

The British  
Museum



# Lion's Journey

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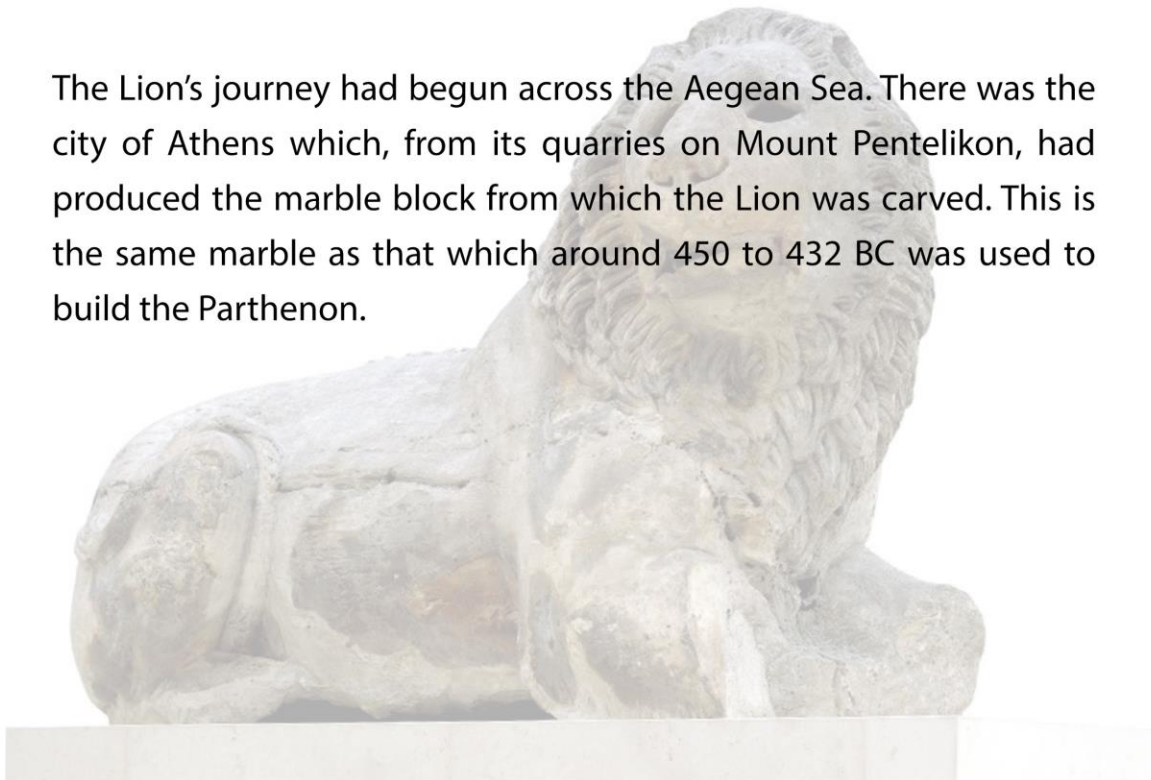


# Lion's Journey

The Mausoleum (built 370 - 350 BC) was the grandest funerary monument the Mediterranean world had ever seen. It towered over the city of Halicarnassus and would become one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Its influence created a Hellenistic tomb culture that spread far and wide.

Tombs that show the influence of the Mausoleum include the Lion Tomb at nearby Knidos (300 -100 BC) Like the Mausoleum, the Lion Tomb had a pyramid roof, evoking the grand funerary monuments of Pharaonic Egypt. The Lion, with eyes set with coloured glass topped the tomb roof some 60 feet high and a further 200 feet above the water.

The Lion's journey had begun across the Aegean Sea. There was the city of Athens which, from its quarries on Mount Pentelikon, had produced the marble block from which the Lion was carved. This is the same marble as that which around 450 to 432 BC was used to build the Parthenon.







### The Lion of Knidos

British Museum Collection Online:

[https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G\\_1859-1226-24](https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1859-1226-24)

# Acknowledgement

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