THE ACADEMY.

A DISCOVERY AT LAIBACH.

Trieste: December 30, 1873.

On Tuesday evening, December 28, Baron Carl von Cravanz (Gil') made a public announcement of a archaeological discovery from Carniola. The site of the find is a tumulus about one hour's walk south of Laibach (Lubiana), near Brunnofeld; the date of discovery is June 1870, and the exploration was made by Dr. Persiai (proprietor) and a local guide. When digging a ditch to drain the road in the tourbiere which surrounds Laibach, the laboureers, at from five to eight feet below the surface, came upon a chest, in which about 200 weights were stolen and sold to strangers. The piles number some 2,000; they are mostly of elm and oak; a few are of pine, and none show signs of burning. The chest was reported to M. Deschman, custos of the museum, Laibach, and the building was soon crammed with specimens.

Baron von Cravanz exhibited hatchets, daggers, scrapers, and needles of stag horn, some of the hatchets unfinished, and showing marks of the drill by means of heated quartz. The animal must have abounded, as remains of some two hundred skeletons were found in an area of 600 square yards. A few pieces of ivory, and two (illegible) parts of the head; piles of bones; and hornblende, two small axles of polished serpentine, grinding stones, and five bronze awls. (sword, knife, pin, &c.), serve to fix the comparative date. Man supplied only an old jaw with some few broken teeth, while the bone was the large, small and thin, with the iron-tipped spear of the Bronze Age and Celtic times. Among the ornaments are:

- Volutella Spiralis seeds (see "The Loves of the Plants")
- And abundant remains of the Trogata natans (water chestnut), suggesting that the calyx was the staff of life. So, Phrygian (xii. 12), "Phryges quos ad Strymon habitant, equus folius tribulii (T. natans) vagat; ipsa nucleus versus panem facientes praesaeulum." Our mistranslators read "very agreeable." Apparently this "ruddy Carniolian" did not want meat; three species of "beef" were found, B. primigenius, aurochs (B. urus), and a third not yet determined. The mutton shows a wild, long-legged type. The dog's skull is all old and unbroken, proving that man did not eat his best friend. The boar and the goat, the wolf, the lynx, and the beaver (very common) are those of our day; on the other hand, the badge of the wolf, M. spelus, is a strong brain, man than the modern and more intelligent animal.

Strangers are advised not to visit the site in the rainy season, which floods the ground. They will find it in the region of Laibach, and the custos, who has some 150 specimens of horn hammers, is ready to make exchange of duplicates with other museums.

A. F. Broun.

ART SALES.

The Zimmermann sale at the Salle Drouot finished on the 24th ult. A clock of boule marly, richly mounted and chased in bronze, period Louis XIII., 2,000 francs; large clock, period Louis XIV., 1,050 francs, copper marquetry, on tortoiseshell, with a figure of Apollo (gilt), 1,010 francs; small clock of the period Regency, of Chinese lacquer, decorated with birds and landscapes in gold relief, 605 francs; bureau, period Louis XIV., of rosewood, with horn, period Louis XV., 500 francs; six sets and backs for arm-chairs in old tapestry, subjects figures, 1,890 francs; magnificent Renaissance stave, carved walnut, with three seats, from the palace of the Dukes of Albergate, period Louis XV., 2,500 francs; Beauvais tapestry, Diana and Endymion, period Louis XIV., 840 francs; and its companion, Endymion presenting a bow and arrow, 2,700 francs; Beauvais china, Diana and Endymion, period Louis XIV., 1,700 francs; and its companion, Diana bathing, 1,700 francs; three pieces of the set, 5,000 francs; a pair of the leaders of the expedition (G. Hirschfeld and A. Böttcher) been engraved with the un- uncovering of fresh sculptures, that they have been placed in the vaults of the city hall, by telegram. We know from Paujustin (v. 10, 8) that the sculptures in the east (front) pediment of the temple were by Paujustin, while those of the west (front) pediment were by Paujustin, and this is confirmed by the signature of Paujustin, and it is curious to find stated as it is reported, on the signed base of Victory, mentioned above, that in a competition regarding the sculptor of the Victory it had been decided in favor of the winner, which appears to mean that his designs had been accepted for the front of the temple, while that of Alkanes was relegated to the rear pediment. The design of Paujustin and the condition and Paujustin each with their chariots and attendants preparing for the race. Between them, in the centre of the pediment, sat Zeus as umpire. The two corners of the pediment were occupied by the Tholos peripteral temple of the Pantheon—by two reclining figures of river-gods, the river personified in this case being the Klades and the Alpheios. One of these statues, with the head quite unfinished, has been found towards the left side of the front where, from the description of Paujustin, the Klades would be expected. It is described as scarcely over life-size, and of surpassing beauty. The two other statues, one of which is by Atticiby, the other of which is by Atticiiby, and a male torso belonging to this pediment has also been found, while a fortunate beginning has been made among the rests of the west pediment by the discovery of an entire figure. The subject here was the fight between the Lapithae and Centaurs at the marriage of Peiritho. In the metopes, six in front and six behind, were sculpted the labours of Theseus, as was said. While some suppose the metopes to have been the work of a local Polenovian artist, Brahm is of opinion that, judging from the style of the fragments in front, they were executed by an artist belonging to the Thracian school. Parts of two of these metopes were discovered by the French in their excavations on the site of the temple in 1820 (Excavations de la Marine, 1824-78), and part of the tomb is now in the Louvre. The temple of Zeus, where these excavations are now being conducted, is said to have been destroyed by fire in the beginning of the 6th century A.D., and this fire probably also touched the statue of Zeus by Paujustin, which now appears to be baffled the supply of Calygnus, who proposed to set it up in Rome. The temple itself was of the Doric order, and made of the stone of the district.

Petrvsqueque Europe is the title of a new illustrated work which has been for some years in preparation and is now about to make its appearance. It will be a description of the most picturesque scenes in Great Britain and on the Continent, illustrated by steel plates and engravings, made by special artists. The work is made for the work by several of our leading artists. Petrvsqueque Europe will be published in monthly parts by Masson, Cassel, Potter and Galtin, and the first part will appear in February.

The collection of engravings of the late Viscount de Bocke, who is to be sold at Brussels, on Wednesday, Monday, February 7, and five following days, at M. F. J. Olivier's, 11 Rue des Parissiens.

We hear that Mr. W. B. Scott has been asked to write an introductory essay for the catalogue which is being prepared for the exhibition of the works of art at the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

M. Bonnat has just finished the sketch, says L'Art, of his grand picture of the Playgound of Christ.

The exhibition for the sufferers from the inundation of the Seine was opened yesterday, so long delayed, was at last opened on January 3 at the Circle des Amis des Arts, rue de la Chassaigne d'Antin. The sale is to take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of January. It is said that the list has been excellent, and that there is no doubt that the sale will fully realise the expectations it has excited. One franc is charged for admission to the exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be given in this way.

The German papers announce the death of Johann Geyer, a genre painter of considerable reputation in Germany. Like Terburg he was