

THE BERLIN MUSEUM.

(Continued from page 1.)

of medals contains over 4000 specimens, and is a splendid collection. Here may be seen the collection called "Hildesheimer Silberschatz," discovered at Hildesheim, 10 feet below the surface of the soil, in 1868. It consists of Roman plate (embossed silver) of the time of Augustus.

In the rear of the old museum there is a passage to the new museum, a bridge supported by columns. This beautiful building was completed in 1855, after designs by Sutter, and is internally the most elegantly decorated building in Berlin. The ground floor contains the Egyptian museum, the ethnological collection and the northern antiquities. On the first floor are casts of sculpture, and on the upper floor are historical collections, architectural models, cabinet of engravings.

The Egyptian museum is situated on the ground floor of the building. In one of the halls there is an Egyptian temple, surrounded with pillars, and enclosing statues of deities and kings. The whole is one of the most complete in Europe. Here are the ancient Egyptians' weapons of offense and defense, implements used in the various arts, articles of dress, medicine chests, cooking utensils, instruments used in embalming, such as brass hooks used for drawing the brain through nostrils, mummies of sacred animals they worshiped, and the contents of the tomb of a high priest brought from Thebes.

The Berlin Museum is rich in its historical collections and works of art, and is situated on the second floor of the museum. Among the latter is the life of Christ, carved in wood; an ivory crucifix by Michael Angelo; a head carved

in wood by Albert Durer, an ornamental cabinet made for Philip II, Duke of Pomerania. The principal relics are the decorations and orders of the Emperor Napoleon, presented by the different sovereigns of Europe; also his hat, all of which were found in the traveling carriages at Waterloo, from which he escaped so narrowly; a miniature windmill made by Peter the Great while learning the trade of shipwright at the docks of the East India company at Amsterdam; a wax figure of Frederick the Great, in the same uniform he wore the day of his death, surrounded by his books, walking cane and flute; a cast taken of his face after his death, the ball with which he was wounded at the battle of Rossbach, etc.

There are also two cannon balls, both flattened on one side. It is said they met in the air at the siege of Magdeburg. There are also numerous relics of the father of Frederick the Great, prominent among which are his tobacco pipes, a gaudy white dress that belonged to Murat, and a thousand other things. The ethnological collections comprise numerous articles of dress and weapons, and implements of foreign nations. In the American collection is a mantle of red and yellow feathers, presented to Frederick William III by the king of the Sandwich Islands.

The collections of engravings, 500,000 in number, are placed on the second floor of the building. There are also 20,000 drawings and etchings and the collection of casts occupies the whole of the first floor of the new museum, and is contained in 12 salons. It is considered the richest and best arranged collection of copies, illustrating chronologically the history of sculpture by its most celebrated works.—Ex.