

THE Southport (Lancashire) Aquarium will be opened on the 16th inst.

AMONG the newly enrolled members of the Victoria Institute is M. Joachim Barrande, the Bohemian palæontologist.

A TELEGRAM from Rome of Sept. 5 announces that the eruption of Mount Etna has ceased, but that the shocks of earthquake continue.

THE *Melbourne Argus* has the following among its news from the South Sea Islands:—"On the 30th of April Captain M'Kenzie observed what he believed was a submarine volcano in a state of activity. When about midway between Haabai and Tonga, two of the Society Islands, about 12 miles from land, he observed a large column of water shoot up fully 100 feet into the air. There was a dense cloud of what appeared to be steam rising from the ejected water. Captain M'Kenzie was afraid to go sufficiently near to ascertain whether it was warm

water that was ejected, but upon this point there can be little doubt. The spot where he saw the water sent up is marked on the chart as a shoal, and so long as he was in sight the water continued to be sent upwards with equal force."

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Toque Monkey (*Macacus pileatus*) from Ceylon, presented by Mrs. Thomas; a Macaque Monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus*) from India; a Malbrouck Monkey (*Cercopithecus cynosurus*) from West Africa, presented by Mr. H. C. Marckmann de Lichtabell; an Arctic Fox (*Canis lagopus*) from the Arctic Circle; a Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) European, presented by Mr. Keell; a Prairie Marmot (*Arctomys ludovicianus*) from North America, presented by Mr. Thellusson; a Guilding's Amazon (*Chrysolis guildingi*) from St. Vincent, purchased; four Houbara Bustards (*Houbaria undulata*) from Tripoli, deposited.

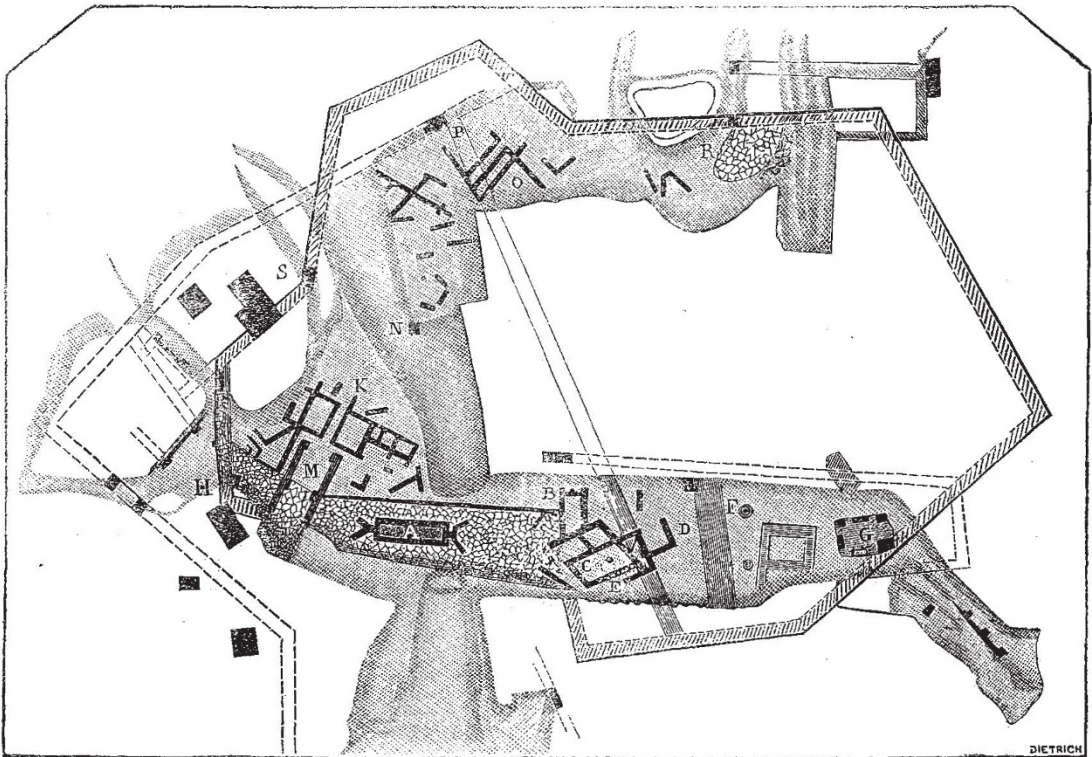


FIG. 1.—Plan of Troy in the time of Priam. A. Tower of Ilium. B. House of two storeys before the taking of Troy. C. Trojan structures and later structures superposed. D. Trojan houses. E. Large earthenware jars. F. Altar for sacrificing to the Trojan Minerva, with drain for carrying off the blood. G. Remains of Trojan houses. H. Place where the treasure of Priam has been found. K. Remains of Priam's palace. M. Gates. N. Wall prior to Troy. O. Trojan houses and later walls superposed. P. Fortified wall prior to Troy. R. Wall of defence prior to Troy. S. Remains of the enclosure of Troy.

THE RUINS OF TROY: RECENT DISCOVERIES OF DR. SCHLIEMANN*

OUR age is eminently an age of investigation, and, more than any previous one, is drawn towards archaeological studies by a restless and feverish ardour. Dissatisfied with the present, it rushes back into the past, to seek for traces of the most ancient origins of man and of his races, the primitive sketches due to his artistic and industrial genius, the beginnings, still so obscure, of his history, and even of prehistoric times. The learned works of Mr. Layard on Nineveh and Khorsabad, the fruitful excavations of M. Mariette in Egypt, those of the Americans in the mounds and tumuli of the Ohio and Mississippi, the discoveries, so valuable for human palæontology, due to the courageous perseverance of Boucher

* Translated from an article in *La Nature*, by Dr. N. Joly, of Toulouse.

de Perthes and to the ingenious sagacity of M. Lartet, of Sir Charles Lyell, of Sir John Lubbock, Prof. Wilson, Mr. E. B. Tylor, and others,—does not all this indicate a very distinct movement towards researches which have for their object the vestiges which man has left on the earth or in its depths from the most remote periods?

To the number of the most recent archaeological labours which have strongly attracted public attention, we must add, with good reason, the important and magnificent work of Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, which has just been published at Leipzig, under the title of "Trojanische Alterthümer" (Trojan Antiquities).

A poet has said, in speaking of the ancient city, whose misfortunes another poet has sung in immortal verse,—

"Etiam perière ruinae."

But Dr. Schliemann and the noble companion of his life and his labours have given the lie to Lucan. Others, it is

true, believed that they had discovered the ruins long ago. Towards the end of last century (1788), a French traveller, Le Chevalier, professed even to have proved that Virgil was mistaken in placing, along with all Greek antiquity, the city of Troy and its citadel on the heights indicated by Homer, the little hill which to-day bears the name of Hissarlik.* According to him, the Homeric city must have been built upon the site occupied by the present village of Bunarbashi; the citadel of Pergamos was situated, on the contrary, on one of the rocky hills which encloses the Scamander, and at the summit of which is seen three conical knolls, ranged in a line, which Le Chevalier regarded as the tombs of the Trojan heroes. As to the springs which flow from the foot of the hill, these were, according to the author of the "Voyage en Troade," those where the Trojan girls went to wash their clothes.

Although based on topographic data very open to controversy and upon texts falsely interpreted, the work pub-

lished in 1788 by Le Chevalier had a very great success (three editions from 1788-1802), and his opinion, though erroneously as it was, acquired, so to speak, the force of law.

Even quite recently (in 1871), this opinion found an unfortunate defender in Dr. Karl Curtius, of Berlin, and that at the very moment when the excavations of Sir John Lubbock, of Consul Hahn, and, above all, those of Dr. Schliemann, put Bunarbashi out of the question, and brought forward the most convincing proofs in favour of Hissarlik.

In fact, these excavations have demonstrated, as far as evidence can go, that neither the pretended Trojan tombs indicated by Le Chevalier, nor the site of Bunarbashi itself, contains any archaic object, any trace of human habitation. It is, then, neither at Bunarbashi, nor at Chiblak, nor at Atchi-Kienni (which is now quite given up), that we must seek for the veritable Troy and the citadel of Pergamos. Let us see if we shall be more

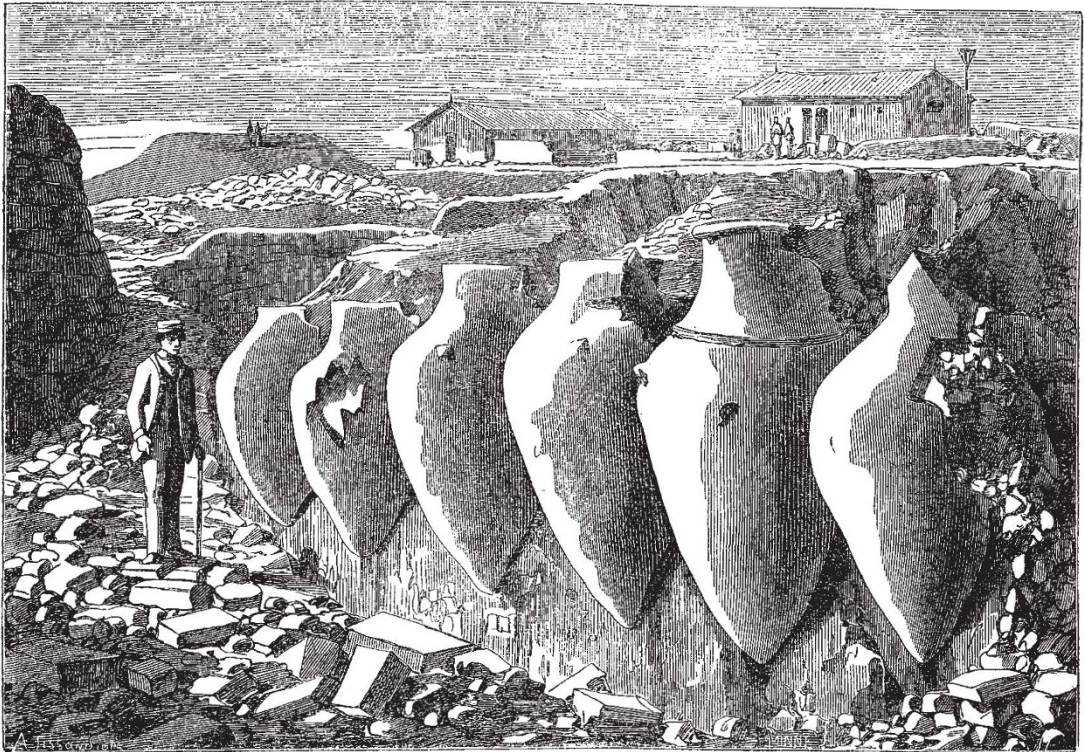


FIG. 2.—Large earthenware jars found in the ruins of Troy, at E, in Fig. 1.

fortunate in carrying on our investigations on the site of Hissarlik; that is to say, in allowing ourselves to be guided by popular tradition, the writings of the most ancient trustworthy authors, and chiefly by the gigantic excavations executed at so great an expense and with so much zeal and intelligence by Dr. Schliemann and his wife.

Here, independently of the authority of Homer, we have still that of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Arrian, of Plutarch, of Justin, who all agree in placing the Ilium of Homer at Hissarlik; that is, at the place where Dr. Schliemann has found ruins overlaid by many layers of more recent ruins. In one of these layers, which extends from seven to ten metres below the summit of the hill, are found, in fact, incontestable proofs of a violent fire,†—a palace, a double gate situated on the west of this

palace, a tower rising at some distance from the double gate, religious symbols (images and vases in the shape of an owl, *γλαυκώπις Ἀθηναίη*), and finally a treasure containing objects which, in their smallest details, answer to the descriptions which Homer gives us. Is there not here enough to satisfy the most sceptical and most exacting?

Begun in the month of April 1870, the excavations executed by Dr. Schliemann were only terminated in October 1873. They have thus occupied him three entire years, and that in the midst of the greatest difficulties, sometimes even at the risk of his life and that of the numerous workmen, Turks and Greeks, whom he employs in these works. I pass in silence the harassing difficulties which the Turkish Government has raised to prevent him attaining the precious results with which these excavations have enriched the science of the past.

(To be continued.)

* For an excellent study on the topography of Troy, see an article by M. Emile Burnouf in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* of Jan. 1, 1874.

† M. E. Burnouf places the fire in the seventeenth century B.C., 700 years, according to some, before the time of Homer.