *Louisite*; a good collection of zeolites, etc., from the trap of the Bay of Fundy, and economic minerals of Nova Scotia. History: miscellaneous historical relics, Nova Scotia 125, foreign 144. Palaeontology: invertebrates, Nova Scotia 237, foreign 493, types and figured specimens 9; vertebrates, Nova Scotia 37, foreign 60, types and figured specimens 4; plants, Nova Scotia 507, foreign 6. Zoology: shells, Nova Scotia 200, foreign 925; insects, Nova Scotia 1,626, foreign 90; other invertebrates, Nova Scotia 300, foreign 250, types 1 (*Sthenoteuthis Megaptera*); fishes, Nova Scotia 260, foreign 50, figured 2; batrachians, Nova Scotia 50, foreign 15; reptiles, Nova Scotia 25, foreign 50; birds, Nova Scotia 403; foreign 50, figured 5; mammals, Nova Scotia 180, foreign 24. Material of special interest includes a specimen of *Ceratias holböllii* Krøyer, a very rare deep sea fish, of which only four specimens are known. Other departments: naval architecture, 8; numismatics, Nova Scotia 101, foreign 1,305.
- The library consists of 36,784 books and pamphlets on pure and applied science, intended for the use of both staff and public.
- 8.—Three administrative reports and a number of descriptive catalogues have been published by the museum. Papers relating to the museum have also been published in other journals.
  - 11.—The founding of the museum was first proposed in 1862, but was not actually accomplished until 1868, when a room was set apart for this purpose in the government building. The collections of the defunct Mechanics' Institute formed the nucleus of the museum, to which was added material purchased from Nova Scotia exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition. In 1899 the museum was removed to a new building, and the Provincial Science Library was organised and placed in charge



of the curator of the museum. In 1909 the museum and library were removed to the new building of the Nova Scotia Technical College, where they occupy the entire western wing.

Its scope is exploration, research, college teaching, instruction of the general public, maintenance of local collections, preparation of mineral exhibits for local and foreign exhibitions and the furnishing of information on the resources of Nova Scotia.

12.—Curator, 1 messenger.

13.—MARRY PIERS, curator.

## NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

### High School.

The principal reports that the school maintains a small museum.

## TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

### County Academy.

The principal reports that the academy maintains a museum of natural history.

## TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

### Normal College.

The school has developed a series of museum collections, largely through the activity of students during the last four years. The collections include textiles, economic plants, articles of commerce and industry, samples of school work, economic minerals, historical relics, and other material from the province.

## WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

### King's College Museum.

6.—Botany: the Cogswell herbarium of cryptogams and phanerogams of Great Britain, the Gossip herbarium of Scottish plants, the Willis herbarium of Nova Scotia algae and terrestrial plants, the Strange herbarium of East Indian plants, presented in 1805; the Bali herbarium of 250 species of Nova Scotia plants. There are also a few specimens of wood, bark, leaves, and fruits. Geology and palaeontology: the Almon collection of minerals, rocks, etc., chiefly from Scotland; the Governor's collection of coal fossils obtained in 1860 at the Sydney mines; the Alumni collection of Nova Scotia fossils; an Australian collection of fossils; a collection of British fossils; a collection of European crystalline and sedimentary rocks, and miscellaneous collections. Numismatics: a series of coins representing ancient Rome and most countries of the modern world. Zoology: the Willis collection of Nova Scotia mollusca, a collection of foreign shells, and a small number of other zoological specimens.

12.—Curator.

13.—CANON VROOM, curator.

## WOLFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

## Acadia University.

The university maintains a museum, in charge of Ernest Haycock, curator, comprising 500 Canadian minerals, 300 rocks from Vancouver Island, 500 minerals and rocks from Nova Scotia, chiefly from Kings County; 500 typical fossils, largely from European localities; and a miscellaneous collection of material of some ethnological and historical value.

## COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.

## Huron Institute.

- 3.—Receives a grant of \$100 annually from the provincial government.
- 4.—Open free to the public, but there are no stated hours.
- 5.—The museum is housed in the public library building.
- 6.—The collections comprise 4,000 Indian relics, local pictures, maps, and historical documents, minerals, and botanical specimens.
- 8.—One volume of papers and records was published in 1909.
- 11.—The museum was established in 1904, and is maintained by the Huron Institute.
- 12.—Curator.
- 13.—JAMES MORRIS, curator.

## GUELPH, ONTARIO.

## Ontario Agricultural College.

The college collections are said to comprise a series of rock-forming minerals and a collection of the characteristic fossils found in the geologic systems represented in Canada.

## KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

## Kingston School of Mining.

The museum maintained by this school is said to include 10,000 minerals, about 4,000 specimens of historical geology and lithology, and a collection of Canadian fossils.



## KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

## Queen's University Museum.

- 3.—Direct grant from the trustees of the university.
- 4.—Open free to the public every forenoon except Sunday.
- 5.—The museum occupies about 2,500 square feet of floor space in the administration building.
- 6.—Anthropology: the large Thomson collection of the weapons, utensils, dress, and ornaments of the aborigines of Queensland, New Guinea, Fiji, and the New Hebrides, and a small collection representing the art and manufacture of Formosa and Central India. Botany: the Fowler herbarium, comprising about 30,000 mounted specimens of the plants of North America, Europe, Asia, South Africa, and Australia. Zoology: shells, 3,000; insects, a small collection; fishes, 60; reptiles, a small collection; birds, 200; mammals, 36. The birds and mammals are exclusively from Canada. Scope, university instruction.
- 12.—Curators, A. P. KNIGHT, professor of animal biology, and W. T. MACCLEMENT, professor of botany.

## LONDON, ONTARIO.

## London and Middlesex Historical Society.

This society has a small historical collection kept at present in a room in the public library building.

## OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

## Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada.

- 1.—Maintained as an adjunct of the geological survey, under the department of mines.
- 3.—Funds voted by parliament for the maintenance of the geological survey.
- 4.—Open free to the public on week-days, except Christmas, from 10 to 4.
- 5.—The present building has been occupied by the museum since 1880, and has long been inadequate to its needs. The new Victoria Memorial museum is now almost completed, and will house the collections in the near future.
- 6.—Botany: cryptogamic and phanerogamic herbaria, including over 500 types and co-types, and a collection of Canadian woods. Geology: minerals, on exhibition 4,100, in storage 3,000; rocks, on exhibition 1,300. All specimens on exhibition are Canadian, special attention being given to material of economic importance. Palaeontology: vertebrates, on exhibition 200 species, types 64, types in plaster 24, figured specimens 140. There are also bromide enlargements of photographs of mounted skeletons of 18 species of vertebrates, and of restorations of 14 species. Zoology: in addition to representative specimens of the birds and mammals of Canada there is on exhibition a series of 85 species of recent marine sponges, including 44 types and 46 specimens. These sponges are from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic coasts of Canada, and from the coasts of Greenland and Alaska.  
A library of 70,000 volumes on natural science, intended primarily for the use of the staff.
- 8.—The museum issues no publications, but its collections have been described in the publications of the survey and in other journals.
- 11.—The museum dates from the founding of the geological survey of Canada in 1843. In 1880 the survey and the museum were removed to the present quarters in Ottawa.

## PERTH, ONTARIO.

## Perth Collegiate Institute.

The collections of the institute are said to comprise a herbarium of 300 flowering plants of eastern Ontario, 400 minerals and 800 rocks, and a few fossils.

## ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

## Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute.

The institute has a small historical and archaeological museum.



## TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## Provincial Museum.

- 3.—An annual grant from the provincial government.
- 5.—The collections occupy about 30,000 square feet of floor space for exhibition.
- 6.—Anthropology: about 1,000 specimens from the Indian tribes of Canada and elsewhere, life masks of British Columbian and Washington Indians, miscellaneous archaeological and ethnological specimens, etc. Botany: a herbarium of 500 plants of Ontario. Zoology: 400 vertebrates, molluscs, and insects of Ontario.
- 8.—(1) An archaeological report. (2) A manual of the vertebrates of Ontario. (3) A catalogue of the collections.
- 10.—Open free to the public on week-days from 9 to 5.
- 12.—Superintendent, two clerks, and one guardian.
- 13.—DAVID BOYLE, superintendent.

## TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## Museum of the University of Toronto.

- 1.—A general curator, responsible to the president of the university.
- 3.—From the general funds of the university and province.
- 5.—A building intended to house all the museums of the university, except certain teaching collections, is in course of erection in 1910.
- 6.—Anthropology: good collections, now for the most part in storage. Botany: cryptogams, 15,000; phanerogams, 15,000. Geology: minerals, 17,000; rocks, 4,300. These collections are for the most part systematic; some are synoptic, and some represent the minerals and rocks of Ontario. There is also a series illustrating economic geology, especially that of Canada. Palaeontology: invertebrates, on exhibition 11,000, in storage 9,000, types and figured specimens 348; vertebrates and plants, small collections. This department includes a teaching collection, comprising 500 species of invertebrates and 178 maps and charts. Zoology: shells, 4,800; insects, 8,500; other invertebrates, 2,000; fishes, on exhibition 170, in storage 200; batrachians, 100, in storage 500; reptiles, on exhibition 180, in storage 2,000; birds, 3,500; mammals, 300. There is also an insect collection of 170 specimens illustrating mimicry, and a collection of 500 bird eggs and nests.
- 8.—General curator, curators of zoology, geology, mineralogy, palaeontology, American archaeology, Oriental archaeology; assistant curators in zoology and botany.
- 11.—The older collections of the university were housed in the main building, and suffered seriously by fire in 1890. Since then collections have been gathered in several buildings, and it is proposed to unite these upon completion of the new museum building. The museum of Victoria College is now in storage awaiting removal to the new general museum, of which it will form a part.
- 13.—HENRY MONTGOMERY, general curator.

## MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Museum of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.  
(Chateau de Ramezay).

- 3.—An annual grant of \$400 from the Quebec legislature, supplemented by members' subscriptions, sale of catalogues, and donations.
- 4.—Open free to the public on week-days from 10 to 6.
- 5.—The building proper is 150 feet in length, and the portrait gallery is 50 by 20 feet.
- 6.—Indian antiquities, 167; historical portraits, views, maps, etc., 350; historical relics, 217; coats of arms, 218; medals, 300; documents, 41; ceramics, 50; furniture, 75. Special exhibits include a room restored in the style of Louis XIV., and a Habitant room with appropriate furnishings.
- 10.—About 100,000 annually.
- 11.—The society was founded in 1862 as the Numismatic Society of Montreal; in 1866 the name was changed to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal; in 1870 the society was incorporated. The museum was organised by the society as a part of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Montreal. The Chateau de Ramezay was erected in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, eleventh governor of Montreal; was sold by his family to the Compagnie des Indes in 1745, bought in 1763 by William Grant and sold to the English government for 2,000 guineas, used as the residence of the governors till 1849, after which it served various purposes till 1894, when it was purchased by the city of Montreal; in 1895 it was obtained by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society for the purpose of founding a historical portrait gallery and museum.
- 12.—Honorary curator.
- 13.—R. W. M'LACHLAN.

## LAUZON, QUEBEC.

## College St. Joseph de Levis.

The college maintains a collection of several hundred birds and mammals, a series of shells, minerals, insects, and other scientific objects, in charge of J. R. Coulombe.

## LONGUEUIL, QUEBEC.

## Longueuil College.

The college maintains a general museum in charge of Brother Victorin. The collections comprise a herbarium of 2,000 phanerogams and 300 cryptogams, 300 minerals, and a zoological collection including 200 shells, 800 insects, 20 fishes, 30 reptiles, 200 birds, 50 mammals, and 200 bird eggs.



## MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

## McGill University : Anatomical Museum.

The museum of anatomy was completely destroyed by fire in 1907, and is now being re-formed as a teaching collection. It is in charge of F. J. Shepherd, director.

## MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

## McGill University : Museum of Hygiene.

This museum has been established from the income of an endowment provided in 1893, and is in charge of T. A. Starkey, director. It includes exhibits relating to disinfection, lighting and heating, water, buildings, soil, air, drainage and refuse disposal, foodstuffs and clothing, vital statistics, and bacteriology and pathology in relation to public health. There is also a collection of over 1,000 lantern slides. A complete descriptive catalogue has been published.

## MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

## McGill University : Pathological Museum.

Since the organisation of the medical faculty, this museum has been an object of special attention, and for the past fifty years material has been systematically gathered from the Montreal General Hospital and other sources. Serious damage was done by the fire of 1907, and this is being repaired as rapidly as possible. The museum staff consists of J. G. Adami, director; Maude E. Abbott, curator; and E. L. Judah, preparator and osteologist.

## MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

## McGill University : Peter Redpath Museum.

- 6.—Anthropology: archaeological and ethnological collections from the Queen Charlotte Islands, from Egypt, and from South Equatorial West Africa. Botany: a herbarium comprising 50,000 Canadian and exotic plants, and collections illustrating structural and economic botany. Geology: general and economic collections of minerals and rocks, supplemented by casts and models. Palaeontology: synoptic series of fossils arranged both in the order of the geological system and in systematic order. Zoology: synoptic series of invertebrate and vertebrate animals. Among special collections, the Phillip Carpenter collection of shells is especially noteworthy.

12.—Curator and an assistant curator.

13.—D. P. PENHALLOW, curator.

## MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

## Natural History Society of Montreal.

The collections of this society are said to include a general collection of fossils and the C. U. Shepard collection of 4,000 minerals.

## QUEBEC.

## Laval University.

- 1.—The authorities of Laval university.
- 3.—By Quebec Seminary, a department of Laval university. A small additional sum is received from admission fees.
- 5.—The building was erected in 1852 by the Quebec Seminary, at a cost of 1,000,000 francs, and affords 50,000 square feet of floor space available for exhibition, and 5,000 for offices, workrooms, etc.
- 6.—Anthropology: two large collections of Indian relics, a few specimens from the United States and the Pacific Islands, small collections of Egyptian, Chinese, and Japanese objects. Art: a very rich collection of old engravings, and perhaps the best private collection of old paintings in America. Botany: a complete collection of Canadian plants, especially phanerogams; collections of Canadian woods of commercial value; a remarkable collection of commercial woods offered for sale in the markets of England; woods of New Zealand and France; and a collection of artificial fruits and vegetables. The university herbarium contains more than 10,000 specimens. Geology: an almost complete collection of Canadian minerals and rocks, with additional collections from all parts of the world. Palaeontology: extensive collections of Canadian invertebrates, including many casts, especially of fossils found at Pikermi. Zoology: shells, 950 species; insects, 14,000 species; other invertebrates, many corals, sponges, etc.; fishes, several hundred; batrachians, 100; reptiles, 150; birds, 600 species, 1,200 specimens; mammals, 300. Scope: primarily, college teaching; secondarily, public school work and instruction of the general public.
- 8.—The museum has no regular publications, but a detailed description of the collections is published in the annual catalogue of Laval university.
- 11.—The museum has had a gradual growth for about 75 years. It has received its collections from private gifts and purchases by the Seminary of Quebec, which was founded by Laval university.
- 12.—The collections are in charge of the professors of the corresponding departments of the university. Professor J. C. K. Laflamme is in charge of geology, botany, mineralogy, and zoology.



## QUEBEC, QUEBEC.

## Museum of Public Instruction.

- 3.—The museum receives a regular appropriation of \$600 from the legislative assembly and council of the province of Quebec.
- 4.—Open free to the public on week-days, except Saturday afternoon and holidays, from 10 to 4.
- 5.—The museum occupies about 5,000 square feet of floor space for exhibition, and 1,000 for offices in the provincial government building.
- 6.—The primary object of the museum is the accumulation of local collections representing the province of Quebec and their utilisation for the instruction of the general public. Library of 250 volumes and 100 pamphlets relating to natural history and numismatics, intended for the use of the staff.  
 Botany: 3,000 species from Canada, United States, Europe, and Australia; 100 specimens of wood from Canada. Education: 95 Deyrolle's tableaux on natural history and industry. Geology: 500 minerals. Numismatics: a collection of 2,727 coins and medals from all countries, including 773 from Canada and 520 from the United States. Palaeontology: 200 fossils. Zoology: shells, 3,000 species; insects, large collections; other invertebrates, fishes, batrachians and reptiles, small collections; birds, 250 species; mammals, 50 species, 105 specimens, including nearly every species of mammal from the province of Quebec; bird eggs, 30 species. The insect collection includes two collections of Canadian insects made by Abbé Provancher, with more than 200 types of new species; also 580 species, 2,300 specimens, of Canadian lepidoptera, collected and named by Rev. T. W. Fyles.
- 8.—The first curator made three reports to the government from 1886 to 1890, which were published as official papers and contained reports of travels in Labrador and other parts of the province; studies on cetacea and pinnipedia of the lower St. Lawrence river; and catalogues of plants, minerals, mammals, birds and eggs of the museum. The present curator made a report in 1910 on the progress of the museum from 1893 to June 30, 1909.
- 11.—The Museum of Public Instruction originated in 1880, in collections accumulated by D. N. Saint Cyr. It was first located in the old legislative palace, and in 1886 the founder was appointed curator, the museum having been up to that time largely his private collection. In 1889 the museum was moved to the new government palace where it now is. Dr. Léonidas Larne served as the second curator from 1889 to 1904. The present curator was first called to the museum in 1902 for special work; and was appointed curator in 1904.
- 12.—A curator, responsible to the superintendent of public instruction.
- 13.—VICTOR A. HUARD, curator,

## SAINT-LAURENT, QUEBEC.

## College Saint-Laurent : Musee Carrier.

- 1.—A curator, responsible to the superior of the college.
- 3.—From the general funds of the college.
- 5.—Building erected in 1896 at a cost of \$15,000, defrayed by friends of the college.
- 6.—Anthropology: uncivilised peoples—archaeology, native 344, foreign 987; ethnology, native 143. Civilised peoples—ancient 933, modern 583. Art: objects in marble 118, in bronze and copper 258, in plaster 455, in terra cotta and majolica 37; prints and engravings, 986; oil paintings and water colours, 15; religious paintings, 780. Botany: cryptogamic and phanerogamic herbaria, 5,161 species; fruits, 480; gums and resins, 32; medicinal plants, 122; Canadian woods, 89; thin sections of United States woods, 45; leaves, 458. Geology: minerals and rocks, on exhibition, 3,425; minerals, in storage, 2,622; rocks, in storage, 1,278. Palaeontology: fossils, Canadian, 394 species; foreign, 495 species. Zoology: shells, 8,792 specimens, representing 2,920 species; insects, 12,769 specimens, representing 5,111 species; other invertebrates, 305 specimens, representing 113 species; fishes, 46; batrachians, 5; reptiles, 56; birds, 715; mammals, 513; bird eggs, 806. Other collections: coins and tokens, 9,739; medals and medallions, 5,117; postage and revenue stamps, 8,917; incunabula, 40. Scope: primarily school and college teaching.
- 8.—26 bulletins of the library and museum have been issued, either separately or as a part of the college catalogue.
- 11.—The museum was founded by Rev. Joseph C. Carrier, who also served as curator until his death in 1904.
- 12.—Curator and assistant curator.
- 13.—PHILEAS VANIER.

## SAINT-LAURENT, QUEBEC.

## Convent des Sœurs de Saint-Croix.

Teaching collections are maintained in charge of Sister Marie de Sainte-Amélie. They comprise a herbarium of 600 cryptogams and 4,400 phanerogams, with a collection of 100 fruits, 1,400 minerals and rocks, 350 fossils, 2,400 coins and 1,300 medals, and a zoological collection including 1,325 shells, 850 insects, 72 other invertebrates, 15 fishes, 10 batrachians, 25 reptiles, 306 birds and 40 mammals. These collections occupy 1,575 square feet of floor space in a building erected in 1889.



## SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

## St. Charles Seminary Museum.

- 3.—By small annual grants from the seminary, supplemented by private contributions.
- 5.—The museum occupies over 4,000 square feet of floor space in the fireproof building in the seminary.
- 6.—Mineralogy: a few hundred specimens of minerals and rocks. Numismatics: over 2,000 coins, medals, etc. Zoology: shells, a few hundred; insects, 3,000 species, principally coleoptera and lepidoptera; birds, 150; mammals, 40.
- 10.—Open free to the public. The attendance in 1909 was over 700.
- 11.—Special attention is devoted to the natural history of the eastern townships of Quebec and to instruction of students in the seminary.
- 12.—Caretaker.
- 13.—LEON MARCOTTE, caretaker.

## VILLE ST. LOUIS, QUEBEC.

## Musée de l'Institution des Sourds-Muets.

(1941 RUE ST. DOMINIQUE).

- 5.—Occupies 1,800 square feet of floor space for exhibition, and 600 for offices, workrooms, etc., in a building erected in 1895 at a cost of \$10,000.
- 6.—The collections comprise a herbarium of 175 cryptogams and 598 phanerogams from the province of Quebec; a numismatic collection of 3,737 pieces, especially rich in Canadian coins; a general collection of about 5,000 postage stamps; and a zoological collection comprising 975 shells, 14,000 insects on exhibition and 5,000 in storage, 23 fishes, 528 birds, and 52 mammals. With the exception of the mollusca, the zoological collection is composed almost exclusively of local specimens.
- 11.—This institution maintains a museum of objects useful in teaching language to deaf-mutes. The museum was formally organised in 1885, and is in charge of J. A. Jean, conservateur, assisted by other members of the faculty, none of whom receive remuneration for museum work.

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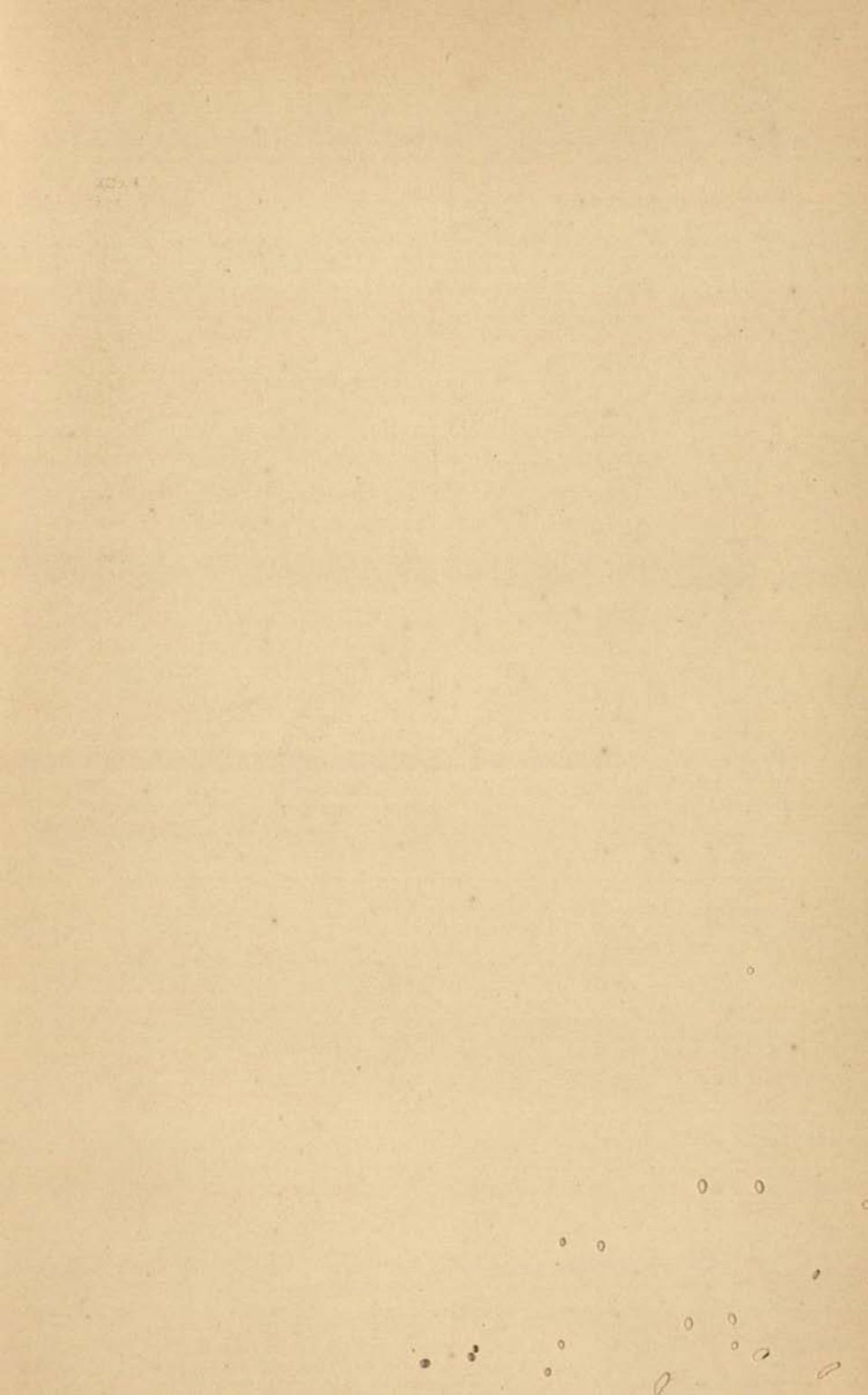
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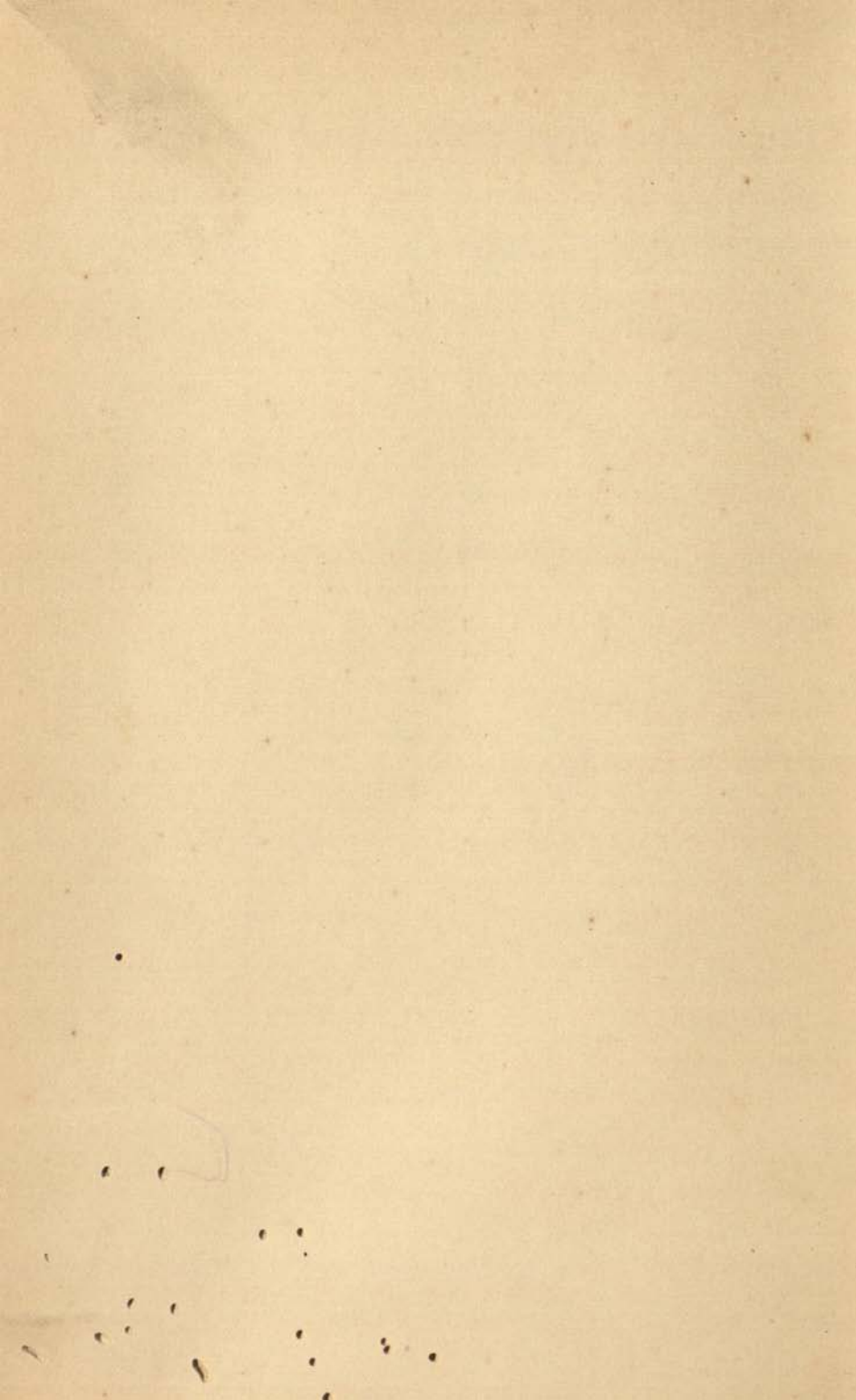


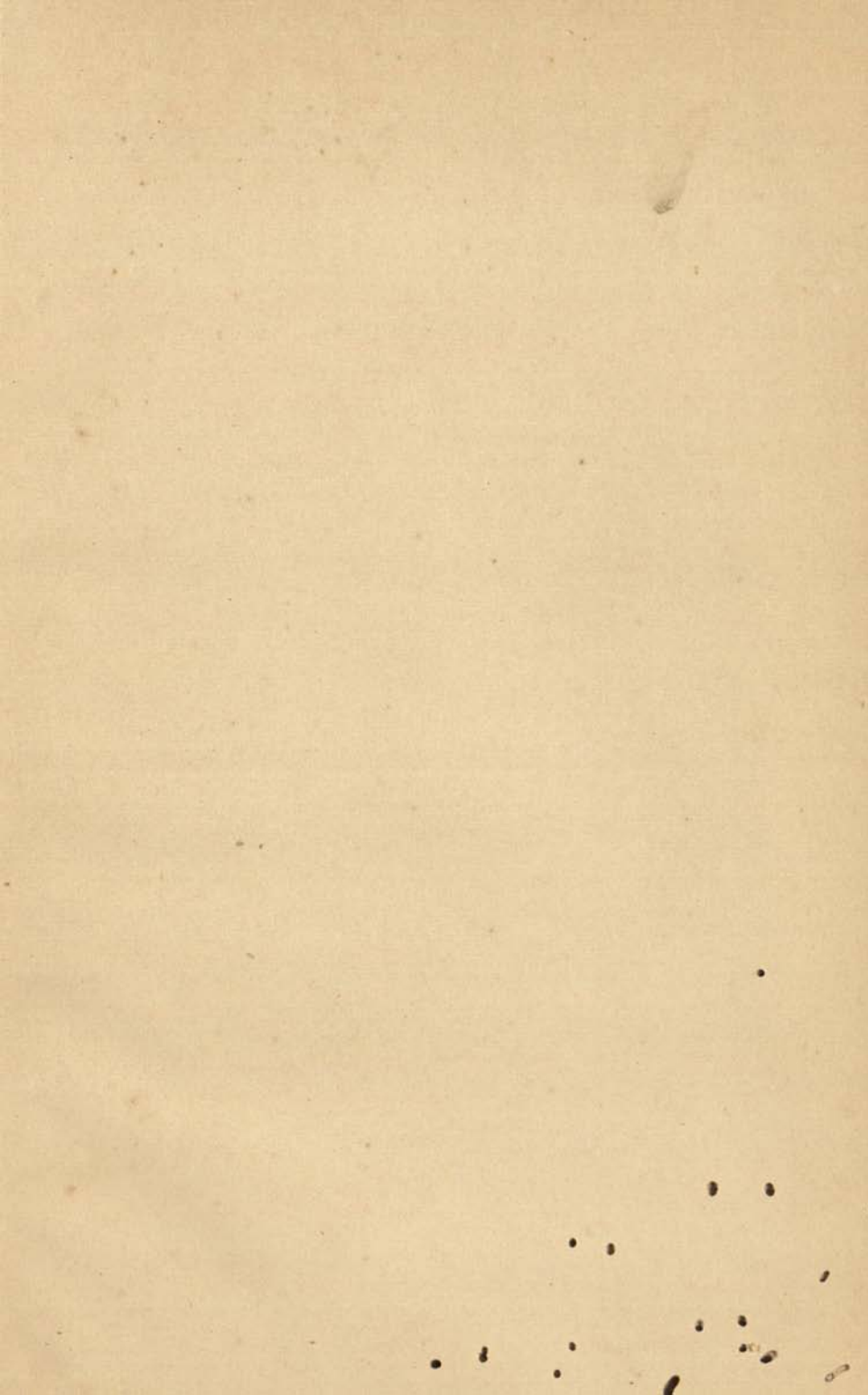
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