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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

VII. A beautiful Nautilus shewn to the Royal Society by the Rev^d Charles Lyttleton LL.D. F.R.S. and arch deacon of Exeter.

Shewn
May 5. 1749.

This curious fossil seems to be composed of a stony matter like marble, with has penetrated the cells of the Nautilus while in its natural state the Diaphragms or partitions remain still distinct & visible; the different colour of the stony matter being in some of cells of a ^{dark} brown or hair colour in others of a light brown or ash colour with the natural polish of the outside, gives it a beautiful appearance; as it is represented in the annexed print see T.A.B. fig. 2. where it is ^{drawn} represented of its natural size in 3 different views

A. shews the side view of it

B. the fore part.

C. the back part.

It was found in Pool's hole in Derbyshire. Its sutures or Diaphragms resemble those of some of the larger Cornua ammonis; but its shape ^{it is thought to be} bespeaks it to be a species of Nautilus; & that a non-descript both in its natural & fossil state.

no. 1. X.

May 5. 1748.

Pr. Gr. 487. VII.