



Natural History Museum Library



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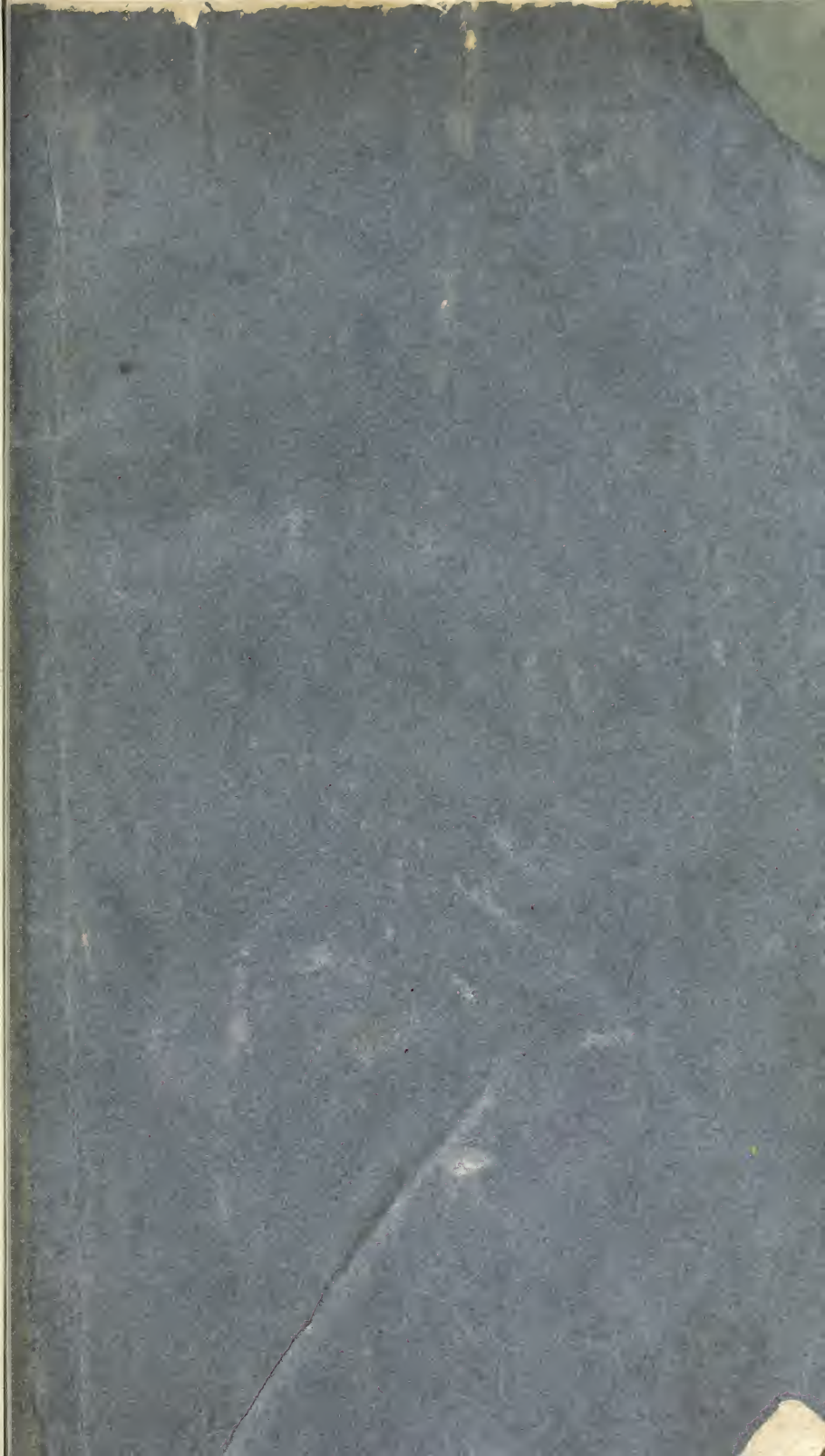
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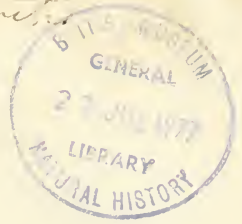
*British Museum*

*2. 7.*

*Dieben — p. 2. h. Antiquities*

**SYNOPSIS**

OF



**THE CONTENTS**

OF THE

**BRITISH MUSEUM.**

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY G. WOODFALL, ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.

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1823.

009 (42) 1381 (EXT. 85)

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*The Public are apprised that this Synopsis is merely intended for the use of Persons who take a cursory view of the Museum. The following is a List of the more ample descriptions of several parts of the Collection. Those marked with an asterisk are progressive.*

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Descriptions of the Ancient Terracottas, by T. Combe, 1810, 4to.

\* ————— Marbles, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, by the same, 1812—1820, 4to.

\* A Catalogue of the Greek Coins, by the same, 1814, 4to.

————— Library of Printed Books, by H. Ellis and H. H. Baber, 1813—1819, 7 vol. 8vo.

————— Cottonian MSS. by J. Planta, 1802, fol.

————— Harleian MSS. by H. Wanley and R. Nares, 1808, 3 vol. fol.

————— MSS. of the King's Library, by Casley, 1734, 4to.

————— MSS. heretofore undescribed, by S. Ayscough, 1782, 2 vol. 4to.

————— Lansdowne MSS. fol. by F. Douce and H. Ellis, 1819, fol.

————— MSS. formerly F. Hargrave's, Esq. by H. Ellis, 1818, 4to.

A brief introductory Statement of the original Foundation and progressive Increase of the Establishment, may be had from the Messenger at the Museum.

# SYNOPSIS

OF THE

CONTENTS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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

## GROUND FLOOR.

The first floor, consisting of sixteen rooms, contains the Library of Printed Books. Strangers are not admitted into these apartments, as the

LIBRARY OF  
PRINTED  
BOOKS.

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

mere sight of the outside of books cannot convey either instruction or amusement\*.

The decorations of the great staircase 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 *admiranda* 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 FLOOR.

### FIRST ROOM.

#### ROOM I.

This room, in its present state of arrangement, contains miscellaneous collections.

In the table-cases are deposited objects relative to technical mineralogy, or mineral substances in a wrought state, with the scientific and familiar names affixed to them.

CASES 1 TO 10. Lavas and other volcanic productions, in large polished pieces, principally

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\* An Alphabetical Catalogue of this Library was printed in the year 1787, in two volumes folio; but as great accessions have been obtained of late, a new edition is now published, consisting of seven volumes 8vo.

from Mount Vesuvius; and miscellaneous specimens of minerals of considerable dimensions, with their names and localities affixed.

ROOM I.  

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The remaining cases contain articles from the west coast of North America and the South Sea Islands.

CASE 11. Fishing implements from Nootka Sound and Oonalashka: harpoons: lines made of sinews and of sea-weed (a species of *Fucus*), &c.—Models of fishing boats, &c.: waterproof fishing-jackets, made of the intestines of the whale, from Nootka Sound.—Several caps of wood, representing heads of beasts: a bird's head of wood, ornamented with feathers, &c.: a wooden coat of armour: birds made of wood, hollow, and containing stones, used as rattles; from Nootka and Oonalashka.

CASE 12. Warlike implements and various tools, clubs, adzes, &c.: Patoo-patoos of wood and bone, &c. Various domestic utensils from the same part of the coast. A screen made of the feathers of an eagle: knives: spoons: eating-bowls: bread made of the root of the Cassada tree (a species of *Jatropha*), with an unprepared piece of the latter.—Caps of various shapes and colours; some with representations of the whale fishery: combs, &c. from Nootka and Oonalashka.

CASE 13. Baskets made in various parts of the west coast of North America.—Mattings, &c. The inner bark of a species of cypress

ROOM I. (CUPRESSUS *thuyoides*) in its different stages of preparation, for making mats, articles of dress, &c.: a garment made of this bark by the natives of Banks's Island.

CASE 14. Specimens of sculpture: imitations of the human form; masks, &c.

CASES 15 AND 16. Otaheite winter and summer cloths, made of the bark of the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia*), and variously dyed.—A mourning dress: a breast-plate made of feathers, &c., used in war, &c.

CASE 17. Coarse mats for sails, &c. Basketwork and Cordage.—Ornamental mats made of a kind of flag; a dancing apron, &c. from Otaheite.

CASE 18. Fishing implements.—Various utensils made of a basaltic stone: rasps made of shagreen; wooden pillows; adzes of a kind of jade called axe-stone, &c.—Ornamental carvings; cloth beater; plaited hair; tatooing instruments; a planting spade made of a fragment of a shield; nose flutes; a bread fruit.—Various stone adzes, hatchets, &c.

CASES 19 AND 20. Large cloaks; aprons; helmets; hats; distorted human figures, &c., made of feathers.—From the Sandwich Islands.

CASE 21. Various specimens of mats and cloths; gorgets made of red seeds, &c. —Cordage; slings; cloth beaters; hair for ornamental head-dresses.—Fishing-hooks made of bones and shells; saws made of sharks' teeth; and other tools.—From the Sandwich Islands.

CASE 22.

CASE 22. Articles of ornament: bracelets made of boars' tusks, and of tortoise-shell: assortment of shells and seeds, &c.—Necklaces, and other ornaments. Coverings for the legs, composed of shells, seeds, and teeth, used in dancing: round mirrors made of a black slaty stone, which is wetted for use: quoits, weights, &c.—From the Sandwich Islands. Small cloaks, a head-dress, and other ornaments made of feathers:—a specimen of the species of creeper (*Certhia vestiaria*) which supplies the red feathers.—Fans: wooden bowls supported by grotesque figures for ornament.—Mostly from the Marquesas.

CASE 23. Specimens of cloth, matting, and cordage.—Basket-work, plain and ornamented: screens for the sun.—Ornamental basket-work: various pouches: a dancing dress made of the fibres of the bark of cocoa-nuts.—From the Friendly Islands.

CASE 24. Fishing implements, hooks, and various nets: models of canoes: adzes made of shells: tatooing instruments: rasps, &c.—Various articles of ornament: necklaces made of shells, seeds, &c.: combs: bracelets: kernels of a nut, which when burnt yields a strong light.—Aprons and other ornaments, made of the thigh-bones of a small bird: nasal flutes: fly-flaps: a shuttle, &c.—Various Cava bowls of wood curiously carved: some earthen vessels, &c.—From the Friendly Islands.

CASE 25.

## ROOM I.

CASE 25. Various specimens of matting and cordage, mostly made of the New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*).—Sundry woven articles: belts, &c.—Fishing nets: hooks, cordage, &c.—From New Zealand.

CASE 26. Articles of ornament: combs: necklaces, &c. Specimens of carving in wood and bone: pipes, and other musical wind instruments.—Warlike instruments: conchs used in war: clubs: saws made of sharks' teeth for dissecting the bodies of slain enemies: two human hands, being parts of the body of a slain enemy. Tools of various kinds, &c.—Various wooden boxes ornamented with carvings.—Boat scoops, &c.—From New Zealand.

OVER THE CASES 11—14. Various missile weapons from different parts of the west coast of North America and the islands of the South Sea: harpoons, javelins, spears: a wooden shield: also various calabashes, some inclosed in wicker-work: a sledge from Baffin's Bay.

OVER THE CASES 18—20. Bows, arrows, quivers, drums, &c.

ROUND THE DOOR OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE. Various sorts of plain and carved clubs, maces, &c.

OVER CASE 21. A large Cava bowl: wooden pillows.

OVER CASE 23. A canoe composed of many pieces of wood sewed together, from Queen Charlotte's Island: various kinds of paddles, &c.

OVER



OVER THE CASES 25 AND 26. A large wooden drum with lateral opening, made of the trunk of a tree : a wooden box, &c. ROOM I.  
—

## SECOND ROOM.

This room contains miscellaneous objects under arrangement. ROOM II.  
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## THIRD ROOM.

### LANSDOWNE LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

This library, which having been lately acquired, is not yet finally arranged, consists of 1245 volumes (exclusive of Rolls and Charters), of which 122 contain an ample collection of Lord Burleigh's State Papers, many of them originals : more than 50 volumes contain Sir Julius Cæsar's papers, all relative to the history of the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. : 107 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.  
—  
Lansdowne  
MSS.

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\* A new Catalogue of this Library has been just completed, under the direction and at the expense of the Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom.

## FOURTH ROOM.

SLOANEAN AND BIRCH'S COLLECTIONS  
OF MANUSCRIPTS.

ROOM IV. A collection of MSS. bequeathed by the late Dr. Birch, consisting of 337 volumes, chiefly on history, biography, divinity, and literature.

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. Hasted's and some other collections of Oriental MSS. ; and a collection of MSS. and Rolls, consisting of 62 articles relating to Kent, purchased of Mr. Hasted.

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

## FIFTH ROOM.

## HARLEIAN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

ROOM V. The greatest part of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts is deposited in this Room, which is at present appropriated for the use of the readers.

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

## SIXTH ROOM.

The remainder of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts is deposited in this room \*.

ROOM VI.  
MSS.

Also MANY ADDITIONS BY GIFT, BEQUEST, and PURCHASE; among which are particularly remarkable,

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 by the House of Lords to be deposited in the Museum.

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 Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K.B.

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

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\* 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 was completed in 1809, and, with copious Indexes, forms four volumes folio.

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

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

Thirty-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. To these have recently been added by the donation of John Fuller, Esq. of Rose Hill, the collections for the same county, made in concurrence with Sir Wm. Burrell, by the late Rev. William Hayley of Brightling.

Forty-four volumes, thirty-two of which contain an obituary kept by the donor, 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.

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

In the presses  $\frac{1}{2}$  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

Hebrew MSS. and printed books, was presented by Solomon Da Costa, Esq. ROOM VI.  
MSS.

Against the press  $\frac{1}{2}$  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 Ravenna, A<sup>o</sup> 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.

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.

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

ROOM VII. 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 Madox, Esq. historiographer to Queen Anne and King 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.

### THE SALOON.

SALOON. The dome of this apartment, painted by the above-mentioned La Fosse, represents the birth of Minerva. The landscapes and architectural decorations are by the same J. Rousseau who painted in the staircase; and the garlands of flowers are by John Baptist Monoyer, the most eminent flower painter of his time. Over the chimney is a full length portrait of King George II., by Shackleton.

This apartment contains the principal collection of Minerals of the Museum, systematically arranged, the more characteristic specimens being deposited in the table-cases, and the remainder in the drawers underneath. In the arrangement

angement 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. Each of the glazed table-cases has its number inscribed on the upper part of the middle square of glass.

CASE 1, contains the combustible substances, among which may be particularized the different varieties of *bitumen*, from the fluid *naphtha*, to the solid *jet* (pitch coal of Werner) and the *mineral caoutchouc* from Derbyshire. (See British Collection: Derbyshire.) With these is placed an inflammable fossil substance found by Humboldt in South America, where it is called *dapèche*, which has several of the properties of the common caoutchouc or India rubber; also the *retinasphaltum* found at Bovey, and that from Wildshut and Bergen in Bavaria; the peculiar resinous substance discovered in digging the tunnel at Highgate, &c.—*Amber*, the yellow and white varieties: fragments inclosing insects.—*Sulphur*, crystallized and massive, with selenite, sulphate of strontian, &c.; the same found sublimed near the craters of volcanos.—*Graphite*, commonly called black lead, massive, disseminated in porcelain earth, &c. (See British Collection: Cumberland.)—A few specimens of *black coal*.—*Brown coal*, to which belongs the well known *Bovey coal*.—*Dysodile*, or papyraceous brown coal.—Among the specimens of *anthracite* or kohlenblende (to which

SALOON. which may be referred the Kilkenny coal) is a  
 NAT. HIST. 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 crystalline forms, are the primitive regular octahedron; the same with solid angles truncated; with edges truncated, forming the passage into the rhomboidal dodecahedron; varieties of the latter, giving rise to the six-sided prismatic and the tetrahedral forms; cubes with truncated and bevelled edges; various hemitropic crystals or macles of diamonds, &c. 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, considered by some as the true *hyacinth*, from Auvergne, Chili, &c.; also the variety called zirconite, from Friedrichsvärn in Norway, imbedded in syenite, a rock composed of feldspar and hornblende.—*Corundum*: which comprehends the precious stones commonly called oriental gems (the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental topaz, oriental emerald), of the crystalline forms of which the principal modifications are here deposited; and the common or imperfect corundum from Bengal, Mysore, China (the diamant-spath of Werner), Lapland, Piedmont, &c.—As appendix to these are added, the *fibrolite* (bournonite



(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. Between the common corundum of this and the feldspar of the contiguous opposite table-case, is placed the *andalusite*, which was first considered as a congener of the former, and afterwards referred to the latter (as *feldspath apyre*), but appears to be distinct from both.

CASES 3, 4. Among the many varieties of *spinel* we have the *ceylonite* or pleonaste, by some still considered as a distinct species, and the blue spinel from Åker in Südermania. Another substance nearly related to this species, is the *automolite* from Fahlun in Sweden, being the spinelle zincifère of Haüy.—Among the specimens of *chrysoberyl* or cymophane may be noticed the North American variety, in its matrix of quartz and feldspar with small trapezoïdal garnets.—*Kyanite* or disthène, massive, in separate crystals and imbedded, with grenatite, &c. : also in small polished pieces, which are sometimes mistaken for sapphires.—Emerald and beryl: several crystals of the South American *emerald*, insulated and in their matrix; emeralds from Salzburg. *Beryls* of various colours, the most common of which is the variety called aquamarine: the fine groups of these, found in ferruginous loam at Nerchinsk and Adontchelong in Siberia, are very remarkable; large crystals  
of

SALOON.  
 NAT. HIST.

of emerald or beryl from Limoges in France, and from Rabenstein in Bavaria, the latter accompanied by columbium.—Near the beryl is placed the *euclase*, a rare crystallized mineral substance, discovered by Dombey, in Peru, and which has also lately been found in the chlorite slate at Capao, near Villaricca in Brasil.—The *pycnite*, referred by Werner to the beryl, under the name of shorlous beryl, and considered as a variety of topaz by Häüy. The *pyrophysalite*, from Fahlun in Sweden, described by the same crystallographer as a variety of topaz.—A series of crystals of Saxon, Brazilian, and Siberian *topazes*, among which there are several new modifications; Saxon varieties, imbedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz, and sometimes mica.—These cases also contain the *tourmaline* and *common shorl*. Among the varieties of the former may be specified the *rubellite*, also called siberite (tourmaline apyre of Häüy), 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, and from Massachusetts in North America; the flesh-coloured tourmaline from Rosena in Moravia (which is by some considered as a variety of pycnite), &c.—Varieties of common shorl.—In CASE 4, and the adjoining opposite compartment,

ment, begin 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 smoky topaz or morion, cairngorm, citrine, &c.; specimens of rock crystal, inclosing various substances, such as rutile, brown iron-stone, micaceous iron, needle antimony, actinote, asbest, chlorite, &c. groups of rock crystal.—*Amethyst quartz* of various tints, in grouped crystals; nodule lined with crystals of amethyst and cross-stone or harmotome, from Oberstein, &c.

CASE 5. *Common quartz*: among the specimens of this widely diffused substance, which offers such great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are those of hacked, corroded and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals, principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor spars; and, with regard to colour, the red quartz crystals from Compostella, imbedded in gypsum, and known by the name of hyacinths of Compostella; the blue quartz or *siderite* from Salzburg.—Among the other varieties 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.—*Fibrous quartz*.—In this table case are also deposited

SALOON.  
NAT. HIST.

SALOON. some varieties of the *cat's-eye* (mostly from Ceylon); a substance generally referred to the natural order of quartz.

NAT. HIST.

CASE 6. Besides some specimens of substances related to common quartz, such as the *avanturino quartz*, the *flexible sandstone* from Brasil, and the *iron flint* (a substance in which oxide of iron exists in chemical union with silica), this case contains varieties of the *stalagmitical quartz*, also called quartz sinter. The most remarkable among these are the siliceous concretions deposited by the celebrated hot spring in Iceland, the Geyser, one variety of which is called *siliceous turf*, the other *calcedonic sinter*. Another variety of it is the *pearl sinter* from Santa Fiora in Tuscany (whence it has obtained the name of Fiorite), and from the island of Ischia. To this may also be referred the *ceraunian cinter*, 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. [See also British Coll.]—The *hyalite* is placed here, as a mineral related both to stalagmitical quartz and calcedony.—The rest of this table-case and the greater part of the following are occupied by calcedonic substances. Among the specimens of common *calcedony*, the most remarkable are, the smalt-blue variety from Felsobanya

banya in Transylvania, crystallized in cubes; the branched and stalactical calcedony from Iceland, &c.; the botryoidal from Ferroe; nodules including water (enhydrites) from Monte Berico, near Vicenza, where they occur in volcanic rocks: cut and polished pieces of calcedony, with black and red dendritic and other figures, commonly called mocha stones; varieties with white, brown, and black, straight or curved lines; onyx, sardonyx, &c.

SALOON.  
NAT. HIST.

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 specimens of the less compound varieties of *agates*, in which common calcedony, carnelian, and heliotrope respectively form the predominant ingredients. [See also the table-cases, Room I.]—Of *flint*, a well known mineral substance, several interesting varieties are deposited in this case.

CASE 8. contains principally opaline sub-

SALOON.  
 NAT. HIST.

stances, *viz.* specimens of the *noble opal*, which owes its beautiful play of colours to a multiplicity 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; specimens of those varieties which, having the property of becoming transparent when immersed in water, are called *hydrophanes*, and vulgarly *oculus mundi*; *wood-opal*, or *opalised 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 *hornstone*, divided into the conchoidal and splintery varieties; among these are the remarkable pseudomorphous crystals from Schneeberg in Saxony, derived from various modifications of calcareous spar, and generally referred to conchoidal hornstone; also some beautiful specimens of wood converted into hornstone, being the *wood-stone* of Werner; hornstone balls, from Haunstadt in Bavaria.—*Flinty slate*, &c.

CASE 9. In this case are deposited (besides the specimens of rock crystals continued from the opposite compartment of the table-case) the  
 different

different varieties or subspecies of jasper, such as they are enumerated by Werner, *viz.* the globular or *Egyptian jasper*, found chiefly near Cairo, in rounded pieces, which appear not to owe their form to rolling, but to be original and produced by infiltration; the *ribbon jasper*, or striped jasper, the finest varieties of which are found in Siberia; the variously-tinted *common jasper*; the *agate jasper*, found only in agate veins; the *porcelain jasper*, which is produced by the action of subterraneous fire on clay-slate. Also the substances constituting the obsidian tribe, such as the *pitch-stone*, which is often confounded with semi-opal;—the *pearl-stone*, so called from its colour and the small globular concretions of which it is composed;—the *obsidian*, a remarkable variety of which is that found in globular pieces, at Ochotsk in Siberia, near the small river Marekanka, from which it has obtained the name of *marekanite*; *pumice*, which is not in all cases of volcanic origin. Near these substances are placed some specimens of the mineral called by some *iolite* and *pehlioma*, and *dichroite* from its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions; together with the blue quartz from Oravervi in Finland, called also *steinheilite*.

CASE 10. This case contains zeolitic substances, *viz.* several varieties of *scolicite* and of *mesotype*, among the specimens of which may be particularized those with perfect prismatic-acicular crystals (*needle-stone* of Werner); the delicately fibrous

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fibrous varieties; the red compact variety, by some called crocalite, &c.—The *natrolite* of Klaproth, of which a few specimens are added, is by some considered as a variety of mesotype.—*Stilbite*, mostly crystallized: among the coloured varieties is the red from Fassa (*fassaite*).—*Apophyllite*, 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 *chabasie*, in groups of primitive rhombohedral and modified crystals.

CASE 11. Continuation of zeolitic substances:—*prehnite*, crystallized and massive, the grass-green variety of which, discovered in South Africa by the Abbé Rochon, has been mistaken for chrysolite, chrysoprase, and even emerald. To this belongs also the *koupholite* of Vauquelin, and probably also the *karpholite* of Werner. The substance known by the name of Chinese jade (or stone *You*, see Room I. table 7.) may perhaps likewise be referred to prehnite.—*Harmotome*, or cross stone, both in simple and cruciform crystals, from Oberstein, 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 respects related to zeolitic minerals, may be observed the *lazulite* or lapis lazuli, which furnishes the valuable pigment known by the name of ultramarine; and



and the *haiÿne*, a mineral so named in honour of the late 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 late illustrious professor of Freiberg); the talc-like scapolite (*micarelle* of some authors), &c.; the *bergmannite* and the *fettstein* of Werner are related to these.—Distinct from these is the *sodalite*, from Greenland, and a new concomitant substance, the *eudialyte* of Stromeyer, composed chiefly of silica, zirconia, and soda.—In this table-case also begins the suite of specimens of *feldspar*, which is continued in the next case; specimens of compact feldspar, among which are, the red variety from Sweden, frequently mistaken for hornstone; the *weissstein* of Werner; the *feldspath compacte tenace* of Haüy, which is the same as the jade of Saussure, called by some saussurite, &c.

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

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it exhibits) are several from the transition syenite of Laurwig in 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 :—this variety when cut *en cabochon* (such as the stone set in a ring) is commonly called moon-stone; 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 *chiastolite* or macle, placed in this table, is referred by Werner to feldspar, under the name of hollow spar.—*Icespar*.—*Petalite* and *spodumen* or triphane, substances in which lithium, a new mineral alkali, has been discovered.—*Indianite*, one of the matrices of the common corundum of the Carnatic.—*Albite*.—As intermediate between the contents of this and those of the next case may be considered the *leucite* (amphigène of Haüy), of which several varieties are here deposited.

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.

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 resin, is called *colophonite*. To this also belongs the elegant variety from Kamschatka, denominated *grossular*, on account of the resemblance which 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 planes.—The *cinnamon-stone* from Ceylon, a mineral, which was supposed to contain zirconia, till a more accurate analysis proved it to be a substance nearly allied to garnet and vesuvian: some polished pieces of the same, being the true hyacinth.—Among the specimens of *vesuvian* or *idocrase*, the more conspicuous are the large beautiful crystals (the unibinaire of Haüy) discovered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui in Kamschatka, imbedded in a steatitic rock; those from Vesuvius, where this substance occurs accompanied by other volcanic ejections, have, in Italy, obtained the appellation of volcanic gems, hyacinths, and chrysolites.—*Gehlenite*.—In this case, though not very closely allied to the garnet tribe, is also deposited the *staurolite*  
(called

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(called grenatite in Switzerland): besides several varieties of the cruciform and other crystals from Britany, we have modifications of the simple crystals in mica-slate from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of kyanite perfectly similar to those of the staurolite, and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them.

CASE 14. The contents of this table-case are:—*chrysolite* and *olivine* (péridot of Haüy), the former crystallized, and in cut and polished pieces; the latter as grains, in basaltic rocks and separate: to which is added some of the olivine-like substance found in the cells of the Siberian meteoric iron (CASE 49.)—The substances which have been described under the names of thallite, arendalite, akantikone, delphinite, &c. are Haüy's *epidote*, and Werner's *pistacite*: of which several specimens are deposited in this case. Among these is also the violet *manganesiferous epidote*, referred by some to the ores of manganese.—*Zoisite*.—*Axinite*, variously crystallized, from Dauphiné, &c.—The pyroxene tribe, comprising the *augite*, in separate crystals and imbedded in Vesuvian lava, together with groups of well defined crystals from Arendahl in Norway, where this substance occurs in primitive rocks, and the granular *augite* or *coccolite*; the varieties of diopside (now pyroxene) called *alalite* and *mussite*; the *salite* or *malacolite*, a species perfectly distinct from the common *augite* or pyroxene; the fusible *augite* called *euchysiderite*—*Jeffersonite*, a mineral from New York, related to pyroxene.

The

The remaining substances in this case relate to the *hornblende*—or amphibolic minerals, which are continued in the two next cases: basaltic 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*, could be deposited in this part of the collection.—Between this and the substance called *diallagite*, or diallage (in the adjoining and opposite case, No. 16), are placed the *hypersthène* of Haüy (*Labrador hornblende* of Werner) and the *anthophyllite*, a substance from Kongsberg in Norway, nearly allied to them.—The *actinolite* 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 mineralogist to his amphibole): among the specimens of this substance are, the fine fibrous variety, not unlike in appearance to some varieties of asbest in the opposite glass-case; glassy tremolite in dolomite and granular limestone (see the adjoining table-case, No. 21).—The *rhæticite*, a mineral, according to Werner, intermediate between tremolite and kyanite.

CASE 16. *Asbest* and *amianth*, with other related substances: among these may be observed  
specimens

SALOON. specimens illustrative of the transition from a very  
 NAT. HIST. 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 in combination with other substances.—As bordering on the varieties of actinote in the adjoining opposite glass-case, we have here the *diallagite* (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*. Another variety is called *omphacite* by Werner.—In its vicinity is also placed the *axestone*, 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 micaeous 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 a metallic lustre: diverging-radiated mica, &c.—*Pinite* (micarelle of Kirwan).—*Lepidolite*; with which 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

with octahedral magnetic ironstone, bitterspar, &c.—Of *talc* we have the 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 Milanese, where it is turned on the lathe into most durable culinary vessels.—In this case, is also placed a substance from New York, which has very much the appearance of white laminar talc, but is a *hydrate of magnesia*.

CASE 18. contains steatitic substances.—*Noble serpentine*, which, in combination with primitive limestone, constitutes the *marmo verde antico*; *common serpentine*, among the varieties of which are best known those from Bareuth and from Zöb- litz in Saxony, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles; serpentine with garnets, magnetic ironstone, asbest, slaty talc, &c.—*Triclasite* or *fahlunite*, from Sweden and Greenland.—Varieties of *steatite*, among which the most remarkable are, that of a yellowish green colour from Greenland, and 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 differing from them with regard to their chemical composition; such as the *agalmatolite* of Klaproth  
(bildstein

SALOON. (bildstein of Werner, talc graphique of Haüy),  
 NAT. HIST. employed by the Chinese for carving images,  
 vessels, &c.—The *keffekil* or meerschaum, from  
 Natolia, of which pipe bowls are made; and a  
 related substance, called *keffekilite* by Dr. Fischer,  
 who discovered it in the Crimea.—*Lithomarge*,  
 the more remarkable varieties of which are, that  
 of a reddish yellow colour, from Rochlitz, in  
 porphyry; the fine purplish blue variety from  
 Planitz, called *terra miraculosa Saxonica* by old  
 writers.—*Fuller's earth*.—*Bole*; *green earth*, &c.

CASES 19 AND 20. In these and the three  
 following table-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; various second-  
 ary rhombohedrons: 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.  
 Prismatic and pyramidal modifications of the  
 same, among the former of which are the beau-  
 tiful varieties from the Hartz, Salzburg, &c.\*

CASE 21. The same continued: This case  
 contains specimens of the lamellated varieties of

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\* For a greater variety of the modifications of crystallized carbonate  
 of lime, see the British Collection (Room X.), especially Derbyshire  
 and Cumberland.



carbonate of lime, called *slate-spar* and *aphrite*; *tabular spar* with garnets and cinnamon stone; 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; a variety of the same called *tharandite*, &c.—The substances called *guruhovian*, from Gurhof in Lower Austria: and *conite*, composed of the carbonates of lime and magnesia.—*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, AND PART OF 23. 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 *tuf*; to which are added some casts of medals, made at the baths of San-Felippe in Tuscany, where moulds of coins, gems, &c. are placed in convenient situations to receive the calcareous deposition.—*Shell limestone*, the most esteemed variety of which is that from Carinthia, called *lumachella* or fire marble (see Room I. table-case); and some varieties of *anthraconite*, called also *madrepore stone*, from a distant resemblance this substance bears to some petrifications

SALOON. petrifications of the order of corals; *fetid limestone*, &c.  
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CASES 23 AND 24. These cases are occupied by suites of *brown spar* and of *arragonitè*. Among the specimens of the former are many of the scarce fibrous varieties, which were formerly referred to common fibrous limestone; among the latter are Werner's columnar and acicular arragonite, as also fine specimens of the remarkable coralloid variety from Eisenertz in Styria, formerly called *flos ferri*.

CASE 25. contains the *fluates of lime*. Among the numerous varieties of fluor spar may be particularized the rose-coloured primitive crystals from Chamouni; the phosphorescent massive fluor spar, called chlorophane, from Siberia: the varieties called fortification fluor; earthy and compact fluor, &c.

CASE 26. contains the *sulphates of lime*, which are divided into selenite or sparry gypsum, of which several regularly crystallized, acicular and lenticular varieties are deposited; fibrous gypsum with silky lustre; foliated and compact gypsum, to which latter belongs the stalagmitical variety from Guadaloupe; and the earthy or frothy gypsum, to which may be referred Haüy's niviform variety of sulphate of lime.—The remainder of this case is occupied by the *anhydrous sulphate of lime*, or the cube spar and muriacite of Werner, the compact variety of which is, in some parts of Italy, known by the name of bardiglione.

CASE 26\*.

CASE 26\*. In this case are deposited the remaining salts of lime. Among the *phosphates of lime* may be seen several very scarce and interesting crystallizations of Werner's *apatite* (such as the large crystals from St. Petersburg); the variety called *asparagus-stone*; the Norwegian *apatite*, called *moroxite*; also the *phosphorite*, or earthy and compact phosphates of lime, and the pulverulent variety of the same, known by the name of earth of Marmorosh, and which was formerly considered as a fluuate of lime.—*Arseniate of lime*, called also *pharmacolite*, from Wit-tichen in the Black Forest.—*Siliciferous borate of lime*: the sparry (Esmark's *datholite*), and the globular, fibrous variety of the same (the *botryolite* of Hausmann), two scarce Norwegian minerals.

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CASE 26\*\*. contains the baryticsalts, *viz.* the *sulphates* and *carbonates of barytes*. Among the subspecies and varieties of the former, called also heavyspar and baroselenite, are, the straight-lamellar, variously crystallized, the curved-lamellar, the columnar and prismatic; also the radiated variety known by the name of Bologna spar, from Monte Paterno near Bologna, and from Bavaria; the compact, called ponderous marble, including the fetid barytes or hepatite, &c.

Among the specimens of *carbonate of barytes*, or witherite, may be particularized the beautiful groups of double six-sided pyramids, and those of six-sided prismatic crystals.

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CASE 27. Strontian salts; *carbonate of strontian*, also called strontianite, in prismatic and acicular crystals, which latter have sometimes been mistaken for arragonite.—Among the *sulphates of strontian* (celestine of Werner) the more remarkable specimens are, the splendid groups of limpid prismatic crystals from La Catolica in Sicily; the acicular variety in the hollows of compact sulphate of strontian, from Montmartre; the same in fissures of flint; the radiated and fibrous celestine, &c.

The remainder of this case is occupied by some other saline stony substances, *viz.* carbonate of magnesia, called also pure magnesia, and *magnesite*. Borate of magnesia, or *boracite*, in separate crystals, and the same imbedded in gypsum;—*hydrargillite* or *wavellite*, which may be considered as a phosphate of alumina; *azurite* and *blue spar* (Werner's lazulit and blauspath), which appear to be phosphates of alumina, magnesia, and silica;—*aluminite*, a subsulphate of alumina, from Sussex, and from Halle in the territory of Magdeburg, which was formerly mistaken by some for pure alumina, by others for a hydrate of alumina with mechanically admixed sulphate of lime: it must not be confounded with *alum-stone* (alunite of French mineralogists), which, according to Cordier, is a hydrate of alumina with anhydrous sulphates of alumina and potassa. Fluuate of soda and alumina, or *cryolite* (found only in West Greenland), pure and intermixed with  
brown

brown ironstone, galena, &c.;—*mellite* or *honey-stone*, which is said to be geognostically related to amber, but is a mellate of alumina.—*Glauberite* (a compound of anhydrous sulphate of lime, and anhydrous sulphate of soda), imbedded in white and blue rock salt, &c.;—*polyhalite* of Stromeier, a chemical combination of several salts, formerly considered as anhydrous sulphate of lime.

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CASE 28. contains various saline minerals, among the more remarkable of which are the fibrous sulphate of magnesia and soda, from Calatyud in Arragon, and the blue salt with glau-berite, from Aranjuez in Spain.

In the glazed table-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 29. The ores of platina, gold, and mercury.—*Platina* in grains from Peru and Brazil; the latter mixed with grains of greyish-yellow gold.—*Palladium*.—*Iridium*.—*Native gold*, subdivided into pure and alloyed gold; the former chiefly massive and as grains (from Guinea, Bengal, Sumatra), and in brown iron-stone, in quartz, with needle ore (acicular sulphuret of bismuth, &c.) from Siberia; the alloyed gold (principally from Transylvania) crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c.—The ores of *mercury* in this case

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are:—the *sulphurets*, consisting of dark-red cinnabar (by far the more common variety), massive, crystallized, and in combination with various mineral substances; the bright-red cinnabar (native vermilion, much esteemed by painters); the *hepatic mercurial ore* from Idria, compact and slaty; the former also with petrifications (coral ore); *muriate of mercury*, or corneous mercury, with native quicksilver, &c.

CASE 30. 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 are 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. Other alloys of silver are the scarce *antimonial silver* from Wolfach and Andreasberg, and the *arsenical silver* from Guadalcanal in Andalusia.—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.—Common *sulphuret of silver*, or vitreous 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

deposited in the following table-case.—*White silver ore.*

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CASE 31. The ores of silver contained in this case are the dark and light-coloured varieties of *red or ruby silver ore*, 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 octahedrons;—the very scarce *carbonate of silver*, also called grey silver ore, from Alt-Wolfach in Suabia, &c.—In this case begin the numerous copper ores: among the specimens of *native copper* (which, like the native silver, presents a great variety of forms besides the crystallized, such as dendritic, filiform, &c.) may be specified the mass from Hudson's Bay, found by Mr. Hearne, and described by him in his journal.

CASE 32. 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 bituminous marlslate of Frankenberg in Hessa, and are principally composed of vitreous and grey copper.—The *variegated copper ore*, easily known by the reddish colour of its fractural planes, massive and foliated.—The *grey copper ore* (fahl ore), crystallized,

SALOON. crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various  
 NAT. HIST. substances.

CASE 33. Ores of copper continued: *yellow copper* or *copper pyrites*, the most common of all the ores of this metal: among these, is also the pale yellow, fine grained variety, called hematiform and blistered copper pyrites.—*Seleniuret of copper and silver*, called *eukairite*, in foliated carbonate of lime from Skrickerum, in Smolandia, Sweden.—*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 34. Ores of copper continued: *black copper*, massive, and as superficial covering of other copper ores.—*Carbonates of copper*: splendid groups of crystallized *blue* or *azure copper*, from Chessy and the Bannat, combined with various substances, 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* of Haüy.)—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 35.



CASE 35. Ores of copper continued: among the specimens of *compact malachite*, the most beautiful and characteristic are those from the Gumahevsk and Turja mines in the Ural mountains.—*Anhydrous carbonate* of copper.—Werner's *frothy copper ore* from Hungary.—In this case is also placed the *copper-green* of Werner, by some called *chrysocolla*, a substance often confounded with common green carbonates of copper, but which contains much silica.—To the silicates of copper may likewise be referred the *diopase*, a very scarce substance from Siberia, also called *emerald copper*, on account of its pure green colour; and the very scarce sky blue *velvet copper ore*.—*Phosphate of copper* from Nassau and Hungary.—*Muriate of copper*, crystallized and laminar: to which 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, or *lentil ore*, and the olive ore of Werner, which are formed into five distinct species by some mineralogists. (A greater variety of arseniates of copper will be found in the collection of British Minerals: Cornwall.)

CASE 36, AND PART OF 37, contain, besides the *arsenical iron* (called also *arsenical pyrites* and *mispikel*),

SALOON. mispikel), the sulphurets of iron, *viz.* the *common*  
 NAT. HIST. *pyrites* smooth and striated; the *radiated pyrites*,  
 a substance very subject to decomposition, and to  
 which belong most of the varieties of what is com-  
 monly called lenticular and coxcomb pyrites, as  
 also the globular pyrites of a radiated texture.

CASE 37. Sulphurets of iron continued:—  
 The *hepatic* or *liver pyrites* of Werner, very dis-  
 tinct 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 allied to the preceding species: massive  
 and crystallized in six-sided prisms.—The re-  
 mainder of this table-case is occupied by part of  
 the oxides of iron: *magnetic iron-stone* massive,  
 of various grain, compact, crystallized, in serpen-  
 tine, chlorite slate, &c.; ore which yields the  
*wootz*, a very hard kind of iron from the East  
 Indies; *magnetic iron-sand*; the variety of ox-  
 idulous iron with admixed manganese and zinc,  
 called *franklinite*, from New York, &c.

CASE 38, AND PART OF 39. 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, belonging partly to this species, partly  
 to the scaly red and brown iron-stone (in the  
 next

next table-case); among the most remarkable specimens of which is that in delicate, transparent tables of a blood red colour, from Nassau-Siegen, called *goethite*: that in scales coating the cells of lava: a shining brownish black variety used as hair powder by the Bootchuana natives beyond the Great River in South Africa, &c.

CASES 39 AND 40. contain the different varieties of *compact red iron-stone* and *red hematite*, and of *hydrous oxides of iron*, the latter, comprehending Werner's ochrey and compact brown iron-stone and brown hematite, together with several varieties of argillaceous or *clay iron-stone*, such as common, columnar, pisiform, reniform clay iron-stone, meadow-ore, &c.—Salts of iron; viz. *carbonate of iron*, or spathose iron ore, the primitive form of which is different from that of carbonate of lime: crystallized, massive, and botryoidal (*sphærosiderite* of Hausmann) in basalt.—*Arseniate of iron*, or pharmacosiderite, which occurs only crystallized, chiefly in cubes, whence Werner's name of cube ore. [See British Collection: Cornwall.]—*Cupriferos arseniate*.—*Scorodite*.—*Chromate of iron*, among the specimens of which is one from Baltimore, in which this substance is intermixed with talc stained purple by chromic acid.—The *pyrosmalite*, considered by some as a muriate of iron.—*Phosphate of iron*, crystallized (with native gold, from Transylvania), massive and pulverulent:  
among

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SALOON. among the specimens of the latter are, the massive variety from New Jersey, and several earthy varieties, in clay, wood, peat, &c. To these is added the *ilvait* (the yenite or jenite of some mineralogists), which is enumerated by Haüy among the ores of iron, under the appellation of *fer silicéo-calcaire*.

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CASE 41. In this and the two following cases are contained the ores of lead, the most common and useful of which is the *sulphuret of lead*, or *galena*; 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, is also placed the *antimonial sulphuret of lead*, or triple sulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper, called *endellion* by Count Bournon. [See British Collection: Cornwall.]

CASE 42. Ores of lead continued:—the more prominent specimens in this case are those of *carbonate of lead*, or white 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.;

&c.; the *black lead ore* of Werner, which appears to be merely a variety of the white lead ore.—With these are placed three substances from Leadhills, hitherto considered as carbonates, but which, according to analyses lately published, are, sulphato-carbonate, sulphato-tricarbonate, and cupreous sulphate of lead.—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.

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CASE 43. 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 heavyspar, &c. from Freiberg in the Brisgau, &c.—*Arseniate of lead*—*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*, 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 (*Vauquelinite*) which appears to be chromate of copper and lead: the gangue stone, in which the red lead occurs in the gold mines of Beresof, is a kind of micaceous rock mixed with particles

SALOON. particles of quartz and brown iron-stone—*Murio-*  
 NAT. HIST. *carbonate of lead*, or horn-lead, the crystallized varieties of which have hitherto been observed in Derbyshire only. [An interesting suite of crystals of this scarce mineral substance will be found in the British Collection: Derbyshire.] —*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* (blei-niere of Werner) from Siberia appears to belong: some varieties of lead earth are oxides. Near to these is also placed the *native minium*, from Hessa, first described by Mr. Smithson, and varieties of the same from Siberia; all of them probably produced by the decay of galena.

CASE 44. Ores of zinc. Among the many varieties of *sulphuret of zinc*, or blende, may be 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 fibrous blende of Przbram in Bohemia, in which the cadmium was discovered by Stromeyer; 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

of zinc in this case are those of a sparry appearance, commonly called *calamine*, which constitute three different species, *viz.* the *electric* or *siliceous* calamine, in a variety of which the presence of cadmium has been announced by the late Dr. Clarke; the *common* calamine, or native carbonate of zinc; and the *red oxide 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.

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CASE 45. 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 proper pyrites, &c.;—among the specimens of *common tin stone* are, the regular and macled crystals, the pebble-like and granular tin stone (shoad tin, stream tin, grain tin, &c.), and the greyish-white crystals, resembling scheel ore, or tungstate of lime; the tin stone from Finbo, in Sweden, which contains oxide of tantalum.—The ores of tungsten, which frequently accompany those of tin, are—*wolfram* (schéelin ferrugineux of Haüy), crystallized and massive, from Bohemia, &c. and the *tungstate of lime*, scheel ore (schéelin calcaire of Haüy), among the crystallized specimens of which is the primitive acute octahedron from Allemont in Dauphiné.—In this case are also placed

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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 46. Part of this case is occupied by the ores of titanium, *viz.* the oxides, called *titanite*, *brown-ore*, *brunon* (sphène, and titane silicéo-calcaire of Haüy), among the varieties of which is that in large flat octahedral crystals from Norway, with epidote, &c. also the variety called, by Saussure, *rayonnante en gouttière*, from St. Gothard, on feldspar, with chlorite, &c.—*Titan-shorl*, also called *rutile*; massive, crystallized, and fibrous, 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* (*siderotitanium* of Klaproth), some varieties of which may be considered as titaniferous oxides of iron, and to which may be referred the black sand called *menachanite*, and the *iserine*, in loose grains and imbedded;—specimens of *anatase*, or *octahedrite*, from Dauphiné:—the same, together with a scarce substance called *crichtonite* (*craytonite* of Bournon), which has been considered by some as a variety of *helvine*, and as a silicate of *zirconia* by others, but appears to be a silicate of titanium. The remainder of this table-case contains the ores of antimony: *native antimony*, from Allemont, and from Sala in Sweden, some varieties of which are arseni-



arseniferous;—*sulphuret of antimony*, or grey antimony (the most common ore of this metal), occurs compact, foliated, radiated, and plumose: the more remarkable among these 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, and a variety of the same, called *tinder ore*, from the Hartz;—*white antimony*, an oxide, formerly considered as a muriate, of this metal, crystallized, on galena, &c.—specimens of *antimonial ochre* on native and grey antimony, &c.

CASE 47, AND PART OF 48, contain the ores of cobalt and arsenic. The crystals of *glantz-cobalt*, which has been frequently confounded with white cobalt, are mostly from Sweden;—a suite of specimens of *white cobalt*, exhibiting the principal modifications of crystallized and irregular shapes;—*grey cobalt*, principally from Wittichen in Würtemberg;—some specimens of oxides of this metal, *viz.* the black and the brown or yellow *cobalt ochre*, the latter of which contains iron;—various specimens of the *red cobalt ore*, or arseniate, comprising the earthy (*cobalt crust*) and the radiated (*cobalt bloom*) varieties, from Saalfeld,

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feld, Allemont, &c. Between these and the remaining metallic substances in the adjoining table-case are deposited the ores of arsenic; *native arsenic* (formerly called testaceous cobalt) in reniform and botryoidal shapes, from Andreasberg, &c.;—splendid and instructive specimens of the sulphurets of this metal, *viz.* the *yellow orpiment*, massive, and in separable, striated, transparent laminæ; and the *red orpiment* or *realgar*, perfectly crystallized and massive, and also (in the large specimen in the centre) as colouring matter between the laminæ of crystallized straight-foliated heavyspar;—specimens of the native *oxide of arsenic*, showing the octahedral form of its primitive crystals.

CASE 48. The contents of this case are:—The ores of nickel, among which may be particularized the *native nickel* from Saxony, which was formerly classed with the ores of iron, under the denomination of capillary pyrites;—the *arsenical nickel*, called copper nickel; *nickel ochre*, which is no oxide, but an arseniate of nickel.—Ores of bismuth: *native bismuth*, massive, disseminated and dendritic in jasper; to which is added a specimen exhibiting the artificial crystallization of the same, produced by sudden cooling of the melted metal;—*sulphuret of bismuth*, the bismuth glance of Werner, with which is placed the Siberian *needle ore* of the same mineralogist, being a triple sulphuret of bismuth, lead, and copper.—Ores of  
uran;

uran; the protoxide of uranium, called *pitch ore*, massive, pure, and with adhering ochre of the same metal;—the substance called *uranite*, or uran mica (which, according to Berzelius, is no pure oxide of uran, but a uranate of lime), in groups of emerald-green and yellow colours. The ores of tellurium or sylvane, which are divided into *native tellurium*, white and yellow (containing gold and iron); the *graphic ore* so called on account of the disposition of its minute laminar crystals into groups that bear a distant resemblance to written characters; and the black or *Nagyag ore* (commonly alloyed with gold and some lead).

CASE 49. The greater part of this case is occupied by the ores of manganese, *viz.*—*oxides*: radiated grey manganese, some varieties of which resemble the radiated antimony in the disposition of their acicular crystals; foliated grey manganese; compact 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.—*Silicates of manganese*: the red compact varieties from Siberia (Werner's mangan-spath), and from Kapnik (the red manganese of the same mineralogist).—*Carbonate of manganese, phosphate, &c.*—The *helvine*, referred by some mineralogists to Bournon's crichtonite, from which, however, it appears essentially to differ.

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In this case are also placed the ores of columbium or tantalum, of yttria and of cerium, &c.—*Columbite*:—the specimen from North America in which Mr. Hatchett discovered the metal (see Phil. Trans. 1802); yttriferous columbite or *yttrotalite*, from Bavaria, &c.—Silicate of yttrium: *gadolinite*, of which a unique crystal is here deposited: *pyrorthite* and *orthite*, two scarce Swedish minerals, related to gadolinite.—*Cerite* or cerine (silicate of cerium) from Bastnaes in Sweden.—*Ytrocrite*, a fluuate of lime, yttria and cerium; and a related mineral composed of fluuate of yttria and oxide of cerium, with only a small portion of lime, but in which is often found a fluuate of the new earth to which Berzelius has given the name of *thoria*.—Specimens of the *oxide of chromium*, in quartz, discovered by M. Leschevin at Creuzot, in the department of the Saone and Loire.

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In the opposite compartment of this table-case are deposited (as appendix to the ores of iron) the substances called *aërolithes*, because they have fallen from the atmosphere, and *meteoric stones*, because they are by some supposed to be deposited from meteors. The specimens of the former are—*native iron* from Gross-kamsdorf 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

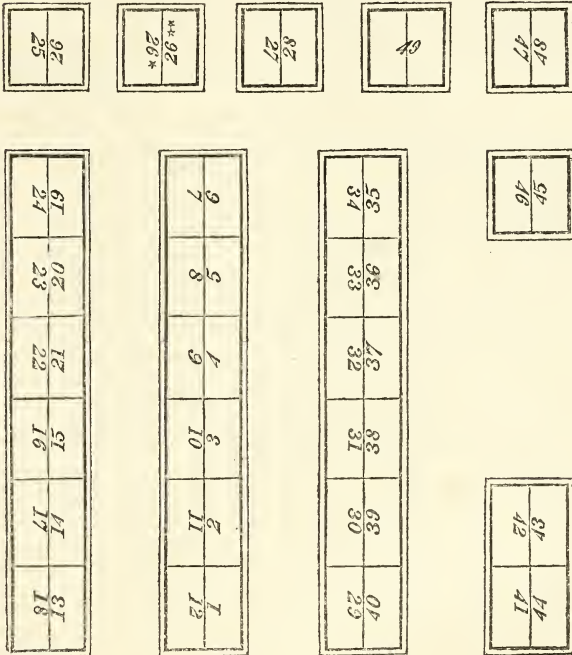
of the native iron from Otumpa, in the Gran Chaco Gualamba, in South America, described by Don Rubin de Celis, who estimated the weight of the mass to be about 300 quintals, or 15 tons;—a large piece detached from the celebrated mass of Siberian native iron, which was discovered by Pallas on the summit 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;—a piece of the large mass from Ellenbogen, in Bohemia, and another of that found on Collina di Brianza, in Milan;—a small piece of the large mass in the Capitania di Bahia, Brasil;—a specimen detached from the large mass of iron preserved at Aix-la-chapelle;—an Esquimaux knife and harpoon (from Davis's Straits, Lat. 76 N. Long. 66 W.), the iron of which is meteoric. *Of meteoric stones* (classed with native iron, because they all contain this metal alloyed with nickel), the following are placed in chronological order:—a large fragment 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 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,

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SALOON. 1753, at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia,  
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 able 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 :—frag-  
 ment 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 Ville-  
 franche, in the department of the Rhône, 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  
 Aigle, in the department of the Orne, April 26th,  
 1803 ;—fragment of that of Smolensk, June 27th,  
 1807 ;—fragment of one of those that were seen to  
 fall at Weston, in Connecticut, Dec. 14th, 1807 ;  
 —two meteoric stones with shining black sur-  
 faces, fallen May 22d, 1808, at Stannern, in Mo-  
 ravia :—two fragments of the Tipperary aërolite,  
 which fell in August, 1810 : it contains quartz  
 globules of a green colour, owing to oxide of nick-  
 el ;—a fragment of that of Berlanguillas, in Cata-  
 lonia, July 8th, 1811 ;—a fragment of one,  
 weighing 66 pounds, which fell August 5th,  
 1812, near Chantonay, in the Vendée ;—frag-  
 ment of the meteoric stone which fell at Adare,  
 in

in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1813;— and one of that which fell at Juvénas (Ardèche), on June 15th, 1821. SALOON.  
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ORDER OF THE TABLE-CASES OF THE SALOON.



ALPHABETICAL

SALOON. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MINERALS  
 NAT. HIST. IN THE SALOON,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE TABLE CASES AND  
 THE DIAGRAM.

- 
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 Apophyllite, 10  
 Arragonite, 23, 24  
 Arsenic, ores of, 46, 47  
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 Automolite, 3  
 Axestone, 16  
 Axinite, 15  
 Azurite, 27  
 Baroselenite, 26\*\*  
 Barytes, salts of, 26\*, 27  
 Bergmannite, 11  
 Beryl, 3, 4  
 Bismuth, ores of, 48  
 Bitter spar, 22  
 Bitumen, 1  
 Black lead, 1  
 Blende, 44  
 Blood stone, 7  
 Bluespar, 27  
 Bog-iron ore, 40  
 Bole, 18  
 Bolognese spar, 26\*\*  
 Boracite, 27  
 Borax, native, 28  
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 Bournonite, 2  
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 Copper-green, 35  
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 Copper-vitriol, 28  
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 Datholite, 26\*  
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 Diamond, 2  
 Diaspore, 2  
 Dichroite, 9  
 Diopside, 14  
 Diopase, 35  
 Dipyre, 10  
 Disthene, 3  
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- Eucarite, 35  
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 Jeffersonite, 14  
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 ———, red, 39  
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 Karpholite, 15  
 Keffekilite, 18  
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 16  
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 ———, salts of, 42, 43  
 ———, sulphurets of, 41  
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 Lepidolite, 17  
 Leucite, 12  
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 Lime, arseniate of, 46\*  
 26\*  
 ———, carbonate of,  
 19-23  
 ———, fluat of, 25  
 ———, phosphate of, 26\*  
 ———, sulphate of, 26  
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 Magnesia and soda,  
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 Phosphorite, 26\*  
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Pyrites,

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	Pyrosmalite, 40	Silver-black, 31	Triclasite, 18
	Pyroxene, 14	Silver-glance, 30	Tungsten, 45
		Sinter, 6	Turquoise, 2
	Quartz, 5	Slate spar, 21	
	Quicksilver, native, 50	Smaragdite, 16	Uranium, ores of, 47, 48
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	Rhæticite, 15	Spodumen, 12	Vesuvian, 13
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	Rock salt, 28	Steatite, 18	Wad, 49
	Rockwood, 16	Steinheilite, 5	Wavellite, 27
	Rubellite, 3	Stilbite, 10	Wernerite, 11
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	Ruby-copper, 33	Stones, meteoric, 49	Wolfram, 45
	Ruby-silver, 31	Strontian, salts of, 27	Wood-opal, 8
	Rutile, 46	Sulphur, 1	Wood-stone, 8
			Wood-tin, 45
	Salite, 14	Tabular-spar, 21	Yenite, 40
	Sapphire, 2	Talc, 17	Yttrocerite, 49
	Scapolite, 11	Tantalite, 49	
	Scheel-ore, 45	Tellurium, ores of, 47, 48	Zeolite, 10
	Scolicite, 10	Tharandite, 21	Zircon, 2
	Scorodite, 40	Tile-ore, 33	Zinc, salts and sulphu-
	Selenite, 26	Tin, ores of, 45	rets of, 28, 44
	Serpentine, 18	Tinder-ore, 46	Zinc vitriol, 28
	Shorl, 4	Titan-shorl, 46	Zoisite, 14

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## EIGHTH ROOM.

ROOM VIII. The most interesting part of the collection of birds, serving to exhibit the general arrangement of the animals of that class, is contained in cases round the room.

CASE 13, contains some curious nests and eggs of birds; the soup-nests formed by a species of swallow; the nest of the tailor-bird, &c. On the

the lowermost shelf is deposited the supposed leg of the Dodo, &c. ROOM VIII.  
NAT. HIST.

TABLES 1 and 2, contain the Polyparia, or solid habitations of the Polypi vaginati, the third order, of the second class, of Lamarck's *Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans vertébrés*, after whose system, the contents of most of the tables in this room are arranged. Amongst the specimens in this compartment, are the genera, Acetabulum, Flustra, Escara, Retepora, Millepora, Caryophylla, Fungia, Pavonia, Agarica, Meandrina, Explanaria, Astræa, Porites, Pocillopora, Madrepora, Seriatopora, Corallium, Melitæa, Isis, Antipates, Gorgonia, and Corallina.

TABLE 3 AND 4. Cirripeda—Class 10. Order 1. Several species of the balanus or barnacle, as the Otion or ear-barnacle, Cineras, Pentelasmis, Pollicipes;—Coronula and Tubicinella, which are found imbedded in the skin of various species of whale; Chelonobia, or turtle-barnacle, found inhabiting the shells of turtles; Conia, or four-valved-barnacle; many species of Balanus or the true acorn-shell, with several newly discovered genera, that are parasitical, as Adna, Acasta, Creusia, Megatrema, Pyrgoma, &c. (The shells in this Table, are according to Dr. Leach's arrangement. *Encyc. Brit. Supple. Art. Cirripedes*).

Table 5. Conchifera bimusculosa—Class 11. Order 1. This compartment contains the families

ROOM VIII. milies of the Tubicolaria, Pholadaria, and part  
 NAT. HIST. of the Solenacea. Amongst them are the As-  
 pergillum javanum, or watering pot shell; Clavagella, probably the only recent shell of the kind known; Fistulana clava, Septaria arenaria, or great bifurcated teredo, Teredo navalis, or ship-worm; Pholas dactylus, or prickly piercer, Gastrochæna cuneiformis; several solenes, or razor shells, Panopæa Aldrovandi (*Mya Glycimeris*, Lin.), or great gaper, &c.

TABLE 6, contains the last genus of the Solenacea *Glycimeris siliqua*; and the families Myaria, Mactracea, Corbularia, and Lithophaga. Amongst them are *Mya truncata*, *Anatina lantern*, *Lutraria solenoides* (*Mya oblonga*. Gmel.) *Mactra gigantea*, and *M. stultorum*, *Crassatella*, *Erycina cardioides*, *Ungulina transversa*, *Solenomya mediterranea* (very scarce), *Amphidesma*, *Corbula nucleus*, *Pandora*, *Saxicava*, *Petricola*, and *Venerupis*. The three last genera perforate rocks, and make their habitations therein.

TABLE 7. The families, *Nymphacea solenaria*, and *N. tellinaria*—*Conchæ fluviatiles* and part of the *Conchæ marinæ*. Amongst the *Nymphacea*, are the *Sanguinolaria rosea* (*Solen sanguinolentus*. Gmel.) and *S. rugosa*, (*Venus deflorata*. Gmel) *Psammobia ferroensis*,—*Psammotæa donacina*,—various *Tellinæ*, *Corbis fimbriata*, *Lucina pensylvanica*,—several species of the genus *Donax*, and the genera *Capsa* and *Crassina*.

Crassina. Under the families of the Conchæ, are Cyclas, Cyrena, and the very rare shell *Galatæa radiata* (*Venus subviridis*. Gmel.), *Cyprina* and part of the genus *Cytheræa*.

TABLE 8. *Cytherææ*, and part of the *Veneres*; containing several species of each genus.

TABLE 9. The remainder of the genus *Venus*, and the genus *Venericardia*, of which very few species are known, except in the fossil state. The family of the *Cardiacea*, are also included in this compartment, namely the genera *Cardium*, *Cardita*, *Cypricardia* (the two last were classed by Linneus with the *Chama*) *Hiatella* (*Mya* of Linneus), and *Isocardia*. The last genus includes the rare and elegant shell *Isocardia Moltktiana*—the *Chama Moltktiana* of Gmelin.

TABLE 10. The families *Arcacea*, *Trigoni-ana*, and part of the *Nayada*. Amongst them are the *Cucullæa auriculifera* (*Arca cucullus*. Gmel.), several species of the genera *Arca* and *Pectunculus*, and the genus *Nucula* (the two latter were confounded with the *Arcæ*, by Linneus); the genus *Trigonia*, and part of the genus *Unio* (*Mya* of Lin.), some species of which furnish pearls of considerable size and beauty.

TABLE 11. *Unio* continued; and the genera *Hyria*, *Anadonta* (*Mytilus*, Lin.), and a single valve of the *Iridina exotica*, a very rare genus, of which Lamarck gives but that one species. Also the families *Chamacea*, *Tridacnea*,  
and

ROOM VIII. and part of the Mytilacea. Of the Chamacea, NAT. HIST. is a specimen of the *Diceras arietina*, the only known species of this genus, and hitherto not found as a recent shell; and various species of *Chama*. The second Order, of this class, *Conchifera unimusculosa*, begins with the family *Tridacnea*, comprehending the genera *Tridacna* and *Hippopus*. Some shells of the species *Tridacna gigas*, are the largest that are known; they are said to have been found of 500 pounds weight. Part of the genus *Modiola* (*Mytilus*. Lin.), of the family of the Mytilacea, are contained in this compartment.

TABLE 12. *Modiolæ* continued; and the genera *Mytilus* (the muscle) and *Pinna*.

TABLE 13. The family *Malleacea*, and part of the *Pectenida*; including under the former, the genera *Crenatula* (rather rare shells), *Perna*, *Malleus* (the two last classed as Oysters by Linneus), *Avicula* (*Mytilus*. Lin.), and *Meleagrina*. The *Meleagrina margaritifera* (*Mytilus margaritiferus*. Lin.) affords valuable pearls, and the inside is formed of the beautiful substance, known by the name of Mother of Pearl. Under the *Pectenida*, are included the genera, *Pedum*, containing only one species, *P. Spondyloideum* (*Ostresapondyloidea*, Gmel.), *Lima*, *Plagiostoma* (fossil) and *Pecten*, or Scallop shell. The *Lima* and *Pecten* were considered as *Ostrea*, by Linneus.

TABLE 14.

TABLE 14. Pecten continued; and the genera Plicatula, and Spondylus or hinged Oyster. ROOM VIII.  
NAT. HIST.

TABLE 15. Ostracea, including the genera, Gryphæa (only one recent species of this genus, *G. angulata*, is known); Ostrea, Vulsella, and Placuna.

TABLE 16. Anomia, the last genus of the Ostracea. Also the families Rudista, and Brachiopoda. In the first, are the fossil genera Radiolites, and Calceola, and the recent genus Crania; in the latter the genera Orbicula, Terebratula (Anomia of Linneus), and Lingula. Of this genus, which is the last of the Conchifera, only one species, *L. anatina* (*Patella unguis*, Lin.), is known.

Mollusca. Class 12. Order 1. Pteropoda. This compartment also contains one family of this order; Hyalæana—which includes the genus Hyalæa, and another genus allied to the Hyalæa, named by Dr. Leach, Pontica.

Order 2. Gasteropoda. The families Phyllidiana, and Semi-Phyllidiana, of the second order, are likewise in this compartment. In the first are the genera Chitonellus, Chiton, or Coat of Mail shell, and Patella, or the limpet. In the second, the genus Umbrella.

TABLE 17. Calyptracea, Bullæana, Laplysiana and Limacina, the four remaining families of the Gasteropoda. The genera of the Calyptracea are, Parmophorus, or Thracian shield shell,

ROOM VIII. shell, Emarginula, Fissurella, Pileopsis, Calyptraea, Crepidula, and Ancyclus. The Bullæana contain the Bullæa aperta (Bulla aperta. Lin.), and several species of the genus Bulla. Laplysia and Dolabella are the genera of the next family. The shell of the former is a small cartilaginous scutcheon, which adheres to the posterior part of the back of the animal; that of the latter is wholly internal. The genera of the family Limacina are, Parmacella, an internal shell, very rarely met with; Limax (the Slug), whose shell, a small testaceous lamina, is contained in a fleshy or coriaceous scutcheon, attached to the fore part of the back of the animal;—Testacella, and Vitrina. The shells of the two last genera are external.

Order 3. Trachelipoda. The family Colimacea, contains the genus Helix, a part of the numerous species of which are in this compartment.

TABLE 18. Helix continued, together with the genera Caracolla, Anostoma, Helicina, Pupa, Clausilia, and Bulimus.

TABLE 19. The four remaining genera of the Colimacea, viz. Achatina, Succinea, Auricula, and Cyclostoma.

TABLE 20. The families Melaniana, Peristomata, and part of the Neritacea. The genera of the first are Melania, Melanopsis and Pirena: of the second, Valvata, Paludina and Ampullaria :



Ampullaria: of the third, Navicella, Neritina, ROOM VIII.  
Nerita, and NAT. HIST.

TABLE 21. Natica. The families Janthinea, Macrostromata, Plicacea, Scalariana, and part of the Turbinacea, are also in this compartment. The first has but one genus, Janthina: the second, the genera Sigaretus, Stomatella, Stomatia, Haliotis: the third, Tornatella, Pyramidella; the fourth, Vermetus, Scalaria, Delphinula: the fifth, Solarium, Rotella, Trochus.

TABLE 22. Monodonta, Turbo, Planaxis, Phasianella, and Turritella. Amongst the scalaria, is the costly and beautiful shell *S. pretiosa* (*Turbo scalaris*. Lin.), or Wendel trap. The first genus of the family of the Canalifera, Cerithium, is also in this compartment.

TABLE 23. Genera of the Canalifera continued, viz.—Pleurotoma, Turbinella, Cancellaria, Fasciolaria, Fusus, Pyrula, Struthiolaria, Ranella, Murex, and

TABLE 24. Triton, the last genus of this family. In this compartment are also the genera of the family Alata, viz.—Rostillaria, Pterocera, and Strombus.

TABLE 25. Part of the family Purpurifera, viz.—the genera, Cassidaria, Cassis, Ricinula, Purpura, Monoceros, Concholepas, Harpa, Doliolum, and part of the genus Buccinum. From the molluscous animal, inhabiting the purpura, the

ROOM VIII. the antients obtained their celebrated purple dye, which is contained in a bladder-shaped reservoir, situated near the stomach. The species *P. patula* (*Buccinum patulum*. Lin.), is said to have afforded the finest colour.

TABLE 26. *Buccinum* continued, *Eburna*, *Terebra*. The next family is *Columellaria*, two genera of which are in this compartment, viz. *Columbella*, and *Mitra*. The species *Mitra zonalis*, is an unique shell.

TABLE 27. The genera of the *Columellaria* continued, viz. *Voluta*, *Marginella*, and *Volvaria*. Also, the first genus, of the family *Convoluta*;—viz. *Ovula*, amongst which is the *O. volva* (*Bulla volva*, Lin.), or Weaver's shuttle.

TABLE 28. The Genera *Cypræa*, *Terebellum*, and *Ancillaria*, and

TABLE 29. *Oliva* and *Conus*, of the same family. Amongst the *Cyprææ* is the rare and beautiful shell the *Cypræa aurora* (*Cypræa aurantium*. Gmel.), or orange Cowrie, and several specimens of the species *C. moneta*; used by the inhabitants of the coast of Guinea as current money. Amongst the numerous genus *Conus*, are several fine shells, particularly the *C. ammiralis*, *C. cedo nulli*, and the very rare and costly *C. aurantius*, or orange admiral.

TABLE 30. *Conus* continued, and the families of the 4th order, *Cephalopoda*, viz. *Orthocera*, *Lituolata*, *Cristata*, *Sphærulata*, *Radiolata*,  
*Nautilacea*,

Nautilacea, Ammonæa, Argonauta, and Sepiaria. Many of the genera of these families, the greater number of which are fossil shells, are wanting. Amongst those in this compartment, are Belemnites, Spirula, Miliolites, Rotalites, Discorbites, Nummulites; some fine specimens of the Nautilus, Ammonites, Orbulites, Bacculites, and several of the elegant genus Argonauta, or paper Nautilus. The Loligo, and Sepia, or Cuttle, are the last genera of this order.

Order 5. Heteropoda, consists of naked Mollusca, or such as have no shell, except the genus Carinaria, of which Lamarck enumerates three species; *C. vitrea*, *C. fragilis*, and *C. cymbium*. An unique shell of the first species, is preserved in the Museum at Paris, of which there is a model, in wax, in this compartment. The original was brought by M. Huon, one of the Officers, sent in search of La Peyrouse, from the South Seas. This singular shell is suspended below the belly of the animal, and seems destined to cover and protect the heart and branchiæ.

TABLE 31. Miscellaneous. A dissected Nautilus, shewing the interior chambers of the shell; one valve of a large *Meleagrina margaritifera*, or pearl muscle—various specimens of pearls, which are produced by disease in shells; two pair, and a single valve, of extraordinary size, of the *Pinnasquamata*; the byssus, or beard of the pinna, and a pair of gloves, made of the

F

same

ROOM VIII. same substance, &c. This table contains also  
 NAT. HIST. the Annulata sedentaria, or shells of annulated worms; the third order of the ninth class; amongst which are Siliquaria, several Dentalia, Magilus, Galeolaria (both very rare), Vermicularia, Serpularia, &c.

## NINTH ROOM.

ROOM IX. This room is appropriated to petrifications and  
 NAT. HIST. other fossil organic remains, among which the following may be specified.

Osseous remains of mammiferous animals (CASES 5 TO 12). The more remarkable are:—A fossil human skeleton imbedded in limestone, from Guadaloupe, described in the Philosophical Transactions of 1814.—The bones of several pachydermatous or thick-skinned animals, viz. those of the several species of PALÆOTHERIUM and ANOPLOTHERIUM, from the plaster-quarries in the vicinity of Paris;—those of the fossil Siberian elephant (*ELEPHAS primigenius* Bl.) which is the real mammoth; and the gigantic North American animal (*MASTODON ohioiticus*), which has likewise erroneously been called mammoth;—those of the rhinoceros (*R. antiquitatis*).

Of carnivorous animals we have the cranium and other bones of the cavern bear (*URSUS spelæus* Bl.) from the Hartz and Franconia.

Among the bones of the ruminant animals are:  
 —A very

—A very perfect specimen of the skull and horns of the large elk (*Cervus giganteus* or *hibernicus*), found fossil in Ireland and in the Isle of Man;—the skull of the Caledonian ox (*Bos Taurus*, var. *gigantea*), nearly allied to the European domesticated ox:—bones in the osseous breccia of Gibraltar and the coast of Dalmatia.

In CASES 7—10 is placed an interesting suite of osseous remains from the Kirkdale cave in Yorkshire, presented by W. Salmond, Esq.

Of the scarce remains of birds, there are two specimens in this collection from Oeningen and the plaster-quarries of Paris.

Among the bones of the class of reptiles (in the Cases opposite the Fire-place), the most interesting are those of several species of *ICHTHYOSAURUS*, a genus of the order of Lizards (*Sauri*), to which we have given that name on account of its having been first mistaken for a fish by Chapman and others. Particularly remarkable are the carpal bones of the foot of *ICHTHYOSAURUS immanis*, the largest species we are acquainted with, from the blue lias of Lyme Regis, and Bath:—the bones of another huge lizard belonging to a genus intermediate between the Monitor and Guana, from Maestricht;—skeleton of an animal of the salamandrine order (*Batrachides*), formerly mistaken for human\*.

\* Scheuchzer's *homo diluvii testis et theoscopos!* Tiguri. 1726.

ROOM IX.  
 NAT. HIST.

On the same side of the room is deposited a collection of impressions of fishes from Oeningen, Canton, Glarus, Monte Bolca, &c. together with a series of palates, shark's teeth, &c.

The CASES 16 TO 23 contain fossil remains of spiniferous zoophytes (*Echinodermata*), viz.—

CASE 16, AND PART OF 17, species of the genera ECHINUS (Urchin), and ECHINOCIDARIS (Turban Urchin).—CASE 17, those of ECHINOCORYS (Helmet Urchin).—CASE 18, those of ECHINOPILIUM (Cap Urchin).—CASE 19, contains the species of ECHINONAUS (Boat Urchin), ECHINOBRISSUS (Brissus Urchin), and ECHINODISCUS (Quoit Urchin).—CASE 20, those of ECHINANTHUS (Flower Urchin), and ECHINAMYGDALUS (Almond Urchin).—CASE 21, those of ECHINOSPATAGUS (Spatangus Urchin).

CASES 22 AND 23 contain the various genera of the zoophytes commonly called ENCRINITES, &c.

In CASES 24 TO 29 are deposited the tubulated cellular, and corticated Polypes. Of the tubulated polypes (CASE 26) the principal genera are TUBIPORA and POLYSTOMUS (formerly TUBIP *serpens*).—Among the cellular (CASES 26, 27) are the genera CELLEPORA, together with LUNULITES, ORBULITES, &c.—The remaining cases contain the various genera of that section of the corticated polypes which comprises the Madre-pores, such as CYCLOLITES, ASPIDISCUS, TURBINOLIA, FUNGIA, CARYOPHYLLÆA, MADREPORA, ASTRÆA,

ASTRÆA, HYDNOPHORA, with some other undescribed genera.

ROOM IX.  
NAT. HIST.

In CASES 30 TO 37 a considerable suite of fossils, which have been considered as belonging to the Alcyonia and Sponges.

CASES 38 AND 39 are chiefly occupied by fossil remains of the class CRUSTACEA, divided into various genera, and excluding the order of Trilobtes of which the principal genus (CALYMENE) is familiarly known by the appellation of the Dudley Fossil. To these are added (in CASE 39) remains of insects (chiefly of the order of Neuroptera) from the marl slate quarries of Oeningen, &c.

The CASES, 40 TO 43 (near the windows) contain, among other interesting vegetable remains, an extensive collection of fruits and seeds from the blue clay of the cliffs in the Isle of Sheppey, and impressions of leaves and other parts of plants, in bituminous marl slate from Oeningen, &c.

## TENTH ROOM.

### BRITISH ORYCTOGNOSTIC COLLECTION.

This room contains the rudiments of a collection of British simple mineral substances. In a series of table-cases are deposited the minerals of the first seven counties of England, in alphabetical succession, from Bedfordshire to Devonshire inclusive. The names of the counties are

ROOM X.  
NAT. HIST.

on

ROOM X.  
 NAT. HIST. on the upper part of these table-cases, the contents of which are disposed, by longitudinal and parallel divisions, into four classes, viz. Earths, Metals, Inflammable Substances, and Salts. These divisions (as soon as convenient room shall be obtained) are to be continued, in the same direction, through the whole series of table cases, so that it may be ascertained at one view, if any and which of the substances belonging to those classes, are to be met with in any given part of Great Britain.

### ELEVENTH ROOM.

ROOM XI.  
 NAT. HIST. In this room is deposited the collection of British Zoology\*. The birds are disposed in cases round the room, into the following grand divisions or orders:—

The first order consists of the ACCIPITRES, or Predaceous Birds (CASES 1 to 6): it contains the genera *Falco* and *Strix* (*eagles, falcons, hawks, and owls*). Among the species of the first genus may be distinguished two races: one of them comprehending those birds named Noble, the greater portion of which were used in falconry, such as the *peregrine falcon* (including the supposed species named the *starry*, the *blue-black falcon*, and the *lanner*, of British writers), the *hobby*, the

\* With the exception of the table-case in the middle of the room, which contains a selection from the great collection of Insects illustrative of the orders and genera of this class.



*merlin* (including what is called the *stone falcon*), the *kestrel*, and the *gerfalcon* (of which the *islandic* and *white gerfalcons* are only varieties of plumage). Among the other species of this genus are the *golden eagle* (adult, and in that state of plumage in which it is called the *ring-tailed eagle*, together with the chick in two states of growth), the *cinereous sea-eagle* (the varieties of which have been distinguished as two species, named the *white-tailed* and *common*, or *cinereous eagle*), the *goshawk* (young of the second year, in which state only it appears to have been noticed in England), the *honey buzzard* (in three different states), the *rough-legged buzzard* (of which the *rough-legged falcon* is only a variety), the *ash coloured*, and the *common* or *hen harrier* (the female of which is the *ring-tail* of authors). The species of the genus *Strix*, the nocturnal birds of prey of this order, consist of the *snowy owl*, or *harfang*, the *aluco owl*, the *white*, the *short-eared*, and the *little owl*, or *cheveche*.

The second order PICI (CASE 7, upper shelves), is composed of birds with climbing feet with ambulatory and (in the Linnean phrase) with gressorial or stepping feet: of the first division are the *wood-peckers*, and the *wry-neck*; in the second we have the *nut-hatch* (partaking of the general character of the *wood-peckers* and the *tit-mice*), the *hoopoo*, and the *creeper*; in the third the *bee-eater* (a specimen of which was lately killed in Devonshire) and the *king's-fisher*.

The

ROOM XI.  
 NAT. HIST.

The third order CORACES or *Ravens* (CASES 7, and 8, lower shelves) comprises those with scan-sorial or climbing feet, to which belongs the *cuckoo* of which Europe possesses but one species, so remarkable for neglecting its young; and those with ambulatory feet, among which are the *raven*, and *carrion crows*, the *rook*, the *jackdaw*, *magpie*, *jay* (with its white variety considered by some authors as a distinct species), the *nut-cracker*; all which belong to the Linnean genus of *Corvus*;—the *roller*. To these are added the species of *Lanius*, referred by some to the pre-daceous, by others to the passerine birds: the *great ash-coloured* and *red-backed shrike* and the *wood chat*.

In the fourth order (PASSERES, or Passerine Birds, CASES 8 and 9) are placed the *starling*, showing its change of plumage (amongst which the *solitary thrush* of Montague is included); the *water-ouzel*; the *rose-red thrush*, the *missel thrush*, the *throstle*, the *fieldfare*, the *redwing*, the *ring-ouzel*, the *black-bird*; the *Bohemian chatterer*; the *bunt-ings*; the *bulfinch*, with the *greenfinch*, *hawfinch*, and *cross-bill*; the *finches* including the *sparrows*; the *larks*, together with the species of *Anthus*, separated by Bechstein from the real *larks*; two species of *fly catcher*; a considerable number of species of the genus *Sylvia*, among which are the *reed-warbler*, the *nightingale*, the *hedge-warbler*, (or, as it is improperly named, the *hedge-spar-row*), the *black-cap* (often named the *Welsh* or *mock*

*mock nightingale*), the *Dartford warbler*; the *stone* and *whin chats*; the *gold-crest*, the smallest of the British birds, &c. the *white* and *grey wag-tail*; the *titmice*.

In the fifth order, the CHELIDONES or *Swallows* (CASE 9, bottom shelf), are placed the *goat sucker*, the *swift*, the *martin*, the *sand martin*, and *chimney swallow*.

The sixth order, the GALLINÆ or Gallinaceous Birds (CASES 10 and part of 11), comprehends the columbine or pigeon tribe (referred by Linnaeus to the Passeres), and the Gallinæ properly speaking. Of the former we have the *stock pigeon*, the *ring pigeon*, and the *turtle-dove*; the latter includes the various kinds of game denominated *grouse*, *partridge* and *quail*; such as the *cock of the wood*, a bird no longer an inhabitant of Britain: *black grouse*; *white* and *red ptarmigan*; *common partridge*, and *common quail*. To these are added the *bustards*, which, with regard to their habitudes, appear to be intermediate between this and the following order.

The seventh order comprehends the GRALLÆ, or waders (CASES 12 TO 15); among which may be specified the *spoonbill* (now seldom seen in this country), and the *storks*, with the *herons* and *bitterns*; the *curlews*, with the *ibis*, *snipes*, *ruff*, *sanderling*, &c.; the *plovers*, with the *lapwing*, *oystercatcher*, &c.; the *rails*, with the *crake*, *gallinule*, &c.

The eighth order, entitled ANSERES, or web-footed

ROOM XI. footed birds (CASES 16 to 22), contains the *grebes*, with the *guillemots*, *divers*, &c.; the *gulls* and *terns*; the *petrels*; the *auks*; the *puffin*; the *pelican* tribe, with the *cormorant*, *shag*, and *gannet*; the *merganser*, or *goosander*; the *geese* and *ducks*, comprising the *wild swan*, the *red-breasted*, *clakis* and *brent*, *bean* and *white-fronted*, *geese*; the *eider duck*, from which the *down* is obtained, and various other *ducks*, such as the *scoter*, *pochard*, *shoveller*, *shieldrake*, *pintail*, *wigeon*, *teal*, &c.

The collection of eggs is arranged along with the birds, in separate glass-cases, their numbers corresponding to those affixed to the birds.

CASES 23 AND 24 contain nests, windpipes, and other parts of various British birds.

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## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE ENGLISH NAMES OF THE BIRDS IN THIS ROOM.

Auk, 182. 207	Clakis Goose, 218	Falcons, 1—5
Avoset, 169	Cock of the wood, 119	Fieldfare, 51
Bean Goose, 216	Coot, 175	Field lark, 78
Bee-eater, 33	Cormorant, 210	Fly-catchers, 79, 80
Bittern, 134	Corvorant, 210	Fulmar, 203
Blackcap, 35. 105	Courland Snipe, 147	Gadwall, 224
Blackbird, 55	Colemouse, 104	Gannet, 213
Black Cock, 120	Crake, 171	Garganey, 228
Brambling, 69	Creeper, 35	Gallinules, 171—174
Brent Goose, 219	Crows, 36—42	Geese, 216—218
Bulfinch, 63	Crossbill, 62	Gerfalcon, 1
Buntings, 57—61	Cuckow, 46	Goat-sucker, 114
Bustards, 125—127	Curlew, 138	Godwit, 154
Butcher Birds, 24, 25	Divers, 183. 185	Golden-eye, 236
Buzzards, 12—14	Dotterell, 165	Goldfinch, 73
Chaffinch, 68	Ducks, 222—238	Goosander, 214
Cheveche-owl, 21	Dunlins, 140, 141	Goshawk, 9
Chimney Swallow, 110	Eagles, 6, 8	Gray, 223
	Eider Duck, 230	Grebes, 176—179
		Greenshanks,

- Greenshanks, 152  
 Greenfinch, 65  
 Grossbeak, 64  
 Grouse, 119, 122  
 Guillemots, 180—181  
 Gulls, 192—203  
  
 Harfang, 18  
 Harriers, 16, 17  
 Hawfinch, 64  
 Hedge Sparrow, 99  
 Hedge Warbler, 99  
 Henharrier, 16  
 Herons, 131—135  
 Herring Gull, 194  
 Hobby, 3  
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 Kestrel, 5  
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## ROOM XI.

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NAT. HIST.

THE CASES between the windows contain specimens of *reptiles*, *amphibia*, *fishes*, *worms*, *mollusca*, and *radiated animals* preserved in spirits.

CASE 25

ROOM XI.  
 NAT. HIST.

CASE 25 contains on the lower shelf three varieties of the *common viper*, commonly denominated the *grey*, *red* and *black vipers*.—Second shelf: Varieties of growth of the common snake, with its eggs.—Third shelf: Varieties of the slow-worm, amongst which is what has been called the *Aberdeen snake*.—Fourth shelf contains varieties of the *British lizard*.—Sixth shelf, the species of *eft* or *triton*.—Seventh shelf, the *toad* and the *frog*.

CASE 26. Fishes in spirits.

CASE 27. Mollusca in spirits.

CASE 28. Vermes and Zoophytes.

The Table in the middle of this room contains a selection illustrative of the orders and genera of the class INSECTA, or INSECTS.

CASE I, begins with the COLEOPTERA, or beetles.

(A) contains the families Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ (ground beetle), and Dyticidæ, the water beetle.

(B) The families Buprestidæ, Elateridæ (spring beetles), Telephoridæ, Silphiadæ (the burying beetle), Lucanidæ (the stag beetle), &c.

(C) The Geotrupidæ, Copridæ, and Scarabæidæ. In this last family will be seen the celebrated sacred beetle of the Egyptians (*Scarabæus sacer* of Linné); *Orchytes rhinoceros*, or rhinoceros-beetle, *Dynastes hercules*, hercules beetle, several interesting species of the *Cetonidæ*,  
 and

and many genera of the Heteromera. Of the family Curculionidæ, the diamond beetle, the palm Calandra, &c.

#### CASE 2.

(D) Begins with the Prionidæ, and contains many beautiful species of the Cerambycidæ, or capricorn beetles, Crioceridæ, Chrysomelidæ, the Cassida, or tortoise beetle, &c.

To the order DERMAPTERA belongs the Forficula, or earwig: a specimen will be seen with the wings expanded.

(E) In this division are arranged the orders ORTHOPTERA and DICTIOPTERA. To the former belongs the Phasma, or walking-stick insect, the Mantis, locust, grasshopper, mole cricket, &c. The Dictyoptera consisting of the Blatta of Linné, or cock roach.

(F) HEMIPTERA containing the Cimex of Linné, together with the Nepa, or water scorpion, Notonecta, boat-fly, &c. Among the OMOPTERA will be seen the Cicada, Fulgora, candle-fly, &c.

#### CASE 3.

(G H I) Containing the LEPIDOPTERA, consisting of butterflies, hawk-moths, and moths.

#### CASE 4.

(J) Order TRICHOPTERA, genus Phrygania of Linné, the caddis worm, or cad-fly, with several specimens of its cases. NEUROPTERA: in this

ROOM XI. this order are the Libellula, or dragon-fly, Ephemera, day-fly, Myrmelion, ant lion, &c.  
 NAT. HIST.

(K) HYMENOPTERA, containing specimens of Tenthredo saw-fly, ichneumon flies, Cynips or gall fly, Chrysis, the ruby-tail, Spheg or savage, Formica, the ant, Vespa, wasp, and Apis, the bee.

(L) The order DIPTERA contains the Culex, or gnat, Tipula, the crane-fly, Stratiomys, cameleon fly, Tabanus, Rhagio, Mydas, Asilius, Bombylius, the sword-fly, and Ostrus, the bot-fly. The order OMALOPTERA (genus Hippobosca, Linné) contains the swallow, sheep-tick, and forest-fly.

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## GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES.

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### FIRST ROOM.

#### TERRACOTTAS.

*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,



ture, and zeal in the acquisition of the finest specimens of it, the nation is indebted for the formation of a considerable part of the splendid collection of Terracottas 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 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. Ditto, representing the head of a Triton, on each side of which is a Cupid riding on a dolphin.

No. 6. A bas-relief, 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,

**ROOM I.** combatants, and is armed with a sword and shield.  
**ANTIQUITIES.**

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 entwined in the locks of her hair.

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

No. 12. Ditto, representing a female, who seems to be overwhelmed with affliction. She is seated, and is resting her head upon her right arm, while her attendants, from the concern 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 Bacchus, 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.

No. 17. A bas-relief, 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. Ditto, representing Machaon, after he has been wounded. He is supposed to be sitting in the tent of Nestor, who is administering a potion to him, as described in the XIth book of the Iliad. The females 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.

ROOM I.  
ANTIQUITIES. No. 24. A bas-relief, 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 Pudicitia. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 28. Ditto, 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.

No. 33. A bas-relief, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* ROOM I. ANTIQUITIES.

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

No. 37. Ditto, 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 that 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

ROOM I. present state, is three feet four inches high ; the  
 ANTIQUITIES. head is lost.

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

No. 42. A bas-relief, representing a short naked human figure, with a beard ; he holds in each hand the stem of a plant. On each side of this figure is seated a quadruped, whose head is that of an elderly man, and whose tail terminates in a flower.

No. 43. Ditto, 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 the 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,

labrum, 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 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. A bas-relief, 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

ROOM I. what aged in his appearance, loaded with a  
 ANTIQUITIES. heavy basket of grapes.

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

No. 61. Repetition of No. 6.

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

No. 63. Repetition of No. 62.

No. 64. Repetition of No. 6.

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

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

No. 67. Ditto, representing two Fauns gathering grapes into baskets.

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

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

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

No. 71.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nos. 80—83. Amphoræ of various forms.

## SECOND ROOM.

### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva.

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

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

No. 4.

ROOM II.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 4. A statue of Cupid bending his bow. *Purchased, in 1812, at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's marbles.*

No. 5. 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. 6. The capital or upper division of a votive cippus.

No. 7. The key-stone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with a figure of Victory elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal.

No. 8. 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. 9. A candelabrum.

No. 10. 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. 11. A vase, three feet high, with upright massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented all round with Bacchanalian figures.

No. 12. A bronze statue of Hercules carrying away the apples from the garden of the Hesperides.

No. 13. One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table.

No. 14. A statue of Venus, naked to the waist,

waist, and covered with drapery from thence downwards. It was found in the maritime baths of Claudius, at Ostia.

No. 15. A bronze statue of Apollo.

No. 16. One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table, executed in porphyry. It represents the head and leg of a panther.

No. 17. 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. 18. 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 was introduced, part of which still remains in the mouth.

No. 19. 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. 20. A colossal head of Hercules, in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture.

No. 21. A statue of the Emperor Hadrian, in a military dress; the breast-plate is in high preservation, and richly ornamented. *Purchased in 1821.*

No. 22. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of very early Greek work.

## THIRD ROOM.

## GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

ROOM III.  
 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. A bas-relief representing an old Faun struggling with a Nymph.

No. 2. Ditto, representing a candelabrum.

No. 3. Ditto, representing a funeral column, near which is a statue of the god of Lampsacus.

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

No. 5. Ditto, representing warriors consulting the oracle of Apollo.

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

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

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. A bas-relief, divided into three compartments. In the upper division, the infant Bacchus is represented riding on a goat; in the middle, a Triton, in attendance on Venus, is seizing a marine bull by the horns; and in the lower division is a company of hunters returning home with their spoil.

No. 10. Ditto, representing a festoon of vine branches suspended from the skulls of bulls. In the centre, above the festoon, is a mask of a Faun. It has served as a decoration in the inside of a circular building.

No. 11.

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 issuing from one stem, and curling in opposite directions.

No. 15. Ditto, representing the Centaur Nessus carrying Deianira in his arms.

No. 16. Ditto, representing a cow suckling her calf, and drinking out of a circular vessel.

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 of Fortune.

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

No. 20. A head of Hippocrates.

No. 20\*. A Greek funeral monument, with a bas-relief and an inscription. It is to the memory of a person named Alexander, a native of Bithynia. This marble, brought from Smyrna,

ROOM III. na, was presented to the Museum, in 1772,  
 ANTIQUITIES. by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyr-  
 whitt, Esq.

No. 21. A terminal head of Mercury. *Pur-  
 chased, in 1812, at the sale of Antiquities belong-  
 ing to William Chinnery, Esq.*

No. 22. A statue of Venus.

No. 23. A bas-relief, representing the apo-  
 theosis, or deification, of Homer. The Father  
 of Poetry is seated on a throne at the foot of  
 Mount Parnassus, the residence of the Muses ;  
 before the poet is a group of figures offering up  
 sacrifices to him. Above are Apollo and the  
 nine Muses ; and on the summit of the moun-  
 tain is Jupiter, who appears to be giving his  
 sanction to the divine honours which are paid  
 to Homer. This highly interesting bas-relief  
 was found about the middle of the 17th century,  
 at Frattochi, the antient Bovillæ, in the Appian  
 road, ten miles from Rome. It was for many  
 years in the Colonna Palace, at Rome, and was  
 purchased for the British Museum in the year  
 1819.

No. 21\*. 22\*. Two feet covered with sandals.  
 They have belonged to the same statue, and are  
 in beautiful preservation.

No. 23\*. A bas-relief, representing a comic  
 and a tragic mask.

No. 24\*. A bas-relief, representing four Bac-  
 chic masks. *Purchased in 1818.*

No. 25\*. A tragic mask.

No. 24.

No. 24. A statue of a Faun.

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

No. 26. A bust of Sophocles.

No. 26\*. A very ancient Greek inscription, known by the title of the "Marmor Atheniense." It relates to a survey of some temple at Athens, supposed to be the Erechtheium. *Brought to England by Dr. Chandler, and presented to the British Museum, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

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

No. 28. A statue of a nymph of Diana resting herself after the fatigues of the chase.

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 Tali, as appears by one of those bones called *tali* remaining in the hand of the figure which is lost.

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.

ROOM III.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 34. A terminal head of Epicurus.

No. 35. A terminal statue of Pan playing upon a pipe.

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

No. 37. A terminal statue, supposed to be that of Venus Architis.

No. 38. A circular votive patera.

No. 39. An unknown bronze head, supposed to be that of Pindar. *Presented, in 1760, by the Earl of Exeter.*

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

No. 40\*. A torso of Hercules.

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 of those who fell in some engagement. *Brought to England by Mr. Topham, in 1725, and presented to the British Museum, in 1780, by the Right 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.



No. 44. An unknown terminal head, probably of a Greek poet. ROOM III.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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

No. 46. A terminal head of the young Hercules; it is crowned with the leaves of the poplar.

## FOURTH ROOM.

### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

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

No. 2. A statue of Apollo, of very early Greek work. *Purchased in 1818, at the sale of the Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier's Antiquities.*

No. 3. A head of Apollo, of very early Greek work.

No. 4. A head supposed to be that of Arminius.

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

No. 6. A colossal head of Marcus Aurelius, represented in the character of one of the Fratres Arvales.

No. 7. A colossal bust of Lucius Verus, covered with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 8. A group of Bacchus and Ampelus.

No. 9. A head of the young Hercules.

No. 10. A head supposed to be that of Dione.

No. 11. A statue of Diana.

No. 12.

ROOM IV. No. 12. A bust of Hadrian, with the breast  
 ANTIQUITIES. naked.

## FIFTH ROOM.

### ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM V. No. 1. A sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief in  
 ANTIQUITIES. front; it appears never to have been used, as it  
 is solid, and without any inscription. *Presented,*  
*in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 2. Ditto, with an inscription to Atimetus.  
*Presented, in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 3. A funeral inscription to M. Nævius  
 Proculus. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hol-*  
*lis, Esq.*

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

No. 5. Ditto, with an inscription to L. Le-  
 pidius Epaphras. *Presented, in 1817, by W. A.*  
*Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, placed in the man-  
 ner of those which contained the ashes of the  
 slaves and inferior order of the Roman people.  
 The monumental inscription, in front of them,  
 records the names of Anniolena Maxima, and  
 Servilia Irene.

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

No. 8. Ditto, with an inscription to T. Titu-  
 lenus Isauricus.

No. 9. *Blank.*

No. 10.

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 female 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 Ti. Claudius Lupercus. *Presented, in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

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 funeral inscription to Eutychia. *Presented, in 1757, 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 sepulchral urn, with an inscription

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

No. 23. A funeral inscription to Lucretia. *Presented, in 1757, 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 sepulchral urn, with an inscription to T. Sex. Agatha.

No. 26. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster, with an inscription to Flavia Valentina.

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. A sepulchral urn, 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.

peius. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

ROOM V.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 38. A monumental inscription to Dasumia Soteris.

No. 39. A sepulchral vase, in 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,

ROOM V. placed in front of it, records the name of Apuleia Tychen.  
 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 42. A funeral 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 funeral inscription to Isidorus. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 45. A mosaic pavement, discovered in digging the foundation for the new buildings at the Bank of England. *Presented, in 1806, 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.  
 ANTIQUITIES.

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

Cupids and a Faun carrying an intoxicated Satyr. ROOM VI.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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. 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 shoulders 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, represented with the attributes of Mercury.

No. 17.

- ROOM VI. No. 17. A votive altar, sacred to Apollo.
- ANTIQUITIES. No. 17\*. A bas-relief, representing a female Bacchante clothed 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 originally one of the ornamental figures on the triangular base of a candelabrum.
- 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 of Callidamas. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti 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, in 1812, at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*
- No. 23. A funeral monument of Xanthippus, who is represented sitting in a chair, and holding a human foot in his right hand.



No. 24. A statue of a Satyr.

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

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

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

*Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

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

No. 29. A bust of Hadrian with the imperial paludamentum.

No. 30. A statue of Diana Lucifera, of which the head and arms are lost. It was found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented, in 1811, by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 31. A head of one of the Homeric heroes. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation.

No. 32. A Greek inscription, originally placed under a statue of Jupiter Urius, which stood within a temple erected to that deity at the mouth of the Pontus. *Presented, in 1809, by Miss Mead.*

No. 33. 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. 34.

ROOM VI. No. 34. A bust of Severus with the imperial  
 ANTIQUITIES. paludamentum.

Nos. 35, 36, 36\*. Three Tiles, in terracotta, brought from Athens. The fronts are ornamented with a border of the honeysuckle pattern, and in the centre of each is the head of a lion for carrying off the water. *Purchased in 1815.*

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. A colossal foot of Apollo. *Presented, in 1784, by Sir William Hamilton.*

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

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

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

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

No. 43. A swan, in red marble.

No. 44. A votive altar, dedicated to Silvanus.

No. 45. A head of Tiberius. *Purchased, in 1812, at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 46. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Isias, who was a native of Laodicea, and daughter of Metrodorus. Brought from Smyrna. *Presented, in 1772, by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 47.

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. A statue of Libera, holding a thyrsus over her right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand: at her feet is a panther.

No. 53. A head of Atys.

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

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

No. 56. A head of Nero.

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

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

No. 58\*. A sun-dial. *Purchased in 1821.*

No. 59.

ROOM VI. No. 59. A Greek sepulchral urn, solid, and  
 ANTIQUITIES. 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, in 1775,  
 by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 61. A head of Augustus. *Purchased, in  
 1812, at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund  
 Burke's Marbles.*

No. 62. A Greek funeral monument of De-  
 mocles, the son of Democles, with a bas-relief  
 and an inscription in eight elegiac verses. It  
 was brought from Smyrna. *Presented, in 1772, 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 co-  
 vered with the skin of a goat.

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

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

No. 65\*. A bas-relief, representing the god-  
 dess Luna surrounded by the signs of the zodiac.  
*Presented, in 1818, by Col. de Bosset.*

No. 66.

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

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

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

No. 69. An unknown bust, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 70. A head of a female child. The hair is divided into plaits, which are twisted into a knot on the back part of the head. Some of the red paint, with which the hair was originally coloured, is still visible.

No. 71. A small statue of a muse, sitting on a rock, and holding a lyre in her left hand.

No. 72. A small statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 73. A bas-relief, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector.

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 head of a child.

Nos. 77, 78. Two tiles in terracotta, brought from Athens; the fronts are painted. *Purchased in 1815.*

No. 79. The front of the cover of a magnificent sarcophagus. It represents a group of cattle,  
on

ROOM VI. on one side of which is an old Faun, and on the  
 ANTIQUITIES. other a young Faun, both recumbent.

No. 80. A fragment of a mask of Bacchus.—  
*From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 81. A fragment of a colossal foot.

No. 82. 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. 83. 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. 81\*. A votive foot covered with a sandal, and having a serpent twined round it, in the same manner as is described at No. 82.

No. 82\*. A colossal hand.

No. 83\*. A mask of Bacchus.

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

No. 84\*. An unknown head. *Purchased in 1818.*

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. An Egyptian tumbler, practising his art on the back of a tame crocodile.

No. 89.

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 Exacestes and Metra his wife.

No. 92. A trophy found on the plains of Marathon. *Presented, in 1802, by John Walker, Esq.*

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

No. 94. A head of Domitia.

No. 95. A small statue of Jupiter sitting. He is represented in his two-fold capacity, as king of the upper and lower regions.

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

No. 96\*. A head of Demosthenes. *Purchased in 1818.*

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.

ROOM VI. No. 98. A votive altar, with a dedicatory in-  
 ANTIQUITIES. scription to Bona Dea Annianensis.

No. 99. A head of Jupiter Serapis. The paint with which the face was originally coloured is still discernible.

Nos. 100, 101. Two bas-reliefs from Persepolis. *Presented, in 1817, by the Earl of Aberdeen.*

Nos. 102, 103. Two bas-reliefs from Persepolis. *Presented, in 1818, by the Earl of Aberdeen.*

## SEVENTH ROOM.

### ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VII. No. 1. An unknown statue; it is clothed in  
 ANTIQUITIES. 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 Ingilby, Bart. and presented by his Executors in 1772.*

No. 5.



No. 5. Ditto, inscribed with the name of L. Aruconius Verecundus. It weighs 81 pounds. It was found near Matlock Bank, in Derbyshire. *Presented, in 1797, by Adam Wolley, Esq. and Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

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

No. 7. *Blank.*

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

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, in 1798, 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, in 1797, by Adam Wolley, Esq. and 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.

No. 13. Fragments of a Persepolitan inscription. *Presented, in 1818, by the Earl of Aberdeen.*

## EIGHTH ROOM.

## EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VIII.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, sent to England by Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. and presented to the Museum, in 1766, by HIS late MAJESTY. In the left hand corner of this case is a conical vessel of baked clay, containing an embalmed Ibis.

No. 2. Two Egyptian Mummies. That on the left hand, which has been elaborately and beautifully 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 an oblong 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, by his Will, dated July 23, 1755.

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

No. 5.

No. 5. A collection of Egyptian idols, in bronze : among them are three sistrums. ROOM VIII.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

No. 8. Various fragments of small statues in basalt, marble, and alabaster. Among them are a few perfect figures, namely, two of Harpocrates, one of a baboon, and 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, against the wall, is a frame containing the bones of an embalmed ibis, presented by the *late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks*. Underneath is a manuscript taken from a mummy ; it is written on papyrus, in the enchorial characters of Egypt, and was presented, in 1805, by *Wm. Hamilton, Esq.*, as were also the fragments of another manuscript on papyrus 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.

*Many of the articles contained in this Room were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England in February, 1802, under the care of General Turner, and were sent, by order of HIS late MAJESTY, to the British Museum. Such articles as did not form part of the above-mentioned collection are particularly specified.*

## ROOM IX.

## ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. A large statue of an Egyptian Deity sitting in a kind of chair, and resting the 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.

No. 2. Similar to No. 1. The disc and the erect serpent's head have been knocked off from the head of this figure, but in the preceding statue a portion of them remains, and in No. 16. they are nearly entire.

No. 3. 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

consists of a row of serpents. *Presented, in 1766, by HIS late MAJESTY.* ROOM IX.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 4. An Egyptian obelisk.

No. 5. 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. 6. A colossal fist of very considerable magnitude.

No. 8. A colossal ram's head, which has formed part of a sphinx.

No. 9. A capital of an Egyptian column. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 10. A colossal hawk. *Presented, in 1805, by Mr. T. Philipe.*

No. 11. The head and upper part of the body of a colossal statue, brought from the ruins of the Memnonium, a building dedicated to Memnon, at Thebes. This fragment is composed of one piece of granite of two colours, and the face, which is in remarkably fine preservation, is executed in a very admirable manner. *Presented, in 1817, by Henry Salt, Esq. and the late Louis Burckhardt, Esq.*

No. 12. A large Egyptian sarcophagus, of black granite, 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. 13. An Egyptian obelisk.

ROOM IX.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 14. 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, in 1766, by HIS late MAJESTY.*

No. 15. The statue of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 1.

No. 16. Ditto.

No. 17. A Greek inscription on a marble slab of considerable dimensions, brought from the island of Tenos. *Purchased in 1818.*

No. 18. A small mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling on a broken square plinth.

No. 19. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 1.

No. 20. A stone sarcophagus, discovered in a tomb at Thebes; the paintings with which it is ornamented have been restored. *Presented, in 1820, by the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 21. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 1.

No. 22. A figure of Isis, the size of life. She is represented 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.

No. 23. An Egyptian sarcophagus, in basalt, slightly resembling in its form the human figure. It has a single border of hieroglyphics round the outside.

No. 24.

No. 24. A sphinx, represented, according to the custom of the Egyptians, without wings. Found in the excavation made in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 25. One of the horns of an altar which was found in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 26. A small hawk, of very coarse work, found in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 27. A fragment of the plaited beard of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 28. A sphinx, represented, like No. 24, without wings. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 29. A votive column, on which is an inscription in Greek to the great God Serapis at Canopus. It was brought from Aboukir. *Presented, in 1807, by Dr. Bancroft, Jun.*

No. 30. A small figure of Isis, without a head; she is 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. 31. An Egyptian figure, the size of life, kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics; the head and arms of the figure are wanting.

No. 32. A Manuscript written on Papyrus in  
the

ROOM IX. the enchorial characters of Egypt. *Presented,*  
 ANTIQUITIES. *in 1820, by the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks ;*  
*it was brought from Thebes by G. Belzoni,*  
*Esq.*

No. 32\*. A tablet of hieroglyphics, found in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 33. The lower part of an Egyptian figure kneeling on a square plinth, round which is a border of hieroglyphics. *Presented, in 1812, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

No. 34. A Greek inscription erected in front of the great Sphinx, by Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 35. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 1.

No. 36, Ditto.

No. 37. A Greek inscription erected in front of the great Sphinx, by Nero. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 38. The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, 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 Fifth 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. 39.



No. 39. A head of an Egyptian sphinx. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 40. A piece of stone, with hieroglyphics, found in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 41. 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 Isis. *Presented, in 1771, by Matthew Duane, Esq.*

No. 42. 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. 43. A small Egyptian figure, with a beard, a short apron, and a terrific aspect. He is standing upright, 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. 44. A piece of stone, with figures represented in intaglio. Found in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 45. A painted statue, found in a sepulchre near the Pyramids. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 46. A colossal fist. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 47.

ROOM IX. No. 47. A fragment of a large sarcophagus,  
 ANTIQUITIES. similar in its structure to Nos. 5 and 12.

No. 48. A lion, very rudely sculptured; it is supposed to have stood on one of the walls between the paws of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 49. The impression of a human foot carved in stone, with the letters NEKΦΘ engraved over it. Found in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 50. A small lion, found in a temple between the paws of the great Sphinx. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 51. A fragment, which was found at the foot of Pompey's Pillar, and is partly covered with hieroglyphics.

No. 52. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 53. An Egyptian bas-relief, consisting of a double range of figures. The upper range is imperfect, half of the figures having been sculptured upon another stone. 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. 54. A mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling, and supporting with both hands an altar, on which a scarabæus is placed. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 55. A fragment covered with hieroglyphics. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 56.

No. 56. A large square tablet, of breccia, covered with hieroglyphics. It appears to have been used as a mill-stone for grinding corn. Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.

ROOM IX.  
ANTIQUITIES.

## TENTH ROOM.

### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

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

ROOM X.  
ANTIQUITIES.

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

No. 3. A head apparently of a trumpeter.

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

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

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

No. 7. A head of a goat.

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

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

No. 10. An unknown head.

No. 11. A head of Apollo.

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

No. 13. An oblong square basin of granite, similar to such as were used in the temples, to contain

ROOM X. contain the water necessary for the purification  
 ANTIQUITIES. of those who sought admittance to the sacrifices.

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

No. 15. A terminal head of Libera.

No. 16. A head of a female Bacchante.

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

No. 18. A head of a laughing Faun.

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

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

No. 21. Ditto, in yellow marble.

No. 22. Ditto, in red marble.

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

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

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

No. 26. A small female head, the hair of which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig.

No. 27. A small head of a young man, covered with a helmet, which is ornamented with the  
 horns

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

ROOM X.

ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

No. 30. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the head of an elderly man. It has the beard on the chin and upper lip, and the hair of the head is short and curly. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

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

No. 33. A votive barrel sacred to Bacchus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 40.

ROOM X.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 40. A piece of mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented, in 1808, by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 41. A statue of a Discobolus, who is represented at that precise moment of time which immediately precedes the delivery of the discus. It is an ancient copy in marble, from the celebrated bronze statue executed by Myro.

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

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

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

No. 45. A bas-relief, representing the arms of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

No. 46. A bust of an unknown female, represented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully terminated by the flower of the Nymphæa Lotus, on which it appears to rest.

No. 47. A head of a Muse, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

No. 48. A case containing a collection of antique bronzes.

No. 49. A head of one of the Dioscuri.

No. 50. A fragment of a small head of Hercules, covered with the skin of a lion. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 51. A funeral mask, which was used to  
cover

cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 52. A small head of Hercules. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 53. A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 54. A small head of Hercules, very much injured by the decomposition of the marble. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 55. The capital of a small column of the Ionic order. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 56. A small unknown head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 57. A small head of Vulcan, covered with a cap. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 58. A votive mask of a bearded Faun. *Presented, in 1765, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 59. A small unknown female head, the hair of which is tied in a knot behind. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 60. A small head of Juno. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 61. A group representing Venus and two Cupids.

No. 62. One of the handles of a vase. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 63. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing

ROOM X. ing part of a female figure. *From the collection of*  
 ANTIQUITIES. *Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 64. A bas-relief, representing a mask of a Faun.

No. 65. A left foot covered with a sandal.

No. 66. The right foot of a child.

No. 67. A hand of a female, holding a lock of hair. This fragment probably belonged to a statue of Venus, who was represented in the act of wringing the water from her hair. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 68. The right hand of a female holding a pipe.

No. 69. A lion's foot, which probably has formed part of a tripod table.

No. 70. The left hand and part of the arm of a female, probably Psyche, holding a butterfly.

No. 71. A lion's foot, which has been applied to the same purpose as No. 69.

No. 72. The left hand of a female, stretched out upon a fragment of something unknown.

No. 73. The right hand of a youth, holding, apparently, a fragment of a bow. This is probably part of a statue of Cupid bending his bow.

No. 74. The right hand of a child holding the head of a ram.

No. 75. A left foot, covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.

No. 76. A large votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing Silenus, and



and the other a Satyr. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 77. A small fragment of a figure holding a bird.

No. 78. The left hand of a child holding a fragment.

No. 79. A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.

No. 80. A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked; the other parts are entirely covered with drapery. It has a necklace, from which a scarabæus is suspended.

No. 81. A head of an eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 82. A votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing a mask of the bearded Bacchus, and the other a panther. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 83. A fragment of a serpent.

No. 84. A head of Apollo.

No. 85. A head of Cybele.

No. 86. A head of a lion, which was a part of the same sarcophagus from which No. 12 was taken.

No. 87. A cistern of green basalt, originally used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy.

No. 88. A head of Minerva.

No. 89. A colossal head of Antinous in the character

ROOM X. character of Bacchus; it is crowned with a  
 ANTIQUITIES. wreath of ivy.

No. 90. A head of Diana, the hair of which is drawn up from the sides, and tied in a knot at the top of the head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 91. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three legs; they 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. and presented, in 1812, by his Executor.*

No. 92. A head of Diana, somewhat similar to No. 90, but of superior work.

No. 93. A small domestic fountain, of a square form, which was used for sacred purposes.

No. 94. A bust of Minerva; the head only is antique. The helmet and the bust, which are of bronze, are, with some variations, copied from an ancient bust of Minerva which was formerly in the Vatican, but is now at Paris.

No. 95. An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.

No. 96. A statue of an intoxicated Faun.

No. 97. A statue of Mercury, sleeping upon a rock.

## ELEVENTH ROOM.

### MEDALS AND COINS.

ROOM XI. This collection, the basis of which was formed  
 ANTIQUITIES. by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert

bert Cotton, has been from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent bequest of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. It is comprehended under the 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 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 subject to the Romans ; Imperial coins struck in the Roman colonies ; Imperial coins struck with Punic characters ; and Contorniates.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according

ROOM XI. to the respective countries to which the coins  
 ANTIQUITIES. belong, those of each country being kept separate.

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

### ANTE-ROOM.

ANTE-ROOM. No. 1. In the centre of the Ante-room, at the  
 ANTIQUITIES. head of the stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini vase, which was for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini Palace. This vase was purchased of Sir William Hamilton nearly thirty years ago, by the Duchess of Portland, since which period it has been more generally known by the name of the Portland Vase. It was found about the middle of the sixteenth century, two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading to Frascati. At the time of its discovery, the vase was inclosed in a marble sarcophagus, within a sepulchral chamber, under the Mount called *Monte del Grano*. The material of which the vase is formed is glass: the figures, which are executed in relief, are of a beautiful opaque white, and the ground is in perfect harmony with the figures, and of a dark transparent blue. The subject of these figures

is

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 Duke of Portland.

ANTE-ROOM.

ANTIQUITIES.

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 pedom 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 underneath are two birds drinking out of a well. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

## TWELFTH ROOM.

## COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

ROOM XII. CASES 1, 2, 3, 4. Penates, or household  
 ANTIQUITIES. 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.

CASE 5. A raven, the size of life, and seven large candelabra, in bronze. The raven was presented, in 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 eight 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 and colours ; the whole of which afford ample proof 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

which are engravings, principally in outline. In this case are also exhibited the umbo of a shield and the scabbard of a parazonium, both of which are ornamented in like manner with engraved figures. The same case likewise contains two bronze arms, executed in a good style; the largest appears to be of very early work.

CASE 11. Necklaces, ear-rings, armillæ, and various other trinkets in gold, several of which are enriched with precious stones. Among the antiquities of gold in this case is a bulla, and a large patera: the latter is embossed with bulls, and was found at Gergenti in Sicily. This case contains also a large collection of scarabæi, and engraved gems, from the collections of Sir William Hamilton, Charles Towneley, Esq. and the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. A piece of small mosaic work, and a few specimens of ancient art executed in silver, are likewise among the articles included in this case.

CASE 15. Fragments in terracotta. They consist chiefly of small heads, some of which are well executed, and some are valuable as exhibiting specimens of the Roman head-dresses.

CASE 16. 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,

ROOM XII.  
 ANTIQUITIES.

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. The two first articles were presented by Sir William Hamilton, namely, the tripod in 1774, and the lectisternium in 1784.

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. Dice and tali, formed of various 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;



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.

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, found in a calcined state in the ruins of Herculaneum.

CASE 68. Armillæ, or bracelets, and various unknown ornaments in bronze.

CASE 69.

ROOM XII. CASE 69. A large patera of Oriental jasper,  
ANTIQUITIES. cups of crystal, agate, &c.

CASE 70. Hinges and nails.

CASE 71. Fibulæ, or brooches.

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 instru-  
ments in iron.

CASE 77. Bits, spurs, and ornaments for har-  
ness; fragments of chains, &c.

CASE 78. Some articles in bronze; the uses to  
which many of them were applied are unknown.

The intermediate and subsequent cases in this Room are filled with Greek vases, of which great numbers were 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 an extensive and valuable  
ANTIQUITIES. collection of prints and drawings, the most im-  
portant part of which was bequeathed by the

Rev.

Rev. C. M. Cracherode.—The contents of this Room, as well as the collection of coins and medals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

#### FOURTEENTH ROOM.

No. 1—23. Bas-reliefs, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the combat between the Greeks and Amazons; they were found in the ruins of the temple of Apollo *Epicurius* (or the deliverer), built on mount Cotyion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. These bas-reliefs composed the frieze in the interior of the Cella. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ is sculptured on eleven slabs of marble (1—11.). That of the Greeks and Amazons occupies twelve (12—23.). The direction of the slabs belonging to the former subject was from right to left; that of the latter from left to right.

ROOM XIV.  
—  
ANTIQUITIES.

A circumstance which adds very much to the interest of these marbles is our knowledge of the precise time when they were executed; for Pausanias, in his description of this temple, informs us that it was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles, and who built the Parthenon at Athens.

No. 24. A fragment of a Doric capital of one of the columns of the Peristyle. From the same temple.

No. 25.

ROOM XIV. No. 25. A fragment of an Ionic capital of  
 ANTIQUITIES. one of the columns of the Cella. From the  
 same temple.

Nos. 26, 27. Two fragments of the tiles which  
 surmounted the pediments, and formed the su-  
 perior moulding. From the same temple.

No. 28—38. Fragments of the Metopes, found  
 in the porticos of the Pronaos, and Posticus,  
 which were enriched with triglyphs. From the  
 same temple.

No. 39. A small tile, which was used for the  
 purpose of covering the joints of the greater  
 tiles; the ornament in front surmounted the  
 cornice. From the same temple.

No. 40. Another tile used for the same pur-  
 pose, but on the point of the ridge. From the  
 same temple.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THIS  
 ROOM FORM A PART OF THE COLLECTION WHICH  
 BELONGED TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

No. 41. An Egyptian scarabæus, or beetle  
 brought from Constantinople.

No. 42. An architectural statue; it was one  
 of the Caryatides which supported the roof under  
 which the olive tree of Minerva was sheltered, in  
 the temple of Pandrosus at Athens.

No. 43. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic  
 column.

No. 44.

No. 44. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to the temple of Diana, at Daphne, on the road from Athens to Eleusis. ROOM XIV.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 45. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the same temple.

No. 46. The base of an Ionic column, likewise belonging to the same temple.

No. 47. The capital of an Ionic column, from the portico of the Erechtheium, at Athens. The building to which this singularly beautiful piece of architecture belonged, was a double temple dedicated to Minerva Polias and Pandrosus.

Nos. 48, 49. A portion of the shaft, and the base, of the same column.

No. 50. A solid monumental urn, or cenotaph, with a bas-relief in front, not inscribed.

No. 51. Another monumental urn, of the same kind, inscribed with the name of Phædimus of Naucratis.

No. 52—54. Casts in plaster of three of the metopes of the north side of the temple of Theseus, at Athens. The first represents Theseus killing Creon, king of Thebes; the second, Theseus overcoming Cercyon, king of Eleusis, in a wrestling match; and the third, Theseus killing the Crommian sow.

No. 55—68. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the Pronaos of the temple of Theseus. The subject of this frieze is a battle fought in the presence of six divinities, who are represented sitting in the midst of the combatants.

No. 69—

ROOM XIV. No. 69—73. Casts in plaster from the frieze  
 ANTIQUITIES. of the Posticus of the same temple. The subject of these sculptures is the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

No. 74—88. Casts in plaster of the whole of the frieze at the west end of the Parthenon; these casts are arranged in the order in which the original marbles were placed in the temple.

No. 89—97. Casts in plaster of the frieze of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lantern of Demosthenes. The subject of this frieze is the story of Bacchus and the Tyrrhenian pirates.

Nos. 98, 99. Casts in plaster, from one of the ends of the celebrated sarcophagus in the cathedral church at Agrigentum, which represents the story of Phædra and Hippolytus. Phædra is here represented surrounded by her female domestics, and plunged into grief at the refusal of Hippolytus, which has just been communicated to her. The attendants are endeavouring in various ways to console their mistress, and some of them attempt to alleviate her distress by the sounds of their instruments.

No. 100. A cast in plaster of a portion of the frieze from the east front of the Parthenon. The original is in the French collection. *Presented, in 1820, by Francis Chantrey, Esq.*

No. 101. A torso of Venus, of very fine sculpture. *Purchased in 1821.*

The fragments of mosaic pavement (placed  
 for

for the present in this room) were found at Winton in Gloucestershire. *They were presented, in 1811, by Henry Brooke, Esq.* ROOM XIV. ANTIQUITIES.

## FIFTEENTH ROOM.

ALL THE ARTICLES IN THIS ROOM, EXCEPT A FEW WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY SPECIFIED, BELONGED TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

No. 1—15. Fifteen of the metopes belonging to the Parthenon, which, alternately with the triglyphs, ornamented the frieze of the entablature surmounting the colonnade: they represent the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, or rather between the Centaurs and Athenians, who under Theseus joined the Lapithæ (a people of Thessaly) in this contest. In some of these sculptures the Centaurs are victorious, in others the Athenians have the advantage, while, in others again, the victory seems doubtful with respect to either of the combatants. These magnificent specimens of ancient art are executed with great spirit, in alto-relievo: they were seen at a height of nearly forty-four feet from the ground. ROOM XV. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 16. A plaster cast of the metope, No. 7.

No. 15\*—62. The exterior frieze of the Cella of the Parthenon, which embellished the upper part of the walls, within the colonnade, at the height of the frieze of the Pronaos, and which was continued in an uninterrupted series of sculpture entirely round the temple. It is in very low relief.

ROOM XV. relief. The subject represents the sacred procession which took place at the great Panathenæa, a festival which was celebrated every fifth year, at Athens, in honour of Minerva, the patroness of the city. The bas-reliefs which compose this frieze are arranged as nearly as it could be ascertained, and was compatible with the construction of the present room, in the same order as they were originally placed in the Parthenon. Those on the principal front of the temple, namely the east, are placed first, then follow those of the north, and lastly those of the west and south: they are arranged, in short, in the same manner in which they would be seen by the spectator who approached the temple by the east, and walked round it by the north, west, and south.

No. 15—21. That portion of the above-mentioned frieze which occupied the east end of the temple. On two of the slabs which compose this part of the frieze are represented divinities and deified heroes, seated; namely, Castor and Pollux, Ceres and Triptolemus, Jupiter and Juno, and Aesculapius and Hygeia. There was originally a third slab, which represented four other divinities, also seated, but it has disappeared for many years. On the right and left of these sacred characters, are trains of females with their faces directed to the gods, to whom they are carrying gifts; we see also directors or regulators of the procession, among whom are the officers whose duty it was to receive the presents that  
 were



were offered. These females appear to have headed the procession, and to have been followed by the victims, charioteers, horsemen, &c. both on the north and south sides of the temple, which together formed a procession up to the same point in two separate columns,

No. 22—33. A portion of the same frieze, taken from the north side of the temple. No. 22 is a fragment of a much larger slab; it represents two of the *Meteci*, or strangers, who settled at Athens, and were allowed to take part in the procession. They carry on their shoulders a kind of tray filled with cakes and other articles. The remainder of this part of the frieze represents charioteers and horsemen. Among the latter are seven slabs, succeeding each other in their original order, and which, whether we consider the elegance of the compositions, or the spirit with which the figures of the men and horses are executed, present us with the highest effort of the art of sculpture in the class of low relief.

No. 34—38. Five slabs of the frieze from the north side of the temple; they ought to have been introduced, if the room would have permitted it, between Nos. 24 and 25. Three of these slabs represent charioteers, and two of them horsemen.

No. 38\*. A single slab of the north frieze which serves to fill up a chasm between Nos. 31 and 32, and to complete the series from No. 25 to 33 inclusive.

Nos. 38\*\*,

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Nos. 38\*\*, 38\*\*\*. Two slabs of the south frieze.  
 No. 39. A single slab of the frieze from the west end of the temple. It represents two horsemen, one of whom is riding before the other, and seems to be in the act of urging his companion to quicken his pace. The direction of these figures is the same as that on the north side, namely, from right to left. There is a peculiarity in the frieze of the west end, which distinguishes it from that on the north and south sides of the temple. The subjects represented on the slabs of those two sides run one into another, that is, what was left imperfect in one slab is completed in the next; whereas in the west end the subjects are nearly complete on each piece of marble. The western frieze is likewise distinguished from those of the two sides of the temple, by the comparatively few figures introduced into it.

The frieze at the west end of the temple originally consisted of fifteen slabs, of which there is a perfect set of plaster casts preserved in this collection. See Room XIV. (Nos. 74—88.)

No. 40—62. A portion of the same frieze, namely, that portion which enriched the south side of the temple. It represents a procession of victims, charioteers, and horsemen, and is very similar in its general character and appearance to the frieze on the opposite or north side. With respect to the victims, we do not possess any that were on the north side of the temple; but

but that they formed a part of the procession on that side, as well as on the south, cannot be doubted, since Stuart, in his celebrated work on Athens, has engraved a fragment of one of them.

No. 63. A group of two of the Fates, from the east pediment of the Parthenon, on which was represented the birth of Minerva. Another figure in this collection (No. 67) is supposed to have been one of the Fates, and to have formed a part of the same group.

No. 64. The upper part of the torso of Neptune, one of the principal figures in the west pediment of the Parthenon. The subject of the sculptures represented on this pediment was the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the honour of giving name to the city of Athens.

No. 65. The upper part of the figure of Hyperion rising out of the sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. This figure which represents the approach of day, is from the east pediment of the Parthenon, where it occupied the angle on the left of the spectator.

No. 66. The heads of two of the horses belonging to the car of Hyperion. They are just emerging from the waves, and seem impatient to run their course. From the east pediment of the Parthenon.

No. 67. A female figure, in a sitting posture, also from the east pediment of the Parthenon. This is supposed to be one of the sister Fates,

ROOM XV. and to have formed part of the group already  
 ANTIQUITIES. described under No. 63.

No. 68. The head of one of the horses belonging to the chariot of Night, which was represented plunging into the ocean on the right angle of the east pediment of the Parthenon, that is to say, the right angle in reference to the spectator. The car of Day has been already described, as it was represented rising out of the waters on the opposite angle of the same pediment (Nos. 65, 66).

No. 69. The Torso of Victoria Apteros, or Victory without wings, who was represented in this manner by the Athenians, to intimate that they held her gifts in perpetuity, and that she could not desert them. This goddess was represented driving the car of Minerva, on the west pediment of the Parthenon; the car approached Minerva, as if to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune.

No. 70. A recumbent statue supposed to be of the river-god Ilissus. The Ilissus was a small stream that ran along the south side of the plain of Athens. This figure, which, with the exception of the Theseus, is the finest in the collection, occupied the left angle of the west pediment of the Parthenon.

No. 71. A statue of Theseus, the Athenian hero; he is represented half reclined on a rock, which is covered with the skin of a lion. Theseus, it is well known, professedly imitated the  
 character

character of Hercules; and it is worthy of remark, that the attitude here given to Theseus is very similar to that of Hercules on some of the coins of Crotona. This wonderfully fine statue originally occupied a place in the east pediment of the Parthenon, next to the horses of Hyperion.

No. 72. A torso of Victory, from the east pediment of the Parthenon. The wings of this figure were probably of bronze; the holes in which they were fastened to the marble may still be seen.

No. 73. A fragment of a group which originally consisted of Latona with her two children, Apollo and Diana. This group was placed on the right side of the west pediment of the Parthenon. All that remains in the fragment before us is the lap of Latona, with a small portion of the figure of the infant Apollo.

No. 74. A statue of Iris, one of the daughters of Oceanus, and the messenger of the celestial deities, particularly of Juno. It is from the east pediment of the Parthenon. Iris is represented in quick motion, with her veil inflated and fluttering behind her; and she appears evidently in haste to execute the mission on which she is sent, that of communicating to the distant regions of the earth the important intelligence of the birth of Minerva.

No. 75. A fragment of the statue of Minerva, one of the principal figures in the west pediment

ROOM XV. of the Parthenon, and of nearly the same proportions as the torso of Neptune, from the same pediment (No. 64.). This fragment consists of a portion only of the chest of the goddess, which is covered, as usual, with the ægis. The angles of the ægis appear to have been ornamented with bronze serpents, and the centre of it to have been studded with the head of Medusa, of the same metal; the holes in which these ornaments were fastened to the marble are plainly visible. The upper part of the head of this statue is still preserved in the collection. (See No. 118.)

No. 76. The torso of a male figure, supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. It is from the west pediment of the Parthenon.

No. 77. A group of two goddesses, probably intended to represent Ceres and her daughter Proserpine; the latter is leaning on the right shoulder of her mother. They are sitting on low seats, which are nearly alike in their construction, both of them being furnished with cushions, and ornamented with mouldings of a similar style. This group was in the east pediment of the Parthenon.

No. 78. A small figure of Telesphorus, completely enveloped in a cloak; it wants the head.

No. 79. The chest of a female figure, covered with drapery; it has probably belonged to one of the metopes of the Parthenon.

No. 80. The capital of an Ionic column, from the temple of Diana, at Daphne.

No. 81.

No. 81. A fragment of a boy, holding a bird under his arm, and feeding it.

No. 81\*. A small fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription, written in the *bustrophedon* manner. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 82. A bas-relief, representing a young man standing between two goddesses, Vesta and Minerva, who are crowning him.

No. 83. A Greek inscription in the Doric dialect; it is a dedication to Bacchus, by Alexas the son of Nicon, and Cephisodorus the son of Aglaophædas, who had both been victorious in the choruses of men.

No. 84. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an elderly man before one of the gods, probably Bacchus, who appears to hold a vase in his right hand.

No. 85. A piece of the architrave of the Erechtheium, at Athens,

No. 86. A votive Greek inscription of Antisthenes, the priest of Pandion: he was the son of Antiphates, and belonged to the tribe of Pandionis.

No. 87. An imperfect Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble, in very ancient letters. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 88. A Greek inscription from Athens, signifying that certain gifts, which are specified, had been consecrated to some goddess, probably  
Venus,

ROOM XV. Venus, by a female who held the office of lighter  
ANTIQUITIES. of the lamps, and interpreter of dreams, in the  
temple of the goddess. The name of this female,  
which was no doubt inserted at the beginning of  
the inscription, is now lost.

No. 89. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing Minerva placing a crown upon a person's head.

No. 90. A small female figure, covered with drapery; it is without a head.

No. 91. A circular votive altar, ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons are suspended. The inscription, in Greek, near the bottom, is a prayer for the prosperity and health of a person named Casiniax.

No. 92. A Greek inscription, written in two columns; it contains a list of names arranged in the order of the tribes to which they respectively belonged.

No. 93. An agonistic inscription, in Greek, consisting of the names of those who had conquered in the foot race of the stadium, and double stadium; in wrestling; in boxing; in the *pancratium*; and *pentathlum*.

No. 94. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a goddess seated on a chair or throne, behind whom are seven figures, four of which are children; one of the latter is leading a ram to an altar, the rest are in the attitude of devotion.

No. 95. A fragment of the upper part of a sepulchral stèle.

No. 96.



No. 96. A fragment of a bas-relief; belonging to the frieze of the Parthenon.

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No. 97. A bas-relief, representing a votive figure of Cybele, seated in a kind of small temple.

No. 98. A fragment of a bas-relief; belonging to the frieze on the north side of the Parthenon; it is a part of the slab, No. 35.

No. 99. An oblong shallow vessel for containing holy water. The front is ornamented with a bas-relief representing five figures, one of which, probably Juno, is seated on a throne: of the remaining figures, three females are imploring the benediction of the goddess in behalf of their children, whom they are carrying in their arms, and a fourth is bringing oblations. From Cape Sigeum, near the plain of Troy.

No. 100. An unknown bust.

No. 101. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three figures sacrificing before an altar.

No. 102. A fragment of the capital of a Corinthian column: it is ornamented with the leaves of the laurel and acanthus.

No. 103. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing two of the goddesses, Latona and Diana, in procession. Similar bas-reliefs, in a more perfect state, are preserved in the Albani collection. The temple which is here introduced, is probably that of Apollo, which stood in the street at Athens, called "the tripods."

No. 103\*. A small bas-relief, imperfect, representing

ROOM XV. presenting Cybele seated. *Presented, in 1820,*  
 ANTIQUITIES. *by John P. Gandy, Esq.*

No. 104. A fragment of a cinerary urn, on which are represented four figures in bas-relief. The two central figures consist of a young man and woman who are joining hands, and whose names are inscribed above in Greek characters, Demostrata and Callistus. Two other figures are standing by the side of these, in a pensive attitude.

No. 105. The upper part of the head of an Egyptian idol, in granite; the head is that of a lion, and is remarkable for being ornamented with a crown of serpents, similar to that which is spoken of in the Rosetta inscription.

No. 106. A circular altar, from the island of Delos; it is ornamented with the heads of bulls and festoons in very bold relief.

No. 106\*. A Greek inscription relating to Oropus. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy, Esq.*

No. 107. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a figure standing upright in a dignified attitude; it is probably intended for Bacchus.

No. 107\*. The feet of a male statue, on the plinth. *Presented in 1820, by John P. Gandy, Esq.*

No. 108. A bas-relief, imperfect; it represents three goddesses, one of whom is seated on a throne.

No. 109.

No. 109. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of the body and legs of a boy. ROOM XV.  
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No. 110. A solid urn, or cenotaph, in the front of which two figures, a man and woman, are represented joining hands. The former is standing, the latter is seated. The names of both were probably inscribed upon the urn, but that of the woman only is preserved, *Ada*.

No. 111. A sepulchral column of Mysta: the Greek inscription informs us that she was a native of Miletus, daughter of Dionysius, and wife of Rhaton, who was a native of Thria, a town belonging to the tribe of Oeneis.

No. 112. A fragment of a square altar, which has probably been dedicated to Bacchus. The ornaments on two of the sides only have been preserved; these represent female Bacchantes in dancing attitudes. One of the figures holds a shawl or veil in her hands, the other brandishes a thyrsus.

No. 113. A small tile, in terracotta, which has been used to cover the joints of the larger tiles. The front is enriched with a fleuron, and is also inscribed with the name of the maker, *Athenæus*.

No. 114. An unknown female head, the hair of which is confined within a close elegantly formed cap. The same style of head-dress is observable on some of the silver coins of Corinth.

No. 115. The head of a laughing figure, executed

ROOM XV. cuted in the early hard style of Greek sculp-  
 ANTIQUITIES. ture.

No. 116. The head of a middle-aged man, with a conical bonnet; it appears to have had very little beard, and is most probably the head of a mariner.

No. 117. A head of the bearded Hercules.

No. 118. The upper part of the head of Minerva: the statue to which it belonged formed one of the principal figures in the west pediment of the Parthenon. This head was originally covered with a bronze helmet, as appears from the holes by which it was fastened to the marble: and the sockets of the eyes, which were originally filled with metal or coloured stones, are now hollow. This fragment of a head, and the portion of a female chest, already described (No. 75), have both belonged to the same statue of Minerva.

No. 119. An unknown bearded head, very much mutilated: it is larger than life, and is crowned with a very thick cord-shaped diadem.

No. 120. A head of the bearded Hercules, similar to No. 117, but of smaller dimensions.

No. 121. A fragment of a head, crowned with vine leaves; it appears to have been executed at a declining period of the arts.

No. 122. An unknown female head, the hair of which is concealed within a close head-dress.

No. 123. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an unknown female head: from the style of  
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the hair, which is curiously plaited, we may fix the sculpture to about the time of Antoninus Pius.

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No. 124. Part of the stem of a candelabrum ornamented with four female figures, one of which is playing on the lyre, and the others, with joined hands, are leading the dance.

No. 125. A fragment of a statue of Hygeia.

No. 126. A fragment of a bas-relief, with part of an inscription.

No. 127—130. Four pieces of the frieze from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens; they are enriched with flowers and other ornaments, which are designed with the most perfect taste, and are chiseled with a degree of sharpness and precision truly admirable.

No. 131—147. Fragments of figures, many of which have belonged to the metopes of the Parthenon.

No. 148. A cinerary urn, ornamented in front with four standing figures; two of these, in the centre, are joining hands, the other two are in a pensive attitude. The names of all the figures were originally inscribed on the urn; the first name is not legible; the others are Philia, Metrodora, and Meles.

No. 149. A sepulchral column of Thalia, the daughter of Callistratus, of Aexone.

No. 150. A fragment of a sepulchral stèle; the inscription is very imperfect, but records the name of Musonia. The summit is ornamented with the figure of a butterfly on some fruit.

No. 151.

ROOM XV. No. 151. A fragment of a statue covered with  
 ANTIQUITIES. drapery.

No. 152. A sepulchral Greek inscription, in ten verses, of which the two first and the two last are in the elegiac measure, and the rest are hexameters. The inscription is in memory of a young lady of extraordinary beauty, named Tryphera, who died at the early age of 25 years.

No. 153. A sepulchral Greek inscription, engraved on a piece of entablature. It consists of two lines in prose, and sixteen in pentameter verse. The name of the deceased was Publius Phædrus, a native of Sunium, son of Theophilus and Cecropia, and grandson of Pistoteles. The inscription states that he was of noble family, and that his death was followed by the universal regret of the Athenians, on account of his youth, learning, wisdom, and personal accomplishments.

No. 154. A piece of Doric entablature, originally painted.

No. 155. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, inscribed with the name of Euphrosynus.

No. 156. A fragment of a colossal female statue, from one of the pediments of the Parthenon; it has belonged to a sitting figure, of which the only remaining part is the left thigh, covered with drapery.

No. 157. A fragment of a decree; the beginning is wanting, and what remains is much mutilated. At the conclusion of the decree, it is  
 ordained

ordained that the people of Hierapytna in Crete shall affix to it the public seal.

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No. 158. A fragment of a bas-relief on which are represented part of the skin of an animal and the branch of a tree.

No. 159. A fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription from the Acropolis: it contains an account of certain expenses defrayed by those to whom the care of the public games was confided. The name of the Archon, under whom the stone was engraved, is effaced.

No. 160. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the fore legs and part of the body of a bull.

No. 161. A fragment of a decree made by a society which is distinguished by a number of epithets, among which are two derived from the names of Hadrian and Antoninus. The society appears to have been formed of musicians, and the decree to have been passed in honour of Bacchus and the Emperor Antoninus Pius. A patera is represented on the upper part of this marble.

No. 162. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female figure seated in a chair, with a child standing by her side; the upper part of the woman is wanting. This fragment is probably part of a sepulchral monument.

No. 163. A sepulchral solid urn, ornamented with reeds, and inscribed with the name of Timophon, the son of Timostratus, and a native of  
Anagyrus,

ROOM XV. Anagyrus, whose inhabitants were of the tribe  
 ANTIQUITIES. of Erechtheis.

No. 164. A sepulchral column inscribed with the name of Socrates, son of Socrates, and a native of Ancyra, a city of Galatia.

No. 165. A portion of the cornice from the portico of the Erechtheium, at Athens.

No. 166. A fragment of a bas-relief, of large dimensions; it represents Hercules preparing to strike Diomed, king of Thrace, whom he has already knocked down, and is holding by the hair of his head.

No. 167. A sepulchral solid urn, having three figures in bas-relief on the front. The first of these is a warrior with a helmet and a shield, who is joining hands with an elderly man dressed in a long tunic; the third figure is a female. The inscription underneath these figures probably contained the names of the parties, but is too mutilated to admit of being decyphered.

No. 168. A sepulchral column of Menestratus, the son of Thoracides, and a native of Corinth.

No. 169. The upper part of a sepulchral stéle, having the inscription, as well as the arabesque ornament on the summit, perfect. The inscription is to the memory of Asclepiodorus the son of Thraco, and Epicyles the son of Asclepiodorus; both the deceased were natives of Olynthus, a city in Macedonia.

No. 170. A fragment of a Greek inscription;  
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it is too imperfect to admit of a full explanation, but it seems to have been in honour of a person who had distinguished himself on some occasion by great humanity.

No. 171. An amphora.

No. 172. A sepulchral stèle with a Greek inscription, consisting of four lines and a half, part of which is written in prose and part in verse. The inscription informs us that the monument was erected by a mother to the memory of her two sons, Diitrephes and Pericles, the former of whom was a soldier of Parium; and also to the memory of her daughter, whose name was Agnes, and that of her brother, Demophoon, who was a soldier of Parium.

No. 173. A fleuron, from the temple of Ceres, at Eleusis.

No. 174. A capital of a pilaster.

No. 175. A sepulchral stèle, with an ornament of flowers on the summit. It is inscribed with the names of Hippocrates and Baucis.

No. 176. An amphora.

No. 177. A Greek inscription, imperfect, but of which fifty-five lines remain. It is written in the Bœotian, Æolic dialect, and is a treaty between the cities of Orchomenus in Bœotia, and Elatæa in Phocis, respecting some payments due from the Orchomenians to the Elatæans. These payments were for the rent of certain pastures which the people of Elatæa had let out to the Orchomenians. The treaty confirms the  
payment

ROOM XV. payment of the stipulated sums, and renews the  
 ANTIQUITIES. treaty of pasturage for four years.

No. 177\*, 178\*. Two fragments of the north frieze of the Parthenon ; the former is a part of the slab marked No. 35.

Nos. 178—198. Twenty-one fragments of Greek inscriptions, so imperfect as not to admit of particular description.

No. 199. The celebrated Sigean inscription, first published by Chishull in his “*Antiquitates Asiaticæ*,” and afterwards more correctly by Chandler in his “*Inscriptiones Antiquæ*.” It is written in the most ancient Greek characters, and in the *bustrophedon* manner, that is to say, the lines follow each other in the same direction as the ox passes from one furrow to another in ploughing. The purport of the inscription is to record the presentation of three vessels, namely, a cup, a saucer or stand, and a strainer, for the use of the Prytaneum, or hall of justice, of the Sigeans. The name of the donor was Phanodiscus, the son of Hermocrates, and a native of Proconnesus.

No. 200. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very ancient characters ; it seems to be an inventory of some treasures, probably those contained in the Parthenon, and which the Quæstors acknowledge to have received from their predecessors in the same office. The inscription not only fills one side of the marble, but also the right edge.

No. 201.

No. 201. The base on which a statue has stood; the feet, which still remain, are very wide apart, and show that the figure must have been in powerful action.

No. 202. A torso of a male figure, probably that of Aesculapius.

No. 203. A sepulchral column to the memory of Callis, who was the daughter of Strato, and a native of the city of Gargettus.

No. 204. A base of a column, brought from the plains of Troy.

No. 205. A colossal statue of Bacchus, from the choragic monument of Thrasyllus, at Athens. It is a sitting figure, covered with the skin of a lion, and with a broad belt round the waist; it was originally placed on the summit of the edifice, at a height rather exceeding twenty-seven feet.

No. 206. A capital of a Doric column, from the Propylæa, at Athens.

No. 207. A piece of the shaft of one of the Doric columns of the Parthenon.

No. 208. A small statue of a Muse, without a head; it was probably intended to represent Polyhymnia.

No. 209. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Callimachus, who was a native of the city of Aexone, and the son of Callistratus.

No. 210. A base of a column brought from the plains of Troy.

No. 211. An amphora.

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No. 212. A sepulchral stèle, with a bas-relief, representing a man clothed in a tunic. The inscription over this figure records the name of Erasippus, who was the son of Callinicus, and a native of Oeum in Attica.

No. 213. A sepulchral stèle, in which an equestrian figure, with an attendant on foot, is represented in bas-relief. Above the figures is an inscription, consisting of three verses, of which the second is a pentameter, and the two others, hexameters; they record the name of the deceased, Aristocles, who was the son of Menon, and a native of Piræus.

No. 214. A sepulchral stèle, with a very ancient inscription to the memory of Aristophosa and others. A peculiarity occurs in this inscription, namely, that the letters *υο* are twice used for *υιου*.

No. 215. An amphora.

No. 216. A Greek inscription, imperfect, containing an account of the treasures of some temple, probably those of the Parthenon. The characters which we see on this marble are of a much more modern form than in the inscription of the same kind (No. 200) which we have lately described.

No. 217. The upper part of a sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory of a person named Simon, who was the son of Aristus, and a native of Halæ in Attica.

No. 218. A fragment of a sepulchral stèle  
from

from which the bas-relief has been almost entirely broken away; the inscription is to the memory of Hieroclea, the daughter of Leucius.

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No. 219. A votive monument with two Greek verses, signifying that Horarius had dedicated some lamps, which he won in the games, to Mercury and Hercules. The bas-relief above, which probably represented the two deities here mentioned, is almost entirely broken away; only the feet of one figure remain.

No. 220. A piece of a frieze, or architectural ornament, from the tomb of Agamemnon, at Mycenæ. The sculpture is exceedingly ancient, and consists of two kinds of scroll-work, one of which represents the curling of the waves, and the other a series of pateræ which are perfectly flat and plain. The stone is of a brilliant green colour.

No. 221. Another piece of frieze, or architectural ornament, from the same place as the last mentioned article. It consists of three rows of scroll-work, all of which are similar representations of the revolving of the waves. The colour of the stone is bright red.

No. 222. A fragment of a Greek inscription, containing a list of Athenians, with the Townships to which they respectively belonged. We read the names of no less than twelve different townships in this small fragment; namely, according to the order in which they occur, Sunium, Ionidæ, Alopece, Pallene, Halæ, Ericea,

ROOM XV. Colonus, Sphettus, Ceriadæ, Thoricus, He-  
 ANTIQUITIES. phæstia, and Bate.

No. 223. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by some sailors, as a mark of their gratitude, to Apollo of Tarsus.

No. 224. Ditto, dedicated by Gorgias, the Gymnasiarch.

No. 225. A sepulchral column with an inscription to the memory of Theodotus, who was the son of Diodorus, and a native of Antioch.

No. 226. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, ornamented with leaves and flowers ; the inscription is to the memory of Chabrias.

No. 227. A bas-relief, representing two divinities, namely, Jupiter seated on a throne, and Juno standing before him ; the latter is removing the veil from her face, as if to address the king of the gods.

No. 228. A very large funeral urn, solid, and without any inscription. It has three figures in bas-relief ; the first of these is clothed in a tunic and is seated ; the second is a warrior standing up and joining hands with the former ; and the third is a boy carrying a large circular shield.

No. 229. A sepulchral stèle. The bas-relief in front, the lower part of which is broken away, represents two females joining hands, one of whom is seated and veiled, the other standing. Between these appears an old man, clothed in a tunic, and standing in a pensive attitude.

No. 230. A fragment of a Greek inscription ;  
 it

it is the latter part of a decree in honour of a person who had deserved well of some particular city. It is directed, that the decree shall be engraved on marble, and placed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. It appears, from the inscription immediately following, that the city here alluded to was that of the island of Tenos. Strabo and Tacitus mention a celebrated temple that was dedicated to Neptune in this island, and it is highly probable that the same temple was dedicated to Amphitrite, as well as to Neptune. Neptune and his symbols frequently occur on the medals of Tenos.

ROOM XV.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 231. A decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of Ammonius, their benefactor: this decree, like the last, is directed to be engraved on marble, and affixed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite.

No. 232. A fragment of a decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of some benefactor, whose name is not preserved on the marble.

No. 233. A fragment of a public act of the Athenians; it consists of twenty-one imperfect lines, and seems to relate to the repair of the pavements and roads in the neighbourhood of Athens.

No. 234. A fragment of a public act relating to the people of Athens and Myrina.

No. 235. A bas-relief, representing a Bacchanalian group, found among the ruins of the theatre of Bacchus, on the south west of the Acropolis.

**ROOM XV.** Acropolis. It consists of four figures, each carrying a thyrsus; one of these is Bacchus, dressed in the Indian costume, who with his right hand is holding out a double-handled vase, into which a female Bacchante is pouring wine from a monota, or vase with one handle. On each side of these figures is an elderly Faun, in a dancing attitude, one of whom is glancing his eye at the contents of a large vessel of wine placed on the ground.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 236. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a charioteer driving four horses at full speed; a figure of Victory is flying towards him with a crown.

No. 236\*. A bas-relief, imperfect, inscribed with the names of Aristodice, Aristarchus, and Athenais, natives of Sestus. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 237. A solid funeral urn, of large dimensions. It has a bas-relief in front, representing two figures joining hands; these figures consist of a female who is seated, and a man who is standing before her. The Greek inscription gives us the names of both persons: one is Pamphilus, the son of Mixiades, and a native of Aegilia; and the other is Archippe, the daughter of Mixiades.

No. 238. A bas-relief, representing Hygeia feeding a serpent out of a patera. She is seated on a throne which is covered with a cushion, and her feet are placed upon a footstool. She

wears



wears a high ornament, or tutulus, on her head, and she has a fan, in the shape of an ivy leaf, in her left hand.

ROOM XV.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 239. A solid sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief representing five figures, executed in a singularly rude style. The first of these figures is a boy carrying a large circular shield, the second is a warrior joining hands with a third person, who is seated before him: the group is completed by the introduction of a child, and of a female whose attitude evinces a dejected state of mind. Over the warrior is the name of Sosippus, in Greek letters.

No. 240. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Anaxicrates, an Athenian, the son of Dexiochus; beneath the inscription is the representation of a sepulchral urn, executed in very low relief.

No. 241. A Greek inscription: it is a prayer in behalf of Euphrosynus.

No. 242. A sepulchral inscription, in six elegiac verses, to a young man of the name of Plutarchus, who died in Ausonia, at a distance from his native country.

No. 243. An architectural fragment, which has formed one of the ornaments of a roof.

No. 244. A part of a colossal foot, probably belonging to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon.

Nos. 245—251. Seven bas-reliefs, of small dimensions: they represent various parts of the human

ROOM XV.  
ANTIQUITIES.

human body, and have been offered up as vows to Jupiter Hypsistos, praying for the cure of diseases in those parts. Some of these bas-reliefs appear to have been presented by the parties in gratitude for cures already received.

No. 252. A fragment of a bas-relief, similar to those just described. The part of the body which had received a cure has been broken off; but the inscription implies, that Syntrophus presents it as a mark of his gratitude to Jupiter Hypsistos.

No. 253. A fragment of a similar bas-relief; the inscription has been broken off, but the part represented is a foot.

No. 254. An architectural fragment, similar to No. 243.

No. 255. A fragment of an unknown female head.

No. 256. The left knee of a colossal statue of very fine work : it has probably belonged to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon.

Nos. 257, 258. Two bas-reliefs, which formed part of the frieze of a temple of the Ionic order (near the Propylæa at Athens), and dedicated to Aglauros. The subject represented on them is a combat between the Greeks and Persians.

Nos. 259, 260. Two bas-reliefs, from the same temple : the combatants appear to be all Greeks.

Nos. 261—272. Fragments of colossal statues, some of which have probably belonged to figures which stood in the pediments of the Parthenon.

No. 273.

No. 273. A colossal head, much mutilated : ROOM XV.  
 it was found in the temple of Nemesis, at Rham- ANTIQUITIES.  
 nus, in Attica, and is supposed to be the head  
 of Nemesis. *Presented, in 1820, by John P.  
 Gandy, Esq.*

No. 274. A sepulchral solid urn, with a bas-  
 relief representing three figures, one of which is  
 seated. The inscription presents us with the  
 following names : Archagoras, Pythyllis, and  
 Polystratus.

No. 275. A sepulchral column, with an in-  
 scription to the memory of Biottus, who was the  
 son of Philoxenus, and a native of Diradium.

No. 276. A bas-relief, representing a narrow  
 upright vase with one handle : the form of this  
 vase very much resembles that of the solid urns,  
 so often used by the Greeks as sepulchral monu-  
 ments.

No. 277. A Greek inscription, imperfect, and  
 very much defaced. It seems to be an inventory  
 of valuable articles contained in some temple.

No. 278. A sepulchral column, inscribed with  
 the name of Botrychus, son of Euphanus, and a  
 native of Heraclea.

No. 279. A fragment of a bas-relief, repre-  
 senting a female sitting.

No. 280. A fragment of a Greek inscription :  
 it is a decree of the people of Athens in honour  
 of Hosacharas, a Macedonian. This decree was  
 passed in the Archonship of Nicodorus, in the  
 3d year of the 116th Olympiad.

No. 281.

ROOM XV.  
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 281. A fragment of a decree of the Athenians, engraved on a very large piece of marble. So much has been broken away from this inscription, that the precise object of it is not easily collected: it is ordained, however, that the decree shall be fixed up in the Acropolis.

No. 282. A fragment of a Greek inscription, engraved in very ancient characters. It seems to be a treaty between the Athenians and the people of Rhegium, a town of the Bruttii, in Italy.

No. 283. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very small characters: it is an enumeration of the sacred dresses which belonged to some temple.

No. 284. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a procession of three figures, the last of which carries a large basket on his head: they are accompanied by two children.

No. 285. A sun-dial, with four different dials represented on as many faces. The inscription imports that it is the work of Phædrus, the son of Zoilus, a native of Pæania. From the form of the letters of this inscription, the sun-dial cannot have been made much earlier than the time of the Emperor Severus. It was found at Athens.

No. 286. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it consists of twenty lines of very ancient characters, and seems to be a part of a treaty.

No. 287. A Greek inscription, imperfect.

No. 288.

No. 288. Ditto, relating to the Erythræans: ROOM XV.  
the characters are very ancient. ANTIQUITIES.

No. 289. A Greek inscription, imperfect at the end, being a contract respecting the letting of some lands and salt-pits by the people of Piræus. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 290. A very ancient Greek inscription, which has served as an epitaph on the tomb of the Athenian warriors killed at Potidæa. This inscription, which originally consisted of twelve elegiac verses, has suffered from the injuries of time.

No. 291. A piece of the architrave belonging to the temple of Erechtheus, at Athens.

No. 292. A funeral inscription to the memory of Polyllus; it consists of one line in prose, and two in verse. The line in prose gives us only the name and titles of Polyllus, and the verses intimate that Polystratus had erected a statue to the deceased, and had placed it under the protection of Minerva; the marble on which this inscription is cut, formed a part of the base on which the statue stood.

No. 292\*. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, inscribed with the name of Eumachus, who was the son of Eumachus, and of the city of Alopece. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 293. A small statue of a boy, imperfect; he is in the attitude of looking up.

No. 294.

ROOM XV. No. 294. A fragment of a metope of the Parthenon ; it is the torso of one of the Lapithæ.  
 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 295. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana, at Daphne, in the road to Eleusis.

No. 296. A female torso, covered with drapery.

No. 297. A piece of the shaft of a small Ionic column, the lower part of which is fluted and reeded.

No. 298. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a large piece of marble. It is an inventory of the sacred treasures belonging to the Parthenon.

No. 299. A piece of the ceiling of the temple of Erechtheus, at Athens.

No. 299\*. The lower part of a female statue covered with drapery.

No. 300. A bronze urn, very richly wrought. It was found inclosed within the marble vase in which it now stands, in a tumulus on the road that leads from Port Piræus to the Salaminian ferry and Eleusis. At the time of its discovery, this beautiful urn contained a quantity of burnt bones, a small vase of alabaster, and a wreath of myrtle in gold.

No. 301. A large marble vase ; it is of an oval form, and within it was found the bronze urn described in the preceding number.

No. 302. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a tablet of marble. It is a decree of  
 the

the council of the Bœotians, ordaining the election of three extraordinary magistrates, who, in concert with the ordinary magistrates, were to take charge of the re-casting some articles of gold and silver, belonging to the temple of Amphiaraus, and which had been injured by the effects of time.

No. 303. A piece of the shaft of a column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus, at Athens.

No. 304. A piece of the shaft of a column, also belonging to the temple of Erechtheus.

No. 305. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a thick slab of marble. It is an inventory of the valuable articles which were kept in the Opisthodomos of the Parthenon, at Athens.

No. 306. An imperfect statue of a youth; it is of the size of life, and of the most exquisite workmanship.

No. 305\*. A sepulchral column, of large dimensions; it is inscribed with the name of Aristides, who was the son of Lysimachus, and a native of Estiæa.

No. 306\*. Part of the capital of an Ionic column.

No. 307. A circular altar, brought from the island of Delos. It is ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons of fruit and flowers are suspended.

No. 308. A part of a Doric entablature, from the Propylæa, at Athens.

No. 307\*. A female statue without head and arms,

ROOM XV. arms, found in the temple of Themis, at Rham-  
 ANTIQUITIES. nus in Attica. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy, Esq.*

No. 308\*. The capital of a Corinthian column.

No. 309. A Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble. The characters are extremely ancient; but unfortunately the marble has been very much mutilated, and the letters defaced.

No. 310. The upper part of the shaft of a small Ionic column.

No. 311. A Greek inscription, engraved on two surfaces of a tablet of marble. It is an inventory of articles of gold and silver belonging to the Parthenon, and which the quæstors of the temple acknowledge that they have received from their predecessors.

No. 312. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens.



**REGULATIONS,**

**ETC.**



REGULATIONS  
 CONCERNING  
 THE INSPECTION  
 OF THE  
 BRITISH MUSEUM.

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The Museum is kept open for Public Inspection every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in the week; except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun-weeks; also, on the 30th of January, Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, the 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Day that may occur; and likewise during the whole of the months of August and September.

Persons who may wish to see the Museum, are to apply in the ante-room of the house, between the hours of *ten* and *two*, where their names, and the *number* of the friends they may wish to introduce with them, are inscribed in a book kept for the purpose: upon which, tickets will be delivered to them for the further admission. These tickets are to be *exhibited* on entering the first room on the upper floor, and to be *delivered* at the entrance of the Gallery of Antiquities.

It is expected that all persons who visit the Museum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the officers being

instructed to refuse admission, or to cause to withdraw, any such as shall disregard this caution.

No children apparently under ten years of age will be admitted.

Visitors are required to leave their canes and umbrellas on their first entrance into the Museum.

DIRECTIONS  
RESPECTING  
THE READING ROOM  
OF THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM.

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THE Reading Room of the Museum is open from Ten till Four, every Day, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one Week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; except also on the 30th of January, Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

Persons desirous of Admission are to send in their Applications in writing (specifying their Christian and Surnames, Rank or Profession, and Places of Abode), to the Principal Librarian, or, in his Absence, to the Senior Under Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their Applications before the next General Meeting, or Committee of the Trustees. *But as it might be dangerous, in so populous a Metropolis as London, to admit perfect Strangers, it is expected that every Person who applies should PRODUCE a Recommendation satisfactory to a Trustee or an Officer of the House. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to.*

Permission will in general be granted for *Six Months*; and at the Expiration of this Term, fresh Application is to be made for a Renewal.

The Librarians are strictly enjoined to use all possible Despatch in supplying the Readers with the printed Books or Manuscripts they may apply for; but in so extensive a Library it may not be always possible to find every Article immediately.

Readers will be allowed to take one or more Extracts from any printed Book or Manuscript; but no Whole, or greater Part, of a Manuscript is to be transcribed, without a particular Leave from the Trustees.—The Transcribers are not to lay the Paper, on which they write, on any Part of the Book or Manuscript they are using: nor are any Tracings allowed without particular Permission of the Trustees.

No Person is, on any Pretence whatever, to write on any Part of a printed Book or Manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a Defect in such Book or Manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the Officer in waiting, who will make proper use of the Information.

It may be sufficient merely to suggest, that *Silence* is absolutely requisite in a Place dedicated to the Purposes of Study.

*N. B. The Admission Tickets are by no means transferable; nor may Readers introduce Friends or Amanuenses without respective Tickets.*

THE END.

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