

be imported from Japan into Holland, and from thence were carried to Oberstein, in the Department of Saare, in France, in order to be exchanged for the agates of that country, which were exported to China.

The carnelian was much esteemed by the ancients. Many fine antique engraved carnelians are preserved in collections; and these have been described by Count Caylus, De Dree, and others. The sardonyx was cut into cameas, and afforded by far the most beautiful articles of this kind. The finest antique camea at present known, is in the French Imperial Museum at Paris: it is cut in a sardonyx, is of an oval shape, and is eleven inches by nine in breadth: it represents the *Apotheosis of Augustus*.

#### Observations.

1. It is distinguished from *Common Calcedony* by its glistening lustre, and conchoidal fracture. The milk-white variety, which approaches to common calcedony, may be distinguished from it, by conchoidal fracture, and greater transparency.

2. It bears the same relation to *Common Calcedony* that *Conchoidal Hornstone* does to *Splintery Hornstone*.

3. It passes into *Hornstone*.

4. It was first accurately described by Werner, and united with the sardonyx of the ancients. Werner divided it into two kinds, *Conchoidal* and *Fibrous*.

5. *Carnelian* is named *sarda* by the ancients, according to some, from the city of *Sardis* in *Lydia*, in the vicinity of which this stone was found; according to others, from *Sardinia*, where it was also found; or according to others, from the Greek word *σαρδος*, which was given to it by reason of its predominating flesh-red colour; lastly, some