

BRITISH MUSEUM:

ITS

ANTIQUITIES AND NATURAL HISTORY,

A HAND-BOOK GUIDE FOR VISITORS.



LONDON:

H. G. CLARKE AND CO., 4, EXETER CHANGE.

1850.

SOLD BY MR. DYER,

At the Museum Coffee House, 12, Bury Street, Great Russell Street



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REMOVE THE CAUSE AND THE EFFECT WILL CEASE.
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Is the cause of nearly all the Diseases to which we are subject; and the most certain and safe remedy for INDIGESTION and all STOMACH COMPLAINTS is "NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS," a Medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." They speedily remove all the distressing symptoms attendant upon a Disordered State of the Stomach and Biliary Organs, and are infallible for Sick Headache, Flatulent Distensions and Acidity of the Stomach, Depressed Spirits, Disturbed Sleep, Violent Palpitations, Irregular Appetite, General Debility, Spasms, Costiveness, &c.

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CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase any of the various Imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the success of "NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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Is the most efficacious remedy ever discovered for the relief of persons suffering Influenza; the two first doses generally arrest the progress of this distressing complaint, and a little perseverance completely removes it. Children's Coughs, as well as recent ones in Adults, will be removed by a few doses (frequently by the first), and Asthmatic Persons, who previously had not been able to lie down in bed, have received the utmost benefit from the use of SIMCO'S ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

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Sold by all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box.

J. S. R.
Corr/433

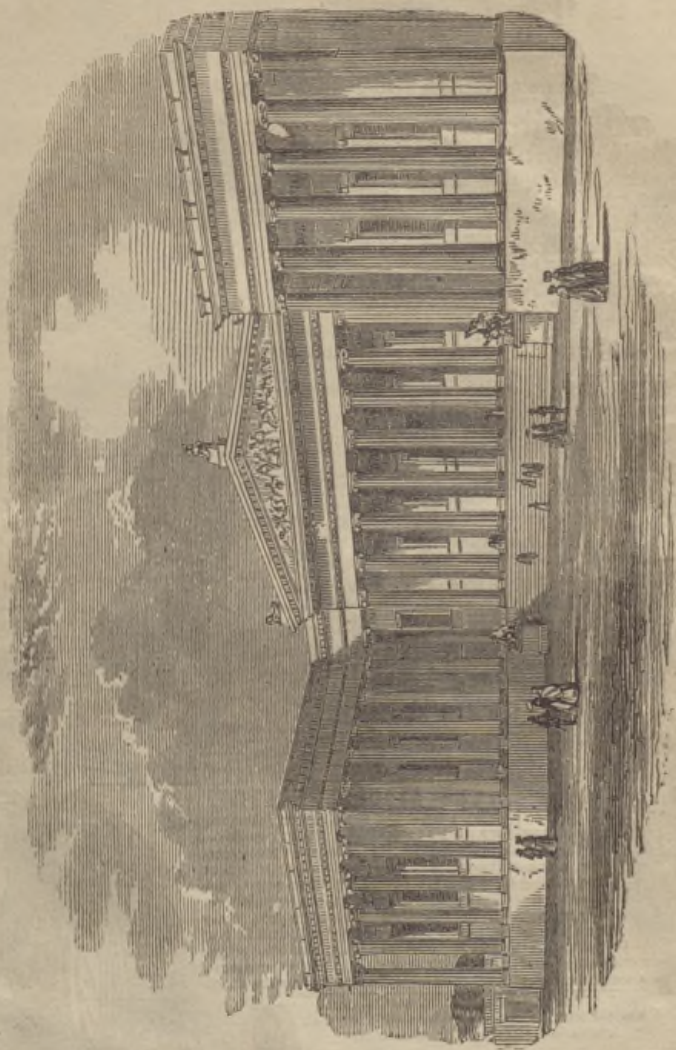


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Or PATENT COAT, and the Original Invention, the REGISTERED PALETOT (6 & 7 Vic., cap. 65).—
The West-end Warerooms for the sale of these graceful and useful articles of dress are in Regent-street, and extend from No. 114 to No. 120 inclusive; and those in the City are at 23, Cornhill, the shipping department being in the rear—viz., "Change Alley. Many have assumed the use of the word Paletot, but H. J. and D. NICOLL are the sole Proprietors and Patentees of either design or material. The prices are 1, 2, & 3 guineas, and according to the climate or purpose for which they are required.

SAN FRANCISCO,

From the South-west.—Sketched by Willie & Co.,
Agents in California for Messrs. N.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—SOUTH FRONT VIEW.

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BRITISH MUSEUM:
ITS
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A HAND-BOOK GUIDE FOR VISITORS.

BY

HENRY G. CLARKE,

EDITOR OF "THE NATIONAL GALLERY," "THE DULWICH GALLERY,"
"THE HOUSE OF LORDS," "THE NAVAL GALLERY OF GREENWICH
HOSPITAL," "WESTMINSTER ABBEY," &c.



THE ATTACK ON A CITY — NINEVEH GALLERY

LONDON:
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—
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SOLD BY MR. DYER,
At the Museum Coffee House, 12, Bury Street, Great Russell Street.

HIGHLY POPULAR EXHIBITIONS.

WHO can view this immense collection from the animal kingdom without feeling the mind exalted in the immense varieties of nature? who would not feel pleasure in the smallest amount of knowledge acquired as to the manner in which this life is produced? To an enquiring mind, no place after the Museum, is more worthy a visit than the Exhibition of ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION, 4, LEICESTER SQUARE, where Nature may be said to be unveiled; Poultry and Game are here seen Hatching and Rearing by Machinery, as perfectly at all seasons as with the parent fowl in summer; and all the dormant instincts are brought into action, not by any aid from the parent, but by the beneficent hand of Nature, aided by Machinery.

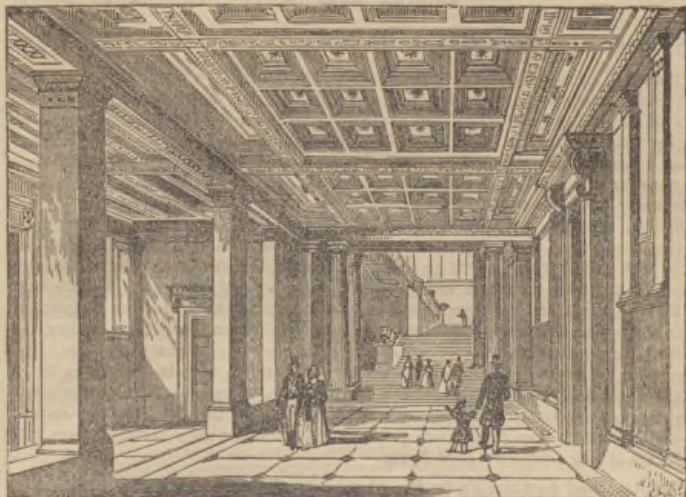
THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.—Additions have been made to this PANORAMA.—The Nubian Desert from the Second Cataract to Dongola.—War Dance by Firelight—March of Caravan by Moonlight.—Morning Prayer—The Mummy of a High Priest is added to the curiosities.—Both Banks of the River are shewn in the Painting.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s.; Pit, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Children and Schools, Half-price.

MARIA MANNING, George Manning, and Bloomfield Rush taken from life during their trials: a Cast in plaster of Mr. O'Connor, and a plan of the kitchen where he was murdered; Models of Stanfield Hall and Potash Farm, are now added to the Chamber of Horrors, at Mme. TUSSAUD and SONS' Exhibition, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Open from Eleven till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.—Admittance: Large Room, 1s.; Small Room, 6d. extra.

COLOSSEUM.—NEW ATTRACTIONS.—View of the POLAR REGIONS, Ruins of Netley Abbey, and Grand River of China, painted by Messrs. Danson and Son; Silver Mine in full work, &c. with the grand Panorama of Paris, and other exhibitions as usual. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and from Seven till Half-past Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the evening. Admission 2s.; Children and Schools Half-price.—N.B. Stalactite Caverns are a separate charge at 6d. each person.

CYCLORAMA, Albany Street. Admission 1s.—A Grand Moving Panorama of LISBON and the EARTHQUAKE in 1755 is exhibited daily at Two, Half-past Three, Half-past Seven, and Nine, illustrated by appropriate music on the new grand apollonican.—Children and Schools Half-price.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA. GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, Waterloo-place.—Additional Picture, MADRAS—A Gigantic Moving Diorama, illustrating the route of the Overland Mail to India, depicting every object worthy of notice on this highly interesting journey from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, accompanied by descriptive detail and appropriate Music, is now open daily. Mornings at Twelve. Afternoons at Three; and in the Evening at Eight o'clock. Admission 1s. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation. Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.



ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE

CROSSING the spacious court-yard, the visitor gains admission by the principal entrance, under the portico of the South Façade, by a carved oak door, nine feet wide, and twenty-four feet high.

The Entrance Hall is of the Grecian Doric order, sixty-two feet by fifty one feet, and thirty feet high. The ceiling is trabeated (cross beamed) deeply coffered, and enriched with Greek frets, and other ornaments, painted in encaustic, in various colours, most harmoniously blended: the large gold star upon a blue ground, in the centre of each coffer, has a superb effect. The floor is laid with large squares of Portland stone, and small grey marble diamonds at their angles. To the left, as the visitor enters, near the door which leads to the Gallery of Antiquities, is placed,—

STATUE OF THE LATE HON MRS. DAMER, holding in her hands a small figure of the Genius of the Thames.

“Long with soft touch shall Damer’s chisel charm,
With grace delight us, and with beauty warm.”—*Dr. Darwin.*

On the east side of the Hall are the rooms devoted to the Manuscript Department at the entrance of which are placed,—

STATUE OF SHAKSPERE, by *Roubillac*.

"More full of wisdom, and ridicule, and sagacity, than all the moralists and satirists that ever existed—he is more wild, airy, and inventive, and more pathetic and fantastic than all the poets of all regions and ages of the world; and has all these elements so happily mixed up in him, and bears his high faculties so temperately, that the most severe reader cannot complain of him for want of strength or of reason—nor the most sensitive for defect of ornament or ingenuity. Everything in him is in unmeasured abundance, and unequalled perfection—but everything so balanced and kept in subordination, as not to jostle or disturb or take the place of another. The most exquisite poetical conceptions, images and descriptions, are given with such brevity, and introduced with such skill as merely to adorn, without loading the sense they accompany. Although his sails are purple and perfumed, and his prow of beaten gold, they waft on his voyage not less, but more rapidly and directly than if they had been composed of baser materials. All his excellencies, like those of Nature herself, are shown out together; and instead of interfering with, support and recommend each other. His flowers are not tied up in garlands, nor his fruit crushed into baskets—but spring living from the soil, in all the dew and freshness of youth, while the graceful foliage in which they lurk, and the ample branches, the rough and vigorous stem, and the wide-spread, ing roots on which they depend, are present with them, and shew in their places, the equal care of their creator!"—*Lord Jeffery*

[Bequeathed by Garrick to the Museum, after the death of his widow.]

STATUE OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART.,
by *Chantrey*.

"Posterity is likely to do scanty justice to the merits of Banks, when the grateful recollections of his contemporaries shall have passed away. His name is connected with no great discovery, no striking improvement; and he has left no literary works from which the extent of his industry or the amount of his knowledge can be estimated. Yet he did much for the cause of science,—much by his personal exertions,—more by a judicious and liberal use of the advantages of fortune. For more than half a century a zealous and successful student of natural history in general, and particularly of botany, the history of his scientific life is to be found in the records of science during that long and active period."

[Presented by his personal friends.]

At the Western extremity of the Hall is the Principal Staircase. The centre flight is seventeen feet wide, and is flanked by pedestals of grey Aberdeen granite, upon which will be placed colossal sculpture. The walls on either side of this centre flight are cased with red Aberdeen granite, highly polished. On the first landing are two beautiful vases, on pedestals, of Huddleston stone; and the balustrades are of the same material. The walls and ceiling are painted in oil, and in encaustic colours; and the ceiling is trabeated, coffered, and decorated to harmonise with the Entrance Hall. These decorations have been executed by Messrs. Collman and Davies.

The rooms immediately entered from this Staircase are those appropriated to the Zoological Department, which occupy, on the upper floor, the Eastern portion of the South Front, and the whole of the Eastern and Northern sides of the Quadrangle.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Gallery of Antiquities.

"This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it rather, but
The art itself is nature."--SHAKESPEARE.

[This portion of the Museum, which was first opened as a separate department in 1807, originally consisted only of the marbles formerly belonging to the late Mr. Townley and Sir Hans Sloane; some few monuments from Egypt, ceded at the capitulation of Alexandria; and the vases, curiosities, &c., recovered from Pompeii and Herculaneum (cities buried A. D. 79, during an eruption of Vesuvius), and purchased from Sir W. Hamilton: it has, however, been subsequently so much enlarged, partly by presents and bequests, but chiefly by purchase (at a cost exceeding £80,000), from the Earl of Elgin, Messrs. Salt, Sams, Durand, Brondsted, Campanari, &c., that it has become one of the most valuable and extensive galleries in Europe.]

The Gallery of Antiquities, the entrance to which is by a door to the left of the principal entrance, occupies, on the Ground Floor, the South-Western and Western portion of the Quadrangle, and is thus arranged:—

1. THE TOWNLEY GALLERY.
2. THE NINEVEH GALLERY.
3. THE LYCIAN ROOM.
4. THE GRAND CENTRAL SALOON.
5. THE PHIGALIAN SALOON.
6. THE ELGIN SALOON.
7. THE EGYPTIAN SALOON.
8. THE ANTE-ROOM.

Leaving the Ante-Room to the Egyptian Saloon, the Visitor will ascend, at the North-West angle, a spacious flight of stairs leading to the WESTERN GALLERY, in which the smaller Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities are arranged as follows:—

1. THE VESTIBULE.
2. THE EGYPTIAN ROOM.
3. THE BRONZE ROOM.
4. THE ETRUSCAN ROOM.
5. THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL ROOM.

In the room which the visitor enters immediately to the left of the principal entrance, is at present temporarily placed a portion of the marbles forming the Townley Gallery, a new building for the reception of which is now in course of erection.

Nineveh Gallery.

[These highly interesting remains were discovered by Mr. Layard, in a vast building upon a mound at Nimroud, on the left bank of the Tigris, about twenty-five miles south of Mosul; and the site, as it is believed, of the most renowned city of the Assyrian Empire. The extent and magnificence of the palaces described by Mr. Layard, as well as the elaborate details of the sculptures, leave no doubt of their being of very remote antiquity; possibly of the earliest period of the first Assyrian Empire. At all events, there can be no question that these remains date prior to the time of Sennacherib, who reigned about 2,360 years ago, whose predecessors had made such extensive conquests, and who, during the reign of Hezekiah, invaded Jerusalem; for the terrible calamities which followed that event, and the total dismemberment of the Assyrian Empire, which followed only a century after, would scarcely allow time to execute works of such magnificence as these monuments attest. The walls of the palace of Nimroud, from which these works were taken, are of unburnt brick or clay, incrustured with slabs of marble (gypsum), eight inches thick, and seven feet wide; the height cannot be ascertained at present, as the inscriptions have been cut off, to render the slabs more portable: the slabs were firmly united together by plugs of brass or wood, as well as wedge-shaped cramps, like those common in the buildings of ancient Egypt. The decorations of these palaces seem to have been arranged in horizontal compartments, alternately filled with sculpture, and with the cuneiform character of the country, so that each wall presented a record of the valour and achievements of the great King, both in war and in the chase, written in the vernacular of Nineveh, and in the universal language.]

On the left-hand side of the first room which the visitor enters on leaving the Entrance Hall are placed a portion of the celebrated sculptures obtained by Mr. Hector, from Klorsabad, forwarded by that gentleman to England, and purchased by the trustees for the sum of £400.

We give a list of these highly interesting sculptures, but from their want of arrangement it is necessarily imperfect.

1. Colossal human head, with bulls' horns and ears: the head is covered with an Oriental turban, with a fillet at the back, and a cord round the forehead: the horns and ears appear in the turban.

2. Colossal feet of a bull.



3. Fragment: a head, with a turban laid in folds close round; a row of curls appear from underneath the turban at the back, the beard is short and formally curled, and no ear-drops are visible.

4. Fragment: head, similar to No. 3, but with considerable colour in the eye. The thumb and palm of the hand are visible upon the right shoulder.
5. Fragment: a head, uncovered; the hair arranged in six formal rows of curls at the back; the face is very full, and quite beardless.
6. Fragment: head, similar to No. 3.
7. Fragment: head, similar to No. 5.
8. Ditto, ditto.
9. Ditto, ditto.
- 10-11. Fragments: horses' heads, richly caparisoned.
12. Fragment: two human feet, and the fetlock of a horse. The foot of the horse, with a portion of the tail, are in front.
13. Fragment of bas-relief.
- 14-16. Three casts from bas-reliefs.
17. Fragment: figure, holding a bow in his left-hand and two arrows in his right. His quiver is slung behind him.
18. Cloven foot of a bull.



19. Fragment: a head, uncovered; the hair arranged in six formal rows of curls at the back; the face is very full, and quite beardless; a three-lobed ear-ring is shown.

20. Fragment: head similar to No. 19, with the turbans alike. The shoulder indicates that the left-arm is raised. In all these heads the remains of colouring matter can be seen in the eyes.

21. Fragment: head, similar to No. 3.

22. Fragment: small head, with a turban.



23. Colossal figure of the King: his cap is the usual truncated cone, richly decorated, with the small cone at the top, and the two long embroidered fillets depending from the back. He wears long pendant ear-rings; his beard is very long; and, like the hair, formally curled. The under-dress, which reaches to the feet, is embroidered with rosettes, in square compartments; and bordered with a tasselled fringe. The mantle is adorned with rosettes, dispersed over its surface; and has, besides, a fringe, with an embroidered heading. The sandals on his feet are painted. His left-hand rests upon the hilt of his sword, the two-lioned scabbard of which appears at the back. His right-hand is raised, and holds a long staff. Upon the wrists are bracelets, with richly carved rosettes; and on his arm is a decorated metal armband, lapping over.



24. Colossal figure, apparently a priest: the hair and long beard are elaborately curled. He wears long pendant ear-rings; and two long embroidered and fringed fillets hang from the back of the head. The robe is richly ornamented, and the bracelets have ten strings, connected by large rosettes. The right-hand is upraised, and the left rests upon the handle of the sword, which appears under and behind the surecoat.

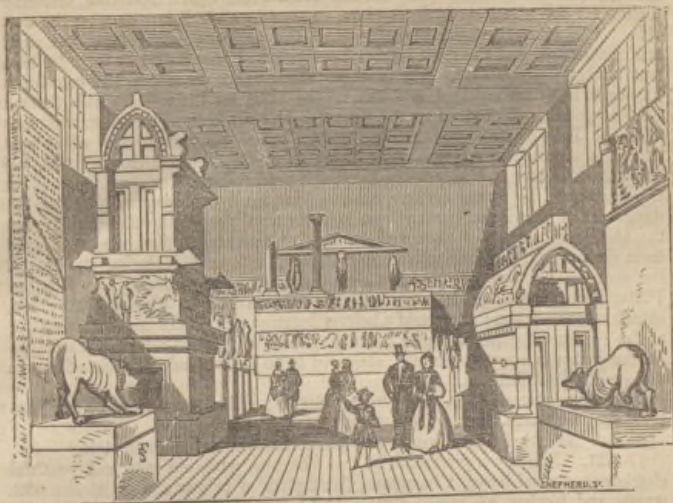
25. Colossal figure of an Assyrian eunuch: the head uncovered, and the hair elaborately curled: the ear-ring is a highly ornamented pendant. He wears an armlet wrapped twice round the arm, and elaborately finished at each end; and on the wrists are bracelets of four rings, connected by a rosette-shaped clasp. He has sandals on his feet. The robe, which reaches to his feet, has a deep knotted fringe, with an embroidered heading; and over the robe is worn a peculiar article of dress, suspended from the neck to below the waist. It consists of a broad band of embroidery, like that on the robe, from the entire length of which falls a double row of

fringe, or fur, extending to the knee, and covering in the whole of the back of the figure from the shoulder: it likewise forms a covering to the arm, to a little above the elbow. The sword hilt appears in this ornamented band, and the point protrudes at the back of the figure. The right-hand is clasped in the left in the conventional attitude of respect. In front of the figure is a part of a sword, and a portion of a fringed garment, indicating that this is but one of a group.

26. Figure: apparently represents a priest. The hair and long beard are elaborately curled; and round the head is a chaplet of twisted cords and rosettes, tied behind, the tassel being visible, as is also the large tassel under the hair. He wears long pendant ear-rings, overlapping armlets on the arm, and rosette-clasped bracelets on the wrists. The right-hand is raised, holding a pine-cone; and in the left-hand, which is slightly extended, is a branch of pomegranate. The figure is attired in a short under-dress, with embroidery and knotted fringe; a long mantle, with a simple fringe; two cords and tassels, depending from the waist. Passing under the right arm, and over the left shoulder, is a deep fringe, or fur, headed by embroidery, apparently a similar article of costume to that described in No. 24.

27. Cast of a bas-relief—a horseman.

28. Figure of a priest, similar to No. 26. He is habited in a long robe, with scalloped fringe embroidered above; and the upper-dress is open in the front. The left-hand is raised, and holds a bag, or water-skin, which the right-hand supports at the back.



Lycian Room.

[These valuable Sculptures, scarcely inferior to those in the Elgin collection, were discovered in 1841, by that zealous classical archaeologist, Sir C. Fellows, in or near Xanthus, the ancient capital of Lycia, one of the south-west provinces of Asia Minor, inhabited by a mixed population of an aboriginal race, called Solymi and Termilæ; and by the Greeks, who had colonised it at an early period before the epoch of the Trojan war; and under the direction of that gentleman they were removed from that country by two expeditions undertaken by her Majesty's government, in the years 1842--1846. They consist of sculptured remains, ranging in date from the subjugation of the country by the Persians, B. C. 545, to the period of the Byzantine Empire, and are probably three centuries older than those from the Parthenon at Athens. Of great intrinsic value as works of art, they are of greater importance in enlightening much that has hitherto been obscure with respect to Lycia.]



1. Bas-reliefs from the so-called Harpy tomb, which stood on the Acropolis of Xanthus, close to the Theatre. The sculptures, as seen by the model placed near it, decorated the four sides of a rectangular solid shaft, about seventeen

feet high, weighing eighty tons, and supported a roof with a moulding, inclosing a chamber seven feet six inches square, entered by a small low door on the west side. This monument was never finished, the projection for raising the shaft still remaining, and the shaft having been polished only half-way up. Its base was shaken; probably by one of those earthquakes by which the country is known to have been visited, and two of the slabs on the western side thrown on the ground. The scene on the west side [*b.*] has been supposed to represent Hera or Juno seated, and holding a cup before the sacred cow of Io and Epaphus, Aphrodite, and the three Charities or Graces. On the east side, [*a.*] Tantalus bringing to Pandarus in Lycia the golden dog stolen from Crete. On the north side, [*c.*] at the corners, are two Harpies flying away with two of the daughters of Pandarus, having been sent for that purpose by Zeus, to avenge the theft and perjury of their father; a third daughter, Aedon, who was saved from destruction, is represented fallen on her knees and deploring the fate of her sisters. On this side also is a seated divinity, conjectured to be Zeus, or Pluto, under whose chair is an animal, either a bear or a boar; before him stands an armed man; they hold a helmet between them. On the south side, [*d.*] at the corners, are two Harpies bearing off two of the daughters of Pandarus. In the centre is a seated divinity, supposed to be Zeus; and a female offering a dove, perhaps Aphrodite.

2-8. Sculptured slabs, representing Satyrs; a lion devouring a deer, panther, dog, bull, and boar. These form a kind of frieze.

9-16. Narrow frieze of cocks and hens, executed in the same style.

17-21. Frieze: a procession of two chariots, with old men and youthful charioteers; a led horse, a horseman, five figures of priests and priestesses with wands and torches, an armed female and a youth standing at the side of a column and chair.

21.* Fragment: apparently part of a chair.

22. Bas-relief; part of two draped females, wearing sandals.

23. Triangular fragment; a male and female figure seated, one on each side of an Ionic column, on the top of which is a Harpy.

24-27. Fragments; apparently gable-ends of a tomb with recesses, having on them the Sphinx, represented with the face of a female, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird, as the daughter of the Chimera, the indigenous monster of Lycia.

28-30. Draped torsos of three architectural figures, in diploid talaric tunics.

30a. Fragment; apparently of a similar figure.

31. Chest, or *soros*, found on the top of one of the *stèles*, or pillar tombs at Xanthus. At the end, in bas-relief, is a lion fondling its cubs; and on one side a man standing and stabbing with a sword a lion standing on its hind paws; at the other side, a man on horseback, followed by another on foot, and a hoplite holding a large Argolic buckler.

32. Fragment; apparently from the other end of the same or a similar sarcophagus; on it a lioness fondling two cubs, one of which she holds in her mouth.

33. Square block; from the sides of which issue the fore parts of two lions.

34-140. These sculptures and architectural members formed part of the building at Xanthus, of which a restored model, with a ground plan of the remains as they were found *in situ*, and a picture of the scene of the dis-

covery, are placed in this room. The model, made under the direction of Sir C. Fellows, exhibits an Ionic peristyle building, with fourteen columns running round a solid *ceka*, and the statues in the intercolumniations, placed on a base, which stands upon two steps.



29.

The object of this building has not yet been clearly ascertained; by some it has been considered as a trophy in memory of the conquest of Lycia by the Persians under Harpagus, in the 3rd year of the 58th Olympiad, B. C. 545, and probably erected about the 76th Olympiad, B. C. 476; by others the sculptures have been placed as late as the 83rd or even 96th Olympiad, B. C. 450-395. Another conjecture is that their subject represents the suppression, by the Persian satrap of Lycia, of the revolt of the Cilicians against the Persians, B. C. 387, Olympiad, 98, 2.

34-49. Sculptures of the broader frieze, supposed to have been placed round the base: they represent a series of contests of warriors, armed in the Greek manner, with helmets, crests, and Argolic bucklers, *thoraces* and greaves; and others more lightly armed, some being only in tunics, or naked, and wearing only helmets against each other; horsemen, &c. On 39 and 46 are seen Asiatics, wearing the pointed cap called *cidaris*, and long tunics, fighting against Greeks. On 45 is a warrior, to whose shield is attached the object used as a protection for the legs against missiles.

50-68. The narrow frieze which ran round the upper part of the base.

50-53. The attack of the town and main gate of a city, supposed to be Xanthus: this gate is defended by a low flanking tower with windows; the besiegers have planted a scaling ladder, which two warriors are supposed to be holding on securely by ropes. Three hoplites, having taken off their sandals, are seen mounting the ladder; a fourth has already marched into the tower. The other troops, called on by their officers, advance rapidly to the attack.

55-59. A general combat between Greeks; some armed as hoplites, against others wearing long tunics.

60-61. A walled city, with its buildings, within which are tombs and temples, and the heads of the besieged looking over the battlements.

62. A Persian satrap or monarch seated; supposed to be Harpagus, attended by his guards and a slave holding over his head an umbrella,—the emblem of sovereignty,—receiving a deputation of two elders from the besieged city.

65-66. A sally from the town; the garrison appear on the walls, while the women throw up their arms shrieking in despair.

67. The retreat of the defeated Lycians into the city.

69. Capping stones of the east front of the base.

70-74. Columns and portions of columns from the peristyle.

75-84. Statues which were placed in the intercolumniations: they represent females, having at their feet marine emblems, such as a dolphin, crab, eel, and the sea-bird *halcyon*; and passing through the air rapidly, as we see by the action of the drapery. These figures are supposed to have reference to the arrival of Latona, with her children, Artemis and Apollo, at Xanthus, or to the naval victory over Evagoras.

85-91. Fragments of similar figures.



76.



61.

92-94. Capitals of the two pilasters of the east front of the building, with capitals of leaves and fleurons.

95—105. Narrow frieze disposed round the *cella* of the building: the subject is an entertainment; the guests reclining upon couches, served with wine and attended by female singers and musicians; and a sacrifice of rams, bulls, and goats.



106—109. Six of the lacunaria or coffers of the ceiling. The details of architectural ornaments, consisting of an egg and tongue moulding, &c., were painted on them.

110—123. Narrow frieze supposed to have gone round the exterior of the building: it represents presents of dresses, horses, &c., brought to a satrap; the hunt of the bear and of the wild boar, and a battle of horsemen and foot-soldiers.

124. Moulding from the north corner of the eastern pediment.

125. Eastern pediment, with sculptures executed in relief, representing male and female figures, probably divinities, seated, and others standing.

126. Half of the western pediment—six warriors on foot, the first fallen.

127—130. Upper corner-stone of the eastern pediment.

131a.—f. Six lions' heads which decorated one of the sides of the roof.

132. Draped figure of a female in rapid motion, from the south *acroterium*, like those previously described, 75—84.

133—134. Figures of youths bearing females.

135. Draped female figure, similar to 132.

136—137. Lower portion of two figures in rapid motion.

138a.—d. Roof tiles from the building.

139—140. Two crouching lions, found at the base of the monument.

140.*Fore and hind foot of a similar lion.

140**.

Fragment of sculpture; crouching warrior and bull.
141a. Cast of the *stèle* or pillar, a portion of the monument called the inscribed monument, at Xanthus; it is covered on the four sides with a long inscription in the language of the ancient Lycians.

141b. Fragment of a bas-relief; two figures, one armed and advancing, the other fallen.

142. Tomb of a satrap of Lycia, resembling a wooden coffer or roofed house, with beams issuing forth at the sides; the upper part roofed with an arch resembling the early Gothic. The groove in the ridge surmounting the arch was probably for the insertion of a bull's head of some other material, these tombs being represented so decorated in the Lycian rock sculptures. On each side of the roof is an armed figure, perhaps Glaucus or Sarpedon, in a chariot of four horses; and along the ridge a combat of warriors on horseback, and a Lycian inscription recording that the tomb was made by Paiafa. At the east side are two naked figures and sphinxes: at the west, two sphinxes, and a small door for introducing the corpse. On the north side below is a combat of warriors

on foot and horseback, and the satrap Paiafa seated, attended by four figures. On the east side other figures of men or gods, and an inscription recording that the tomb was made by Paiafa. On each side of the roof are two waterspouts, in the form of a lion's head.

143. Roof of a tomb, similar to 142. On the ridge, south side, is an entertainment, the crowning an athlete, a scene of reception. On the north side, a combat of warriors and foot. In the panels are sphinxes and divinities. On each side below is Bellerophon in a chariot, attacking the Chimæra.

The sculptures of the Chimæra tomb portray, with great spirit, the combat and victory of Bellerophon over the monster Chimæra—a favourite subject of Lycian story :

"With ardent joy
The brave Bellerophon, his lenient charm
The bit adjusted on the passive jaws
Of winged Pegasus; in arms complete
He vaulted up, and through the gay career
His paces managed with gymnastic grace.
Thus did he quench the fell Chimæra's flames."

So sang Pindar; but the introduction of a chariot somewhat varies the common version of the story.

143. *Fragment of a lion's head, from Xanthus.

144. Part of the cornice from the entrance of a rock tomb at Xanthus.

145—149. Casts from a tomb excavated in the solid rock at Pinara. 145. Portion of the pediment. 146. One of the Gorgon's heads with which the ends of the dentals were decorated. 147. Frieze; representing warriors on horse and foot escorting captives. 148—149. The wall of the tomb within the portico; representing an ancient walled city.

150—152. Three plaster casts, taken from the sculptures of a rock tomb at Cadyanda; exceedingly interesting, from bilingual inscriptions in the Greek and Lycian languages, which accompany the figures. 150. From the panel of the door, represents Salus standing, holding an *anochoe*. 151. Females conversing, one of whom is named Mesos; and the nursing of a child. 152. An entertainment; on the first couch to the right recline Endys and Seskos; on the next Molos or Molas and Kparmos, and two seated children, one named Hecatommās; under these couches are dogs; on the next couch reclines a female named Siphō, to whom a child, Porlaps, stretches out its arms from the next couch, on which are Salas and the female named Mesos; beyond these is Eidas, the son of Salas, and two servants, one playing the *dioulos*, or double flute; on the extreme right is a naked figure named Hecatommās.

153. Cast of the name of Hector, over a fighting warrior.

154. Cast of an inscription in the language of the ancient Lycians.

155 156. Casts of bilingual inscriptions, in the ancient Lycian and Greek languages.

156*. Fragment of an ancient Lycian inscription.

157. Casts from a portion of a monolithic pedestal at Tlos; decorated with sculptures representing combats and athletic sports.

158. Cast, representing Bellerophon mounted on Pegasus, hurling a lance at the Chimæra.

159. Bilingual inscription in honour of Pixodarus, King of Caria, *b. c.* 340.

160. Cast; represents two females, probably nymphs, dressed in short tunics, dancing.

161. Cast from a tomb; two lions devouring a bull.

162. Fragment of the corner of a building, with return of egg moulding.

163—164. Fragments of egg moulding, from a tomb.

165. Inscription, containing part of a decree.

166. Casts of the sculptures of a rock tomb, at Myra, coloured to represent its present condition; on the exterior [*a*] is a standing male figure, apparently a divinity; and on the right hand of it [*b*] a young man, attended by a boy, leaning on a staff, offering a fruit or flower to a veiled female attended by two females, one of whom holds a *pyxis*. On one of the interior walls is a reposing bearded figure, probably Dionysius, or Pluto, holding a *rhyton* in the right and a cup in the left hand, on whom attends a boy with wine [*d*]. On the other interior wall a seated veiled female, [*e*] probably Proserpine or Aphrodite, draped by a female attendant, Pitho, and having before her a naked youth, Eros (?) holding a *lecythus* and strigil.

167. Two feet, sandalled, from statues.

168. Remains of a Roman sarcophagus, found at Xanthus.

169. Portion of a sarcophagus, with its roof cover. On it boys or cupids, trundling hoops and playing at ball, and a horseman.

170. Part of the base of another sarcophagus. On it are lower parts of the figures of a hunt.

171. Portion of another sarcophagus. On it are the lower portions of figures in a vestibule of twisted columns.

172. Two metopes, with the head of Artemis, or Dianna, full face.

173. Monument, found in a Roman bath at Xanthus. On one side are Plutus and Tyche standing, full face; on the other is a Persian, shooting arrows in a cave, in which are an ox, a stork, a dog, a boar, a lizard, grasshopper, and fox.

174. Torso of a male warrior.

175. Part of the interior frieze of a tomb; probably representing nymphs.

176. Inscription; found at Uslam, near the mouth of the Xanthus.

177 183. Fragments of Byzantine architecture, which appear to have decorated a church, found amidst the ruins of a christian village.

In a glass case, at the end of the room, are the following small objects, found in the Acropolis of Xanthus.

Two stone fragments, apparently ornaments; small torso of Venus, draped below the waist; fragment of the left side of a female head, bound with a sphenone; left elbow of a female statue; portions of leaden and iron cramps; three small vases, a broad-rimmed cup, and four small lamps, in terracotta; twenty-five small fragments of glass vessels; lower portion of a small bowl of embossed red ware; small fragment of a vase of so-called Samian ware, stamped with a cross of the Byzantine period; fragments from the bottom and side of a cup, of the same ware; six fragments of vases, with fine black glazing, in the style of Nola; fragment of the lip of a large crater, red, with an ivy wreath painted in black; small bronze tripod vessel, one foot resembling a duck's head; bronze handle of a jug; leaden grating for the drain pipe numbered 184; fragment of a leaden pipe; handle of a terracotta amphora, stamped with a circular band, and inclosing a rose, in low relief; similar handle, with an oblong stamp, exhibiting a small caduceus; small votive human foot, and part of the leg, in marble; various fragments of painted cement.

The following were found in the houses overwhelmed by the fall of the monument;—

Five round flat pieces of terracotta, each perforated with two holes, and apparently intended for weights; two sickles, and several hooks, nails, and staples of iron; small leaden weight; eight small fragments of glass windows; small pyramidal block of terracotta, of the kind supposed to have been hung round the necks of cattle.

The following were found at Pinara:—

A mass comprising fragments of human bones, tiles, and cement, conglomerated by the deposit of lime filtering from the rock of a tomb; fragment of cement, used for the lining of a water cistern; &c.

THE LAYARD MARBLES.

There is perhaps no portion of the treasures of this truly national establishment of such important interest as the Assyrian sculptures in the Nineveh Gallery. These marbles, whether we consider them as works of art, as engraved histories, or as corroborations of the truth of scripture, are every way remarkable. The first feeling is that of astonishment at their wonderful state of preservation,—many of them appearing as clear and sharp as if they had only just come from the studio of the sculptor. The perfection of the forms—

not only as displayed in the delineation of the human figure, but in the various groups of animals—next forces itself on the attention. There is also a distinctly marked difference between the style of those early times and every other school of art: to the peculiarity of the development of the anatomical forms we would particularly direct attention. It is also singular that the supposed oldest of these marbles is equal, if not superior, in spirit of design and execution, to the more modern. When first discovered, the appearance of rich colours was distinctly visible, on several of the slabs; it, however, perished (with but slight exceptions) on exposure to the atmosphere.

The marbles which have already reached the Museum are for the present placed in the vaults beneath the Lycian Room, until a suitable gallery can be built for their reception. The present arrangement being but temporary, and as no numbers have as yet been placed on the slabs, there is some difficulty in accurately describing them: we have, however, adopted such a method in the following description as we trust will enable the visitor fully to comprehend it.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE ROOM.

An obelisk of black marble, flat at the top and cut into three gradines. It is sculptured on each of its four sides. In all there are twenty small bas-reliefs: and above, below, and between, is carved an inscription, two hundred and ten lines in length. It is in

the best preservation, scarcely a character of the inscription being wanting: the figures are as sharp and well defined as if but recently executed. The King is represented twice, followed by his attendants; at his feet is a prisoner; his viziers and eunuchs are introducing men leading various animals, and carrying vases, and other objects of tribute, on their shoulders, or in their hands. The animals introduced are the elephant, the rhinoceros, the bactrian, or two-humped camel, the wild-bull, the lion, the stag, and various species of monkeys. Amongst the objects carried by the tribute-bearers may be discovered the tusks of the elephant, shawls, vases of the precious metals, fruit, and bars of metal, or bundles of rare wood. From the nature of the bas-reliefs, it is conjectured by Mr. Layard, that this monument was erected to commemorate the conquest of



India, or of some country to the east of Assyria, and on the confines of the India Peninsula.



FIRST COMPARTMENT.

RIGHT-HAND.

1. The King, with two arrows in his hand, in token of peace, approaching a warrior, who stands before him, and seems to address him. Above the King is the symbol of divinity, the Ferouer, or winged figure in a circle; and behind him, an attendant eunuch. The royal chariot follows in the rear, with a warrior leading the horses.

2. Warrior of the enemy, wearing a helmet with a curved crest, his horse, pierced by the spears of

two Assyrian horsemen, is wounded and rearing.

SECOND COMPARTMENT.—RIGHT-HAND.

1. Small winged figure, having the horned cap; the right-hand elevated as if in the act of prayer; the left holding a branch of five pomegranates, dependant from one stem.

2. Small winged figure, similar to No. 1.

3. Small winged figure, similar to No. 1, having a circle of rosettes round the head.

4. Small winged figure, holding in the left-hand a basket, and presenting with the right a pine cone.

5. Small winged figure, similar to No. 4.

6. Two horsemen, armed with spears, and wearing the conical cap, charging a third, and thrusting him from his horse with their spears. Behind is a dead body, and an eagle carrying of the entrails of the slain.

7. Cuneiform inscription of twenty-two lines, exquisitely sharp in execution.

SECOND COMPARTMENT.—LEFT-HAND.

1. Two winged female figures, holding garlands, and standing before the sacred tree: they wear a necklace, to which is appended several circular medallions, with stars.

2. Two kneeling figures, with the sacred tree between them.

3. Sitting headless statue, in basalt. The square stool, or block, on which the figure sits, is covered on three sides with cuneiform inscriptions. Part of the beard is still preserved. Although it has unfortunately suffered greatly from long exposure, it is of considerable interest, as being the only specimen hitherto discovered of an entire Assyrian figure.

4. A procession of five figures, approaching the King, who stands facing them. Behind



the King is an eunuch with the umbrella, and three warriors of his guard. At his feet is a prostrate bull.

THIRD COMPARTMENT.—RIGHT-HAND.

The colossal figures in this and the fourth compartment are especially deserving of notice, from the singular delicacy of manipulation displayed by the sculptor, and from the emblems and animals suggestive of the nature of the worship and religious sacrifices of the "Kingdom of the idols, whose graven images did excel them of Jerusalem and of Samaria."—*Isaiah*, c. x. v. 10.

1. Colossal eagle-headed human figure: the wings, which were on an adjoining slab, are wanting in this specimen.



2. Colossal winged figure, holding on his right arm a fallow deer, and in his upraised left-hand a branch bearing five flowers erect: his hair, elaborately curled, is confined round the head by a circlet, with a rosette-formed ornament in front; his mantle and robe are both richly ornamented, fringed and tasselled. Notice the finished execution and high preservation of this sculpture.

3. Colossal eagle-headed figure of the God Nisroch, with wings extended, holding in the left-hand a basket, and presenting with the right-hand a pine cone.

4. Colossal human-headed divinity: the beard is formally curled; three bulls' horns are laid close down upon and around the head.

5. Head and neck of a colossal human-headed bull.

6. Two figures of the God Nisroch: the right-hand raised, holding a pine cone; the left a basket. Between them the sacred tree.

THIRD COMPARTMENT.—LEFT-HAND.

1-2. The King in his chariot, drawn by three horses and preceded by his standard-bearers, discharging an arrow at the enemy, who are furiously repelling the attack: on the ground are the wounded and the dead, who are becoming the prey of the vulture.

3. Part of a frieze—four prisoners with their arms bound behind, preceded by an eunuch.

4. An evacuated city: two eunuchs, standing near the gates, are writing down the amount of spoil of sheep and cattle; cars drawn by oxen, containing women leaving the city: near the gates are two battering-rams.



5. Fragment: siege of a castle; a battering-ram, on an inclined plane, is forced against the walls. Three archers stand behind, and three figures are represented as impaled, in the distance. Beneath the inclined plane are two dead bodies.

6. Fragment: two warriors, standing, discharging arrows; before them is a lake, on the banks of which grow three trees. A portion of a tower is visible on the upper edge of the lake.

7. The siege of a castle, with a battering-ram and moveable tower, with its covering to protect the besiegers; within the walls, and in the plain, are two date-palm trees.

FOURTH COMPARTMENT.—RIGHT-HAND.

1. Colossal winged figure of a priest, having a garland round his head, carrying a wild goat, or gazelle, on his left-arm; and holding an ear of wheat in his right-hand. Notice the variety and elegance of the ornaments on the robes, furnishing not only beautiful designs, but likewise important illustrations of the mythology of the Assyrians.

2. Colossal winged figure of a young and beardless personage, habited in a long robe, the bottom ornamented with a tasselled fringe. At the back, and



depending from his waist to his ankle, is a succession of five feather-shaped fringes or embroidered cloth to imitate feathers; and a cord with two tassels suspended in front. He has sandals on his feet, and his arms are decorated with massive armlets and ornamented bracelets.

3. Colossal figure of the King, walking; his right-hand being supported by a long staff, and his left resting on the hilt of his sword. The whole figure is in perfect preservation, and is wonderfully finished.

4. Group of five dromedaries, led by an attendant.

5. Interior of a castle or pavilion, divided into four compartments, in each of which are persons engaged in domestic employments: adjoining the building is a groom, curry-combing a horse, and three others feeding from a trough. Beyond, is an eunuch, receiving four prisoners, conducted by a warrior.





6. Charioteers returning in triumph from battle; two chariots, each containing a warrior and the standard; above the horses is an eagle, carrying in his talons the head of a man. Before the chariots are two groups of warriors, with the heads of the slain in their hands, and three musicians. Scribes taking an account of the spoil.



FOURTH COMPARTMENT.—LEFT-HAND.

1. A chief eunuch in battle: the eunuch is in his war-chariot, with three horses, which is guided by his charioteer: above is an eagle. In the plain are various individual combats.



2. The King, followed by warriors, in battle with his enemies under the walls of a hostile castle. He stands, gorgeously attired, in a chariot, drawn by three horses richly caparisoned. He is discharging an arrow against the besieged, who are defending the towers and walls: a warrior, already wounded, is tumbling from his chariot, one of the horses having fallen to the ground. An attendant protects the person of the King with a shield, and a charioteer holds the reins and urges on the horses. Above is the presiding deity of the King.

3. The standard-bearers of the great King, with their respective charioteers. Each chariot bears a distinct standard; the foremost one being a bull, and the other two horses. At the base is a representation of water, and water-plants.

4. A charge of cavalry: behind them are two warriors on foot, above whom flies an eagle. Two dead bodies are lying beneath the horses.

5. A procession: five figures are before the King, who stands in the centre; the first, an eunuch, holds the fly-flapper; two others stand behind him, with their hands crossed; and behind them are two musicians. Behind the King are four warriors; and at his feet a recumbent lion.

6. The siege of a castle, with a battering-ram and moveable tower, and the King under the walls. In the distance are three warriors, advancing to the attack, and an eunuch.



7. The King hunting the lion. The King in his chariot aims a deadly arrow at the monster, whose tail is admirably indicative of rage and fury.



From the knowledge of art displayed in the treatment and composition, the correct and effective delineation of the men and animals, the spirit of the grouping, and its extraordinary preservation, it is probably the finest specimen of Assyrian art in existence.

8. The King hunting the wild-bull. The King, in his chariot, having wounded a bull, seizes him by the horns, and inflicts a deadly wound with one of the daggers which he wears. Another bull is lying dead, pierced by four arrows.



FIFTH COMPARTMENT.—RIGHT-HAND.

1. The King in his chariot, attended by his charioteer and parasol-bearer : in his hand are two arrows, in token of peace. Above the King is the emblem of the Supreme Deity. Behind the chariot is a horseman, leading a horse, richly caparisoned, and probably intended for the use of the King. In the distance are two warriors on foot.



2. The passage of a river by the army of the great King : eunuch and warriors superintending the embarkation of a chariot in a boat ; men inflating skins for crossing the river.

3-6. Fragments ; with cuneiform inscriptions.

7. Man riding on a dromedary, pursued by two Assyrian horsemen. Beneath are three dead men.



8. Fragment: head and shoulders of a bearded man, with ringlets, holding the reins of two horses, the richly caparisoned heads of which are very fine.



FIFTH COMPARTMENT.

LEFT-HAND.

1-2. The league, or treaty of peace. The King, having arrived at the frontiers of his dominions, has descended from his chariot to meet another King. He is on foot, holding up two

arrows in his right-hand, as a token of peace; and receiving a procession, headed by ten figures, the first of whom addresses the King, while the remaining four stand in an attitude of attention. Behind them, an eunuch introduces four captives, who are urged on by two warriors. Behind the King are his attendants and war-chariots.





3-4. The passage of a river by the army of the great King. Two men are dragging a boat, in which the King is standing, in his chariot. In the boat are three men rowing, and one steering; and beside it is a man swimming, supported on an inflated skin. Other boats, carrying chariot and furniture; horses swimming, and men on inflated skins. (A continuation of No. 2 in fifth right-hand compartment.)

5. An attack on some place not seen on this slab. Three warriors are kneeling, and discharging their arrows; behind is a chariot, and two horsemen on foot. Above the warriors is an eagle; and on the plain is a dead body, in the act of being devoured by a similar bird.

6. An attack on some place by two archers and two slingers. The slab formerly contained some other subjects, the legs of which are visible.

7. Two of the cavalry of the great King, armed with bows and spears; each holding the reins of his horse in the left-hand, in readiness to mount at command.

8. Two of the cavalry of the great King, awaiting the word of command. The appointments resemble those of No. 7, excepting that they carry a sword in addition to the bow and spears. "The horseman lifteth up both the bright sword and the glittering spear."—*Nahum*, c. III, v. 3.

9. The pursuit of enemies, who are flying along the shore of a lake or river, from the water of which a fish is leaping. Warriors in a chariot pursuing a horseman, who is turning back and discharging an arrow.

10. Triumphal procession towards the city. Chariots passing under the city walls; upon which are five women.

SIXTH COMPARTMENT.—RIGHT-HAND.



1. Warrior hunting the lion. Only one lion, wounded, under the horses' feet, is visible. A warrior in his chariot is discharging his arrow at some object before him. This small bas-relief is remarkable for the elegance of the ornaments and the great spirit of the design.

2. Fugitives on inflated skins, crossing the river to a castle; two warriors on the banks discharging arrows at the swimmers.
3. A man driving before him a flock of sheep and goats.
- 4—5. The siege of a castle, which stands by the water-side, with battering-ram and moveable tower; warriors defending the walls, others discharging arrows; the besiegers, with ladders, scaling the walls; the King is discharging an arrow, followed by his attendants; a warrior driving off cattle, and female prisoners and child.

SIXTH COMPARTMENT.—LEFT-HAND.

1. Fragment: colossal bearded head, with a horned cap.
2. Fragment: head and shoulders of an individual of the conquered nation, wearing a turban of three folds, bracelets, armlets, and earrings; he has a short beard and woolly hair; his hands are upraised in the attitude of awe and submission, in the presence of the monarch.
3. Fragment: head, with a garland of three rosettes round the temples.
- 4—5. Two kings standing before the sacred tree, above which is the emblem of the Supreme Deity—a human figure, with the wings and tail of a bird, enclosed in a circle, and holding a ring in one hand—and followed by winged figures. (In five pieces.) Each king holds a mace or instrument, formed by a handle, with a ball or circle at the end, and is followed by a winged figure carrying the pine cone and basket. Well designed and delicately carved; the ornaments on the dresses and arms of the figures are elegant and elaborate.
6. Fragment: head of the King, admirably executed.



7. Fragment: the head and shoulders of a beardless man; his robe richly embroidered; probably the king's cup-bearer.

8. Colossal figure of the King, holding two arrows in one hand and a bow in the other, followed by a winged figure with the pine cone and basket.

9. Portion of a colossal frieze. The King drinking, and the attendant cup-bearer with his fly-flap. The King wears the usual truncated cap, surmounted by the cone, and surrounded by a

diadem, tied by a fillet, the ends of which are richly embroidered with the winged bull. The neck of his robe is bordered by the winged bull and antelopes, separated by the honeysuckle; and round the sleeve is the honeysuckle and pine cone ornament. He has two daggers in his girdle, earrings, and rosette bracelets. In his left-hand is a bow, and in his right a cup. The fly-flap is very perfectly made out, and the animal's head at the end of the handle is beautifully finished.

10—12. Tablets, with cuneiform inscriptions.

On the framework between the First and Second Compartments are a collection of painted bricks, which were used in decorating the interior of the palaces.

These Assyrian sculptures are extremely valuable, as embodying the characteristics of the Shemetic race, as expressed by themselves; delighting in ornament, wearing earrings and bracelets, fringed and embroidered robes, long beards, and flowing hair. The Hametic race, on the contrary, as shown in the sculptures of Egypt, have short beards—no earrings—short robes—and generally naked bodies. The Japhetic race, as exhibited in the Greek sculptures, show less abundance of ornament; whilst the elaborate beard and fringed embroidered robe are unknown in the monuments that have come down to us.

Grand Central Saloon.

OVER the entrance, Plaster cast of the face of the Northern Colossus, at the Rock Temple of Ipsamboul.*

Against the square column, on the west side,

Venus preparing for the bath; *magnificent statue of white marble.*

Statue of the Emperor Hadrian, in a military dress.

Against one pilaster on the *north* side is a very fine bust of Jupiter.

Against the other, a German Prisoner.

Against a pilaster, on the *east* side, a mutilated draped statue of a youth.

Against another, a mutilated statue of a draped female, in terracotta.

In the eastern recesses, also, are several curious sculptures and casts of bas-reliefs from the ruins of Persepolis, *very beautiful, spirited, and highly interesting*, as illustrating the costume and armour of the ancient Persians. The inscriptions are in the *cuneiform*, or arrow-headed characters, now ascertained to be *alphabetical*, and similar to those on the bricks of Babylon, which may be seen in the Egyptian Room. In the same recesses are three Arabic inscriptions, from the ruins at Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal and the *Ganga Regia* of Ptolemy. *Notice*, also, in the centre recess, a colossal fragment of toes,—of Græco-Egyptian work.

The contents of Rooms 2 to 5 have been for the present placed in the Grand Central Saloon and Ante-Room; the following is as correct a list of the most interesting objects as we are able to give, from their want of arrangement occasioned by the unfinished state of the Museum:—

- 1 Colossal head of Minerva.
- 1 Bust of Trajan, with breast naked.
- 2 Funeral urn, ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants.
- 2 Statue of Apollo of very early Greek work.
- 3 One of the feet of an ancient tripod table.
- 4 Statue of a Canephora, anciently made use of as a column.
- 5 A Candelabrum.
- 6 Triangular base of a candelabrum.
- 7 Oval vase, ornamented with Bacchanalian figures.
- 8 Statue of Venus or Dione, naked to the waist.
- 9 Oval vase, ornamented with Bacchanalian figures.
- 10 A Fountain ornamented with ivy and olive branches.
- 11 Statue of Diana.
- 11, 12 Colossal heads of Hercules.
- 12 Bust of Hadrian, with breast naked.
- 13 Fragment of one of the three supports of a tripod basin, composed of the head and neck of a lion.
- 14 Mithraic group.—The Persian Mithras (the sun) slaying a bull.
- 14 Capital or upper division of a votive cippus.
- 15 Keystone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with a figure of Victory.
- 16 *Very fine* Colossal head of Minerva, in the early style, about B.C. 550.
- 16 *Celebrated* statue of the drunken Faun.

* These stupendous figures always represent some god or deified king, and were placed in pairs opposite the outer portals of the temples in Egypt. They are usually naked, except a hip-cloth, and wear the royal head-dress. Two colossal near Thebes are 50 feet high.

- 17 Two terminal heads joined back to back; one of the bearded Bacchus, the other of Libera.
- 18 *Elegant* statue of the goddess Fortune, with the modius and cornucopia.
- 19 Terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.
- 20 Head of Hippocrates.
- 21 *Beautiful* statue of Mercury sleeping on a rock.
- 21 Terminal head of Mercury.
- 21*22*Two feet covered with sandals.
- 22 Statue of Venus.
- 23*Bas-relief, representing a comic and a tragic mask.
- 24 Statue of a Faun.
- 24*Bas-relief, representing four Bacchic masks.
- 25 Terminal head of Homer, with a dignified character.
- 25*Tragic mask.
- 26 Bust of Sophocles.
- 27 Terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.
- 28 Nymph of Diana, resting herself after the fatigues of the chase.
- 29 Entire terminus of the bearded Bacchus.
- 30 Terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.
- 31 Fine group, of a youth holding part of an arm which he is biting.
- 32 Terminal head of Pericles, helmeted.
- 33 Statue of a naked Faun.
- 34 Terminal head of Epicurus.
- 35 Terminal statue of Pan, playing upon a pipe.
- 36 Greek Inscription on the convex side of a circular shield.
- 37 Terminal statue of the Phœnician goddess Venus Anchitis.
- 38 Circular votive patera.
- 39 Unknown bronze head, supposed to be Pindar.
- 40 Circular votive patera, with a head of Pan, in high relief.
- 40*Torso of Hercules.
- 41 Greek sepulchral monument, with bas-relief.
- 42 A Terminal head of Periander.
- 43 A repetition of No. 33.
- 44 Unknown terminal head, probably of a Greek poet.
- 45 *Fine group*, Actæon attacked by his dogs, whilst being changed into a stag.
- 46 Terminal head of young Hercules, crowned with leaves of the poplar.

BAS-RELIEFS.

- 1 An old Satyr struggling with a nymph.
- 2 Candelabrum, formerly in the collection of the Mattei family.
- 3 Funeral column, near which is a statue of the god of Lampsacus.
- 4 Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus.
- 5 Warriors consulting the oracle of Apollo.
- 6 Castor managing a horse.
- 7 Hercules securing the Mænalian stag, which, at the command of Eurystheus, he had pursued a whole year in the forest of Arcadia.
- 8 *Blank*.
- 9 The infant Bacchus riding on a goat; a Triton, in attendance on Venus, is seizing a marine bull by the horns; and a company of hunters returning home with their spoil.
- 10 Festoons of vine branches suspended from the skulls of bulls.
- 11 Dioscuri on horseback.
- 12 Bacchanalian group of three figures.
- 13 Victory offering a libation to Apollo Musagetes.
- 14 Two branches issuing from one stem and curling in opposite directions.
- 15 Nessus, the Centaur, carrying Dejanira in his arms.
- 16 A cow suckling her calf, and drinking out of a circular vessel.

Phigalian Saloon.

[The beautiful marbles in this apartment were found by Mr. Cockerell in the ruins of a temple of Apollo, on a hill near Phigalia, in Arcadia, and were purchased, in 1811, at Zante. This temple was built by the same architect as the Parthenon, at Athens, and the sculptures bear the same marks of spirited, masterly execution. In this room, also, are fine figures (arranged above the last mentioned) from the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in Ægina.]

1—23 Bas-reliefs, composing the frieze in the cella of the Temple of Apollo near Phigalia. 1—11 Representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ
12—23 That of the Greeks and Amazons.

These bas-reliefs composed the frieze in the interior of the cella.

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

24 Fragment of a Doric capital of one of the columns of the peristyle.

25 Fragment of an Ionic capital of one of the columns of the cella.

26—27 Two fragments of the tiles which formed the above moulding.

28—38 Fragments of Metopes, found in the porticos.

39—40 Small tiles, used for covering the joints of the greater tiles; the ornament in front surmounted the cornice.

41 A cast in plaster, from one of the ends of the celebrated sarcophagus at Agrigentum, representing Phædra surrounded by her female domes plunged into grief at the refusal of Hippolytus: the attendants endeavouring to console their mistress, and some attempting to alleviate her distress by musical instruments.

The bas-relief, 166, belongs to the Elgin collection: it represents Hercules preparing to strike Diomed, King of Thrace, who is already on the ground.

At the sides of the SALOON, over the Phigalian frieze, are two pediments, made to resemble those at the eastern ends of the Temple of Jupiter, in Ægina. The ruins of this temple were visited in 1811 by Mr. Cockerell and other gentlemen, and extensive and careful excavations were carried on, by which all the members and details of the cornice and mouldings have been ascertained; and the minute and accurate measurements then made have been the authorities from which these imitations have been constructed. The greater part of the statues which adorned these pediments were at the same time discovered, and every circumstance illustrative of their original position, with relation to the architecture of the temple, were noted with as much accuracy as the case would admit. From the notes then made, and from long and careful study of the sculptures themselves, and the space which they occupied, Mr. Cockerell composed the groups very much in the mode in which they are now exhibited. From the violence with which the temple had been destroyed, probably by an earthquake, all the statues had been in some degree mutilated, and some so entirely destroyed that it was in vain to attempt their restoration. Those which were capable of repair were committed to the hands of Mr. Thorwaldsen, and in uniting the broken fragments, and restoring the parts of them that were deficient, that eminent artist has shown the greatest care and sagacity.

The pediment at the north side of the room is from the western end of the temple; it contains ten figures, and it is supposed that there was originally one more, who was stooping down to assist the fallen warrior at the feet of Minerva. The subject is the contest between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus.

Of the figures in the other pediment only five now remain, the sculptures of which are of a much higher character than those of the western. From the few figures still spared to us, the subject of this picture seems to have been similar to that of the other pediment.

Round the sides of this room, beneath the Phigalian frieze, and on the floor, are eleven bas-reliefs, formerly part of the celebrated mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a tomb erected in honour of Mausolus, king of Caria, by his wife Artemisia, in the 4th year of the 106th Olympiad, *n.c.*, 357. This monument, one of the seven wonders of the world, was built by the architects Phiteus and Satyrus, and adorned with sculptures by five sculptors, viz.: Pythis, who made a quadriga for the top; Scopas, or Praxiteles, who sculptured the eastern; Bryaxis, the northern; Timotheus, the southern; and Leochares the western side; all artists of the latter Athenian school. The subject of the frieze is the battle of the Greeks and Amazons, and Hercules appears among the combatants. The style of at least two artists can be traced in these sculptures; and apparently more sculptures from different parts of the building have been preserved. In *A.D.* 1552, these sculptures were discovered amidst a heap of ruins, and employed by the Knights of Rhodes in the construction of the castle of St. Peter at Halicarnassus, the present fortress at Boudroum, in the walls of which they remained encased till their removal in 1846, when they were presented by the Sultan Abd-ul-Mehjid to Sir Stratford Canning, H.M. Ambassador at Constantinople, and by him to the British Museum. In this room are also placed a circular altar, with a subject in bas-relief, which formerly stood on the sea-shore of Halicarnassus, and a draped female statue without a head, which was also inserted into the walls of the fortress of Boudroum.

At the ends of the room are casts of the metopes of the old temple at Selinus, which are considered some of the earliest specimens of Greek art; they represent Hercules and the Cercopes, or two thieves of Ephesus; Perseus, assisted by Pallas Athene, killing the Gorgon Medusa, out of whom leaps Pegasus; a female divinity who has killed one of the giants; and a figure in a quadriga.

Singularly beautiful torso of the Richmond Venus.

Statue of Hymen, the legs wanting from the knees.

18 Statue of the *ROBINE FAUN*. The torso only is antique, and the restoration represents a satyr playing on the cymbals.

19 *Celebrated* statue of a discobolus, in the attitude of throwing the discus, or quoit, supposed to be a copy in marble of the celebrated bronze statue made by the sculptor Myro. Hadrian's Villa Tibertine.

43 Statue of Isis, apparently in the character of Ceres.

40 *Beautiful* statue of Liberia or of Ariadne holding a thyrsus over her right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet a panther.

In this room are placed—

Model of the Parthenon at Athens, after the Venetian Bombardment, *A.D.* 1687.

Restored Model of the Parthenon, by R. C. Lucas.

ANTE-ROOM.

1—44 Roman and Etruscan Sepulchral Urns and Inscriptions.

45 Terracotta Sarcophagus, found at Tuscania, decorated with two dolphins; on the cover is the recumbent figure of a young woman, with one leg bent under the other; her head, which is decorated with a wreath of flowers, rests upon her right arm.

In the centre of the room a magnificent marble Tazza, or vase, of very large dimensions; height 4ft. 3½ in., diameter of the cup 3ft. 7 in.: it stands upon a single stem; handles very curiously formed of swans' necks and heads gracefully intertwined.

Elgin Saloon.

[These splendid sculptures were taken in 1804, from temples at Athens, by the Earl of Elgin, then our Ambassador to Turkey, and were purchased by Parliament for £35,000. They comprise the chief sculptured ornaments from the Parthenon (a peripteral Doric temple sacred to Minerva), built in the time of PERICLES (B. C. 450), from the place of Ictinus, and under the direction of PHIDIAS, the greatest sculptor of ancient times; as well as remains from the Erechtheum (joint temple of Neptune and Minerva) and other buildings of the citadel of ancient Athens.]

THE general order observed in affixing the red numbers to the several objects (to which alone this book refers) is as follows:—

- 1 Metopes of the Parthenon, on the west side (1—16).
- 2 Frieze of Parthenon, commencing on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the room (17—90).
- 3 Sculptures on the Pediments, placed along the middle of the room (91—135).
- 4 Articles of the Parthenon, casts, and bas-reliefs *above* the frieze on the eastern side of the room (those nearest the entrance being taken last in order) (136—193).
- 5 Objects below the frieze, commencing at the left of the entrance.

1—16 Metopes representing the battle of the Centaurs and Athenians, who under Theseus joined the Lapithæ (a people of Thessaly) in this contest. In some of the 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.

The sculptures (17—90) composing the exterior frieze of the cella of the Parthenon, within the colonnade, and continued entirely round the temple, represents in very low relief the sacred procession which took place at the great Panathenæa, a festival celebrated every fifth year at Athens, in honour of Minerva, the patroness of the city. The bas-reliefs composing this frieze are arranged in the order in which they were originally placed in the Parthenon. Those on the principal or east front of the temple, commences on the left of the entrance, followed by those of the north, west, and south fronts.

17—24 Frieze of the east front. On two of the slabs are divinities and deified heroes, seated; Castor and Pollux, Ceres and Triptolemus, Jupiter and Juno, Æsculapius and Hygeia. A third slab, of four other divinities, is wanted. On the right and left are trains of females (*Canephora*) directing the order of a dance, and heading the procession with votive, and among the officers *himopheats*.

25—46 Portion of the frieze on the north side. No. 25 is a fragment representing two of the *Metæci*, or foreigners, who were allowed to take part in the procession. They carry trays with cakes and other articles. The rest represents charioteers and horsemen, executed with consummate elegance and much spirit.

47 Single slab of the frieze on the west, representing two horsemen; one rides in front urging his companion to quicken his pace.

48—61 Plaster casts, the remainder of the frieze at the west-end.

62—90 Front frieze on the south side, representing a procession of victims, charioteers, and horsemen, very similar, in its general character, to the frieze on the opposite or north side. We do not possess any figures of victims

from the north side of the temple; but that they formed a part of the procession on that side cannot be doubted, since Stuart has engraved a fragment of one of them.

At the south side of the room above the frieze (26) are casts of the metope at the left angle of the western façade of the Parthenon, representing a horseman, and (33) of the metope of the right angle of the north side, representing a female, probably a divinity, seated on a rock, and another standing before her. Between them (27—31) are casts of the portions of the frieze recently discovered. At the north end of the room (65—66) is a cast of the twelfth metope of the south façade of the Parthenon, representing a centaur bearing off a female, and (67—71) some additional casts of that part of the frieze which exhibits the victors in their cars.

The magnificent sculptures (91—106) are from the pediments of the Parthenon. (91—98) representing the birth of Minerva. (90—106) the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the honour of naming the city of Athens.

91 Upper part of the figure of Hyperion rising out of the sea. His arms stretched forward, in the act of reigning in his coursers.

92 Heads of two horses belonging to Hyperion's car.

93 STATUE OF THESEUS; (or, Hercules) half reclined on a rock, with a lion's skin.

94 Group of two goddesses, CERES AND PROSERPINE; the latter is leaning on her mother's shoulder.

95 Statue of Iris, one of the daughters of Oceanus, and the messenger of the celestial deities, particularly of Juno, hastening with the news of Minerva's birth.

96 Torso of Victory.

97 Group of THE THREE FATES.

98 Head of one of the horses of the chariot of Night, which was represented plunging into the ocean on the right angle of the east pediment.

99 RECLINANT STATUE OF Ilissus, the river-god. The Ilissus was a small stream that ran south of the plain of Athens.

99* Cast of the mutilated group, Hercules and Hebe.

100 Torso of a male figure, supposed to be Cecrops, the founder of Athens.

101 Part of the head of Minerva.

102, 104 Fragment of the statue of Minerva, one of the chief figures in the west pediment.

103 Upper part of the torso of Neptune one of the chief figures in the west pediment.

104* Cast of the head from a statue.

105 Torso of Victoria Apteros, or Wingless Victory.

105* Cast of a head of Victory without wings, in the car of Minerva.

106 Fragment of a group of Latona with her two children, Apollo and Diana.

106* Cast of the head of a female, of fine workmanship.

107 CELEBRATED SIGEAN INSCRIPTION, written in the most ancient Greek characters *Bustrophedon* wise, that is the lines follow each other oxen turn from one furrow to another in ploughing.

108 Piece of the ceiling of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens.

109 Lower part of a female statue covered with drapery.

110—114 Pieces of the shafts of Ionic columns from the temple of Erechtheus, or joint temple of Neptune and Minerva at Athens.

111 Colossal statue of Bacchus, from the choragic monument of Thrasylus.

112 Capital, and piece of the shaft of a Doric column.

113 Imperfect statue of Icarus (natural size), of exquisite workmanship.

113* Female statue, without head and arms, found in the Temple at Themis at Romnus in Attica.

115—117 are now 199* 199** 199***

118 Blank.

119 is now 113*

- 120—121 are now 187* 187**
 122 Sepulchral solid urn, having three figures in bas-relief on the front.
 123 Sepulchral column, bearing the name of Anasicrates, an Athenian.
 124 Monumental urn, inscribed with the name of Phanimus of Naucratis.
 125 Capital of an Ionic column, from the Erechtheum, at Athens.
 126—127 Portions of the shaft, and base, of the same column.
 128 CARYATIDES status, which supported the roof under which the olive tree of Minerva was sheltered in the temple of Pandrosus at Athens.*
 129 Piece of the shaft of an Ionic column.
 130 Capital of a Doric column, from the Propylæa at Athens.
 131 Part of a Doric entablature, from the same.
 132 Solid monumental urn, or cenotaph, with bas-relief in front.
 133 Capital of an Ionic column, from the temple of Diana at Daphne.
 134—135 Shaft and base of an Ionic column, from the same.
 136—149 Casts in plaster from the frieze of the temple of Theseus; representing a battle fought in the presence of six divinities.
 150—154 Casts in plaster from the frieze, of the same temple, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.
 155—157 Three casts in plaster of the metopes, from the temple of Theseus at Athens. The first representing Theseus killing Creon, king of Thebes; the second, Theseus overcoming Ceryon, king of Eleusis, in a wrestling match; the third, Theseus killing the Crommian sow.
 158—159 Two bas-reliefs, from the frieze of a temple of the Ionic order (near the Propylæa at Athens), dedicated to the Wingless Victory (Nike Apteros); representing a combat between the Greeks and Persians.
 160—161 Three bas-reliefs from the same: the combatants all Greeks.
 162—163 Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect.
 164 Bas-relief, representing a narrow upright vase with one handle.
 165—168 Greek inscriptions from Athens.
 167* Very ancient Greek inscription, known as the "Marmor Atheniensi."
 169 Fleuron, from the temple of Ceres at Eleusis.
 170 Capital of a pilaster.
 171—174 Fragments of very ancient Greek inscriptions from the Acropolis.
 175 Large sepulchral column.
 176 Fragment of a bas-relief; Bacchus standing in a dignified attitude.
 177* Bas-relief; an old man, seated.
 177, 180 Pieces of a frieze, or architectural ornament, from Mycenæ.
 Under No. 180 are—
 Two fragments from the pillars of the tomb of Agamemnon, at Mycenæ.
 178 Fragment of a colossal female statue, covered with drapery.
 179 Circular altar, from the island of Delos, ornamented with the heads of bulls, and festoons in very bold relief.
 181, 184 Sepulchral columns with inscriptions.
 182 Sepulchral solid urn, with a bas-relief representing three figures.
 185 Greek inscription, imperfect.
 186 Sun-dial, with four different dials on as many faces.
 187 Fragment of a Greek inscription.
 187* Part of the capital of an Ionic column.
 187** Circular altar, from the island of Delos.
 On 187* are—
 I. 23. Capital of an Ionic column supposed to have belonged to the temple of Diana Eucleia at Athens.
 Upper part of a draped statue, found on the plains of Marathon.
 188 Solid urn, in front of which a man and a woman are joining hands.
 189 Fragment of a bas-relief, three figures in procession.

* The caryatides near the east-end of St. Pancras' Church, New Road, are designed after those at Athens.

- 190 Fragment of a bas-relief, Latona and Diana in procession.
 191 Fragment of the upper part of a sepulchral stele.
 Under 191—I. 5. Fragment.—I. 17. Fragment of two figures.
 192 Large solid funeral urn, bas-relief in front, two figures joining hands.
 On 192—Fragment of an Inscription.
 193 Bas-relief of a Bacchanalian group of four figures, with a thyrsis; one of these is Bacchus, in the Indian costume, holding out a double-handled vase, into which a female Bacchant is pouring wine from a *monota*, or vase with one handle.
 194 Upper part of the head of an Egyptian idol, in granite, the head lion-shaped, and ornamented with a crown of serpents.
 195 Very large funeral urn, solid, and without any inscription.
 196 Fragment of a bas-relief, a female with child seated in a chair.
 197 Imperfect bas-relief: a charioteer driving four horses at full speed; a figure of Victory flying towards him with a crown.
 198 Fragment of a bas-relief; part of the body and legs of a boy.
 199 Beautiful cinerary urn, ornamented with four standing figures.
 199* Bronze urn, found enclosed in the marble vase in which it now stands, in a tumulus near Port Piræus.
 199** Large oval marble vase, within it was found No. 199*.
 199*** Circular votive altar, ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons are suspended with an inscription.
 200 Small female figure, covered with drapery, without a head.
 201 Sepulchral column of Thalia, daughter of Callistratus, of Aexone.
 On shelf 2 are—
 I. 35. Elegant ornament from a cornice.
 I. 26. Portion of a volute of a Corinthian capital.
 I. 16. Bas-relief of a female.
 I. 25. Fragment of mæander ornament over the frieze of the Partheon.
 I. 37. Fragment of a stèle having Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ in a wreath.
 I. 31. Fragment of leaf moulding, from the temple of Erectheus at Athens.
 I. 13. Fragment of an inscription.
 I. 28. Egg ornament from the same place.
 I. 34. Volute found near the north front of the Acropolis.
 Underneath this shelf are—
 I. 24. One of the eaves, or antefixal ornaments of the roof of the Partheon.
 Fragment of a stèle, with an elegant acroterium.
 I. 32. Volute of a capital, from the temple of Niké Apteros.
 I. 20. Fragment of a stèle, inscribed Eucleia.
 I. 30. Part of a coffer from the ceiling of the temple of Erectheus.
 Underneath shelf 3 are—
 Fragment of a female figure from a bas-relief found at Athens.
 I. 26. Fragment of the doorway of the temple of Erectheus.
 On shelf 4 are several antefixal ornaments from Athens; I. 31 is supposed to come from the temple of Venus.
 Underneath shelf 4 are—
 A fine antefixal ornament from a stèle.
 I. 21. A plain tablet inscribed, "From Athens, Chœrippe."
 202 Votive Greek inscription, dedicated by Georgias the Gymnasiarch.
 203 Decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of Ammonius.
 204 Fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of the skin of animals, and the branch of a tree.
 205—206 Fragments of very ancient Greek inscriptions.
 207 Small statue of Ganymede, part only of the eagle's claw on the left thigh.
 208 Sepulchral column of Mysta; a Milesian.

- 209—218 Ten small objects, representing various parts of the human body offered as vows to Jupiter Hysistos, for the cure of diseases in those parts.
- 219—220 Pieces of architrave, from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens.
- 221 Fragment of a boy, holding a bird under his arm, and feeding it.
- 222 Sepulchral column of Botrychus; an Heracleian.
- 223 Greek inscription, imperfect; inventory of vestments.
- 224 Fragment of a bas-relief; fore legs and part of a bull.
- 225, 226 Fragments of Greek inscriptions.
- 227 Small cloaked figure of Telesphorus, headless.
- 228 Sepulchral column of Biottus, son of Philoxenus, native of Diradium.
- 229 Sepulchral stele, with a bas-relief; a man clothed in a tunic.
- 230 Solid sepulchral urn, with a rude bas-relief; five figures, a boy carrying a large circular shield; a warrior; Sisyphus, joining hands with a third person, who is seated before him: the group is completed by a child, and a female whose attitude evinces a dejected state of mind.
- 231 Capital of an Ionic column, from the temple of Diana, at Daphne.
- 232 Upper part of the shaft of a small Ionic column.
- 233 Capital of a Corinthian column.
- 234—237 Greek inscriptions, imperfect.
- 238 An amphora.
- 239—241 Unknown female heads, one with hair plaited.
- 242, 243 Heads of the bearded Hercules.
- 244—246 Two large heads.
- 245 Female torso, covered with drapery.
- 247 Unknown bearded head, very much mutilated.
- 248 Head of a middle-aged man, with a conical bonnet.
- 249 Fragment of a head, crowned with vine leaves.
- 250 Unknown female head, the hair confined within a close cap.
- 251 Head of a laughing figure, in the early hard style of Greek sculpture.
- 252—255 Four pieces of frieze from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens.
- 256 Base on which a statute has stood, with fragments of feet.
- 257 An amphora.
- 258—259 Upper part of two sepulchral steles, with inscriptions.
- 260 Piece of Doric entablature, originally painted.
- 261 Greek inscription, imperfect at the end.
- 262 Unknown bust.
- 263 Sepulchral solid urn, ornamented with reeds.
- 264 Capital of an Ionic column from the temple of Diana, at Daphne.
- 265 Piece of the shaft of a small fluted Ionic column.
- 266 Sepulchral stele, with a very ancient inscription.
- 268 Fragment of the capital of a Corinthian column.
- 267 Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a thick slab of marble.
- 269—273 Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect.
- 274 Sepulchral Greek inscription, engraved on a piece of entablature.
- 275 Fragment of a cinerary urn, on which are four figures in bas-relief.
- 276 Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a large piece of marble.
- 277 Fragment of a figure.
- 278 Bas-relief, Hygieia feeding a serpent out of a patera.
- 279 Imperfect bas-relief, a goddess seated on a throne; behind her seven figures, one of which is leading a ram to an altar.
- 280 Fragment of a bas-relief, a female sitting.
- 281 Fragment of a figure.
- 282 Greek inscription, engraved on two surfaces of a tablet of marble.
- 283 Part of a sepulchral stele, inscribed with the name of Eumachus.
- 284—285 Fragments of a Greek inscription.
- 286 Upper part of a sepulchral column.
- 287—288 Fragments of a Greek inscription, very imperfect.

- 289 Portion of the cornice from the portico of the Erechtheum at Athens.
 290 Upper part of a sepulchral stele, ornamented with leaves and flowers.
 291 Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble.
 292 An amphora.
 293 Bas-relief, a votive figure of Cybele, seated in a kind of small temple.
 294, 296 Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect.
 295 Fragment of a sepulchral stele.
 297 Small tile, in terracotta, used to cover the joints of the larger tiles.
 298 Votive monument, with bas-relief and two Greek verses.
 299 Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect.
 300 Small bas-relief, imperfect, Cybele seated.
 301—309 Fragments of figures, chiefly from the metopes of the Parthenon.
 310—315 Fragments of colossal statues, some from the Parthenon.
 316 Small statue of a Muse, without a head; probably Polyhymnia.
 317 Sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Callimachus.
 318 Base of a column brought from the plains of Troy.
 319 Fragment of a figure.
 320 Chest of a female figure, covered with drapery.
 321 Fragment of No. 327.
 322 Fragments of the torso No. 327.
 323 Fragment of a metope of the Parthenon; torso of one of the Lapithæ.
 324 Oblong shallow vessel for holy water: the front ornamented with
 as-relief of Juno, attended upon by supplicating females.
 325 Mutilated colossal head, supposed to be Nemesis.
 326 Feet of a male statue, on the plinth.
 327 Torso of a male figure—Æsculapius?
 328 Sepulchral column of Callis, daughter of Strato.
 329 Base of a column, from the plains of Troy.
 330 Fragment of a square altar, bas-relief of dancing Bacchantes.
 331 Fragment of a sepulchral stele.
 332 Fragment of a statue of Hygeia.
 333—334 Imperfect Greek inscriptions, very ancient.
 335 Fragment of a bas-relief, with an inscription.
 336 Imperfect bas-relief, with three figures.
 337 Part of the stem of a candelabrum, ornamented with dancing women.
 338—343 Fragments of colossal statues, from the Parthenon.
 344 An amphora.
 345 Funeral inscription, in prose and verse, to the memory of Polyllus.
 347 Fragment of a decree of the Athenians.
 346, 348 *Very ancient* Greek inscriptions.
 349 Fragment of a figure.
 350 Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect.
 351 Sepulchral stele, with an ornament of flowers on the summit.
 352—360 Plaster casts of the frieze of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes: the subject being the story of Bacchus and the Tyrrhenian pirates.
 361 Fragment of a bas-relief; an elderly man before one of the gods.
 362—364 Fragments of public acts of the Athenians.
 365, 367 Architectural fragments, two of the ornaments of a roof.
 366 Sepulchral Greek inscription in ten verses.
 368 Greek inscription relating to Oropus.
 369—370 Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect.
 371 Fragment of bas-relief; Minerva placing a crown on a person's head.
 372 Sepulchral stele with a Greek inscription.
 373 Sepulchral stele, with bas-relief: two females joining hands.
 374 Votive Greek inscription of Antisthenes, the priest of Pandion.
 375 Bas-relief; a young man standing between Vesta and Minerva.

- 376 Bas-relief; Jupiter seated on a throne, Juno standing before him.
 377 Celebrated Greek inscription, in the Boetian Ædic dialect.
 378 Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a tablet of marble.
 379 Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very ancient characters.
 380 Fragment of a bas-relief; three figures sacrificing before an altar.
 388 Greek inscription in the Doric dialect.
 382 Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect.
 383 Bas-relief, imperfect; three goddesses, one is seated on a throne.
 384 Sepulchral stele. Bas-relief equestrian figure, with attendant on foot.
 385—386 Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect.
 387 Greek inscription, in honour of Callidimas.
 388 Inscription, offering the sale of the Priesthood of Diana Pergaia.

If ever there was a subject in which *all* competent judges agree, it is in admiration of these sculptures. Canova, Thorwaldsen, Flaxman, Chantrey, Westmacott, Lawrence, Payne Knight—all who have written about them, or talked of them—place them in the highest grade of the art. Every fragment is precious. A part of a head, a foot, a piece of an arm, a trunk without head or arms or legs—all are cherished as objects which, once destroyed, could never be replaced. The Theseus, the reclining male figure (No. 93), has been valued at four thousand guineas; but it is impossible to name the real intrinsic value of such works; because the better they are known the more they are estimated. Those magnificent draped female figures, (No. 94) headless though they be, are full of life, and grace, and dignity: almost inconceivable, when we consider that they are wrought out of the mere cold marble. And so of the rest of the collection: every fragment has a story to tell, so much does expression reign among them all.

By carefully comparing these sculptures with Mr. Lucas's models of the Parthenon, the visitor will observe that the large figures (Nos. 91—106) came from the pediments at the two ends of the temple; that the square *altirilievi* (Nos. 1—16), placed in compartments high up against the wall, are a part of the ninety-two metopes which once adorned the entablature of the temple; and that the *bassi-rilievi* (Nos. 17—90), placed at a lower level round the walls, are portions of the frieze visible within the columns. When perfect, the sculptures of one pediment related to the Birth of Minerva; and those of the other to the Contest between Minerva and Neptune for the government of Athens—both favourite mythological subjects among the Greeks twenty-three centuries ago, when those sculptures were wrought.

Whether the complete forms of the pediment figures ("in the round," as sculptors call it), the exceedingly bold relief of the metope figures, or the flat relief of the frieze figures, be examined, the visitor will have nearly equal reason to be astonished at the results produced; and will, if he repeats his visit frequently, gradually educate himself to something like an appreciation of these marvellous works. When Flaxman said, that these sculptures were "as perfect representations of nature as it is possible to put into the compass of the marble in which they are executed: and nature, too, in its most beautiful form;"—when Chantrey spoke enthusiastically of "the exquisite judgment with which the artists of these sculptures had modified the style of working the marble, according to the kind and degree of light which would fall on them when in their places:"—when Lawrence said that, "after looking at the finest sculptures in Italy, he found the Elgin marbles superior to any of them;"—when Canova said, in reply to an application made to him respecting their repair or restoration, that "it would be sacrilege in him, or any man, to presume to touch them with a chisel"—it must be evident that there is in these sculptures a mine of artistic wealth, which, though few may thoroughly appreciate, *all* may partially enjoy and share.

Egyptian Saloon.

[The monuments in this room have been brought chiefly from Thebes (the present *Carnak*, *Luzor*, &c.) and Memphis, the capitals of Upper and Lower Egypt respectively: and they derive an increased interest from the fact, that the *best* ages of Egyptian art were between the times of Thothmes III. and Rameses II. (i. e. between the years *a. c.* 1495 and 1340) at least five centuries prior to the dawning of Grecian civilization, and as early as the time of the Judges in Israel.]

- 1 Lion couchant, dedicated by Amenophis III. (Memnon.)
 - 2 Mummy-shaped sarcophagus of Petenesi, a bard with hieroglyphics down the front; the face has been gilt.
 - 3 Sarcophagus of Sa-atu, a scribe and priest of the temples of the acropolis of Memphis; covered with inscriptions and figures of various divinities who address the deceased.
 - 4, 6. Colossal heads wearing the *tehr*,* or possibly the *pschent*.
 - 5 Granite group, the monarch Har-em-hebi (Horus) of the 18th dynasty, standing under the protection of Amen-ra.
 - 7 Colossal ram's head from a Sphinx, emblem of the divinity Amen-ra, in his form as Chnumis.
 - 8 Statue of the god Hapimoo, or the Nile, bearing an altar of libations, from which hang down water-fowl and plants.
 - 9 Colossal fist from a Statue.
 - 10 Large oblong sarcophagus of the monarch Har-nech-t-hebi (Amyrtaeus), of the 28th dynasty. (*a. c.* 414.) The sun, attended by various divinities passing through the hours of the day, is represented on the exterior, while inside are various usual sepulchral deities.
- Under 10 is a sandstone altar, on which are two cows, emblems of the goddess Athor (Venus), walking among the papyrus and lotus plants.
- 11 and 13 Hawk-headed gryphons, or sphinx, the emblem of the divinity Munt-ra.
 - 12 Monument from the ruins of Carnak; on each of the broad sides is the monarch Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, standing, and holding with one hand the deity Munt-ra, and with the other the goddess Athor (Venus).
 - 14 Fractured colossus of the monarch Amenophis III.

* The following is an explanation of the chief technical terms for articles of Egyptian dress:—

CLAPP.—Head-dress with long lappets pendent on the shoulders and neck; as in (21) Statue of Amenophis III.

GOM.—Sort of sceptre, terminating in the head of an animal called the *koncoupha*. See fresco painting (176).

ASKH.—Semicircular collar or tippet worn round the neck. See (19) bust of Rameses III.

OTF.—Crown of Osiris and other deities, composed of a conical cap, flanked by two ostrich feathers, with a disk in front, placed on the horns of a goat.

PSCHENT.—Cap or crown worn by deities and kings, composed of the shaa and tehr, commonly fronted by an *uraeus*, or curled snake, the symbol of royalty.

SHAA.—Conical cap, upper portion of the *pschent*, called also *ouobsh*, or white. See (61) statue of Menephtah II.

SHENTU.—Short garment worn round the loins. See (21) statue of Amenophis III.

TASHA.—The 'red' cap, (lower portion of the *pschent*), cylindrical, with tall inclined peak behind, and spiral ornament in front.

TOSH.—Royal military cap.

15 Colossal head of a king wearing the *pachent*, or crown, found with the arm (55), detached from a colossus lying in the sand in the Carnak quarter of Thebes; the features resemble those of Thothmes III.

16 Lower part of a colossal figure of the goddess Pasht, or Bubastis (Diana), seated, bearing the names and titles of Amenophis III.

17 Mummy-shaped coffin of Sabaksi, Priest of Phtah.

18 Mummy-shaped coffin of Paneterhent a standard-bearer, on which are figures of Netpe, Nephthys, and Isis, with hieroglyphics.

19 FINE COLOSSAL head of Rameses II. or III., Great (who lived B.C. 1355), wearing a cylindrical diadem of uræi, of fine execution; traces of colour still remain on this bust.

20 and 22 Intercolumnar Plinths covered with hieroglyphics. On one the monarch Psammeticus II. (B.C. 600), is represented kneeling and offering cakes of bread to a serpent, cow-headed, and another divinity, all seated on cubes. On the other, the name of Nectanebo, the last of the Pharaohs (B.C. 387).

21 Beautiful colossal statue of Amenophis III. (Memnon), monarch of the 18th dynasty; the same king who is represented by the vocal statue, seated on a throne.

23 Large sarcophagus of Hapimen, High officer of state; on the exterior are the four genii of the Amenti, Anubis, symbolic eyes of the sun, Isis, and Nephthys.

24 ROSETTA STONE—Decree in honour of Ptolemy V., in hieroglyphic, Enchorial and Greek characters, of the High Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis (B.C. 193), for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. This stone, found near Rosetta, has been mainly instrumental in enabling Dr. Young, M. Champollion, and other scholars, to decypher the hieroglyphic characters.

25 Mutilated statue of an officer of state, kneeling on a square plinth.

26 Seti Menephtha II., monarch of the 19th dynasty, seated on a throne, holding a ram's head, placed on a small altar, by both hands on his knees.

27 Mutilated statue of Rameses III. (Sesostris), kneeling, and holding a shrine, on which is a scarabæus.

28 Circular bason, dedicated to Athor-Thoueris.

29 Ir-nefer, functionary, and his wife A-pu, seated on a throne.

30 Colossal head of a king, much mutilated.

31 Group of Atu, a sacerdotal functionary seated on a throne or chair by the side of Han-ur his sister, a priestess of Amen-ra; holding a nosegay of lotus flowers; between them, of smaller proportions, is his son Neferhebf, second priest of the monarch Amenophis II., of the 18th dynasty.

32 FINE SARCOPHAGUS (with cover), bas-relief of the goddess Athor; in the interior is the sun and the heaven represented as a female, and at the bottom the goddess Athor.

33 Sarcophagus of a female named Anch, in the form of a mummy, originally intended to hold a male figure; on it are the four genii of the Amenti, and a prayer for the deceased.

34 Lion couchant, companion of (1).

35 Headless statue of a divinity or king, painted red.

36 An officer of state of the 18th dynasty, seated on a chair by the side of a lady of his family.

37 Statue of Pasht, lion-headed, seated on a throne, holding the emblem of life; in the front of the throne are the name and titles of Amenophis III., who is said to be beloved of this goddess.

38, 40 Statues of seated cynocephalus (Baboons); animals sacred to the gods Thoth and Chuns as the moon.

39 Painted sarcophagus in shape of a mummy.

41 Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing, and holding a lotus sceptre.

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- 42 Lower part of a statue of Rameses III. (Sesostris), kneeling on a plinth, and holding an altar before him.
- 43 Statue of the Queen Maitemua, wife of Thothmes IV., and mother of Amenophis III. (Memnon), monarch of the 18th dynasty, seated on a throne, overshadowed by a vulture in a boat, whose prow terminates in the head of Athor.
- Beneath, a casing-stone from the Great Pyramid at Gizeh.
- 44 Upper part of the statue of a king (Nectanebo).
- 45, 49, and 50 Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing, and holding a lotus sceptre.
- 46 Statue of Pi-ai, a sacred scribe, seated upon the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees holding an ear of corn in his left hand, and in his right a symbol of life.
- 47 Sarcophagus in the shape of a mummy.
- 48 Statue of Ba-nofre, a military chief, holding several posts, son of Thoth-hai and Thothai, enveloped in drapery, seated upon a pedestal.
- 50 and 52 Bust of a seated statue of Pasht, wearing the disk of the sun.
- 51 Statue of Anebt, and his sister, a prince, holding many offices; dedicated to Amen-ra and Anubis. The joint gift of the queen-regent, Amen-num-t, Ha-asu, and the monarch Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, in whose reign occurred the Exodus of the Israelites.
- Statue of Panehsi, a royal scribe of the treasury, kneeling and holding a shrine, containing the figures of Osiris, Isis, and Horus.
- Statue of Shamarua, officer attached to the bringing the libations of the god Amen-ra, kneeling and holding before him a tablet, on which is a representation of Ra, and a prayer to him.
- 53 Upper part of a standing figure of Pasht (like 41).
- 54 Feet from the statue of a god or king.
- 55 Colossal arm, belonging to the same statue as the head (15).
Underneath, casing stones from the great pyramid at Gizeh.
- 56 *Blank.*
- 57 Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), seated on a throne.
- 58 Fragment of the plaited beard of the Great Sphinx.
- 59 Fragment of a porphyry column; on it a colossal hawk, a bird sacred to the sun.
- 60 Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), seated on a throne.
- 61 Statue of Menephtah II., wearing the shaa, inscribed with his own name and that of his father, Rameses III. (Sesostris.)
- 62, 63, and 65 Seated statues Amenophis III. of Pasht (Bubastis).
- 64 Column, in four pieces, with the names of Menephtah II., and Setnecht. Behind is the entrance to a tomb.
- 66 Fragment of a large sarcophagus of Pepernaa.
- 67 Upper part of a statue of Ramesis III. (Sesostris.)
- 68 Seated figure of Bubastis, with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon.)
- 69, 71 Upper half of an erect statue of Bubastis. Behind is a fragment of a king seated.
- 70 Seated statue, of a divinity, holding a small standing figure of Har-nech-t-heli (Amyrtæus). On one side, a statue of Bet-mes seated, holding in his left hand a hoe, or pickaxe. On the other, a statue of Ploeri, prince of Ethiopia, holding an altar, having on it a ram's head.
- 72 and 76 Standing figures of Pasht, or Bubastis, similar to 41.
- 73 and 77 Busts from statues of Pasht, or Bubastis.
- 74 Colossal Egyptian scarabæus, sacred to the deity Tore.
- 75 Fragment of a statue of Har-em-babi (Horus), of the 18th dynasty.
- 78 Lid of a sarcophagus of Seta-an, a prince of Ethiopia.
- Fragment of a colossal head.
- 79 Bust from a sitting statue of Pasht. (Bubastis.)

- 80 Erect statue of Pasht (Bubastis), similar to 41.
- 81 Figure of Rui, a priest of Amen-ra, sitting on the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees. An ear of corn is held in the left hand, and in front of the figure is the head of Athor, which has formed the top of a sceptre.
- 82 Mutilated statue of a Sphinx, of Roman work.
- 83 Fragment of a kneeling statue of Pefaa-net, holding a shrine containing a figure of Osiris.
- 84 Erect statue of Pasht (Bubastis), similar to 41.
- 85 Bust from a seated statue of Pasht (Bubastis.)
- 86 Sarcophagus, of Ha-nata, a priest surnamed Ra-nem-ha-t-men. Underneath is placed a lion in sandstone.
- 87 Bust from a seated figure of Pasht (Bubastis.)
- 88 Seated statue of Pasht (Bubastis,) like 37.
- 89, 91 Fragment of legs, broken from an erect statue of Bubastis.
- 90 Slab from a sarcophagus bas-relief of a figure, a close garment enclosing the body down to the feet, excepting the right shoulder and arm.
- 92 Statue of Chons-at-anch. Priest of the god Chons, holding a small shrine.
- 93 Head of a queen, from a colossal statue.
- 94 An altar of libation, dedicated to Osiris, by Amasia II.
- 95 Lower part of an erect statue of Pasht (Bubastis.)
- 96 Upper part of a statue of Rameses III. or Great, holding a tablet with offerings, under which is a vase.
- 97 Very fine head of a sphinx, of Roman work.
- 98 Fragment of a statue of a man.
- 99 Altar dedicated to the great god Sarapis at Canopus.
- 100 Fragment of a statue of Munt-naa, High-officer of the 12th dynasty.
- 101 Sepulchral tablet of Neb-pu-user-te-sen, a functionary.
- 102 Fragment of a statue of a king, seated on a plinth.
- 104 Fragment with hieroglyphics.
- 105 Torso, from the statue of an Egyptian monument.
- 106 Colossal fist, from a statue.
- 107 Statue of Merau, Royal Scribe, and Military Commander, holding a shrine of Osiris.
- 108 Small rectangular oason, dedicated to Amen-ra and Phtah.
- 109 Fragment of a statue of an Egyptian monarch, seated.
- 110 Fragment of two seated statues.
- 111 Colossal seated statue of Uaah-ra-ha-ti-ra (Apries) High Military Officer of the 26th dynasty, bearing shrine of Osiris.
- 112 Tablet of Pepi-set-het, an officer under the 6th dynasty.
- 113 Group of Bas-nefer, a chief of the south, and Sent-nai, a royal name, seated side by side: at the side of the seat is his daughter Neferari.
- 114 Head of Phtah, from a statue.
- 115 Sphinx, of coarse workmanship.
- 116 Head of an Egyptian monarch, in the nemms or cleft.
- 117—118 TABLET OF ABYDOS, containing the succession of the Egyptian monarchy. In the second horizontal line are the cartouches of the kings of the 87th and 18th dynasty.
- 118 Feet from a statue of Pasht (Bubastis.)
- 119 Fragment of a colossal head, of a divinity or king.
- 120 Head of a person of rank, from a statue.
- 121 Torso of a statue of one of the later dynasties.
- 122 Upper statue of an officer of rank, holding a standard.
- 123 Torso of a statue, kneeling and holding a tablet.
- 124 Upper part of a seated male figure, from a group.

- 125 Bust of an Egyptian monarch, in the nemus or cleft.
 126 Upper part of a figure, from a group.
 127 Head of a female, from a sepulchral group.
 128, 129 Very ancient sepulchral tablets, dedicated to Osiris.
 130 Fragment of bas-relief, from the sides of a tomb of Afa.
 131, 132 Sepulchral tablets, dedicated to Osiris.
 133 Rectangular plinth, hollowed in the centre as if to hold a statue.
 134 Small statue, representing Hanata, surnamed Ra-nem-hat-men, an officer in the palace of the monarch Apries, of the 26th dynasty, kneeling, and holding before him a small nave containing the figure of Neith (Minerva).
 135 Small altar of libations; the centre in shape of a tank or reservoir.
 135^a Large slab, on which are recorded the distribution of certain paintings made in the temple of Phtha, by the monarch Nepercheres.
 136 Square pilaster, on which is placed the capital of a column.
 137 Mutilated statue of Amen-mes, a royal scribe, kneeling.
 138 Tablet, with an inscription in the hieratical character.
 139 Sepulchral tablet of Rames, priest of the king Meneptah, of the 19th dynasty, adoring Osiris, Horus, and Isis.
 140 Head, from the cover of a mummy-shaped sarcophagus.
 141 Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris Un-nefer.
 142 Tablet containing an inscription relative to Amen-mes, a governor of the Ramesseium; in the 18th or 19th dynasty.
 143 Sepulchral tablet of Nechta, a military chief, seated on a chair before a table of offerings; 12th dynasty.
 144 Sepulchral tablet of Kaha, a judge, adoring Osiris and Anubis.
 145 Fragment; on it are part of the names and titles of one of the monarchs named Sebek-heb-t, who are supposed to have reigned after the 12th dynasty; and the god Atum giving life to the king.
 146 Sepulchral tablet of Ruma, commander of the troops of the palace of Seti-Meneptah I. (Sethos I.) in the centre of Abydos.
 147 Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Socharis, Hapi-Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Horus, Anubis, and the gods of Rusetta for Tahem-hept, a female.
 148 Sepulchral Tablet of Neferha, a superintendent of the carriers or builders of the palaces of Thothmes IV., in Abydos, dedicated to Osiris.
 149 Sepulchral tablet of Ba-en-naa, scribe of the royal quarries, dedicated to Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys.
 150 Sepulchral tablet of Nefer-abu, a Theban judge, who adores the goddess Merisckar.
 151 Tablet, much destroyed, representing a judge adoring Osiris.
 152 Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris.
 153 Tablet, having upon it Amenophis I., standing, and adoring Amen-ra, ram-headed, Num, Sate, and Anubis; and Thothmes III., offering to Amen-ra, Muth, Chons, and Athor.
 154 Sepulchral tablet of Un-nefer, a royal usher, who stands adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and various members of his family.
 155 Tablet, dedicated to Ra, Osiris, and Phtha Socharis.
 156 Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Isis, Horus, and Anubis; a tame cynocephalus is seated under one of the chairs.
 157 The representation of the entrance of a tomb; on it, Teta (an officer in the service of the king, Chafra, or Kephra, builder of the second pyramid), and his wife, Tebt, are seated over a table of viands, or attended by their numerous family.
 157^a Entrance to a tomb, or false door, similar to the preceding. On it Teta, a high officer of State during the reign of Chef-ra or Kephren, monarch of the 4th Memphite dynasty, is represented with his wife Tebt and family.
 158 Sepulchral tablet of Hui, a Memphian judge, adoring Osiris.

UP STAIRS.

Western Gallery.

IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE EGYPTIAN ROOM.

[The plaster casts in frames placed on the walls of the Vestibule were made in Egypt by Mr. Bonomi, under the direction of Robert Hay, Esq., and appropriately coloured after the originals.]

On the northern wall—

1 Seti-menephtah I., vanquishing the Tahennu, one of the most northern enemies of Egypt. Plaster cast, in carvo-relievo, from the north wall of the great edifice of Karnak: 18th dynasty.

On the left side of the door—

2 Seti-menephtah I., holding a crook and whip, introduced by the god Har into the presence of Osiris, seated on his throne. Behind Osiris is the goddess Athor, "the land of the west, the abode of blessed souls." Plaster cast, from the Biban el Molook, or valley of the tombs of the kings, at Thebes. 18th dynasty.

On the right side of the door—

3 Menephtah in a transparent garment, and wearing on his head the Att, adoring the god Ra, who grants him life, endurance, and the crown of the sun. Cast from the Biban el Molook, the tombs of the kings, at Thebes.

On the southern wall, in a frame work, are the following casts:—

1 Amen-nem-ha-asu, crowned by Amen-ra, who addresses her. Cast of the Apex of the fallen obelisk at Karnak.

2 The queen-regent Amen-nem-ha-asu, and Amen-ra. Cast from another another part of the obelisk at Karnak.

3—4 An inferior divinity called Pet-mut-f: two casts from the Biban el Molook.

5 Seti-Menephtah II., wearing the tall plumes, uræi serpent, solar disk, and goats' horns, and draped in a transparent garment with a royal apron, offering two vases of wine to some divinity, probably Ra, but the hand and kukufa sceptre of the god is only visible. Cast from the Biban el Molook.

6 Seti-menephtah II., monarch of the 18th dynasty, offering oil to the god Amen-ra. Cast from the side of the same obelisk.

7 Thothmes II. standing, wearing the teshr, and holding a sceptre in his left hand, and in his right a mace, an emblem of life. Behind is a symbolical figure, having on its head the standard of the king: above the head of the king soars a vulture, emblem of victory. Cast from a monument at El-Assasif.

8 The queen-regent Amen-nem-ha-asu offering to Amen-ra. Cast from the same obelisk.

9 Thotmes III., offering to Amen-ra.

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Egyptian Room.

[The contents of this room, (either purchased from Messrs. Salt and Sams, or presented by Sir G. Wilkinson and other travellers, are extremely curious, and deserve a lengthened inspection from the visitor, as illustrating the most minute particulars in the domestic history of the ancient Egyptians;—and the interest is not a little heightened by a knowledge of the fact, that many of these specimens of art and manufactures belong to a period as far back as the Exodus of the Israelites, about four centuries before the Trojan war. They are principally from Thebes and other sepulchral excavations in Upper Egypt.]

Cases 1—5 These cases are filled with various figures of deities belonging to the Egyptian pantheon;—and it may be here observed, that these gods may be classed as primary and subordinate—as follows:—

1. *Eight great gods*,—comprising, *Neph* (the creating intelligence)—a man ram-headed; *Amen-ra* (Jupiter)—man with head-dress surmounted by feathers; *Pthah* (Vulcan)—a mummy with plain close cap; *Khem* (Pan;—*Set* (*Juno*))—a female with a cap having two horns; *Maut* Nature—a female wearing the *pschent* on an ornamented cap, sometimes with a lion's head; *Pasht* or *Bubastis* (*Diana*)—a female lion-faced, wearing a disk fronted by the uræus; *Neith* (*Minerva*)—a female crowned, bearing a hooked staff, and sometimes a bow and arrows.

2. The principal secondary gods are *Ra* (the Sun) a man with a hawk's head surmounted by a disk of the sun; *Seb* (Saturn or Kronos)—a man with a goose on his head; *Netpe* (*Rhea*)—a female with a vase upon her head; *Osiris* (*Pluto*)—man green-coloured, clad in white, and wearing the cap decked with ostrich-feathers, in his hands the crook and flagellum;—also worshipped under the form of *Apis*, and then represented as bull-headed; *Isis* (*Ceres* or *Proserpine*)—a female with a throne on her head, occasionally with the head of a cat, and otherwise; *Athor* (*Venus*)—a female with a head-dress surmounted with long horns and a solar disk,—often with a hawk perched on the head,—sometimes cow-headed; *Horus* (*Apollo*)—son of *Isis* and *Osiris*, a man hawk-headed, crowned with the *pschent*,—besides whom there is another *Horus* *Harpocrates* represented as an infant with his hand in his mouth, or nursed by *Isis*; *Ehnuu* (the day)—a youth sitting on a lotus; *Hat* and *Ombo*—good and evil genii; *Typho* emblemized by the hippopotamus and crocodile; *Anubis*, black with a golden face; *Thoth* (*Mercury* or the Moon) a man ibis-headed, holding a tablet and pen,—sometimes with a crescent moon on the head; *Khonso*, mummy-shaped, holding the flagellum and emblems of life and stability,—also, a man hawk-headed; *Anouk* (*Vesta*) wearing a singular crown surmounted by a circle of feathers; *Thonei* (*Thernis*)—figure wearing two ostrich feathers; *Buto* (another character of *Pasht*) cat-headed; *Hapi-moon*, (the Nile) a fat man of blue colour, with water-plants growing round his head, and flowers in his hands; the four genii of *Amenti*, (demi-gods of hell,) viz., *Amset*, *Hapi*, *Smof*, and *Kebhsnof*, with heads respectively, of, a man, dog-headed ape, jackal, and hawk. [Sir G. Wilkinson's Egypt.]

All or most of these gods are represented by the idols in these cases, respecting which it is to be observed, that those of wood are found in the tombs, those of bronze being objects of domestic worship, and the porcelain or stone figures found fastened round the necks of mummies.

Notice particularly (in 1) a beautiful silver statue of *Amen-ra*, wearing the teshr and plume, inlaid with gold;—a small naos of *Amen-ra*, with the god seated within; a bronze figure of *Neith* wearing the teshr;—one of *Athor*, surmounted by vultures—a curious dwarf figure of *Pthah-Sochari* in porcelain, with bowed legs;—also figures of *Thruce*, the lion-headed *Horus*, and *Harpocrates*. In 3—a figure of *Netpe*, or *Isis*, standing, with wings; *Isis* seated, suckling *Osiris*; several figures of *Bubastis*, *Typho*, &c., and (in 5) several

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figures representing the four genii of Amenti. Respecting many of the figures, however, the learned are as yet by no means agreed on their signification.

6 Mummy-shaped wooden coffin of Penamen, prophet priest of Amen-ra, at Thebes; round the neck an oskh,—on it are Netpe, Isis, Nephthys, Osiris, the four genii of the Amenti, &c. The outer coffin will be seen over 2-3.

Two stands for offerings—one with inscription.

7—11 Figures of sacred animals, which were of two orders—either deities, or emblems of deities. The following are the principal, with their attached deities; *ape* and *monkey*, sacred to Thoth; *dog*, *wolf*, *fox*, and *jackal*, to Anubis; *shrew mouse*, to Buto; *cat*, to Bubastis; *ass*, to Typho; *cow*, to Athor; *bull* Apis, to Osiris; *falcon*, to Ra and other gods; *ibis*, to Thoth; *goose*, to Seb; *crocodile*, to Savak; *asp*, to Neph, and *horned snake*, to Amen-ra:—many of these animals are found embalmed in the tombs; and mummies of them are to be seen in cases 52—58. The figures are in wood, bronze, silver, porcelain, and terracotta, of various sizes, and some beautifully wrought.

12—13 Small statues, chiefly in wood and stone,—some few of bronze and porcelain, representing kings, priests, state-officers, &c., in honour of whom they were made.

14—19 CHAIRS, STOOLS, a painted three-legged table, vases, and other IMPLEMENTS OF DOMESTIC USE AND FURNITURE. *Notice*, also, in case 16, two curious models,—a small one in stone, of a square house with two doors and six windows, surrounded by a balustrade, the other, in wood, of a granary and court-yard, the door to the latter opening inward, and provided with a sliding bolt, the granary being flat-roofed, and comprising three rooms opening to the yard by sliding hatches:—the female in the yard is kneading bread. In case 17, also, is a wig of blackish human hair, such as may be seen on the figures of the frescos above the cases, &c., from Thebes.

20, 21 ARTICLES OF DRESS and implements of the toilet. Cap of network; workman's leather apron with pocket; Egyptian tunic; sandals of various forms in leather; palm leaves, papyrus, and wood; red and green leather lace-boots, &c.; paint cases for stibium, and paint used for the complexion; bronze mirrors with handles mostly in the form of the lotus-sceptre.

22—35 Contain VASES, cups, bowls, buckets, lamps, &c. The vases appear from their inscriptions to have been appropriated each to its particular substance—as wak, wine, eatables, &c.; the smaller and more elegant perfumes,—others to varnish, &c.; the materials being basalt, serpentine, alabaster, vitrified porcelains, and terracotta, either painted or glazed, in red, blue, and green.

22, 23 Two large vases of arragonite, inscribed with the names of kings; two smaller ditto; also others of porcelain and pottery; circular table of arragonite, bearing eight vessels, inscribed to Atkai; rectangular slab of limestone, with cavities for vases and other objects unknown; long-necked anointing vases of blue and grey glass, &c.

24, 25 Four-handled blue vase, of a variegated wavy pattern, in porcelain; small bright blue distaf of porcelain; terracotta vase of libations, with spout like a bird's beak, and an oval hole in the centre of the body, the outside painted with eyes; flowers and other symbolic figures, &c.

26 Vases continued:—some few of grotesque shape resembling human females, animals, gourds, pine-cone, &c. Lamps of different kinds, chiefly Greek and Roman.

27 Inner coffin (cedar) of Har-sen-t-attf, prophet-priest of Amen-ra, at Thebes:—face gilt and dressed in a blue *claf* and richly ornamented *oskh*;—on the neck a pectoral plate representing the deceased worshipping Horus, sis, and Nephthys. The mummy belonging to it is in case 69.

Figure of Osiris wearing the oskh, a pectoral plate, and a scaræomus all covered with invocations of the above-mentioned priest; also a *hypocephalus*

belonging to the same, representing the boat of the supreme god Kneph, and the four-fronted ram-headed type of Amen-ra.

28, 29 *PATERA* or bowls, some in felspar and porcelain, of great beauty, with others of pottery; and on the top shelf, two stands for vases.

30—32 Vases, in pottery, of Greek manufacture, with figures of birds, animals, &c.

33—35 Three large buckets, of Bronze, with engraved figures of gods and priests offering libations;—others similar, but smaller;—crucible-shaped vase, and other vessels of different kinds;—also an oblong table with handles, jarring vases, bowls, &c. In Div. 3 are grapes, seeds, &c. In Div. 4 are a sickle blade, hoe, pickaxe, and other farming implements.

36, 37 *WARLIKE WEAPONS* of various kinds: daggers, bows, javelins, arrow-heads, knives, clubs, war-axe, &c.;—heads of the sceptres called *goms*. Also, fragments from tombs, with figures of kings, &c.

38 Mummy-shaped coffin of Atineb, a foreigner;—the face green, dressed in the claft and oskh;—on the breast, Netpe, between Isis and Nephthys, kneeling; beneath, the judgment-scene of the Amenti, &c.; at the feet, two jackals, and prayers to Osiris and Anubis, &c. It is of a late era.

39 *INSTRUMENTS FOR WRITING AND PAINTING*.—Pallets with grooves for holding writing reeds and wells for colours; wooden colour-box; fragments of colour; porcelain stands for colours; slabs (with mullers) for grinding colours; cylindrical ink-pot in bronze; wax tablets (*pugillares*) with styli; culling instruments and pliers, &c., *Notice*, also, a curious and finely executed *PORTRAIT OF AN EGYPTIAN LADY* on a very thin panel of cedar-wood.

40, 41 Flat square boxes of palm leaves, probably used in agriculture; one of ivory, with figures, inlaid with colour, of Venis, Cupid, and several birds; also, of spoons, chiefly engraved with figures. On the bottom shelf are bricks engraved with the cartouches of different Egyptian monarchs.

42, 43 Baskets of palm-leaves; mallet, adze, axes, chisels, bradawls, and other tools; moulds for making clay figures; smoothing tools; colouring brushes, &c.

44, 45 Oval and circular baskets of palm-leaves. *MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS*, comprising curious bronze sistra, highly ornamented, from Karnak, with harps (17 strings), cimbals, and flutes. Toys of different kinds, including draughtsmen used for some game. *Notice*, also, specimens of linen fabrics, thread, needles, &c.

46—51 *MUMMIES, COFFINS, &c.*—Several are partly unrolled, to show the method of wrapping; also coffins of children; one containing the mummy covered with linen, painted to represent the child's face. In 48, *notice*—fragments of the body of a king, found in third pyramid; fingers of mummies encased in silver; hair-tresses bandaged, &c. In 46, *notice*—inner coffin of Men-ka-re, builder of the third pyramid; mummy-shaped coffin of Anchesnefer, with head-dress of vulture-plumes; on the top pictures of Osiris, the genii of Amenti, and other deities, with the embalming scene;—51, inner coffin of an officer of the king's palace, with the face red and bearded.

52—58 Animal-mummies; dogs, jackals, bulls, and other sacred animals.

59 Mummy-shaped coffin of Iri-ui, son of Selsol,—similarly adorned to the Coffin in 38,—which see.

Figures of Osiris in wood, having on the head a solar disk, and two tall plumes placed on goats' horns.

60 Mummies of Snakes, bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

61, 62 Bricks from the Pyramids of Illahoon, Dustoun, and Howvis.

63, 64 Fragments from mummy cases.

65 1. Mummy of Pafaachuns, auditor of the royal palace, in its line case, once painted red, head in a claft, crowned with a scarabæus; on the
Gallery of Antiquities.

chest an oskh, and at the sides pendent uræi with the shaa:—figures of Osiris, Isis, Neith, &c., on the top, and jackals at the feet.—2. Mummy of Penamen, priest of Amen-ra, in its salmon-coloured wrapper, with oskh, pectoral plate, &c.—3. Mummy of Penamen, chief doorkeeper of the temple of the Sun.

66 Inner coffin of Tatshpabem, daughter to a porter of the temple of Amen-ra; face flesh-coloured, head in a vulture-claft:—figures of deities, with the embalment-scene, &c. 2. Mummy of the above female in salmon-coloured bandages, with network of bugles, and a scarabæus worked in beads.

67 1. Mummy of Katb-t, priestess of Amen-ra, wrapped in buff linen, with maroon bandages; face gilt, hair black and plaited with lotus-flowers on the forehead;—remains of a neck-fillet of blue beads; arms modelled in wood, and crossed on the breast; pectoral plate representing Netpe kneeling, the sepulchral scarabæus, &c.; also, a copper model of the mummy. 2. Coffin of the above; represented as partly bandaged, and the hands holding lotus-flowers;—the groundwork buff, with maroon bands, showing the mode of bandaging. Pictures, hieroglyphics, &c., as before.

68 Coffin and mummy of Har, incense-bearer of the Temple of Num: the mummy is placed between the lid and chest, neatly bandaged in blue striped linen, with transverse bandages of yellow, pink, and brown.

69 1. Mummy of Har-sen-t-ati, Theban priest of Amen-ra in Thebes (from coffin in 27); upper part in a blue linen covering, embossed and gilded with figures, as usual; on the body the boats of Ra and Neph, the embalment-scene, &c., and on the soles of the sandals two captive bearded Asiatics. 2. Coffin containing the mummy of Pachrut-har-nsa-ubsh, incense-bearer in the temple of Chons, having a pectoral plate with an ibis, ostrich feather and small chest: other paintings much as usual.

70 1. Mummy of Har-em-hbai, son of Petamon, in a linen covering of open work; head in a claft, face gilt, and on the crown of the head a scarabæus displayed: other paintings as usual. 2. Inner coffin of Enatet, or Eniatet, a king of one of the earlier dynasties;—lid once richly gilt, with the figure of a hawk and the eye of bronze; at the feet, Isis and Nephthys kneeling.

71 1 Mummy of Iriui, in its bandages, with figures, head work, &c. 2. Mummy in its bandages, the mask gilt. 3. Mummy of Ataineb, on it a piece of painted linen, representing the embalment scene.

72 1. Mummy of Tenamen in light-brown bandages, covered above with a layer of pitch. 2. *Finely-preserved* coffin of Tenamen, incense-bearer of the abode or Temple of Amen-ra; face of dark polished wood, head in a rich claft representing the wings and body of a bird,—round the neck an oskh with a pectoral plate, hands crossed on the breast, holding a roll of papyrus. Besides the usual figures of Osiris, Isis, &c.,—notice a small Pharaonic figure kneeling, and offering the left eye; the deceased adoring Phtah-Sochari, under the forms of Ra and Tor; a mother goddess in a vulture-claft, adoring the pied bull of "Phtah-Sochari-Osiris, lord of the West;" the same deity adoring the pied cow of Isis in a similar scene; round the sides of the chest, a cat grasping a snake; the mummy on its bier placed in a sledge drawn by the cow of Athor, &c.

73 1 Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian in its bandages.—2, 3. Coffin and mummy of Khonsauonkh, functionary of the temple of the goddess Maat; face gilt: Pharaonic figure in yellow on a black ground; deceased offering to Amenoph, deified as Osiris, &c.

74 1. Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian youth, with portrait of the ^{caso} on cedar-wood over the face. 2, 3. Coffin and mummy of Onkh-pe, a sacred Bard; the coffin consisting of a flat board and a vaulted cover, with four square pillars at the corners.

75 1. Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian, with the outer covering painted to *Gallery of Antiquities*.

represent the deceased in a toga with purple bands, one hand on the breast, the other holding flowers, &c. 2. Coffin of Tphons, daughter of Heraclius Soter and Sarapous, similar to that in 74.

76 1 Mummy of Mautemmen, priestess of Amen-ra, swathed in such a manner as to exhibit the whole of the form—broad ornamented bands cross the body, arms, and legs, a pink garment covers the loins, a lotus-flower is traced on each knee, and the nipples are indicated by gilt wax.—2. Græco-Egyptian mummy of the Roman era in its bandages.— 3 Mummy of Cleopatra, of the family of Soter.

In the centre of the room—

77 Coffin of Cleopatra, of the family of Soter, oblong shape, with a vaulted cover. On the arched cover are the judgment-scenes before Ra and Osiris; the sacred boats and the mummy of the deceased brought by Anubis to Osiris and Ra. At the ends are the emblems of the soul, &c. In the interior is an astronomical projection.

78—80 Sepulchral tablets.

81 Objects of attire, amulets, and sepulchral ornaments, gold and silver ear-rings and pendants; rings and signets of carnelian, jasper, &c.;—some with royal cartouches.

82 Necklaces, bracelets, beads, &c. (See Gen. xli. 42.)

83 Finger-rings, some in open work, of porcelain, ivory, &c.

84—86 Sepulchral tablets.

87 Pectoral plates (hung round the necks of mummies, and commonly bearing the name of the deceased,) in arragonite, basalt, porcelain, &c.

88 Beads, amulets, scarabæi, &c., of various materials.

89 Sepulchral amulets in the form of two figures of the human heart, and scarabæi.

90 Coffin of Soter, an Archon of Thebes—with the usual embellishments of the infernal deities, sacred boats, astronomical projection, &c.—the whole executed in Græco-Egyptian style in salmon-coloured work on a black ground.

91—93 Sepulchral tablets.

94 Various specimens of Egyptian glass.

95 Amulets, sepulchral monuments, and objects of attention; amulets of amethyst, carnelian, porcelain, &c., from necklaces, rings, &c.—mostly in the shape of the scarabæus, &c.; many inscribed with cartouches of kings.

96 Scarabæi, completely carved.

97—99 Sepulchral tablets.

100 Sepulchral scarabæi, engraved with prayers, found between the folds of the inner bandages and on the chest of the mummies. *Notice* one of green jasper set in gold, from the coffin of king Ementif.

101 Bandlets, sepulchral sandals, and other ornaments, from mummies

102 Gilt ornaments of wood or linen, representing deities; also, fragments of garlands, from mummies.

The great coloured frescos let into the walls above the Cases are—

Over Cases 8—25. The conquests of Rameses II. over the people of Ethiopia, and the tribute brought by those people to the monarch. Casts of sculptures from the entrance of the temple of Beit-oually, near Kalabshe in Nubia.

Over Cases 40—57. The conquests of Rameses II. over the people of Asia, captives brought to the monarch, &c. Casts of the sculpture from the entrance of the same temple.

Over the other Cases are coffins, &c., and several figures of Osiris. Immediately over the entrance is an EMBOSSED GILT CROSS on leather, from he vestment of a Copt priest, not later than A.D. 640.

In the centre of the room—

Model of the great obelisk of Karnak.

THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

Gallery of Natural History.

At the top of the grand staircase, commence the suite of rooms appropriated to Natural History, the arrangements of which are now nearly complete. These galleries occupy, on the upper floor, the eastern portion of the south front, and the whole of the eastern and northern sides of the quadrangle, and are divided into five distinct parts, all of which, except the first, (still incomplete) are now open to the public.

1. THE BOTANICAL MUSEUM.
2. THE MAMMALIA GALLERY.
3. THE EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.
4. THE NORTHERN DITTO.
5. THE NORTHERN OR MINERAL GALLERY.

The collection of animals has been greatly increased within the last few years, at a vast annual expense; and, being admirably arranged under the superintendance of its indefatigable curators, Messrs. König and Gray, may now, both for extent and beauty of exhibition, vie with the first Museums of Continental Europe.

To render the contents and classification of these galleries more intelligible to the ordinary visitor, whose pursuits have not led him to make Natural History a separate study, a few general remarks on the distinguishing peculiarities of the different classes of animals are prefixed (in a smaller type than that of the mere description) to each subdivision of the Zoological and Mineral galleries.

The Animal Kingdom is usually classed by modern naturalists under four great divisions:—*Vertebrata*, or animals having a spinal column; *Articulata*, or animals without an internal skeleton; *Mollusca*, "soft-bodied" animals, mostly inclosed in shells; and *Radiata*, the lowest division, in which the digestive organs occupy the centre of the body, from which the other organs radiate. At present, we have only to do with the *VERTEBRATED ANIMALS*; which have an internal bony skeleton, one portion of which contains the great nervous centre of animal life (the brain and spinal chord); locomotive members, never exceeding four; red-blood, five senses, generally active, and a higher intelligence than other animals. They are subdivided into four well-marked classes: *Mammalia*, or Viviparous animals (suckling their young, which they bring forth alive); *Birds*, *Reptiles*, and *Fishes*, all Oviparous,—their young being produced, except in a few instances, from eggs.

The Mammalia Gallery.

THESE rooms derive their name from the circumstance of their containing a large and well-assorted collection of the mammal animals.

MAMMALS (mostly quadrupeds,) are divided into orders, by the formation of their teeth and feet,—circumstances giving a key both to their food and their habits. Setting out of the question MAN, who composes the order Bimana, at the head of this class, separated from the rest of the Mammalia by a considerable interval,—the *Marsupialia* are naturally divided into the following orders:—

Gallery of Natural History. 1.

1. QUADRUMANA (four handed): monkeys, and lemurs.
2. CARNARIA (flesh eating): lion, tiger, dog, bat, seal, &c.
3. MARSUPIALIA (pouched): kangaroo, opossum.
4. RODENTIA (gnawing): squirrel, mouse, hare.
5. EDENTATA (toothless): mole, armadillo.
6. MONOTREMATA (with one excretory cavity): ornithorhynchus.
7. PACHYDERMATA (thick-skinned): elephant, hog, &c.
8. SOLIPEDES (solid-hoofed): horse, ass, zebra.
9. RUMINANTIA (cud-chewing): cow, sheep, giraffe, deer.
10. CETACEA (whales): porpoise, dolphin, dugong, &c.

Central Saloon.

On the floor of this room are placed two very fine specimens of the Giraffe or Camel-leopard, one of the Ruminantia, and the tallest of animals, a species confined to the desert regions of Africa, and feeding on herbs and leaves, which its height enables it to pluck from the loftiest trees.

1—20. Comprise the RUMINANTIA, the members of which are marked chiefly by cutting teeth only in the lower jaw, and a considerable interval between the grinding and cutting teeth. The hoof is divided, and they chew the cud. The ruminants are, of all animals, the most useful to man.

1—5. The *Bovine*, or *ox* tribe, including gnus, antelopes, chamois, &c. Most of these are natives of Africa or Asia; one only—the chamois—of Europe.

6—8. The *Goat* tribe.

9—11. The *Sheep* tribe. Notice the Moufflon, a native of Sardinia and Crete, and the supposed original of our domestic sheep.

12—20. Gazelles, antelopes, &c. Notice the different degrees of vigour, of size, and of strength, in animals brought from different countries.

Over the wall-cases are ranged a series of horns of the Ruminantia, fine specimens of the buffalo, gour, ox, yak, musk-ox, &c.

Southern Zoological Gallery.

On the floor on each side of this room are placed specimens of the one- and two-horned rhinoceros, Indian elephant, African elephant, zee-koe or river-horse, and gargatan, or rhinaster; all belonging to the PACHYDERMATA, the chief characters of which are large incisor teeth, which, in the elephant, become tusks; no true canine teeth; feet hooved or enveloped in a horny skin; skin of body callous or hairy; hearts beneath chest.* They are mostly inhabitants of warm countries, and are allied to the whales, through the walrus and dugong.

1—2. The *Camel* tribe, including the Llamas of South America. The specimens of these are few: like the Musk-deer tribe, they have no horns—a distinction from all other Ruminantia. Notice a black fawn of one of the specimens.

3—16. The *Bovine* or *ox* tribe. Notice in (4) white Scotch bull. (5) Polish bull, a young buffalo. (8) Lithuanian bison. (9) American bison. (11, 12) fine specimens of the impoophoo or eland.

3—8. The tribe of *Pigs*, including the boar, the babiroussa, and the Ethiopian hog of the old world, and the pecavy of America.

9—16. Comprise the EDENTATA, a class without front teeth, having claws, like the Carnaria, and a stomach of four sacs, like the Ruminants, divided into

* The extinct *deinotherium*, *mammoth*, and *mastodon* (see North Gall., Room II.) belonged to this group. None of this order chews the cud,—whence the hog is considered unclean by the Jews.

two genera; one consisting of insect-eating animals, covered with hard plates or coarse hair, as the armadillo and manis; the other, the *Tardigrada*, comprising sloths, remarkable for their slow movements. Notice (16) the peculiar formation of some of the latter. Most of the members of this class are American.*

9. The tribe of *Manises*; they have no teeth, live on ants, and walk on the outer sides of their feet, with claws turned in, as the scaly gibary.

10. The tribe of *Armadillos*.

11—12. The tribe of *Orycteropes*, confined to Africa, feed on ants, and sit on their haunches near ant-neats.

13—14. The tribe of ant-eaters, confined to South America.

15. Contains the *Monotremata*, natives of Australia. These peculiar animals have, like birds, only one opening for all excretions (whence their name), with bills like those of ducks. There are but two known genera or species; *echidna*, a burrowing animal covered with spines; and the *ornithorynchus* or duck-billed platypus, covered with a downy skin, having webbed feet, and long considered oviparous, (and whence by some classed with birds.) The presence of nipples, and the fact that it brings forth its young alive, are now placed beyond doubt. Notice specimens of both the platypus and echidna.

16. The family of *Sloths*; they live on trees, eating leaves, and are confined to America.

17—26. The *Deer* tribe. Notice in (17) red deer, (18) a fine axis, or cheetal, (19) wapitis, (22) fallow-deer.

27—30. The *Musk-deer* tribe. These are the smallest of the ruminant animals: they inhabit Asia and the East Archipelago. The *Moschus moschifera*, a native of the high table-land of Central Asia, yields musk, which is secreted in a pouch under the abdomen.

27—30. The members of the *SOLIPEDES*, an order formerly included under the *PACHYDERMATA*, and consisting of but one genus, that of the horse, ass, &c.—animals having six cutting and six grinding teeth in each jaw; in the male, two additional canine teeth, with a vacant interval (as in Ruminants), between these and the grinders. Hoof complete; stomach simple; no chewing the cud, (in all these particulars differing from ruminant animals.) Notice some zebras, natives of Western Asia.

31—32. The tribe of *Camels*. Notice a fine specimen.

Over the wall-cases, are ranged a series of the horns of different species of Antelopes.

Mammalia Saloon.

On the floor of this room are placed a group of large animals, amongst which notice the Hungarian bull, the Cape buffalo, the kinds, a young giraffe, the morse, or walrus, and the Australian eared seal, also skeletons of the Lithuanian bison, the Indian elephant, the Artic wolf, and the grampus.

1—20. Contain the *QUADRUMANOUS*, or four-handed *MAMMALIA*. They have distinct and well-defined cutting, canine, and grinding teeth, in a regular uninterrupted series. The front, and most generally the hinder extremities, are in the shape of a hand, having the thumb placed lower down than the rest of the fingers, so that it enables the animals to grasp bodies with great security,—a matter of great importance in climbing animals. Teats placed on the chest; and brain much more developed than in most other beasts. They are divided into three families,—apes, American monkeys, and lemurs.

* The *Megatherium*, *megalonyx*, and *glyptodon*, extinct animal remains of which have been found in the Plata basin (South America), belonged to this class. See North Gallery, Row 2, 3.

1—11. *Apes* (*Simiadae*), having the same number of teeth as man, and the fore extremities longer than the hinder. Except one species, naturalized at Gibraltar, they are confined to the warm regions of Asia and Africa. The true apes are marked by having no tail, which member the baboons, and other families of monkeys, possess. *Notice* (1) the Chimpanzee, a native of equatorial Africa, very closely approaching the human form; and (2) the orang-outang, (wild man of the woods,) a native of Borneo and other islands of the East Archipelago; (1—3) several siamangs from tropical Asia, and skeletons of the siamang and orang-outang; near which is judiciously placed a human skull, enabling the observer to notice the superior development of its frontal region, &c., over that of the skulls of inferior animals.

4. The Capped Apes (*Presbylinia*), natives of Asia, having tails which, however, are not prehensile. Unlike the Chimpanzee, &c., they usually go on the four hands. *Notice* (4) the Hooman, a grey-coloured species from Bombay, considered sacred in India, where it figures as one of the Hindoo gods; (6) a young Vervet from the Cape of Good Hope; the African Callithrix; (6) the bearded monkey from Fernando Po (two fine specimens); the red sand monkey.

7.—10. *Monkeys of the Old World* have cheek-pouches, callosities on the buttocks, and the fore extremities shorter than the hinder. They live in societies, and principally on vegetable food. *Notice* the Colobus Guereza, a noble specimen from Abyssinia, and of the skin of which the natives of that country make shields;—(10) the Wandaroo from India.

11. *Baboons*, confined to Africa; their muzzle is more protuberant than that of apes and monkeys, and they have generally little or no tail. They have a large bag connected with the organ of voice, by which the power of the latter is greatly increased. *Notice* (11) the Mandrill, the cheeks of which are blue, while the nose is red!

12—18. *Monkeys of the New World*, distinguished from those of the eastern hemisphere by having four more teeth, nostrils opening at the sides of the nose; no cheek pouches, or callosities, and a long prehensile tail, which compensates for an imperfection of the thumbs. They live together in vast numbers in the woods of South America, living chiefly on vegetable food. *Notice* (18) the striped Marmoset (*Jacchus*.) The genus *Oustitis*, to which it belongs, differs from all others of this order in having the fore-thumb so slightly separated from the other fingers as scarcely to form a hand.

19—20. *Lemurs*, mostly confined to Madagascar, where thirteen species are known. They have the muzzle prolonged, and the teeth suited eminently for animal food. The true Lemurs have long and ornamental tails. *Notice* (19) the Rufled Lemur;—(19) Ring-tailed Macaoco, and skeleton of the same;—(20) Little Galago; and the Colugos, or Flying Lemurs, (*Galopithecidae*), natives of the East Archipelago, and forming a link between monkeys and bats, by having their limbs connected together with an extension of the skin, being insectivorous, and suspending themselves in a similar manner when preparing to sleep.

21—27 comprise the CARNARIA, or beasts of prey, which are marked by well-defined cutting, canine, and grinding teeth, feet clawed, without an opposable thumb on fore-feet; orbit continuous with the depression of the temples; smell very acute; intestines comparatively short. This order is separated into the *Canine*, *Sciropterous*, *Insectivorous*, and *Amphibious* divisions, and numerous *tribes* or *tribes*.

21—27. The *Feline* or cat tribe, including the lion, tiger, leopard, panther, *lynx*, *cat*, &c., most of them inhabiting hot countries, as India, Africa, South America, &c. The lynx and wild cat are, however, natives of Europe. *Notice* (21) fine specimens of the African lion; the (27) wagati, *leopardus viverrinus*; the (25) Bengal tiger; and (27) some fine leopards.

28. The *Hyæna* tribe—chiefly from Africa and Southern Asia.
 29—31. The *Civet* tribe. *Notice* (29) some well-preserved Genets.
 32—37. The *Canine* or *Dog* tribe, including dogs, wolves, and foxes. *Notice* (32) a very fine and well-preserved fox.
 38—40. The *Weasel* tribe, including weasel, ferret, marten, polecat, glutton, skunk, badger, otter, &c. *Notice*, in 18 and 19, badgers and otters very finely preserved.

41—42. The *Bear* tribe, (the teeth of which adapt them to a partially vegetable diet,) comprising the coati, racoon (confined to America), wab, living in the snowy region of the Himalaya, and having the soles of its feet hairy. The bears here are not numerous.

43. The *Mole* tribe, including hedgehogs. The visitor will be surprised to observe the number of varieties of this (as of the weasel) tribe. *Notice* the *chrysochloris* or Golden mole, an Asiatic variety, and the only quadruped known to present any approach to the splendid colouring adorning the lower animals.

44—52 comprise the MARSUPIALIA, remarkable, (like the *Monotremata*) for the premature production of their young. The members of this order vary greatly as to their teeth; but mostly agree in their hind being much longer than their fore legs. Two peculiar bones attached to the pelvis support a pouch, in which the imperfect young are retained. The Opossums are natives of America; but all the other members of the group belong to Australia and the neighbouring islands; where, with the *Monotremata*, they form almost the only native quadrupeds.

46—41. The *Kangaroo* tribe with some of the *wombats*. *Notice* (46) the skeleton of a small kangaroo, and a specimen or a flying-kangaroo; kangaroo (46) with young in the pouch; the wombat (50) a burrowing animal, differing in several important respects from the other marsupialia. Some of the small animals (in 51) are well preserved.

52. The Opossums. These have a thumb on each extremity, like the quadrupeds. *Notice* a small animal of this kind with many young on its back.

Against the pillars on the left side is a table case containing skulls, &c., of the smaller mammalia and birds.

Over the wall cases are arranged the different kinds of seals, porpoises, and dolphins. These belong to the order *Carnaria*. *Notice* the sea-leopard, the southern sea-lion, and the crested seal. Over the cases are also several species of CETACEA,—animals having the general aspect of fishes, but the tail extending horizontally, not vertically, as in fishes; no scales, and warm blood;—number of teeth not uniform; peculiar and distinctive nostrils (blowers), jaws, and head; arms and legs covered by membrane converting them into fins. *Notice* the dugong, a native of the Eastern seas, which (or a similar species), is supposed to have given the ancients their idea of the mermaid.

From the Mammalia Saloon the visitor enters the EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

Eastern Zoological Gallery.

THIS splendid apartment, which runs nearly the whole length of the eastern wing, is devoted to the reception of the Birds, and the shells of Molluscous animals. The collection of the former is most splendid, comprising not only the Sloanian specimens, but those of Colonel Montague, General Hardwicke, a great number from Holland, and a great variety obtained during the last ten years both by purchase and bequest.

* * THE VISITOR IS REQUESTED, IN EXAMINING THE CONTENTS OF THIS GALLERY, TO GO DOWN THE LEFT, AND RETURN ALONG THE RIGHT SIDE, INSPECTING THE SHELL-CASES ON THE SECOND PASSAGE THROUGH THE ROOM.

Birds.

Birds are warm-blooded animals, covered with feathers, and their bones almost universally full of cells communicating with the lungs, in order to facilitate their means of flight. They are divided, chiefly by the formation of the beak and feet, into the following orders:—

1. RAPTORES (birds of prey): condor, eagle, falcon, owl.
2. PASSERES (perchers): swallow, crow, humming-bird.
3. SCANSORES (climbers): cuckoo, parrot, woodpecker.
4. GALLINACEE (fowls): peacock, pheasant, grouse.
5. GRALLATORES (waders): ostrich, crane, rail.
6. ANSERES (geese): swan, diver, pelican.

CASES 1—35 (beginning on the left-hand side) contain RAPTORES, marked by strong hooked bills, and large sharp talons,—female usually larger than male. 1—30. Diurnal birds of prey.

1—4. Condors and Griffons. Notice (1) fine specimens of the bearded vulture, or *lämmereger*, and (4) the great condor of the Andes, living always at great heights above the sea.

5—7. True *Vultures*, marked by unfeathered heads and necks,—feeding chiefly on carrion, and natives of the warmer parts of the eastern hemisphere. Notice (5) the *Gyps flavus*.

8—13. Some of the *Falcon* family, which includes eagles, buzzards, kites, and hawks. Eagles are distinguished from all other Raptores by having legs feathered down to the toes. Notice (9) a noble Eagle, with outstretched wings; (10) crested Eagle; (13) *Circæus Thoracicus*, from Cape of Good Hope.

18. *Caracaras*, peculiar to South America.

19—22. *Buzzards*; and notice, especially, (18) the Reddish Buzzard, and (22) the rough-legged English falcon, preying on a partridge.

23. *Kites*. Notice the common one, from Carmarthen.

24—26. *True Falcons*, subdivided into noble and ignoble; the former comprising the species employed for hawking, as the peregrine falcon, the gerfalcon, (*Hierofalco*,) &c.

27. *Hawks*. Notice on top shelf several Goshawks.

28. *Secretary-birds*, natives of Africa, preying on serpents. Here are some very fine specimens.

29, 30. *Harriers*, &c., through which the falcons approach the owls.

31—35. Nocturnal birds of prey. Owls, mostly good specimens, very well preserved. Notice (31) two snowy owls;—(32) several truly magnificent birds;—(35) the young of the white barn-owl, (much hidden.) We fail, however, to recognise the little species, *strix passerina*, (the sparrow-owl,) interesting as that anciently sacred to Minerva, and still inhabiting the neighbourhood of Athens.

Cases 36—83. *PASSERES*, (perching birds,) in which the foot is especially fitted for grasping by the hinder toe, being invariably on the same level with those in front. This order, however, comprises many birds greatly unlike in other points, and which are divided into four groups, according to the form of their bills; as the *Fissirostres*, (broad-beaked) including the goat-sucker, swallow, king-fisher, &c.; *Tenuirostres*, (slender-beaked,) humming birds, wrens, &c.; *Conirostres*, (conical-beaked,) crow, lark, finch, bird of Paradise; *Dentirostres*, (with the bill notched, as in birds of prey,) shrike, thrush, flycatcher, &c.

36. 37. *Goat-suckers* (absurdly so termed), nocturnal birds, living on moths, and laying their eggs on the bare ground. Notice the tails of some species presenting two long quills feathered only at the end. Some todies (39) have a similar conformation.

38. *Swallows*, not very numerous. Notice a cream-coloured specimen of the chimney swallow, a white-winged swallow from South America, and the large *Progne purpurea* of North America.

* * In the Table-case adjacent, containing eggs, &c., is a specimen of the small swallow of the Eastern Archipelago, which builds the esculent nests so much prized by the Chinese, and on one of which the swallow in question is seen sitting.

39. *Todies*; chiefly natives of America; but including the Rollers, peculiar to the eastern hemisphere.

40. *Trogon*s; a *beautifully-coloured* tribe from tropical America and Asia. Notice three resplendent Trogon.

41, 42. *King-fishers*,—mostly of a brilliant blue or green colour, inhabiting the banks of rivers. Among them is (42) the English king-fisher, about the size of a lark, with blueish-green wings, and a reddish-brown throat and chest.

42. *Bee-eaters*; confined to the eastern hemisphere.

43. *Hoopoes* and *Sun-birds*, natives of warm climates; one species of Hoopoe, however, annually visits Europe, and has occasionally been seen in England.

44. *Humming-birds*: a fine collection rendered *highly attractive to every observer* by the *extraordinary beauty* of their plumage; peculiar to America, (chiefly South America,) and the West India islands. They live mostly on insects, and one genus almost wholly on spiders; are very courageous and pugnacious. They are the most diminutive birds known: the smallest species, when plucked, being less than a humble bee! "They are of a lively and active disposition, almost constantly on the wing, and performing all their motions with great rapidity; their flight is in darts; and it is at this time, in a brilliant sun, that the variations of their plumage are displayed with the greatest advantage.

"Each rapid movement gives a different eye;
Like scales of burnish'd gold they dazzling show,
Now sink to shade—now like a furnace glow."

45. *Honey-suckers*; peculiar to Australia and its neighbourhood.

46, 47. *Creepers*, feeding mostly on insects and caterpillars. They include (47) the nuthatch and wren.

48, 50. *Warblers*; including (48) the tailor-birds, so *remarkable* for their ingenious method of sewing together leaves, &c., to form their nests,—the wheatears, (50) &c. Notice (48) the *Menura Superba* from Australia, a fine bird with a tail shaped somewhat like an ancient lyre.

51, 52. *Warblers*, Titmice &c.; most of the former from North America.

52. *Wagtails*; inhabitants of river banks, &c.

53—55. *Thrushes*; comprising most of the birds famous as songsters;—found in all parts of the globe. Notice the golden Oriole, a migratory songster.

56, 57. *Fly-catchers*; principally natives of South America. Notice some handsome species with long and forked tails, and (57) two elegant crested specimens.

58, 59. *Chatterers*—natives of Asia, Australia, and South America,—some with brilliant plumage. Notice (58) the Crimson Chatterer, and the Rock and Peruvian Manakins.

61, 63. *Butcher-bird* family, feeding on insects, young frogs, and small birds, which they impale on thorns, to tear in pieces at leisure. The Bush-shrikes (61) come from the continents south of the equator.

62—64. *Crows*; including the raven, jay, chough, &c. Notice (62) a finely-preserved Raven, (the largest of perching birds) and the Blue Magpie of Mexico.

64. *Birds of Paradise* natives of Papua and other eastern parts of the Malay Archipelago. This beautiful family of birds was once absurdly supposed to live entirely on the wing, (whence probably their name,) in consequence of the specimens obtained from the Papuans having been invariably destitute of legs! The specimens are not numerous; but one is exceedingly fine.

65—67. *Starlings*; mostly from the large continents. Many species from America (67) have a beautiful plumage. Notice (65) the Beef-eaters (*Buphagina*) "They inhabit Africa, and live on the larvæ of a parasitical insect, which they compress out of the skin of the rhinoceros by means of their bill"—[Mr. Gray.]

68—71. *Finches*, including the sparrow, linnæus, lark, and other small birds common in England;—marked by short conical bills, broad at the base,—food chiefly small grain. The Weavers (68) are from India and Africa, where some search for parasitical insects in the hide of the wild buffalo. The Tanagers, (68) some very beautiful, are peculiar to America. The true Finches (69, 70) feed generally in small flocks, either on grain or insects. Some are pleasing songsters. In (70) are Buntings; (71) Larks, Cross-beaks, &c.

71. *Colies* and *Plantain-Eaters*, mostly natives of Africa. Notice the Touraco, and the Violet ditto, a bird of rich plumage, both from the south part of that continent.

72, 73. *Hornbills*—a family peculiar to the warm parts of Asia and Africa; feeding on fruits, mice, small birds, and reptiles. Like the Toucans, they swallow their food whole, throwing it in the air, and catching it, to facilitate their swallowing it. All are birds of remarkable appearance. Notice Leadbeater's hornbill.

74—89. The SCANSORES or Climbers, an order distinguished from the rest by the disposition of the toes, all four being placed nearly on the same level; but two directed backwards, in a position affording great facility for climbing, but an impediment to walking. The bills and wings vary greatly in shape; the food varying in different species.

74—76. The *Parrot family*, found in both hemispheres, and divided into numerous genera and species,—living chiefly on fruits, and building in hollow trees;—beak like the falcons. The Ground Parroquets (74) are mostly natives of Australia; the Maccaws (74) of America; the Lories (75) of the Indian Islands. The true Parrots and the Cockatoos are 75, 76. Notice—above, an army of Black Parrots, Leadbeater's Cockatoo, with variegated crest, a native of Australia.

77. *Toucans*, confined to tropical America, and prominently marked by their large beaks, sometimes as long as the body, and serving often as efficient means of defence against much more powerful animals.

78—80. *Woodpeckers*, distributed over most parts of the world, except Australia,—having an extensible tongue with which to draw insects and larvæ out of the trunks of trees. The tail feathers are firm enough to assist them in climbing.

81—83. The *Cuckoo Family*, mostly migratory, (83) inhabiting the warmer parts of both hemispheres, laying their eggs in the nests of other birds, with the young of which their own are reared. Some of this family, like the Woodpeckers, have a beautiful plumage.

84—88. The *Pigeon Family* (uniting the *Scansores* with the *Gallinaceæ*,) spread over all parts of the world, living invariably in pairs;—crop dilated on either side; their young fed with grain disgorged and intermixed with a peculiar secretion. *Notice* (88) the Crowned Pigeon from China (very fine); and the Nicobar Pigeon.

89—106 comprise a part of the GALLINACEÆ—the order most useful to man, and most easily domesticated—having mostly long legs, short wings, large crop, and very muscular gizzard, and blunt claws; bill arched, but never notched; food almost wholly vegetable. Most are polygamous; and in such cases the cock (which is often crested,) has a richer plumage than the hen.

89, 90. *Curassows*, peculiar to tropical America, the plain colours of which offer a remarkable contrast to the brilliant plumage of the Asiatic races in the same latitudes. They build in trees: and their flesh is delicious. *Notice* (90) the Crested Curassow, from South America.

91—99. *Pheasants*, which doubtless comprise the most gorgeous and elegant species of all the feathered creation. Except the Turkeys, they are peculiar to the eastern hemisphere, being natives of the warmer parts of Asia, whence some have been brought and naturalized with us. The Peacocks (two fine specimens, 91, 92), abound wild in the forests of India, where they even surpass the domestic species in brilliancy. The common pheasant (*Phasianus Colchicus*) came from the banks of the river Phasis in Colchis. *Notice* (94) fine specimens of this bird; (91) the Crested Peacock from India; (93) two splendid Argus Pheasants from Singapore;—(95) Reeves and Painted Pheasants from China; and Lady Amhurst's Pheasant from Nepal;—(97) Fire-backed Pheasant from China;—(99) black-headed pheasant, &c. In 96—99 are varieties of the common fowl, supposed originally to have come from Java or Sumatra. *Notice* (198) well-preserved specimens of gamecock and bantam.

100. *Impeyan pheasants*, from the northern districts of India. The rich plumage of the pheasant tribe is well known: these are beautifully marked, and admirably preserved. *Notice* also, at bottom of case, fine specimens of the American and domestic turkeys.

101—103. *Francolins*, partridges, &c. &c., all in excellent preservation.

104, 105. *Grouse*, distinguished from partridges by feathers covering their legs and toes. *Notice* (104) two noble specimens of the Black Cock or capercaillie.

106. Sheathbill, Tinamous, &c. families, the last-named peculiar to South America, and linking partridges with bustards. The *Alectura* lays its eggs in decaying vegetable matter, that its fermentation may help to hatch them.

107—134 comprise the GRALLATORES; (Wading Birds) birds with long slender legs, and often partially webbed feet. The ostriches and cassowaries, having only short wings, are incapable of rising in the air; but most birds of this order have long wings, and many are migratory.

107—109. *Ostriches*, to which, like the swans, &c., capacious cases have been appropriated. They approximate in many of their habits to ruminant mammals, living in flocks, subsisting on grain, fruits, and herbage, and running rapidly, though, from the shortness of their wings, unable to fly;—the natives of the desert region of Africa, in the sands of which they lay their eggs (which see close by) to be hatched by the sun. Here (107) is a good specimen, with young beside it. *Notice* also (108) the curious Apteryx, peculiar to New Zealand, a nocturnal bird, feeding on insects and worms; and (109) the emu. In (108) are the foot,

a plaster-cast of the head, and a painting of the Dodo, formerly a native of the Eastern seas, but which has recently become extinct. "The bird represented in the painting, in the shortness of the wings and colour has much analogy to the ostrich, but its foot greatly resembles that of the common fowl, and the head, from the position and form of its nostrils, is nearly allied to the vultures; so that if these remains really belonged to the species here represented, its true place in the series of birds is not as yet satisfactorily determined."—[Mr. Gray.]

110, 111. Bustards. Notice as fine specimens, (110) the great bustard;—(111) Kori bustard, a native of South Africa; and ruffed bustard, from Egypt.

112. *Thick-knees*, and *Coursers*, also of the bustard family.

113. *Plovers*, less aquatic than others of this order; several species found on sandy shores, and open commons in England.

114. *Turnstones* and *oyster-catchers*, living mostly on the sea-shore.

115—117. The *Crane* family, widely distributed over the world,—many fine specimens. Notice (117) the Balearic crane, or crowned heron of South Africa.

117—123. *Herons*; distinguished from cranes by being carnivorous, &c. Notice as fine specimens (117) the Indian crane and wattled heron; (119) the common heron, native at once of England, Egypt, and China; (122) Lineated and Tiger Bitterns from South America; (123) Roseate Spoonbill, also from South America.

124, 125. *Storks*. These birds commonly build on houses and towers; and in Holland, particularly, the white stork is held in high popular respect, from its able performance of the duties of a scavenger. Notice (125) the Senegal jabiru, a noble bird, and a very large specimen of the gigantic crane.

126, 127. *Ibises*, inhabiting inundated places in warm climates. Notice on top shelf the Egyptian ibis, sacred among the ancient Egyptians, and frequently found embalmed in the tombs; the scarlet ibis, with a most richly-coloured plumage; and fine specimens of the black-faced ibis from the Strait of Magelhaens.

128, 129. *Curlews*, godwits, avocets, &c., most of which are very well preserved. Notice, in the lower part of 129, the ruffs and sandpipers, with erectile feathers round the neck.

130. *Snipes*. Notice a fine specimen of the common woodcock.

131, 132. *Rails*, having long toes; fast runners, but clumsy in flight.

133, 134. *Coots*, moorhens, &c., partially web-footed, swimming and diving easily. Notice the peculiar bony shield extending from the bill up the forehead, and which is distinctive of this family.

135—166 contain ANSERES, marked by webbed feet, down-covered body, and weaker circulation than other orders, being the only birds whose neck is longer than their feet; and their bones are not generally hollow and communicating with the lungs, but filled with oily matter.

135. The *Flamingoes*, natives of Australia and the eastern seas. These birds sit astride on their nests while hatching, the great length of their legs precluding their placing themselves otherwise.

136, 140. *Geese*, including (136) the spur-winged geese, natives of Australia, Africa, and Asia; Notice (140) a well-preserved wild goose, native of Great Britain.

141—143. *Swans*. These noble birds have been judiciously placed in capacious cases. Notice (141) a very large swan, and (143) a beautiful specimen of that *rara avis* of the ancients, the black swan, a native of Australia.

144—151. *Ducks*. These are distinguished from geese by their bills being broader at the extremity than the root, the legs shorter and placed further back. The specimens are generally very well preserved. Notice, as fine, (144) the sheldrake;—(146) the mallard;—(148) Muscovy duck;—(149) Hyrcan duck.

152, 153. *Divers*. Notice (152) a fine specimen of the Northern Diver; and the difference of plumage in the male and female birds standing together

154, 155. *Auks* or Penguins, inhabitants of Polar regions.

156—161. *Gulls*, petrels, terns, &c. Notice (157) the great Albatross, the largest of aquatic birds, very voracious, and a native of the South Atlantic.

162—166. *Pelicans*, birds having the hind toe united to the rest by a continuous web, and nearly the only Anseres able to perch on trees; natives of most warm regions. All the specimens here are excellent.

* * Throughout the Eastern Zoological Gallery, in the angles of the different compartments, are cases of birds' eggs, mostly ticketed, and above the side-cases is a large collection of stag and other horns.

THE SHELLS OF MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS.

The COLLECTION OF SHELLS in this room is not yet entirely arranged; but from the beautiful specimens (a large number of which were purchased from Mr. Broderip,) that are already exhibited, we may infer that it will be very complete. These shells are the habitations or external skeletons of Molluscous animals.

MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS compose the link between Fishes and Radiata. Their organs are enclosed in an elastic skin, furnished with muscular fibres, and termed *the mantle*. Some the (TUNICATA) are naked; but in most, the mantle secretes earthy matter, forming the shell. Their digestive and reproductive organs are highly developed; but not so those for sensation and motion. The mollusca are divided into the following orders.—

1. CEPHALOPODA (with feet around head): cuttle-fish, loligo.
2. PTEROPODA (with fins flanking head): clio.
3. GASTROPODA (walking on the belly): whelk, snail, periwinkle.
4. CONCHIFERA (clothed with a double shell): oyster, cockle.
5. TUNICATA (covered with a tunic only): ascidia.

The two latter orders are destitute of perceptible head or organs of sense, both of which are possessed by the three former.

In the *First* Compartment are 10 cases, all appropriated to the Gasteropod families. In 1, 2 is the family of Strombs, animals which, when they arrive at their full size, expand the edge of the mantle in a remarkable degree, causing the shell of the adult animal to be very different from that of the young. This expansion only takes place once in their lives, and is not repeated at stated periods, as in the *Muriceæ*. These occupy the cases 3—8, and many species are remarkable for their beauty; the inside of their shells being often delicately coloured. Notice in (3) two fine specimens of *Murex* presented by her Majesty in 1841; and in (4) several *Muriceæ* finely tinted. From a species of *Murex* came the famous ancient Tyrian dye. Notice in (9) a species of *Buccinum*, into which has crept the hermit-crab, which makes its home in empty shells.

In the *Second* Compartment,—

[11—20, contain shells of gasteropods. Notice (12, 13) large and fine volutes;—(15) the *cyprææ*, a well known and handsome group;—(15 D) the cowries, used as money in Guinea, &c.;—(16 C) the curiously-embossed opercula (caps) of the *Turbinidæ*;—(17 C) the "eardrop";—(D) *delphinula imperialis*, a spiny shell;—(18) rich-coloured *haliotidæ*; (19 B) the delicate *neritidæ*;—(C) *Ianthidæ*, or violet shells, covered with small parasitic barnacles.]

In the *Third* Compartment,—

(20—26) contain gasteropod shells. Notice (23) many beautiful specimens of the paper-nautilus, argonaut. The fish to which this shell really belongs has not yet been ascertained. "As yet only a kind of cuttle-fish, with a web to the end of the longer arms, has been found in the argonaut shells; but there are many reasons for believing that this is only a parasite, adapted by its form to live in such shells, as the web of the arms is used by the animal to embrace the shell, and keep it in its right position on the body; for the animal when alive does not fit the shell. The animals thus found, also, are always females, and the apex of the shell is filled with very small eggs."—[Mr. Gray.]

Later observations, however, would seem to determine that the shell actually belongs to the argonaut animal; and if so, it ought to be placed among Cephalo-
Gallery of Natural History. 11.

opod and not Gasteropod shells. Notice (23 D) the chitons, a curious family with armorial shells, and (24, 25) the rich collection of snails.

27—30 contain shells of *CONCHIFERA*;—mollusca, generally with double bivalve shells; (though sometimes these are united, or at other times *multivalve*;)—no obvious head, the mouth being a mere orifice between the folds of the mantle;—all aquatic and hermaphrodite. They are usually capable of more motion than the Gasteropods, some leaping actively by help of the foot. Some species, as the pianna, tridacne (clump shell), &c., reach a larger size than any mollusca, except Cephalopods. Notice (28 C) the delicate *imneadæ*.

In the *Fourth* Compartment,—

The Table-cases are not yet finally arranged, but are at present occupied by *Conchifera* (see above). Notice (31) variegated *Veneridæ*;—(32 B) *V. La mellata*;—(34) *Tellinidæ*, delicate and beautiful;—(34 C, D) *Pholadæ*, and the *Teredo navalis*, so destructive to ship-timber, as a well-selected specimen displays;—(35) large and richly-coloured *Solinidæ*;—(36) *Chamidæ*, to the shells of which numerous small parasitic shells are attached;—(37) *Lucinidæ*, delicately beautiful; and in (a) a highly-polished pink and white *Venus*;—(38) many large species of *Unionidæ*; and in (39) others of the same family, the internal beauty of which contrasts singularly with their external plainness,—a fact not destitute of a moral lesson.]

In the *Fifth* Compartment,—

33—38 conclude the conchiferous shells. Notice (33, 34) the magnificent family *Tridacnidæ*, the giants among the *Conchifera*; and the *Mytilidæ*, or mussels, some species of which are large, others beautifully-coloured and highly-polished;—(35) enormous *Pinnidæ*, remarkable for the size and importance of their byssus or beard, a band of fine filaments growing from the foot, and connecting them with rocks, &c. "They live sunk in the sand, or between cracks in rocks, with their gaping truncated end just above the surface. The beards of these animals are sometimes spun into gloves, &c., like silk."—[*Mr. Gray.*] (36) Pearl oyster, living, like the last, anchored by their byssus to rocks, corals, &c. The chief pearl-fisheries are in the Bay of Coudatchy, (Ceylon) Persian Gulf, and Gulf of California. The pearls (of which here are curious specimens), are of a substance similar to that composing the interior of the shell, and called mother-of-pearl; their production seems to result from an irritation of the mantle, by external injury, or otherwise. Notice (37) the *Spondylidæ*, spinous shells, both curious and handsome;—(37 D) oysters, groups of which are curiously attached to sticks;—(38) delicate *Placunidæ*, flat, thin, and nearly transparent, sometimes used to glaze windows. Case 38 is appropriated also to the few specimens of the higher orders of *Mollusca*.

The BRACHIOPODA (usually classed under the *Conchifera*), are enclosed within a bivalve shell, and have two long arms, or tentacula, the *Terebratulæ* (38 B) being instances of this order. The PRERPODA are a small but remarkable class, having a very thin transparent shell, and near the head a pair of expanded fin-shaped organs; they form the principal food of the whale. According to Cuvier, the sea in the Arctic regions is so glutted with them, that the whales cannot open their mouths without engulfing thousands of Pteropoda.—"They appear on the surface of the ocean when it is calm, especially in the evening, and from the brilliancy of their colours, may be compared to the evening dragon-flies. They are most abundant near midnight, and gradually disappear towards the break of day. They are all hermaphrodite."—[*Mr. Gray.*] The *Hyalæ* (38 B) are specimens of this class. The CEPHALOPODA are at the head of molluscous animals, as the most highly organized; most of them have a cartilaginous, some a calcareous internal plate, (as 38 C, the bone of the cuttle-fish,) analogous to the internal

skeleton of vertebrated animals. Their arms or legs, situated around the head, are usually eight or ten; but in the *Nautilus*, more than a hundred. The mouth in the centre has firm jaws, and a bill hard, like a parrot: the stomach is muscular, resembling the gizzard of a fowl;—all the species are aquatic, breathing by gills. They have two large eyes; and those species unprotected by an external shell, can darken the water around them by a secretion called *sepia*. Only the *Nautilus* family are inclosed in shells like the *Gasteropods*, &c. *Notice* (38 C) the *Nautilus* shells: the animal lives only in the foremost, or largest chamber, and by its mantle throws out fresh chambers as it grows. The fossil *Ammonites* (38 D) belonged to this family: the *Belemnites* are more allied to the cuttle-fish.

LIST OF PORTRAITS,

SUSPENDED ON THE WALLS OF THE EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

FIRST COMPARTMENT,

Beginning on the Left from the Mammalia Saloon.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. KING JAMES I. | 14. JAMES, Duke of Monmouth. |
| 2. KING HENRY VIII. | 15. KING RICHARD II. |
| 3. OLIVER CROMWELL, the Protector. | 16. QUEEN ELIZABETH.— <i>Zucchero</i> . |
| 4. MARY, Queen of Scots.— <i>Jansen</i> . | 17. MARY, Queen of Scots. |
| 5. KING EDWARD III. | 18. KING GEORGE II, full length.— <i>Shackleton</i> . |
| 6. KING GEORGE I. | 19. QUEEN ELIZABETH. |
| 7. HENRIETTA MARIA, Queen of Charles I. | 20. MARGARET, Countess of Richmond. |
| 8. KING HENRY VI. | 21. KING CHARLES II.— <i>Sir P. Lely</i> . |
| 9. OLIVER CROMWELL.— <i>Walker</i> . | 22. KING HENRY V. |
| 10. KING JAMES I. | 23. KING EDWARD VI. |
| 11. MARY, Queen of Scots. | 24. CAROLINE, Queen of George II.— <i>Jarvis</i> . |
| 12. KING WILLIAM III. | |
| 13. WILLIAM, Duke of Cumberland.— <i>Morier</i> . | |

SECOND COMPARTMENT

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| 25. Dr. ANDREW GIFFORD.— <i>Russel</i> . | 35. Major-General HARDWICKE.— <i>Hawkins</i> . |
| 26. Rev. Dr. THOMAS BIRCH. | 36. Sir HANS SLOANE.— <i>Murray</i> . |
| 27. JAMES, First Duke of Chandos. | 37. Dr. F. TURNER, Bishop of Ely. |
| 28. HUMPHREY WANLEY, Librarian to the Earl of Oxford. | 38. ROBERT, Earl of Oxford.— <i>Sir Godfrey Kneller</i> . |
| 29. CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq. | 39. Sir ROBERT COTTON. |
| 30. JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq., Principal Librarian to the British Museum from 1799 to 1827.— <i>T. Phillips</i> . | 40. Sir JOHN COTTON. |
| 31. Sir HANS SLOANE, half length, Founder of the British Museum.— <i>S. Slaughter</i> . | 41. Right Hon. ARTHUR ONSLOW, Speaker of the House of Commons, full length. |
| 32. Sir HANS SLOANE, whole length, seated. | 42. Sir THOMAS COTTON. |
| 33. Dr. JOHN WARD, of Gresham Col. | 43. Sir ROBERT COTTON. |
| 34. Dr. MATTHEW MATY.— <i>Dupan</i> . | 44. EDWARD, Earl of Oxford.— <i>Dahl</i> . |
| | 45. HUMPHREY WANLEY. |
| | 46. Rev. Dr. THOMAS BIRCH. |

THIRD, OR CENTRAL COMPARTMENT.

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| 47. PETER I, Emperor of Russia.—after <i>Klingstad</i> . | 50. CHARLES XII., King of Sweden. |
| 48. Pedigree of the Cornelia Family. | 51. A Hunting Piece.— <i>Weniss</i> . |
| 49. STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, King of Poland. | 52. LOUIS XIV., King of France. |

FOURTH COMPARTMENT.

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| 53. LORD CHANCELLOR BACON. | 65. WILLIAM CECIL, Lord BURGHLEY. |
| 54. An unknown Head, in ruff & band. | 66. MATTHEW PRIOR.— <i>Hudson.</i> |
| 55. JOHN, Duke of Marlborough. | 67. An unknown Head. |
| 56. WILLIAM COURTEN, Esq. | 68. WILLIAM CAMDEN. |
| 57. ANDREW MARVEL. | 69. Sir ISAAC NEWTON, the celebrated
Philosopher and Astronomer. |
| 58. Admiral Lord ANSON. | 70. Rev. JOHN RAY. |
| 59. Archbishop USHER. | 71. JOHN SPEED, the celebrated His-
torian. |
| 60. Dr. THOMAS BURNET. | 72. Archbishop CRANMER.— <i>Gerlach
Flicks.</i> |
| 61. HENRY STEBBING, D.D.— <i>Joseph
Highmore.</i> | 73. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. |
| 62. Sir HENRY SPELMAN. | 74. GEORGE BUCHANAN. |
| 63. An unknown Head. | |
| 64. Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE. | |

FIFTH COMPARTMENT.

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| 75. VOLTAIRE, the celebrated French
Author. | 98. HENRY FREDERICK, Prince of
Orange. |
| 76. An unknown Head. | 99. JOHN LOCKE. |
| 77. VESALIUS.— <i>Sir Antonio More.</i> | 100. GOVEYDOR HERBERT.— <i>Devis.</i> |
| 78. An unknown Portrait. | 101. JAMES PARSONS, M.D.— <i>Benja-
min Wilson.</i> |
| 79. CHARLES I., when young. | 102. JOHN WALLIS, D.D., the Mathe-
matician. |
| 80. ANNA MARIA SCHURMAN.— <i>John
Lievens.</i> | 103. MARY DAVIS, aged 74; out of
her head grew two horns, one
of which the profile represents. |
| 81. Sir FRANCIS DRAKE. | 104. Sir JOHN DODERIDGE. |
| 82. Pope CLEMENT X. | 105. Dr. GOWIN KNIGHT, the first
principal Librarian to the Brit-
ish Museum.— <i>Benj. Wilson.</i> |
| 83. Sir ANTONIO MORE. | 106. FRANK OF Borsalia, Earl of Os-
tervant. |
| 84. COSMO DE MEDICI, and his Secre-
tary, BARTOLOMO CONCINI. | 107. ALGERNON SIDNEY. |
| 85. MARTIN LUTHER. | 108. ALEXANDER POPE. |
| 86. MARY I., Queen of England. | 109. Unknown. |
| 87. GEORGE, the last Earl Marischal
of Scotland.— <i>Placido Costanzi.</i> | 110. PHILIP DORMER, Earl of Ches-
terfield.— <i>Ramsay.</i> |
| 88. JEAN ROUSSEAU, who painted the
walls and ceilings of Montague
House. | 111. RICHARD BAXTER, the Noncon-
formist. |
| 89. Capt. Wm. DAMPIER.— <i>Murray.</i> | 112. Sir HENRY VANE, Jun. |
| 90. Cardinal SPORZA PALAVICINI. | 113. LODOWICK MUGGLETON, founder
of the sect called <i>Muggletonians.</i> |
| 91. ULYSSES ALDROVANDUS.— <i>Gior-
gione.</i> | 114. THOMAS BRITTON, the musical
small-coal-man. |
| 92. An unknown Portrait. | 115. GEORGE VERTUE, the engraver. |
| 93. ISABELLA, Infanta of Spain. | 116. ROBERT CECIL, the first Earl of
Salisbury. |
| 94. SAINT EYREMOND. | |
| 95. Sir PETER PAUL RUBENS. | |
| 96. A Landscape.— <i>Wilson.</i> | |
| 97. JOHN GUTTENBERG, the inventor
of the art of Printing with
moveable types. | |

At the north end of this Gallery, by the sides of the door, are two paintings, one of the Cromlech at Pias Nwydd, Anglesea; the other of Stonehenge.

Passing out of the Eastern Zoological Gallery, and turning to the left, the visitor sees on the left hand several noble specimens of Corals (RADIATA), as the Muricated Madripore, Grooved Brainstone, &c.; and on the right some petrified trunks of trees, and other fossils. He then enters the Northern Zoological Gallery.

Northern Zoological Gallery.

First Room.

THIS room may be, for the present, considered as an appendage to the two foregoing.

The Wall-cases (beginning at the left hand). A series of the skulls of the larger *Mammalia*, to illustrate the characters of the families and genera, and of the nests of birds.

1-8 contain chiefly the skulls of vertebrated animals.

1. Skulls of the feline tribe.

2. Those of other carnivorous animals.

3. Skulls of Carnaria, Ruminantia, Rodentia, and Cetacea.

4. Skulls of Ruminantia and Pachydermata, (Walrus.)

5-6. Skulls of Pachydermata.

7. Skulls of Chelonian Reptiles, (Tortoises,) and Crocodiles.

8. Skulls of Crocodiles, and some admirably-divided skeletons of the Halibut and Haddock.

On the right side of the room—

9. Wasps' nests, and a specimen in imitation, to show their internal arrangement.

10. Honeycombs.

11. Wood penetrated by destructive ants.

12-16. Various birds' nests. Notice (13) the peculiar avenues built by the two species of Bower-bird; one ornamented with fresh-water shells and bones, and the other with feathers, land shells, &c.

The Table-cases, 1-8, contain the tubes of Annulose Animals, the casts of the interior cavities of Shells, and various specimens of shells, illustrative of the diseases and malformation of those animals.

1, 2 contain the temporary shells of the *Serpula* and other Annulose animals.

3, 4. Specimens showing the difference produced in the form of some shells by the growth and age of the animal; and others also exhibit the mode of repairing injuries adopted by the Mollusca. Notice (3) the irregularity of the shells when thus repaired; and (3, 4) the curious imbedding of shelled animals in hard substances.

5, 6. Plaster-casts of the interior of the different shells of living Mollusca, similar to the fossil species found in the Portland stone and other geological formations.

7, 8. Models (on an enlarged scale) of some shelly animals formerly called *Nautili*, but now formed into a group under the name of *Foraminifera*.

In one of the cases are shells used for cutting cameos, showing the places where they are cut from.

Second Room.

THE Cases round the sides of this room are appropriated to REPTILES, the third class of vertebrated animals; which, like Fishes, are cold-blooded,—their blood being but imperfectly altered by exposure to air in the lungs. They are, if not naked, (as the Batrachians,) covered with scales or hard plates; their heart has only one ventricle, but two auricles, unlike that of fish, which has but one. Reptiles (including the Batrachia, which, however, some have made a separate class,) are divided into four orders:—

CHÆLONIA (tortoises): tortoise, turtle, amphibœna.

SACRIA (lizards): crocodile, guana, chameleon.

OPHIDIA (serpents): rattlesnake, boa, viper.

BATRACHIA (frogs): frog, toad, salamander, siren, &c.

The upright cases round the room contain the collection of REPTILES and BATRACHIAN ANIMALS, preserved dry and in spirits, and the Table-cases the first part of the collection of RADIATED ANIMALS, including the Sea Eggs, Sea Stars, and Encrinurids.

CASES 1—7. SAURIAN REPTILES, (Lizards,)—having sometimes only two, but generally four legs, and the body covered with armour or scales; toes usually nailed; lungs very large in some species, which (especially chameleons) can, in consequence, change colour at pleasure.

1—3. *Monitors*, natives of the torrid parts of the eastern hemisphere, and named from being supposed, by hissing, to give warning of the approach of crocodiles. Notice (2) a remarkable spotted species.

3. *Heliodermidæ* from Mexico; a family yet little known.

4. *Safeguards* from America, on the upper shelves, below the true *Lizards*, marked by small head, thick neck, five toes, separate and unequal, and long forked tongues. Notice the *Molochus horridus*, (*Zonuridæ*), a native of Australia.

5. *Skinks*, including *Blindworms*, having rudiments of legs beneath the skin; and several other families of lizards.

6. *Geckos* and *Guanas*, (the former slow, heavy animals,) natives of warm countries in both hemispheres, making a peculiar sound, and useful in clearing houses of mosquitos and spiders. "The under side of their toes is generally furnished with variously-shaped overlapping scales, or folds of the skin, which enable the animal to crawl up glass, and even to run with facility, back downwards, on the ceiling of a room, like a fly." [Mr. Gray.]

The *guanans* are confined to America, where some are esteemed delicate food. They are marked by a dewlap under the throat, and are a family comprising many widely different forms.*

7. *Agamæ*. Notice the *Dragon*, (a native of tropical Asia and Africa,) the six first ribs of which support a movable membrane formed by extending the skin round the neck. The membrane "can be folded up or extended at the will of the animal, but cannot be made to strike the air, and to elevate the animal like a bird or bat. It serves rather as a kind of parachute, on which this little dragon flutters from branch to branch, in search of its insect prey." In the same case are the *Chameleons*, confined to the warm parts of the eastern hemisphere. These remarkable reptiles have a prehensile tail, and five toes to each foot, arranged for climbing, much as in Scansorial birds, two toes being turned backwards; eyes large, but nearly covered by skin; and moving, though slowly, independently of each other. The movements of the tongue are very rapid in entrapping the insects on which it feeds. The *Chameleon* bears long confinement without food,—whence, probably, the fable of its living on air.

8—19. OPHIDIA, (Snakes or serpents,) without legs and with nearly all their organs in an elongated form, though in other respects differing little from the Saurians, especially the *Skinks*. Most species can swim.

8, 9. *Poisonous Serpents*, consisting of *Rattlesnakes* and *Vipers*. These "have their upper jaws furnished with large, movable fangs, having a small groove on the outer convex edge, for conveying the poison (secreted by a large gland placed under the eye) into the wound occasioned by the bite of the reptile."—[Mr. Gray.]

Notice (9) two specimens of the *Cobra-de-Capello*, or *Spectacle-snake* of India.

9—19. *Non-venomous Serpents*. Notice (10) some finely-variegated species; (10) a most beautifully-preserved skeleton of one of these reptiles; (18) the *Boa* family, one, in particular, richly coloured.

* The extinct *Megalosaurus*, *Geosaurus*, *Iguanodon*, (supposed to have reached seventy feet in length), *Pterodactylus*, &c., are conjectured to have belonged to this family.

20—24. CHELONIA, (Tortoises) the soft parts of which are enclosed within two plates, that of the back formed by what are the ribs in other vertebrated animals, and that covering the belly composed of the sternum or breast-bone;—four extremities; nailed, and serving for feet in the land-species, but in the turtles converted into fins;—no teeth, but generally a horny bill.

20. *Land Tortoises*, living in Southern Europe, and most warm and temperate regions.

21—23. *Fresh-water Tortoises*, having a depressed shell; their feet expanded and webbed between the toes, and the latter furnished with sharp claws;—divided into three families. Notice (21) the eggs of these animals, and the skeleton of a tortoise at bottom of case; (23) a small species, with a long serpentine neck.

23. *Marine Tortoises or Turtles* (Cheloniadæ), found exclusively in tropical climates. Notice the edible turtle, (*Testudo*, or *Chelonia Midas*); and the Hawk's-bill turtle, (*Ch. imbricata*), which yields the finest tortoise-shell.

24. *Loricated Reptiles*—the Alligator, &c. usually classed with *Saurians*, but differing from them in some important particulars. "The Alligators are peculiar to America, and are distinguished from the Crocodiles, which are found both in the Old and New World, by their feet having the toes free,—that is, unconnected by webs, and by the canine teeth of the lower jaw being received in pits in the upper; whereas, in the crocodiles, they are received in a notch on its margin. The Gavials agree with the Crocodiles in regard to their teeth, but differ by the muzzle being very long and slender. Specimens of all the three genera are in the Collection."—[*Mr. Gray.*]

In the same case are some *Amphisbanian* reptiles, apparently linking the *Saurians* with the *Serpents*.

25, 26. BATRACHIA, or AMPHIBIA,—(toads, frogs, and efts,) found in colder climates than most other reptiles; and without plates or scales—resembling fish, in their heart having but one auricle and ventricle, their eggs not being fecundated till after expulsion, &c.; and in their first or tadpole-state being actually fishes, breathing with gills, which the frog and toad lose during their metamorphosis, but the Proteus, Siren, &c., retain throughout life.

Toads are distinguished from frogs by a bulky body covered on the back with warty excrescences, an utter want of teeth, shortness of hind feet, and inability to take long leaps. Notice (26) some variegated specimens, and at bottom of case a wax model of the Siren.

[The Table-cases in this compartment contain a part of the RADIATA, the division occupying the lowest station in the Animal Kingdom, and including the connecting links between Animals and Vegetables.]

RADIATA, a very large and heterogeneous collection of aquatic genera and families, which are grouped into the following orders.—

1. ECHINODERMATA (horny skinned): sea-urchin, star-fish.
2. ACALAPHE (stinging): jelly-fish, sea-nettle.
3. POLYPIPERA (many-footed): corals, madrepores, &c.
4. POLYGASTRICA (many-bellied): monad, infusoria.
5. PERIPERA (porous-bodied): sponges.

1—24 contain the ECHINODERMATA, in which the radiated form of the organization is the most conspicuous. They have a large central intestinal tube, voluminous reproductive organs, and distinct traces of a nervous system.

1—10. SEA-EGGS (Echini) covered with a hard case, formed of 40 perpendicular bands of square or six-sided pieces, sunk in the substance of the skin and furnished externally with numerous spines. "They are all marine, and live on animal food. The free kinds move about with their mouths beneath, and the attached ones are affixed by their backs with their mouth above, to enable their limbs to bring the food within its reach." [*Mr. Gray.*] Notice (1) a specimen, *Gallery of Natural History*. 18.

mutilated, but with very long spines; (4) one of a bright violet hue; (7) one cut asunder, and its interior showing the cavities into which the echini are internally divided; (10) a hairy species; and the *Holothurida*, (Sea Cucumbers,) one kind of which is much esteemed as food by the Chinese.

11—18. *Star-fish* (Asteroida). These have the arms or rays of the same structure with the centre of the body. Most have five rays, and the power of reproduction in the animal is so great, that if only the central part be left alive, all the rays which may have been destroyed grow again. Notice (12) the *A. Katharina*, with regularly curved rays; (13, 14) some large and marginated species; (15) nodulated and thick-bodied asteriæ; and (17) an anomalous specimen, with only four rays.

19—24. *Lizard-tailed Star-fish*, (Ophiuridæ,) having long and flexible, and often branched arms. Many deserve notice for their peculiar conformation.

Over the cases containing the Reptiles in this room, are placed several large Serpents.

Third Room.

Cases 1—5. Various kinds of Star Corals, or Madrepores.

5. Brainstones.

6—23. The RODENTIA, or gnawing animals, and doubtless the most numerous of all mammalia; including the rat, mouse, beaver, marmot, porcupine, hare, &c. They have two strong cutting teeth in each jaw, generally considered to be the incisors, (but by some said to be the canines—the true incisors being absent,) which are separated by a long interval from the grinders. They are generally leaping animals, approaching the Marsupialia in the formation of their extremities. The inferiority of this to most of the other orders of quadrupeds is very perceptible: the bones of the fore-arm are often united, eyes directed side-ways, and the brain, like that of birds, is nearly destitute of convolutions.

6, 7. *Mice*: a good collection. Notice the vast variety of species; among others (7) the Pouched Rats, (*Sacomyna*), and a well-preserved specimen of the small water-rat.

9. *Zibets* and *Beavers*. Notice, also, the ground pig and spiny rats, which link this family to that of the agoutis and porcupine.

10. *Agoutis* and *Caries*. Notice, on the upper shelf, two good specimens of the porcupine, a native of Italy, Sicily, and Spain, and nearly the largest of the Rodentia. Notice the urson of North America; sooty paca; and some well-preserved guinea-pigs.

11—13. *Hares*, most of which inhabit northern countries, and one species in this country as well as in Arctic regions, changes white in winter. The hare chews the cud, though without the complex stomach of the Ruminantia. Notice fine specimens of the Polar, Irish, and Altaic hares; and (13) a noble domestic rabbit on the lower shelf.

14. *Jerboas*, *Dormice*, &c. Notice the peculiar conformation of these animals; and (14) the chinchilla, inhabiting the Andes, and valuable for its fur. The dormice are remarkable for having no cæcum, (blind intestine.)

15—23. *Squirrels*, *Mole-Rats*, &c. Notice the Flying Squirrel; (17) several good specimens (15) of the common English and Siberian squirrel. In 23 some handsome striated species.

24—29. *Bats*, composing the family *Cheiroptera* (hand-winged) of the CARNARIA. Their chief distinction is the possession of wings formed by an extension of membrane over the greatly-elongated fingers of the fore, and from these to the hinder, extremity, by which the animal is capable of true flight. They inhabit both hemispheres, and thirteen species are said to be natives of Great Britain. One group only lives partially on vegetable food;—this family abounds in Java and the East Archipelago, where one species measures five feet

across the wings. Notice (24) the Vampire from South America, said to suck the blood of its prey, which it fans meanwhile with its wings;—(28) the *Diclidura*, from Brazil, conspicuous for their white downy bodies.

30, 43. A portion of the collection of Fishes in course of arrangement. Over the left-hand cases in this room are specimens of several large Chelonian reptiles, and on the opposite side many Saurian species.

THE TABLE-CASES are occupied by the collection of Corals.

1—30 contain the *Corals*, belonging to the POLYPIFERA, or ZOOPHYTES, (animal plants.) These have often been erroneously considered as either vegetable, or merely productions formed by insects for their habitation; but in fact they are the skeletons of the animals themselves. In some of the Polypifera, "the outer skin is hardened into a sheath for the protection of the contractile body of the animal; while, in others, the body of the animal itself, as it enlarges in size, is gradually transformed into a hard and stony coral, by the continual deposition of earthy particles into the older part of its substance." [Mr. Gray.]

Numerous species are compound—that is, a multitude of individuals are linked together in one common body, and nourished in common; so that what is eaten by one goes to the nourishment more or less, of the whole group. [Cuvier.] Some Polypes are so large and powerful that their suckers can grasp and destroy animals of considerable size, and instances are upon record of men having lost their lives in this way, while bathing in warm climates. The corals are divided into three orders.

1—20 comprise the order *Zoantharia*. Notice (2) the curious turbinolia, in which the animals are solitary; (C, upright case) fine tree-shaped coral; (10) the brainstone formed by a number of individual polypes crowded together in an hemispherical mass; (F) beautiful species; (G) very large and plate-shaped coral; (15 H) the light and elegant madrepores; (J) tubular and poriferous species, the latter apparently allied to the sponges; (18) some delicately-coloured species; (J. K.) very fine corals.

20. *Millepores*, which form the coral reefs that abound in the Pacific: their growth is most rapid; they surmount every obstacle in their way. Notice a shell and a piece of bottle wholly covered with their skeletons.

21—28. Order *Zoophytaria*. Notice (21) some curiously-variegated and knotted specimens; the brightly-coloured *Isis*; and *Melitoea*; and the *Tubipora*, or organ corals, which have their skeletons outside.

29, 30. Order *Polypiaria*, to which the hydra, or fresh-water polype belongs. The marines kinds have the outer skin horny, forming a sheath for the stomach, &c., and into which the head, tentacles, and other parts, can be withdrawn.

31, 32. *Polyzoa*, somewhat similar to the last order, but more complex, having a regular digestive canal, and the fresh-water kinds being unisexual.

Fourth Room.

THE WALL-CASES are appropriated to FISHES, the last and lowest, and no doubt the most numerous, class of vertebrated animals. Their heart has only one auricle and ventricle, and they breathe by gills, the organs which serve for respiration in the higher vertebrata; the lungs being in them represented by their swimming bladder. They have fins, both representing the extremities of higher animals, and supplementary; but their progression is mostly effected by the tail. They are subdivided chiefly according to the form and disposition of their fins and gill covers, (*opercula*); but the two grand divisions into which they are separated, are *Acanthopterygians*, in which the front part of the dorsal and anal, and the first ray of the ventral fins are hard and spinous; and *Malaconopterygians*, in which all the rays of the fins are soft, articulated, and usually divided into branches at the end, except the first ray of the dorsal fin.

Some objects in the following cases are neither permanently arranged in their places, nor are the names affixed to more than a small proportion of specimens; on which account a very brief and hasty notice of the Fishes will perhaps be excused.

1—13. *Acanthopterygii*, or spiny-rayed fish, comprising successively the Perch, Gurnard, Bull-head, Hog-fish, Mullet, Labrus, Chætodon, Bream, Tunny and Mackerel, Blenny, Goby, Remora, Angler, &c., families. Notice (1) the Basse and others of the Perches; (3) the Flying Scorpion, a remarkable striated fish, native of China; (7) the Angel fish, a native of Brazil: and the Sword-fish, a native of the Mediterranean, where it gives rise to an important fishery. Another and larger specimen is placed over the case. Notice also (9) the Angler-fish, (*Lophius viscatarius*.) "This animal, according to Bloch, conceals itself among marine plants, or behind hillocks of sand, rocks and stones, when it opens its great mouth, and attracts the fish as they swim by, by wriggling the long filaments on its head, which they mistake for worms, and, attempting to seize them, fall an easy prey to their voracious and subtle enemy." [Mr. Gray.]

14—26. *Malacopterygii*, or cartilaginous fishes, fill the remaining cases on the right-hand side of the room, (14—26,) comprising the *Cyprinidæ*, (Carp, Tench, Barbel, Gold-fish, &c.,) Pike, Salmon, Herring, Cod, Flat-fish, Eel, Moon-fish, Sturgeon, Shark, Ray, Lamprey, and several other families. Notice (20) several specimens of the sea-horse, a small fish, which contracts after death, so as to form in the upper half of the body, a resemblance to a horse's head and neck; the diodon, a round spinous fish, which sometimes dilates itself with air, and floats along on the surface of the water. (23) Several species of sharks, and the eggs and dried jaws of some of those fish; (25) several species of torpedos, including the electric ray, known by its fiddle shape.

Over the cases, on both sides, are many specimens of the larger kinds of fish, as large shad with a long dorsal ray, from Mexico; a sword-fish, from Margate; a flying sword-fish, from the Indian Ocean, with two other pikes; and belonging to the same kind of fish, one which has been forced through the oak timber of a ship. These fish swim so rapidly, that if they come against a ship they pierce it. A conger, an angel fish, a short-nosed bony pike from North America; sharks; the nose of various large saw-fishes; a pirarucu, from British Guiana.

[The Table-cases are occupied by *Articulated animals*.]

The ARTICULATA have no internal skeleton; but the surface of their bodies is often hard and horny. Their powers of motion are much greater, while their digestive and nutritive functions are less vigorous, than those of the *Mollusca*. The body is divided into segments or rings, whence these animals are termed Annulose. This character appears to be given them by the peculiar distribution of their nervous system; the latter consisting of a series of knots or ganglia of nervous matter, (usually a pair to each segment,) united by a pair of lateral and parallel cords, at the summit of which the higher articulated classes possess a small brain. This class is divided into the following orders:—

- 1 CRUSTACEA (hard-shelled): crab, lobster, shrimp, barnacle.
- 2 ARACHNIDA (spiders): scorpion, spider, mite.
- 3 INSECTA (cleft-bodied): butterfly, bee, locust, gnat.
- 4 MYRIAPODA (many-footed): centipede, millipede, sea-mouse.
- 5 ROTIFERA (wheel-shaped): cyclops, &c.
- 6 ANNELIDA (ringed): red-blooded worms, leech, earth-worm.
- 7 ENTOTROPHIA (living within animals): tape-worm, hydatid, &c.

Cases 1—10. INSECTS, or winged articulata. These undergo two metamorphoses: the first being from a caterpillar or worm into a chrysalis or grub, and the second, from the grub into the perfect insect. In the last state, the body is divided into three parts,—head, chest, and abdomen, and consists usually of thirteen segments; there are six legs, and commonly four wings. Insects are subdivided into seven orders, chiefly marked by the nature or number of their wings.

1—3 comprise the order *Coleoptera*, or Beetles, generally having two membranous wings, and two horny cases covering these. Many members of this tribe are large and formidable. Notice (1) the Elephant-beetle, (*Dynastes Hercules*), a native of Brazil, which sometimes grows to five inches in length; the *Cherinus*; and the *Lucanus curvus*, or stag-beetle, one of the largest of British

insects. (2) *Aerocinus longimanus*, and several other remarkably long-horned species; the burnished *Euchroma gigantea*; the *Chrysochroa*, an elegant green species; the *Julodia*, dark-coloured, with white spots.

3, 4. *Orthoptera*; insects with the upper wings less solid than those of the foregoing order, and folding over each other at the inner edge. They include species differing greatly in outward shape, as the Cockroach, Cricket, Locust, Walking-sticks, (*Mantis*), &c. Some of the latter kind are most peculiar in appearance. Notice (3) the *Mantis religiosa*, the direction of whose fore-legs gives it the aspect of praying,—whence it is held in veneration by the Turks; the *Blepharis Mendica*, or Walking-leaf, from the Cape of Good Hope; the most curious *Achrophyllas chronas*, from Australia, the wings of which are widely separated, &c. Some of the egg-cases formed by a Mantis from China are also to be seen. Notice the Locusts, conspicuous from their bright colours.

4. Specimens of the orders *Nuroptera* (dragon-flies, &c., with two pairs of membranous wings, interlaced with numerous veins;) and *Hymenoptera*, (insects living in peculiarly-regulated communities, as the bee, wasp, ant, &c.) Notice curious clay-nests built by the *Pelopæus*, a native of Brazil.

5—9. *Lepidoptera*, including all kinds of butterflies and moths. The great beauty of the insects of this order naturally attracts every observer; but among the rest the following may be pointed out as particularly deserving notice.

(5) Spec. *Helenus*, *Eolus*, *Machaon*, *Thoas*, *Apollo*, *Berenice*, *Equicole*, *Anacardica*, *Orion*, &c. Most of these species are natives of Brazil.

7. The whole genus *Morphio* is magnificent. Notice particularly the delicate *Feronia* and *Ferentina*, natives of Brazil.

8, 9. The Sphinxes or Moths. Notice the *S. Saturnii*, the cocoons as spun by the silk-worm, the moth of this worm immediately above these, the *Paronia Cecropii*, chrysalis of the *Cossus*, the *Atropos*, a large British insect; (9) the great *Erebus*, &c.

10. *Diptera* (the two-winged order,) comprising the house-fly, &c. *Hemiptera*, some of which have the lower half of the upper wing hard, while the other half is membranous; while in others, as various bugs, the wings are partially or wholly undeveloped. Notice the Lantern fly with a proboscis, sometimes phosphorescent; the *Belostoma*, *Cicada*, &c.

11, 12. The ARACHNIDA, which differ from insects in the head and chest being united into a single mass, and in having eight legs and no wings. They are divided into *Pulmonaria* and *Acaridæ*: the former, consisting of the scorpions and true spiders, have pulmonary sacs, which fulfil the functions of lungs, with a heart, very distinct vessels, and six or eight simple eyes. The other *Arachnida* respire by tracheæ, or air tubes, which traverse their body, as is the case with insects in general. They include the mites, and some species approaching the crustacea. Notice (11) the curious nest of an enormous earth-spider, the *Mygale Ionica*; and the *Thelyphonus reniformis*, with legs of an extraordinary length.

12 comprises also the MYRIAPODA, the bodies of which consist of a succession of mostly equal segments, furnished with articulated feet, the number of both increasing with age. The specimens here are few. Notice, however, an *Iulus*, or gully-worm.

13—22 comprise the CRUSTACEA, aquatic animals, covered with hard shells, respiring by gills, but having feet, and capable of living for a period out of water. They are separated into orders chiefly by the number and disposition of their feet.

Notice (13) some large species of crabs, with spiny shells, caught near the British shores: (14) the singular genus *Parthenope*, and some individuals covered with parasitic oysters; (18) the genus *Grapsus*; (19) the spinous crab; (20) a fine specimen of *Burgus latro*, said to live on the nuts of palm trees; (20) the *Gallery of Natural History*. 22.

Plated Lobster, (*Galathea*), and the Crab Lobster, (*Porcellana*), which, from the shortness of their tails, generally resemble crabs in appearance; (21) the Scorpion Lobster, (*Thalassinia*), which lives a great part of its life on land, and destroys the new-made roads in India by the excavations it forms under them; the *Limulus*, or king-crab, with a sword-like prolongation, and fine specimens of the Craw-fish; (22) some small and transparent crustacea from the Atlantic.

23—24. In one of these cases are some small CIRRHOPODA, (curl-footed animals,) belonging to a class which has long held a doubtful station between the Articulata and Mollusca. Like the latter, they have a mantle, and secrete a calcareous shell; but in their nervous system, &c., they more nearly approach the *Articulata*; and among those they are classed in the Museum. The Barnacle and Sea-acorn are examples; the former, which has a footstalk, often attaches itself, in great numbers, to ships' bottoms, and greatly impedes their sailing. Notice (23) a small specimen of a Barnacle.*

* A large mass of these animals is preserved elsewhere; only a portion of the Articulated animals being kept in the above room.

"The general collection of Insects and Crustacea is preserved in cabinets. They may be seen by persons who wish to consult them for the purposes of study, (by application to the Keeper of the Zoological Collection,) every Tuesday and Thursday. To prevent disappointment, it is requested that persons wishing to see those collections, will apply two days previous to their intended visit." [*Museum Synopsis*.]

Fifth Room.

THE WALL-CASES are appropriated chiefly to bottles containing the soft parts of the *Mollusca*, the shells of which are in the table-cases of the Eastern Zoological Gallery. They present, generally, but little to interest the casual observer; who may, however, notice (4) several specimens of *Cephalopoda*, (cuttle-fish, Nautilus, &c. :) and (6) a Paper Nautilus in the shell, (respecting which occupation, see a short dissertation, page 28.)

Over the Wall-cases is a very large wasp's nest from India; and some Neptune's cups, a kind of sponge, from Singapore.

THE TABLE-CASES are occupied with the Sponges or PORIFERA, the link between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms; though they are properly classed in the former. The sponge is the soft skeleton of the animal of which it is a part, and which consists of "a thin gelatinous substance, very like the white of an egg," which clothes this fibrous network within and without; the reproduction of sponges being gemmiparous, like that of *Cryptogamia* among plants. The Porifera are all aquatic and marine animals; except one species, which inhabits fresh water.

Leaving this room, the visitor enters the rooms on the North-side of the North wing appropriated to the collection of Fossils and Minerals, and denominated

THE NORTH GALLERY.

North Gallery.

THIS Gallery, forming the northern half of the North Side in the new building, is appropriated to FOSSIL REMAINS and MINERALS, of both which the Museum comprises a splendid collection,—the former comparatively recent, obtained chiefly by purchase from Messrs. Hawkins and Mantell; the latter consisting of Col. Greville and Mr. Hatcher's collections, greatly increased by presents, especially one by George IV. of minerals from the Hartz,—formerly in Richmond observatory.

We shall first describe the FOSSILS, divided, according to the rooms in which they are placed,—premising that the casual visitor may also observe the more interesting specimens in the table-cases of minerals,—such as the native metals, the diamonds, the fluates, topazes, and bituminous substances in Room I.;—the finely-coloured ores of copper, mercury, and arsenic, in Room II.; the sapphire, ruby, and other precious corundites; the splendid groups of quartz and calcedony, specimens of tourmaline, topazes, emeralds, &c., in Room III.; and the jaspers and opals, with numerous silicates, also well worthy of inspection.

FOSSILS.

FOSSIL OF ORGANIC REMAINS are the relics of vegetables which have been concerned in the formation of coal-beds, &c., of animals now wholly extinct, and which existed alive only at periods of the Earth's history so remote, as to be beyond the reach of all tradition.

ROOM I.—The cases round the walls contain the Fossil Vegetables.

Notice (6) some pine-nuts from Norfolk, which like a walnut (*juglans*) on a lower shelf, have retained their figure in a most remarkable manner; and on the lower shelves of 3, 4, and 5, an extensive series of cut and polished specimens of fossil wood, most of them from the red sandstone formations of Saxony and Bohemia.

Beneath the windows at the end of the room are cases containing specimens of wood opal (fossilized wood) from Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania. Notice a very fine milk-white specimen; and some beautiful specimens of native silver over the first case. Above the second are two busts in brown coal, of Henry VIII., and Queen Mary.

Other objects in this and the succeeding rooms, which may not be specified here, are labelled so as to be understood, or sufficiently explain themselves.

ROOM II. Cases 1—4. Casts from the skeleton of the *Megatherium*, or Gigantic Sloth, discovered in the bed of the Salado river in Buenos Ayres, and now in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. This animal—more widely removed in character from any existing species than any other of a fossil kind yet discovered—was at least as large as an ox, with strong claws, and a coat of mail probably covering the entire carcass.* Remains of other Edentate animals fill the other cases on this side.

ROOM III. Remains of the Fossil Reptiles, animals of a still earlier period than the mammalia, being found in the new red sandstone (secondary) rocks. Notice (2) the *Teliosaurus*, a good specimen; (3) the *Iguanodon*, a huge animal, somewhat like the existing iguana of South America, (see N. Zool. Gallery, Room II.)

* The only perfect specimen of the skeleton of the *Megatherium* is in the Museum of Natural History at Madrid.

4. The *Plesiosaurus*, which, to the body of a Saurian, and the paddles of an aquatic Chelonian reptile, added the long neck of an Ophidian, (serpent) and the head of a crocodile. It is supposed to have lived chiefly on, or near the surface of the water, but to have been capable both of diving and living on land.

Here also is a portion of the *Pterodactylus*, perhaps the greatest wonder of the reptile period, and brought from Lyme, in Dorsetshire. With the general character of a lizard, it had the wings of a bat, (whence its name, *finger-winged*,) being adapted both for flight, and suspension by its claws from trees, &c.

In 5 is a large and well-preserved specimen of the *Plesiosaurus*; and over cases 4, 5, another very good. On the opposite side of the room is a case containing remains of an Iguanodon found at Maidstone.

Room IV. Fossil Reptiles—including chiefly various species of *Icthyosaurus*, (fish-lizard.) This formidable monster combined the characters of the fish, whale, crocodile, and ornithorhynchus; its eyes were enormous and complex, and in some cases it seems to have had 180 strong teeth! Some fine and tolerably perfect specimens of this family, and of isolated parts of the body, are here to be seen. Notice (2) the snout of an enormous head, sawn asunder to show the structure of the teeth; and (4) a collection of detached bones of the spinal column, &c.*

Room V. contains the collection of FOSSIL FISHES, arranged after M. Agassiz's system, as developed in his work, *Recherches sur les Poissons fossiles*. They are divided into four Orders, namely, the Placoids, the Ganoids, the Ctenoids, and the Cycloids. The first of these orders comprehends individuals mostly of considerable dimensions, whose skeletons, by reason of their soft, cartilaginous nature, are less enduring; their fossil remains therefore generally occur as small detached portions only of the whole body, such as teeth, palates, and dorsal fins, some of which, as smaller objects, are under arrangement in the table-cases (1 to 4). The remaining three orders of this class, demanding ampler space, are placed in, and on the top of, the upright wall-cases on the south side of the room. The red figures on the labels of the genera refer to the larger suspended boards bearing the names of the orders and families; while the names of the species are written on labels variously tinted, in accordance with the colour tablets within the cases, indicating the geological formations to which the specimens respectively belong.

The table-cases on the N. side of the room are at present occupied by various unarranged fossils, such as corallines, sponges, crinoidea, echinodermata, shells, &c.; these will hereafter be systematically arranged in this room, and in room VI.

The wall-case at the East end of the room is occupied by the remains of ruminant mammalia. The most conspicuous specimen in the case, is the skull of the Sivatherium from the Sewalik Hills, presented by Major Cautley.

Room VI. is devoted chiefly to the osseous remains of the *Pachydermata* and *Edentata*, which are at present under arrangement.

At the west end of the room is the fossil *human skeleton*, evidently a female, embedded in limestone, brought from Guadaloupe, by Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane.

On either side of this skeleton are arranged various mammalian remains, found in caverns; the case to the right of the centre is occupied with remains from the caverns of Kirkdale, in Yorkshire, and from the cavern called "Kents Hole," at Torquay, Devonshire, together with specimens from the caverns of Gailleureuth, in Franconia; and the specimens arranged in the case on the left are from the caverns of Minas Geraes, in Brazil.

* The foregoing, and other extinct animals, are well described by Dr. Buckland, in his *Bridgewater Treatise*.

MINERAL COLLECTION.

THIS splendid Collection has for some years been arranged according to the system of Berzelius, founded on the Electro-Chemical Theory, and the chemical doctrine of Definite Proportions, which the curious reader will find well described. (together with all its disadvantages,) in Dr. Brooke's Essay on Mineralogy in the *Encyc. Metropolitana*.

In Room I., (the E.) the first series of Table-cases begins, and the second terminates; it contains cases (1—6) and (55—60.) Room II. contains cases (7—13,) and (48—54.) Room III. contains cases (14—23,) and (38—47;) and Room IV. cases (24—30,) and (31—37.)

Cases (1—3) contain the electro-positive *native metals*: iron, copper, bismuth, lead, silver, mercury, palladium, platinum, osmium, and gold.

1. *Native iron*, found both in insulated masses, and meteoric stones; the latter consisting of numerous specimens;—two small polished pieces of the mass (2½ cwt.) found in Southern Africa;—specimens from Otumpa, in South America,* a large piece detached from the mass of Siberian iron (15 cwt.) discovered by Pallas on a hill near the yenisei;—a mass of iron from Bolivia, containing within its cells an olivine-like substance;—others from Mexico; also an Esquimaux knife and harpoon of meteoric iron, &c., from Davis's Straits. Of *meteoric stones* of native iron, (alloyed with nickel) notice the fragment of the stone (2¼ cwt.) which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, (1492.) when the Emperor Maximilian was on the point of engaging with the French army;—others from Bohemia, Gascony, &c., and the *METEORIC STONE* (56 lb.) which fell in Yorkshire (1795.)

Fine specimens of *native copper*, of various structure, including one from Hudson's Bay, and another from the north of Norway.—*Native lead*, in lava, with a medal cast in the lead, ejected by Vesuvius in 1631.—*Native bismuth*, with curious specimens exhibiting its artificial crystallization, produced by suddenly cooling the melted metal;—also a specimen of artificially-produced *titanium*, crystallized in cubes, from Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales.

2. *Native silver*, of many varieties;—Notice its occurrence in dense plates and masses, as well as in tree-like ramifications.—*Native mercury*, and *hydrarguret of silver* or *native amalgam*; the former chiefly as globules, disseminated in cinnabar, sparry limestone, &c.; the latter crystallized, &c., with a figure *beautifully modelled* in amalgam by the miners of Mexico.—*Native platinum*, massive and as grains, from the Ural, Siberia.—*Palladium* and *osmiridium*, in a wrought state.

3. *Native gold*, pure and alloyed; the former in detached crystals and as grains, also in iron-stone, quartz, &c., from Siberia; alloyed gold (from Transylvania) variously crystallized; also, specimens of the alloys called *auriferous silver* and *electrum*.

3—12 contain the electro-negative metallic substances, (metalloids,) and their non-oxidized combinations. 3. *Tellurium* and *tellurets*: the scarce *native tellurium*, which (like sulphur and selenium) has the property of mineralizing several metals, viz., *bismuth* (molybdena-silver) from Bastnaes; *silver*, from the Altai, Siberia;—*lead* (nagyag ore);—*silver and lead* (white tellurium);—*silver and gold*, (graphic tellurium,) all from Transylvania.—Also fine specimens of *native antimony* and *antimoniate* or *stibiuret of silver*.

4. *Native arsenic*, from Andreasberg, &c.; and its chemical combinations with *nickel*, (commonly called copper-nickel);—*with cobalt*, comprising the grey cobalts;—*with bismuth* (*kerstenite*.)

* The enormous mass of iron placed against the wall under the window in Room I., sent from Buenos Ayres, by Sir Woodbine Parish, weight 1400 pounds, is supposed to be part of that of Otumpa, and of meteoric origin, or in other words, to have dropped from the clouds; but of the truth of this, Sir W. P. himself expresses some doubt.

This case also contains the substances belonging to the confined orders of *Carbon* and of *Selenium*,—the *DIAMOND*, anthracite, and graphite, with the selenium metals. The *diamonds* comprise the primitive octahedron; rhombic dodecahedron; the six-sided and tetrahedral forms; cubes with truncated faces, diamond-sparks, &c. In this case also are interesting models of large diamonds, viz. the great Mogul, (289 carats of 3 1-5th grs. each;) the Russian, purchased by Catherine II. (193 car.); the Austrian; the Pitt or Regent, (136 car.) &c.; but we do not recognise any fac-similes of two large diamonds belonging to Portugal and Brazil, one weighing 215 and the other 1,680 carats! The principal diamond mines are in the Serro do Frio of Brazil, near Bundelkund in Upper India, and on the banks of the Kiatnah, in the Carnatic.

Varieties of *anthracite*, (Kilkenny coal,) from various places, containing about 90 per cent. of pure carbon;—*graphite* (absurdly called black-lead);—*Seleniurets* of lead;—copper and lead;—mercury and lead, from the Hartz;—cobalt and lead;—copper;—copper and silver (*eukuirite*), from Sweden;—also, *magnificent* specimens of sulphur, incrustated by orange-red particles of selenium, from Vulcano, one of the Lipari islands.

Cases 5—12 are filled with specimens of sulphur and different sulphurets.

5. *Very fine* specimens of *sulphur* from Sicily and Spain, crystallized, massive, &c. The mines of Sicily are exceedingly productive; and the exports of sulphur to England alone, average about 35,000 tons annually! *Sulphuret of manganese* (manganese-blende,) from Transylvania and Peru,—*numerous* varieties of *sulphuret of zinc*, (zinc-blende;) the fibrous blende containing cadmium, the variety called *schaalenblende*, containing lead and iron.

6. *Sulphurets of iron*, or *iron pyrites*;—*common pyrites*, crystallized and variously modified, in cubes smooth and striated,—*radiated pyrites*,—*hepatic* or *liver pyrites* of Werner,—*magnetic pyrites*, both massive and crystallized, in six-sided prisms.—*Sulphuret of cobalt*, from Bastnaes in Sweden.—*Sulphuret of nickel*, formerly called capillary iron pyrites;—*Sulphuret of cadmium*, lately discovered in Renfrewshire, and called *greenockite*.

7. *Sulphuret of copper*, (*copper glance*), crystallized, foliated, compact, &c.: to which are referred the vegetable fossil remains, (Frankenberg corn-ears,) from the marl-slate of Hessa, chiefly composed of vitreous copper;—*Sulphuret of copper and iron*, of a pale yellow colour; *variegated copper ore*, known by its reddish fracture; also the curious stalactitic variety, called *Tennantite*, from Cornwall.

8. *Sulphuret of lead* or *galena*, including various modifications of crystals, (in combination with blende, pyrites, &c.) the specular variety, (*slickenside* of the Derbyshire miners,) &c.

9. *Sulphuret of bismuth*, or *bismuth-glance*, from Riddarhyttan, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and bismuth*, called *copper-bismuth*, from the Black-Forest.—The *needle-ore* of Werner, a triple sulphuret of bismuth, lead, and copper, found near Ekaterineburg, Russia.—*Sulphuret of copper and tin*, or *tin pyrites*, only found in Cornwall.—This case contains also numerous specimens of *sulphuret of mercury* or *cinnabar*, chiefly from Almaden in Spain, and the Palatinate, divided into dark-red, (by far the most common,) and bright-red cinnabar, (the native vermilion of painters,) also, *idrialine-cinnabar*, a mixture of cinnabar with the bituminous substance called idrialine, from Idria.

10. *Sulphuret of silver*, (*silver glance*, or *henkelite*), massive, crystallized, laminar, and capillary;—flexible silver-glance, or *sternbergite*;—the very scarce *donacargyrite*, or *schilfertz* of German mineralogists.—*Sulphuret of antimony*, (grey antimony,) in many fine varieties, especially crystallized, in splendid groups, from Transylvania; plumose (feather ore,) some varieties of which display a fine blue, yellow, and red tarnish.—With these is *hartmannite* a sulphuret of antimony and nickel.

11. Sulphur-salts formed by the sulphurets of antimony and arsenic, with basic
Gallery of Natural History. 27.

sulphurets of electro-positive metals;—viz. *jamesonite*, *zinkenite*, *silver-blende* or *ruby-silver*, divided into the dark and the light red, both of the same crystalline forms;—*miargyrite*, (hemiprismatic ruby-blende of Mohs;) *melan-glance*, and *brittle silver-glance*,—the latter composed of the same elements as the dark and bright red ruby-silver ores, but in different proportions; and triple sulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper;—the scarce *polybasite*.

12. Specimens of *sulphuret of arsenic*, in various forms, massive, lamipated, and crystallized, forming the *yellow and red orpiment* of painters, the latter sometimes called *realgar*.—Fine specimens of *fahl-ore*, crystallized, massive, &c. Notice, also the *arsenio-sulphurets*, *mispickel*, *cobalt-glance*, &c., massive, and in cubic crystals.

In the six following cases, the oxides of the electro-positive metals are deposited.

13. *Oxides and hydrous oxides of manganese*, with earthy manganese or *wad*, some varieties of which inflame spontaneously, when mixed with linseed oil.

14—16 contain the *oxides of iron*.

15. *Specular oxide of iron* or *iron-glance*, remarkable for its *beautiful iridescence*, and found most abundantly in the island of Elba;—*micaceous iron-ore*;—*red iron-ore*, (iron-ochre,) divided into compact red iron-stone red hamatite.

16. *Oxydulated iron* or *magnetic iron-ore*, massive, compact, crystallized, &c.; found in the primitive rocks of Sweden, Siberia, China, Siam, &c., but not in England and France. Notice also the *magnetic iron-sand*;—*crucite* and *beudantite*.

16. *Hydrous oxide of iron* or *brown iron-stone*; in transparent blood-red tables; in fine scales, a shining brownish-black variety, used as hair powder in South Africa; *clay iron-stone*, with its many varieties

17. *Oxides of copper*; *red* or *ruby-copper*, compact, foliated, and fibrous;—*black oxide* or *copper-black*, *tile-ore*, a mixture of red copper and iron-ochre;—*Oxide of lead*:—from Hesse. *Oxide of bismuth* or *bismuth-ochre*, from Saxony and Bohemia. *Oxide of zinc*, (*red-zinc ore*), found abundantly in Siberia and New Jersey; and *franklinite* composed of the oxides of zinc and manganese. *Black and yellow earthy cobalt*, (*cobalt ochre*), from which is produced the pigment called *smalt*, or cobalt-blue, and found in Saxony, Bohemia, Cornwall. *Oxide of uranium*, or *uran-ochre*, and the hydrous protoxide, called *pitch-ore*.

18. *Oxide of lead*, (*native minium*), from Hesse.—*Oxide of tin*, (*tin-stone*), chiefly from granite rocks in Cornwall and Bohemia, in crystals, irregular masses, and pebbles, which, from their fibrous appearance, are called wood-tin.

In the next case begin the oxides of electro-negative bodies, and their various combinations.

19. *Very interesting specimens of Alumina and Aluminates*,—especially the *corundite*, divided into *noble* and *common* corundite. Among the former are the crimson sapphire or *RUBY*, the common or blue *SAPPHIRE*, and the yellow or oriental *TOPAZ*,—found in Peru, India, China, Bohemia, &c.; the latter includes *emery*, that occurring abundantly at Cape Emeri, Naxos, (whence its name,) and in Persia, Poland, the Channel Islands, &c., and used in grinding glass and precious stones.

Aluminate of magnesia—the blue and brown spinal of Sweden and New Jersey;—*ceylonite* and *automolite*, (*gahnite*), the former an aluminate of iron and magnesia, the latter an aluminate of zinc;—*chrysoberyl* (an aluminate of glucine and iron,) from the Ural, Brazil, and the United States.

20—24 contain the oxide of silicium, (silica-quartz.)

20. MOST INTERESTING SPECIMENS OF *Amethyst quartz* of various tints, grouped crystals, &c.—*Rock crystal*: (Gibraltar diamonds, Bristol diamonds, *cairngorm*, varying in colour, and enclosing foreign substances, as crystals of rock-titanium, actinalite, brown iron-stone, micaceous iron, &c.; groups of rock-crystal, the most magnificent of which are from Dauphiny in France:—also, *Gallery of Natural History*. 28.

specimens of wrought rock-crystal, among which is Dr. Dee's spherical show stone.

21. Common quartz in great variety, corroded, cellular, pseudomorphous blue quartz, (*siderite*) from Salzburg, and *rose* or *milk quartz*; *fibrous quartz*:—*flexible sandstone*, (*itacolumite*), from Brazil and China; *fetid quartz*, from Nantes;—*iron-flint*:—also several varieties of *stalagmitic quartz*, especially those deposited by the celebrated hot spring, Geysir, in Iceland; and the *pearl-sinter* from Santa-Fiora in Tuscany, and the island of Ischia. With these are placed specimens of the *ceramian sinter*, discovered at Drigg, in Cumberland, and near Dibble, in the interior of Africa.

22 contains further varieties of common quartz: *prase* (mixture of quartz and actinote);—the *aventurino quartz*; also some varieties of the *cat's eye*, (mostly from Ceylon,) the lustre of which is produced by nearly invisible fibres of amianth. Notice also the siliceous substance called *horn-stone*, both conchoidal and splintery; also, beautiful specimens of wood converted into hornstone (*wood-stone*):—hornstone balls from Haunstadt in Bavaria. Of *flint*, a well-known mineral substance, some interesting varieties are deposited.

The remainder of the case is filled with *calcedonic* substances, the most remarkable of which are, the *small-blue*, crystallized in obtuse rhombohedrons; *stalactitic calcedony* from Iceland, &c.; the botryoidal, from Ferroc, &c.

23. *Calcedonic substances* continued. Beautiful polished pieces of calcedony with red and black figures, called *mocha-stones*; varieties with brown and black lines; red and white varieties of calcedony, commonly called *CARNELIAN*;—*Heliotrope*, formed by an intimate mixture of calcedony and green earth, commonly termed *BLOODSTONE*. The beautiful and much esteemed variety of calcedony called *CHRYSOPRASE*, which owes its colour to oxide of nickel. To these are added specimens of siliceous compounds called *AGATES*, in which common calcedony, carnelian, and heliotrope generally form the predominant ingredient.

24. Varieties of *JASPER*, viz., globular or *Egyptian jasper*, found chiefly near Cairo, in rounded pieces, produced by infiltration;—*riband-jasper*, (very beautiful,) found in Siberia;—variously tinted *common jasper*;—*agate jasper*, found only in agate veins, and *porcelain jasper*, produced by the action of subterranean fire on clay-slate. This case contains, also, 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 *sun-opal*, or *fire-opal*,—*common opal* and *semi-opal*;—*wood-opal*, or opalized wood;—*jasp-opal*;—the *menilite*, liver of opal, found in a bed of adhesive slate at Menil-Montant, near Paris.

25, 26 contain *Silicates with one base*. *Silicates of lime* and *magnesia*.—To the former belongs the *table spar* or *wollastonite* from Mount Vesuvius. The silicates of magnesia comprehend *steatite*, especially the yellowish-green variety from Greenland, and that from Baireuth, with small crystals of quartz, converted into massive steatite;—*keffekil*, or *mecrachaum*, from Natolia and Armenia, of which the well-known pipe-bowls are made;—also a related substance, called *keffekillite*, from the Crimea;—*serpentine*, the purer varieties of which constitute, in combination with primitive limestone, the *verde antico* and other fine green marbles, from Baireuth and from Zoblitz in Saxony, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles; serpentine with embedded garnets, asbest, &c.—With these is also placed the *olivine*, in its purer state, called *chrysolite*.

26. *Silicate of zinc*, (*electric calamine*), from Siberia and Hungary; the variety called *willemite*, from Aix-la-Chapelle.—*Silicate of manganese*, in several varieties, as *allagite*, *rhodonite*, &c. *Silicate of cerium* or *cerite*, from Bastnas, Sweden,—with which is placed the rose-coloured *thulite*, found in Telemarken, Norway.—*Silicate of iron*, the *hisingerite*, *sideroschizolite*, *chlorophæite*, *stilpnomelane*, and *gillingite*.—*Silicate of copper*, or siliceous malachite; the scarce *diopase* or copper-emerald, from the Kirkuise steppes in Siberia.—*Silicate of Bismuth*, (bismuth-blende,) found in hair-brown globules

from Schneeberg, Saxony.—*Silicate of zirconia*, from Ceylon, Chili, the Lake, Ilmen in Siberia; also the *zirconite* from Friedrichsvarn in Norway, &c.;—*Silicate of alumina*; *kyanite* or diathène, and its varieties, the *bucholzite*, *sillimanite*, *lenzinite*, &c.

In cases 27—29 are numerous groups of *Silicates with several bases*,—as follows:—

27. Zeolitic substances: *apophyllite*, in fine crystals from Hesloe in Faroë; a variety called *albine*;—*chabasite* or chabasie, in groups of rhomboidal crystals;—*haidenite* from Baltimore;—*mesotype* from Auvergne, Faroë, &c.;—also the *natrolite*, the *needle-stone*;—*thomsonite*;—*analcime*.

28. Zeolitic substances continued:—*gmelinite* or *hydrolite*;—*levine*, &c.

29. To the same family belong the *Harmotone* or cross stone, to which are to be referred the Vesuvian minerals called *zeagonite*, *gismodine*, &c.

The rest of this case is occupied by very interesting groups of the feldspar family, from Siberia, Norway, Labrador, &c.

30. Feldspar continued:—*icespar* and *sanadine* or glassy feldspar; *albite* or *cleavelandite*, (the finest specimens from Dauphiné and Siberia;) and *pericline*, from St. Gothard, Tyrol, &c.;—*anorthite* from Vesuvius;—*leucite* or amphigene, chiefly from Vesuvius, in separate crystals, and various degrees of transparency, massive,—embedded in lavas.

31. Other mineral substances of the preceding section here deposited, are, the *baulite*, the *triphane* or *spodumen*, and the *petalite*: in which latter substance lithia was first discovered by Arfvedson.

32 contains *micaceous* and *talcose* substances. Our imperfect knowledge of the optical properties and chemical constitution of many varieties of the former, does not admit of their being arranged according to those distinctive characters; such varieties as have been more closely examined in this respect, may be divided into *potassa-mica* (by far the most common), which has two axes; *magnesia-mica*, which has but one axis: in characteristic specimens from various localities, particularly from Vesuvius, where it occurs in small, but brilliant and transparent six-sided prismatic crystals; and *lithia-mica*, which besides the beautiful peach-blossom, red, violet, greenish-grey, and white scaly varieties known by the name of *lepidolite*, (some varieties of which, however, are referable to the silicates combined with fluorides, in case 58 A.) from Rözna in Moravia, also comprises several large-foliated varieties of what was formerly considered as common mica, such as that from Zinnwald in Bohemia and Altenberg, accompanied by apatite, tinstone, and topaz. The species and varieties of the talc-like substances are likewise very imperfectly understood.

33. This, and part of the following case, chiefly contain amphibolic and pyroxenic and related minerals, among which may be specified the *basaltic* and *common hornblende*.

34. Part of this case is occupied by the mineral substances called *asbestine*, many of which pass into some of the varieties of hornblende.

35. Among its contents may be particularized the mineral substances which have been described under the appellations of thalite, arendalite, acanticoné, delphinite, &c.; most of these are Werner's *pistacite*, and are now more generally designated by the name of *epidote*, given to them by Haüy.

36. This case is chiefly appropriated to varieties of the garnet tribe; viz., the *pyrope* garnet, generally called Bohemian garnet, which occurs embedded in serpentine, &c.;—the *colophonite*, from Norway and North America;—the *melanite*, found particularly in the neighbourhood of Frascati; the *grossular* or Wilui garnet, a fine light-green species from Kamschatka, so called from its resemblance to a gooseberry:—the *allochroite*, or splintery garnet, from Drammen in Norway;—the *romanzovite*, &c.

37. *Staurolite*, a bisilicate of alumina and of iron, called also granatite, and cross-stone, among which Notice fine macled crystals from Brittany, and modification of Natural History. 30.

cations of simple crystals from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of disthène, similar to those of the staurolite.—Silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium; viz. the *gadolinite* from Ytterby, in Sweden; the *allanite* from Greenland; *orthite* and *pyrothite*.

Silicates containing glucina, the principal species of which is the EMERALD, or *beryl*, (the former owing its fine green colour to oxide of chromium,) from the Tuncan valley near Sta Fé in Colombia, and from Heubachthal in Salzburg, embedded in mica slate; beryls of various colours, the commonest, called aquamarine; the limpid, white, and fine green varieties from Elba, and from Nerchinsk, in Siberia; the large beryls of Limoges, and from Acworth in New Hampshire, where crystals weighing half a cwt. have been found, (the fragment of a prism in the case weighing nearly 43lb.)—the *eucrase*, a rare crystallized mineral, found in Capo, near Villaricca, in Peru and Brazil;—*helvine*, considered by some as a triple silicate of glucine, iron, and manganese.*

38. *Columbates*, or *Tantalites*, in several varieties, from North America and Bavaria. Oxides of antimony,—comprising fine specimens of white or grey, and also red antimony, from Hungary and Hartz. Tungstates—of lime, (*scheelite*,)—of iron and manganese, (*wolfram*,) both massive and crystallized from Bohemia,—of lead, (*scheel-lead*,) also from Bohemia. Vanadate of lead, (*johnstonite*,) from Siberia. Molybdates,—comprising *ochry molybdenum*, from Sweden, and molybdates of lead from Carinthia. Chromates—of lead—of iron—of lead and copper, (*vanquelinite*,) from Siberia, &c.

39. *Topaze* and *chondrodite*, *topazes*, of the Saxon, Brazilian, and Siberian varieties, among which are several new modifications; fine Brazilian topazes, yellow and pink, imbedded in rock crystals, &c.;—Oxide of titanium and titanates;—*rutile*, titan-short, massive, crystallized, and fibrous, from Moutier, near the Montblanc; acicular crystals from Brazil, &c.; *anatase*, or octahedrite, from Bourg d'Oisans;—silico-titanate of lime, (*sphene* or *titanite*,) in large crystals, from Arendal in Norway, &c.;—titanate of lime with titanate of uranium, &c., (*pyrochlore*,) from Friedrichsvern in Norway; *titanates of iron*, to which belong the *nigrine*, *isérine* *ilménite*, and most of the volcanic and other specular iron with glassy fracture.

40. Boracic acid, (*sassoline*,) and borates;—borate of soda,—the *borax* of the shops, from Tuscany, Thibet, &c.; borate of Magnesia, (*boracite*,) crystallized and embedded in gypsum;—*datolite*, *humboldtite*, *botryolite*, *axinite*, &c. Also, Boro-silicates;—sintes of *tourmaline* and *short*, some specimens of which are exceedingly beautiful,—especially one from the King of Ava.

41—51 comprise the Carbonates. *Carbonate of soda*, from various localities.—*Carbonate of strontia*, (*strontianite*,) chiefly from Strontian in Argyleshire, in prismatic and acicular crystals.—*Carbonate of baryta* *witherite*, comprising beautiful groups of double six-sided pyramids, and six-sided prismatic crystals.—*Barytocalcite*, from Alston Moor in Cumberland;—also, a few specimens of *aragonite*.

42. *Carbonate of lime*. *Arragonite*, in prismatic crystals from Kosel, Bohemia, Arragon, &c.; the coralloid variety from Eisenertz in Stiria, formerly called *stos ferri*, &c. To the massive varieties some of the calcareous deposits of Carlsbad in Bohemia may be referred. In tables 43—48 are varieties of the common carbonate of lime.

43, 44. Crystallized varieties of *calcite*, (calcareous spar,) in highly interesting groups;—in obtuse and acute rhombohedrons; also many beautiful specimens, from the Hartz, Derbyshire, &c., of prismatic and pyramidal calcareous crystals.

45. Additional varieties of crystallized calcite, comprising the *stalactitic* and *fibrous* varieties, with some others with pearly lustre, (satin spar,) from Cumberland and Sweden, and that in coloured layers from Africa.

* The cases in this part of the collection are not yet finally arranged.

45 A and 45 B are set apart for polished specimens of such granular, compact, and fibrous varieties of calcite, familiarly known as MARBLES, and alabaster, (in common with sulphate of lime.) Among the shell limestones in Table-case A, the most esteemed for ornamental purposes is the Carinthian *lumachello*, or fire marble.

46. Remaining varieties of calcite, comprising the well-known depositions from the hot springs of Carlsbad in Bohemia, particularly the *pea stone*,—the *tufaceous limestone*, in porous, spongy, cellular, tubular, and other imitative forms, proceeding from incrustation, as on the human skull, found in the Tiber at Rome; calcareous deposition in a square pipe; casts made at the baths of San Felippe, where moulds of medals, gems, &c., are placed to receive the spray impregnated with calcareous particles:—*Chalk*—*Anthraconite-madrepore*—*Marle*, &c.

47. Specimens of *carbonate of magnesia*, (*magnesite*,) from Baudissero and New Jersey; also substances composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, called *magnesian limestone*, or *dolomite*, particularly one from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, exhibiting a considerable degree of flexibility; and another, having the same property, from the vicinity of Sunderland.

48. *Brown-spar*, some varieties of which are hardly distinguishable from rhomb-spar and iron-spar.—*Carbonate of iron*, or *iron-spar*, crystallized, fibrous, massive, and botryoidal.—*Carbonate of manganese*, (*manganese spar*,) crystallized, globular, and botryoidal, of rose colour, on sulphuret of manganese, &c.

49. Varieties of *carbonate of zinc*, or *zink-spar*, (called *calamine*, in common with (26) silicate of zinc, crystallized, botryoidal, &c.;—also, *carbonates of lead*, (*lead-spar*,) among which notice the acicular varieties from the Hartz, and Cornwall, accompanied by green carbonate of copper; crystallized varieties from Siberia, Bohemia, &c.

50, 51. *Carbonates of Copper*, in beautiful groups, viz., the *blue copper*, (*copper azure*,) the earthy varieties, some of which have been used as pigments under the name of mountain-blue;—crystallized varieties passing from the state of blue into that of green carbonate;—comprising the rare varieties of *fibrous malachite*, in acicular crystals, also massive with fibrous structure, velvety appearance, &c.; and *compact malachite*, in characteristic and splendid groups, from the Uralian mountains.

52 contains nitrates and sulphates. *Nitrate of potassa*, (native *nitre* or *saltpetre*,) found as efflorescence, and crystalline crusts; from Burgos in Spain, &c.—*Nitrate of soda*.—*Sulphate of Soda*, (*glauber salt*.)—*Thenardite*, a hydrous sulphate of soda, found in crystalline crusts, at the bottom of the Salines d'Espartines, near Madrid;—*gläuberite*, composed of the anhydrous sulphates of soda and lime, from Aranjuez in Spain.—Among the specimens of *sulphate of strontia*, (*celestine*,)—notice the splendid groups of limpid prismatic crystals from la Catolica in Sicily; those from the vicinity of Bristol, from St. Beat, S. W. of France; those from Falkenstein in Tyrol; from the salt mines of Aranjuez; the acicular variety from Montmartre, and Meudon, radiated and fibrous celestine from Pennsylvania, &c.

53. *Sulphates of baryta*, (*baroselenite* or *heavy-spar*,) in splendid large groups, especially from Schemnitz in Hungary, Clausthal in the Hartz, Traversella in Piedmont, &c.; the curved-lamellar, columnar, and radiated varieties, including *Bolognese spar*, from Bologna, Bavaria, &c.; *ketten-spath*, or chain-spar, from the Hartz; fibrous and the granular varieties; compact, called barytic or ponderous marble, &c.; *hepatite*, a fetid mixture of sulphate of baryta with bituminous matter; earthy baroselenite: also the *wolayne* from Hungary.

54. *Sulphates of lime*, comprising *selenite*, or *sparry gypsum*, in detached crystals and splendid groups, from Bex in Switzerland, Montmartre near Paris, Oxford, &c.: fibrous silk-like gypsum, from Derbyshire, Switzerland, Montserrat; granular gypsum or alabaster: the compact variety,—stalagmical gypsum from Guadalupe; scaly gypsum from Montmartre; common earthy gypsum, &c.—

Anhydrous sulphate of lime, (*anhydrite*, also called *cube-spar* and *muriaelite*,) crystalline, fibrous, granular, and compact; to the last of which belong the Italian varieties known as *bardiglione*, and the singular fibrous-compact variety, called *tripe-stone*, from the salt mines in Poland.

55. Sulphates continued:—*sulphate of magnesia*, (*epsomite*,) occurring in crystalline fibres: the fine variety from Calatayud in Arragon; also the *haar salt* (capillary salt) of Idria, and the *stalactitic cobalt-vitriol*, from Herregrund in Hungary, (sulphate of magnesia, coloured red by oxide of cobalt.)—*Sulphate of zinc*, (*white vitriol*.)—*Sulphate of iron*, (*green vitriol*, or *melantherite*,) in beautiful large rhombohedral crystals, from Bavaris, also massive, and in stalactitic-fibrous forms, such as the specimens from the Hartz, where it also occurs in the form of yellow scales; and as concretions of a red colour, called *vitriol-roth* or *botryogene*:—*Sulphate of copper*, (*copper vitriol*,)—the finest sky-blue specimens of which, together with the stalactitic, fibrous, and crystallized varieties, are from Herregrund in Hungary. There are also in this case, two or three sub-sulphates of copper.—*Sulphate of oxide of uranium*, (*johannite*,) from Joachimsthal, Bohemia.—*Sulphate of lead*, (*anglesite*,) in brilliant crystals from Suabia, the Parys mine in Anglesea, &c.; the *sulphato-carbonates* (*lanarkite*, *suzannite*, and *caledonite*,) from Leadhills, &c. The rest of this case is occupied by *sulphates of alumina*:—common *alum*, crystallized, fibrous, &c., from various places; and the hydrous *sub-sulphate of alumina*, (*websterite*,) from Sussex and Halle in Magdeburg.

56. *Arsenious acid* and *arseniates*: the former (*arsenic-bloom*) being frequently confounded with arseniate of lime. The arseniates in this Case are;—*arseniate of lime*, (*pharmacolite*,) chiefly in white acicular crystals, from Wittichen in Suabia, and Riegelsdorf in Hessa.—*Arseniate of iron*, (*pharmacosiderite*,) which occurs only crystallized, chiefly in cubes, from Cornwall, Brazil, &c., *skorodite*, a substance closely allied to Bournon's martial arseniate of copper. *Arseniates of copper*, consisting of the *copper mica*, *entulite* and *olivenite*, *olivenite copper-mica* of Werner. *Arseniate of cobalt*, (red cobalt ore,) comprising the earthy (*cobalt crust*) and the beautifully radiated (*cobalt bloom*) varieties from Salfield, Allmont, &c.—*Arseniate of nickel*.

57. Phosphates:—*Phosphate of iron*, (*vivianite*,) in variously-grouped crystals, (from Bavaria, Cornwall, Fernando Po, &c.) massive and pulverulent: the latter from New Jersey.—*Phosphate of manganese or triplite*, from Chanteloube, near Limoges, France, where have been found several other mineral substances, the essential component parts of which are iron, manganese, and phosphoric acid. *Triphylite*, phosphate of iron, manganese, and lithia; *triplite*, &c.—*Phosphates of alumina*, to which belong—the *wavellite*, from Devonshire, Ireland, Brazil, Greenland, Bavaria, Bohemia, &c.—the *klaprothite*, (called also *blue spar* and *lazulite*,) together with some other substances not analysed, though known to be composed of alumina with phosphoric acid, as the *calcite*, or real *turquois*, an opaque gem found only at Nishapur, in Khorasan, Persia, (in nodules or as small veins traversing clay-iron-stone, and esteemed for its beautiful blue colour, sufficient to distinguish it from the blue silicate of copper, (occidental *turquois*.)—The *kakovene* (rare) of crystalline structure and yellow colour, found in the fissures of argillaceous iron-stone, near Zbirow, in Bohemia—and the *chil. drenite* from Devonshire: both containing alumina and oxide of iron combined with phosphoric acid.—*Phosphate of oxide of uranium*, comprising *yellow uranite*, (*uran-mica*,) from Autun, Limoges, Bodenmais; and the *green uranite*, (*chalcocite*,) chiefly from Cornwall and Saxony,—both phosphates of oxide of uranium, but distinct by containing, the former phosphate of lime, and the latter phosphate of copper.

In two of the supplemental table-cases (57 A and B) in this room are deposited such phosphates as are combined with chlorides; as likewise the rare combinations of the latter with carbonates and silicates.

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