Sheet 1 depicts Modern Athens and its suburb and also antique remains and vestiges of them, colored red, on the scale of 1: 12,000. This chart was prepared for the use of travelers and scholars. On sheet 2 we have Ancient Athens, with its ascertainable monuments, open spaces, and streets, upon which the plan of modern streets is laid down in blue lines. The scale is 1: 12,000. On this map Curtius has indicated the dates of twenty years of archaeological researches. In the center are marked the heights, the streams, the eight dents of the city, the open places, the temples and sacred spots, the public and private buildings, the walls with the gates, the fort, the walls of the city, the network of twenty-two great roads, and the network of watercourses, all in different colors, and in square places, are marked the three to six different signs are employed, according to the greater or lesser degree of certainty and probability. The letter signs contain the names of the waterhouse at the gate Dipylum and of the Stadium, Sheet 3 represents, on the scale of 1: 4,000, the street bordered on the river, and contains the oldest Athenian lives in the time of Cecrops, especially the Hill of the Pyx, with the mummifies of the Museum (Pnyx), the Cyclaeus, the Phyle, and the Nilphium. The Hill of the Nymphs (Observatoire), all stummed with the numerous excavations of the rocks mentioned above: further, the ruins of the Pnyx, the Pyrgos, the Gephyrion, the temple of the Thracian, and Dipylum. In the letterpress, where all this is accurately described, are given the letter signs, of the various parts, of the northern slope of the Acropolis, and the fountain Chalybea. On sheet 4 are supplied the general view, the plan of the city, and special views of the streets of Athens before the Diocletian, a group of nineteen funeral monuments. No other group equally complete remains. Sheets 5 to 7 are devoted to the same subjects, the city, but the streets: the city of the rocks: the double termes of Zeus (the so-called Pnyx), sites of houses with steps, artes terraces, the Acropolis, the Museum, and the Hill of the Nymphs, some rock graves and rock chambers, among them the so-called prison of Socrates. In the letterpress are supplied the ground plans of the waterhouse at the gate Dipylum and of the Stadium, Sheet 5 the spectator is led into the campaigns of Athens, to the sacred grooves of Apollo, Pan, and Apollon at the Areopagus, and at the Areopagos, Pirainon, Pythagorean, Pythian, city wall, with the Ionian door, and Callirhoë. To this may be added three photographic views, on sheet 12, of the rock groves and niches at the Piraeus, near the sea; while sheet 11 contains the ground plan of the temple of the Temple of Erechtheum, on the southern slope of the Acropolis, which has been excavated since the publication of the drawings of its architectural peculiarities and of the lovely relics.

This account of the maps and views of the monuments—some better, some worse, some very much better; as fully illustrated before—may show in what light the publication of the ruins of the ancient city of Athens has been facilitated by the topography.

This is undeniably a rich and costly contribution to the science of archæology.

Julius Natering.
in the hills; and even the city itself, with its narrow, twisting streets and ancient architecture, is an unspoiled piece of history.

After a short walk, we found a small restaurant with a secluded terrace overlooking the bay. The food was delicious, with fresh seafood and local wines. We spent the afternoon exploring the old town, admiring the architecture and the local art. It was a perfect way to end the day.