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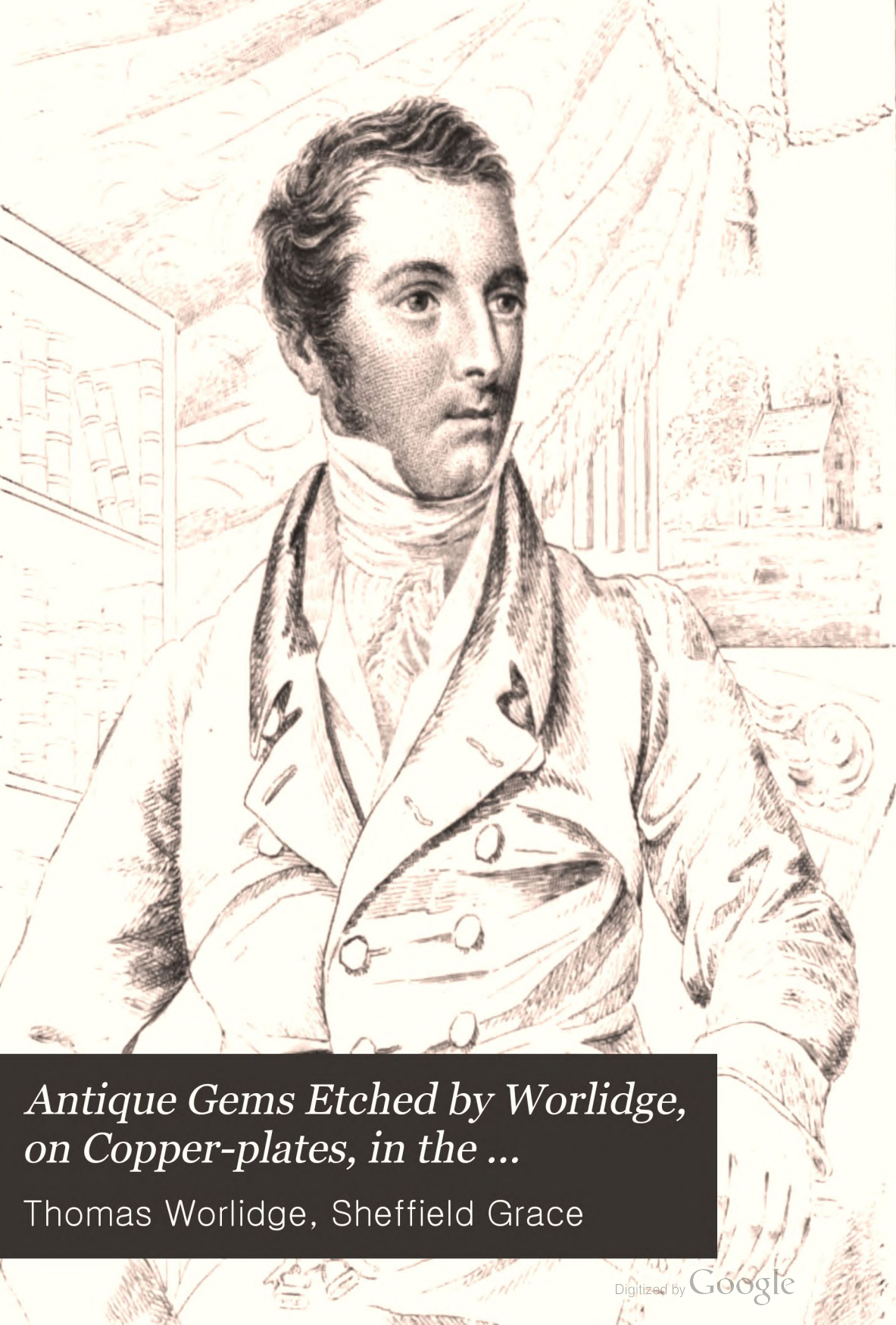
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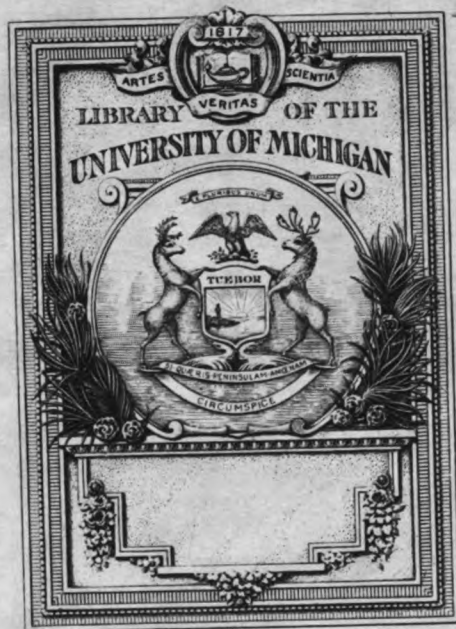
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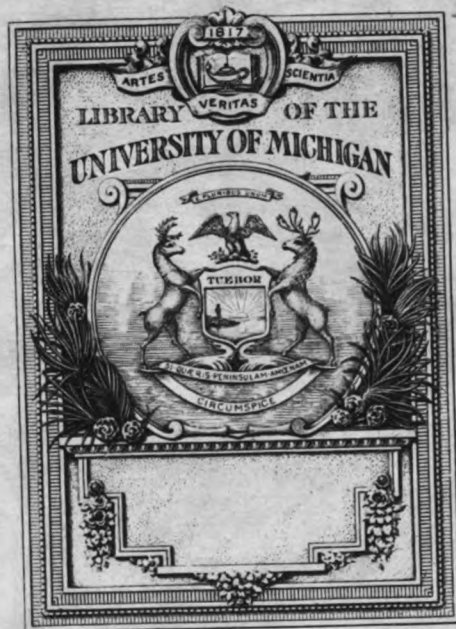


*Antique Gems Etched by Worlidge,
on Copper-plates, in the ...*

Thomas Worlidge, Sheffield Grace

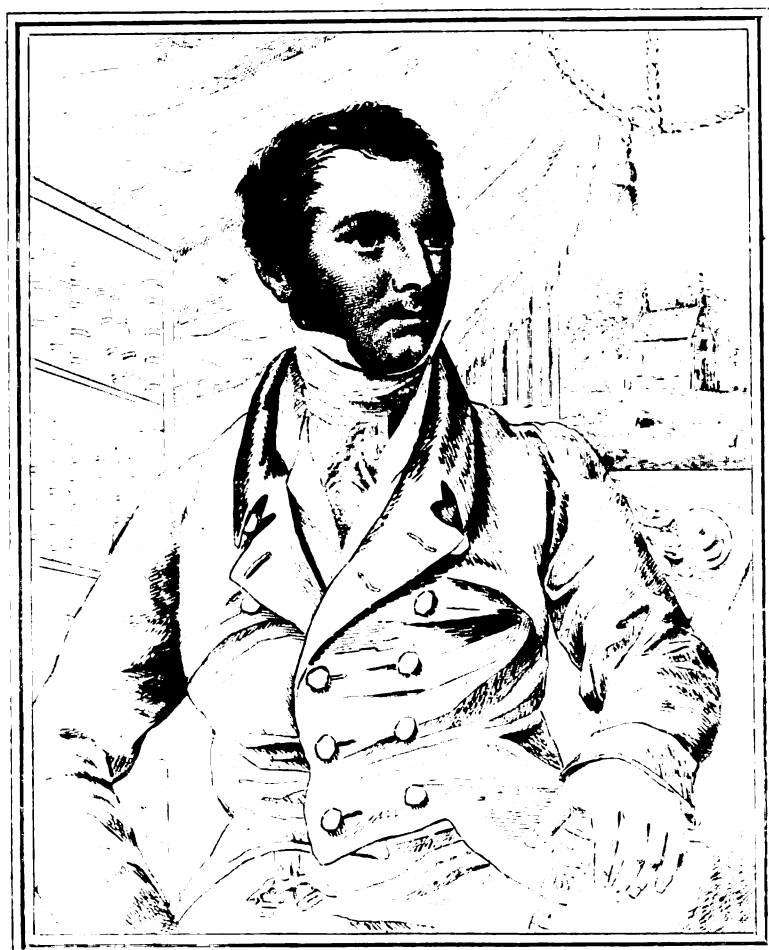


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L. Marshall sculp. pinx. the artist.

W. & A. Co. del.

SHEFFIELD

SECOND SON OF RICHARD

AND OF JANE EVANS



GRACE ESQ. F.S.A.

GRACE OF BATES, M.P.

OF BULGADEN HALL



36.

ANTIQUÉ GEMS

ETCHED BY

J. Hornet
WORLIDGE,

ON COPPER-PLATES,

IN THE POSSESSION OF

SHEFFIELD GRACE, Esq., F.S.A.

In tenui labor: at tenuis non gloria.—VIRG.

*Grates quicquid agunt, quoquo vestigia vertunt,
Componit furtim subsequiturque decor.—TIBUL.*

LONDON:

MDCCCXXIII.



Printed by Weed and Rider, Little-Britain, London.





SIR WILLIAM

GRACE BART.

SON OF RICHARD GRACE OF ECKLEY M.P.

AND OF JANE EVANS OF BULGADEN HALL



S.G.

TO

SIR WILLIAM GRACE, BART.

WHOSE TALENTS, TASTE, AND PROFICIENCY IN ELEGANT LITERATURE,
WERE EMINENTLY DISPLAYED AT SCHOOL AND AT COLLEGE,
AND WHOSE HOURS OF REFINED AND INTELLECTUAL LEISURE
ARE STILL DEVOTED, IN THE SUMMER OF HIS LIFE,
TO THOSE CLASSIC STUDIES
WHICH OCCUPIED AND ADORNED ITS SPRING,

THIS SMALL VOLUME,

ENRICHED BY THE MODERN CRAVER
WITH SOME OF THE ADMIRABLE RELICS OF ANCIENT ART,
IS MOST AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED
BY HIS BROTHER,
SHEFFIELD GRACE.

Archaeology
Goodspeed
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

THE ANTIQUE GEMS

IN THIS COLLECTION.

1

AGRIPPA,

A celebrated Roman, who married Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and was the first person that was honoured with a naval garland, which he received from that emperor, for his naval victory over Sextus Pompeius. The Pantheon at Rome is an existing monument of his taste and munificence. He died about 12 years before the birth of Christ.

AGRIPPINA,

The daughter of Germanicus Caesar, and sister of the emperor Caligula. She married, first, C. Domitius, by whom she had Nero; and, secondly, her uncle, the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned, to obtain the throne for her son Nero, by whom she was ultimately murdered, A. D. 59.

ALEXANDER,

Surnamed the Great; was the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, and the pupil of Aristotle. At the age of twenty he ascended his father's throne; and, in about twelve years, he extended, by a succession of conquests, his empire over the whole eastern world. He died, at Babylon, 323 B. C.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS,

A native of Phœnicia, adopted by Heliogabalus, whom he succeeded, as emperor of Rome, at the age of fourteen. By his virtue and prudence he restored the empire, which had been greatly disordered by his predecessor. He took the name of Alexander from being born at Arcana, in a temple dedicated to Alexander the Great. He was murdered, in a mutiny of his soldiers, A. D. 235.

AMPHITRITE,

A sea-deity, sometimes called Salatia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She was extremely beautiful, and married Neptune, though she had made a vow of perpetual celibacy. The god Triton was the offspring of this marriage.

ANTINOUS,—TWO PLATES,

A youthful favourite of the emperor Adrian, and a native of Bithynia. When he died, the Greeks, to please his imperial friend, enrolled him among their gods, and Adrian raised a temple to him, and caused medals to be struck in his honour.

ANTIOCHUS,

Surnamed the Great, king of Syria and Asia. His conquests extended over most of Greece, and his generous protection of Annibal, who took refuge at his court, has also contributed to his celebrity. He was likewise surnamed the hawk, and was murdered in Susiana, 187 years B. C.

APOLLO,—TWO PLATES,

The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the brother of Diana. He was the god of physic, music, divination, and poetry. Though he has been taken for the Sun, it may be proved, from ancient writers, that Apollo, the Sun, Phæbus, and Hyperion, were all different deities.

APOLLO AND DIOMED.

Diomedes was king of Ætolia, and one of the Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy. He had frequent conflicts with Æneas; and Apollo is here represented as stepping in between these combatants, while the latter, who is worsted, retired into the gate of Troy.

APOTHEOSIS OF FAUSTINA,

The deification of Faustina. Though the custom of raising distinguished sovereigns and their wives, heroes, and great men, to the rank of deities was first introduced among the Romans in the time of Augustus, it was of immemorial antiquity among the nations of the East.

ARISTOPHANES,

An Athenian comic poet, contemporary with Socrates, Demosthenes, and Euripides. He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which eleven only are extant. Aristophanes has been called the prince of the ancient comedy, as Menander was of the new.

AUGUSTUS AND LIVIA,

The son of Octavius and of Atia, the niece of Julius Cæsar, by whom he was adopted. On becoming emperor he substituted, by the desire of the senate, the appellation of Augustus for that of Octavius; and his successors in the Roman empire retained it as a personal, and the name of Cæsar as a family distinction.

ÆSCULAPIUS,

The god of medicine, was the son of Apollo, and the father of Hygeia, the goddess of health. He restored so many people to life, that Pluto complained of him to Jupiter, who thereupon killed him with a thunder-bolt.

BACCHANT,—TWO PLATES,

A priestess or votary of Bacchus, who appears, at the celebration of the Bacchanalian orgies, almost naked, with garlands of ivy, a thyrsus, and dishevelled hair. These priestesses are also called Thyades and Menades.

BACCHUS,

The god of wine, was the son of Jupiter, and of Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. The Bacchus of the Romans is the same deity as the Sun, or the god Osiris of the Egyptians. He was the father of Hymenæus, the god of marriage.

A BULL,—TWO PLATES.

The bull, from its great importance in agriculture, was worshipped as a sacred animal by the Eastern nations, particularly by the Egyptians; whose god, Apis, was a black bull, distinguished with particular white marks.

CAIUS MARIUS,

A Roman of mean birth, who, by his personal courage and military exploits, became one of the most powerful and cruel tyrants of republican Rome. He possessed the consular dignity seven times, and died 86 years B. C.

CARACALLA.

M. Aurelius Antoninus, the son and successor of the emperor Septimius Severus. He was remarkable for his cruelties. Having killed his brother Geta, he beheaded the great lawyer Papinian, because he would not justify the fratricide. His endeavours to destroy the writings of Aristotle, and of other great men, were happily fruitless. He was murdered A. D. 217.

CHIMÆRA,

A formidable monster, the offspring of Echidna and Typhon, and the brother of Cerberus. He had three heads, that of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, which continually vomited flames. The Chimæra was conquered by Bellerophon mounted on the horse Pegasus.

CLEOPATRA,

A celebrated queen of Egypt, sister and wife of the last Ptolemy. She was afterwards married to M. Antony. The perfections of her mind surpassed even her beauty. She was accustomed to give audience to the ambassadors of seven different nations, in their own languages, on the same day; and she also enlarged the Alexandrian library. On the defeat of Antony, at Actium, she destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, 30 years B. C.

CUPID AND BOAR.

There are, according to the more received opinions, two Cupids, one of whom is a lively ingenious youth, son of Jupiter and Venus; whilst the other, son of Nox and Erebus, is distinguished by his intemperance and riotous disposition. Cupid was the god of love, and love itself. On gems he is generally represented as amusing himself with some childish diversion; and here the boar may possibly have some allusion to the death of Adonis, the favourite of his mother Venus, who was killed by that ferocious animal.

CYRUS,

Surnamed the Great, founder of the Persian monarchy. He was the son of Cambyses, and of Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, king of Media. It was foretold at his birth that he would dethrone Astyages, and rule over Asia. He was killed in battle 530 years B. C.

DEA DELLA SALUTE,

The goddess of health, was called Hygeia, and was the daughter of Æsculapius, the god of medicine. She was held in great veneration among the ancients.

DIOMED,

The son of Tydeus, and of Deiphyle, the daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos. Diomed is also called Tydides, as the son of Tydeus. He was king of Ætolia, and was one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war; after which he settled in Magna Græcia, in Italy, and, dying there, was raised to the rank of a god.

DIOMED AND ULYSSES.

Diomed and Ulysses often conjointly achieved the most dangerous and important exploits at the siege of Troy. The latter was king of Ithaca, and was esteemed the most eloquent and politic commander of all the Greeks. He married Penelope, celebrated for her modesty and virtue. The adventures of Ulysses, on his return to Ithaca from the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

DISCOBULUS,

A famous quoit-player at the Olympic games. The Grecians and Romans used quoits, made of stone, brass, or iron, in their gymnastic exercises, and he who threw the quoit highest or farthest was the victor.

DOG-STAR.

The Dog-Star, or Canicula, or Sirius, was sometimes called Lelaps. This dog was given, by Diana, to Procris, daughter of Hyphilus, king of Athens, and by her transferred to Cephalus her husband. Lelaps was endued with divine power to seize and conquer any animal which it was ordered to pursue.

DOMITIAN,

The son of the emperor Vespasian, and the brother and successor of Titus, emperor of Rome. He distinguished himself by his love of learning; but was a great persecutor of the Christians, and was guilty of atrocious cruelties. He was murdered A.D. 96.

ENDYMION,

A king in Peloponnesus, and son of Æthlius, who was the son of Jupiter, by Protogenia, a daughter of Calydon. His knowledge of astronomy, and his habit of observing the stars, suggested the fable of his intercourse with Cynthia, who, to obtain a kiss of him, threw him into a profound sleep, on Mount Latmos, agreeable to the figure.

EPICURUS,

An Athenian philosopher, and a scholar of Xenocrates and Aristotle. He maintained that the happiness of mankind consisted in pleasure derived from the enjoyments of the mind, and the sweets of virtue: but his followers afterwards perverted and disgraced his doctrine. It is said that he wrote no less than 300 volumes. He died 270 years B.C.

A FAUN,—THREE PLATES.

The Fauni were among the attendants of Bacchus, and, as deities of the country, they presided over fields and groves. They were also the tutelar gods of the fowlers, and had the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human. The Greek Satyrs and the Roman Fauns were the same deities.

GANYMEDE,

A beautiful youth, the son of Tros, king of Troy. Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, carried him up into heaven, and made him cup-bearer of the gods in the place of Hebe. This event is distinctly pointed at by the figure.

GERMANICUS CÆSAR,

The son of Nero Drusus, and of Antonia, the niece of Augustus. His father was also brother of the emperor Tiberius, who adopted Germanicus, and declared him emperor of the east. He possessed numerous virtues, but died by poison at the age of 34, A. D. 19. He was father of the emperor Caligula; and his daughter Agrippina was mother of the emperor Nero.

HANNIBAL,

A great and celebrated Carthaginian general. He was the son of Amilcar, and the brother of Asdrubal, both of whom were distinguished by their military exploits. Annibal led his army across the Alps into Italy, in the second Punic war, and kept, for sixteen years, possession of the invaded country. He died by poison, about 180 years B. C.

HELIOGABALUS AND JULIA PAULA.

Heliogabalus was the son of Varius Marcellus, and was made emperor, at the age of fourteen, by the Roman army stationed in Syria. He was remarkable for his cruelty and effeminacy, and was killed in the eighteenth year of his age, A. D. 222. Julia Paula was his first wife, and, being divorced, lived happily for many years in retirement.

HERCULES,—FIVE PLATES,

The son of Jupiter, and of Alcmena, daughter of Electryon, king of Argos. He was considered the greatest hero of antiquity; and the twelve labours he achieved, at the command of his kinsman, Eurystheus, are well known, as well as his death, by the poisoned tunic of the centaur Nessus, which his wife Dejanira gave to him when jealous of his attachment to Iole. After being raised to the rank of a god, he married Hebe, the daughter of Juno.

HOMER,

The most ancient and the greatest of all the profane writers. He has been called Mæonides, as the son of Mæon; and also Melesigenes, because supposed to have been born near the river Meles. The time and the place, however, of the birth of this noblest of poets are equally unknown. Seven great cities contended for the honour of the latter. He is thought, by Paterculus, to have flourished 968 years B. C.

HORACE,

The prince of Roman lyric poetry, was born at Venusium, in Apulia. While studying at Athens, he followed Brutus to the battle of Philippi; but, through the friendship of Mecænas he conciliated the favour of Augustus, at whose palace he was, with Virgil and Varius, as much domesticated as at his own house. He died eight years B. C.

IOLE,—TWO PLATES.

The daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, who offered her to whomever shot a bow better than himself. Hercules conquered him, and, on his retracting his promise, slew him. After the death of Hercules, Iole married his son Hyllus, by Dejanira.

JULIA,—TWO PLATES,

The daughter of Julius Cæsar, and the wife of Pompey the Great, was famous for her personal charms and active virtues. There were, likewise, several Roman empresses, called Julia, besides the dissolute daughter and grand-daughter of Augustus.

JULIUS CÆSAR,—TWO PLATES,

The founder of the imperial family of the Cæsars, of which the last emperor was Nero. He was as much celebrated for his political as for his military talents, and his commentaries are a splendid evidence of his literary attainments. His subversion of the republic led to his assassination, forty-four years B. C.

JUPITER,—FOUR PLATES,

The supreme deity among the heathens, was the eldest son of Saturn, and of Ops, the wife and sister of Saturn, who were the two children of Cœlus and Terra. When Jupiter dispossessed his father of the empire of the world, he divided it with his brothers: reserving heaven and earth for himself, he gave the sea to Neptune, and the infernal regions to Pluto. The worship of Jupiter was universal; and, as the Ammon of the Africans, he had the horns of a ram affixed to his head in his temple in the desert of Libya.

LAOCAON,

The son of Priam, king of Troy, and of Hecuba, his second wife, and the brother of Hector and Paris. He was priest of Apollo, and, having pierced the Trojan horse, Minerva, to whom it was consecrated, sent two enormous serpents, who destroyed him and his two sons, while at the altar, in their complicated folds.

LEANDER,

A youth of Abydos, whose attachment to Hero, a beautiful priestess of Venus, at Sestos, induced him to obtain nocturnal interviews, by swimming across the Hellespont. After many meetings, he was drowned on a tempestuous night, when Hero in despair threw herself into the sea.

LEPIDUS,

Was of an illustrious family, and was at the head of six legions in Gaul, when J. Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house. He afterwards leagued with M. Antony and Augustus, and thus became one of the triumvirs. Africa fell to his portion; but he soon resigned his power, and died in obscurity, thirteen years B. C.

LIVIA,

The last wife of Augustus, taken by him from her husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she was mother of the emperor Tiberius and of Drusus Germanicus. She is said to have poisoned Augustus, to accelerate her son's succession, who afterwards treated her with great cruelty.

LUCILLA,

The daughter of M. Aurelius, and the wife of the emperor Verus. She poisoned her husband; and, joining in a conspiracy, with many senators, against her brother, the emperor Commodus, she was put to death by him in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

A LION,—TWO PLATES.

This superior animal, so often ennobled in poetry, presented a fine *general* subject to the sculptor. It might, also, in a more *particular* acceptation, be intended as a religious emblem of the goddess Cybele, whose chariot, according to the legends of poetical fiction, was drawn by lions.

LYSIMACHUS,

The son of Agathocles, the preceptor of Alexander the Great. He was one of the favourite generals of that monarch, on whose death he became king of Thrace, and built the town of Lysimachia. In a war against Seleucus, king of Syria, he was slain, 281 years B. C.

MARC ANTONY,—TWO PLATES,

He was the colleague of Augustus and Lepidus in the Roman triumvirate, and was married to Octavia, the sister of the former. He divorced his wife, on account of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, which occasioned a war with Augustus. Being defeated at Actium, he died by his own hand, at Alexandria, thirty years B. C.

MARCUS BRUTUS,

A Roman civilian, who wrote three books on jurisprudence. He opposed Pompey, and, being besieged by him in Mutina, and forced to surrender, was put to death. By his wife, Servilia, sister of Cato, he had Marcus Brutus, who stabbed Julius Cæsar, and who afterwards slew himself, forty-two years B. C.

A MASK.

Masks were not only worn at masquerades by the ancients, but represented the comic and tragic muse, being uniformly used on the stage.

MERCURY,

The son of Jupiter, and of Maia, one of the Pleiades, and a daughter of Atlas. He was the god of trade, music, wrestling, dancing, fencing, and ceremony. He was also the guide to travellers, and the herald and messenger of the gods. Thieves likewise, and all dishonest persons, claimed him for their tutelar deity. Among the Greeks he was called Hermes.

MESSALLINA,

The daughter of Messala Barbatus, and the wife of the emperor Claudius. Her acts of cruelty were great and numerous; but her vice of incontinence was carried to an extent beyond all example. She was at last put to death by the order of her husband.

METRODORUS,

A philosopher of Stratonice, and a scholar of Carneades, who was sent by the Athenians to Paulus Æmilius, on being required to furnish him with a philosopher to instruct his children, and a painter, to represent his triumphs over Perseus.

MEDUSA,—THREE PLATES,

One of the three Gorgons, daughters of Phorcys, a sea-deity, the son of Pontus and Terra. Of the three sisters, she alone was subject to mortality; and her face and hair were extremely beautiful; but Neptune having obtained her favours in the temple of Minerva, her locks were changed into snakes. Perseus conquered her, and placed her head upon the Ægis, or shield, which Minerva lent to him.

MINERVA,

The daughter of Jupiter, who was produced from his brain without a mother. She was the goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts, and possessed the power of conferring long life and the gift of prophecy upon men. Among her many names, Pallas and Athena were the most common.

NEPTUNE,

The second son of Saturn and Ops, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. On the dethronement of his father, Jupiter gave him the kingdom of the sea. He was god of the ocean, rivers, and fountains; and possessed the power of causing earthquakes, and of creating islands. The walls of Troy were erected by him.

NERO,

The son of C. Domitius, and of Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus Cæsar, and the sister of Caligula. Agrippina married, secondly, the emperor Claudius, who adopted Nero for his successor in the empire. He was so infamous for every species of vice and cruelty, that his name is used to express an excess of wickedness. Besides putting to death all his own relations, and the writers, Seneca, Lucan, and Petronius, he burned nearly the whole city of Rome. He was killed A. D. 68.

OMPHALE,

The widow of Imolus, king of Lydia, who bequeathed to her his kingdom. She was celebrated for her beauty; and when Hercules was sold for a slave, she purchased and afterwards married him. From their son, Agelaus, descended Gyges and the succeeding Lydian monarchs.

PHILIP OF MACEDONIA,

The son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. He was a prince of splendid talents, wisdom, and courage, and achieved the conquest of Greece. His ambitious designs against Athens produced some of the noblest orations of Demosthenes. By his wife Olympias, he was father of Alexander the Great. He was murdered 336 years B. C.

A PHILOSOPHER.

By this head may either be intended a particular portrait, unknown to us at present; or it may be designed to represent the abstract idea of a man devoted to study, and the severer exercises of the mind.

PLATO,

Was of an illustrious family, descended from Codrus, the last king of Athens. He was the pupil of Socrates, and the chief of the academics. In public and private virtue, and in general learning, he surpassed all his contemporaries. Died 348 years B. C.

PLUTO,

The third son of Saturn and Ops, and the brother of Jupiter and Neptune. The kingdom of the world was divided on the expulsion of Saturn, Pluto obtained for his share the dominion of Hell, which constituted him the god of deaths and funerals. The names of Dis and Ades were among his appellations.

POPPÆA,

The daughter of Titus Ollius, and the wife of the emperor Nero, whose cruel usage occasioned her death, A. D. 65. She possessed extraordinary beauty and elegance of person, and was so anxious to retain these attractions, that she kept 500 asses, to supply milk for her daily baths.

PSYCHE,

A nymph whom Cupid married, and whom Venus killed, for engrossing too much of her son's company; but Jupiter, at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to Psyche. The word signifies the soul; and Psyche is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly, to intimate its lightness; and with reference to that wonderful change which this insect undergoes in passing from a grub, and the chrysalis state, into a beautiful inhabitant of the air.

PTOLEMY,

The name of all the Egyptian kings descended from Ptolemy Lagus, one of Alexander's generals, who seized upon Egypt, on the dismemberment of the Grecian empire, after its great founder's death. His son, Ptolemy Philadelphus, was the patron of Euclid, Theocritus, Callimachus, Lycophron, Nicander, and Apollonius Rhodius. He founded a library of 200,000 choice volumes, at Alexandria, which was afterwards increased to 700,000, and had the Septuagint translation made of the Old Testament. He died 246 years B. C.

SABINA,—TWO PLATES,

The daughter of Poppeus Sabinus, and the wife of the emperor Adrian. She was remarkable for her public and private virtues; but was treated by her husband with such asperity, as to occasion her death, A. D. 138. Divine honours were paid to her memory.

SABINUS.

Descended from an obscure family, at Reate, and was brother of the emperor Vespasian. He was governor of Rome, and commanded in the Roman armies thirty-five years. He was slain by the troops of Vitellius when they stormed and burned the capitol, A. D. 69.

SALVATOR-MUNDI.

SAPPHO,—THREE PLATES,

A Lesbian poetess, of distinguished celebrity for talents and beauty. Finding her ardent love for Phaon unreturned and despised, she threw herself into the sea, from the Leucadian rock, about 600 years B. C. Her Greek lyric verses were comprised in nine books, of which only two exquisitely sweet and elegant fragments remain. The Sapphic verse has been called after her name.

A SATYR,

A rural deity, in form like a man, but with the legs, feet, and ears of a goat. On the head were short horns, and the body was covered with hair. The Satyrs were the tutelar gods of the woods, and were among the attendants of Bacchus. These deities were denominated Fauns by the Romans.

SCIPIO,

The family of Scipio was among the most illustrious of Rome, and some of her greatest consuls and dictators belonged to it. Scipio Africanus Major was the conqueror of Annibal, in the battle of Zama, 202 B. C., and the patron of the poet Ennius. Another of them was named Asiaticus, and a third Africanus Minor, from their conquests. They were all eminently distinguished by their love of literature.

SEMIRAMIS,

The wife of Ninus, king of Assyria, who resigned to her his crown and empire. She made Babylon as the capital of the Assyrian monarchy, the noblest city in the world, and constructed roads, causeways, and aqueducts, wherever they were wanted throughout her dominions. She died 1965 years B. C.

SILENUS,—THREE PLATES,

The son of Pan, the god of shepherds, and the nurse, the preceptor, and attendant, of the god Bacchus. He is generally represented as a fat jolly old man, riding on an ass, crowned with flowers, and intoxicated, and was one of the rural demi-gods.

SOCRATES,—TWO PLATES,

An Athenian philosopher, of exemplary virtue, and the most celebrated of all the ancient sages. He studied under Archelaus and Anaxagoras; and among his pupils were Alcibiades, Xenophon, Euripides, and Plato. The two latter recorded his life and opinions; for he left nothing behind him in writing. He first introduced moral philosophy; and the oracle of Delphos pronounced him the wisest man living. He was factiously condemned to drink poison, 400 years B. C.

SOPHONISBA,

The daughter of Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and the wife first of Syphax, prince of the Massæilia, and, secondly, of Masinissa, an African king, in alliance with the Romans, who, commanding him to dismiss her, she received from him a cup of poison, and drank it with composure, 203 years B. C.

TIBERIUS,

The son of Tiberius Claudius Nero, and of Livia, who afterwards married the emperor Augustus, and prevailed upon him to adopt her son for his successor in the throne. He was among the most profligate and cruel of the Roman emperors. He died A. D. 17.

TRAGIC MUSE.

As Terpsichore was the muse who presided over comedy, so Melpomene was the muse of tragedy; so called from a word in Greek, which signifies the particular style of music used in tragedy.

VIRGIL,

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Agrippa, on Beryl Lond Grey.
J. Worledge sc





Agrippina on Beryl L. Beesborough.

S. C.

J. H. W. & Co.

NEPTUNE,

The second son of Saturn and Ops, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. On the dethronement of his father, Jupiter gave him the kingdom of the sea. He was god of the ocean, rivers, and fountains; and possessed the power of causing earthquakes, and of creating islands. The walls of Troy were erected by him.

NERO,

The son of C. Domitius, and of Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus Cæsar, and the sister of Caligula. Agrippina married, secondly, the emperor Claudius, who adopted Nero for his successor in the empire. He was so infamous for every species of vice and cruelty, that his name is used to express an excess of wickedness. Besides putting to death all his own relations, and the writers, Seneca, Lucan, and Petronius, he burned nearly the whole city of Rome. He was killed A. D. 68.

OMPHALE,

The widow of Imolus, king of Lydia, who bequeathed to her his kingdom. She was celebrated for her beauty; and when Hercules was sold for a slave, she purchased and afterwards married him. From their son, Agelaus, descended Gyges and the succeeding Lydian monarchs.

PHILIP OF MACEDONIA,

The son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. He was a prince of splendid talents, wisdom, and courage, and achieved the conquest of Greece. His ambitious designs against Athens produced some of the noblest orations of Demosthenes. By his wife Olympias, he was father of Alexander the Great. He was murdered 336 years B. C.

A PHILOSOPHER.

By this head may either be intended a particular portrait, unknown to us at present; or it may be designed to represent the abstract idea of a man devoted to study, and the severer exercises of the mind.

PLATO,

Was of an illustrious family, descended from Codrus, the last king of Athens. He was the pupil of Socrates, and the chief of the academics. In public and private virtue, and in general learning, he surpassed all his contemporaries. Died 348 years B. C.

PLUTO,

The third son of Saturn and Ops, and the brother of Jupiter and Neptune. The kingdom of the world was divided on the expulsion of Saturn, Pluto obtained for his share the dominion of Hell, which constituted him the god of deaths and funerals. The names of Dis and Ades were among his appellations.

POPPÆA,

The daughter of Titus Ollius, and the wife of the emperor Nero, whose cruel usage occasioned her death, A. D. 65. She possessed extraordinary beauty and elegance of person, and was so anxious to retain these attractions, that she kept 500 asses, to supply milk for her daily baths.

PSYCHE,

A nymph whom Cupid married, and whom Venus killed, for engrossing too much of her son's company; but Jupiter, at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to Psyche. The word signifies the soul; and Psyche is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly, to intimate its lightness; and with reference to that wonderful change which this insect undergoes in passing from a grub, and the chrysalis state, into a beautiful inhabitant of the air.

PTOLEMY,

The name of all the Egyptian kings descended from Ptolemy Lagus, one of Alexander's generals, who seized upon Egypt, on the dismemberment of the Grecian empire, after its great founder's death. His son, Ptolemy Philadelphus, was the patron of Euclid, Theocritus, Callimachus, Lycophron, Nicander, and Apollonius Rhodius. He founded a library of 200,000 choice volumes, at Alexandria, which was afterwards increased to 700,000, and had the Septuagint translation made of the Old Testament. He died 246 years B. C.

SABINA,—TWO PLATES,

The daughter of Poppæus Sabinus, and the wife of the emperor Adrian. She was remarkable for her public and private virtues; but was treated by her husband with such asperity, as to occasion her death, A. D. 138. Divine honours were paid to her memory.

SABINUS.

Descended from an obscure family, at Reate, and was brother of the emperor Vespasian. He was governor of Rome, and commanded in the Roman armies thirty-five years. He was slain by the troops of Vitellius when they stormed and burned the capitol, A. D. 69.

SALVATOR-MUNDI.

SAPPHO,—THREE PLATES,

A Lesbian poetess, of distinguished celebrity for talents and beauty. Finding her ardent love for Phaon unreturned and despised, she threw herself into the sea, from the Leucadian rock, about 600 years B. C. Her Greek lyric verses were comprised in nine books, of which only two exquisitely sweet and elegant fragments remain. The Sapphic verse has been called after her name.

A SATYR,

A rural deity, in form like a man, but with the legs, feet, and ears of a goat. On the head were short horns, and the body was covered with hair. The Satyrs were the tutelar gods of the woods, and were among the attendants of Bacchus. These deities were denominated Fauns by the Romans.

SCIPIO,

The family of Scipio was among the most illustrious of Rome, and some of her greatest consuls and dictators belonged to it. Scipio Africanus Major was the conqueror of Annibal, in the battle of Zama, 202 B. C., and the patron of the poet Ennius. Another of them was named Asiaticus, and a third Africanus Minor, from their conquests. They were all eminently distinguished by their love of literature.

SEMIRAMIS,

The wife of Ninus, king of Assyria, who resigned to her his crown and empire. She made Babylon as the capital of the Assyrian monarchy, the noblest city in the world, and constructed roads, causeways, and aqueducts, wherever they were wanted throughout her dominions. She died 1965 years B. C.

SILENUS,—THREE PLATES,

The son of Pan, the god of shepherds, and the nurse, the preceptor, and attendant, of the god Bacchus. He is generally represented as a fat jolly old man, riding on an ass, crowned with flowers, and intoxicated, and was one of the rural demi-gods.

SOCRATES,—TWO PLATES,

An Athenian philosopher, of exemplary virtue, and the most celebrated of all the ancient sages. He studied under Archelaus and Anaxagoras; and among his pupils were Alcibiades, Xenophon, Euripides, and Plato. The two latter recorded his life and opinions; for he left nothing behind him in writing. He first introduced moral philosophy; and the oracle of Delphos pronounced him the wisest man living. He was factiously condemned to drink poison, 400 years B. C.

SOPHONISBA,

The daughter of Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and the wife first of Syphax, prince of the Massilia, and, secondly, of Masinissa, an African king, in alliance with the Romans, who, commanding him to dismiss her, she received from him a cup of poison, and drank it with composure, 203 years B. C.

TIBERIUS,

The son of Tiberius Claudius Nero, and of Livia, who afterwards married the emperor Augustus, and prevailed upon him to adopt her son for his successor in the throne. He was among the most profligate and cruel of the Roman emperors. He died A. D. 17.

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Agrippa, en Beryl Lord Grey.
J. Worledge sc.





Agrippina on Beryl L. Beesborough.
S. G. J. Worthington sc.





Alexander on Cer. L^d. Bejstborough?
B. 6 J. H. W. H. d. g. & c.



Alexander Severus *on Ber. L. Montague.*
S. G. *H. Del.*





Amphitrite en Cor. L^{re} Chantreuil.

26.

J. Hordage sculp.





Antinous, on Black, Appt. Duke of Marlborough.
S. G. J. Woodledge sculp.





Antinous, on Cor. Lord Besborough?

S. G.

J. W. H. & Co. sculp.





Antiochus on Onyx M^r Seymour
S.G. J. Worlidge sc.





Apollo, on Cornelian, Duke of Marlborough.

26

G. Kneller sculp.





Ap ollo. *on Alg. Baron Stosch.*
J. Weydinger scul.





Apollo & Diomed on Bel. L.^d Beſborough

N. C.

T. Worſidge ſc.





*Apotheosis of Faustina, on Amethyst.
Duke of Devonshire.*

S. G.

J. W. Widdowson, Sc.





Aristophanes on Cor., King of Naples.
S. G. Mortilge sc.





Augustus & Livia. on Cor. *M. Stanley*
J. Bridge del.





Æsculapius on Cor. S.^r Geo. Armytage

S. G.

J. Worlidge sc.



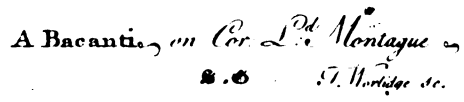


Baccant on Beryl L. Beesborough

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J. Workidge sc.









Bacchus, on Aqua Marina Duke of Marlborough.

1766.

J. Wootton sculp.



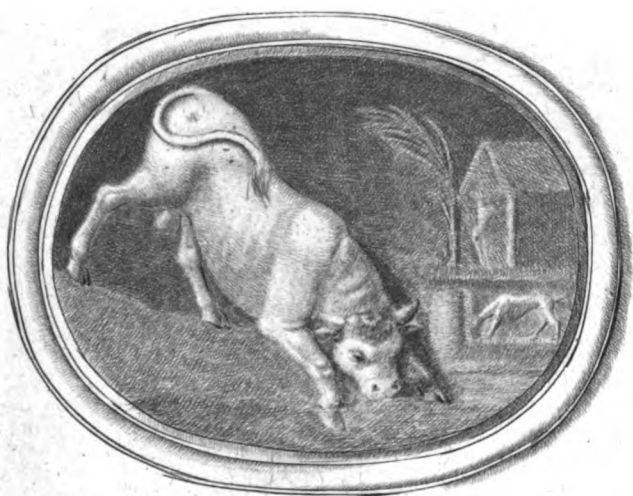


A Bull on Ber. *L^d* Clanbrassill.

••

J. Mortimer sc.





A Bull Drinking *on Cor, Duke of Devonshire.*
J. G. J. Woodhouse del.





Caius Marius *on* *Dr. Chauncery.*
1666. 2. 6. 5. 17. 18. 19. 20.





Caraculla, on Saph. L. Bessborough.
J. W. H. 1792
J. W. H. 1792





Chamæra on Mar. H. Stanley.



J. Worsfold sc.





Cleopatra an Intaglio In.^o Tomlinson Esq.
S. O. J. Worledge sc.





Cupid & Boar, on Am. Tho.^d Dundas Esq.
J. O. B. Worledge sc.





Cyrus on Cor. M.^r Baker.

S. G.

J. Hurdidge del.





Dea della Salute in Ame. *W. Hope?*
R. C. *et M. L. de. sc.*





Diomede on White Agate, P. Snell Jun.
W. G. T. Worthington Sc.





Diomedes & Ulysses on Sarde Duke of Marlborough

W. Worthington Sculp.





Discobulus *on Ber. L^d Besborough*
S. G. *T. W. Wedg. Sc.*





Dog Star on Gar. Lth Bepit.

2. 5.

S. H. H. H. H. H.





Domitian *on Cor. Lord. Montague.*
J. G. N. H. P.





Endimion, on Yellow Cur, Lord Montagu.
S. G. J. W. 1794





Epictetus, en Orig. D^r Chauncy.
S. 6 T. Westholme.









A Fawn on Cor. L.^d Montague.

26.

J. Mortledge Sc.





A Faun on Ber. L^d Nounham.
 S. G. J. Worledge sc





Ganimede on Cer. 9 Matthew Duane Esq.
S. O. J. Worlidge sculp.





Germanicus Caesar *on Am. M. Seymour.*
D. S. *J. Wardley sc.*





Hannibal on *Monte L.^a Bep. Borough.*
S. S. *W. Wedgwood Sc.*





Heliogabalus & Julia Paula,
upon Beryl
In the Collect.ⁿ of the Earl of Radnor.
S. G. *J. Worlidge del.*





Hercules, on Cor. Duke of Marlborough.
S. G. T. Woodcut Sculpt.





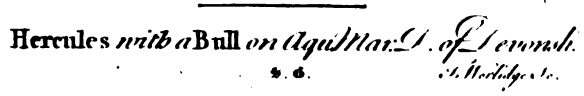
Hercules on Cor. Tho.^d Dundas's Esq.
J. Wardle sc.





Hercules bibax on Cor. *Duke of Marlborough.*
S. G. *J. Wardrop & Co.*









Le Danseur. 1757.

56.





Homer, on Ber. *L. Radnor*
J. W. Hodge sc.



B. B.







2.6.





Homer, on Bern. *L. Radnor.*
J. W. Hedges sc.





Horace, on Ber. Lord Grey. —
S. O. J. W. D. n.





Iole on Amethyst Duke of Devonshire.

S.O.

J. Worsley sc.





Iolè ou Alm. L^{re} Montague.

S. 6

J. Herlihy sculp.





Julia in Cornelian Port. Montague.
S. S. *J. W. H. & Co.*





Julia Pia, en *Aqua Marina* L^{de} *Befborough*.
S. G. T. *Worledge* Sc.





Jul. Cæsar on Cor: & Mat.^a Duane Esq.
R. & J. Mordant Sc.





Julius Cæſar, on Calced Lth Montague.
S. G. J. Worledge Sc.





Jupiter on Cor. J. ne Fothergill M.D.
S. & J. Worledge sc.





Jupiter on Garnet Duke of Portland
S. G. J. Worthington Sculp.





Jupiter Ammon on Cor. L. Beftborough.
S. G. *J. Wardley del.*





Jupiter & Isis on Temp. M^r. Stanley
S. G. J. W. White & Co.





Laocoon on *Pastor M. Stanley.*
S. G. *J. M. H. 1844.*





Leander, ou le Jeune L. Montague.
 N. 6. *Montague de*





Lepidus on Beryl *L^d Besborough*
R. G. J. Worlidge sc.





Livia on Ber. 1st Monique.

S. G.

T. Worlidge sc.





E. Worlidge do





A Lion, on Beryl, Lord Clantonsbill. -

N. 6.

J. Wardrop Sculp.





Lions Head on Am L. Montague

S. G.

J. Worledge sc.





Lyfimachus *on Pri.* P^{to} Montague.
S. O. J. Montague Sc.





Lyfimachus en Cr. L^{de} Montague.

S. G.

St. Montague Sc.





Marc Anthony on Am. Lth Northumberland.
S. G. F. Hordtge sc.





Marc Anth. crown'd by Cleopa: on Cor. Matt. Daane Esq.
T. Worlidge Sculp.





Marcus Brutus en (Ben. L. Belsborough).
S. H. S. J. H. H. S. H.





A Mask on *Em. L^d Montague.*
S. G. Worlidge sc.





Mercury on Hyacinth - E. C. Clarendon.

..

J. W. H. J. J.





Mecsalina. Yellow Cer. 2nd. Montague.
2. 6 J. Wright del.





Metrodorus *en Cor. P. Bessborough.*
S. G. *J. Houlidge del.*

8



Medusa on Cor. Tho. Dundas Esq.
G. & W. H. H. Sc.





Medusa on Chalcid: Suvz. Rome.
D. G. 1784





Medusa on Calcedon *L. Carlisle.*
S. G. *T. Worlidge sc.*





Minerva on Crisolite L^d. Montague.
J. Worthington Sc.





Minerva en Crisolite L^{de} Montague.
D. Worlidge sc.





Neptune ou *Mer*. L.^{de} Montague
S. G. J. Wöhlke sculp.





Nero on Cors. Florentine.



J. Wardle sc.





Onphale on Cor. & H. Baker.

S. G.

J. M. H. 1840.





Philip of Macedon on Beryl *L. P. Restorö.*

✱.6

Worledge sc.





Philip of Macedon on Beryl *L^{da} Bessboro.*

8.6

W. H. W. sc.





A Philosopher on Am. Math. Duane Esq.
S. C.

J. W. H. S. S. S.





Plato on Beryl. *P. Montague,*
J. Woodley, sc.
S. 6





Pluto, on Cor. *Ld. Bedfordborough.*
S. G. *J. Westley sc.*





Poppea on Calced. Count of Carter. *J. H. H. (H. H. H.)*





Psyche on Ber. L^d Montague
S. S. F. Woodbridge





Ptolemy on Ber. D. Chaunoy.

96.

J. Worledge, del.





Sabina, on Ber. Duke of Marlborough.
S. G. *J. Walley Sc.*





Sabina on Aqu. Mar. D. of Devensh.

2. 6

J. Northey sculp.





Sabinus on Cor. & Matthew Duane Eng.
2.6 J. Worlidge sc.





Salvator Mundi on Am. J. Tomlinson Esq.
S. G. J. Worlidge del.





Sappho on Cor. L^d. Montague.
S. G. J. Worlidge sc.





Sapho on *Paste* L^d Montague.

S. G.

J. Worledge Sc.





Sapho, on Plasm, Lord. Besborough.

S. G.

J. M. W. Turner.





A Satyr, on Cer. Florentine.
S. G. A. Hildesheim.





Scipio, on Cer. Lord C. Montague.
S. W. J. Mortlake Sculp.





Semiramis, en t r: Statue of Marlborough.
J. G. J. Worsley sculp.





Silenus, on *Sardonys*, *D. of Devonshire*.
*G. J. Wootton sc.





Silenus and a Goat.
on Beryl, L. Claubrydell.

..

2. 16. 17.



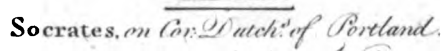


A Mask of Silenus on the Duke of Marlborough.

3. 6

W. H. W. de la





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1. *Artibeus f. f.*





a Socralet Mask on Gen. L. Clantrafull.

S. G.

J. Worledge sc.





Sophonisba, en Plâtre, L.^d Montague.
par M. de la Harpe. S. G. J. Worlidge Sculp.





Tiberius on Cer. L^d Boslough. 2.

S. 6

J. Mordant del.





Tragic Muse, *on Cor.* M^{rs} Stanley
J. Northidge Sc.





Virgil on Cor. L^d Montague.

2.6.

J. Worledge sc.



Vitellius, enl'cr. *W. Stanley.*

2.6

T. Woodbridge.





Zodiac & Quadriga on Sardonyx D. of Marlborough.
 S. G. J. Wardle & Co.



