



Report on the Stockholm Meeting of the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archæology

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snuffed out by the general meeting. Here (p. 42) Professor Owen read his discourse.

Dr. Forbes Watson had a short time for describing his proposition for the establishment of an Indian Institute in connection with the India Library and Museum (p. 46), which, among other subjects, will practically deal with Natural History, Ethnography, Sociology, Mythology, &c. This important proposal was well received.

Mr. Frederick Drew read a short paper on the "Castes of the Dards" (p. 53).

The special anthropological paper, that of Dr. Dobson, on the interesting topic of the "Andamans and Andamanese," was not read, but has since been transferred to this Institute.

The following report was taken as read:—

REPORT *on the* STOCKHOLM MEETING *of the* INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS *of* ANTHROPOLOGY *and* PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.
By H. H. HOWORTH.

THE International Congress of Anthropology and Archæology, which was held last August at Stockholm, was in every way a remarkable success; successful in attracting a very numerous body of distinguished men from various parts of Europe and America, successful in the very valuable papers that were read and the discussions which followed, and more especially successful in the admirable arrangements that were made for the entertainment and comfort of the visitors. The credit for these arrangements was largely due to the indefatigable zeal and energy of M. Hans Hildebrand, who is so widely known as an archæologist, and of his companion, M. Montelius, whose works on the "Prehistoric Antiquities of Sweden" are equally admirable for their accuracy and the beauty of their illustrations.

Sweden is proverbial for its hospitality, and the influx of those who were interested in the stone- and bronze-folk, so dear to every Scandinavian soul, seems to have warmed even this proverbial hospitality into unwonted glow. The weather was very fine, and therefore the city, which is so often styled the Northern Venice, looked most charming. We were able to explore its environs with ease in the little gondola-like steamers which are the omnibuses of the Malar Lake, the lake of 1,200 islands.

The meetings were held in the old House of Peers. That stately body is now disestablished as a power in the State, but it still retains its palace for grand ceremonies. The grand

hall in which the meetings were held has its walls almost covered with small square escutcheons, each with the arms of some peer who has sat there, like those in the stalls at Windsor. Other rooms in the building were used for exhibiting, in table cases, the rare prehistoric objects that were brought by various members, for plans, &c. Among the latter the most notable were some shown by the Russian archæologists, showing the distribution of prehistoric remains of various kinds in Finland and in Northern Russia, and also a most interesting series of drawings and lithographs of objects of the bronze and iron age found in various parts of European Russia, which are being published by the Russian Archæological Society, that holds meetings in various parts of the Empire. This year the meeting-place is Kief.

The inaugural meeting of the Congress was held on Friday, the 7th of August, at 2 p.m., under the presidentship of Count Henning Hamilton, a distinguished Swedish diplomatist and man of letters, and a scion of the Scotch house of Hamilton, which has so largely recruited the aristocracy of Sweden. The business of this meeting was to elect the council, and to hear an inaugural address from the president. It is the rule for the vice-presidents to take the chair each day in order; and as they are chosen as representative men of different countries, this makes the chair a very international institution. The past presidents are, *ex officio*, also vice-presidents. M. Capellini, Professor of Geology at Bologna, to whose initiation the Congress owed its birth, took the chair, and, after a few remarks, vacated it to the president-elect, who bade the Congress welcome, and in a few appropriate phrases told us what had been done to entertain us. The council was then elected, and consisted of the following names:—Vice-Presidents, MM. Hildebrand, senior, Nilsson, De Quatrefages, Franks, Virchow, Dupont, Leemans, and Bogdanow; General Secretary, M. Hans Hildebrand; other Secretaries, MM. Montelius, Retzius, Chantre, Cazalis de Fondouce; Assistant-secretaries, MM. Stolpe and Landberg; Council, MM. A. Bertrand, Berthelot, Evans, Von Quast, Schaffhausen, Pigorini, Van Beneden, Engelhardt, Rygh, Von Duben, Aspelin, Lerch, Römer, and Whitney.

In the evening there was an entertainment at the pleasure-gardens in the outskirts of Stockholm, called Hasel Backen. This entertainment was provided by the municipality.

The real business of the Congress commenced on Saturday morning. The papers were read and speeches made from a tribune, and the language used was French. The first paper was by M. Torell, the superintendent of the Geological Survey of Sweden, and was supplemented by another by Baron Kurek.

These papers added the imprimatur of great authorities to the notion already current that there is no evidence of the existence of man in Sweden contemporaneously with the glacial mammals. The former shattered to pieces the evidence adduced by Sir Charles Lyell for the existence of a hut of the glacial period at Sodertelga, in Sweden. He showed the evidence had been somewhat misconstrued by Sir Charles, and that the facts which he took to prove upheaval and submergence were really the result of the slipping of a mass of talus. The general result of the discussion was that Sweden and Norway were at this epoch untenable, on account of the vast ice-sheet that probably covered them. I believe Mr. Evans and Mr. Franks, our two best authorities on the subject, are agreed that in Britain there is no evidence of palæolithic man having lived further north than Leicester.

Baron Kurch, who has made many researches on the early archæology of Southern Scania, exhibited specimens of the earliest forms he had found, which corresponded to those of the Danish kitchen-middens.

M. Worsaae somewhat diverged from the question at issue in introducing the further question of whether there were not two divisions of the neolithic age in Scandinavia, one characterised by chipped, and the other by polished objects. He argued that there were, and seemed to infer that the polished implements were imported western forms, and that the art of making them travelled by way of Jutland.

Mr. Evans combatted this view most successfully, and showed that both forms are found together, and that chipped flints occur even later than polished ones. It is quite clear that the *raison d'être* of the two forms is the quality of the material. While flint and quartzite are readily chipped into form, arenaceous and other stones cannot be chipped, and must be polished, and this accounts for the presence of chipped flints in such abundance in Scania and Denmark, where flint is abundant, and their replacement further north by polished implements made from the basaltic and other indigenous stones. The reporter drew a parallel between the two forms and those found in New Zealand, which illustrate another reason for their separate existence. There also we have two stone ages—one of rude chipped implements, the other of polished jade ones. The former are found in the oldest ovens in connection with the bones of extinct birds, and were probably used by the race which preceded the Maories. When the latter arrived they had with them peculiar weapons made of bone, wood, &c. These they copied on their arrival in the beautiful material they found there, namely, the New Zealand jade, and to give

them the same external look they had to polish them. It is well known that there are found in Sweden a series of most beautiful stone axes, rare elsewhere, of a long pickaxe form, with beautifully worked sockets, ridges, and holes. These are classed by the Swedes as of the bronze age. A paper was read arguing that their finish and the construction of the holes was incompatible with their having been made with stone tools, while their forms were clearly imitations of metallic ones. This introduced the general question as to the age of the pierced stone axes, which are found so often sporadically, and so seldom with objects that might fix their relative age. Mr. Evans repeated his theory that the holes were made with hollow bones or horns and sand. Mr. Dixon suggests that they were bored with hollow reeds and sand. It is clear that many of them must have been made with a cylindrical hollow tube of some kind, either of metal, bone, or reed, for many are still found in Sweden with the holes partially occupied by little nipples, analogous to the stones taken out of boring tubes in digging mines.

After this discussion we had a paper by M. Zawiska on the finding of palæolithic objects, with mammoth and other remains, in Poland.

The meeting rose at half-past twelve, and recommenced at half-past two. The first paper was a geological one by M. Hamy, on the "Quaternary Deposits found in the Valleys of the Seine and the Somme;" after which we had a very interesting discussion on the sources whence the ancients derived their supply of amber. M. Stolpe enumerated the various sites where amber is found, and said it was generally distributed in the tertiary deposits of Poland, Galicia, and Germany—in greatest abundance on the shores of Pomerania, and also on the coasts of Friesland. It is only lately that attention has been much called to this latter district, and it is now pretty well settled that there were two distinct northern sources and two corresponding trade routes for the precious gum. One of these trade routes connected the Mediterranean with the shores of Pomerania, the other drew its supplies from the western shores of Jutland and the line of coast now forming the Friesic Islands, as far south as the Zuyder Zee; and M. Virchow told me that in a recent memoir that has appeared in Germany it is argued, with great probability, that this was the country of the Guttones, mentioned by Pytheas, and not the district of East Prussia, which has hitherto claimed that distinction. M. Wiberg threw much light on the direction of these routes, one by way of Jutland and the Elbe, the other by way of the Oder. M. Capellini exhibited a large piece of

amber which had recently been found near Bologna. It was of an opalescent colour. He gave a general conspectus of authorities upon the several discoveries of amber that have been made at various times in this district, and also of the more important sources in Sicily, and argued that the Etruscans would hardly go to the Baltic for a material which was to be had so much nearer home, and that they probably derived a large portion at all events of their supply from local sources. This was not the general opinion of the meeting, however; the direct statements of Pytheas, Tacitus, and Procopius, as to the sources of amber in their day having been the Baltic, were quoted by the reporter. Procopius described the route followed by the envoys of Theodoric, who were sent to bring him some of the precious fossil gum, and who returned with a large piece, as having been through Pannonia. It is well known also that the trade routes from the Prussian coast to Rhætia and to the Danube are strewn with objects of bronze of a peculiar fabric, which has been, with great probability, assigned to Etruscan influences. The coins made in imitation of those of Macedon, on which Mr. Evans has written so ably, are, I was told, found in Pomerania, but not in Jutland. Baltic shells have been found, I believe, in graves in Southern Germany, and it is highly probable that the Etruscans had an extensive trade with Hallstadt for salt. Lastly, as a proof that the knowledge of amber came from the north, it may be cited that it is exceedingly common in the northern graves of the stone age, while in Italy it is not known until the iron age. The quantity of amber in the later age of metals in the north is very much less than in the older graves, which, it is argued, is due to the fact that exportation had then commenced, and rendered what was once common a rare article, as in the corresponding case of gold in Peru before and after the Spanish conquest. Amber has been lately found in Transylvania, and M. Römer exhibited a piece from there. Like bronze, amber was probably exported in the rude state, for in England, according to Mr. Evans, objects made of amber have been found imitating native objects made of jet.

Sunday was devoted to visiting the Museum. The National Museum is contained in a very handsome and commodious new building, of Palladian architecture, which forms a striking object from the lake. It is of two storeys, and very commodious and convenient. The various collections were explained by the ever-courteous curators. M. Hildebrand, senior, showed the coins. The collection, as is well known, is unsurpassed for its Anglo-Saxon coins, a catalogue of which was published by the veteran archæologist just named. They were the result of

the plundering expeditions of the Danes, and far surpass in numbers, and probably in variety, those in our own collections. Large hoards are constantly being found in Sweden. In the Prehistoric Department the great strength of the Swedish collections is in the stone objects, and those of the so-called Viking period. Of the former the number is very large, the greater portion having been found in Scania and the southern provinces. They naturally resemble the Danish types, only that the polished pierced hammers, of elaborate make, to which I have already referred as probably imitations of metallic ones, are much more common here. In objects of the bronze age the Museum is comparatively weak when compared with the Danish and Irish collections; nor did I note anything very peculiar, except the wheels and framework of one of those curious sacrificial (?) bowls which have been found in Etruria, in Styria, and in Prussia, and which are all probably of Etruscan origin. The iron objects are richer. They are classed by the northern antiquaries in three periods—the first iron age reaching to about the 5th century, the second to the 9th, and the third the so-called Viking period. Of the first are several objects, showing distinct Roman influence, a large bowl with an inscription, and various statuettes. It is curious how the swords of this period have been twisted and bent, and even rolled up, showing of what bad temper they were made. The great mass of material for studying this epoch is, of course, that discovered by Engelhardt in Schleswig. He described to me the extraordinary skill with which the handles of the swords were decorated with patterns in which silver wire was hammered into meandering and other lines, probably chiselled out of the iron. This inlaying of metals, I suggested, was much practised in the later Byzantine period, and employed in decorating the great bronze gates which were made at Constantinople, such as those at Monte Casino, &c. The second iron period is distinguished chiefly by an abundance of Byzantine coins, and of imitations, some of them very large and handsome, of Byzantine bracteates. The goldsmiths' work of the two earlier iron ages is exquisite. There are three grand collars, or rather gorgets, here, made of a number of curved gold rods fastened together by delicately woven chain-work. This peculiar chain-work, which I had not seen elsewhere, is also used for rings, several here being formed of three snakes coiled side by side, with the interspaces filled with the same delicate work. It seems to be of Byzantine origin, and deserves a special study. One of the gorgets is well figured in M. Montelius' work on the Museum. The swords of the second iron period are distinguished by having their surfaces elaborately damascened in

various patterns. Very many of these damascened swords have been found in Denmark, and some might well be spared thence for our own national collection, whose indefatigable curator it ought to be our first duty on every occasion to assist. This damascene work, M. Engelhardt thinks, is Eastern. It is certainly very curious, and raises some interesting questions about the iron metallurgy of that period. These swords seem to be very locally distributed, both in space and time. They are not found at all, I believe, in the west of Europe, nor are they found either in the Viking period. Objects of this last period are very well represented here. It is distinguished by an abundance of silver objects (so rare in the earlier epochs), and by a corresponding dearth of gold; by an abundance of Anglo-Saxon and Cufic coins; great numbers of armlets and bangles of twisted silver wire, &c., all of clearly Eastern fabric, and of silver chains with pendants. Several of these latter are in the shape of Thor's hammer, some decorated in beautiful filagree; others have Byzantine crosses suspended from them. There are also numerous round brooches of silver, covered with filagree ornaments, that are very distinctly Eastern. Of the bronze objects peculiar to Norse times there is an unrivalled collection here. Thus there is a whole case full of those oval brooches found generally in pairs, of which a few have occurred in Britain. Some of those here are very elaborately made, with bosses and animals' heads projecting from them. Other types of the same epoch were confined apparently to the Island of Gothland. These are made in the shape of boars' heads, others in the shape of oval snuffboxes, pierced and knobbed. The Swedes are so rich in both classes that a few specimens might assuredly be spared for our British Museum. The pins in these bronze brooches were made of iron. From the Isle of Gothland also came three immense specimens of the better known fibula type. These are about half a foot long, decorated with interlaced dragons and snakes, and having moveable discs fastened to them. It is hard to conjecture the use of these enormous brooches. Alas! I was forgetting what our descendants will say of some of the monstrous ornaments the vanity of our own age has invented. I was forgetting how vanity smiles at inconvenience. One of these large fibulæ is also figured by M. Montelius.

The Mediæval Department is no part of my business at present, but I cannot forbear quoting a very precious object it contains, which has apparently been overlooked by writers on the history of enamels. This is an episcopal mitre, decorated with a great number of those incunabulæ of collectors, namely, Byzantine cloisonné enamels. Mr. Franks, I know, looks upon

this mitre as a perfect mine of value. So will others who remember that while in all our English collections we possibly have ten of these enamels, this same mitre has probably fifty upon it.

On Monday, at ten, the Congress resumed its sittings, under the presidency of M. Desor. The first question discussed was whether the stone remains of Sweden showed the presence there of two races or one. M. Montelius read an elaborate conspectus of the Swedish graves of the stone age. These he divided into four classes—dolmens, chambered tombs, great stone circles, and tumuli. There is nothing to show, however, that these four classes of tombs correspond to any racial distinctions. It would seem, from the tombs of this age being found almost exclusively in Scania and Southern Sweden, and along the sea-board and rivers, that the folk who constructed them came from the south, where similar tombs are so frequent. M. v. Quast went further, and said they came from the southwest; for, strangely, these tombs are not found at all, or if found, they are very exceptional, in the country east of the Elbe. In the north of Sweden and Norway we come upon stone objects of an entirely different facies—namely, those found in the Lap graves. M. Rygh gave an interesting account of these, which was supplemented by the remarks of a very enthusiastic and successful explorer of Norwegian graves, M. Lorange, who has charge of the collections at Bergen. The Laps seem to have used stone objects until a century ago; but all the remains that have been found in their graves are entirely different to those of the stone-folk proper. The latter are not found further north than sixty-five degrees, where the former practically commence (a few only having been found further north), and continue to the North Cape. These Lap remains are classed by the northern antiquaries as belonging to the Arctic type. They consist of harpoons made of slate, of an entirely different form to those of the stone people, and also of numerous bone objects of a peculiar form. It were well if specimens, or at least casts, could be obtained for our collections. These discoveries make very probable, on archæological grounds, a theory which has been advanced elsewhere on other grounds, that the Laps are not the remnant of the aboriginal population of Europe which was driven into the extreme north by other invaders, but are a comparatively recent arrival. M. Worsaae urged this view, and argued that they came from Russia in recent times.

The reporter drew attention to the existence of a comparatively recent race of dolmen builders in the Caucasus, namely, the Abkhazians, and suggested that they might prove to be

the representatives and descendants of the stone-folk proper. During the discussion the King entered the room, and was entertained for the remainder of the sitting by a renewal of the old combat between M. Quatrefages and M. Virchow, which has become classical. The German professor did not fail to express his dissatisfaction with the results of craniometry in classifying races. Parenthetically it was observed that remains of the reindeer have not been found in the Danish kitchen-middens, although they have in those of Skane. This is interesting to English ethnologists, who will remember that reindeer have been found in the Pictish burghs in Scotland, which are doubtless more recent than the kitchen-middens. A suggestive query by M. Bertrand, as to whether there was any evidence that the reindeer had been domesticated by the stone people, received no answer.

In the afternoon the discussion was somewhat discursive. M. Mortillet argued that dolmens were not to be taken as distinctive of race, but as modifications of cave sepulture that arose naturally in different localities, without any common ancestor. M. Hamy said, in confirmation of this view, that he had recently, near Paris, discovered dolmens whose contents were similar to those of the reindeer people, showing a continuity between the palæolithic and neolithic folks, and that there was no break. M. Desor, on the other hand, said, and most justly, that the introduction of domesticated animals was a complete revolution, and enables us to separate the two epochs completely. M. Capellini communicated an account of a primitive manufactory of stone objects which had been discovered in the district of Bologna. Until recently it had been supposed that the objects of stone found in Italy had been imported, but this proved them to have been home-made. M. Belucci mentioned the discovery of amber in a deposit of the bronze age in Italy. Previously it was supposed that it was introduced there by the iron people, and I am disposed to doubt this discovery. As yet I know of no evidence that there ever was a bronze age, properly so-called, in Italy. In France M. de Baye has found amber in the neolithic caves of La Marne, and M. Cazalis de Fondouce in a megalithic structure of the transition period between stone and bronze; M. Chantre in many deposits of the bronze and iron age in the Hautes Alpes and the Alps of Savoy and Dauphiny. Mr. Franks referred to amber having been found in Roumania; while M. Landberg, who has been entrusted with a scientific commission in Syria, mentioned having found it in some very old graves in the Baherein Islands, off the Syrian coast, in graves of probably Canaanitish age.

Reverting once more to the dolmens, Mr. Evans remarked

that their distribution depends a good deal on there being the stones necessary to make them of at hand; but this surely will not explain their remarkable absence from Finland, Russia, and, indeed, all continental Europe east of the Elbe, except Scandinavia. This area is particularly strewn with boulders, and there can be small doubt that their absence there is due to the absence from that particular area of the race who built such structures.

M. Schaffhausen showed a leaden hammer found at Neuss, near Cologne. This he described as a Thor's hammer. It was probably a model. Celts made of lead, and considered to have been used as models, have been found in Brittany.

Tuesday was a red-letter day in the meetings of the Congress. An excursion had been organised to Upsala to see the sights there, and especially to see the interior of one of the three great mounds of the kings, which are so familiar to archæologists from the frontispiece in Sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times." As is well known, these mounds are situated close to the site of old Upsala, now a mere hamlet, with a very ancient church close by. The mounds are situated in a row on the crest of a range of sand-hills, so that their real is not so great as their apparent height, although this is very large. M. Hildebrand, in telling us their history, said the names of Odin, Frey, and Thor had only been applied to them as late as the last century, and it would seem that it was Rudbeck who thus named them. A wedge had been cut out of the western mound so as to expose its interior very completely. First a hard clay platform seems to have been made, in the centre of which was placed the urn with the *débris* of the cremation of the body. Unlike many of the Norse graves examined in Russia, the urn was put on the ground, and a hole was not dug to contain it. Over the urn was piled a cairn of stones, and over this a mound of sand and gravel; this again was covered with a deep layer of clay of a fine, even texture, and probably worked before it was placed there. This acted as a binder to keep the lower layer together. Over the whole was a thickness of two or three feet of humus, sodded over. Some of the contents of the cairn were exhibited on a table in the excavation, and consisted of a broken vase of unbaked clay and a quantity of bones, ashes, &c. A few other objects that had escaped the fire were at the Museum. *Inter alia* there were found two small Roman cammei of a debased period, probably of the fourth century, and some fragments of the peculiar cloisonné work inlaid with garnets or cornelians, which is found in early Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon graves. The remains answered in date to those found in the eastern mound, which had been

opened some years before. They all three probably date from the fourth century, and this is about the date when many suppose that the Asirs, whose metropolitan city was Upsala, began to lead the colonies of German tribes into various parts of Europe. They probably are the burial mounds of the early Yngling race of kings. In the graveyard of the adjoining church are two stones with Runic inscriptions on them. Having seen the sights at Gamla Upsala, we returned to the more modern city, where we were met by a large number of students ranged under the banners of their several nations, and were escorted through the town to the university, where we had a luncheon out of doors, and a number of addresses were made from a tribune in front of the building. These complimentary speeches were made by those representing the university and by representatives of the strangers. Mr. Franks spoke for England and was much cheered. We were all, naturally, taken to see the Codex Argenteus of Ulphilas, that primæval monument and foundation-stone of Teutonic philology. We were then shown the cathedral, where are many mediæval monuments of historic interest; most of them, however, of debased and rococo style. We finished by looking at a small local museum of antiquities, which, however, does not contain anything not better represented at Stockholm.

On Wednesday a discussion was again raised, upon the beautifully-finished stone axes I have before referred to, by M. Soldi, who argued at some length that they were imitations of bronze axes, and belonged to the transition period when bronze was still rare, and it was therefore economical to imitate it in stone. This view was controverted by M. Hildebrand, jun., who said they had never been found with objects of the bronze age, but he admitted that they had not been found in tombs of the stone age in Sweden, although they had in Denmark. Mr. Franks said that the discoveries in the Swiss lakes showed that pierced axes were certainly used there in the polished stone age. The evidence in England, he said, went to show that they were used down to the bronze age. It was clear that in England they could not have been copied from pierced bronze axes, which are not known there. The idea of Dr. Klemm, that the holes in the pierced axes were made by a bronze ferule, he said was quite untenable. It seems to me that the question of the ordinary pierced stone hammer or axe stands entirely on a different basis to that of the very elaborately-finished and boat-shaped Swedish pierced hammers, which last certainly have every appearance of having been copied from metal originals. M. Desor was disposed to agree in this view; but he said he had never seen a bronze hammer corresponding to this type of stone hammer from which the latter could have been imitated.

M. Hildebrand then took up the subject of the source whence the bronze culture reached the north. It had been suggested that it came from Pannonia, *i.e.* Hungary; but if so, he argued that we ought to find earlier and more simple forms in the latter country, while, as a fact, the swords found in Hungary were of a larger and more mature form than the swords and daggers found in the north. The Hungarian fibulæ, on the contrary, seemed to be of an earlier form, and he concluded that the bronze culture had developed independently in the two areas. Mr. Evans remarked that in England the bronze daggers also seem to have preceded the swords, the former only being found in graves.

M. Lorange then read a paper "On the Bronze Age in Norway." It had formerly been denied that there had been a bronze epoch there. Near Frederickshald he had found a great number of cairns enclosing granite cists of this age. They were generally found on mountains overlooking a lake, or the sea. Most of them had been rifled of their contents, but he had recently found two intact, in one of which was a bronze sword, and in the other a bronze dagger. Two daggers from a third of these graves had reached the Christiania Museum. These four objects were like those classed as of the second bronze age in Denmark and Sweden. Near Stavanger, and as far as Bergen, other graves of apparently the same date occurred, but the cairns in these cases were covered with earth. Some of them contained skeletons, others only burnt bones. Upon some had been found splendid arms, similar to those found elsewhere in Scandinavia, and classed there as of the first bronze age. He had lately found two tumuli near Trondjem which belonged to the same age; but objects in bronze and gold, characterised by the features of this first bronze epoch, had been found sporadically in various parts of Norway. Near Christiania and Bergen there had been found, ten years before, some dozen rock sculptures of this same age; others had recently been found near Bergen, at Trondjem, and about 200 near Frederickshald. They were like those in Sweden which M. Hildebrand, senior, had assigned to the bronze age. The Baron Kurch argued, from the carvings found in Sweden, that the men of this period did not practise agriculture, and that they did not have domestic animals, except the horse. The representation of boats on these rocks pointed to the bronze-folk having been a seafaring people. M. Montelius then called attention to the rock sculptures at Bohuslan, which the elder Hildebrand had shown many years before, from the shapes of the swords carved on them, belonged to the bronze age. The absence of runes upon them also pointed to their being earlier than the iron age. M. Bruzelius mentioned

similar sculptures as existing in Scania, which he compared to those on the monuments found at Kivik and Vilfara. He believed they represented incidents of war.

M. Desor then spoke of stones with cup markings which had been found in Switzerland and also in Sweden, and asked if they did not belong to the same age as the others. M. Soldi remarked that the rock sculptures could only have been made with metal tools, and that it had been proved that the intaglio-like Egyptian hieroglyphs had been cut with iron chisels. M. Hildebrand, senior, reported the recent discovery in the province of Norland of similar rock sculptures to those found in South Sweden. His son said that the stones with cup markings existed in large numbers in Sweden; that it was difficult to fix their age, for even the present Swedish peasantry have some kind of veneration for them, and make offerings in them; and again, an Icelandic saga mentions such a cup-marked stone as existing in Iceland, where it could only have been carved by Norsemen. This is a very interesting fact for the students of our own cup-marked stones, which are chiefly found in Norse-infested districts, and may, therefore, not be so ancient as is sometimes argued.

Returning to the question raised by the Baron Kurch, M. Engelhardt showed that at the close of the stone age in Denmark the pig, cow, sheep, and goat were known. He also mentioned that in Denmark there were two examples known of carvings on dolmens as in Sweden. These consisted of wheels and ships.

As a proof of Etruscan influence in the countries of the Baltic, Virchow quoted the recent discovery of a bronze cist, like those of the Certosa at Bologna, in Posen. Mr. Evans remarked that these cists were made of bronze plates, which had probably been either rolled or hammered out, and were not cast. M. Worsaae said none of these objects (*i.e.* objects of Etruscan origin) had been found in Denmark. They seemed to be of the end of the bronze age. He combatted the notion advanced by Virchow, and also in a communication of Lindenschmidt's, that the bronze art came from the south. The latter author had gone so far as to say there was no really indigenous art in Scandinavia till the tenth or eleventh century. The reporter argued that this question of the origin of the bronze culture was bound up with the sources whence the ancients derived their tin; that the supply from Cornwall was very limited in early times, while that from Spain was enormous, and probably supplied the west of Europe and the Mediterranean border-land, while Central Europe, Scandinavia, and perhaps Etruria, were more probably supplied from the mines of Bohemia and Saxony—sites which

had been much neglected in the discussion on the sources of tin among the ancients.

M. Capellini and M. Desor communicated notices, at the end of the morning sitting, of the exploration of certain very early cemeteries which have been recently discovered in Italy, and date from the very commencement of Etruscan influence, if not from an even earlier date. They are situated at Villanova, Gola-secca, and Ronzano. These early graves apparently belong to the early iron age (the bronze age having as yet not been traced in Italy). Among the things found in them were some very interesting ornaments of horse trappings, showing at how early a date, relatively, the horse was employed south of the Alps.

In the afternoon M. Engelhardt described the recent find in Denmark of a series of large gold vases, with handles terminating in snakes' heads. These are ornamented with concentric rings and punched ornaments. They are evidently hammered, and of a most interesting type. A good number of them have been found, and are now in the Copenhagen Museum. They are large cups, holding a quart or more, and shaped like some of the more elaborately finished funereal earthen jars found in graves of the bronze age in Ireland. M. Engelhardt argued that they were not of native manufacture, but imported. They are so curious and interesting that it is a pity we have not electrotype copies of them in London.

This was followed by a paper by Mr. Evans "On the well-known Stock-in-Trade of an Ancient Celt Moulder," which he added to his collection some time ago. This consists of raw bronze, of moulds, of undressed celts, &c. Mr. Evans has shown that, after they were moulded, the celts were tempered by hammering, and has also explained the way in which they were moulded, the original model having been made in lead. Mr. Franks then described some celts from Cyprus. These, I believe, came from General Cesnola's collections; four of them have been analysed, and of these three were of copper, more or less pure, and one of bronze. An object recently found in the great pyramid showed on analysis that it was made with copper mixed with a little iron. This is curious, for I have been told that in India a little iron was used to give toughness to bronze. Mr. Franks also exhibited some very large celts of the simplest type from India. These had also proved to be of copper. A fine collection of these Indian celts has been added to the national collection through the untiring energy of the ever-active curator of the Christy collection.

M. Pigorini reported that his Government had lately bought one of the terramaras in the province of Parma, named Caserolda,

which he said belonged to the early bronze age (?). This is to be preserved as a national monument—surely an example to our Philistine England in these matters.

M. Nilsson argued that the Cyprian axes were of Phœnician origin; while M. Landberg, who had assisted at the excavations in that island, said the art of the island was Greco-Phœnician, and not Phœnician pure. He said, further, that among the Semitic peoples bronze had always been preferred to iron, and was so still. He said that it was very important that some researches should be made upon Phœnician influence in the Euxine and in Southern Russia, where some curious riddles might perhaps receive an answer. We then had a communication from M. Aspelin on the "Stone Age in Finland and Esthonia." In regard to that age he divided Finland into three districts: Finland proper and Carelia, west of Lake Brega, Eastern Finland, and Esthonia. These three provinces were distinguished by peculiar idiosyncrasies in their remains, both in the shape of the implements and in the stones from which they were made.

M. Worsaae was confirmed by the Russian archæologist, M. Lerch, in saying that the bronze objects of Siberia were quite unconnected with those of Scandinavia; and this is confirmed further by the few specimens that have reached England, such as those Mr. Franks recently bought for the British Museum. M. the Count De Saporta reported the discovery of impressions of *Ficus carica* in the quaternary tufas of Moret and the Seine valley, showing a considerable change of climate, since the presence of this plant argued a much more humid and uniform temperature in Europe than at present prevails.

On Thursday the Congress had an excursion to Biorco. Birca was a well-known early Swedish mart. It was there that Anskarius, the great apostle of Sweden, landed in the ninth century; but, very strangely, about the eleventh or twelfth century the town seems to have been entirely abandoned, and its site was lost, and has been the subject of much controversy. It is only recently that an engineer, in making some excavations at Biorco (*i.e.* Birch Island), one of the beautiful islands of the Malar Lake, found an immense cemetery, and also the site of an old city; the former was covered with forest, the latter was in a low, flat piece of ground, locally known, from its colour, as the "Black Ground." The extent of this site, the name of the island, and the character of the remains, show most clearly that it was here that ancient Birca was situated. It is now being excavated with great care by M. Stolpe, and it needs no rhetoric to show how very interesting such a site must be for those who are studying the remains of the Norse period. The remains

found are all, so far as I could hear, of that period—Anglo-Saxon and Cufic coins, bone combs, bronze brooches of elliptical form, masses of broken silver chains, glass beads, &c., &c., together with an immense number of bones, the refuse of the Norse kitchens. Mixed with these was much charcoal, but, strangely enough, no Runic inscriptions have yet been found there. Among the foreign objects there were some that might be traced to Gothland and Skane, mussel-shells from the west coast of Sweden, and cowries from the far east. The principal wild animals of which remains have been found are lynxes, wolves, bears, foxes, beavers, squirrels, hares, elks, reindeer, brown rats, and seals. Among the birds there were capercaillie and storks, while there were some dozen kinds of fish.

M. Stolpe is publishing an elaborate account of his diggings, which will no doubt throw much light on Norse manners. Biorko may, in fact, be considered as the boreal Pompeii, in which is buried the material for the social history of Northern Europe from the eighth to the tenth century; and it is to be hoped that the discoveries made there will be rendered more generally accessible by being described in some more “international” language than Swedish. After leaving Biorko the Congress went to the mediæval Castle of Gripsholm, a most interesting royal residence, where it was handsomely entertained, and then returned once more to Stockholm.

The meeting on Friday, the 14th of August, commenced with some remarks by M. Hagemans in support of those made on Wednesday by Count De Saporta. He mentioned the recent discovery of the trunk of a wild vine, namely, that of the *Vitis lambrusca*, at a great depth, with an urn of rude clay. The vine no longer thrives in this part of Belgium. He mentioned that megalithic remains were common in the district of Luxemburg, while mound burials with urns abounded in Belgium proper, there being a distinct difference in these respects between the Walloon country and that of the Flemings. He also said that amber did not occur in Belgium before the Frank period. M. Chantre, the very able French archæologist, then described the bronze remains of the Rhone valley. These he divided into two sections. The earlier, comprising chiefly so-called “buried treasures,” consisted mainly of new and unused objects, and were found in the neighbourhood of the Alps—he considered they showed that the art was imported from Italy; the second class comprising remains such as are found on the sites of bronze foundries—such as those found in the pile-dwellings of the Lake of Burget, and numerous foundries in the valleys of the Rhone, Isère, and Jura. M. Bertrand admitted the legitimacy of the distinctions raised by M. Chantre, but objected to

their being raised into differentia of distinct ages. M. Chantre's second bronze age was confounded in France with the age of iron. He doubted the existence of any age specially distinguished by the use of bronze in France, and argued at considerable length in favour of revising the classification of the northern antiquaries, as unsuited to any but very local archæological inquiries. M. Hildebrand contended that in Scandinavia there was unmistakeable evidence of two bronze ages and of a period of transition. Mr. Evans also objected to the phrase "two bronze ages," as if there was a want of continuity between the two, whereas there was not, and he preferred to speak of the early, middle, and late bronze age. M. Worsaae, in reply to M. Bertrand, said it would be curious indeed if a bronze age should be proved to have existed in England, Scandinavia, and Italy, and not in France. It is hardly twenty years since a stone age was known in France, and it would probably be found that future researches would prove the existence there of a bronze age. He believed that the bronze culture came from Asia Minor into Greece and Hungary, whence it spread over Europe, travelling by one route through Italy into Gaul and Britain, and by the other into Germany and Scandinavia. He said further that the second bronze age in Scandinavia was well marked. The objects which marked it resembled bronze objects found in France, and he believed that it was contemporary with an iron age elsewhere; the use of bronze having survived to a later date in the north, whence, as we know, it was only displaced by iron about the time of the Christian era.

M. Perrin mentioned the great number of bronze objects he had found in the Lake of Burget, among them moulds of stone and clay. He said they proved the existence of a vigorous bronze culture in the Rhone valley, and also supported M. Chantre's division of the epoch into two. He said the fragments of iron objects that had been found in the same place had nothing to do with the pile-dwellers, who were a bronze-using people.

M. Leemans, the curator of the Dutch collections, confessed that he had not been able from his researches in Holland to confirm the generalisation of the Scandinavian antiquaries. In Holland only very broad divisions can be recognised, and one can hardly wonder at this if we consider what the topographical features of Holland in prehistoric times were. A land of marsh and fen, the refuge of fugitive tribes, but hardly the chosen home of those among whom art-culture was most advanced. M. Bertrand wished to be understood as not questioning the existence of a bronze age proper in Scandinavia, but only as protesting against the correlation of this bronze age

with the so-called bronze age of Italy and the Mediterranean border-land, where iron and bronze seem to have been introduced almost simultaneously, and where the objects have a very different form and ornament. He said that, while the objects of this period found in Southern France established its near relation to Italy, those found in Northern were more like those of Scandinavia. He further said that there was not evidence in France of an age of cremation succeeding one of burial.

M. Hermelin then exhibited a chart, showing by coloured marks the distribution of prehistoric remains in the heart of Sweden proper, namely, the Malar Lake. He was followed by M. Montelius on the distribution of bronze objects in Sweden. As in the case of stone objects, the fertile district of Scania furnishes a large proportion of these—no less than 1,500 out of 2,500; but this proportion is not so great as in the case of the stone objects, of which 30,000 have come from Skane and only 7,000 from the rest of Sweden. Scania is separated from the Gothlands and Suithiod proper by the barren and formerly almost impassable district of Smaland, barren both of herbage and also of early remains. It would seem that the country further north was entirely cut off from Scania by this district, except along the edges of the sea in Halland and Bleking, and it seems to me, from other considerations and from the trade routes of later days, that it derived its culture and inhabitants chiefly from the district of Viken and the rich country about the Christiania fiord, and not directly from the south. As in the case of the stone objects, the bronze are practically limited in their northern range by the district about the Malar Sea, the Dal river being the actual frontier.

M. Chantre now distributed a beautiful diagram of the Rhone valley, on which the various kinds of prehistoric remains were marked by special signs and in various colours—these idiograms forming a capital bird's-eye view of the archæological topography of a country, both as to wealth, and also as to chronology and local distribution.

M. Dupont then read a paper "On Domestic Animals in Prehistoric Times," and remarked on the difficulty of distinguishing the remains of feral from those of domesticated animals. He remarked that the horse was abundant in the palæolithic age, and would seem to have furnished the folk of that period with flesh. It then seems to disappear, and its remains are not known in the age of polished stone implements. Did it become extinct, and was it re-imported, as it was in America? Are our horses descended from the horse of the quaternary period? M. Dupont urged that there was not evidence that the animals, not even the dog, used by the folk of the polished stone period

were domesticated. M. Desor combatted this, so far as Switzerland was concerned, and said that in the pile-dwellings of the neolithic age there, stables had been found.

M. de Baye then read an account of some artificial caverns he had explored in the department of the Marne. In these, rude sculptures, representing human figures and those of birds, carved with flint axes, had been found, as well as representations of such axes with their handles. These caverns were cut out of soft rock. M. Cazalis de Fondouce doubted whether the sculptures were of the age assigned, and asked if the caverns might not have been opened at a later period; but the author declared that the entrance was closed by undisturbed rubbish.

On Friday afternoon M. Vedel discoursed on the remains of the early iron age found in the very interesting Island of Bornholm, the original home of the Burgundians. These remains are of great interest, for it has been supposed that the knowledge of iron was introduced into Scandinavia in Roman times, while here 1,000 graves of the earliest iron age have been found, showing no trace of Roman influence, and showing a stage of transition, both in the objects and the graves, from the earlier age of bronze. I would remark that a "Memoir on the Archaeology of Bornholm," a most interesting area, is now in course of publication.

This was followed by another very interesting paper, by M. Aspelin, "On the Bronze Objects found in the area occupied by the Ugrian and Turkish Tribes." Some objects of this interesting kind have been secured by Mr. Franks for the British Museum collection. Would there were more. If it be not an impertinence, I do think that the members of our society might do more than is done in assisting the national collection of these things. The valley of the Yenissei is crammed with graves which have been mines of wealth to the Kazaks and other nomads of the district for generations. It seems a pity that so very few objects from this area have found their way to western Europe. M. Aspelin remarked that some objects of the iron age from the Altai have a decided resemblance to others found in Scythic graves, that is, in the kurgans of the steppes of Southern Russia.

M. Virchow then discoursed on the remains found near certain submerged towns on the coast of Pomerania, especially that of Julin. These, like Biorko, are sites of Norse cities, and, like it, are characterised by the presence of Byzantine and Arabic coins, while the pottery is also very similar. He also remarked on the presence of traces of pile-dwellings in both; this was probably the closing chapter in their history. M. Dirks then described the remains found in Frisia. Only one dolmen is

recorded there; this is in the neighbourhood of Backhuysen. There are, however, many burial mounds; most of them seem to be of the so-called Viking period, with similar remains to those found at Biorko,—among other things one coin with a Runic inscription, another Cufic, and many Merovingian, Carolingian, Byzantine, and Anglo-Saxon. Frisia is a country in a large degree reclaimed by Norse settlers, and was no doubt but thinly settled before the ninth century, when it became the chief harbour of the pirates who attacked the Empire, and was several times granted as a fief to them by the emperors. M. Cazalis de Fondouce argued against the position maintained by some speakers at the Brussels Congress, that there was a break in continuity between the palæolithic age and the neolithic. He argued that MM. Quatrefages, Hamy, and Broca had shown that we still have among our western European peoples types descended from the men of the earliest prehistoric age. There was no stratigraphical evidence showing a general submergence at the end of the palæolithic age. In regard to the wild animals, he said that there was perfect continuity. With the exception of a very few, the animals of the palæolithic age still survived among us; while, as to the domestic animals, he agreed with M. Steenstrup that they had not been introduced by the folk of the second stone age, but had been gradually domesticated from the wild species then living in Europe. While, as to the artistic relations of the question, it would seem that at Gourdan and elsewhere there had been found traces of the transition from the one epoch to the other, and that there was continuity from the earliest age to the present. The climate gradually ameliorated, no doubt, and there was a constant inflow of new inhabitants with new ideas, but no break such as separates one geologic age from another. He also addressed himself to another difficult question, and quite agreed with M. Bertrand that there does not seem to be a purely bronze age in southern France. There, bronze is always accompanied by finely-worked flint, and in the sites of Roman and Greek settlements there is no intervening stratum between this transition period of finely-worked flints and bronze and the purely Roman or Greek work. In the dolmens of the same country which belong to this epoch there are found buried and burnt remains side by side, showing that there incineration is not a good test of any real difference, as has been lately shown by my friend Mr. Pennington in regard to the Derbyshire graves. M. Pigorini combatted the notion advanced by M. Bertrand, that there was no bronze age proper in Italy, and argued that in the Terramare objects of bronze were found in the lower strata, and of iron in the upper.

M. Schaffhausen exhibited the drawing of a gold ring found in a Frankish tomb near Bonn, with an inscription which he thought was Runic; but Mr. Franks contested this view, and urged that the characters formed a monogram. Similarly decorated objects, of Merovingian and Carolingian age, had come under his notice. M. Schaffhausen then made some remarks on the megalithic structures of Germany, some of which, he said, had no burials under them, and which, he thought, were used in great civil or religious ceremonies. He remarked that under the imperial throne of Charlemagne, still preserved at Aachen, there is a passage under which the subject princes crawled to show their subordination to him. Surely the school of Tübingen ought to take charge of such speculations.

M. Zawiska then discoursed upon the prehistoric relics of Poland, and especially of the neighbourhood of Cracow. He showed, contrary to what had been said at the Brussels Congress, that not only were finely-wrought flints found beyond the Vistula, but abounded in Poland, and to the south-west as far as Volhynia. The finding of nuclei, &c., showed that they had been made on the spot. In Lithuania flint objects are rare, and the general impression of the author was that then, as now, the marshy, inhospitable plains, inhabited by Poles and Letts, were but thinly peopled. M. Zawiska also discoursed and distributed a memoir, written in Polish, upon remains of the palæolithic age found in Poland. The day's proceedings concluded with an account by M. de Baye of the discovery of a number of the chisel-headed arrow-heads, which are generally referred to as of the Egyptian type, and of which several specimens from Egypt are to be found both in the British Museum and the Christy collection. He had found these in caverns in the Department of the Marne, one had been found imbedded in a human vertebra.

On Saturday morning, the 13th, the Congress commenced with a paper by M. Chaplain Dupare, giving an account of his researches, in conjunction with M. Lartet, in the cavern of Urutz, on the borders of Bearn and the old Basque country. This is a very interesting cave, containing a burial-place with a skeleton and skull, and a set of ornaments made out of the teeth of the bear and lion, pierced and ornamented, the *débris* of a necklace, and accompanied by worked flints, such as are found in the caverns of the Vezère. Besides this burial-place were also found two hearths containing burnt bones of reindeer, horse, and cow, and a large number of worked flints; and besides these a neolithic grave containing some very choice specimens of worked flints. The author insisted on the continuity of the whole series, and the absence of any gap between

the traces of the earlier and later folk. M. Hamy, in describing the human remains, said that they were of the same type as those found at Cro Magnon. M. Dupont said it was the first time that the teeth of the greater carnivora had been found pierced and used for necklaces. Hitherto such ornaments as had been found were made from the teeth of the stag, fox, wolf, and horse. He divided the palæolithic folk into two sections—one the Troglodytes, who had a special art culture in their cavern homes; the other, people who lived out in the open, and characterised by remains such as those of the Somme valley. It was these latter who gradually improved their condition, &c., and drove the Troglodytes away, or superseded them. They only used caverns for burial. To these folk belonged the skulls of Sclaigneaux, described by M. Virchow, which had such a peculiar, macrocephalous appearance. The speaker supposed this had been caused by some artificial means. M. Virchow, in reply, doubted if it were possible to produce such a deformity of skull by artificial means. M. de Quatrefages argued in favour of the persistence of such types, and their occasional appearance in modern times, due either to heredity or atavism. He also argued against M. Virchow's view, that the Neanderthal skull was a casual deformity, and did not represent a type, and quoted the skulls from Gibraltar as being analogous to it. He eulogised the labours of MM. Broca, Topinard, &c., in the field of craniology.

M. von Dueben then read a paper "On the Anatomical and Ethnic Characters of Prehistoric Man in Sweden." He argued that there was no evidence from the skulls that the races of the stone and bronze ages in Scandinavia were different from the later Goths and Svears. Out of fifty skulls he had compared, there were not greater differences than between fifty contemporary skulls. There was a tendency to a somewhat larger head in the old skulls, but these long heads appeared even now. Most of the crania discovered were of the long-headed type. Among hundreds which he had examined only ten were of the short-headed kind—five from Denmark and five from Sweden. They were all found in graves of the stone age, and did not differ from the skulls of the Laps. The skulls had, in fact, been described by Nilsson and Retzius as Lap; but, as the other evidence seems to show that the Laps entered Scandinavia from the north, and did not advance southwards beyond the 62° of latitude, it is not safe to give them the specific name of Lap, as they probably belonged to some other short-headed race. M. Žetlaj then described worked flints he had found in the Lybian desert. It was not universally allowed that they were of indubitable human origin, and that most careful observer, M. Desor, urged

that caution should be used in accepting them. They had been found among "innumerable fragments split by the influence of the heat of the desert," so that this caution was more than necessary. Many of them had been found twenty geographical miles to the west of the Oasis of Achel. Engelhardt concluded the morning's proceedings with some interesting remarks. He said that runes were unknown in Germany, or, indeed, south of the Eyder, and that they were introduced by the iron folk. He also made some remarks on the subject of menhirs. Those in the Isle of Bornholm were considered by M. Vedel to be of the end of the bronze age or the beginning of that of iron. In Denmark only two are known—one surmounting a tumulus containing a small piece of bronze. They have been found with runes upon them.

The afternoon sitting commenced with the exhibition of some drawings on pottery, by M. de Baye. These he assigned to the bronze age. M. Belucci gave a résumé of the prehistoric archaeology of the Italian province of Umbria, in which he said, *inter alia*, that no prehistoric object of pure copper had as yet been found there. M. Lorange then read a memoir "On the Iron Age in Norway." He said that tumuli of this period abounded in all parts of Norway, from Christiansand to the North Cape. The mounds of this age are often marked by circles of stone. He divided them into three classes, the earliest having no chamber inside, but the burnt ashes, with small ornaments of bronze and iron, showing no Roman influence, and themselves also burnt, are contained in burnt-clay urns. Sometimes glass beads are found in them. The mounds of the second period contain small squared chambers, in which the ashes are placed in bronze urns. The ornaments of bronze or gold are not burnt, but the arms are twisted and bent, and have been subjected to fire. Objects showing Roman influence now appear. One bronze vase has been found with the inscription, "Libertinus et Aprus curatores posuerunt." Ninety of these tumuli are now known. The third class contain large chambers, in which the remains are sometimes burnt, sometimes not, while the objects ranged round them have not been subjected to fire. Vases of burnt clay, of bronze and glass, the last of Roman origin, occur in them. In these are also found bracteates, and arms, and Roman objects, which enable us to date this class of tumuli at from the third to the seventh century. About eighty of these tumuli are known in Norway.

M. Hildebrand read a paper by M. Aspelin, of Helsingfors, upon the "Prehistoric Remains of Finland"—a most interesting area, whose remains were illustrated by a very magnificent set of drawings in one of the anterooms. M. Lerch told the meet-

ing that M. Aspelin and the University of Helsingfors propose to publish a work on the Antiquities of Finland. This paper concluded the actual business of the meeting. At night the Congress was entertained most hospitably by the King and Queen at the Royal Palace of Drottningholm. The members were taken there in several large steamers, and returned at midnight, the various villas on the beautiful Malar Lake being illuminated in their honour. On Sunday, the 16th, at the concluding meeting, an invitation was read by the President, on behalf of the Austrian Government, which was so well represented in the Congress in the person of the Hungarian abbot, M. Römer. This invited the members to hold their next meeting at Buda-Pest, a course which was assented to, and the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the officers and to the Swedish authorities who had shown us so much hospitality. The meeting was in every respect a great success—in the numbers it attracted, in the value of the communications, and the universal feeling of satisfaction both with the arrangements and with the programme.

In concluding this report, I must express my apologies for its very unsatisfactory character. If I had known, when at Stockholm, that such a report was expected from me, I should have tried to make it more worthy of your acceptance. The earlier part I have taken chiefly from my own notes. These were, unfortunately, incomplete, and for the latter portion I have had to have recourse very largely to the detailed report of the meeting by one of its secretaries, M. Cazalis de Fondouce, which has appeared in the *Revue Scientifique*, and also to an admirable *résumé* of the proceedings, printed in the *Academy*, by Mr. Gosse.

NOVEMBER 24TH, 1874.

Professor BUSK, F.R.S., *President, in the Chair.*

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were elected members: FRANCIS DASHWOOD WATSON, Esq., 26, Montagu Square, W.C.; CHARLES JUNIUS TINSON, Esq., Clevelands, Cheltenham; ARTHUR WHITE, Esq., The Cedars, Hammersmith Road.

The thanks of the meeting were voted for the list of presents, as follows:—