

Sheet 1 depicts Modern Athens and its suburbs and also all antique remains and vestiges of them, coloured red, on the scale of 1 : 12,500. This chart is sold separately for the use of travellers and scholars. On sheet 2 we have Ancient Athens, with its ascertainable monuments, open places, and streets, upon which the plan of the modern city is printed in blue outlines. The scale is 1 : 12,500. On this map Curtius has indicated the results of twenty years of archaeological research, and given the names to the existing monuments and ruins. Those mentioned in ancient authors are indicated conjecturally. On this, the most important sheet, are marked and named the heights, the streams, the eight *demoi* of the city, the open places, the temples and sacred spots, the public and private buildings, the wall with its eight gates and the *ακρόλι*, the Stadium, the streets of the city, the network of twenty-two great roads, and the network of watercourses, all in different colours, and in each category from three to six different signs are employed, according to the greater or less degree of certainty and probability. The letter-press contains woodcuts of the foundations of the water-house at the gate Dipyllum and of the Stadium. Sheet 3 represents, on the scale of 1 : 4,000, the south-west of Athens, where, on the rocks, the oldest Athenians lived in the time of Cecrops, especially the Hill of the Pnyx, with the summits of the Museum (*Φιλοπαγος*), the so-called Pnyx, and the Hill of the Nymphs (*Observatory*), all strewn with the numerous excavations of the rocks mentioned above; further, the Acropolis, the Areopagus, the Market-place, the Theseum, and the Dipyllum. In the letter-press, where all this is accurately described, are ground plans of three famous spots, of the northern brow of the Acropolis, and the fountain Clepsydra. On sheet 4 are supplied the general view, the ground plan, and special views of the street of tombs before the Dipyllum, a group of nineteen funeral monuments. No other group equally complete remains. Sheets 5 to 7 are photographic views of the chief points of the city of the rocks: the double terrace of Zeus (the so-called Pnyx), sites of houses with steps, altar terraces, the seven-seat place on the Museum, and the Hill of the Nymphs, several rock graves and rock chambers, among them the so-called prison of Socrates. In the letter-press are supplied the ground plans. In sheet 8 the spectator is led into the *campagna* of Athens, to the sacred grottoes of Apollo, Pan, and Aphrodite at Vari on Hymettus, with reliefs and inscriptions, to the rocks of Aphrodite near Dryhni, hollowed out in niches, and to a grave on Hymettus. Upon sheets 9 and 10 are found the magnificent drawings of Peltz, Berg, and Strack reproduced by photography. They are views of places important in the history and mythology of Athens: a precipice at the Museum, the Areopagus, Callirrhoe, the grottoes of Pan and Apollo, the Theatre, the Hippodrome at the Piræus. Two smaller charts by Kaupert represent—the one, on the scale of 1 : 6,250, the Hippodrome and its surroundings; the other, on the scale of 1 : 4,000, the Olympicum, Pythium, city wall, with the Itanian Gate, and Callirrhoe. To this may be added three photographic views, on sheet 12, of the rock graves and niches at the Piræus, near the sea; while sheet 11 contains the ground plan of the temple of Æsculapius, on the southern slope of the Acropolis, which has been excavated since 1876, and drawings of its architectural peculiarities and of the lovely reliefs.

This account of the mass of charts and views of the monuments—some never represented before, while others have never been so fully and beautifully illustrated before—may show in what light the publication of the remains of the ancient Athenian world is regarded by the Germans. This is undoubtedly a rich and costly contribution to the science of archaeology.

JULIUS SCHUBRING.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT LAIBACH.

ANTHROPOLOGY flourished in London, not in England, flickered for a few years, and is now all but gone out. In truth, unlike such societies as the Royal Geographical, where the traveller met the publisher and the mapper, the Anthropological Society appealed to no class interests. It "didn't pay." It spent rather than made *£. s. d.*, nor did the British Philistine delight to honour it. Yet it is sadly wanted. At the beginning of the last Russo-Turkish war how many Englishmen knew what a Bulgarian is? At the end of it how often did high authorities comb and the Bosnia and other Slav renegades with the "gentle and gallant Turk"? In France they judge otherwise: the Parisian sister is richly endowed with public money. Austria, again, is working hard to spread a taste for anthropology amongst those who till lately never heard the word. She would once more justify the old Jesuit interpretation of the vowels: *A(ustria)*, *E(cit)*, *I(n)*, *O(rbe)*, *U(niversa)*, that is, will survive her imperial rivals.

As early as February 18th the first Congress was assigned during this summer to Laibach, capital of Carniola, Carniola, Krain. We attended it, and perhaps a notice of the initiation may interest you. The guide-books assure you that Laibach is the Græco-Roman *Emona*. So Oberlaibach, where the "beck" (*bach*), which is the Poik river, issues upon the lacustrine plain, after forming the marvellous Adelsberg cave, is *Nauptortus*. Both were founded by Jason and his Argonauts. Very interesting, by-the-by, is this growth of a piratical cruise in the Black Sea to a voyage up the Danube and the Save, a portage over the stony Carso plateau to Istria ("Danubeland"), and a run down the coast to Cherso island, where Medea slew Absyrtus. The chief names of the later myth have survived, curious to say, till our time. "*Emona*" is, of course, a disputed site. Those who would master the subject are referred to an excellent monograph, of 342 pages, octavo, with seven tables, just published by a young Professor of Marburg, Herr Alfons Müllner ('*Emona*,' &c., Laibach, Kleinmayr, 1879, 3/4 flor.).

We reached Laibach the "day before the fair" (July 27th), regretting that it was not mid-August, when reaperesses trample the millet. Hospitably welcomed by the Burgomaster, Herr Anton Laschan, who also gave us Godspeed, we attended the preliminary meeting at the Gymnasium. In the Marienplatz strangers were puzzled by a crowd of stalwart youths, each holding a pair of tied sticks (flails); these were reapers waiting to be engaged, and their toy-scythes are those of Iceland. The perennial morning fog, which keeps the foliage luxuriantly green, pinks the cheeks of the population. These Slovenes are sturdy men, not unlike our "navvies," and the women, especially to the south, are the prettiest in this part of Austria. Perhaps a long French occupation may have done something that way.

The fine cloisters of the old Dominican convent in Valvasorplatz, now utilized to "The Schools," contain, amongst other marbles, an epitaph which would have pleased Walter de Mapes. It begins:—

Thomas Sylvester nepot.
Scpe cinis ut delectati,
Sed certè duce plus amavi:

and ends shamelessly:—

Idem vivas in eternum,
Qui delectat duce Eternum.
1685.

The museum, under the charge of Custos Herr Karl Dischmann, consists of four rooms. No. 2 shows a beautiful little jade axe from Styria, and a fine torque, whose polish is explained by its having long been a dog-collar. No. 3 contains the Pfahlbantenfunde (pile-village-finds). The first collection from the Laibach moor (1874) is highly interesting: it thoroughly illustrates the prehistoric life. The wood, horn, and bone age, which preceded and

accompanied the Paleolithic and the Neolithic, has not met the attention it deserves. Here we find the implements of the *Carnuge* people, their axes, hammers, loes, hooks, scrapers, and skewers; their weapons, one-barbed arrow or harpoon points made to slip off the staff to which they were attached by a cord; their dress-gear, fibulae, combs, needles (sharpened on a split and grooved "cell"), and linen thread far finer than the Swiss, with punches for ornamenting earthenware, and spindles still showing the wooden plug: their food, animal remains, grain and fruit stones carefully bottled; their black pottery, plain and ornamented—in fact, all their belongings. With this mass of stag-horn a few, very few, bronze articles came to light: of iron none.

Room No. 4 preserves some remarkable articles taken from Turkish battle-fields. These Tartarean pests have harried Carinthia as well as Carniola, and have pushed beyond Trieste to the county of Gorizia (Gorizza). Hence the Krain eagle, azure, beaked and armed or, bears a gorget-like crescent crossing the spread breast. One interesting find was a *corn-de-mer*, evidently the begging-cup of some "dervish," carved with Indian figures. Another was a coffee-pot of a shape unknown to us. Pyriform, eight inches long, and solid as a shell, the top is screwed on by a solid plug with a dozen threads, and only the metal strainer inside discloses its use.

On the next day (July 28th) business began. At the early hour of 9 A.M. we found ourselves in the Redoutensale (Sala del Ridotto), the room where the Diet sits. The principal exhibits were disposed along the upper wall in the following order. Nearest the window, backed by maps and plans, a table with pottery from the moors of Laibach and Zeiknitz. Against the wall, a case of eight compartments, the collection made at the warm baths of St. Margarethen (Nassenfuss, Lower Krain), bronze and iron, necklaces of amber and glass beads and discs, the latter resembling wampum, and fragments of thick gold-leaf, stamped with the normal concentric circles. The centre-piece illustrated the finds of standing cinerary urns at Maria Rast to the north-west. The three divisions showed respectively 45, 33, and 6; and of these 15, 13, and 4 were covered with flat slabs. Below it were the iron implements taken from a tumulus near Rosswein, in Styria, and a table with various prehistoric articles (labelled) from different sides. The pendant to St. Margaret was a case from Watsch, north of the Save, in the meridian of Lütai; its eight compartments showed no gold, but, *en revanche*, two curious human profiles cut in bone. Upon an adjacent table stood a fine mediæval helmet. Another table held the exhibits of Count Gudaker Wurnbrand (of Ankerstein, Pettan), a well-known anthropologist and excellent speaker. It was to me the most interesting part. Two bright bronze (Dowris copper) spear-heads and a leaf-shaped blade, imitations of old types, were of Uchatius metal, erroneously supposed to be bronze plus steel. They are nothing but the normal alloy so hardened by compression that they cut their own substance. This is simply a rediscovery of the lost Egyptian secret for tempering copper and bronze. You may remember that its very existence has, till lately, been denied by metallurgists.

Proceedings began by Herr Dischmann reading the programme. The mayor welcomed us in an admirable speech, and Hofrath Ferd. R. von Hochstetter was chosen chairman *per acclamationem*. All your anthropological and geographical readers know his name: he is now on a digging excursion of three weeks or so to the tumuli near Laas. The chair was supported on the left by Dr. Much, Secretary of the Anthropological Society, Vienna. The preliminaries went smoothly. Austria excels in this matter. The opening paper was Dr. Dischmann's "On the Heathen Hill-Graves (*gomite* = tumuli

in Krain generally, and especially at St. Margarethe. The word may be pronounced Gómile or Gómle, corrupted from *Mogila* (root *mog*, to grow). Hence Mogilew, a town in Russia, the Mogilj of Bulgaria, and the Gamulje of the Albanians. Slovene prosody is in a transitional state; it will soon be settled by a dictionary now preparing at Agram. Also called "giants' graves," these heaps explain the name of the Pretingerian station *Ad Acervos*. Some of them measure nine metres high by 200 in circumference; they are purely sepulchral, and none has ever produced a Roman coin or a bit of pottery that can be called Latin. From one a peasant dug up twelve pounds of bronze, which he sold for forty kreutzers at Rudolfswerth. The whole lecture is well worth reading; it has been printed by Messrs. Kleinmayr & Bamberg.

In the discussion that followed the Abbé Neumann, of Vienna, showed that St. Margaret in these regions, like SS. George and Michael elsewhere, denotes the triumph of Christendom over paganism. After a pause of ten minutes we proceeded to paper No. 2, by Prof. Gurlitt, 'On Earthenware and the Development of its Ornamentation.' The gist was that the treasury on the prehistoric urns was an imitation, not of natural objects, but of woven cloths and their rude embroidery; this the lecturer called *textile Ornamentik*. On the other hand, tribes that wear hides adorn their pots with rush-platings and similar natural "motives." Prof. Alfons Müller illustrated his lecture 'On the Preference of Working-Sites in the Domain of Anthropology and Prehistoricism' by referring to a special map of Lower Krain. Lastly, Dr. Diemann read paper No. 4, 'On Local and Personal Names in Krain,' the author, Dr. A. von Luschin, Professor at Graz, being unable to be present. This concluded the first day; the proceedings were well reported in the supplement of the *Laibacher Zeitung*.

The *Bankett*, so grateful to hungry and thirsty anthropologists, was laid out at the restaurant of the Citalnica or Casino. About sixty members sat down, and speeches began before dessert. We toasted everybody and everything; and Dr. Friedrich Keesbacher delivered a poetical *Begrüßung* (greeting) which occupied some seven printed pages. My memory dwells upon a noble lake-fish (*Huchen*) and a copious flow of excellent beer.

At 6 P.M. we set out in force to examine a prehistoric "Ringwall." The drive along the Gili road was magnificent. The high Alps of Styria are unfavourable for Alpinists this year; the normal summer streaks are sheets of snow; and white upon blue stretches far down. In front rose the Grüntouz pile, upwards of 8,000 Austrian feet high; and to the left (north-west) the monarch of the Krainer Mountains, Terglou (=Tri-glava=three-headed), more than 9,600. After a couple of miles we crossed by a prehistoric sort of wooden bridge, with a toll-bar of the later historic type, the broad bed of the Save. It is here an Arabian wady after rain, thin veins meandering over a mighty surface of sand and pebble.

At the village Cernuce (the "Tschernutsch" of those ragged consonant and rugged sibilant-loving Germans) we zigzagged up the high and well-wooded left bank. It is crowned by a *straza* (Strazha), a word equivalent to *talajot* (Arab. *atalaya* = a look-out). It is also called *tabor*, a Turkish term common in Krain, where, however, it means not a regiment but a *castrum*. The appearance of the work is that of the Istrian *castellieri*, only it is of earth, not stone. The profile told nothing: a trench cut across the crest is still a desideratum. But the site was glorified by a noble view of a dozen distances. Below the almost perpendicular bank the Save hugged the north end of the lacustrine Laibach plain, which has hardly yet had time to dry. Perfectly flat and hard to drain, this crater-like bulge is dotted and streaked with Lombardy poplars, which contrast

well with the pines and firs of the heights. The city with its *Alleen* (avenues) of chestnuts is charmingly situated on both sides of its "beck." An isolated block disposed north-west and south-east is crowned by the square castle, with its round towers and clock-belfry. The French spared it, while they utterly destroyed that of Graz. The southern horizon is closed by line upon line of foot-hill, mount, and mountain. We still see the blue Nanos ("at the nose") of Trieste, that buttress of the Julian Alps entitled Monte Regio since the hour when Alboin the Longobard planted lance upon its head.

The first day, which ended with a concert at the railway restaurant, was generally pronounced a success. On the next (July 29th) the morning gathering was fuller, and the opposite sex showed in more force. Business began with an admirable paper by Count G. Wurmbrand 'Upon the Pile-Villages of Austria.' His intensely realistic account was set off by its successor, Herr Wilhelm Obermüller's 'Pre-Roman Population of Noricum.' This anthropologist, who would found an Historico-Ethnographical Society, sees Phœnicians everywhere. His theories are marvellous and sub-maniacal. He derives the Kelts from *Zelt* (a tent), and makes them "Chaldæo-Gipsies." The Saxons are Sacee, the Magyars Medes; *ecce iterum*, "Tubal-Cain the iron-smith"; and the "Dervishes" attain the dignity of a distinct nation.

Followed "Forest-master" Moriz Scheyer, who illustrated with lecture and map 'The Heathen Graves and their Finds in the Commune of Ratschach' (Lower Krain). This synopsis of discoveries, the work of a practical man, was highly applauded. Dr. J. Szombathy, one of Dr. von Hochstetter's assistants, exhibited and discoursed upon his own new craniometer. The last paper, of a total of nine, by Dr. Felice de Lushan, a young anthropologist who has already made a name, treated of certain Slav tombs in Bosnia, and illustrations of their curious ornaments, wreaths, crescents, straight swords, &c., lay upon the table.

The day ended with an inspection of the *Laibacher Turfmoore*, which, in 1874, produced the first pile-village known to Austria, and whose fine yields we inspected at the Gymnasium. This time there was a procession of ten carriages, and the sex mustered strong, despite the danger to *bottines*. The drive of three miles showed us the triangular (southern) plain of Laibach, still reeking wet and rich in peat as poor in field. The foot-hills to the south show the castle of Ausperg-Sonnegg, at the base of the Krimberg (Kirm Vrh), and the village of Brunnsdorf: hereabouts the moderns place "Emona." Many Roman remains have been discovered, but this is also the case throughout the neighbourhood.

The original "Crannoge," west of the highway, has long been covered up. We turned to the east over the dripping grass where the mowers were at work. The superiority of the hay in Krain comes from the Scandinavian practice of wind-drying *versus* the Teutonic sun-drying. Here the fields are dotted with the locally called *Harpfen* (harps), huge "clothes' horses," into whose horizontal bars the hay wisps are twisted, a narrow ridge-roof of tiles covering the whole. At the end of the walk we reached a "breakwind" of leafy branches, shading benches, tables, and the inevitable beer. In front lay the excavation—a huge grave, 40 ft. long by 12 broad and 6 deep; water trickled from the black peaty sides, and the earth was mixed with fragments of charcoal. The piles, some five feet below the surface, when black were oak, when white, pine (*Abies*!). Potsherds and horn-tools in numbers were turned up, till the spade struck brown sand about seven feet from the surface. The working members pushed over the water-meadows, and found sign of Crannoges in the banks of a canal.

Nothing now remained but to separate, regretting only that the time of meeting had been so

short. Considering all things, this first attempt was encouraging. Among the local proprietors I remarked only Prince Ernest Windischgratz (nymphomaniac) and Cav. Guttmannsthal-Benvenuti, whose tumuli are about to be worked. Vienna sent us Ritter von Hauer and Dr. Arneth. From Istria Count Susani represented agriculture, Dr. Brettauer medicine, Dr. Urbancic' law; my admirable friend, Cav. Tommasini, of Trieste, botany; and another green and lively octogenarian, Dr. von Steinbüchel, archaeology. A third valued friend, Abbé Simon Ljubic', *Musealcustos* of Agram, brought a highly interesting bronze from Konitz in the Herzegovina. The archaic figure, five inches high, is a Venus Pudica, and its position, precisely that of the "Medicis," suggests traditional and hierarchical treatment.

The Anthropological Society, Vienna, has now established a yearly congress, like our archaeologists and the British Association. In its course from south to north the next meeting (1880) will be at Graz (=Gradetz=small fortified town), the *Civitas Græcensis*, which the French invader called "la ville des Græces." Follow Klagenfurt, Salzburg, Prague, and Vienna, where there will be a special gathering in 1885. The line then turns east through Moravia and Galicia (Krakau and Lemberg) to the Bukovina. A few improvements will readily suggest themselves, such as a local committee and secretary for minor details; the public dinner will end instead of opening the proceedings; the chairman will call upon those best fitted to address the meeting; papers will be limited to the length of an average sermon; and a little more applause will give much more life to the Séances. It is not easy to make anthropology popular; but, when time is a drug, it may be made "fashionable," which does even better. Meanwhile, allow me to propose a "Hoch!" for these gallant anthropologists. RICHARD F. BURTON.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Aug. 6.—J. W. Dunning, M.A., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Philips exhibited living specimens (both sexes) of *Spercheus emarginatus* taken at West Ham.—Mr. Stainton exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Grigg, of Bristol, larvæ of *Rüsterstannia erlebelli*, a genus of which the larvæ had hitherto been unknown.—Miss Ormerod read a paper entitled 'Sugar-cane Borers of British Guiana,' and exhibited specimens of the insects referred to in different stages of development. The exhibition was made on behalf of the Colonial Company, who were anxious to receive any information as to available and practical methods of dealing with these insects.—Mr. Distant stated that the circumstances were almost the same on the sugar estates in the Straits Settlements at Malacca, where burning the infected canes was the usual remedy applied.—Mr. Swinton communicated a note with reference to the urticating properties of the larva of *Liparis auxyflua*; and a communication was also received from Mr. M'Lachlan 'On Correlation of Mutilation in the Larva with Deformity in the Imago,' being the substance of a notice by M. Melise on the subject in the *Compte Rendu* of the Belgian Entomological Society.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
FRIDAY. Quekett Microscopical, 8.

Science Cassin.

A COPY of Col. Grodekof's recent route survey during last year, from the Patta-Kissar ferry over the Oxus to Herat, has just reached this country. The Russian colonel travelled by known routes to Shibarkhan, Saripul, and Meimana, but a little west of the last-named place he took a new route across the Tirband-i-Turkestan mountains, as the range to the south is usually called, emerging on the upper Murghab, and thence proceed-