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OF

THE CONTENTS

OF THE



BRITISH MUSEUM. K

SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY RICHARD AND ARTHUR TAYLOR, SHOE-LANE

1820.

1875

THE

LIBRARY

OF

THE

UNIVERSITY

OF

THE

1875

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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.

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

* ————— Marbles, parts 1, 2 and 3, by the same, 1812, 4to.

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

————— Library of Printed Books by H. Ellis and H. H. Baber, 1813, &c. 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.

A part of the Catalogue of the Lansdown MSS. is printed, but not yet published.

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.

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

LIBRARY OF
PRINTED
BOOKS.

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

not admitted into these apartments, as the 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 Phaëton 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.

On the tables are deposited objects relative to technical mineralogy, or mineral substances in a

* 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.

wrought state, with the scientific and familiar names affixed to them. ROOM I.

Lavas and other volcanic productions, in large polished pieces principally from Mount Vesuvius; and miscellaneous specimens of minerals of considerable dimensions, with their names and localities affixed. CASES
1 to 10.

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

(*Shelves 1—3.*) 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.: water-proof 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 11.

(*Shelves 1—5.*) 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 CASE 12.

- ROOM 1. with representations of the whale fishery: combs, &c. from Nootka and Oonalashka.
- CASE 13. (*Shelves 1—3.*) Baskets made in various parts of the west coast of North America.—Mattings, &c. The inner bark of a species of cypress (*Cupressus thuyoides*) in its different stages of preparation, for making mats, garments, &c.—Specimens of sculpture: imitations of the human form: masks, &c.
- CASE 14. Various kinds of fur: garments made of leather, from the west coast and other parts of North America: an Indian coat made at Manchester House, lat. 52. 30. long. 107. A coat made of the feathers of the cormorant.
- 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 breastplate made of feathers, &c., used in war, &c.
- CASE 17. (*Shelves 1—3.*) Coarse mats for sails, &c. Basket-work and cordage.—Ornamental mats made of a kind of flag: a dancing-apron, &c. from Otaheite.
- CASE 18. (*Shelves 1—5.*) 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.

Large cloaks: aprons: helmets: hats: distorted human figures, &c. made of feathers.—From the Sandwich Islands. ROOM I.
CASES
19 and 20.

(*Shelves 1—3.*) 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 21.

(*Shelves 1, 2.*) 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. CASE 22.

(*Shelves 3, 4.*) 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.

(*Shelves 1—3.*) 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 23.

(*Shelves*

ROOM I.
 CASE 24. (*Shelves 1—5.*) Fishing implements, hooks, and various nets: models of canoes: adzes made of shells: tattooing 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. (*Shelves 1—3.*) 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. (*Shelves 1—3.*) 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,

poons, javelins, spears: a wooden shield: also various calabashes, some inclosed in wicker-work: a sledge from Baffin's Bay. ROOM I.

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 the Cases 25 and 26. A large wooden drum with lateral opening, made of the trunk of a tree: a wooden box, &c.

SECOND ROOM.

This Room is at present empty.

ROOM II.

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 fifty volumes contain Sir Julius Cæsar's papers, all relative to the history of the time of Queen Elizabeth and King ROOM III.

Lansdowne
MSS.

ROOM III. 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*.

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. Halhed'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. Haisted.

Over the chimney is a drawing of the palace of

* 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.

Colonna, near Moscow, which belonged to the ROOM IV.
 Czars of Moscovy; it was built of wood, and is now
 demolished.—Presented by the Honourable Percy
 Wyndham*.

FIFTH ROOM.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS.

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

SIXTH ROOM.

The remainder of the Harleian Library of Manu- ROOM VI.
 scripts is deposited in this Room †.

MSS.

Also MANY ADDITIONS BY GIFT, BEQUEST, AND
 PURCHASE; among which are particularly remark-
 able

Fifty-seven volumes containing a series of Public
 Acts relating to the history and government of En-

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

† A Catalogue of these MSS. was printed in the year 1759, in two
 volumes folio; but the latter part of it was found so defective, that it
 became necessary to have it corrected and enlarged. This improved
 work was completed in 1809, and, with copious Indexes, forms four
 volumes folio.

ROOM VI. gland, from the year 1115 to 1608, collected by Thomas Rymer, but not printed in his *Fœdera*; and sixty-four volumes of Rolls of Parliament; the whole ordered to be deposited in the Museum, by the House of Lords.

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

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

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

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

Twenty-seven volumes of music, chiefly mottets, and other church music, by old composers, (Prese-tini, 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.

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. ROOM VI.
MSS.

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

In the presses $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 MSS. and printed books, was presented by Solomon Da Costa, Esq.

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° 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.

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

MSS.

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

* 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.

THE SALOON.

The dome of this grand 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.

SALOON.

This apartment contains the principal collection of Minerals of the Museum, systematically arranged, the more characteristic specimens being exhibited in the tables, and the remainder in the drawers underneath. In the arrangement of this collection a natural order founded on external characters has been followed: not, however, without consulting the chemical composition of the substances, so far as convenience would admit. 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:

SALOON.
 NAT. HIST.

tion: 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 enclosing 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 may be referred the *Kilkenny coal*) is a specimen from Kongsberg in Norway, with native silver.

(Case 2.) The *diamond*, though combustible, is by common consent considered as the first of precious stones: among the specimens selected to exemplify its crystalline forms, are, the primitive regular octohedron; 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

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 hornblendē.—*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 exhibited; 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 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.

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(Case 3.)

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(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.—A series of crystals of Brasilian, Saxon, and Siberian *topazes*, among which there are some new modifications; Saxon varieties, imbedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz, and sometimes mica.—Emerald and beryl: several 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 aqua-marine: the fine groups of these, found in ferruginous loam at Nerchinsk and Adontchelong in Siberia, are very remarkable; large crystals of emerald or beryl from Limoges in France, and from Rabenstein in Bavaria, the latter accompanied by tantalite.—Near the beryl (though perhaps not very nearly related to it) is placed the *euclase*, a rare crystallized mineral substance, discovered by

Dombey,

Dombey, in Peru.—The *pycnite*, referred by Werner to the beryl, under the name of shorlous beryl, and considered as a variety of topaz by Haiiy. The *pyrophyasalite* from Fahlun in Sweden, considered by the same crystallographer as a variety of topaz.—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 Haiiy), 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 Rozena 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 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,

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SALOON. needle antimony, actinote, asbest, chlorite, &c.
 NAT. HIST. groups of rock crystal.—*Amethyst quartz* of various tints, in grouped crystals; nodule lined with crystals of amethyst and cross-stone or harpstone, from Oberstein. To this is added the thick-fibrous amethyst of Werner, considered by others as a subspecies of common quartz.

(Case 5.) *Common quartz*: among the specimens of this widely diffused substance, which offers such great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are those of hacked, corroded and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals, principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor 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 *siderite* from Salzburg; the blue quartz of Orrayervi in Finland, called *steinheilite*.—Among the 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.—In this case are also deposited some varieties of the *cat's-eye* (mostly from Ceylon); a substance generally referred to the natural order of quartz.

(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 Geysir, and which are distinguished into *siliceous tuf*, and *calcedonic sinter*. Another variety of it is the *pearl sinter* from Santa Fiora in Tuscany (whence it obtained the name of Fiorite), and from the island of Ischia. To this may also be referred the *ceraunian sinter*, or those enigmatical siliceous tubes, which were first found in the sands of the Senner heath, in the county of Lippe (where, from their supposed origin, they are called lightning tubes), and subsequently, under similar circumstances, at Drigg, on the coast of Cumberland, which is the locality of the specimen here deposited. [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 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 are said to occur in volcanic rocks; cut and polished pieces of calcedony, with black and

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SALOON. red dendritic and other figures, vulgarly called mocha stones; varieties with white, brown, and black, straight or curved lines: onyx, sardonyx, &c.

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 *chryso-prase*: 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 substances, 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*,

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 opalized wood; *jasp-opal*, referred by some authors to jasper; the *menilite*, called also liver-opal, found at Menil-Montant, near Paris, in a bed of adhesive slate, a specimen of which is added. Some varieties of *cacholong* may likewise be referred to the opal-tribe.—The remainder of this case is occupied by the siliceous substance called *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 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

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eties of which are found in Siberia; the variously-tinted *common jasper*; the *agate jasper*, found only in agate veins; the *porcelain jasper*, which is produced by the agency of subterraneous fire. 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 *pelionia*, and *dickroite* from its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions.

(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 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 Fassatt (Fassait).—*Apophyllite*, some varieties of which have been mistaken for mesotype and stilbite.—

Analcime,

Analcime, among the crystallized varieties of which are remarkably large specimens of the trapezoïdal modification.—*Chabasite* or chabasie, in groups of primitive rhombohedral and modified crystals.

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(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, chrysoptase, and even emerald. To this belongs also the koupholite; and 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 the *haiïyne*, a mineral so called in honour of the celebrated French crystallographer. Intermediate between the zeolitic substances and feldspar, are placed some mineral species which cannot be referred to either of these tribes : among them are the *meionite* and *sommite*, both from Vesuvius; the *scapolite*, a Norwegian mineral, of which several varieties are known under different names, such as the vitreous scapolite, the compact
and

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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.—More closely allied to feldspar is the substance from Krieglach in Tyrol (*blauspath*, Wern.), which was formerly considered as a variety of compact feldspar; near which is placed the *azurite* of Vorau and of Salzburg, massive and crystallized.—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 *weiss-stein* of Werner; the *feldspath compacte tenace* of Haiiy, 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 *nakerfeldspar*, or *adularia*, and the *common feldspar*.—Among the specimens of *Labrador feldspar* (more properly called opalescent feldspar, being remarkable for the beautiful play of colours which it exhibits) are several from 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

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 made, placed in this table, is referred by Werner to feldspar, under the name of hollow spar.—*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.—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 incurved-lamellar concretions, found massive in Greenland.—The *pyrope*, or Bohemian garnet, in rounded grains, &c.—The *common garnet*, the predominant colours of which are brown and green: among these may be mentioned the variety which, from its resemblance to rosin, is called *colophonite*. To this

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also

SALOON. also belongs the elegant variety from Kamschatka,
 NAT. HIST. 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 trivial names of volcanic gems, hyacinths and chrysolites.—*Gehlenite*.—In this case are also deposited, though not very closely allied to the garnet tribe, the *staurolite* (called *grenatite* in Switzerland): besides several varieties of the cruciform and other crystals from Britany, we have modifications of the simple crystals in mica-slate from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of kyanite perfectly similar to those
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of the staurolite, and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them.

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(Case 14.) The contents of this table-case are:—*chrysolite* and *olivine* (*péridot* of Haiiy), the former crystallized, and in cut and polished pieces; the latter as grains, in basaltic rocks and separate: among these is some of the olivine-like substance found in the cells of the Siberian meteoric iron.

(Case 32.)—The substances which have been described under the names of thallite, arendalite, akantikone, delphinite, &c. are Haiiy's *épidote*, 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 pyroxène 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 pyroxène) called *alalite* and *mussite*; the *salite* or malacolite, a species perfectly distinct from the common *augite* or pyroxène.—With these is placed the *ilvaite*, a mineral substance from the island of Elba, which is known also by the absurd names of *jenite* and *yenite*.—The remaining substances in this case relate to the *hornblende* or amphibolic minerals, which
are

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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 now best known by the name of diallage (in the adjoining and opposite case, No. 16), are placed the *hypersthène* of Haiüy (*Labrador hornblende* of Werner) and the *anthophyllite*, a substance from Kongsberg in Norway, nearly allied to them.—The *actinote* or *strahlstein* (of which we have the common, glassy, and fibrous varieties) likewise passes into substances contained in the opposite glass case, especially the *amianthoide* from Oisans and the fibrous actinote, which is closely allied to some varieties of common asbest.—The *tremolite* (formerly *grammatite* of Haiüy, 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 *rhaeticite*, 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 illustrative of the transition from a very close

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 *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 *axe-stone*, or Punamu-stone, thus called after one of the New Zealand islands, where the natives make hatchets, idols, &c. of it: it is generally considered as a variety of jade.

(Case 17.) This case is occupied by the micaceous and talcose substances.—Among the varieties of *mica* or glimmer, may be specified those that exhibit perfectly transparent crystals; the beautiful red and yellow varieties, together with those of 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 octohedral magnetic ironstone,

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SALOON. ironstone, bitterspar, &c.—Of *talc* we have the
 NAT. HIST. common or Venetian, which enters the composition of cosmetics, and the indurated talc: to the former of these may also be referred the beautiful green variety from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging-radiated laminæ.—*Potstone* or *ollite*, the *lapis comensis* of the ancients, from Como in the 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 those from Cornwall, that of a yellowish green colour from Greenland, that from Göpfersgrün in Bareuth, with small crystals of other mineral substances, converted into, and forming part of, the massive steatite.—To these are added some substances which are allied to the preceding, though different from them with regard to their
 chemical

chemical composition; such as the *agalmatolite* of Klaproth (bildstein of Werner, talc glaphique of Haüy), employed by the Chinese for carving images, vessels, &c.—The *keffekil* or 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.

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(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 secondary rhombohedrons: amongst 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 beautiful varieties from the Hartz, Salzburg, &c.*

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

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(Case 21.) The same continued:—This case contains specimens of the lamellated varieties of 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, &c.—The substances called *gurhovan*, 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 medals, 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

and some varieties of *anthraconite* called also *madrepore stone* from a distant resemblance this substance bears to some petrifications of the order of corals; *fetid limestone*, &c.

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(Cases 23 & 24.) These cases are occupied by suites of *brown spar* and of *arragonite*. 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 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

SALOON. which is, in some parts of Italy, known by the name of bardiglione.

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(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 crystal 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 Marmarosh, and which was formerly considered as fluete of lime.—*Arseniate of lime*, called also *pharmacolite*, from Wittichen in the Black Forest.—*Siliciferous borate of lime* (Esmark's *datholite*), and what is by some considered as a variety of it, the *botryolite* of Hausmann, two scarce Norwegian minerals.

(Case 26. **) contains the barytic salts, viz. the *sulphates* and *carbonates of barytes*. Among the subspecies and varieties of the former, called also *heavyspar*, 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

groups of double six-sided pyramids, and those of six-sided prismatic crystals. SALOON.

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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 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 alumine ; *aluminite*, a subsulphate of alumine, from Sussex, and from Halle in the territory of Magdeburg, which was formerly mistaken by some for pure alumine, by others for a hydrate of alumine with mechanically admixed sulphate of lime ; fluuate of soda and alumine, or *cryolite*, pure and intermixed with brown iron-stone, galena, &c. ; *mellite* or *honey stone*, which is said to be geognostically related to amber, but is a mellate of alumine.—*Glauberite*, imbedded in white and blue

SALOON. rock salt, &c.—*Polyhallite* of Stromeyer, 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 Aragon, and the blue salt with glauberite 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 octohedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c.—The ores of *mercury* in this case are:—the *sulphurets*, consisting of dark red cinnabar (by far the more common variety) massive, crystallized, and in combination with various 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

tions (coral ore); *muriate of mercury*, or corneous mercury, with native quicksilver, &c.

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(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 in the following table case.—*White silver ore*.

(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

SALOON. silver and horn ore, of various colours, amorphous, botryoidal, in laminæ, and crystallized in minute cubes and octohedrons;—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 marl-slate 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 fractured planes, massive and foliated.—The *grey copper ore* (fahl ore), crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various 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 hematitiform and blistered copper pyrites.—*Seleniuret of copper and silver*, called *eukairite*, in foliated carbonate of lime

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.

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(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 *Haiiy*).—Green carbonates of copper; among which are the beautiful varieties of *fibrous malachite* of velvety appearance, in acicular crystals, with carbonate of lead, &c.

(Case 35.) Ores of copper continued: among the specimens of *compact malachite*, the most beautiful and characteristic are those from the Guma-shevsk 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 chrysocola, a substance often confounded with common green carbonates of copper, but which
 contains

SALOON. contains much silica.—To the silicates of copper
 NAT. HIST. 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 mispickel), the sulphurets or iron, *viz.* the *common*, smooth and striated; the *radiated pyrites*, a substance very subject to decomposition, and to which belong most of the varieties of what is commonly called lenticular and coxcomb pyrites, as also the globular pyrites of a radiated texture.

(*Case 37.*) Sulphurets of copper continued:—The *hepatic* or *liver pyrites* of Werner, very distinct from what French mineralogists call fer sul-

furé 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 remainder of this table-case is occupied by part of the oxides of iron: *magnetic iron stone*, massive, of various grain, compact, crystallized, in serpentine, chlorite slate, &c.; ore which yields the *wootz*, a very hard kind of iron from the East Indies; *magnetic iron sand*, &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 table-case); among the most remarkable specimens of which is that in delicate, transparent tables of a blood red colour, from Nassau-Siegen; that in scales coating the cells of lava; a shining brownish black variety used as hair-powder by the Bootchuana natives beyond the Great River, South Africa, &c.

(Cases 39 and 40.) contain the different varieties of *compact red iron-stone*, and of *red hematite* and the *hydrous oxides of iron*, the latter, comprehending Werner's ochrey and compact brown iron-stone,

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SALOON. stone, and brown hematite, together with several
 NAT. HIST. varieties of argillaceous or *clay iron-stone*, such as
 common, columnar, pisiform, reniform clay iron-
 stone, meadow-ore, &c.—Salts of iron: viz. *car-*
bonate of iron, or spathose iron ore, the primitive
 form of which is different from that of carbonate
 of lime: crystallized, massive, and cotryoidal,
 (*Sphærosiderite* of Hausmann) in Basalt.—*Ar-*
seniate of iron, or pharmacosiderite, which oc-
 curs only crystallized, chiefly in cubes, whence
 Werner's name of cube ore. [See British Collec-
 tion: Cornwall.]—*Cupriferous arseniate*—*Scoro-*
dite.—*Chromate of iron*, among the specimens of
 which is one from Baltimore, in which this sub-
 stance is intermixed with talc coloured purple by
 chromic acid.—*Muriate of iron*, called pyrosma-
 lite, from Sweden.—*Phosphate of iron*, crystal-
 lized (with native gold, from Transylvania), mas-
 sive, and pulverulent: among the specimens of the
 latter are, the massive variety from New Jersey, and
 several earthy varieties, in clay, wood, peat, &c.

(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 *ga-*
lena: the specimens here deposited include various
 modifications of crystals, detached, and grouped to-
 gether, in combination with blende, pyrites, and many
 other substances; galena of various grain, massive
 and disseminated; galena of corroded appearance,
 decomposed

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.;—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-tricarbonates, 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.

(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

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 NAT. HIST. 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) now considered as being chromate of copper: the gangue stone, in which the red lead occurs in the gold mines of Beresof, is a kind of micaceous rock mixed with particles of quartz and brown iron-stone.—*Murio-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 Hessia, first described by Mr. Smithson, and varieties of the same from Siberia; all

all of them probably produced by the decay of galena. SALOON.

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(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 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 lately been proved by 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.

(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 copper pyrites, &c.;—among the specimens

SALOON. specimens of *common tin stone* are, the regular and maced 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 generally accompany those of tin, are—*wolfram* (schéelin ferrugineux *Haiiy*), crystallized and massive, from Bohemia, &c. and the *tungstate of lime*, scheel ore (schéelin calcaire *Haiiy*), among the crystallized specimens of which is the primitive acute octohedron from Allemont in Dauphiné.—In this case are also placed the specimens of molybdena, or *sulphuret of molybdenum*, which should not be confounded with graphite; the yellow powder on feldspar, from Westmania in Sweden, is *oxide of molybdenum*.

(Case 46.) Part of this case is occupied by the ores of titanium, *viz.* the oxides, called *titanite*, *brown-ore*, *brunon*, (sphène, and titane siliceo-calcaire *Haiiy*,) among the varieties of which is that in large flat octohedral crystals from Norway, with epidote, &c. also the variety called, by Saussure, *rayonnante en gouttière*, from St. Gothard, on feldspar, with chlorite, &c.—*Titan-shorl*, also called 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*

ides (*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 octohedrite, from Dauphiné;—the same, together with the scarce substance called *craitonite* (*crichtonite*) by the Comte de Bournon, which is not the same substance as Helvine, but, according to Wollaston's analysis, a silicate of titanium.

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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 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*, formerly considered as a muriate of this metal, crystallized, on galena, &c.—specimens of *antimonial ochre* on native and grey antimony, &c.

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(*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 earth (*cobalt crust*) and the radiated (*cobalt bloom*) varieties, from Saalfeld, 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 barytes;—specimens of the *native oxide of arsenic*, showing the octohedral form of its primitive crystals.

(*Case 48.*) The contents of this case are:—The ores of nickel, among which may be particularized the

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; 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).—Specimens of the *oxide of chromium*, in quartz, discovered by M. Leschevin at Creuzot, in the department of the Saone and Loire.

(Case 49.) The greater part of this case is occupied

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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 grey manganese of various forms, botryoidal, tubercular, reniform, &c. ; earthy grey manganese, a remarkable variety of which is the *blackwad* 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 manganospath), 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.

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 Hatchett discovered the metal (see Phil. Trans. 1802,) yttriferous columbite or *yttrotantalite*, from Bavaria, &c.—Silicate of yttrium : *gadolinite*, of which a unique crystal is here deposited : *pyrorthite* and *orthite*, two newly discovered Swedish minerals, related to gadolinite.—*Cerite* or cerine (silicate of cerium) from Bastnaes in Sweden.—*Ytrocérite*, a fluuate of lime, yttria and cerium ; and a related mineral composed of fluuate of yttria and oxide of cerium, with only a small

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*.

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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, or *meteoric stones*, because they are by some supposed to be depositions 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 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, which has been described by Chladni and analysed by Gehlen.—An Esquimaux knife and harpoon,

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(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, 1753, at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Roquefort and at Juliac, in the Landes of Gascony, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, in Tuscany, Jan. 16th, 1794:—fragment of the meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795;—fragment of a stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the 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

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 surfaces, fallen May 22d, 1808, at Stannern, in Moravia;—two fragments of the Tipperary aërolite, which fell in August, 1810: it contains quartz globules of a green colour, owing to oxide of nickel;—a fragment of that of Berlanguillas, in Catalonia, July 8th, 1811; a fragment of one, weighing 66 pounds, which fell August 5th, 1812, near Chantonay, in the Vendée.

ORDER OF THE TABLE CASES OF THE SALOON

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92	25
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82	28
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72	48
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61	24	22	15	11	13
23	20	12	16	14	13

7	6	8	5	6	4	01	3	11	2	1	12
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48	35	28	36	23	37	15	28	08	29	07	40
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04	45
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74	48	44	44
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SALOON.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MINERALS

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IN THE SALOON,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE TABLE CASES AND THE

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EIGHTH ROOM.

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

(Cases 1 and 2.) Accipitres, rapacious birds, or
birds of prey: the Californian vulture; a singular
variety of the Pondicherry eagle; horned owls, &c.

(Cases 3 and 4.) Various species of parrots, mac-
kaws, and woodpeckers, toucans, barbets, cuckoos,
shrikes, &c.

(Cases 5 and 6.) Grosbeaks, buntings, orioles,
warblers, paradise-birds, king-fishers, &c.

(Case 7.) Pigeons.

(Cases 8 to 10.) Small African bustard, phea-
sants, the jungle-cock of India, which some have
supposed to be the original stock from whence our
domestic fowls have sprung; quails, horned scream-
er, wood-grouse, partridges, a specimen of the com-
mon wild pintado of Africa, adjutant crane, boat-
bill, tufted umber, rose-coloured spoonbill, &c.

(Cases 11 and 12.) Scarlet curlew, scarlet flamin-
go, American avoset, darters, divers, &c.

(Case 13.) contains some curious nests and eggs
of birds; the soup-nests formed by a species of
swallow;

ROOM VIII. swallow; the nest of the tailor-bird, &c. On the
 NAT. HIST. lowermost shelf is deposited the supposed leg of the
 Dodo, &c.

The table in the right-hand window commences the arrangement of the hard parts of the class Mollusca.

The first division contains the bones of the Cephalopoda or Cuttles, amongst which that of the Spirula or pearly Nautilus is one of the most interesting.

The second division contains; 1st, The shells of the class Pteropoda, whose animals resemble the naked genus Clio; such as Hyale, and the newly discovered genus Pontica. 2dly, The shells of such of the class Gasteropoda as have no external operculum, and whose animals have four tentacula or feelers. This division occupies the remainder of this table. Internal shell of Limax or Slug; shell of Testacella; whose animal bears the shell at the extremity of its body; Succinea and Vitrina, whose animals retire within the shell completely, only during the winter season; Tomigeres or Grinner, whose aperture is turned upwards; that extremely rare shell, the Polydontes; the turrated variety of the Tachæa nemoralis; various varieties of the genus Pomatia; and at the end several species of Clausilia, a genus which is constantly reversed, whose animal possesses an internal operculum, or lid.

Tables 14 to 21 contain a continuation of the Gasteropodous Mollusca, which are now under arrangement;

rangement; such as *Cryptoconchus*, *Acanthocnætes*, *Lepidopleurus*, and *Chiton*, which were formerly arranged under the head of *Chiton*, and associated with the multi-valve shells by the Linnean school; *Patella* or *Limpet*, a genus nearly allied to *Chiton*; *Emarginula*, *Fissurella*, *Capulus*, *Mitella*, *Calyptræa*, and *Crepidula*, which were formerly denominated *Patella*; and various species of *Haliotis*, or ear-shell; *Auricula*; *Planorbis*; *Lymnas* or *Swamp-shell*; *Janthina* or *Blue-shell*; *Mitra* or *Mitre-shell*; *Conus* or *Cone*; *Cypræa* or *Cowry*; *Ovula* or *Egg-shell*; *Bulla* or *Bubble-shell*; *Dolabella*, &c.

Table 22 contains shells of the *Argonauta* or *Paper-Nautilus* and *Nautilus*; various specimens of pearls, which are produced by disease in shells; gloves made from the beard of the *Pinna squamata*, on the shell of which they are placed.

Tables 23 to 30 are also under arrangement; they contain the *Acephalous*, *Headless* or *Bivalve Mollusca*; such as *Teredo* or *Ship-worm*; *Pholas* or *Piercer*, which were formerly arranged along with the multivalve shells; *Solen* or *Razor-shell*; *Mactra*; *Tellina* or *Telline*; *Donax* or *Wedge-shell*; *Venus*; *Cardium*; *Tridacna* or *Clamp-shell*; *Chama*; *Isocardia* or *Heart-shell*; *Arca* or *Ark-shell*; *Malleus* or *Hammer-shell*; *Mytilus* or *Muscle*; *Pinna*; *Pecten* or *Scallop*; *Spondylus* or *Spiny-oyster*; *Ostrea* or *Oyster*, of which there are various species.

ROOM VIII. At the end of *Table 30* are deposited the species of the class Brachiopoda, which were formerly arranged with the Acephala; such as *Lingula* or Duck-shell; *Terebratula*; *Criopus* and *Orbicula*.

NAT. HIST.

Table 31, which stands before the left window, contains a collection of the shells of the class *Cirripedes*, or *Barnacles*, which are arranged into two orders. In the first order *Campylosomata* are placed the otion or ear-barnacle; several species of cineras; various species of pentelasmis, the greater portion of which have been confounded together as but two species; three species of pollicipes or horn of plenty barnacles, &c. The second order *Acamptosomata* contains what are generally denominated acorn-shells, such as the coronula and tubicinella, which are found imbedded in the skin of various species of whale; the chelonobia or turtle-barnacle, of which there are two species both inhabiting the shell of turtles; three species of conia or barnacle composed of four shells; many species of balanus or acorn-shell properly so called; and at the end of the case several newly discovered genera that are parasitical or coral, such as *Adna*, *Acasta*, *Creusia*, *Megatrema*, *Pyrgoma*, &c.

Table 32 to *35* contain Crustacea, as *Limulus* or King-Crab; *Gecarcinus* or Land-Crab; *Mithrax* or Spiny-crab; *Birgus*; *Pagurus* or Hermit-crab; *Palinurus* or Cray-fish, of which the smooth-tailed,

tailed, the spotted, and the gigantic are the most remarkable. ROOM VIII.

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NAT. HIST.

Table 36 contains the shells of annulated vermes, such as Dentalium or Toothshell; Siliquaria or Fissure-shell; Vermicularia or Worm-shell; Serpula or Snake-shell, &c.

Tables 39 to 42 contain the class Echinodermata, such as Asterias or Star-fish; Ophiura or Snake's tail; Alecto, a genus allied to Pentacrinus; Gorgonecephalus or Medusa's-head; Echinodiscus; Echinus or Sea-egg, &c.

Cases 43 and 47 contain Corals of various sorts.

NINTH ROOM.

The contents of this room, which is appropriated to petrifications and other fossil organic remains, are not yet finally arranged. Among the species already determined, the following may be specified. ROOM IX.

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NAT. HIST.

Of osseous remains of mammiferous animals, (*Cases 5 to 12*) the more remarkable are:—A fossil human skeleton imbedded in limestone, from Guadaloupe.—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

ROOM IX. (ELEPHAS *primigenius* Bl.) which is the real mammoth; and the gigantic North American animal (MASTODON *ohioticus*), 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 Harz of Franconia.

Among the bones of the ruminant animals are:—A very perfect specimen of the skull and horns of the large elk (*CERVUS hibernicus*), found fossil in Ireland and 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.

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, 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, Dorset;—the bones of another huge lizard belonging to a genus intermediate

intermediate between the Monitor and Guana, from Maestricht;—skeleton of an animal of the salamandrine order (*Batrachides*), formerly mistaken for human*.

ROOM IX.

NAT. HIST.

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

Case 16, and part of 17, species of the genera ECHINUS and ECHINOCIDARIS.—*Case* 17. those of ECHINOCORYS.—*Case* 18. those of ECHINOPILIUM.—*Case* 19 contains the species of ECHINONAUUS, ECHINOBRISSUS, and ECHINODISCUS.—*Case* 20. those of ECHINANTHUS and ECHINAMYGDALUS.—*Case* 21. those of ECHINOSPATAGUS.

Case 22 and 23 contain the various genera of the zoophytes commonly called Encrinites, &c. The principal genera are PETROLIRIUM and HALOPHÆNIX, comprising the species known by the names of Encrinus and Pentacrinus; with which are placed several other undetermined genera, such as the nave-encrinite, the pear-encrinite, tortoise encrinite, &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 ge-

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

ROOM IX. NAT. HIST. nera of that section of the corticated polypes which comprises the Madreporæ, such as CYCLOLITES, ASPIDISCUS, TURBINOLIA, FUNGIA, CARYOPHYLLÆA, MADREPORÆ, ASTRÆA, HYDROPHORA, with some other undescribed genera.

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

TENTH ROOM.

BRITISH ORYCTOGNOSTIC COLLECTION.

ROOM X. NAT. HIST. 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 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

ELEVENTH ROOM.

This room is destined to contain the collection of British Zoology. The distribution of the Birds is completed, which are arranged in cases round the room in the following order. ROOM XI.
NAT. HIST.

Order 1. ACCIPITRINE. (Accipitres.) Birds of prey. Cases 1 to 6.

In the first family (FALCONIDÆ) are contained those diurnal birds of prey, denominated *Falcô* by Linné. Amongst them may be distinguished two races: the first comprehends those birds named noble, the greater portion of which were used in Falconry; such as, 1. The *Peregrine Falcon*, including the supposed species named the *starry*, the *blue-black Falcon* and the *Lanner*, of British writers. 2. The *Hobby F.* 3. The *Merlin F.* including what has been named the *Stone Falcon*. 4. The *Kestrel F.* and 5. The *Sacred Gerfalcon*, of which the *Islandic* and *white Jerfalcons* are but varieties of plumage. The second race includes the ignoble, as 1. The *Golden Eagle* adult, and that state of plumage in which it is called the *fulvous* or *Ring-tailed Eagle*; together with the Chick in two states of growth. 2. The *Cinereous Seaeagle*, the varieties of which have been distinguished as two species,

ROOM XI. NAT. HIST. cies, named the *white-tailed* and *common*, or *Cinereous Eagle*. 3. The *Gentil Gosshawk*, young of the second year; in which state only it seems to have been noticed in Great Britain. 4. The *Sparrow Hawk*; 5. The *Common Kite*; 6. Three states of the *Honey Bondrey*, commonly named *Honey Buzard*; 7. The *Common Buzard*; 8. The *Rough-legged Buzard*, of which the *rough-legged Falcon* is a variety; 9. The *Cinereous* or *Ash-coloured Harrier*; and 10. The *Common Harrier* and its female the *Ring-tail* of authors; 11. The *Moor* or *Common Harrier*.

In the second family (STRIGIDÆ) are comprised the nocturnal birds of prey, called *Strix* by Linné. 1. The *White Owl*. 2. The *Brown Screechowl* and its varieties named *Wood* and *Red Owls*; 3. The *Small* and 4. *Small-headed Hornowls*; 5. The *Snowy Harfang*, or *Snowy Owl*; 6. The *Common Cheveche*, or, as it is generally named, the *Little Owl*.

Order II. PASSERINE. (Passeres.) Cases 7 to 9.

In the first family (HIRUNDINIDÆ) are placed: 1. The *European Goatsucker*: 2. The *black Swift*: 3. The *Sand*, 4. *Martin* and 5. *Chimney Swallows*.

The second family (SYLVIADÆ) includes: 1. The *Cinereous*, 2. *Red-backed* and 3. *Woodchat Shrikes*:

Shrikes: 4. The *pied* and 5. *spotted Flycatchers* ; ROOM XI.
 6. *Rose Dressel* : 7. The *black Ouzle* ; 8. The NAT. HIST.
 ring , 9. *missel* , 10. *redwing* , 11. *singing* , and 12.
 Fieldfare Thrushes : 13. The *European Water-*
 ouzle : 14. The *yellow Waterhammer* : 15. The
 white and 16. *gray Wagtails* : 17. The *Dartford*
 Songbird : 18. The *Whiterumped Wheatear* : 19.
 The *stone* and 20. *whin Chats* : 21. The *European*
 Redbreast : 22. The *Blackcap Ficedule* , often
 named the *Welsh* or *Mock Nightingale* , and 23.
 The *lesser Ficedule* or *lesser White-throat* : 24.
 The *hedge Dunnock* , or as it is improperly named
 Hedge Sparrow : 25. The *Nightingale Philomele* :
 26. The *Grasshopper* , and 27. *reed Sedgebirds* :
 28. The *Sedge Willowbird* : 29. The *Common* and
 Kruka Whitethroats : 30. The *Common Gold-*
 crest , the smallest of the British Birds, and a
 beautiful whitish variety of the same Bird: 31.
 The *common* , 32. *field* , and 33. *Dusky Pipets* , that
 have been confounded with the *Larks* , which
 belong to another family, &c. &c.

In the third family (FRINGILLADÆ) are arranged those with a more or less conic beak, such as, the *Larks* ; The *Titmice* ; The *Buntings* : The *Sparrows* : The *Finches* : The *Linnets* : *Grossbeaks* : *Bullfinch* : *Crossbeak* .

In the fourth family (CORVIDÆ) are placed, the *Stareling* , showing its changes of plumage, amongst which the *Solitary Thrush* of Montagu is included;
 the

ROOM XI. the *Nuthatch*; the common *Jackdaw* and hooded
 NAT. HIST. *Rooks*; the *Raven* and *carrion Crows*; *Magpie*;
Jay, with its white variety, considered by some
 authors as a peculiar species.

In the fifth family (UPUPIDÆ) is placed the
Hoopoo; of this genus there is but one indigenous
 species.

In the sixth family (CERTHIADÆ) the *Creepers*.

In the seventh family (MEROPIDÆ) the *Kings-
 fisher*, and *Bee-eater*; a specimen of which latter
 bird was lately killed in Devonshire.

In the eighth family (PICIDÆ) are arranged those
 climbing birds that have two toes turning forwards
 and two backwards, viz. the *Wryneck* and *Wood-
 peckers*.

In the ninth family (CUCULIDÆ), those birds
 that have two toes turning forwards and two back-
 wards, but do not climb; the *Cuckoo*, of which
 Europe produces but one species, so celebrated for
 neglecting its young; and a white variety of the
 young bird, killed in Cornwall.

Order III. GALLINACEOUS. (Gallinacæ.) Case
 10 to 12, lower shelf.

The first family (COLUMBIDÆ) includes the
Stock, *Ring*, and the *Turtledove Pigeons*.

The second family (TETRAONIDÆ) comprehends
 the various kinds of game denominated *Grouse*,
Partridge and *Quail*; such as the *Wood Caper-
 kalley* or *Cock of the Wood*, a bird no longer an
 inhabitant

inhabitant of Britain: *Black Grouse*: *White and Red Ptarmigan*: *Common Partridge* and *Common Quail*.

ROOM XI

NAT. HIST.

Order IV. WADERS. (GRALLÆ.) Cases 10, 11, 12, all but the lower shelf; 13, and the four upper shelves of 14 and 15.

In the first family (OTIDIDÆ) are placed the *Bustard*, *Bustard* and *Thicknee*.

In the second family (CHARADRIADÆ), the *Plovers*; *Lapwing*; *Oystercatcher* and that rare bird the *Cream-coloured Courser*.

In the third family (ARDEADÆ), the *Hérons*; *Nightheron*; *Bittern*; *Boonk* (or *little Bittern*); *Storks*, and *Spoonbill*.

In the fourth family (TRINGIDÆ), the *Ibis*; *Curlews*; *Woodcock*; *Snipes*; *Longbeak*; *Pool-snipe*; *Sandpipers*; *Greenshanks*; *Godwits*; *Knots*; *Dunlins*; *Ruff*; *Sanderling*; *Phalarope*; *Lobefoot*; *Turnstone* and *Avoset*.

The fifth family (RALLIDÆ) contains the *Rail*; *Crake*; *Craker*; *Gallinule* and *Coot*.

Order V. WEBFOOTED. (*Palmipedes*.) Cases 14, 15, lower shelf, and 16 to 22.

The first family (PELICANIDÆ) comprehends the *Shag*, *Crested-Shag* and *Common Corvorants*; and the *Gannet*.

The second family (COLYMBIDÆ), the *Greebes*; *Divers*; *Guilemot* and *Scraber*.

The

ROOM XI. The third family (ALCADÆ), the *Puffin*; *Awk*;
 NAT. HIST. *Rasorbill*, and *Seadove*.

The fourth family (PROCELLARIDÆ), the *Fulmar*; *Petrels*; and the *Shearwater*.

The fifth family (LARIDÆ), the *Gulls* and *Terns*.

The sixth family (ANATIDÆ): 1. The *Wild Swan*:
 2. The *Red-breasted*: 3. *Clakis*, and 4. *Brent Bernicles*: 5. The *White-fronted*, and 6. *Bean Geese*:
 The *Eider*, from which the down is obtained:
 The various *Ducks* denominated *Scoters*: *Garrots*: *Pochards*: *Schoveller*: *Shieldrake*: *Pintail*:
Duck: *Wigeon*: *Teal*, and the *Mergansers*, &c.

The cases between the Windows contain specimens of *Reptiles*, *Amphibia*, *Fishes*, *Worms*, *Mollusca* and *Radiated Animals* preserved in Spirits. Case 23 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 24. *Fishes* in Spirits.

Case 25. *Mollusca* in Spirits.

Case 26. *Vermes* and *Zoophytes*.

GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES.

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.

OVER the door, which fronts the entrance into this room, is a bust of Charles Towneley, Esq., to whose profound knowledge of ancient Sculpture, and zeal in the acquisition of the finest specimens of it, the nation is indebted for the formation of 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.

ROOM I.

ANTIQUITIES.

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.

ROOM I. No. 6. A bas-relief, representing a group of
 ANTIQUITIES. Silenus and Cupid, before whom is a female Bac-
 chante dancing, and playing on the tambourin.

No. 7. Ditto, representing an engagement be-
 tween 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 com-
 panion to No. 7, and to be joined to it in the man-
 ner in which it is here seen. The subject in both
 pieces is precisely the same: the bust, however, in
 this piece is placed on the right of the combatants,
 and is armed with a sword and shield.

No. 9. Repetition of No. 6.

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

No. 11. Ditto, representing a couple of chi-
 mæras 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 which is visible in
 their countenances, appear to participate in her sor-
 row. This bas-relief probably represents Penelope
 dejected at the departure of Ulysses.

No. 13.

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

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. Ditto, imperfect, representing Venus on the ocean, riding upon a sea-horse.

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

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

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

No. 21. Ditto, representing Bacchus and a Faun; the former holds a thyrsus in his left hand,

ROOM I. the latter carries a torch in his right hand, and an
 ANTIQUITIES. amphora on his left shoulder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of Bacchus. Before this group is a female attendant on Bacchus, holding a thyrsus in her hand.

ROOM I.

ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

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

No. 35. Ditto, representing Egyptian hieroglyphics.

No. 36. Ditto, representing two persons navigating the Nile in a boat. In the fore-ground is 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

ROOM 1. the right hand, and a celestial globe in the left
 ANTIQUITIES. hand. It is three feet ten inches high, and is one of
 the largest statues which has been found of terracotta.

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

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

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

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

ROOM I.
—
ANTIQUITIES.

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

No. 50. Ditto, representing a lighted candelabrum, which is composed entirely of a plant. The flames issue from the flower, which grows upon a long stem. On each side stands a priestess, with one hand holding up a small portion of her robe (see Nos. 19 and 54), and with the other hand holding one of the branches of the plant.

No. 51. Ditto, 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, 50.)

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

No. 56.

ROOM I.
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 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 56. Repetition of No. 18.

No. 57. Repetition of No. 23.

No. 58. Repetition of No. 50.

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

No. 60. Ditto, 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.

No. 68. A bas-relief, representing a figure of Victory standing upon a plant, and supporting the branches of it with her hands. ROOM I.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

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

No. 71. Ditto, 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.

- ROOM II. No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva.
- ANTIQUITIES. 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. A statue of Cupid bending his bow. *Purchased at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's marbles.*
- No. 5. 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. 6. A candelabrum.
- No. 7. 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. 8. A vase, three feet high, with upright massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented all round with Bacchanalian figures.
- No. 9. A bronze statue of Hercules carrying away the apples from the garden of the Hesperides.
- No. 10. One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table.
- No. 11. A statue of Venus, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery from thence downwards.

It was found in the maritime baths of Claudius, at ROOM II.
Ostia. ANTIQUITIES

No. 12. A bronze statue of Apollo.

No. 13. One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table, executed in porphyry. It represents the head and leg of a panther.

No. 14. 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 Bacchantians.

No. 15. 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. 16. 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. 17. A colossal head of Hercules, in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture.

No. 18. 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. 19. The capital or upper division of a votive cippus.

No. 20. The key-stone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with a figure of Victory elaborately hollowed

ROOM II. lowed out between the two volutes. This fragment
is inserted in a modern pedestal.

ANTIQUITIES.

No. 21. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of very early Greek work.

THIRD ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

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

ANTIQUITIES.

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 flat 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 forests 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

is a company of hunters returning home with their ROOM III.
 spoil.

—
 ANTIQUITIES.

No. 10. A bas-relief, 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. Ditto, 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 Fortune.

No. 19.

ROOM III. No. 19. A terminal head of the bearded Bac-
 ANTIQUITIES. chus, of very early Greek work.

No. 20. A head of Hippocrates.

No. 21. A terminal head of Mercury. *Pur-
 chased at the sale of William Chinnery, Esq.*

No. 22. A statue of Venus.

No. 23. A head of one of the Homeric heroes.
 It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, ap-
 parently in great agitation.

No. 24. A statue of a Faun.

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

No. 26. A bust of Sophocles.

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 Bac-
 chus, 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.

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

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

- ROOM IV. No. 1. A bust of Trajan, with the breast naked.
 ANTIQUITIES. No. 2. A statue of Apollo, of very early Greek
 work.
 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, who
 is represented in the character of one of the Fra-
 tres 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. A bust of Hadrian, with the breast
 naked.

FIFTH ROOM.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

No. 3. A funeral inscription to M. Nævius Proculus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

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

No. 5. Ditto, with an inscription to L. Lepidius Epaphras. *Presented by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, placed in the manner of those which contained the ashes of the slaves and the 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. Titulenus Isauricus.

No. 9. *Blank.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 16. *Blank.*

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

No. 18. Ditto, with an inscription to Ti. Claudius Lupercus. *Presented 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 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 to Claudia Fortunata. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 23. A funeral inscription to Lucretia. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 24.

No. 24. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. ROOM V.
 The story of Echetles is represented in front (see ANTIQUITIES.
 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. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Octanius Secundus.

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

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

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

No. 34. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay.

ROOM V. The bas-relief in front represents the single combat
 ANTIQUITIES. 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. Albiccius 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, placed in front of it, records the name of Apuleia Tychen.

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.

No. 44. A funeral inscription to Isidorus. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.* ROOM V.
 ANTIQUITIES.

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

SIXTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher. ROOM VI.
 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 and a Faun carrying an intoxicated Satyr.

No. 7. Part of a sarcophagus, representing a car-pentum, 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.

ROOM VI. No. 9. The front of a sarcophagus, representing
 ANTIQUITIES. 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, who is represented with the attributes of Mercury.

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

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

No. 19. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens, and of the Piræus, in honour of Callidamas. *Presented by the Dilettanti Society.*

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

No. 21.

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

No. 22. A bust, inscribed to the memory of Cl. Olympias, by Epithymetus, her freed-man. *Purchased 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 by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

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

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

No. 30. A foot covered with a sandal.

No. 31. A statue of Diana Lucifera, of which the head and arms are lost. It was found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

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

No. 33.

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

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

No. 34. A bust of Severus with the imperial pa-
 ludamentum.

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

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

Nos. 34*, 35*, 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
 by Sir William Hamilton.*

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

No. 40.

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

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 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 by Matthew Duane, Esq. and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 47. An eagle.

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

No. 49. A head of Plautilla.

No. 50. A votive altar, dedicated to Diana.

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

No. 52. 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.

ROOM VI. No. 54. A head of an unknown female, the hair
 ANTIQUITIES. 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. 59. A Greek sepulchral urn, solid, and with a bas-relief in front; it is inscribed with the names of Pytharatus and Herophilus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

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

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

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

No. 63.

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

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

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

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 upon 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 fragment of a colossal foot.

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

No. 73.

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

ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

No. 76. A colossal hand.

No. 77. A head of a child.

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

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

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

No. 81. An earthen vase, which has two handles

at

at the neck, and terminates in a point at the bottom, ROOM VI.
 like an amphora. It was found in the baths of ANTIQUITIES.
 Titus, with above seventy others of the same sort;
 all of them contained the fine African sand, with
 which, when mixed with oil, the Athletæ rubbed
 their bodies before they exercised.

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

No. 83. A mask of Bacchus.

Nos. 82*, 83*. Two tiles of baked clay, from
 Athens. The fronts of them are ornamented with
 paintings.

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 inscrip-
 tion. 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. 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;

ROOM VI. chlamys; the right shoulder and breast are unco-
 ANTIQUITIES. vered. 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 Ma-
 rathon. *Presented 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 torso of Hercules.

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. A votive altar, with a dedicatory inscrip-
 tion to Bona Dea Annianensis.

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

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

Nos. 102,

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

SEVENTH ROOM.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

No. 1. An unknown statue ; it is clothed in the Roman toga. ROOM VII.
 ANTIQUITIES.

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, underground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Bequeathed by Sir John Ingilby, Bart.*

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

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

No. 7. A tragic mask.

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

No. 9.

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

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

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

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

EIGHTH ROOM.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM VIII. No. 1. The coffin of an Egyptian mummy, sent to England by Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. and presented to the Museum 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

ornamented with paintings, was taken out of the ROOM VIII. coffin which will be described in the next number. ANTIQUITIES. In the lower part of this case is a small Egyptian coffin of a square form: it contains the mummy of a child. The lid and sides of this coffin are covered with paintings.

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

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

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

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

ROOM VIII of a baboon, and another of an Apis. At the
 ANTIQUITIES. 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, which was presented by the *Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks*. Underneath is a manuscript taken from a mummy: it is written on papyrus, in the enchorial characters of Egypt, and was presented 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.

ROOM IX. *Many of the articles contained in this Room were*
 ANTIQUITIES. *collected by the French in different parts of*
Egypt, and came into the possession of the En-
glish 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 parti-
cularly specified.

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. ROOM IX.
ANTIQUITIES.

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 of a row of serpents. *Presented by HIS LATE MAJESTY.*

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. 7. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 8. A colossal head of Jupiter Ammon, who was represented by the Egyptians with the head of a ram.

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

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

ROOM IX. No. 11. The head and upper part of the body of a
 ANTIQUITIES. colossal statue, brought from the ruins of the Mem-
 nonium, 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 by Henry Salt, Esq. and the late Louis Burkhardt, 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.

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 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.

No. 18. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 1.

No. 19. 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. ROOM IX.
ANTIQUITIES.

No. 20. A fragment of an Egyptian Deity, similar to No. 1.

No. 21. A fragment of a porphyry column.

No. 22. A small mutilated Egyptian figure, kneeling on a broken square plinth.

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

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 by Captain Caviglia.

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

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

No. 27. A fragment of the plaited beard of the great Sphinx. *Presented 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

ROOM IX. It was brought from Aboukir. *Presented by Dr. Bancroft, Jun.*

ANTIQUITIES.

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 tablet of hieroglyphics, found in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented 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 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 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 by Captain Caviglia.*

No. 38. The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics,

glyphics, 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.

ROOM IX.
ANTIQUITIES.

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 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 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.

ROOM IX. figure. *From the collection of Charles Towneley,*
 ANTIQUITIES. *Esq.*

No. 44. A piece of stone, with figures represented in intaglio. Found in front of the great Sphinx. *Presented by Captain Caviglia.*

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

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

No. 47. A fragment of a large sarcophagus, 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 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 by Captain Caviglia.*

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

upon another stone. The lower range represents ROOM IX.
 some priests armed with knives, with which they ANTIQUITIES.
 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. A large square tablet, of breccia, co-
 vered with hieroglyphics. It appears to have been
 used as a mill-stone for grinding corn. *Presented,*
in 1805, by Earl Spencer.

TENTH ROOM.

GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

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

No. 2. An upright narrow piece of marble, orna-
 mented 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.

- ROOM X.
 —
 ANTIQUITIES.
- 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 the water necessary for the purification 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 ROOM X. white marble, with the breast covered with drapery. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* ANTIQUITIES.

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

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. 31. A bas-relief, representing a comic and a tragic mask.

No. 32. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a head

ROOM X. a head of Antinous. *From the collection of Sir*
 ANTIQUITIES. *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. A piece of mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented 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.

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

ANTIQUITIES.

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 by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 51. A funeral mask, which was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

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

No. 53. A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented 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.

ROOM X. · No. 56. A small unknown head. *From the col-
ANTIQUITIES. lection 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 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 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 part of a female figure. *From the collection of 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. 96.

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 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

ROOM X. with drapery. It has a necklace, from which a
 ANTIQUITIES. 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, anciently used as a bath: On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy.

No. 88. A head of Minerva.

No. 89. A colossal head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus; it is crowned with a 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

aiming a blow at the other, who is falling. *Be-* ROOM X.
queathed by the late Charles Lambert, Esq. ANTIQUITIES.

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.

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

κ

2. Modern

ROOM XI.

ANTIQUITIES.

2. Modern Coins.

3. Medals.

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

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

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

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

The third head, which comprises a class considerably more modern than either of those which precede

precede it, consists of medals struck in our own ROOM XI.
country, and of those which have been struck ANTIQUITIES.
abroad. These are arranged in the same manner
as the modern coins.

ANTE-ROOM.

No. 1. In the centre of the Ante-room, at the ANTE-ROOM.
head of the stairs, is placed the celebrated Barberini ANTIQUITIES.
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, which is in perfect harmony with the
figures, is of a dark transparent blue. The subject
of these figures is extremely obscure, and has not
hitherto received a satisfactory elucidation; but the
design and the sculpture are both truly admirable.

ANTE-ROOM. This superb specimen of Greek art was deposited
 ANTIQUITIES. in the British Museum, in 1810, by His Grace the
 Duke of Portland.

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

No. 3. A bas-relief, in stucco, representing a winged boy, or genius, carrying a 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 by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

TWELFTH ROOM.

COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

ROOM XII. (*Cases 1, 2, 3, 4.*) Penates, or household gods,
 ANTIQUITIES. in bronze. In the lower part of these cases are
 contained

contained some large bronze vessels, one of which, ROOM XII.
 in the form of a round deep patera, is remarkable ANTIQUITIES.
 for the beauty of its handles, which are raised
 above the edge: they represent two serpents hold-
 ing an egg in their mouths; underneath the ser-
 pents is the ægis of Minerva,

(Case 5.) A raven, the size of life, and seven
 large candelabra, in bronze. The raven was pre-
 sented, 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 prin-
 cipal 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 as-
 bestos 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 la-
 chrymatories, and various other vessels and frag-
 ments 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 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,

ROOM XII. figures. The same case likewise contains two
 ANTIQUITIES. 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, 32, 36.) Fragments of friezes in terracotta.

(Case 37.) Specimens of ancient armour in
 bronze,

bronze, consisting of helmets, breast-plates, stand-
ards, swords, belts, heads of spears, points of ar-
rows, &c. In the middle division of this case is
the Roman helmet which was found at Ribchester
in Lancashire.

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

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

(*Cases 43, 44, 45.*) A large collection of Ro-
man lamps in terracotta.

(*Cases 46, 47, 48.*) Ditto.

(*Cases 49, 50, 51.*) Ditto.

(*Case 52.*) Dice and tali, formed of various sub-
stances.

(*Case 53.*) A great variety of tesserae 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; bod-
kins, 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*

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(*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 which were found in a calcined state in the ruins of Herculaneum.

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

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

(*Case 70.*) Hinges and nails.

(*Case 71.*) Fibulæ, or broaches.

(*Case*

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

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

(*Case 74.*) Ditto.

(*Case 75.*) Specimens of locks and keys.

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

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

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

The intermediate and subsequent cases in this Room 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.

This Room contains an extensive and valuable ROOM XIII. collection of prints and drawings, the most important part of which was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.—The contents of this Room, as well

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ANTIQUITIES.

ROOM XIII. well as the collection of coins and medals, can be
 ANTIQUITIES. seen only by a few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

FOURTEENTH ROOM.

ROOM XIV. No. 1—23. Bas-reliefs, representing the battle
 ANTIQUITIES. 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 Coty lion, 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: and it was probably the intention of the sculptor, by this contrivance, that the commencement of each contest should meet the eye of the spectator at one point of view on his entrance into the temple, and that the terminations of both combats should be presented to him in like manner, on his departure from the temple.

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,

nias, in his description of this temple, informs us ROOM XIV.
 that it was built by Ictinus, an architect who was —
 contemporary with Pericles, and who built the Par- ANTIQUITIES.
 thenon at Athens.

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

No. 25. A fragment of an Ionic capital of 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 superior moulding. From the same temple.

No. 28—38. Fragments of the Metopes, found in the porticos of the Pronaos, and Posticum, 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 purpose, 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

ROOM XIV. which the olive tree of Minerva was sheltered, in the temple of Pandrosus at Athens.

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

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

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 Erectheum, 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.

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ANTIQUITIES.

No. 69—73. Casts in plaster from the frieze 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.

The

ROOM XIV. The fragments of mosaic pavement (placed for
 ANTIQUITIES. the present in this Room) were found at Withington in Gloucestershire. *They were presented by Henry Brooke, Esq.*

FIFTEENTH ROOM.

All the articles contained in this Room belonged to the Earl of Elgin.

ROOM XV. No. 1—15. Fifteen of the metopes belonging
 ANTIQUITIES. 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.

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

of the frieze of the Pronaos, and which was con- ROOM XV.
 tinued in an uninterrupted series of sculpture en- ANTIQUITIES.
 tirely round the temple. It is in very low 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,

ROOM XV. gods to whom they are carrying gifts ; we see also
 ———
 ANTIQUITIES. directors or regulators of the procession, among
 whom are the officers whose duty it was to receive
 the presents that were offered. These females ap-
 pear to have headed the procession, and to have
 been followed by the victims, charioteers, horse-
 men, &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 *Metæci*, or strangers, that settled at Athens,
 and who 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, which
 succeed 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. Seven 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 re-
 present charioteers, and two of them horsemen.

No. 38*.

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.

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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 which are 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. (No. 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

ROOM XV. general character and appearance to the frieze on
 ANTIQUITIES. 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 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 re-
 presented 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 re-
 presented on this pediment was the contest be-
 tween Minerva and Neptune for the honour of giving
 name to the city of Athens.

No. 65. The upper part of the figure of Hype-
 rion 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 ap-
 proach of day, is from the east pediment of the Par-
 thenon, where it occupied the angle on the left of
 the spectator.

No. 66. The heads of two of the horses belong-
 ing to the car of Hyperion. They are just emerg-
 ing

ing from the waves, and seem impatient to run their course. From the east pediment of the Parthenon.

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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, and to have formed part of the group already 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:

ROOM XV. he is represented half-reclined on a rock, which
 ANTIQUITIES. is covered with the skin of a lion. Theseus, it is well
 known, professedly imitated the 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.

No. 75. A fragment of the statue of Minerva, ROOM XV.
 one of the principal figures in the west pediment of ANTIQUITIES.
 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 ap-
 pear to have been ornamented with bronze serpents,
 and the centre of it to have been studded with a 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 in-
 tended to represent Ceres and her daughter Proser-
 pine; the latter is leaning on the right shoulder of
 her mother. They are sitting on low seats, which
 are perfectly alike in their construction, both of
 them being furnished with cushions, and orna-
 mented with mouldings of a similar style. This
 group was in the east pediment of the Parthenon.

No. 78. A small figure of Telesphorus, com-
 pletely 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.

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

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

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 Erechtheum, 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. 88. A Greek inscription from Athens, signifying that certain gifts, which are specified, had been consecrated to some goddess, probably Venus, by a female who held the office of lighter 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.

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 *pentathlon*.

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. A fragment of a bas-relief; belonging to the frieze of the Parthenon.

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

ROOM XV. to the frieze on the north side of the Parthenon;
 ANTIQUITIES. 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. 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

scribed above in Greek characters, Demonstrata and Callistus. Two other figures are standing by the side of these, in a pensive attitude.

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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. 107. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a figure standing upright in a dignified attitude; it is probably intended for Bacchus.

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

No. 109. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of the body and legs of a boy.

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,

ROOM XV. Rhaton, who was a native of Thria, a town belonging to the tribe of Oeneis.

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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 in the early hard style of Greek sculpture.

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

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 the hair, which is curiously plaited, we may fix the sculpture to about the time of Antoninus Pius.

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. 127—130. Four pieces of the frieze from the temple of Erectheus at Athens; they are enriched with flowers and other ornaments, which are designed with the most perfect taste, and are chiseled

ROOM XV. chiseled with a degree of sharpness and precision
 ANTIQUITIES. truly admirable.

No. 134—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. A fragment of a statue covered with 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

The name of the deceased was Publius Phædrus, ROOM XV.
 a native of Sunium, son of Theophilus and Ce- ANTIQUITIES.
 cropia, 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 that the people of Hierapytna in Crete shall affix to it the public seal.

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.

ROOM XV. No. 160. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing
 ANTIQUITIES. 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, whose inhabitants were of the tribe of Eretheis.

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 Erectheum, 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.

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.

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

No. 169. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, 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 Epicycles the son of Asclepiodorus; both the deceased were natives of Olynthus, a city in Macedon.

No. 170. A fragment of a Greek inscription; 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

ROOM XV. was a soldier of Parium ; and also to the memory
 ANTIQUITIES. 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 incised 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 of the stipulated
 sums, and renews the treaty of pasturage for four
 years.

Nos. 178—198. Twenty-one fragments of Greek
 inscriptions, so imperfect as scarcely to admit of
 particular descriptions.

No. 199. The celebrated Sigean inscription, first
 published by Chishull in his "Antiquitates Asia-
 ticæ," and afterwards more correctly by Chandler in
 his "Inscriptiones Antiquæ." It is written in the

most

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 Phanodicus, the son of Hermocrates, and a native of Proconnesus.

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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. 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.

ROOM XV. — No. 205. A colossal statue of Bacchus, from the
 ANTIQUITIES. 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 ori-
 ginally 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 Poly-
 hymnia.

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.

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

No. 213. A sepulchral stèle, in which an eques-
 trian figure, with an attendant on foot, is repre-
 sented in bas-relief. Above the figures is an in-
 scription, consisting of three verses, of which the
 second is a pentameter, and the two others, hexa-
 meters;

meters; they record the name of the deceased, ROOM XV.
 Aristocles, who was the son of Menon, and a native ANTIQUITIES.
 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 which the bas-relief has been almost entirely broken away; the inscription is to the memory of Hieroclea, the daughter of Leucius.

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.

ROOM XV. No. 220. A piece of a frieze, or architectural
 ANTIQUITIES. ornament, from the tomb of Agamemnon, at My-
 cenæ. 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 architectu-
 ral ornament, from the same place as the last-men-
 tioned 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, Alo-
 pece, Pallene, Halæ, Ericea, Colonus, Sphettus,
 Ceriadæ, Thoricus, Hephæstia, 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 Gym-
 nasiarch.

No. 225. A sepulchral column with an inscrip-
 tion to the memory of Theodotus, who was the son
 of Dioderus, and a native of Antioch.

No. 226.

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

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 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

ROOM XV. cated to Neptune in this island, and it is highly
ANTIQUITIES. 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.

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. 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

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

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

duction

ROOM XV. duction of a child, and of a female whose attitude
 ANTIQUITIES. 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 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

but the inscription implies, that Syntrophus pre- ROOM XV.
sents it as a mark of his gratitude to Jupiter ANTIQUITIES.
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—273. Fragments of colossal statues, some of which have probably belonged to figures which stood in the pediments of the Parthenon.

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, Pithyllis, and Polystratus.

No. 275.

ROOM XV. No. 275. A sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory of Biottus, who was the son of Philoxenus, and a native of Diradium.

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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 monuments.

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 Botrichus, son of Euphanus and a native of Heraclea.

No. 279. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing 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. 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

be a treaty between the Athenians and the people of Rhegium, a town of the Bruttii, in Italy.

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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 sundial, 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 sundial 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. Ditto, relating to the Erythræans; the characters are very ancient.

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.

ROOM XV. No. 291. A piece of the architrave belonging to
 ANTIQUITIES. the temple of Erectheus, 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. 293. A small statue of a boy, imperfect; he is in the attitude of looking up.

No. 294. A fragment of a metope of the Parthenon; it is the torso of one of the Lapithæ.

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 Erectheus, at Athens.

No. 299*. The lower part of a female statue covered with drapery.

No. 300. A bronze urn, very richly wrought. ROOM XV.
 It was found inclosed within the marble vase in ANTIQUITIES.
 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 lachrymatory 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 de-
 scribed in the preceding number.

No. 302. A Greek inscription, engraved on two
 sides of a tablet of marble. It is a decree of 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 recasting some articles of gold and silver,
 belonging to the temple of Amphiaræus, and which
 had been injured by the effects of time.

No. 303. A piece of the shaft of a column, be-
 longing to the temple of Erectheus, at Athens.

No. 304. A piece of the shaft of a column, also
 belonging to the temple of Erectheus.

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. 305*. An imperfect statue of a youth; it is
 of the size of life, and of the most exquisite work-
 manship.

ROOM XV. No. 306. 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.

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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. 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 Erectheus, at Athens.

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