

coward; the little King Bird, not bigger than a Sparrow, attacks him boldly, and drives him out of the district. He is therefore, by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Cincinnati of America, who have driven all the King Birds from our country; though exactly fit for that order of knights which the French call Chevaliers d'Industrie."

Science News Letter, June 25, 1932

In the buildings of ancient Rome, nine different kinds of colored marbles were widely used, and many other rarer kinds were occasionally introduced.

Some of the rarest tulips that brought fabulous prices during the Dutch tulip mania, in 1637, owed their peculiar featherings of color to a mosaic disease.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Tepe Gawra Becomes Holder "World's Oldest Town" Title

THE OLDEST Town in the World." This title of honor has suddenly been taken from other claimants and conferred upon the ruins of Tepe Gawra, in northern Mesopotamia.

The archaeologists who by their excavations have pushed back the history of cities to 3700 B. C. are with a joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the American Schools of Oriental Research. Dr. E. A. Speiser reported the discovery.

This oldest town ever found on earth

is far from being a bungling experiment that "just grew." The city fathers followed a carefully thought out planning scheme, Dr. Speiser reports. The heart of the settlement was an imposing forum. To the north were two shrines, connected by such buildings as bath houses and storage rooms. A citadel was near the center of town. The southern part of town was a residential section. The streets were well laid out, and on one street was a bazaar or market.

The planners gave thought to emergencies. They provided a capacious reservoir almost 100 feet deep, for a water supply in time of siege.

Dr. Speiser has high praise for the architectural talents of Tepe Gawra's early builders. They showed excellent taste, he states, in the restraint with which they checked their enthusiasm for elaborate ornament. They knew how to construct the true arch, and used their knowledge to build vaulted ante-chambers in the houses. This is pronounced the first time in history that the true arch appears. The discoveries at Tepe Gawra add a new and important chapter to the history of architecture.

The ruins which rank as the oldest town are buried eight layers deep. Ruins of the sixth layer are as old as the royal tombs of Ur. The eighth layer is pronounced 500 years older.

Ur of the Chaldees was hailed as the oldest town known, only a few years ago. Then, excavations at Susa revealed a town of greater age than Ur, only to be replaced now by the older settlement of Tepe Gawra. All these towns are in the Near East.

Science News Letter, June 25, 1932

DIETETICS

Pasteurized Milk Good For Children, Survey Shows

HHEATING milk in the process of pasteurizing it to make it free from germs does not affect its nutritive qualities for children of from two to six years, Leslie C. Frank, sanitary engineer in charge of milk investigations of the U. S. Public Health Service, reported to the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the

As a birthday or other friendly gift of remembrance:

What to Give?

at \$1

A 17-week trial subscription to Science News Letter

at \$5

A one-year subscription to Science News Letter

at \$7

A two-year subscription to Science News Letter

Please use the Coupon below

No extra charge for postage to any address in the world

To SCIENCE NEWS LETTER
21st and Constitution Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Please enter the following 17 weeks
 1 year subscription to SCIENCE NEWS LETTER.

I enclose remittance (or, bill me later): 2 year

GIFT TO

Name

Street Address

City and State

My Name and Address

My Name

Street Address

City and State

