

No. 17. Consecration of a tree, and the god Nis-roch. — No. 18. A Bull Hunt. — No. 21. Egyptian Sphinx. — No. 23. Inscription of Rosette, a town in Lower Egypt, celebrated as a means by which it was possible to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphs in England for the first time. It was excavated by a French officer of the artillery in 1799. — No. 23. Etrurian Bronze reliefs.

**B. Middle room. Old-Grecian** Sculptures from Aegina, a rocky island in the middle of the Saronic gulf. The original ornaments of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius were discovered in the island of Aegina 1811, and acquired by king Ludwig of Bavaria 1812. After having been skilfully restored by Thorwaldsen they are now one of the greatest treasures in the Glyptothek at Munich. There are two groups which once adorned the pediments of the temple. The one, representing Hercules and Telamon, fighting against the Trojan king Laomedon, consists of 5 figures: Hercules; Laomedon; Telamon; a fallen warrior; and a warrior stooping to withdraw a fallen comrade. The second group of 10 figures represents the contest over the body of Patroclus. Minerva; Patroclus; Ajax Telamoniuss; Teucer; Ajax Oileus; a wounded Greek; Hector; Paris; Aeneas; a wounded Trojan. The original done about 500 a. C. may be classed among the most valuable remains of ancient art that have reached us. — No. 23. An Apollo, with his long hair cut straight; one of the most ancient Grecian works,