

**B.M.
Aa.**

O.

Op

Aa

o

BRI

Natural History Museum Library



000136336

SYNOPSIS,

&c.

PRICE 2s.



INTRODUCTION.

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

I.

FOUNDATION BY PARLIAMENT.

The project of a public establishment of this nature was first suggested by the will of Sir

The Sloanean
Museum.

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

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

Sir Hans Sloane having died in the beginning of the year 1753, the offer directed in his will was immediately made to Parliament, and was
accepted

accepted without hesitation. Before the expiration of that year an Act was passed, which ordered the payment of the stipulated sum to his Executors, and vested the property of the Museum in Trustees for the use of the Public.*

B 2

A

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

Library of printed books and manuscripts, including books of prints and drawings.....	<i>Vols.</i> 50,000
Coins and medals.....	23,000
Antique idols, utensils, &c.....	1,125
Cameos, intaglios, seals, &c.....	1,500
Vessels and utensils of agate, jasper, &c.....	542
Anatomical preparations of human bodies, parts of mummies, calculi, &c.....	756
Quadrupeds and their parts.....	8,186
Birds and their parts, eggs and nests.....	1,172
Fishes and their parts.....	1,555
Amphibia.....	521
Crustacea.....	1,436
Shells, echini, introschi.....	5,845
Insects.....	5,394
Corals, sponges, zoophytes.....	1,421
Stones, ores, bitumens, salts, &c.....	9,942
Volumes of dried plants.....	334
Mathematical Instruments.....	55
Miscellaneous artificial curiosities.....	2,098
MS. catalogues of the whole Museum, 38 vols. fol. and 8 quarto.	

The Cottonian
Library.

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

Concerning this Library, which has ever been deemed an inestimable treasure, chiefly abounding in authentic documents relating to the history, the antiquities, the laws, and constitution of these Realms, and also in many ancient and splendid biblical and liturgick volumes, chronicles, and a variety of political tracts, we shall only remark at present that it now consists of 861 volumes ;
of

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

of which 54 are so much damaged by a fire, which happened in the year 1731, as to be almost useless. We are thus brief in our account of this important library, as more ample information may easily be gathered from the prefaces to the catalogue compiled by Dr. Smyth and published in the year 1696; and the more enlarged one printed in 1802, by order of HIS MAJESTY.

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

As an appendage to the Cottonian Library, there were likewise at the disposal of Parliament a collection of about 2,000 volumes of English, French, and Italian books, formed by Major Arthur Edwards, late of St. George, Hanover Square, and by his will, made in the year 1738, bequeathed to the Trustees of the Cottonian Library, together with the reversion of the sum of £7,000, for the purpose of erecting a building or repository, properly adapted for the effective preservation

Major Edwards' Library.

preservation of the two joint libraries. This addition, of course, became likewise a part of the new foundation; and, the necessity of erecting a building being thus superseded by the transfer of the libraries to the Museum, the above legacy of £7,000, when it devolved in the year 1769, was placed in the public funds: and the interest accruing from it was, conformably to the intention of the testator, and the provisions of the Act of Parliament, ordered to be expended in the purchase of books, manuscripts, coins, and other curiosities; by which means considerable additions have from time to time been made, and continue to be made to the general Repository.

The Harleian
Collection of
Manuscripts,

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

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

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

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

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

Montague
House.

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

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

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

II.

GRADUAL INCREASE.

1.—BY ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

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

His late Majesty, fully impressed with a conviction of the utility of this Institution, was, in the year 1757, graciously pleased to make over to this trust, the whole of the very choice

c

and

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

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

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

Besides the books immediately collected by the Sovereigns, and principally by Henry VIII., from the opportunities which offered at the dissolution of the monasteries, this collection, which, at the time when the Museum Act passed, consisted of about 2000 MSS. and upwards of 9000 printed books, contains the library of Archbishop Cranmer, and those of Henry Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, and his son-in-law Richard Lord Lumley, of Sir John Morris, and of Isaac Casaubon; some of the
volumes

volumes of the latter, deriving additional value from the MS. notes of the learned proprietor. This library also contains, among other most valuable articles, the venerable Alexandrian Codex of the Bible, several splendid MSS. chiefly biblical and chronicles; and among the printed books, abundance of old and rare editions, many of them being presentation copies to the Sovereigns from their respective authors.

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

GEORGE III.
*Collection of
Pamphlets.*

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

Antiquities, &c.

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

Lottery Tickets.

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

Journals of Parliament.

In 1773, a complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons, together with their several Indexes and Reports, was sent to the Museum by his Majesty's command. Several other

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

*South Sea
Curiosities.*

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

*Egyptian
Antiquities.*

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

PARLIAMENT.
*The Hamiltonian
Collection.*

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

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

*The Townleian
Collection.*

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

*Open to Students
and
Artists.*

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

*The Lansdowne
Manuscripts.*

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

*Greville's
Minerals.*

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

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

In the month of June 1813, an application
was made to the House of Commons offering
for sale the Library of Francis Hargrave, Esq.
one of His Majesty's Counsel in the Law, Ro-
corder of Liverpool, &c. A committee was
named to take the same into consideration, and a
very favourable report having been received,
the House readily voted the sum of £8,000, the
value at which it was estimated by the Com-
mittee, and the Library is now deposited in an
appropriate apartment at the Museum. This
acquisition is of considerable importance to the
Establishment, which till now was particularly
deficient in Law Books. Professional and in-
quisitive

Hargrave
Library.

quisitive men will now find in it the works of the most esteemed authors in Law and Equity, many of them enriched by manuscript annotations of Mr. Hargrave and other eminent Lawyers.—Nor will a large collection of Original Manuscripts, by persons of great weight and authority, be found the least important part of this addition.

2.—*ADDITIONS MADE BY THE TRUST.*

Thus far have we commemorated the munificence of our late and present most gracious Sovereigns individually, and of the Legislature collectively, towards establishing and extending this national Institution, which will, no doubt, be allowed to reflect great honour upon the country at large, and from which men of letters, artists, and even mechanics of all descriptions, have derived, and continue to derive, most essential advantages in their respective pursuits. Our next duty is briefly to state what the Trustees, in their corporate capacity, have effected towards the further increase of the establishment committed to their care. If in recording their various acquisitions, we have not
objects

objects of such magnitude to notice as those above specified, yet some, it will be allowed, are by no means of trivial import: and it must moreover be observed, that not only the fund at their disposal for these purposes is very limited, but that a great part of it is necessarily expended from time to time in the purchase of single books, and other separate articles, which occasionally present themselves for sale, and which, however important, are yet far too numerous to be here specifically described.

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

Greenwood's
Birds.

readily availed themselves of the opportunity and purchased the whole for the sum of £460. Many additions were afterwards made by purchase and donation: and the aggregate soon formed, not indeed a complete, but as extensive and curious a collection as any perhaps at that time extant.

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

All those who are conversant with Oriental Literature, must be well acquainted with the distin-

Hatchett's
Minerals.

Halhed's
Oriental MSS.

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

Samuel Tyssen, Esq. who, during a short, but active life, had spared neither labour nor expense in accumulating a collection of *Coins* of uncommon magnitude, upon his death, in the year 1802, left this immense treasure to be disposed of by his executors, in any way they should deem most eligible. Among the rest was found
in

Tyssen's
Saxon Coins.

in this collection the most complete series of Saxon coins perhaps in this Kingdom, and for this the Trustees made an offer of £620, which was accepted, and the whole is now incorporated in, and adds no small importance to, the very extensive numismatic collection, which was already deposited in the Museum.

Dr. Bentley's
Classics.

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

Roberts's Eng-
lish Coins.

The Trustees having, at all times, particularly at heart to make such additions to their ample stores as may tend to illustrate national objects of inquiry, did not fail to listen to a proposal made them, in the year 1810, by Edward Roberts, Esq.
of

of the Exchequer, offering them the purchase of a rich series of the Coins of the Realm, from the Conquest to the present time, which he valued at 4000 guineas.—Having, on sufficient evidence, ascertained the importance of the object, and the fairness of the estimate, they accepted the offer, by which means, with the addition of the Saxon coins just now mentioned, and those of subsequent dates already in the repository, they may safely boast of being possessed of the most complete national collection of coins now extant.

3.—DONATIONS BY TRUSTEES.

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

The Rev. Thomas Birch, D.D. many years Secretary to the Royal Society, and one of the fifteen elected Trustees of the first nomination, after having rendered great services to the Institution,

Dr. Birch's
Library.

tution, while in its infancy, by his unwearied assiduity and exertions, closed a meritorious life in the year 1766, bequeathing his whole, not indeed very numerous, but yet truly valuable library, to the Museum; and the annual produce of all his property in the funds, amounting to £522. 18s. New South Sea Annuities, to be equally shared among the three Under Librarians for the time being. This learned divine having chiefly distinguished himself as a biographical writer, his library excels particularly in books relating to that branch of literature; and among his manuscripts are several collections of historical documents, correspondences of men of note, and copies of various State Papers, which he obtained from persons in high stations, with whom he lived in habits of familiar intercourse.

Gustavus Brander, Esq.

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

Thomas

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., a gentleman whose name will ever be revered, as long as true taste and learning are held in estimation, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum all the books in his select library, which were not already in that Repository; by which means about nine hundred volumes, chiefly classics, were, in the year 1786, added to the collection. And soon after, in the year 1800, his example was followed by Sir William Musgrave, Bart., who, by a similar bequest, enriched the Museum library with near two thousand volumes of printed books, among which are a great number of biographical tracts, many of them of great rarity and curiosity; and about forty volumes of manuscripts, the greater number of them being an obituary kept by himself, during the whole period of his active career.

Thomas
Tyrwhitt, Esq.

Sir William
Musgrave.

For the greatest and though not the most conspicuous, yet no doubt the most valuable of the accessions by gift, the public is indebted to the spontaneous and splendid munificence of a private individual, upon whom, were this a place for panegyric, the greatest encomiums ought in justice to be bestowed. The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A.; a gentleman equally eminent for knowledge, taste, and urbanity, had, during the whole course of his

The Crachero-
dian collection.

too limited career, employed his time, talents and ample fortune, in forming numerous and choice collections of printed books, prints, coins and medals, minerals and shells. This treasure he, with a liberality of which there are few examples, was pleased to bequeath to the Museum, where, due preparations having been made for its reception, it was actually deposited in the year 1799. To enumerate only the most considerable articles of these collections would far exceed the limits of this introduction; but some idea may be formed of their importance, by the value set upon them by experienced dealers in the different branches, when the House of Commons called for such an estimate, with a view to remit the Legacy-tax upon the whole bequest.*

Sir Joseph
Banks.

To this list must be added, the name of the Right. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., K. B., who

* This valuation is as follows:

Printed Books.....	£10,000
Coins and Medals.....	6,000
Prints.....	5,000
Shells and Minerals.....	2,000
Gems.....	500
	<hr/>
Total.....	£23,500
	<hr/>

who, after his return from his circumnavigation, deposited at different times in the Museum numerous collections of natural and artificial curiosities from the newly discovered islands in the South Seas, which, with considerable additions since made by the Admiralty, Captain Cook, and other officers who had performed similar distant and perilous voyages, forms now a very conspicuous part of the Museum. Among the many donations of various kinds which Sir Joseph Banks has since bestowed, and still continues to confer upon the Establishment, we must not omit to mention a large set of Icelandic books, both printed and manuscript, which he collected in a voyage he made in the year 1772, to that island. Nor can the public be uninformed of the indefatigable zeal he has ever displayed in his endeavours, as a Trustee, to advance the honour and advantage of this Institution, which, together with his many other exertions for the benefit of science, must ever rank him among her best friends and strenuous promoters.

Lastly, the mineralogical collection has of late received a valuable accession by the munificence of the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, who was pleased to present the Museum with a series

of Peruvian ores, consisting of nearly 200 articles.

4.—*BENEFACTORS NOT TRUSTEES.*

Before we proceed to the names of private benefactors not Trustees, we must here gratefully acknowledge the liberality of several Crowned Heads on the Continent, and many political as well as literary bodies, who have, from time to time, been pleased to contribute to the increase of this Institution. As to the former, the Museum may boast of various benefactions, chiefly in books, from the Emperors Francis I. and II. and the Empress Maria Theresa, from Catherine II. Empress of Russia, from Pope Pius VI. and their Majesties Charles III. King of Spain, and Frederick V. King of Denmark. Among our own public offices, it has repeatedly received additions from the Admiralty, the War Office, the Board of Longitude, and the East-India Company: and as to the Literary Societies which regularly send in their various periodical and other publications, we are bound to make honorable mention of the Royal Society,* the Society of Antiquaries, the
Society

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

Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Leyden, the Imperial Academy of Brussels, the Royal Academy of Lisbon, the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh, and several other learned bodies, whose donations have been no less frequent than valuable.

Among the multitude of private individuals, Col. Lethiullier, &c. not members of the Trust, who have enriched these collections, and whose names and donations are carefully registered in a book kept for the purpose, we must here select, as being foremost in their liberality, three gentlemen of the same family, viz. Colonel William, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Smart Lethiullier, who, so early as the year 1756 began their benefactions, and continued them for several years, thereby materially increasing the collection of Egyptian Antiquities, to which they added two mummies, and a great number of idols, utensils, and other implements.

The name of Thomas Hollis, of Corscombe, Thomas Hollis, Esq. in Dorsetshire, Esq. appears perhaps more frequently than any other in the list of Benefactors; he having, from the year 1756, to the day of his death in 1774, been unremitting in his contributions,

butions, consisting chiefly of rare books, prints, a variety of bronze idols, and various other productions of the arts.

The Earl of
Exeter.

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

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

III.

CONSTITUTION, AND REGULATIONS, OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Trust.

This extensive Repository, which in its aggregate, and considering the number of objects it embraces,

embraces, is perhaps equalled by few in the world, is, as has been above observed, committed to the care of forty-three Trustees.* These hold regularly quarterly General Meetings, monthly Committees, and annual Visitations, besides extra-meetings of each description, according as exigencies may require. In these meetings are framed and enforced the bye-laws and the regulations for the government and preservation of the Institution; the expenditure of the funds are here ordered and controuled, and every precautionary step is taken for the safety of the buildings, and the proper application of the whole for the intended purposes of public utility. Although paramount in their powers, yet are they, from time to time, called upon by Parliament to lay before them statements of their accounts and various proceedings.

The establishment of Officers consists, at present, of a principal Librarian appointed by His Majesty, and of four Under and four Assistant

Establishment
of Officers, &c.

* 21 Official Trustees.

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

15 elected by the above Official and Family Trustees.

Assistant Librarians, named by the three principal Trustees, *viz.* the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. Each Under Librarian, jointly with one of the Assistants, is particularly charged with the care of one of the departments of which there are four, namely, 1. the Library of Printed Books; 2. the Library of Manuscripts; 3. the Department of Natural History and Modern Artificial Curiosities; and 4. the Department of Antiquities, Coins, Drawings, and Engravings. The duties of these officers are to arrange and keep in order the several collections committed to their charge, to correct the old, and, when required, to compile new catalogues of their contents, to pay proper attention to visitors of distinction, either for rank or learning, and some of them, in rotation, to attend the Reading Room, which it is strictly ordered should never be left without an inspecting officer. Besides these, a Secretary, a Surveyor, five ordinary and eight extra Attendants, a Messenger, a Porter, a Gardener, and a few inferior servants complete the establishment.

The Reading
Room.

The chief use of the Museum consists, no doubt, in the means it affords to men of letters and artists to recur to such materials as they may want

want in the prosecution of their studies or labours. For this purpose a very commodious apartment has been set aside, by the name of the Reading-Room, which is open every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and to which persons not wholly strangers are freely admitted, and there readily supplied with whatever books, or manuscripts, they may desire to consult; as also with such productions of art or nature, of which they may wish to have a closer inspection than can be had in the cursory manner allowed to ordinary visitors.

The regulations made for the proper use of this privilege are found fully adequate for the intended purpose; and the intentions of the Trustees that, as far as is consistent with the security of their important charge, every facility be afforded to those who wish to avail themselves of this part of the Establishment, are fulfilled with promptness and fidelity.

For the admission of companies to a sight of the Museum (a popular, though far less useful application of the Institution) various regulations have, from time to time, been formed, every successive alteration having had for its object to add to the facility of access, and in every respect

Admission of
Strangers.

to the accommodation of the public. According to the present regulations, the Museum is open for public inspection, on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week (the usual vacations excepted*), from ten till four o'clock, and all persons of decent appearance who apply between the hours of ten and two, are immediately admitted, and may tarry in the apartments, or the gallery of antiquities, without any limitation of time, except the shutting of the House at four o'clock. Artists who are properly recommended, especially by a professor of the Royal Academy, are also allowed to draw from the Antique Marbles, or any other objects on which they may choose to exercise their skill. In general, every practicable facility is afforded that may render this Institution really useful to science and the arts, for which it is chiefly intended, as well as gratifying to the curiosity of the multitude, who incessantly resort to it in quest of amusement.

IV.

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

IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLLECTIONS.

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

Lower Floor.

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

Upper Floor.

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

Gallery.

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

Rooms		Page
IV.	Greek and Roman Sculptures.....	84
V.	Roman Sepulchral Antiquities.....	85
VI.	Greek and Roman Sculptures.....	90
VII.	Roman Antiquities.....	100
VIII.	Egyptian Antiquities.....	101
IX.	Ditto.....	103
X.	Greek and Roman Sculptures.....	109
XI.	Coins and Medals.....	117
XII.	Sir William Hamilton's Collection.....	121
XIII.	Drawings and Engravings.....	125
	
	Ante-Room, Portland Vase.....	119

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



SYNOPSIS,

&c.

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

GROUND FLOOR.

LIBRARY OF PRINTED BOOKS.

The first floor, consisting of sixteen rooms, contains the Library of Printed Books. Strangers are not conducted through these apartments, as the mere sight of the outsides of books

LIBRARY OF
PRINTED
BOOKS.

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

books cannot convey either instruction or amusement.*

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

UPPER

* An Alphabetical Catalogue of this Library was printed in the year 1787, in two volumes folio; but as great accessions have been obtained of late, this Catalogue is now under revision, and a new edition, greatly enlarged, is in the press.

UPPER FLOOR.

FIRST ROOM.

MODERN WORKS OF ARTS.

From the great staircase strangers are conducted into the first room of the Upper Story, containing a miscellaneous collection of modern works of art, from all parts of the world. The ceiling of this room, representing the fall of Phaeton, was painted by La Fosse. The contents are arranged as near as possible in a geographical order, as follows:

	<i>Cases.</i>
Europe	I. to IV.
Asia.....	V. to VII.
Africa.....	VIII.
South America.....	IX.
East Coast of North America.....	X.
West Coast of North America.....	XI. to XIV.
Otaheite.....	XV. to XVIII.
Sandwich Islands and Marquesas	XIX to XXII.
Friendly Islands.....	XXIII. and XXIV.
New Zealand.....	XXV. and XXVI.
Various small articles, in two tables.	

This

ROOM I.
—
WORKS OF
ART.

ROOM I.

—
WORKS OF
ART.

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

SECOND ROOM.

ROOM II.

—

This and the two next rooms are appropriated for the use of the readers.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

THIRD ROOM.

LANSDOWN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

ROOM III.

—
Lansdown
MSS.

This library, which having been lately acquired is not yet finally arranged, consists of 1352 volumes, of which 114 contain an ample collection of Lord Burleigh's State Papers, many of them originals: 46 volumes of Sir Julius Cæsar's papers, all relative to the history of the
time

time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.: 108 volumes of historical collections of Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough: a considerable number of original, royal, and noble letters and papers; and a great store of historical, juridical, biographical, heraldical, and miscellaneous collections.*

ROOM III.

Lansdown
MSS.

FOURTH ROOM.

SLOANEAN AND BIRCH'S COLLECTIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS.

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

ROOM IV.

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

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

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

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

ROOM IV. MSS.; (vide Introduction, p. xx.) A collection of MSS. and rolls, consisting of 62 articles relating to Kent, purchased of Mr. Hasted: and some select MSS. out of the other libraries in the Museum.

Over the chimney is a drawing of the palace of Colomna, near Moscow, which belonged to the Czars of Moscovy; it was built of wood, and is now demolished. Presented by the Honorable Percy Wyndham.*

FIFTH ROOM.

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

SIXTH ROOM.

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

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

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

MANY ADDITIONS BY GIFT, BEQUEST, AND PURCHASE.

AMONG WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY REMARKABLE

ROOM VI.

MSS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROOM VI.

MSS.

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

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

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

In the presses $\frac{2}{1}$ and XVI. are two rolls of the Pentateuch on vellum, the former of considerable antiquity, and the latter much more recent: this latter, together with a considerable number of Hebrew MSS. and printed books, was presented by Solomon da Costa, Esq.

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

Against the press XVIII. hangs an original deed in Latin, written on papyrus, being a conveyance of some land to a monastery; dated

Ravena,

Ravena, Ao. 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library. And opposite to it is a large specimen of the reed (*Cyperus Papyrus*) of which that kind of paper is made. ROOM VI.
MSS.

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

SEVENTH ROOM.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS,

Deposited in XXXIII. Presses.

THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS,

Deposited in XXI. Presses.

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

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

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

ROOM VII. Esq. historiographer to Queen Anne and King
 MSS. George I. and bequeathed by his widow, as an
 addition to the Cottonian library.

On the table, in a glazed frame, is the original of the Magna Charta, belonging to the Cottonian library; and on the side of it is a fac-simile engraving of it, by Pine.—Against press XXI of the Cottonian library is the original of the Articles preparatory to the signing of the great Charter, perfect with the seal; presented Anno 1769 by Earl Stanhope.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE SALOON.

SALOON. The dome of this grand apartment was painted by the above-mentioned La Fosse. It has generally been described as representing the Apotheosis of Iris; but the most probable conjecture is, that the painter meant to exhibit the birth of Minerva. The landscapes and architectural decorations are by the same J. Rousseau who painted in the staircase: and the garlands of flowers are by John Baptist Monoyer, the most eminent flower painter of his time. Over the chimney is a full length portrait of King George II., by Shackleton.

This

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

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

SALOON.
 —
 NAT. HIST.

of the Iolithe of Werner, also called dichroite from its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions.

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

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

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

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

(Case 12.) In this glass case are deposited the different varieties of the Labrador-feldspar, the naker-feldspar, or adularia, and the common feldspar.—Among the specimens of Labrador feldspar, more properly called opalescent feldspar, being remarkable for the beautiful play of colours which it exhibits, are several from Norway. —The adularia, which stands in the same relation to common feldspar as rock crystal to common quartz, is principally found on Mount St. Gothard, but not in the valley of Adula, from which its name is improperly derived: the varieties, when cut *en cabochon*, (such as the stone set in a ring) are commonly called moonstones; modifications of crystals of this variety.—Common feldspar, variously crystallized and massive, among the latter of which may be particularized the fine green variety from Siberia, called Amazon stone; feldspar with imbedded fragments of quartz (graphic stone) from Siberia, &c.—To these are added a few specimens of disintegrated feldspar, which passes into porcelain earth.—The chias-
 tolite

tolite or macle placed in this table, is referred by Werner to feldspar, under the name of hollow spar.—As intermediate between the contents of this and those of the next case may be considered the leucite (amphigène of Haüy), of which this case contains several crystals belonging to the trapezoidal modification, in their fresh and altered state, both loose and imbedded in lava.

(Case 13.) Is principally appropriated to the substances of the garnet tribe. Among the more remarkable varieties of the noble garnet is that in curved lamellar concretions, found massive in Greenland.—The pyrope or Bohemian garnet, in rounded grains, &c.—The common garnet, the predominant colours of which are brown and green: among these may be mentioned the variety which from its resemblance to rosin is called colophonite. To this also belongs the elegant variety from Kamchatka, denominated grossular, on account of the resemblance its separate crystals bear to a gooseberry.—Trapezoidal and emarginated crystals of the black garnets, called melanite, found particularly in the neighbourhood of Frascati. — The allochroite, also called splintery garnet, from Drammen in Norway.—The aplome, whose dodecahedral crystals differ from those of the garnet in being streaked in the direction of the short diagonal of their rhomboidal

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

SALOON. rhomboidal planes.—The cinnamon-stone from
NAT. HIST. Ceylon, a scarce mineral which was supposed to
 contain zirconia, and therefore referred to the
 hyacinth, till a more accurate analysis proved
 it to be a substance nearly allied to garnet and
 vesuvian.—Among the specimens of vesuvian or
 idocrase, the more conspicuous are the large
 beautiful crystals (the unibinaire of Haüy) dis-
 covered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui
 in Kamtschatka, imbedded in a steatitic rock ;
 those from Vesuvius, where it occurs accom-
 panied by other volcanic ejections, have, in Italy,
 obtained the trivial names of volcanic gems, hy-
 acinths and chrysolites.—In this case are also de-
 posited, though not very closely allied to the
 garnet tribe, the staurolite (called grenatite in
 Switzerland) : besides several varieties of the
 cruciform and other crystals from Brittany, we
 have modifications of the simple crystals in mica-
 slate from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms
 of kyanite perfectly similar to those of the staurolite
 and sometimes longitudinally grown together
 with them.

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT HIST.

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

(Case 16.) Asbest and amianth, with other related substances: among these may be observed specimens illustrative of the transition from a very close to a loose fibrous structure; various specimens of the flexible asbest or amianth, with some antique incombustible cloth, paper, &c. made of it; the varieties called mountain wood, mountain cork, or nectic asbest, &c., separate,
 and

and in combination with other substances.—As bordering on the varieties of actinote in the adjoining opposite glass case, we have here the diallage, the green variety of which, called also smaragdite, is considered by Werner as a granular variety of actinote; in combination with saussurite (a variety of compact feldspar) it constitutes the *verde di Corsica*.—In its vicinity is also placed the axe-stone or Punamu-stone, thus called after one of the New Zealand islands, where the natives make hatchets, idols, &c. of it: it is generally considered as a variety of jade.

(Case 17.) This case is occupied by the micaceous and talcose substances.—Among the varieties of mica or glimmer may be specified those that exhibit perfectly transparent crystals; the beautiful red and yellow varieties, together with those of metallic lustre; diverging-radiated mica, &c.—Among the specimens of pinite (micarelle of Kirwan) is that in minute crystals imbedded in a feldspatic rock, from St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall.—Lepidolite; with this is placed a specimen of what is considered as compact lepidolite.—Intermediate between mica and talc is the chlorite, among the varieties of which are the earthy, common, foliated, and the slaty: the last of these, with octohedral magnetic iron-stone, bitter spar, &c.—Of talc we have the

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

common or Venetian, which enters the composition of cosmetics; and the indurated talc: to the former of these may also be referred the beautiful green variety from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging-radiated laminæ.—Potstone or ollite, the *lapis comensis* of the ancients, from Como in the Grison country, where it is turned on the lathe into most durable culinary vessels.—In this case is also placed a substance from New York, which has very much the appearance of white laminar talc, but is said to be pure magnesia.

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

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

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

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

San-

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

(Case 33.) Ores of iron continued:—radiated pyrites of Werner (*fer sulfuré blanc Haüy*) a substance very subject to decomposition: to this belong most of the varieties of what is called lenticular

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

SALOON.
NAT. HIST.

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

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

SALOON.

NAT. HIST.

called Endellion by the Comte de Bournon, and Bournonite by professor Jameson.

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

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

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

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

SALOON.
 —
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

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

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

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

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

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

SALOON.
NAT. HIST.

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

EIGHTH ROOM.

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

ROOM VIII.

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

CASES
1 & 2.

Lavas and other volcanic productions, in large polished pieces.

CASE
3.

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

CASES
4 to 8.

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

CASE
4.

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

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

CASE

5.

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

ed

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

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

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

CASES
 6 & 7.

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

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

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

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

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

NAT. HIST.

CASES

7 and 8.

CASE

8.

ROOM VIII. with olivine, zeolite, calcareous spar, &c.—Wacke, variolite, (toadstone).—Amygdaloid, &c.

NAT. HIST.

CASE

9.

In this case, and on the upper shelves of the five preceding cases, are deposited miscellaneous large specimens, with their names affixed.

CASES

10, 11, 12, and 13.

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

CASES

14 and 15.

Contains a collection of miscellaneous minerals from Siberia.

CASE

16.

Mountain rocks and other mineral, from the South Sea: King George's Sound, New Georgia, &c.

NINTH ROOM.

ROOM IX. In this room are deposited petrifications or fossil remains of animals and vegetables.

CASES

1 and 2.

Madrepores and other corals, &c.

3.

Casts and impressions of ammonites or *cornua ammonis*.

4.

Various petrified univalves in clusters.

5 and 6.

Various bivalves petrified.

7 and 8.

Various fossil remains: among these is a large fossil jaw from Maestricht in the Netherlands which

which is referable to the genus *Lacerta* of Linnaeus.

ROOM IX.

NAT. HIST.

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

A fossil human skeleton, imbedded in limestone, from Guadaloupe.

CASES
9 and 10.

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

A miscellaneous collection about to be arranged.

CASES
11, 12, 13,
14 and 15.

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

TABLE
1.

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

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

TABLE
2.

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

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

TABLE
3.

ROOM IX.

NAT. HIST.

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

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

TENTH ROOM.

VEGETABLES.

ROOM X.

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

CASE

1.

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

2.

Various specimens of lagetto bark, &c.

3.

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

4.

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

Various

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

Morbid excrescences on trees, &c.

Fruits of various kinds in spirits.

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

NAT. HIST.

CASE

5.

6.

23.

ZOOPHYTES.

A numerous collection of madrepores, millepores, &c.

CASES

7 & 8.

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

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

CASE

9.

Sea fans.

10.

A great variety of gorgoniæ, or horny corals.

11 to 16.

Sponges.

17 to 19.

A numerous and miscellaneous collection of insects and arachnides preserved in spirits; among which are many scorpions, and spiders; some

20 & 21.

very

ROOM X. very large: a lanthorn fly; locusts, &c. also a
 NAT. HIST. considerable number of caterpillars, and aureliæ:
 CASES several crustaceous animals, &c.

22 & 23. A great variety of animals of the class Mol-
 lusca; some well preserved specimens of the
 cuttle fish; various inhabitants of shells;—seve-
 ral zoophytes such as corallines and intestinal
 worms, &c.

TABLE In this table is deposited the Cracherodian col-
 1. lection of shells. Among the most remarkable
 are the following:

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

(*Div. 2, 3, and 4.*) Mollusca gasteropoda, uni-
 valve

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

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

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

(*Div. 4*) Myriapoda or centipedes, so named from the vast number of their feet.—Arachnides or scorpions, spiders, &c.

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

The principal collection of this class, to preserve it from the injurious effects of light, is deposited in a large cabinet inserted in case 24, and in four smaller ones in tables 2 and 3.

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

Contains radiated zoophytes.

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

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

(*Div. 4.*) Seven species of gorgonecephalus,

ROOM X.
NAT. HIST.

TABLE
2.

TABLE
3.

or

ROOM X. or Medusa's head star-fish, which were considered
 NAT. HIST. by Linnæus as one species, under the title of
asterias caput medusæ.

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

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

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

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

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

Over the cases 7 and 8, is a picture of a cochi-
 neal plantation.

Over the chimney are two fern trees.

Over the door next the chimney is a small or
 young (but very perfect) specimen, of a curious
 fish allied in its general appearance to the sword-
 fish. It grows to a vast size, and is sometimes
 known to attack a ship (which it perhaps mistakes
 for

for a whale), and that with such force as to drive the horn or sword through the timber. An example of this, from a larger fish of that kind, is preserved in the same frame: and also the tail of a large one over the Case.

ROOM X.

NAT. HIST.

ELEVENTH ROOM.

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

ROOM XI.

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

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

ROOM XI.

NAT. HIST.

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

The next or third Linnæan order consists of the ANSERES or web-footed birds, such as the swan and goose tribe; the gulls; the penguins; and many others. In this tribe the most remarkable are, the black swan, from New Holland; the lobated duck from ditto: the short-billed, or half-webbed goose; the great penguin; and different species of pelicans.

The fourth Linnæan order contains the GRALLÆ or waders, and consists of the heron and bittern tribes; the spoonbill; the screamer; the curlews and ibises; the plovers; and many others. In this order the most remarkable specimens are, a young hargil, or giant crane, from India, which,

when full grown, is by far the largest of all the heron tribe; the tiger-bittern, an elegant South American species; the horned screamer from South America; the rose coloured spoonbill, and the scarlet ibis, both from South America.

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

The sixth and last Linnæan order of birds contains the PASSERES; and consists of a great variety of different genera, from the pigeons to the swallows and the goat-suckers. In this order the most remarkable specimens are, the great crowned Indian pigeon; the shining African thrush; the scarlet or Virginian grosbeak; the long shafted goat-sucker from Sierra Leona; and the European goat-sucker.

It has before been observed, that some birds, on account of their inconvenient size, could not be admitted into the general assortment. Of these the most remarkable is the cassowary, an Indian bird, which some ornithologists place among the

ROOM XI. Grallæ, others among the Gallinæ, and others in a particular division distinct from both.

NAT. HIST.

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

TABLE

1.

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

In

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

ROOM XI.
 NAT. HIST.
 TABLE
 2.

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

In the Cases between the Windows.

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

In other Parts of the Room.

The sea otter; the musk, from Thibet; the great armadillo; the long-tailed Brazilian porcupine; the Canada porcupine, remarkable for its thick form, the length of its hair, and the shortness of its spines; the lemurine opossum from New Holland; the vampyre, or great South American bat; the duckbill, or, *Ornithorynchus paradoxus*, from New Holland; a large antelope; a small ditto; the long-tailed manis or pangolin; the short-tailed ditto; sloths, in a very young state, one the two-toed, the other the three-toed species; an elegant specimen of the two-toed ant-eater.

TWELFTH

TWELFTH ROOM.

ROOM XII.

NAT. HIST.

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

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

Among the quadrupeds the most remarkable are, a very fine specimen of the three-toed sloth; the two-toed ditto; the slender-limbed macaoco; the least ant-eater; and the silky monkey.

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

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

Among the lizard tribe may be observed, the salamander; the chamæleon; the guana; the embroidered lizard, from New Holland: several young crocodiles of different sizes and kinds; and

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

Among the serpents, the most remarkable are the following, *viz.* rattle-snakes of different species, from North and South America; the cobra di Capello, or spectacle snake, from the East-Indies; the horn-nosed snake, from the interior of Africa; the cerastes or horned viper, from Africa; the sea-green boa, with white bars on the back, from South America; the boa constrictor, or great boa, from South America, a small or young specimen, the animal often growing to the length of twenty, thirty, or even more feet.

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

 DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES.

FIRST ROOM.

TERRA COTTAS.

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

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

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

No. 2. An amphora.

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

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

No. 5.

No. 5. A bas-relief, representing the head of a Triton, on each side of which is a Cupid riding on a dolphin.

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

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

No. 8. Ditto, intended by the artist as a companion to No. 7, and to be joined to it in the manner in which it is here seen. The subject in both pieces is precisely the same: the bust, however, in this piece is placed on the right of the combatants, and is armed with a sword and shield.

No. 9. Repetition of No. 6.

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

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

No. 12. Ditto, representing a female, who seems to be overwhelmed with affliction. She is
P seated,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 19. Ditto, representing a candelabrum,
 lighted for a sacrifice. On each side stands a
 priestess, who, with one hand, supports the
 sacred fillets which decorate the candelabrum,
 and, with the other hand, raises a small portion
 of her robe, like the figure of Hope on coins of
 the Roman Emperors. No. 20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 27. Ditto, imperfect, representing a female Bacchante offering a basket of figs to the goddess

ROOM I. goddess Pudicitia. *From the collection of Sir*
 ANTIQUITIES. *Hans Sloane.*

No. 28. A bas-relief, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets.

No. 29. Repetition of No. 21.

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

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

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

No. 33. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

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

No. 35. Ditto, representing Egyptian hieroglyphics.

No. 36. Ditto, representing two persons navigating

vigating the Nile in a boat. In the fore-ground is a hippopotamus, two crocodiles, some birds, and several plants of the lotus. In the distance are buildings, on the roofs of which are seen three Ibises. The whole of this scenery is viewed through two arches, supported by columns.

ROOM I.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

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

No. 38. A statue of the Muse Urania.—Both the hands are wanting; but, from the position of the arms, it is probable that the figure held a radius in the right hand, and a celestial globe in the left hand. It is three feet ten inches high, and is one of the largest statues which has been found of terracotta.

No. 39. An Amphora. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 40. A statue of a Muse, resting her left arm upon a pile of writing tablets, which are placed upon a square column. The right arm is raised towards the neck. The figure, in its present state, is three feet four inches high; the head is lost.

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

No. 42. A bas-relief representing a short naked human figure, with a beard; he holds in each hand, the stem of a plant. On each

ROOM I. each side of this figure is seated a quadruped,
 ANTIQUITIES. whose head is that of an elderly man, and whose
 tail terminates in a flower.

No. 43. A bas-relief, representing Cupids supporting festoons of fruit.

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

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

No. 46. Repetition of No. 45.

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

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

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

No. 50. Ditto, representing a lighted candelabrum, which is composed entirely of a plant. The flames issue from the flower, which grows upon a long stem. On each side stands a priestess, with one hand holding up a small portion of her

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

ROOM I.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 51. A bas-relief, representing two of the Seasons, Autumn and Winter.

No. 52. Ditto, imperfect, representing the Goddess Salus feeding a serpent out of a patera. The serpent is twined round the trunk of a tree, from a branch of which are suspended two cast-off skins of the serpent.

No. 53. Ditto, representing a warrior consulting the oracle of Apollo.

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

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

No. 56. Repetition of No. 18.

No. 57. Repetition of No. 23.

No. 58. Repetition of No. 50.

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

No. 60.

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

No. 61. A repetition of No. 6.

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

No. 63. Repetition of No. 62.

No. 64. Repetition of No. 6.

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

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

No. 67. Ditto, representing two Fauns ga-
 thering grapes into baskets.

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

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

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

No. 71.

No. 71. A bas-relief imperfect, representing Theseus riding at full speed, and cutting off the head of an Amazon whom he has caught by the hair of her head. ROOM I.
—
ANTIQUE.

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

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

No. 74. Ditto, representing Cupid flying, with a palm branch in one hand, and a wreath in the other.

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

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

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

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

No. 79. A statue of Juno, crowned with an indented diadem. Part of the arms is wanting.

SECOND ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva.

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

ROOM II. No. 3. One of the feet, or supports, of an
 ANTIQUITIES. ancient tripod table.

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

No. 5. A candelabrum.

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

No. 7. A vase, three feet high, with upright massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented all round with Bacchanalian figures.

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

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

No. 10. A fountain, ornamented with ivy and olive branches. The water was conveyed through a perforation on the back part of this monument to a serpent's head, in which a leaden pipe

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

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

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

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

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

No. 15. A part of one of the supports of an ancient table, ornamented with a figure of Victory elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal.

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

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

THIRD ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

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

No. 2. A bas-relief, representing a candelabrum.

No. 3. Ditto, in the centre of which is a pilaster-pedestal supporting a vase, the handles of which are composed of griffins' heads. Several other mythological symbols are represented on this monument.

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

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

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

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

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. A bas-relief, divided into three compartments. In the upper division, the infant Jupiter is represented riding on the Amalthean goat; in the middle, a Triton is seizing a bull by the horns; and in the lower division, two men are carrying a hog towards an elevated spot of ground to be sacrificed.

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

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

ROOM III.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 11. A bas-relief, representing the Dioscuri on horseback. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

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

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

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

No. 15. Ditto, representing the Centaur Nessus carrying off Deianira.

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

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

No. 18. A statue of the Goddess Fortune.

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

No. 20.

ROOM III.

No. 20. A head of Aratus.

—
ANTIQUITIES.No. 21. A head of Mercury. *Purchased at the Sale of William Chinnery, Esq.*

No. 22. A statue of Venus.

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

No. 24. A statue of a Faun.

No. 25. A terminal head of Homer, represented in an advanced age, with a sublime and dignified character.

No. 26. A bust of Zeno.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROOM III.

ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

No. 34. A terminal head of Epicurus.

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

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

No. 37. A terminus of an unknown female.

No. 38. A circular votive patera.

No. 39. A bronze head of Homer. *Presented in 1760, by the Earl of Exeter.*

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

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

ROOM III. bably of those who fell in some engagement.
 ANTIQUITIES. Presented by the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks
 and the Hon. A. C. Fraser.

No. 42. A terminal head of Periander.

No. 43. A repetition of No. 33.

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

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

No. 46. A terminal head of the young Her-
 cules. It is crowned with the leaves of the poplar.

FOURTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 6. A head of Decebalus.

No. 7. A bronze statue of Apollo.

No. 8. One of the feet or supports of an
 ancient

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

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

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

No. 11. A group of Bacchus and Ampelus.

No. 12. A head of the young Hercules.

No. 13. A head of Juno.

No. 14. A statue of Diana.

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

FIFTH ROOM.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

No. 3. Ditto, to M. Nævius Proculus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

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

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

ROOM V. No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, placed in the manner of those which contained the ashes of the slaves, and the inferior orders of the Roman people. The monumental inscription, in front of them, records the names of Anniolena Maxima and Servilia Irène.

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

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

No. 9. *Blank.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 16. *Blank.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 24. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The story of Echetles is represented in front (See No. 21.), and on the cover is a recumbent female figure. The figures on this monument were originally painted. On the upper part of the urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A monumental inscription to Capullius Meirobius.

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

No. 27. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Junia Pieris.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 34. An Etruscan cinerary urn in (baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the single combat between the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices. The two female figures, who are standing near the combatants, are Furies. An Etruscan inscription is painted in red letters on the

the

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

ROOM V.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

No. 38. A monumental inscription to Dasumia Soteris.

No. 39. A sepulchral urn of alabaster. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

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

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

No. 42. A monumental inscription to Flavia Provincia.

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

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

No. 45. A mosaic pavement, discovered in

ROOM V.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

in digging the foundation for the new buildings at the Bank of England. *Presented by the Directors of the Bank.*

SIXTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM VI.
—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 15. A head of Jupiter.

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

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

No. 18. A head of Apollo Musagetes, resembling, in the disposition of the hair and in the character of the face, the head of a Muse.

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

ROOM VI. honour of Callidamas. *Presented by the Dile-*
 ———
 ANTIQUITIES. *tanti Society.*

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

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

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

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

No. 24. A statue of a Satyr.

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

No. 26. A head of an Amazon, in the early style of Greek sculpture.

No. 27. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Mousis, who was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

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

No. 29. A bust of Hadrian, with the Imperial paludamentum.

No. 30. A foot covered with a sandal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 38.

ROOM VI. No. 38. A colossal foot of Apollo. *Present-*
 ANTIQUITIES. *ed by Sir William Hamilton.*

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

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

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

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

No. 43. A swan in redmarble.

No. 44. A votive altar dedicated to Silvanus.

No. 45. A head of Tiberius. *Purchased at the sale of the late Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke.*

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

No. 47. An eagle.

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

No. 49. A head of Plautilla.

No. 50. A votive altar dedicated to Diana.

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

No. 52.

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

No. 53. A head of Adonis.

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

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

No. 56. A head of Nero.

No. 57. A votive statue of a man who is carrying a round leathern bucket suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a conical bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.

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

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

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

No. 61. A head of Augustus. *Purchased at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke.*

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

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

No. 64. The front of a votive altar, with an inscription for the safe return of Septimius Severus and his family from some expedition. The parts in the inscription which are erased contained the name of Geta, which by a severe edict of Caracalla was ordered to be erased from every inscription throughout the empire.

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

No. 66. A votive statue of an elderly man, holding a basket of fish in his left hand.

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

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

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

No. 70.

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

No. 71. A fragment of a colossal foot.

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

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

No. 73.* A bas-relief, representing a female Bacchante dressed in thin floating drapery, through which the beautiful forms of her body are perfectly apparent. With one hand, which is held somewhat above her head, she holds a knife, and at the same time secures a portion of her robe, which is blown behind her. With the other hand, which is held downward, she carries the hind quarters of a kid. This piece of sculpture was anciently one of the ornamental figures on the triangular base of a candelabrum.

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

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

No. 76. A colossal hand.

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

No. 78.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 83. A mask of Bacchus.

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

No. 85. A head of Sabina.

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

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

No. 88.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 94. A head of Messalina.

No. 95. A torso of Hercules.

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

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

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

No. 99.

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

SEVENTH ROOM.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

No. 4. A pig of lead, with the name of the
 Emperor Domitian inscribed upon it. It weighs
 154 pounds. It was discovered, in the year 1731,
 under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor
 of Dacre, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Bequeathed by Sir John Ingleby, Bart.

No. 5. Ditto, inscribed with the name of L.
 Aruconius Verecundus. It weighs 81 pounds.
 It was found near Matlock Bank in Derbyshire.
Presented by Adam Wolley, Esq.

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

No. 7. A tragic mask.

No. 8.

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

No. 9. A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Hadrian inscribed upon it. It weighs 191 pounds. It was found, in the year 1796 or 1797, in a farm called Snailbeach, in the parish of Westbury, 10 miles S. W. of Salop. *Presented by John Lloyd, Esq.*

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

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

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

EIGHTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROOM VIII.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

NINTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES.

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

ROOM IX.

of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England, in February, 1802, under the care of Col. Turner, and were sent, by order of HIS MAJESTY, to the British Museum. Such articles as did not form part of the above-mentioned collection are particularly specified in the catalogue.

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

No. 2. Another large Egyptian sarcophagus of black granite, also covered with hieroglyphics, inside and outside. This sarcophagus, which was brought from Grand Cairo, was used by the Turks as a cistern, which they called "The Lover's Fountain."

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

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

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

No. 6.

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

ANTIQUITIES.

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

No. 8. A figure of Isis, the size of life. She is represented sitting on the ground, resting her arms upon her knees, and holding an ear of corn in her right hand. In the front is the head of Orus.

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

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

No. 11. Similar to No. 10.

No. 12. A fragment of a porphyry column.

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

No. 14.

ROOM IX.
 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 14. A fragment of a porphyry column.

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

No. 16. An Egyptian obelisk.

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

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

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

No. 20. A small Egyptian figure kneeling upon a square plinth, and supporting with his hands a kind of altar, in front of which, within a sunk tablet, is a figure of Osiris. *Presented by Matthew Duane, Esq.*

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

No. 23.

No. 23. The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, one in hieroglyphics, another in the ancient vernacular language of Egypt, and another in the Greek language. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy the Vth. had rendered his country, and were engraved by order of the High Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. This stone was found near Rosetta.

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

No. 25. An Egyptian obelisk.

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

No. 27. A colossal fist, of a much smaller size than the preceding one. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

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

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

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

No. 31. An Egyptian bas-relief, consisting of a double range of figures. The upper range is
imperfect,

ROOM IX.
ANTIQUITIES.

imperfect, half of the figures having been broken off. The lower range represents some priests armed with knives, with which they are sacrificing bulls. It was found near Sakkara, four leagues from Grand Cairo. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 32. A fragment of a porphyry column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 39. A small mutilated Egyptian figure kneeling on a square plinth.

The fragments of Mosaic pavement, (placed for

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

TENTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURE.

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

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

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

No. 3*. An epitaph on a dog. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 4. A head of Heraclitus.

No. 5. A head of Apollo.

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

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

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

No. 9. A statue of an intoxicated Faun.

ROOM X.

—
ANTIQUITIES.

- No. 10. A terminal head of *Libera*.
- No. 11. A head of a laughing *Faun*.
- No. 12. A torso of a small statue of *Venus*.
- No. 13. A small statue of a *Muse*, sitting on a rock, and playing on a lyre.
- No. 14. A bust of a child, with the breast naked.
- No. 15. A head of a female *Bacchante*.
- No. 16. Small terminal heads of *Bacchus* and *Libera*, joined back to back.
- No. 17. A small terminal head of *Libera*.
From the Collection of Sir William Hamilton.
- No. 18. Ditto, in yellow marble.
- No. 19. Ditto, in red marble.
- No. 20. Ditto, in reddish yellow marble, with a necklace composed of ivy leaves.
- No. 21. A small terminal head of *Libera* in white marble, with the breast covered with drapery. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*
- No. 22. A small terminal head of the bearded *Bacchus*. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*
- No. 23. A small female head, the hair of which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig.
- No. 24. A small head of a young man, covered with a helmet, which is ornamented with
the

the horns of a ram. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* ROOM X.

—
ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 33. A head of Adonis, covered with the pyramidal hood. The lower part of the face and neck is covered with drapery.

No. 33*.

ROOM X.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 33*. A piece of Mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire. *Presented by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

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

No. 34*. A bas-relief, representing the arms of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 40. A head of a child.

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

No. 42.

- No. 42. A head of one of the Dioscuri.
- No. 43. A fragment of a small head of Hercules, on the top of which is the skin of a lion's head. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*
- No. 44. A funeral mask which was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*
- No. 45. A small head of Hercules. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*
- No. 46. A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*
- No. 47. A small head of Hercules, very much injured by the decomposition of the marble. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*
- No. 48. The capital of a small column of the Ionic order. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*
- No. 49. A small unknown head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*
- No. 50. A small head of Vulcan, covered with a cap. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*
- No. 51. A votive mask of a bearded Faun. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*
- No. 52. A small unknown female head, the hair of which is tied in a knot behind. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

ROOM X.

ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 59. The right foot of a child.

No. 60. A hand of a female holding a lock of hair. This fragment probably belonged to a statue of Venus who was represented in the act of wringing the water from her hair. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

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

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

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

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

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

No. 66.

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

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

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

No. 69. A large votive patera with a bas-relief on each side, one representing Silenus, and the other a Satyr. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 76.

ROOM X.

ANTIQUITIES.

- No. 76. A fragment of a serpent.
- No. 77. A head of Apollo.
- No. 78. A statue of Mercury sleeping upon a rock.
- No. 79. A head of Cybele.
- No. 80. A head of a lion, which was a part of the same sarcophagus from which No. 6 was taken.
- No. 81. A cistern of green basalt, anciently used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy.
- No. 82. A head of Minerva.
- No. 83. A colossal head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus; it is crowned with a wreath of ivy.
- No. 84. A small domestic fountain of a square form, which was used for sacred purposes.
- No. 85. A bust of Minerva; the head only is antique; the helmet and the bust, which are of bronze, are, with some variations, copied from an ancient bust of Minerva, which was formerly in the Vatican, but is now at Paris.
- No. 86. An upright narrow piece of marble ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.
- No. 87. A head of Diana, the hair of which is drawn up from the sides, and tied in a knot at the

the top of the head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* ROOM X.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 88. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three legs which have belonged to two figures in powerful action, one of which appears to have been aiming a blow at the other who is falling. *Bequeathed by the late Charles Lambert, Esq.*

No. 89. A head of Diana, somewhat similar to No. 87, but of superior work.

No. 90. A head of Jupiter Serapis, in green basalt.

No. 91. A bas-relief representing the subject engraved upon a Greek sepulchral monument. *Purchased by the Trustees.*

No. 92. A head of Jupiter Serapis. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

ELEVENTH ROOM.

COINS AND MEDALS.

This collection, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, has been from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent bequest of the Rev. C. ROOM XI.
—

ROOM XI. M. Cracherode, It is comprehended under the
 ANTIQUITIES. three following heads.

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

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

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

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

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins
 of

of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

ROOM XI.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

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

ANTE-ROOM.

No. 1. In the centre of the Ante-Room, at the head of the stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini vase, which was for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini collection. This vase was purchased of Sir William Hamilton, nearly thirty years ago, by the Duchess of Portland, since which period it has been more generally known by the name of the Portland Vase. It was found about the middle of the sixteenth century, two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading to Frascati. At the time of its discovery, the vase was enclosed in a marble sarcophagus, within a sepulchral chamber, under the mount called *Monte del Grano*. The material of which the vase is formed, is glass; the figures, which

ANTE-ROOM.
—

ANTE-ROOM.
 ANTIQUITIES.

are executed in relief, are of a beautiful opaque white, and the ground, which is in perfect harmony with the figures, is of a dark transparent blue. The subject of these figures is extremely obscure, and has not hitherto received a satisfactory elucidation; but the design and the sculpture are both truly admirable.

This superb specimen of Greek art was deposited in the British Museum, in 1810, by his Grace the present Duke of Portland.

No. 2. An ancient painting in fresco, representing deer; it was found in a subterraneous chamber at Scrofano, about sixteen miles from Rome. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 3. A bas-relief, in stucco, representing a winged boy, or genius, carrying a pedum across his right shoulder. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 4. An ancient painting in fresco, representing a female figure holding a patera on which a vase is placed. *Presented, in 1771, by the Earl of Exeter.*

No. 5. An ancient painting in fresco, representing two females seated, in the arabesque style, on the curling branches of a plant; one of them is holding a vase, the other a tambourin. Between these figures is a bas-relief, in stucco, representing a human head surrounded with ivy,
 and

and underneath are two birds drinking out of a well. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

ANTE-ROOM.

ANTIQUITIES.

TWELFTH ROOM.

COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

(Cases 1, 2, 3, 4.) Penates, or household Gods, in bronze. In the lower part of these cases are contained some large bronze vessels, one of which, in the form of a round deep patera, is remarkable for the beauty of its handles, which are raised above the edge: they represent two serpents holding an egg in their mouths; underneath the serpents is the ægis of Minerva.

ROOM XII.

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

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

ROOM XII. forms and colours, the whole of which afford
 ANTIQUITIES. ample proofs of the ingenuity of the Ancients,
 and of the great knowledge they possessed in the
 art of manufacturing glass, and of imparting to it
 whatever colour or form they chose.

(*Case 7.*) A large collection of pateræ, upon
 which are engravings, principally in outline. In
 this case are also exhibited the umbo of a shield
 and the scabbard of a parazonium, both of
 which are ornamented in like manner with en-
 graved figures. The same case likewise contains
 two bronze arms, executed in a good style; the
 largest appears to be of very early work.

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

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

(*Case 16.*)

(Case 16.) Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

(Case 17.) Hindu, Chinese, and Japanese idols.

(Case 26.) Ditto.

(Case 27.) Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

(Cases 28, 32, 36.) Fragments of friezes in terracotta.

(Case 37.) Specimens of ancient armour in bronze, consisting of helmets, breast-plates, standards, swords, belts, heads of spears, points of arrows, &c. In the middle division of this case is the Roman helmet which was found at Ribchester in Lancashire.

(Case 38.) A tripod, a lectisternium, a pair of steelyards, and two very large candelabra, in bronze.

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

(Cases 43, 44, 45.) A large collection of Roman lamps in terracotta.

(Cases 46, 47, 48.) Ditto.

(Cases 49, 50, 51.) Ditto.

(Case 52.)

ROOM XII. (Case 52.) Dice and tali, formed of various
 ANTIQUITIES. substances.

(Case 53.) A great variety of Tesseræ in ivory, bronze, crystal, agate, and terracotta, many of which were tickets of admission to the theatres. In this case also is a considerable number of styles for writing on wax tablets; pins for the hair; bodkins; and needles both for sewing and netting.

(Case 54.) Architectural mouldings in porphyry, part of a frieze in rosso antico; handles of knives, fragments of lectisternia, &c. &c.

(Case 55.) Stamps for sealing casks.

(Case 56.) A large collection of Roman weights.

(Case 57.) Votive offerings in bronze.

(Case 58.) A brick taken out of the ruins of a large city, supposed to have been Babylon, near the town of Hillah, on the river Euphrates; it has an inscription in unknown characters.

(Case 59.) Specimens of ancient painting from Herculaneum.

(Case 60.) A brick similar to the one in Case 58.

(Cases 61, 62, 63.) Specimens of bas-reliefs in stucco, from the walls of Herculaneum.

(Case 64.) Celts.

(Case 65.) Various instruments used by the
 Ancients;

Ancients; namely, rulers, compasses, nippers, ROOM XII.
chissels, plummets, probes, spatulæ, &c. ANTIQUITIES.

(Case 66.) Celts.

(Case 67.) A marble patera, fourteen inches in diameter, found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa: in this case are also contained specimens of Roman enamel, and inlaid work; and likewise some figs and other vegetable substances which were found in a calcined state in the ruins of Herculaneum.

(Case 68.) Armillæ or bracelets, and various unknown ornaments in bronze.

(Case 69.) A large patera of Oriental jasper, cups of crystal, agate, &c.

(Case 70.) Hinges and nails.

(Case 71.) Fibulæ or broaches.

(Case 72.) Buckles used by the Ancients for different purposes.

(Case 73.) Handles and other parts of vases.

(Case 74.) Ditto.

(Case 75.) Specimens of locks and keys.

(Case 76.) Spears, knives, and various instruments in iron.

(Case 77.) Bits, spurs, and ornaments for harness; fragments of chains, &c.

(Case 78.) Some articles in bronze; the use to which they were applied is unknown.

The intermediate and subsequent cases in this
room

ROOM XII. room are filled with Greek vases, of which a great number was found in sepulchres within those parts of the kingdom of Naples, anciently called *Magna Græcia*. Most of these vases are ornamented with paintings, representing a variety of subjects, chiefly mythological, the compositions of which are truly elegant. The forms of the vases are much varied, and are equally simple and beautiful.

THIRTEENTH ROOM.

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

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



LONDON :

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

