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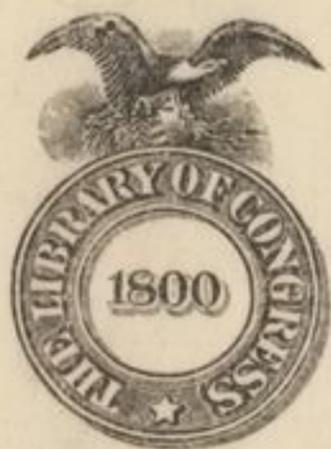
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CARNIOLA  
CARINTHIA  
AND  
STYRIA

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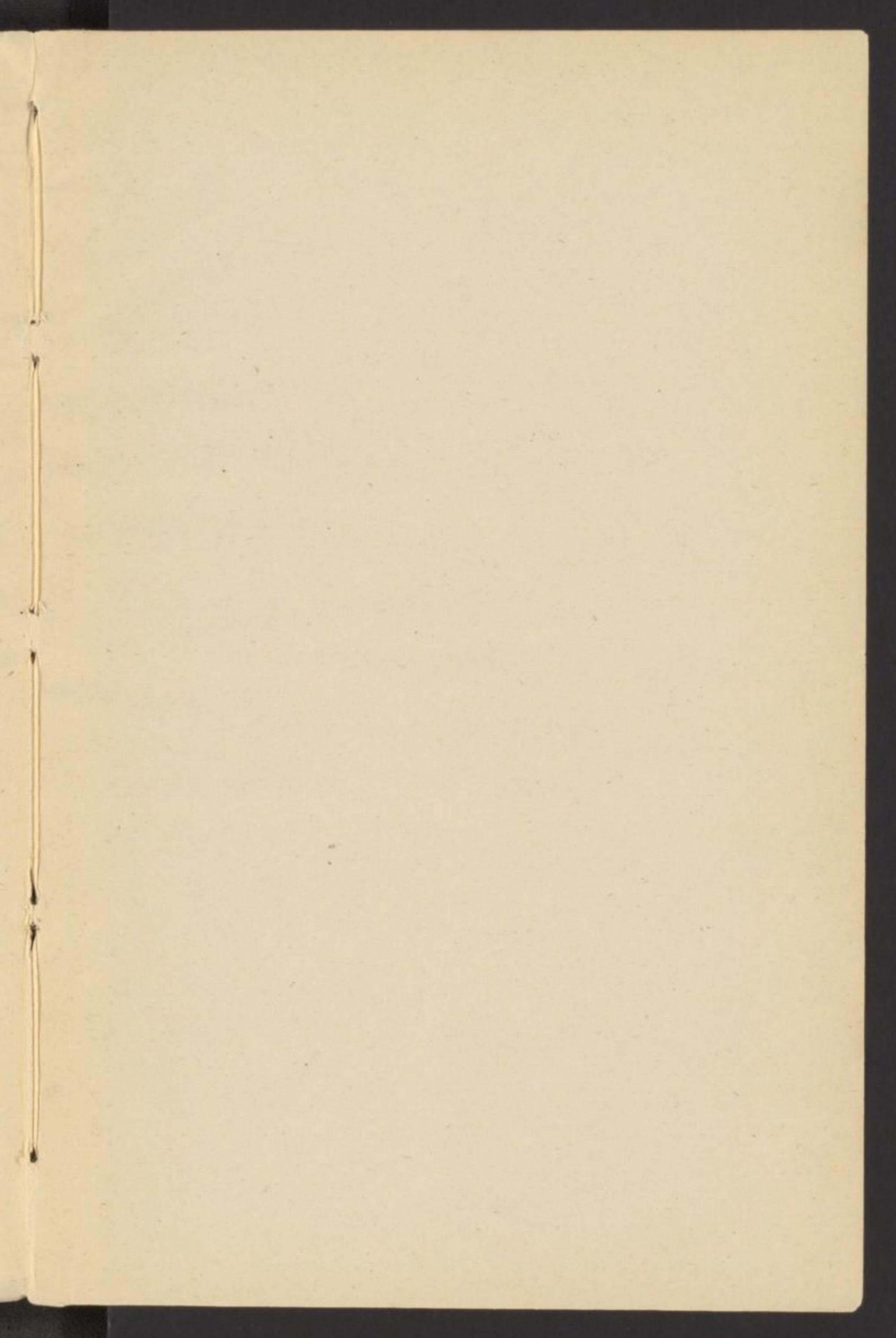
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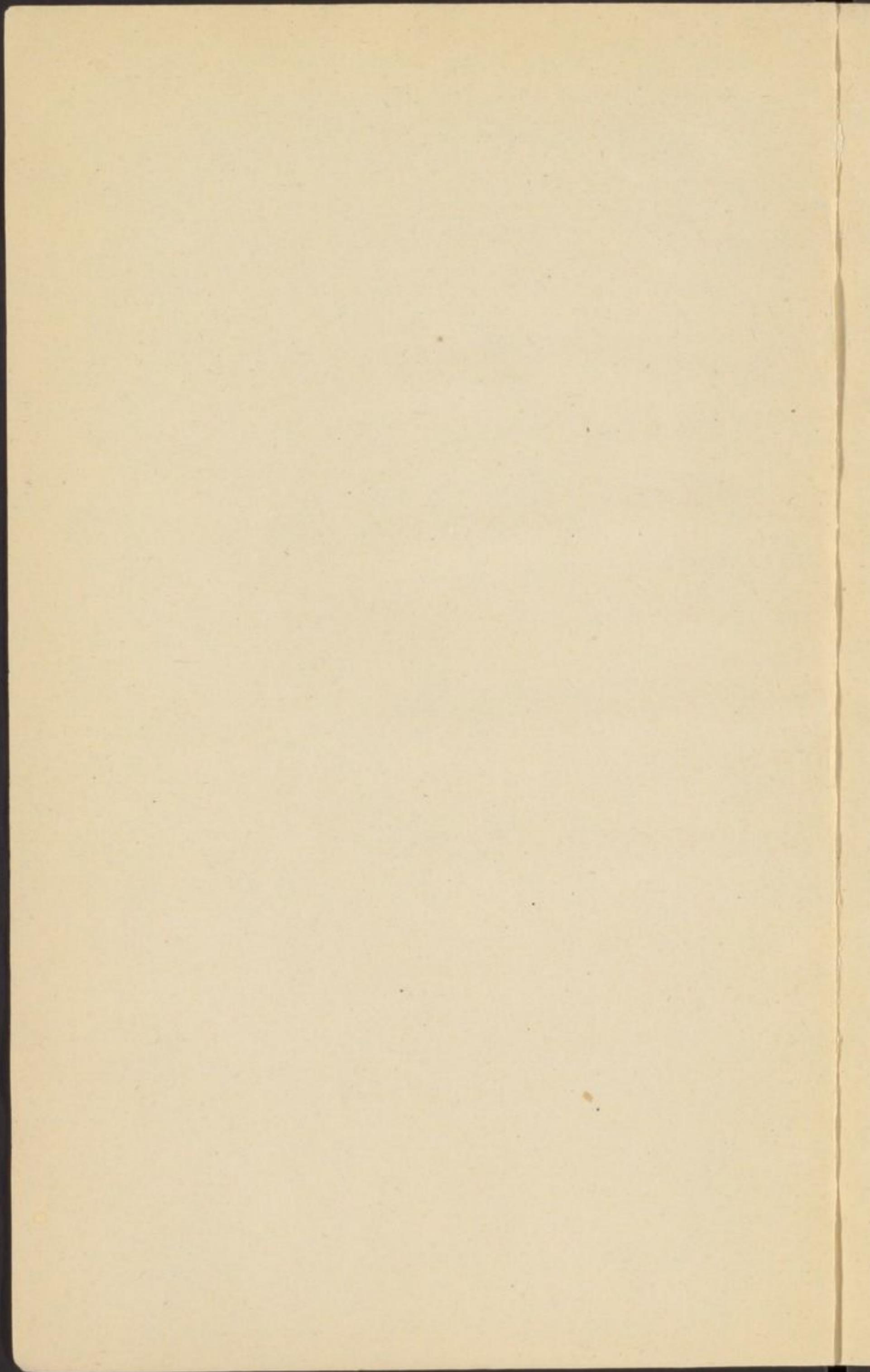


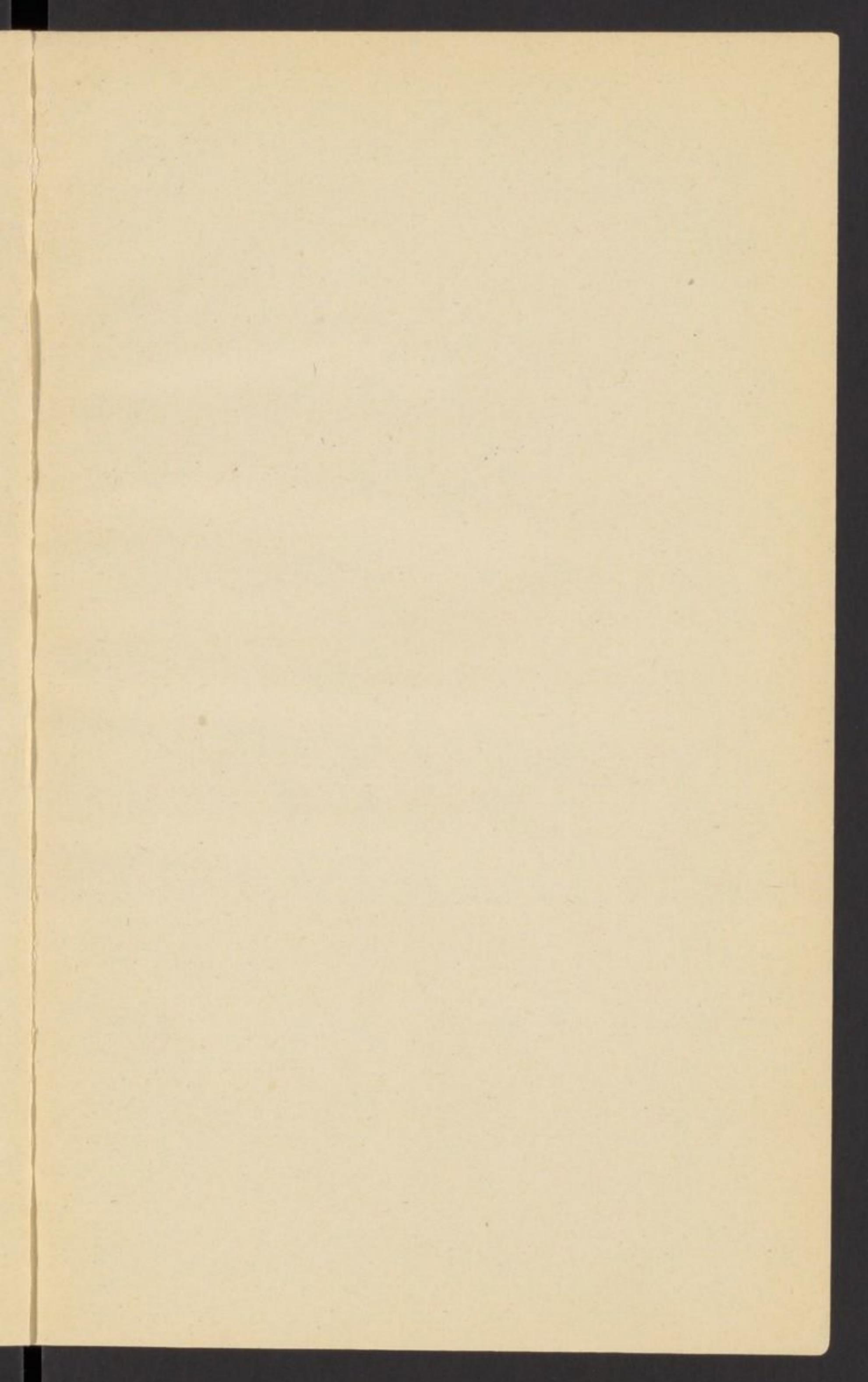


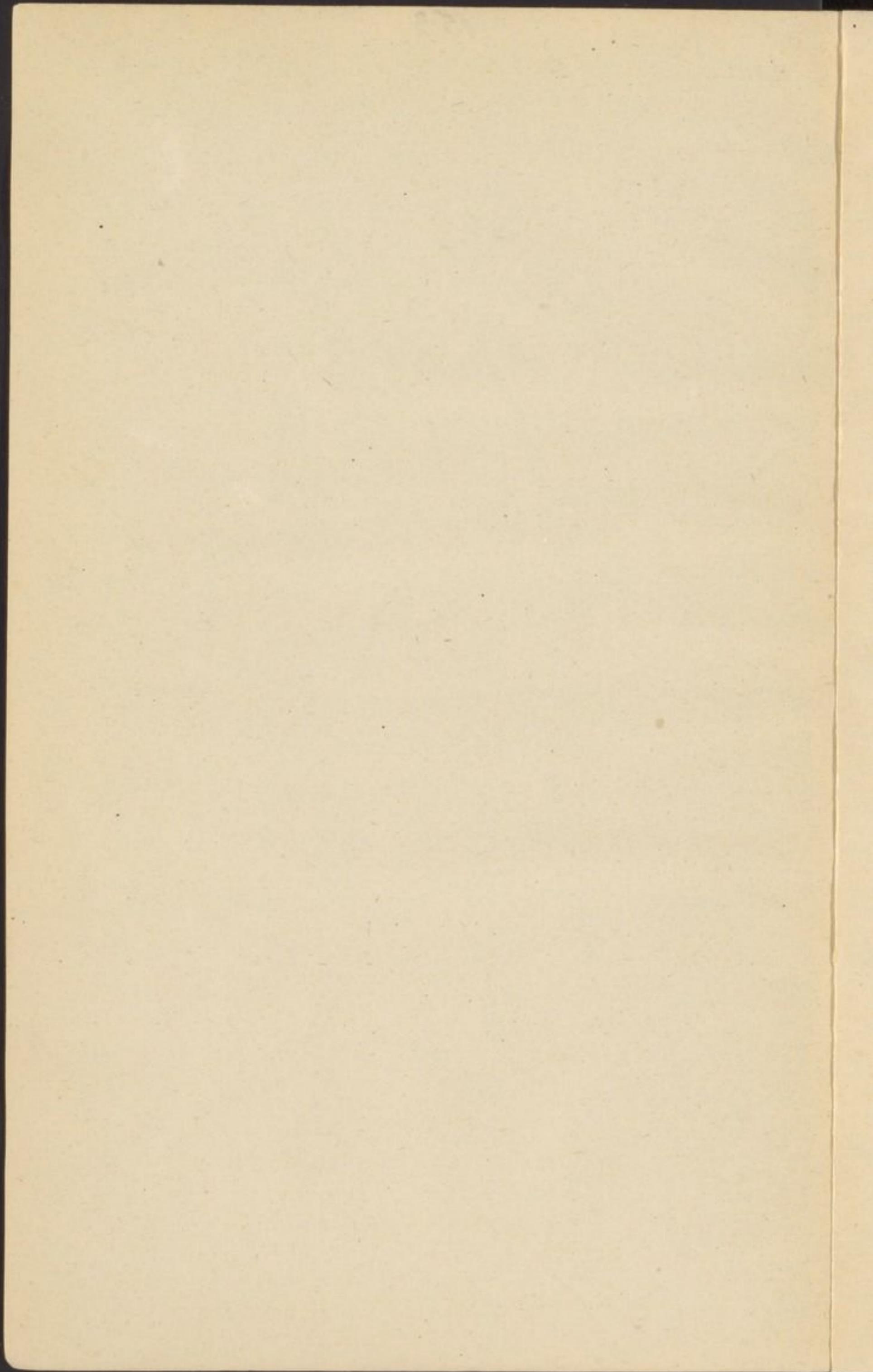
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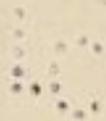
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## Editorial Note,

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IN the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connection with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form—geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political—respecting the different countries, districts, islands, &c., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful.

The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. For the geographical sections valuable assistance was given by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty; and for the economic sections, by the War Trade Intelligence Department, which had been established by the Foreign Office. Of the maps accompanying the series, some were prepared by the above-mentioned department of the Admiralty, but the bulk of them were the work of the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office.

Now that the Conference has nearly completed its task, the Foreign Office, in response to numerous enquiries and requests, has decided to issue the books for public use, believing that they will be useful to students of history, politics, economics and foreign affairs, to publicists generally and to business men and travellers. It is hardly necessary to say that some of the subjects dealt with in the series have not in fact come under discussion at the Peace Conference; but, as the books treating of them contain valuable information, it has been thought advisable to include them.

It must be understood that, although the series of volumes was prepared under the authority, and is now issued with the sanction, of the Foreign Office, that Office is not to be regarded as guaranteeing the accuracy of every statement which they contain or as identifying itself with all the opinions expressed in the several volumes; the books were not prepared in the Foreign Office itself, but are in the nature of information provided for the Foreign Office and the British Delegation.

The books are now published, with a few exceptions, substantially as they were issued for the use of the Delegates. No attempt has been made to bring them up to date, for, in the first place, such a process would have entailed a great loss of time and a prohibitive expense; and, in the second, the political and other conditions of a great part of Europe and of the Nearer and Middle East are still unsettled and in such a state of flux that any attempt to describe them would have been incorrect or misleading. The books are therefore to be taken as describing, in general, *ante-bellum* conditions, though in a few cases, where it seemed specially desirable, the account has been brought down to a later date.

G. W. PROTHERO,

*General Editor and formerly*

*Director of the Historical Section.*

January 1920.

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# I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

## CARNIOLA

### (1) POSITION AND FRONTIERS

CARNIOLA (Krain), one of the provinces of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, lies between  $45^{\circ} 25'$  and  $46^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude, and between  $13^{\circ} 40'$  and  $15^{\circ} 40'$  east longitude, and has an area of 3,845 square miles. It marches on the north with Carinthia (Kärnten), on the north-east with Styria (Steiermark), on the south-east and south with Croatia, and on the west with Gorizia and Gradisca, Trieste, and Istria. Thus Carniola is now a wholly inland province, though it formerly possessed an outlet to the sea at Duino, a port at the head of the Adriatic north of Trieste.

The frontiers, except on the south-west, are natural. On the north-west the boundary runs along the watershed of the Julian Alps; on the north it follows first the Karawanken range, and then the Steiner Alps as far as a point some way to the east of Sagor. From here as far as the Croatian frontier the boundary is marked by the course of the River Save. The eastern and part of the southern frontiers are defined by the Uskok Mountains and the course of the River Kulpa.

The south-western frontier is a purely artificial one, and runs irregularly from a point in the neighbourhood of Prezid through the Karst country, passing over the main range of the Julian Alps, and in two places cutting across the course of the Reka Timavo.

### (2) SURFACE AND RIVER SYSTEM

#### *Surface*

Carniola is essentially a country of mountains, which are partly alpine and partly Karst in character, and have a general direction from north-west to south-

east. The centre of Carniola is the Laibach plain, which is continued towards the north and north-west in the smaller plains of Stein and Krainburg. The whole of this low-lying country is part of the valley of the Save, and separates the system of the eastern Alps from the Karst.

The highest peaks are found in the Julian Alps, which attain a height of 9,394 ft. in the Terglou (Triglav), of 8,784 ft. in the Mangart, and of 8,708 ft. in the Jaluz. This system of mountains is separated from the Karst by the valleys of the Idria and the Sora. The Karawanken and Steiner Alps are continuations of the Carnic or Carinthian Alps. The former range extends from Tarvis to the Kanker valley, and attains its highest point in the Stuhlberg (7,344 ft.). It is traversed by the Loibl Pass (see p. 26). The Steiner (Sannthaler) Alps continue the chain from the Kanker valley to the River Sann. The Grintouz, the highest point, is 8,393 ft. high.

The greater part of southern Carniola is occupied by the limestone plateau of the Karst, which has an average height of 2,000–3,000 ft. There are, however, various depressions (*poljen*), of which that of Zirknitz is the largest. The highest points of the Karst region are the Nanos (4,275 ft.), in the Birnbaumer Wald south of Idria, and the Krainer Schneeberg (5,890 ft.), in the extreme south of the province, while the richly wooded Uskok Mountains on the Croatian border attain a height of 3,874 ft. The Carniolan Karst is remarkable for the number and extent of its caves, the best known being those of Adelsberg.

#### *River System*

Carniola belongs almost wholly to the drainage area of the Save, the only rivers draining towards the Adriatic being the Idria and the Vipacco (Wippach), tributaries of the Isonzo, and the Reka Timavo.

The Save, which is formed by the junction at Radmannsdorf of the Wocheiner and the Wurzener Save, both rising in the province, traverses the whole length

of Carniola in a north-west to south-east direction, and forms for some distance the frontier towards Styria. Below Laibach it flows through the Sava gorge, and is here so encumbered with islands and sandbanks as to be of little use as a means of communication. Its chief tributaries are, on the left bank, the Kanker and the Sann, and, on the right bank, the Zeier (Sora), the Laibach (Ljubljaniça), the Gurk (Kerka), and the Kulpa. The Kulpa, however, enters the Save many miles outside the limits of the province of Carniola. The Laibach rises as the Poik, flows underground through the Adelsberg caves, reappears as the Unz, and again disappears, ultimately coming to the surface at Ober-Laibach, where it assumes its final name.

Information concerning the rivers which flow towards the Adriatic will be found in *The Austrian Littoral*, No. 10 of this series.

### (3) CLIMATE

The climate of Carniola, owing to the high altitude of most of the country, is on the whole a severe one, only the more sheltered region in the valleys of the Save, Kulpa, Vipacco, and Idria being relatively mild. Upper Carniola has all the characteristics of a high alpine region, and extreme cold is experienced. Central Carniola (the Karst district), like all the neighbouring provinces, is ravaged by the *bora* and by snowstorms. The mean annual temperature at Laibach is 48.4° F. (9.1° C.), and the rainfall is 72 in.

### (4) SANITARY CONDITIONS

Carniola is on the whole a healthy province. The Laibach moor has now been drained to nearly its whole extent, and liability to malaria has in consequence greatly decreased. The usual diseases attendant on a severe climate, e. g. pneumonia and rheumatism, are found in the mountainous districts, but otherwise conditions are generally favourable.

### (5) RACE AND LANGUAGE

Since the seventh century the population has been overwhelmingly Slovene. The German advance under the Saxon and Franconian emperors effected little in the way of permanent German colonization, and a few German 'islands' such as Bischoflack, Veldes, and the district about Gottschee in southern Carniola (where there are said to be 15,000 Germans), are all that remain of the various attempts to Germanize the province. In recent years, moreover, the German population has shown a slow but steady decrease, both actual and relative. Thus in 1880 the Germans formed 6.1 per cent. and the Slovenes 93.7 per cent. respectively of the population, while the proportions in 1890 were 5.6 per cent. and 94 per cent., in 1900 5.6 per cent. and 94.2 per cent., and in 1910 5.4 per cent. and 94.4 per cent. Persons of races other than German or Slovene are so few as to be almost negligible, the Italians numbering in 1910 no more than 369, or 0.07 per cent., and the Serbo-Croats 205, or 0.04 per cent. of the population.

The Slovene language is the most westerly of the Southern Slav group of tongues, and as spoken in Carniola it is very closely allied to Serbo-Croatian. There are many varying dialects.

### (6) POPULATION

The population in 1910 was estimated at 525,995, or 137 to the square mile. The most thickly peopled parts of the province are the Laibach plain and the valley of the Save, while the barren Karst region has comparatively few inhabitants.

The chief town is Laibach (Slovene, Ljubljana), which had in 1910 a population of 41,710. It is an episcopal see, and is also interesting as the centre of the Slovene national movement. Other towns of importance are Idria (population, 6,090 in 1910), which has quicksilver mines, and Adelsberg (population 3,865), celebrated for its caves and grottoes.

The population of Carniola is increasing but slowly. In 1830 it was 425,959; in 1869, 466,334; in 1890, 498,958; and in 1910, as already stated, 525,995.

## CARINTHIA

### (1) POSITION AND FRONTIERS

Carinthia (Kärnten), which lies between  $46^{\circ} 25'$  and  $47^{\circ}$  north latitude and  $10^{\circ} 20'$  and  $12^{\circ} 40'$  east longitude, is bounded on the north by the provinces of Salzburg and Styria, on the east by Styria, on the south by Carniola, Gorizia, and the Italian province of Udine, and on the west by Tyrol. It has an area of about 4,005 square miles.

The frontiers of the province are largely natural, for the Tauern range and its eastern continuations (see below) separate it from Salzburg and Styria, and the Julian Alps and the Karawanken range from Italy and Carniola, while the frontier towards Tyrol is formed by the Schober group of Alps, extending south from the Grossglockner.

### (2) SURFACE, RIVER SYSTEM, AND LAKES

#### *Surface*

The Drave (Drau) runs through Carinthia from west to east, and its valley divides the mountains of the province into two distinct groups. To the north of the river lie the eastern Alps, consisting of the High Tauern range, which attains its highest point in the Grossglockner (12,455 ft.), and extends as far east as the Arlscharte (7,405 ft.). The High Tauern is continued to the east by the Carinthian-Styrian Alps, in which the Pollaer Alps, with the Hafnereck (10,041 ft.), and the Stang Alps, with the Eisenhut (8,007 ft.), are the most prominent groups.

The southern system is formed by the Karawanken range, which branches eastwards from the Julian Alps and attains its highest point in the Gross Mittagkogel

(7,033 ft.). This range is continued towards the east by the Steiner Alps (see also Carniola, p. 2).

[Fertile land extends along the valleys of all the rivers, and round Klagenfurt in particular the valley of the Drave forms a central plain of considerable size.

#### *River System and Lakes*

The whole of the Carinthian rivers, with the exception of the Fella, belong to the Danubian system. The principal river is the Drave, one of the largest tributaries of the Danube, which intersects the province from west to east; it has a total length within the province of just over 100 miles. Its chief tributaries are, on the right bank the Gail (Zeglia), and on the left, the Moll, the Lieser, the Gurk (Kerka) with its affluent the Glan, and the Lavant.

The Fella rises in the south-west of the province, and flows into the Tagliamento. It crosses the Italian frontier at Pontafel (Pontebba).

The central plain of Carinthia contains a large number of lakes, some of considerable size and situated among surroundings of great beauty. Of these the chief are the Wörthersee, the Ossiachersee, and the Millstättersee.

#### (3) CLIMATE

The climate of the north-western districts of Carinthia is severe, the mean annual temperature at Heiligenblut being no more than  $40.5^{\circ}$  F. ( $4.7^{\circ}$  C.). That at Klagenfurt is  $45^{\circ}$  F. ( $7.2^{\circ}$  C.). The central plain, being more sheltered, naturally has a less extreme climate, while the Lavant valley in the south-east is the warmest part of the province.

The rainfall at Klagenfurt averages 38 in. a year, but in the western regions of the province it is far heavier, the yearly average at Raibl being about 80 in.

#### (4) SANITARY CONDITIONS

Hygienic and sanitary conditions do not differ markedly from those of Carniola.

## (5) RACE AND LANGUAGE

The great majority of the inhabitants of Carinthia are Germans, and this element is increasing. The Austrian official figures give the percentage of Germans as 71.4 in 1869, 70.22 in 1880, 71.5 in 1890, 74.8 in 1900, and 74.8 in 1910. The remainder of the population is Slovene, with the exception of a few Italians, Czechs, Croats, &c. The River Drave is, roughly speaking, the boundary between the two races, the Germans dwelling to the north of the river and the Slovenes to the south of it.

## (6) POPULATION

The total population in 1910 was 394,730, and the average density per square mile was about 98. The natural annual rate of increase for the previous decennium was 7.5 per thousand.

The only town of any real importance is Klagenfurt, the capital, with a population (1910) of 28,958. Next in size is Villach, with 19,265 German inhabitants, an industrial town and the centre of the timber trade with Italy.

*STYRIA*

## (1) POSITION AND FRONTIERS

Styria (Steiermark), which is situated between  $45^{\circ} 50'$  and  $47^{\circ} 48'$  north latitude and  $11^{\circ} 15'$  and  $15^{\circ} 56'$  east longitude, and has an area of about 8,670 square miles, is bounded on the north by Upper and Lower Austria, on the east by Hungary, on the south-east by Croatia, on the south by Carniola, and on the west by Carinthia and Salzburg.

The northern boundary of Styria, which runs from the Wechsel to the Dachstein, follows an extremely irregular course among the mountains which form the most northerly spurs of the eastern Alps. To the west the line runs at right angles across the Lower Tauern range, then eastwards along the mountains to the

south of the River Mur, afterwards turning south to cross the Karawanken range to the neighbourhood of the Grintouz. The southern boundary runs south-eastwards from the Grintouz to a point near Sagor, whence it follows the course of the River Save as far as the confluence of the Sotla. The latter river forms the eastern boundary about as far as the town of Rohitsch. The line then cuts across the Matzel Mountains to the River Drave, which it follows eastwards for some distance, and thence turns northwards to the neighbourhood of the Wechsel group, being defined in places by the courses of the rivers Mur and Lafnitz.

## (2) SURFACE AND RIVER SYSTEM

### *Surface*

Styria may be said to represent the point at which the eastern Alps begin to slope towards the Hungarian plain. The north-western region, with the Dachstein (9,830 ft.), is the most mountainous part. Farther south is the Lower Tauern zone, including the Hochgolling (9,390 ft.); between the Mur and the Drave are the Stang Alps, with the Eisenhut (8,007 ft.); and in the extreme south are the most easterly spurs of the Karawanken range. The Grintouz, the highest peak of the Steiner Alps (cf. p. 2), stands at the point where Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola meet.

The eastern part of Styria is of much lower altitude. The mountains merge into chains of hills, and along the courses of the rivers are considerable stretches of plain, which are in some places of great fertility.

### *River System*

The chief rivers of Styria are the Enns, with its affluent the Salza; the Raab, with the Feistritz; the Drave, with the Mur; and the Save, with the Sann. All of these are tributaries of the Danube.

### (3) CLIMATE

The north-west has a severe climate, but conditions improve towards the south-east, there being a mean annual difference of 9° F. between these two regions. At Aussee, for instance, the mean annual temperature is about 44° F. (6.6° C.), while at Cilli it is 53° F. (11.6° C.).

The rainfall in the two extremities of the province differs in a similar way, that of Graz being 21 in., while that of Aussee is as much as 65 in.

### (4) SANITARY CONDITIONS

The hygienic and sanitary conditions of Styria do not differ materially from those of the neighbouring provinces.

### (5) RACE AND LANGUAGE

The population of Styria is made up of Germans and Slovenes, the numbers of other races being negligible. Of the total population in 1910 the Slovenes were just under 30 per cent. and the Germans just over 70 per cent. According to Austrian official statements the Slovenes are decreasing, for in 1869 they formed 37 per cent. of the population, in 1880, 32.74 per cent., and in 1900, 32.1 per cent. Upper Styria, i. e. the upper valleys of the Mur, the Enns, and the Traun, is almost exclusively inhabited by Germans, who also form the majority in Central Styria, which extends from the Fischbacher Alps to the Posruck range just north of Marburg. Lower Styria, however, comprising the valleys of the Drave and Save, is overwhelmingly Slovene.

### (6) POPULATION

The population in 1910 was 1,441,604, and the average density was thus about 166 per square mile. The natural annual rate of increase for the preceding decennium was 6.3 per thousand.

The only town of the first rank is Graz, with a population in 1910 of 151,668. It is the most important town in the eastern Alps, and has considerable manufactures. Of the other towns, Marburg had 27,974 inhabitants, and is the centre of a good deal of trade, especially in wine; Cilli, on the Sann, had 6,993 inhabitants; and Pettau, an old town, 4,634.

## II. POLITICAL HISTORY

### CARNIOLA

#### CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- Sixth century. Slovene settlements.  
Eighth century. Carniola a part of the Empire of Charles the Great.  
Tenth century. Carniola a separate county.  
1278. Death of Ottokar II of Bohemia : Carniola absorbed in the Habsburg dominions.  
Fourteenth century. The province under Albert III.  
Fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Ravages of the Turks.  
1527-64. Progress of the Reformation in Carniola.  
1564. Death of Ferdinand I. Carniola under the Archduke Charles. Religious persecutions begun.  
1763. Political administration of 'Inner Austria' centralized at Graz.  
1790. Accession of Leopold II. Partial revival of autonomy.  
1797. First French invasion.  
1805. Second French invasion.  
1809. Treaty of Schönbrunn. Carniola under French rule.  
1814. Congress of Vienna. Carniola restored to Austria.

#### (1) *Early History to the Habsburg Accession (1278)*

FROM the earliest times the geographical position of Carniola gave it importance as a stage on the trade route between east and west ; a fact to which the legend that Laibach, or Emona, was founded by Jason may be taken as bearing witness. The country was originally occupied by Celtic tribes<sup>1</sup> and afterwards by the Romans, both of whom developed the iron mines and founded many markets. Later, most of the German tribes passed through it on their way to the invasion of Italy.

<sup>1</sup> The name Carniola is derived from that of a Celtic tribe, the Carni. It first appears in the eighth century ; that of Krain, under the form of Chreina, in the tenth. That this word is a corruption of Carniola and is not derived from *krajina* (= march in Slovene) is shown conclusively by Mell (*Die historische und territoriale Entwicklung Krains*, pp. 10, 11).

Its early story, however, is hardly to be considered apart from that of the neighbouring provinces, more especially Carinthia; and the distinctive history of Carniola really begins with its invasion, or rather infiltration, by the Slovenes, who by the end of the sixth century had occupied the whole of the upper valley of the Save. A reaction then took place, and the Slovenes were hard put to it to defend themselves against the aggressions of the Lombard dukes of Friuli and of the Bavarian princes, as well as of the Turco-Finnish Avars of the middle Danube. Subsequently both Carniola and its opponents were swallowed up in the empire of Charles the Great, under whom it formed—with Carinthia, that part of Styria which lies south of the Drave, Istria, and Liburnia (i. e. the Croatian coastland)—part of the great march of Friuli and of the ecclesiastical province of Aquileia.

In the course of the tenth century the upper portion of Carniola emerged as a separate county and, under the German kings of the Saxon house, formed part of the general system of Marches which guarded Bavaria on the east, the administrator bearing the title first of count and then of marquis (*Markgraf*). The history of the regions which constituted the province of Carniola during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries is exceedingly obscure and complicated. For a time a portion of them formed part of the duchy of Carinthia (see p. 20). It appears that there was always a distinction between the county of Carniola and the March, the former consisting of Upper Carniola, with its centre at Krainburg, the latter extending east of Laibach to the Kulpa. Up to 1070 these were united under a secular head; but in the course of the investiture struggle between Henry IV and Gregory VII the March was given by the Emperor to the Patriarch of Aquileia. On the death of the reigning patriarch it passed under the suzerainty of Henry of Eppenstein, though both it and the county were really ruled by great lay and ecclesiastical feudatories. Of these the chief were the counts of

Sponheim-Lavant (eventually dukes of Carinthia) and of Ortenburg, and the bishops of Freising in Bavaria and of Brixen, who from Bischoflack and Veldes respectively spread German ideas of civilization among the Slovenes.

It was in the thirteenth century that the Austrian dynasties, first of the Babenberg house, then of the Habsburg, began to push southwards. By purchase or inheritance they gradually secured control of the country; and in 1278, after the attempt of Ottokar II of Bohemia to add it to his Slav confederation had been defeated at Marchfeld, it became part of the Habsburg dominions, to which it was destined to belong for six and a half centuries.

(2) *From the Accession of the Habsburgs to the Counter-Reformation (1278-1637)*

At the end of the thirteenth century Carniola still consisted of two parts, namely Carniola proper, i. e. Upper and part of Central Carniola; and the March, i. e. the district between the Gurk and the Kulpa, which originally formed part of the Croatian Kingdom under the name of Marchia Hungarica or Sclavonica, or, later, the Windische Mark, and of which the western portion had been early attached to Carniola. The Habsburgs pushed the frontiers of the province to, and for a time even beyond, their present extent. Rudolf IV (*ob.* 1365), who took the title of Duke of Carniola, gave his name to the important new trading centre and free town of Rudolfswerth and settled a large colony of Germans at Gottschee, which retains its Teutonic character to the present day; while numerous Italian engineers and miners came to work the iron mines of the province, and also, from about 1500, the quicksilver mines of Idria. Rudolf's brother, Albert III, who inherited Austria and Carniola (Carinthia and Styria going to a third brother, Leopold), added the county of Istria to his dominions in 1374 (see *The Austrian Littoral*, No. 10 of this series, p. 19), and by the acquisition of Duino gave the province

an outlet to the Adriatic, which it retained till 1815. The province was also extended to the head of the Gulf of Quarnero and included Mitterburg (Pisino), now in Istria. Early in the fifteenth century Carniola was united with Carinthia, Gorizia, and Styria to form 'Inner Austria'.

The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries witnessed the ravages of the Turks, who repeatedly invaded the province and almost depopulated the March at a time when the energies of the people were distracted by the struggle for supremacy between the Crown and the provincial estates. That struggle became all the fiercer when religious animosities were added to political; and its course and issue were the same as in all Austrian lands. On the political side the crude organization and divergent aims of the estates made them no match for the *Neue Regiment*, the new bureaucratic state system inaugurated by Maximilian I. On the religious side the result was similar. Between 1527 and 1564 the Reformation had made such vast strides in Carniola that the new religion was that of the majority of the nobles and burghers, while most of the churches were in Protestant hands and Protestant schools everywhere inculcated the new tenets.

On the death of Ferdinand I (1564) the rule of 'Inner Austria' fell to the share of the Archduke Charles, whereupon a complete change took place. The contest was not yet over, for the estates endeavoured to use the Turkish peril to extort religious toleration, as may be seen in the case of the abortive pacification of Bruck an der Mur (1578). But the cause of Protestantism was doomed. Nowhere, perhaps, has the efficacy of a ruthless persecution been proved so completely as in Carniola. After 1597 the tireless persistence of two fanatics, the Archduke Ferdinand's mother and her creature Bishop Chrön of Laibach, himself the son of a Protestant, the replacement of Protestant by Jesuit schools, the refusal of public office to all but Catholics, and the expulsion of all who refused to conform to the State religion, had the desired effect; and

Carniola to-day counts among its population more than 99 per cent. of Catholics and less than 1 per cent. of Protestants.

Time, however, was to have its revenge on the Habsburgs. Their opponents failed on the religious side, but they initiated a movement which was destined eventually to have important results. It is to the Protestant preacher Primož Trubar (1508-86) and his disciples that the renaissance not only of Slovene literature, but also of national consciousness, is primarily due. The Protestants introduced the printing press, opened a gymnasium, and had the Bible translated into Slovene (by Dalmatin, 1584), while the grammar of the new Slovene literary language was also fixed by a Protestant (Adam Bohorič, 1584).<sup>1</sup> Thus they may be said to have been indirectly the instruments of the nationalist movement which three and a half centuries later was to deprive the Habsburgs of Carniola.

### (3) *Carniola in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*

There is an interesting description of conditions in Carniola at the close of the seventeenth century in the Freiherr von Valvasor's valuable book *Die Ehre Krains* (1689). In these pages can be seen the importance of the transit trade of the province between Germany and Italy, and what were at that date the chief exports and imports of the province itself; how it sent to Germany honey, quicksilver, and copper, and received in exchange leather, wool, and household goods; and how Italy was supplied with iron, wool, corn, and cattle, and sent in return silk, cloth, spices, and fish. Though German was the official language and was understood by the upper and middle classes, Slovene was the language generally in use; while, partly as the result of the Counter-Reformation, Italian was also spoken by many nobles and merchants.

<sup>1</sup> See also *The Slovenes*, No. 13 of this series, pp. 2, 3.

The industries of the province included the production of steel at Jauerburg, leather at Neumarktl, lead at Assling, and cloth at Bischoflack; while Laibach had a large trade in hides, skins, and lace.

Under the enlightened rule of the Empress Maria Theresa (1740-80) the province made considerable progress. Her efforts to turn Austria into a modern state resulted in the estates being forced to hand over their political and financial business to Crown officials. In the new arrangement of administrative districts, Gorizia and Gradisca, hitherto administered from Laibach, were separated from 'Inner Austria', the whole political administration of which was in 1763 centralized in the Gubernium at Graz in Styria. Economic problems were not neglected. An agricultural school was founded in 1771; an agricultural society began to flourish; and the draining of the vast Laibach moor was undertaken. Education made great strides, and Slovene literature, suspect since the beginning of the Counter-Reformation, began to recover, this time under the fostering care of the Catholic clergy.

Under Joseph II (1780-90) the concentration of the political administration at Graz was completed; and the provincial administration, apart from the Landtag, disappeared. Most of the monasteries, including the great Cistercian foundation at Sittich, were suppressed; and the reform of the normal schools and of the Laibach Gymnasium was undertaken, the Jesuits being expelled and their places filled by seculars. During Joseph's reign, too, Slovene literature made further advances.

The reign of Leopold II (1790-2) was to a certain extent a period of reaction, and many of Joseph's unwise or premature schemes were abandoned. The oligarchical composition and outlook of the estates were shown in the memorandum which they presented to the Emperor on July 27, 1790. This document has been described as a mixture of shrewd observation and practical wisdom with doctrinaire conservatism. After petitioning for the restoration of the right of electing

provincial officials and so forth, the estates attack the problem of education. If, they say, education teaches the foolish boor to be more obedient and industrious, it is all very well; but, as it is, the children are withdrawn from agricultural pursuits and only learn enough to make them discontented with their condition and disobedient to the landlord. The Emperor made some concessions which were more formal than substantial. The excessive centralization of 'Inner Austria' was modified; Carniola again received its own governor; and the autonomy of the estates in taxation and in the economic sphere was restored—a boon to the oligarchy, but the cause of riots among the lower orders. The Government, however, retained all real power in its own hands; and the estates were now little more than a Government commission, whose rights were limited to 'taking knowledge' of decisions already registered by the State. The result of the compromise was inefficiency of administration and disorganization to the point of chaos, in the midst of which the province was invaded by the French. With the French occupation the modern history of Carniola begins.

#### (4) *The French Wars ; Carniola since 1815*

It is unnecessary to enter into details of the French invasions. The first was in 1797, when, as part of Masséna's campaign against Austria, Bernadotte entered the province by way of Idria, whose quicksilver mines he confiscated, and Murat by way of Adelsberg. Bonaparte himself passed through Ljubljana on his return to Italy after the truce of Leoben, and issued a bombastic proclamation to the people of Carniola: 'You hate the English, who alone gain by the present war, as much as we do. Let us be friends. The French Republic has rights of conquest over you.' Those rights, however, were not exercised and the French left the province. Nor did they return until after the capitulation of Ulm in 1805, when, again under Masséna, they occupied Carniola

until the following year. This was a period of exactions and forced contributions, which eventually led to the formation by the Archduke John of an efficient *landwehr*, destined to give the French much trouble when the war was resumed.

The Treaty of Schönbrunn (1809) transferred Carniola and its neighbouring provinces to France, Napoleon asserting that their possession was necessary to him in order to maintain connexion between Italy and the Balkans. As a part of the Illyrian province, Carniola was incorporated in the French Empire and so remained for four years (1809-13), under the successive rule of Marmont, Bertrand, Junot, and Fouché. The history of the French administration of Illyria has yet to be written, but there is no doubt that from a material point of view the country profited enormously. The cumbrous and unfair incidence of taxation which had formerly obtained gave place to properly assessed land and poll taxes, with State monopolies of salt, tobacco, &c.; the feudal courts of justice were replaced by courts of justice on the French model, and all the abuses of the *corvée* and similar institutions were abolished; the police system was reorganized under French officers; a postal system and a network of roads were created; and trade was encouraged and fostered. New administrative areas were formed in 1811, when Carniola was divided into three districts (Laibach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg) and these were subdivided into cantons.

When, as a result of their disasters in Russia, the French were forced to abandon the province, they left it in a far more flourishing condition than it had ever been in before; and, if many of their reforms were for a time abolished, others, and above all the road system, remained to bear witness to the efficiency of their rule. At the Congress of Vienna (1814) Carniola was restored to Austria.

The later history of Carniola is uneventful, and is marked by few of the bitter racial struggles which are so prominent a feature in that of Croatia or the

Küstenland. From 1816 to 1849 Carniola was incorporated in the kingdom of Illyria as part of the Austrian Empire, and in 1849 it became an autonomous Crown land. The Slovene influence,<sup>1</sup> fostered under the French regime by the introduction of the use of the language in primary education, has grown from year to year, so that in 1911 all the eleven members of the Reichsrath from Carniola belonged to the national party, while in the Landtag elections for 1913 only the great landlords voted *verfassungstreu*, all the rest of the community voting for one or other of the Slovene parties.

## CARINTHIA

### CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- Sixth century. Slovene settlements.  
 Eighth century. Advance of the Germans and Franks. Slovenes driven southwards.  
 Tenth century. Carinthia a separate duchy.  
 1202. Accession of Duke Bernard.  
 1335. Carinthia absorbed by the Habsburgs.  
 1527-64. Progress of the Reformation.  
 1564. Commencement of the Counter-Reformation. Religious persecutions.  
 1740-80. Reign of the Empress Maria Theresa. Prosperity of Carinthia.  
 1797. First French invasion.  
 1809. Defence of the Predil Pass and battle of Malborgeth.  
 1809. Treaty of Schönbrunn. Carinthia part of the French province of Illyria.  
 1814. Congress of Vienna. Carinthia restored to Austria.

### HISTORY

Under the Romans the district which is now called Carinthia formed part of Noricum, and was famed for the gold mines which existed in the Upper Drave and Moll valleys. During the sixth century it was occupied, like Carniola and Styria, by the Slovenes. As in Styria, however, the Bavarian dukes began to push back the Slovenes in the course of the eighth century, a process which was continued by the Franks,

<sup>1</sup> For details see *The Slovenes*, No. 13 of this series, pp. 8-12.

who deprived the Slovene dukes (*zupans*) of their administrative functions and substituted Frank officials. German colonies were also planted, so that in time the Slovenes were for the most part driven into the districts south of the River Drave. This boundary is roughly that which exists at the present time, though the place-names north of the Drave show the extent of the original Slovene advance.

Early in the tenth century, Carinthia appears as a duchy of the German kingdom which formed the eastern part of the original possessions of Charles the Great; but its historical existence may be said to have begun when it was created a separate duchy by Otto II with Henry the Younger as its duke. This duchy originally included a large extent of territory, but first Carniola and then Styria soon broke off as separate marches. To the west, however, Carinthia retained the lower Pusterthal, with Lienz, till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Maximilian I united that district to Tyrol.

Down to 1122 Carinthia was governed by dukes of the Eppenstein family, and till 1269 by dukes of the Sponheim family, who produced a notable ruler in Duke Bernard (1202-56). The dukes of Carinthia had their capital at St. Veit during this period, and maintained a court of considerable splendour.<sup>1</sup> Their power, however, was more apparent than real, being limited in various ways. Not only did Carniola and Styria early acquire a separate existence, but numerous franchises existed within the duchy. Of these the most important belonged to the archbishops of Salzburg, within whose province Carinthia lay. Their chief estates were in the lower Lavantthal and round Friesach and Gorschitz. The bishops of Bamberg possessed the upper Lavantthal and the whole district from Villach to Pontafel; while the German-founded monasteries of St. Georg, Ossiach, and St. Paul, and the Cistercian

<sup>1</sup> The dukes of Carinthia were invested down to 1414 by a representative of the peasants, a curious ceremony which originated in Slavonic times.

foundation of Viktring all combined to forward German influence at the expense of the Slovenes. So, too, did the foundation by the Archbishop of Salzburg of the two bishoprics of Gurk and Lavant.

Between 1269 and 1335 various claimants, of whom Ottokar of Bohemia and his heirs of the house of Luxemburg were the most prominent, disputed the possession of the duchy; but in the latter year the Wittelsbach Emperor Louis, in order to get rid of the Luxemburg claim, bestowed Carinthia upon the two Habsburg Archdukes Otto and Albert. It remained in the hands of the Habsburgs for nearly six hundred years, and early in the fifteenth century was united by them with Styria, Carniola, and Gorizia under the name of 'Inner Austria'.

The subsequent history of Carinthia thus requires no detailed notice. The Turkish danger was prominent, as in the rest of eastern Europe, from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The Reformation, preached by Saxon emissaries and encouraged by the nobles and estates, at first made great progress; but with the help of the Jesuits, seconded by the energy of Bishop Stobäus of Lavant and Bishop Brenner of Seckau, the reigning family, as in Styria and Carniola, succeeded in crushing the movement and exiling its leaders. At the same time the power of the estates was lessened. By the middle of the seventeenth century Catholicism was again triumphant; and to-day the Protestants represent only just over 5 per cent. of the population.

The Empress Maria Theresa was a great benefactor to Carinthia; and in her reign was founded the agricultural society, the oldest in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The linen and silk industries were encouraged, and the cultivation of potatoes and maize was introduced. Under Joseph II the monasteries were suppressed, only that of St. Paul being subsequently refounded; and the dioceses were rearranged.

During the French wars Carinthia was invaded in 1797, 1800, 1805, and again in 1809, when the brave

defence of the Predil Pass and Malborgeth earned for this battle the name of the Carinthian Thermopylae. After the Peace of Schönbrunn (1809) Carinthia became part of the French province of Illyria, and so remained till 1813. At the Congress of Vienna, Carinthia was joined to the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, and from 1849 was administered as a separate Crown land.

## STYRIA

### CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- Sixth century. Slovene invasion of Lower Styria.  
 Eighth century. Rise of German influence under Charles the Great and his successors.  
 Eleventh century. Styria a separate duchy.  
 Twelfth century (end). Styria passes to the dukes of Austria (House of Babenberg).  
 1278. Styria absorbed by the Habsburgs.  
 1527-64. Progress of the Reformation.  
 1564. Commencement of the Counter-Reformation. Incomplete suppression of Protestantism.  
 1740-80. Reign of the Empress Maria Theresa.  
 1797. First French invasion.  
 1809. Treaty of Schönbrunn. Styria part of the French province of Illyria.  
 1814. Congress of Vienna. Styria restored to Austria.

### HISTORY

The history of Styria differs little from that of Carniola. Under the Romans its eastern districts formed part of Pannonia and its western districts part of Noricum. Its iron mines were already well known; and it also formed an important link in the communications between the Danube and the Adriatic. The Slovene invasion of the sixth and seventh centuries does not appear to have been so complete as in Carniola. Upper Styria, for instance, was almost untouched by it; while in the German period, which began with Charles the Great and was continued by the Saxon and Franconian dynasties, the Slovenes were either pushed back

into Lower Styria or were mixed with large numbers of German, especially Bavarian, colonists. Thus Graz was originally known as Bairischgraz, to distinguish it from Windischgraz (*windisch* = Slovene) in Lower Styria. The conversion of the country to Christianity under the auspices of the German archbishops of Salzburg, who had large possessions in Styria, further contributed to the increase of German influence, even in those parts where the Slovenes have always been in a majority.

By the middle of the eleventh century Styria had attained a separate existence, and occupied approximately its present limits. At first, like Carniola, it was a march, developing out of a county; it included the valleys of the middle Mur and upper Raab, and guarded the duchy of Carinthia on the east. By the accession of a dynasty which had its seat at Steir, in the Traun valley, the district was increased in size and came to be known as Steiermark or Styria. By purchase or inheritance the new dynasty acquired the district south of the Drave including Marburg, as far as the Save. The limits of the duchy were also pushed beyond the Semmering Pass to the north; but this district was destined to be lost by the middle of the thirteenth century. At the end of the twelfth century the Traungauer dynasty, which had by that time acquired the ducal title, became extinct; and the duchy was inherited by Leopold of Babenberg, Duke of Austria. When the Babenberg line failed, it fell into the power first of Ottokar of Bohemia and then of the Habsburgs, in whose hands it was destined to remain for over six hundred years. It became part of 'Inner Austria', and attained its full extent when the county of Cilli escheated to the Crown in 1456.

The history of Styria from that date requires no detailed notice. Like the neighbouring provinces it suffered heavily from Turkish invasions from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The Reformation took for some years a firm hold in the province; and at the Diet of Augsburg (1547) it was the *Landeshaupt-*

*mann* of Styria (Freiherr Johann Ungnad) who presented the demand for freedom of worship for the Reformers. In the last half of the sixteenth century, however, the vigorous measures of the Archduke Charles and of the Jesuits brought about the restoration of the old religion; and by 1598 the Protestant teachers were driven out, and the Protestant burghers had carried their industries elsewhere. Nevertheless the suppression of Protestantism was not so complete in Styria as in Carniola. Many of the Reformers retired into the mountains of northern Styria, and continued to form a considerable community until the era of toleration opened under Joseph II. But even to-day the Protestants amount to little more than 1 per cent. of the total population.

The later history of Styria is indistinguishable from that of Carniola and Carinthia. It shared their fortunes under Maria Theresa and her successors, and, like them, became during the French occupation part of the province of Illyria. At the Congress of Vienna it returned to Austrian hands, and from 1849 was administered as an autonomous Crown land.

### III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

FOR the social and political conditions of Carniola, Carinthia, and Styria, see *The Slovenes*, No. 13 of this series, pp. 13-15.

## IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### CARNIOLA

#### (A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

##### (a) Roads

It is estimated that there are now 3,726 miles (over 6,000 kilometres) of roads in Carniola. Laibach and the Save valley form the centre of the road system of the province. From Laibach the main road runs up the valley of the Save through Krainburg and Radmannsdorf and across the Carinthian frontier to Tarvis, where it joins the high road from Villach to Gorizia via the Predil Pass.

Three roads connect the valley of the Save with that of the Drave. The first, a small and unimportant one, runs from Wurzen, a few miles east of Tarvis, over the Wurzen Saddle (3,515 ft. above sea-level) to Villach. The second has been of great importance ever since Roman times, and from the year 1728, when it was reopened by the Emperor Charles VI, it has been in constant use. It leaves the valley of the Save above Krainburg, passes through Neumarktl, crosses the Karawanken range by the Loibl Pass (4,480 ft.) into Carinthia, and thus forms the most direct route between Klagenfurt and the south. The third road also starts from Krainburg, runs up the valley of the Kanker, which separates the Karawanken from the Steiner Alps, crosses the Seeberg Saddle (3,995 ft.) and reaches the valley of the Drave at Völkermarkt.

A little south of Krainburg lies Bischoflack, which is the starting point of roads connecting the valleys of the Save and the Isonzo. One of these runs up the Selzach (Sona) valley, another follows the Pölland

(Pogliana) and, after crossing the main range of the Julian Alps, meets the first at Santa Lucia di Tolmino, while two roads run south from it to Idria. The chief line of communication between the valleys of the Save and the Isonzo is, however, that from Laibach to Gorizia over the Nauportus Pass, a route which has been used by all the peoples that have invaded Italy from the earliest times. (For further details regarding these roads see *The Austrian Littoral*, No. 10 of this series, p. 61.)

Below Laibach the main road from west to east follows the Save valley through Littai, Ratschach, and Gurkfeld across the Croatian frontier to Zagreb (Agram). Into Styria there are three principal roads: one running northwards from Laibach to Stein (Kamnik) and Streine and thence eastward over the Tscherna Saddle (2,955 ft.) through Oberburg and into the valley of the Sann at Frattmansdorf; the second (the main road from Laibach) crossing the Trojana Saddle and descending into the Sann valley west of Cilli, which it reaches by way of Sachsenfeld; the third branching from the Laibach-Zagreb road at Steinbrück and following the Sann and the railway to Cilli.

The southern part of Carniola is of comparatively small importance from an economic point of view, and is sufficiently provided with roads. Apart from the main Laibach-Trieste road, which leaves the Gorizia road near Loitsch (Longatico) and passes through Adelsberg and Sesana, the two chief lines of communication run through Gottschee on the one hand and Rudolfswerth on the other, in each case connecting in the Kulpa valley with the Croatian road system.

#### (b) *Rivers and Canals*

The rivers of Carniola, considered as a means of transport and communication, are of but small significance. The province lies almost wholly in the basin of the Save and its tributaries, of which the most

important are the Zeier (Sora), the Laibach (Ljubljaniça), the Gurk (Kerka), and the Kulpa. None of these rivers is navigable by steamers, but barges ply on the Save below Laibach and on the lower part of the River Laibach itself. The south-western portion of Carniola lies in the basin of two tributaries of the Isonzo, namely the Idria and the Vipacco (Wippach), but these are economically as unimportant as the other rivers.

There are no navigable canals. A project to connect the Save with the Adriatic at Fiume by a canal has long been under consideration, but the difficulties attendant on such an undertaking would be enormous.

### (c) Railways

Carniola is served by the Südbahn and by the State Railway. The total length of line within the province amounted to about 315 miles (508 kilometres) in 1910.

The main line of the Südbahn on its way from Vienna and Graz to Trieste and Fiume descends the valley of the Sann and enters that of the Save at Steinbrück, the junction of the Save valley railway to Zagreb (Agram), distant 47 miles. After passing Laibach it crosses the Laibach moor and ascends the Karst to Adelsberg and St. Peter, the junction of the lines to Trieste and Fiume.

The north-western part of Carniola is traversed by the great new line connecting Munich and Salzburg with Trieste, and generally known as the Tauern Railway. (For details see *The Austrian Littoral*, No. 10 of this series, pp. 60, 79.) Soon after leaving Villach this line pierces the Karawanken mountains, the boundary between Carinthia and Carniola, by a tunnel five miles long. It descends to the valley of the Save at Birnbaum, turns south-east, intersects the Tarvis-Laibach line (see below), and then runs parallel with it to Assling. After leaving Assling it passes the iron foundries of Sava and Feistritz and enters the Wochein tunnel (1,720 ft. above sea-level and 4 miles in length),

by which it penetrates the main range of the Julian Alps and enters the province of Gorizia and Gradisca.

The older Save valley line from Laibach to Tarvis in Carinthia, where it joins the Vienna-Villach-Venice line, serves an important industrial and agricultural district, including the towns of Krainburg (whence there is a branch to Neumarkt) and Radmannsdorf. From Laibach a line some 15 miles long runs north to Stein (Kamnik).

The southern part of the province is served by a line from Laibach to Grosslup and Rudolfswerth, with three branches: (i) from Grosslup to Gottschee; (ii) to the coal mines at Johannisthal; (iii) to Strascha-Toplitz, three miles from the thermal springs of Toplitz. From Rudolfswerth the line has recently been continued *via* Tschernembl and Möttling (Metlika) across the Croatian frontier to meet the Fiume-Zagreb line at Karlovac (Karlstadt). As the latter place is the starting-point of the line now under construction *via* Ogulin to Knin in Dalmatia (see *Dalmatia*, No. 11 of this series, p. 41), the Laibach-Karlovac line is perhaps destined to form an important link between the Save valley and the middle Adriatic.

*Projects of Railway Development.*—It will be seen that Carniola is in respect of its population and industrial development adequately supplied with railways. Two further lines only were projected in 1914. Of these the first was to continue the Laibach-Stein line to Heilenstein-Frasslau on the railway from Cilli in Styria to Unter-Drauburg. The other was to run from Santa Lucia di Tolmino on the Isonzo (province of Gorizia and Gradisca) to Ober-Laibach (see *The Austrian Littoral*, *ut supra*, p. 62).

#### (d) Posts and Telegraphs

In 1908 there were in the province 177 post offices, 105 telegraph offices, and about 700 miles of telegraph lines.

## (B) INDUSTRY

## (1) LABOUR

Labour conditions in Carniola are very like those of the neighbouring province of Gorizia and Gradisca; that is to say, the supply is on the whole adequate to the needs of the province. Owing, however, to the excessive subdivision of the productive land, it is becoming increasingly difficult to make farming a remunerative pursuit. Statistics of emigration and immigration are not available.

## (2) AGRICULTURE

The total area of Carniola, 995,520 hectares, was in 1909 made up as follows:

	<i>Hectares.</i>
Forests . . . . .	442,085
Pasture . . . . .	341,453
Arable land . . . . .	147,534
Gardens . . . . .	7,977
Vineyards . . . . .	10,342
Unproductive land . . . . .	44,489
Lakes and marshes . . . . .	1,640

It has been said that few provinces of the Dual Monarchy exhibit such varied products as does Carniola. In a comparatively small area, of which some 88 per cent. is reckoned to be productive, all types of land, from Alpine pastures to vineyards, are found. Of the three chief divisions of the province, Upper Carniola in soil, climate, and products is Alpine, Lower Carniola represents the more fruitful region of the lower foot-hills, and Central Carniola is Karst country, wooded in the north and swept by the *bora* or parched by the sun in the south.

*(a) Products of Commercial Value*

*Cereals, &c.*—The chief cereal is wheat, closely followed by maize, oats, and rye, but the harvest does

not suffice for the needs of the country, and wheat has to be imported from Hungary. It is probable, however, that the corn-growing area could be appreciably increased, especially in Lower Carniola, by improved agricultural methods and by the draining of marshes.

The following table shows the average amount of land under the principal crops, and the average amount of the harvest during the years 1900-9 :

	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
Wheat . . . . .	22,941	218,773
Rye . . . . .	14,638	115,462
Barley . . . . .	12,554	103,262
Oats . . . . .	16,284	156,771
Maize . . . . .	14,645	181,247
Potatoes . . . . .	22,511	2,055,678

*Viticulture.*—The cultivation of the vine is the chief industry of the eastern and southern part of Lower Carniola, especially in the districts of Gurkfeld, Rudolfs-werth, and Tschernembl, and in the Vipacco valley. The climate in these parts of the province is favourable to the growth of the vine, and little damage results from frosts. The industry has suffered from foreign competition and also from the prevalence of disease, but most of all from primitive methods of cultivation and storage. The thin and slightly sharp-tasting wine of Lower Carniola, known in the Viennese trade as *marwein*, is almost wholly consumed in the province. The best wine comes from the Vipacco valley, where, thanks to a school of viticulture, considerable improvement has been made in the quality of the product.

The average area under vines during the years 1900-9 was 10,876 hectares and the average output of wine for those years 226,810 hectolitres.

*Fruit.*—The fruit industry is a very important one and is capable of considerable development. Fruit can be grown even in Upper Carniola, but the climate of the Vipacco valley is especially favourable to the industry and most of the cherries and table grapes are produced there. In other parts, apples, pears, and plums are grown in large quantities. In 1909 the

approximate yield of the chief fruits in Carniola was as follows :

	<i>Quintals.</i>
Table grapes . . . . .	665
Stone fruit . . . . .	89,860
Other fruit . . . . .	687,910
Chestnuts . . . . .	15,235
Other nuts . . . . .	9,175

*Fodder.*—The area of meadow land was in 1909 estimated at 172,896 hectares and the yield of hay at 3,339,651 quintals. The high-lying plateaux, especially in the Alpine and Karst regions, furnish most of the hay, a considerable amount of which goes to Trieste.

*Flax* is grown all over the province, the area under it in 1909 amounting to 700 hectares. A certain quantity of *hemp* is grown in Upper Carniola, where 80 hectares were devoted to its cultivation in 1909.

*Live-stock.*—The extensive meadow and pasture lands make Carniola a great cattle- and horse-breeding province. The *horses* of Upper Carniola are chiefly of the heavy kind and are exported in fair numbers to Bavaria and Tyrol. The lighter breeds from Lower and Central Carniola go chiefly to Italy. The best cart horses come from the neighbourhood of Radmannsdorf, the lighter horses from the Laibach district and from Gurkfeld and Adelsberg. The *cattle* are chiefly bred for slaughter and for draught purposes, very little for milking, though the export of milk and cheese, especially from Upper Carniola and the neighbourhood of Laibach, is increasing. The local agricultural society has two stud farms—one for the Alpine districts, the other for the rest of the province.

*Sheep* are almost confined to Central Carniola, and more especially to the Karst. The native sheep yields a rough wool which is made into a coarse cloth. Of late years the quality of the breed has been improved by crossing. The *goats* have decreased in numbers as the result of more stringent forest laws; they are said to be of high milking capacity. A certain number of *swine* are exported. The native breed is often crossed with

Croatian, but it was intended to improve the breed still further by the introduction of animals from England.

The raising of *poultry*, especially fowls and geese, is an important industry, and the export of eggs is on the increase. Upper Carniola is the chief centre for poultry farming.

In 1910 the numbers of the live-stock in the province were estimated to be :

Horses	.	.	.	.	.	24,281
Asses and mules	.	.	.	.	.	220
Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	253,839
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	38,629
Goats	.	.	.	.	.	6,384
Swine	.	.	.	.	.	107,836
Poultry	.	.	.	.	.	427,862

*Apiculture.*—The honey of Carniola has more than a local reputation. The number of beehives in the province in 1909 was estimated at 41,699.

*Sericulture.*—This industry is confined to the Vipacco valley and to a few places in the south-western parts of the Karst region. It is reported to have declined in recent years by reason of disease among the silkworms, but is capable of considerable expansion. In 1908 25 quintals of cocoons were produced, and in the following year 20 quintals.

#### (b) *Methods of Cultivation*

The arable land is reckoned at about 15 per cent. of the productive area of the province. In Upper Carniola, where there is plenty of Alpine pasture, the arable land is well manured and will give almost continuous corn crops. In most parts of Upper and Lower Carniola, and to a certain extent in Central Carniola, there are two harvests a year, the second crop consisting of buckwheat or roots. Much maize is grown in the Vipacco and Reka Timavo valleys and in the depressions of the Karst. In the Vipacco valley potatoes and turnips are also grown. Agricultural methods are still primitive, especially in Lower Carniola.

*(c) Forestry*

In 1909 the area of the forests of Carniola was 442,085 hectares, or 4.5 per cent. of the forest area of the Austrian Empire, and nearly 45 per cent. of the total area of the province. The greater part of the forests (some 320,000 hectares) are private property; the communal forests amount to some 40,000 hectares; the ecclesiastical and other forests under State administration to about 20,000; and the State forests to 10,400 hectares. Another estimate gives the proportion as 4 per cent. State forests, 20 per cent. communal, and 25 per cent. belonging to great and 51 per cent. to small proprietors.

About three-fifths of the trees are deciduous, consisting principally of beeches, oaks, and, in Lower Carniola, Spanish chestnuts. Most of the forests are situated on limestone terraces at a height of from 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, pines being found at 6,000 ft. and over.

The finest forests are in Lower Carniola; in the other districts indiscriminate felling and the ravages of goats have caused vast damage. The rights enjoyed by the peasants of pasturing their animals and cutting firewood proved an obstacle to proper forest economy, especially in the communal forests; but of late a systematic reforestation has been set on foot. Thus in 1912 the State spent 27,240 kn. and the province 10,000 kn. on this object; and about 3,016 hectares of Karst have been replanted, chiefly with spruce. There are State forest nurseries at Tschernembl, Gottschee, Laibach, Loitsch, and Rudolfswerth, two communal forest nurseries at Adelsberg, and five others elsewhere subsidized by the State. In view, however, of the timber requirements of the growing industries of Upper Carniola and of the two great neighbouring ports of Trieste and Fiume, it cannot be said that the forest industries of the province, which are its most valuable assets, have been developed to anything like a sufficient extent.

*(d) Land Tenure*

Carniola is a land of peasant proprietors, there being hardly any large estates with the exception of a few in Lower Carniola. The holdings of the peasants are generally very small. In Upper Carniola the average holding is from 18 to 20 hectares, of which more than half is generally forest. In Central Carniola the average is slightly higher, about 28 hectares; but here again comparatively little—three-eighths or perhaps three-fifths of the whole—is of any agricultural value, and the arable land amounts to scarcely 3 hectares. As in Istria and Dalmatia, the properties are usually very scattered, and in Upper Carniola quite small peasant holdings are often divided into 20 or more parcels of land.

In these circumstances agricultural progress is very slow, and, though the peasants are naturally intelligent, they are fanatically wedded to old usages.

**(3) FISHERIES**

There is room for considerable development of the fisheries of the province. At present very little attention is directed to them, though most of the rivers abound in fish. The Save is noted for its salmon, the Vipacco for its trout. The lake of Zirknitz is especially rich. Crayfish are plentiful and of high quality.

**(4) MINERALS**

Apart from the Idria quicksilver works it cannot be said that Carniola is a great mineral-producing province. Its iron industries, however, date back to pre-Roman times and it has produced silver, copper, zinc, antimony, manganese, and several other minerals, some of which are now no longer worked.

*Aluminium.*—The works of the Gewerkschaft Wocheinit at Redniça have been closed for some years past.

*Antimony.*—The Trojana works of the Antimonbergbau-Gewerkschaft Trojana at Gallenegg-Islak em-

ployed in 1913 sixteen workmen and produced 12,500 quintals, to the value of 6,250 kn.

*Coal.*—Of the eighteen existing enterprises for the production of lignite only seven, all private, were working in 1913. Of these the most important were the Sagor works of the Trifailer Kohlenwerksgesellschaft, which in 1913 produced 2,460,000 quintals of brown coal; the Gottschee works belonging to the same company, which produced 1,265,300 quintals; and the Johannisthal works of the company of that name, which produced 453,080 quintals. The remaining companies produced 72,614 quintals in 1913. In that year 1,742 workmen and 105 overseers were employed.

The total production of lignite or brown coal for the years 1910–13 was as follows :

	<i>Quintals.</i>
1910 . . . . .	3,812,568
1911 . . . . .	3,938,593
1912 . . . . .	3,904,954
1913 . . . . .	4,250,994

In 1913 the value of the output amounted to 3,350,428 kn. Practically all the coal is used by the railways or for industrial and domestic purposes in the province. The only pit-coal mine, that of Orla, was closed down several years ago.

*Copper.*—The mine at Podpleče, and the Skofie works, near Bischoflack, were not working in 1913.

*Gold.*—Traces of gold have been discovered at Zelez-nike in northern Carniola.

*Iron.*—Iron mining has been an important industry in the past, but at present only one mine, that of Nassenfluss, is working. This is leased to the Krainer Eisenerzbergbau-Gesellschaft of Vienna and produced in 1913 10,000 quintals of red ironstone, to the value of 5,000 kn. In 1911 and 1912, however, it produced nothing.

*Lead* is found at Littai, Podkraj, and Sava, among other places, but in 1913 only the mine of Knapovze near Littai was working. It employed in that year 79 workmen and 2 overseers, and produced in 1910

19,557 quintals; in 1911, 19,897 quintals; in 1912, 20,793 quintals; and in 1913, 24,251 quintals.

*Manganese.*—In 1913 the only enterprise was that at Vigunsciça near Radmannsdorf, belonging to the Krainische Industrie Gesellschaft. The output, which is used in the company's works at Servola, near Trieste, amounted in that year to 8,310 quintals, of the value of 11,634 kn. In 1910 the production was 16,755 quintals; in 1911, 18,845 quintals; and in 1912, 45,000 quintals.

*Petroleum.*—A petroleum spring of some importance was discovered at Oberfeld in 1905.

*Quicksilver.*—The quicksilver mines of Idria were discovered in the year 1497, and since 1580 have been worked by the State. They are situated at the confluence of the Nikova with the Idria, a little over 1,000 feet above sea-level. The metal is found chiefly in the form of cinnabar, but a certain amount of native quicksilver is found. Practically all the latter is sent to the dépôt of the K. K. Montan-Verkaufsamt at Vienna.

According to the *Statistik des Bergbaues in Österreich* for 1913, the figures for the years 1910–13 were as follows:

	<i>Cinnabar.</i>	<i>Quicksilver.</i>
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
1910 . . . . .	1,008,990	6,027
1911 . . . . .	1,110,163	7,041
1912 . . . . .	1,177,797	7,626
1913 . . . . .	1,306,083	8,200

In 1913, 997 workmen were employed in cinnabar mining and the value of the ore produced was 3,175,455 kn. In the same year 194 workmen extracted native quicksilver to the value of 3,878,600 kn. Quicksilver is also found at St. Anna in the Loiblthal near Neumarktl. The mines there were worked for over a century from the year 1760, but are now disused, as are also those at Littai.

*Silver* is produced as a by-product at the lead mines of Littai. In 1910 the output amounted to 1,547 kg., in 1911 to 2,111 kg., in 1912 to 625 kg. In 1913 it was 820 kg., valued at 75,843 kn.

*Zinc.*—The only mine, that of Trebelno, has not been worked since 1906.

#### (5) MANUFACTURES

From an industrial point of view Carniola is still very backward, in spite of the favourable character of its geographical situation. Two great main lines of railway run through it from north to south, while the Save valley is served by important lines running from east to west. The water-power of the province is very considerable, and an adequate supply of fuel is assured by the extensive lignite mines, while the forests afford an unlimited supply of timber. At present, however, industries are almost wholly of a local character; and, apart from the ironworks of Upper Carniola and the manufactures, chiefly textile, of which Laibach is the centre, they are of small extent and importance. Indeed, it is probably true to say that, considering its long established industrial tradition, especially in the iron trade, Carniola is of less industrial importance than it was in the Middle Ages.

Of the iron foundries and smelting works in Upper Carniola many have now been closed down. The chief centres of this industry at present are Neumarktl and Assling, where the *Krainische Industrie-Gesellschaft* has a foundry and nail factory.

Laibach and its neighbourhood have many textile factories, and the spinning and weaving of cotton are carried on to a fair extent. At Laibach itself there are three such factories; there is one at Littai and a small dyeing establishment at Krainburg. Rough cloth, flannel, and woollen goods are also manufactured in different parts of the province, but they are entirely for local use.

The leather industry has a certain importance, and is distributed throughout the province, but there are no firms of any size, and the products are for local use only. There are three boot and shoe factories at Neumarktl and one at Krainburg. Neumarktl is said to produce nearly a million pairs of boots a year.

In Laibach and its neighbourhood there are porcelain and paper factories, and a large bell foundry, which supplies church bells for all parts of the Empire, besides exporting its products to the Levant and even to England. Furniture is made at Laibach, Krainburg, and other places, and a certain amount of it is exported to the other provinces of the Dual Monarchy.

At Stein and in its neighbourhood straw hats are manufactured in large numbers. A few years ago it was estimated that a million and a half of hats were turned out in the course of a year.

At Laibach there are several breweries, and factories for tobacco, sausages, chemicals, soap, matches, &c. At Langenfeld and Stein are establishments for the manufacture of Portland cement. Distilleries exist at Laibach and Stein. At the latter place earthenware goods and chairs and polishing powder are made. The lace industry attains to some dimensions. Horsehair sieves are furnished by Strasisch, wooden ware by Ober-Laibach, and wood-pulp by Neumarktl.

## (C) COMMERCE

### (1) DOMESTIC

#### (a) *Principal Branches of Trade*

On the subject of internal trade there is nothing to add to what has already been indicated in connexion with the various industrial and agricultural pursuits of the population.

#### (b) *Towns, Markets, Fairs*

Apart from Laibach, which had in 1910 a population of 41,710, the towns of Carniola are very small and unimportant. Idria, the mining centre, had 6,090 inhabitants in 1910; Gurkfeld, Ober-Laibach, and Zirknitz had over 5,000; Adelsberg, Krainburg, Neumarktl, and Gottschee between 2,000 and 4,000.

There are said to be 564 fairs and cattle markets, but with the exception of the fair at Laibach and a few

of the cattle markets in Lower Carniola, they are only of local importance.

(c) *Organizations to promote Trade and Commerce*

At Laibach there is a Chamber of Commerce for the province. There is also at Laibach a technical school maintained by the State, which had 200 pupils in 1917. In different centres there are eight institutions for instruction in various industries with 692 pupils, and 29 smaller industrial schools with 1,933 pupils. In 1917 the agricultural school had 67 pupils and the five commercial schools 331, while the State also maintained a school of forestry.

(2) FOREIGN

Separate statistics for the foreign trade of Carniola are not available. The transit trade is, of course, of considerable importance, since the province is traversed by two of the chief railways connecting Central Europe and the Adriatic. Carniola also forms part of the natural hinterland of Trieste. But, as has been shown under the heading of Industry, the manufactures of the province are still of little more than local importance.

(D) FINANCE

(1) PUBLIC FINANCE

The principal items in the budget of Carniola for the year 1910 were as follows :

RECEIPTS		<i>Kronen.</i>
Surtax on Imperial votes	. . . . .	2,080,162
Provincial taxes	. . . . .	408,898
Allotted from Imperial taxes	. . . . .	1,237,522
Fines	. . . . .	16,559
Contributions from State and Church funds	. . . . .	113,939
Contributions from various sources	. . . . .	538,270
Income from property and industrial enterprise	. . . . .	1,550,027
Miscellaneous	. . . . .	68
Capital and cash account	. . . . .	1,354,557
Total	. . . . .	<u>7,300,002</u>

## EXPENDITURE

	<i>Kronen.</i>
Provincial administration . . . . .	582,090
Pensions, &c. . . . .	107,156
Public safety . . . . .	322,463
Military administration . . . . .	22,516
Sanitation, &c. . . . .	1,323,503
Education, &c. . . . .	2,062,890
Agricultural administration . . . . .	675,747
Industry, trade, and mining . . . . .	75,591
Communications and public buildings . . . . .	477,704
Service of debt ( <i>Schuldendienst</i> ) . . . . .	774,606
Miscellaneous . . . . .	523,097
Capital and cash account . . . . .	352,639
Total . . . . .	7,300,002

## (2) BANKING

Laibach is the headquarters of the Laibacher Creditbank (Ljubljanska Kreditnabank), which in 1910 possessed a capital of 8,000,000 kn., reserve funds of 800,000 kn., and paid a dividend of 7 per cent. It has branches at Spalato, Klagenfurt, Trieste, Sarajevo, Gorizia, and Cilli (Styria). At Laibach are branches of the Österreichisch-Ungarische Bank, of the Allgemeine Verkehrsbank, of the Österreichische Creditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe, all of Vienna, and of the Adriatische Bank (Jadranska Banka) of Trieste. In 1915 there were fourteen Government savings banks in the province.

## CARINTHIA

## (A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

## (a) Roads

The roads in Carinthia in 1910 comprised 320 miles (590 kilometres) of State roads, 433 miles (733 kilometres) of provincial roads, and 382 miles (611 kilometres) of district and communal roads, or 1,135 miles (1,934 kilometres) in all. The principal roads are those running from north to south and from west to

east through Klagenfurt. The first, which branches from the road along the Mur valley at Unzmarkt in Styria (see p. 50), enters the province near Friesach, and, after passing through St. Veit and Klagenfurt, leaves Carinthia by the Loibl Pass and eventually reaches Laibach. For all except a few miles of its course through Carinthia this road closely follows the railway. The west-east road enters the province from Tyrol just before Ober-Drauburg, when it divides into two branches—one through Sachsenburg, the other through Hermagor—which meet again at Villach; thence it runs through Klagenfurt, Völkermarkt, and Unter-Drauburg to Marburg in Styria. The country through which this road passes, except between Ober-Drauburg and Hermagor, is also served by railways.

#### (b) Rivers

As a means of communication the rivers of Carinthia are of small significance. The length of water communications in 1910 was officially stated to be 393 miles; but the Drave, the only river of real importance, is not navigable by steamers, and those plying on the Wörthersee are chiefly pleasure vessels. Since the building of the railways the use of the rivers for the export of timber has been to a great extent abandoned.

#### (c) Railways

Carinthia, which in 1908 had 390 miles of railway, is chiefly served by the State lines, the Südbahn being represented only by the Drave valley line, which runs from Marburg in Styria through Klagenfurt and Villach to Lienz in Tyrol, and eventually joins the Innsbruck-Verona line at Franzensfeste. It has a branch 11 miles long from Kühnsdorf to Eisenkappel.

The State railways have several lines passing through the province, of which the oldest is that running from Leoben in Styria (see p. 50) *via* Unzmarkt, St. Veit, Villach, Tarvis, and Pontafel (Pontebba) into Italy, and thus forming the main line between Vienna and

the valley of the Po. It is connected with Klagenfurt by a line from St. Veit, and has several branches, of which the most important is that from Arnoldstein, between Villach and Tarvis, up the valley of the Gail (Zeglia) to the industrial centre of Hermagor.

This railway was debarred by the steepness of its gradients from becoming a line of international importance; and the main line between Vienna and Trieste passes through Styria and Carniola (see pp. 28 and 50). Of recent years, however, Carinthia has, by the construction of the Tauern Railway, become the highway between southern Germany and the Adriatic. The Tauern railway (see p. 28; also *The Austrian Littoral*, No. 10 of this series, p. 60), coming from Salzburg, pierces the main Tauern range by a tunnel  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, at a height of 4,000 ft. above the sea, enters the valley of the Moll, down which it runs to Villach, proceeds southwards to Toplitz and thence eastwards to Rosenbach, where it is joined by a line from Klagenfurt, then turns south again, penetrates the Karawanken range, and enters Carniola by the valley of the Save.

Eastern Carinthia is served by a line from Zeltweg in Styria (see p. 51), which runs down the Lavant valley to the Drave at Lavamünd and thence via Unterdrauburg, Windischgraz, and Schönstein to Cilli.

In proportion to its present population and economic importance, Carinthia may be considered adequately supplied with railways. The lines projected in 1914 were few. The Gail valley line was to have been continued from Hermagor to Kotschach. From Klagenfurt a line was to have been built due eastwards to Völkermarkt, and another up the Moll valley from Ober-Vellach to Fragant.

#### (d) *Posts and Telegraphs*

In 1908 there were in Carinthia 206 post offices, 129 telegraph offices, and about 700 miles of telegraph wires.

## (B) INDUSTRY

## (1) LABOUR

The labour conditions of Carinthia are similar to those of Carniola and Styria. The land is almost wholly in the hands of small proprietors, the usual size of a peasant's holding (which includes arable, meadow, forest, and rough pasture), varying from 25 to 40 hectares. Most of the holdings have some alpine pasture attached, which serves to feed the cattle in summer.

## (2) AGRICULTURE

The area of Carinthia, 1,032,734 hectares, was divided in 1909 as follows :

	<i>Hectares.</i>
Forests . . . . .	455,722
Meadows and pasture . . . . .	338,857
Arable land . . . . .	137,725
Gardens . . . . .	4,062
Vineyards . . . . .	30
Unproductive land . . . . .	94,448
Lakes and marshes . . . . .	1,890

The arable land thus represented barely one-seventh of the productive area, but the valleys are so rich and the summers in the low-lying regions so hot that maize can be grown, and about 16 per cent. of the arable land will bear a second crop, which is usually either buckwheat or roots.

*(a) Products of Commercial Value*

*Cereals.*—The chief crop is rye, closely followed by oats. Rye and barley are cultivated up to between 4,500 and 5,000 ft. above sea-level, and maize up to nearly 3,000 ft. The crops suffice for local consumption except in the case of wheat and barley (for brewing), which have to be imported. Oats and beans are exported.

The average area under the chief crops and the average annual produce for the decennium 1900-9 were as follows :

	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
Wheat . . . . .	14,958	151,229
Rye . . . . .	38,470	335,741
Barley . . . . .	9,886	113,007
Oats . . . . .	26,005	241,648
Maize . . . . .	7,622	106,613
Potatoes . . . . .	7,946	626,885

*Viticulture.*—The climate of Carinthia is unsuitable to the production of wine; and in the years 1900-9 the average area under vines was only 44 hectares, and the average produce 149 quintals of wine. Moreover, from the fact that the estimated area of the vineyards in the last year of that decade was only 30 hectares, it would appear that the industry was declining.

*Fruit and Vegetables.*—The conditions are similar to those of Styria. Apples are the chief fruit grown, and potatoes, turnips, and cabbages the chief vegetables. In 1909 the produce of fruit amounted to 42,580 quintals of stone fruit, 217,900 quintals of other fruit, and 4,510 quintals of nuts.

*Flax and hemp* are grown in fair quantities in Carinthia, 624 hectares being under the former and 477 under the latter in 1909. On the other hand the *hop* industry, which is so profitable in Styria, is all but non-existent, only 9 hectares being cultivated in 1909.

*Live-stock.*—This is a very important industry, especially as regards cattle, the extent of the feeding grounds being large and the fodder rich by reason of the heavy rainfall.

There are two principal breeds of *horses*, the heavy cart-horse of Upper Carinthia, which has been crossed with horses of Spanish blood, and the so-called *carossier* of Lower Carinthia, a lighter animal much used for agricultural and military purposes, and of which there is a considerable export, especially to Italy.

There are two breeds of *cattle*, the Lavant Valley of Lower Carinthia and the Moll Valley of Upper Carinthia respectively. The latter have been crossed with the Pinzgau variety, and have the reputation of being very good milkers.

*Sheep* are pastured in considerable numbers on the fertile parts of the limestone plateaux. *Swine* are mostly of the small German variety, but English pigs have been introduced for crossing purposes.

The numbers of domestic animals in 1900 were :

Horses . . . . .	29,501
Asses and mules . . . . .	352
Cattle . . . . .	256,220
Sheep . . . . .	118,563
Goats . . . . .	26,641
Swine . . . . .	170,043
Poultry . . . . .	248,474

*Apiculture* is largely carried on, and the number of hives in 1900 was estimated at 67,569.

### (b) *Forestry*

Carinthia is one of the most densely wooded provinces of the Empire, and the area of its forests amounted in 1909 to 455,722 hectares. Less than 1 per cent. of the trees are deciduous (beech, birch, oak, and hornbeam), and of the conifers some 90 per cent. are Austrian pine.

Most of the wood is used as fuel, but about 20 per cent. is employed as timber for building and other purposes, and this is exported to a large extent to Italy and Hungary.

### (3) FISHERIES

The numerous lakes of Carinthia are rich in fish, the Millstättersee and the Weissensee being particularly noted for their salmon and trout. Of the rivers, the Drave contains the most important fisheries.

## (4) MINERALS

*Antimony.*—The only enterprise, that of the Carinthia Gewerkschaft at Lesnik, has been closed down for some years.

*Coal.*—There are a few deposits of lignite in the province, of which the most important are in the Lavant valley, on the Styrian frontier. In 1913, however, only four of the 17 enterprises were working. These employed 778 workmen and 12 overseers, and produced 1,274,288 quintals, of the value of 1,019,987 kn., nearly all of which was furnished by the mines of the counts of Donnersmarck-Beuthen at Sankt Stephan and Liesche. Practically all the coal goes to Styria, a small amount only being sent to Tyrol, Trieste, and Italy. The last-named country received 2,483 quintals in 1913.

*Copper.*—Of the five enterprises, only one, the Kupferkiesbau Grosspagant, was working in 1913, and no ore was produced.

*Gold.*—From Celtic times down to the end of the Middle Ages Carinthia was celebrated for its gold mines; but from the end of the sixteenth century the industry steadily declined, until in 1794 it was abandoned. Nor have recent attempts at reviving it been attended with success. In 1913 the only existing enterprise, the Goldzecke mine near Fundkopl, belonging to the Carinthia Werkschaft, produced no ore. The traces of old gold workings near the sources of the Moll, the Lieser, and the Drave are very numerous, but it is improbable that the industry could now be made to pay.

*Iron.*—The iron industry has as its centre the Huttenberger Erzberg, north of Villach, where iron has been worked from Roman times. The industry is not now of its former importance; and in 1913 out of the nine enterprises only one, the Österreichisch Alpenen Montangesellschaft, was working. This company employed in that year 311 workmen and 11 overseers, and pro-

duced 641,814 quintals of iron ore of the value of 542,542 kn.

*Lead.*—The most important centres of the lead industry are in the districts south of the Drave in the south-western part of the province, especially at Bleiberg in the Dobratsch, south of Villach, and at Raibl just below the Predil Pass, the mines at Raibl being the property of the State. In 1913 the industry employed 2,942 workmen and 42 overseers. The total amount of lead ore produced in that year was 177,553 quintals, of the value of 4,508,167 kn., and of pure lead, 133,571 quintals, of the value of 1,127,385 kn.

*Quicksilver.*—There are two enterprises, at Paternion and Reichenau respectively, but neither has been working for some years.

*Zinc* is worked in connexion with lead, especially at Raibl, and in 1913, 294,533 quintals of zinc ore, of the value of 1,739,849 kn., were produced.

#### (5) MANUFACTURES

The manufactures of Carinthia are not in a high state of development. The most important are the iron and steel industries, in which the Krainische Industrie Gesellschaft plays the most prominent part. Other manufactures which are carried on to a considerable extent are cement, principally by the Feistritzer Cement Fabrik at Paternion, but also at Eberstein and in its neighbourhood; leather, in the districts of Wolfsberg and Klagenfurt; wood-pulp at Ober-Vellach, Hermagor, and the Rosenthal; cellulose at Pörtschach on the Wörthersee; paper goods at Villach; chemical articles at Weissenstein and Treibach; colour and varnish at Villach; machinery at Villach; scythes and sickles at Wolfsberg; and preserved fruit at Villach. The making of wooden shoes, baskets, and other by-products of the timber trade are the chief domestic industries.

## (C) FINANCE

The following figures show the chief heads of revenue in the year 1911 :

	<i>Kronen.</i>
Surtax on Imperial taxes . . . . .	3,007,429
Provincial taxes . . . . .	1,185,489
Allotted from Imperial taxes . . . . .	894,115
Fines . . . . .	15,067
Contributions from State and Church funds . . . . .	34,791
Contributions from various services, management dues, &c. . . . .	662,915
Income from property and industrial enterprises . . . . .	204,342
Miscellaneous . . . . .	37,702
Capital and cash account . . . . .	466,382
	6,508,232

The chief heads of expenditure in 1911 were as follows :

	<i>Kronen.</i>
Representation and civil government . . . . .	289,439
Pensions . . . . .	69,940
Public safety . . . . .	107,958
Military service . . . . .	7,897
Sanitary service . . . . .	1,312,170
Poor law administration, &c. . . . .	296,144
Education . . . . .	3,019,968
Agriculture . . . . .	265,175
Trade, industry, and mining . . . . .	10,000
Communications and public buildings . . . . .	995,599
Debt service . . . . .	55,572
Miscellaneous . . . . .	78,370
	6,508,232

## STYRIA

## (A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

## (a) Roads

In 1908 there were in Styria 3,260 miles of roads, of which 512 miles were State and the remainder district roads. From Graz there are first-class roads running north-eastward to Wiener-Neustadt and Vienna, north-

ward to Bruck an der Mur, and southward to Marburg and thence to Cilli and Laibach. From Bruck there is a road due north into Lower Austria, bridging the gap which at present exists (see below) in the railway between Au and Mariazell, and others running north-eastward along the Mürz and south-westward along the Mur, the latter of which has several branches. A road connects Marburg with Klagenfurt.

### (b) Rivers

The rivers of Styria are of no importance as a means of communication. About 100 miles of waterway are officially reckoned to be *schiffbare*, but the small local traffic on the Traun and Enns is presumably allowed for in this estimate. Neither the Save nor the Drave is navigable in its course through Styria.

### (c) Railways

There were about 900 miles of railway in Styria in 1908. The main line of the Südbahn between Vienna and Trieste passes through the province; after crossing the Semmering Pass it runs down the valley of the Mur through Graz and Marburg, crosses the watershed between the Drave and the Save, and enters the valley of the Sann at Cilli, reaching the Save at Steinbrück, where it turns south-west towards Laibach.

Its branches within the frontiers of Styria are: (i) Mürzzuschlag to Mürz; (ii) Kapfenburg to Au (narrow gauge); (iii) Bruck an der Mur to Leoben; (iv) Graz to Köflach; (v) Leibniz to Wies: these last two, which serve a coal and iron district, being connected by a cross line *via* Landsberg; (vi) Spielesfeld *via* Radkersburg to Luttenberg on the Hungarian frontier (serving a wine district); (vii) Marburg *via* Drauburg to Klagenfurt; (viii) Pragerhof *via* Pettau into Hungary—a direct route to Budapest; (ix) Grobelno to Rohitsch; (x) Steinbrück to Zagreb.

The most important of the State lines is that which, continuing the Bruck–Leoben branch of the Südbahn,

proceeds *via* Villach and Pontafel (Pontebba) into Italy. Two branch lines starting from Leoben and St. Michael connect this railway at Hieflau and Selzthal respectively with the line which, leaving the Vienna-Linz line at Amstetten, enters Styria at Altenmarkt, and, running up the Enns valley, joins the Salzburg-Villach line at Bischofshofen in the province of Salzburg. From Zeltweg on the main State line a railway runs south-east, mainly over Carinthian territory, to Cilli, while from Unzmarkt a line runs westward to Mautendorf in Salzburg. The valley of the Raab in eastern Styria is also served by the State railways. One line runs east from Graz to Fehring, with a narrow-gauge branch from Gleisdorf to Birkfeld, and from Fehring over the Hungarian frontier to Budapest. From Fehring there is a line due north to Aspang and Wiener-Neustadt.

*Projected Lines.*—The existing system is on the whole adequate to the needs of the province, and in 1914 only a few additions were contemplated or under construction. These were (i) the extension of the Kapfenburg-Au branch of the Südbahn to the important pilgrimage centre of Mariazell; (ii) the extension of the Leibniz-Wies branch to Heilenstein-Frasslau on the Cilli-Drauburg line, and thence *via* Möttinig into Carniola to connect with the Laibach-Stein line (see also p. 29); (iii) lines from Gleisdorf on the Graz-Fehring line to Hartberg between Fehring and Aspang, and from another point on the Graz-Fehring line to Radkersburg; and (iv) the continuation of the Grobelno-Rohitsch branch to Krapina in Croatia in order to form a connexion with Teplič and Zagreb.

#### (d) *Posts and Telegraphs*

In 1908 there were in the province 25 State and 442 local post offices and 1,500 miles of telegraph wires.

## (B) INDUSTRY

## (1) LABOUR

It is estimated that about 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of Styria are agriculturists or woodmen, 20 per cent. engaged in the mining industries, and 3 per cent. in trade or commerce. The land is chiefly in the hands of small proprietors, and the holdings are much scattered. In other respects land conditions resemble those of Carniola (see p. 35).

## (2) AGRICULTURE

The total area of Styria is 2,242,623 hectares, which in 1909 were distributed as follows :

	<i>Hectares.</i>
Forests . . . . .	1,077,150
Meadows and pastures . . . . .	537,535
Arable land . . . . .	418,259
Gardens . . . . .	26,768
Vineyards . . . . .	28,311
Unproductive land . . . . .	152,553
Lakes, marshes, &c. . . . .	2,047

*(a) Products of Commercial Value*

*Cereals.*—The extent of land sown with cereal crops and the production in 1909, and, on an average, in the ten years ending with that year, were estimated to be as follows :

<i>Crop.</i>	1909.		1900-9.	
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
Wheat . . . . .	64,903	740,060	62,989	695,408
Rye . . . . .	72,754	756,011	76,893	738,034
Barley . . . . .	19,665	179,756	16,319	175,825
Oats . . . . .	62,502	596,170	73,671	842,108
Maize . . . . .	39,008	581,709	36,829	653,368

Buckwheat is also grown, principally, like maize, in Central and Lower Styria.

*Viticulture.*—The cultivation of the vine is confined to Central Styria, which produces 25 per cent., and to

Lower Styria, which produces 75 per cent., of the wine. The best-known varieties of wine come from Lower Styria, those of Luttenberg, Radkersburg, and Gonobitz being in special repute. The inhabitants of Styria are said to be so anxious to produce wine that they grow vines in districts unsuitable to them, with the result that there is much wastage due to frosts. Most of the wine is consumed in the province, but a fair proportion goes to the neighbouring provinces and to Vienna. In 1909, 1,640,573 hectolitres of wine (nearly all white) were produced. The average area under vines in the years 1900-9 was 33,004 hectares, and the average annual output, 926,537 hectolitres.

*Fruit.*—The fruit industry of Styria has of late years attained to considerable dimensions. Central Styria produces rather over, and Lower Styria rather under, half the total output, which in 1909 amounted to 951,100 quintals of fruit and 10,772 quintals of nuts; Upper Styria furnishing barely 5 per cent. The Styrian apple has a high reputation, and the plums of Lower Styria rival those of Bosnia. About a third of the fruit is exported, chiefly to the other provinces of the Empire, though a considerable amount goes to Germany, particularly to Berlin. In the province itself the apples are largely used for cider.

*Flax and Hemp.*—The area under these crops in 1909 was 853 hectares and 39 hectares respectively.

*Hops* are grown in considerable quantities in Central and Lower Styria, and are either used in the country or exported to Nuremberg, where the Styrian early hops enjoy a great reputation. In 1909, 3,252 hectares produced 18,810 quintals of hops.

*Vegetables* are extensively grown, especially potatoes and turnips, while beans are exported in large quantities to Trieste and the south of France. The average area under potatoes in 1900-9 was 25,945 hectares, and the produce, 20,156,174 quintals.

*Live-stock.*—There is an important trade in horses and cattle. The heavy Norican *horses* of the Ennsthal, which are indigenous, have long been a source of profit;

and another heavy cart-horse is bred in the Sannthal, which also furnishes light cart and riding horses, those from Pettau and the southern part of the district of Marburg being the best known. Styrian horses are exported, particularly to Italy and Germany.

The export of *cattle* is also large. The best-known varieties are the Pusterwalder and Murzthaler from Upper Styria and the Mariahofer from Central Styria, which furnishes about half of the total number of cattle in the province, Lower Styria giving a little more than a quarter. The milk industry of Styria is now a considerable one, especially in Graz and its neighbourhood. Many of the chief dairy companies have branches in Vienna, to which much butter and cheese are sent.

The *sheep* and *goats* of the province are poor, but the *swine*, which are crossed with the Suffolk and Berkshire breeds, are esteemed. The *poultry* industry is flourishing, Styrian capons having a great reputation.

In 1908 the numbers of animals in the province were estimated as follows: horses, 67,602; asses and mules, 218; cattle, 718,841; sheep, 123,245; goats, 35,618; swine, 678,910; poultry, 1,338,814.

*Apiculture*.—This industry is almost confined to Central and Lower Styria, where there are over 100,000 hives, and whence a fair amount of honey is exported.

#### (b) *Forestry*

The forests of Styria, which is the most richly wooded province of the Dual Monarchy, cover an area of over 1,000,000 hectares. Of these just over half are in the hands of small proprietors (owners of less than 150 hectares) and over 350,000 hectares in those of large proprietors; about 56,000 belong to the State and about 52,000 to ecclesiastical and other corporations; while about 35,000 hectares are communal forests. In Upper Styria, larch, spruce, and beech are the chief trees; in other parts beech, oak, and elm, and, in Lower Styria, chestnut predominate.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century the timber was employed almost exclusively in the country for its industrial needs, but nowadays there is a considerable export, especially to Trieste. There are several forest stations (26 in 1913) maintained or subsidized by the State, and numerous saw-mills worked by water-power, but it cannot be said that the production of timber is as great as it should be.

### (3) MINERALS

The coal and iron industries have long been an important feature in the economic life of the province.

*Coal.*—The lignite of Styria is similar to that found in Istria and Dalmatia. It is distributed all over the province, the chief mines being in the Save valley near Trifail, where the Trifailer Kohlenwerksgesellschaft produced in 1913, 6,861,200 quintals. Next in importance are the mines of Voitsberg, near Köflach, west of Graz, and those of Fohnsdorf, near Knittelfeld in the Upper Mur valley. Other important works are at Wies-Eibiswald on the eastern slopes of the Koralpe. The one pit-coal mine, that of Turrach near Leoben, has not been working since 1903.

The total amount of coal produced by the various companies, all of which are private, in the years 1910–13 was as follows :

	<i>Quintals.</i>
1910 . . . . .	28,512,844
1911 . . . . .	29,659,006
1912 . . . . .	30,913,971
1913 . . . . .	31,616,223

In 1913, 72,629 quintals of briquettes and 2,139 quintals of coke were produced. Of the coal extracted in the province, 86 per cent. is used in Styria, while 8·6 per cent. goes to other provinces of Austria, 4·9 per cent. to Hungary and Croatia, and 0·5 per cent. to Italy.

*Copper* was at one time worked at two places near Leoben, but both mines have been closed for some years.

*Graphite.*—Six out of the eight existing enterprises are working, all in the Leoben district. They employed 7 overseers and 183 workmen in 1913, in which year 164,068 quintals of graphite, of the value of 701,081 kn., were produced. About half of this was used in the Austrian provinces of the Empire. Of the remainder, three-quarters went to Germany, and the rest to Hungary, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and England (1,810 quintals).

*Iron.*—The iron deposits of Styria belong to a chain stretching from Tyrol through Salzburg and Upper Styria into Lower Austria. There are few in Central Styria, and in Lower Styria they only occur at Windischlandsberg and Studenz. In 1913 only 3 of the 16 existing enterprises for the extraction of iron ore were working, all in Upper Styria, while of those for the production of raw iron, 2 out of 4 were working, both near Leoben. In that year the former industry employed 135 overseers and 3,290 workmen, and the latter 24 overseers and 999 workmen.

In 1913, 19,501,200 quintals of iron ore to the value of 16,208,400 kn. were produced. In 1910 the production was 17,005,336 quintals; in 1911, 17,602,240 quintals; and in 1912, 17,911,500 quintals. Of raw iron there were produced in 1913, 6,010,214 quintals, of the value of 4,838,577 kn.

*Lead* is found in Central and Lower Styria, but of the seven enterprises which have been started only one, that at Arzberg near Graz, was working in 1913. In this year 2,785 quintals of lead, of the value of 30,524 kn., were produced.

*Zinc.*—Two out of three enterprises for the mining of zinc ore, both in the Graz district, were working in 1913, when 4,955 quintals, of the value of 29,591 kn., were produced. The mine at Haufenraith belonged to a French company, René Gautier of Paris, that at Rabenstein to the German Märkisch-Westfälische Bergwerksverein. One enterprise for the production of pure zinc, the State mine at Unter-Kötting near Cilli, produced in 1913, 43,433 quintals, of the value of 243,598 kn.

*Other Minerals.*—The *nickel* works at Schladming and the *antimony* works at Oberburg, near Cilli, are not now working. *Talc*, *magnesite*, and *manganese* occur, but the *manganese* works at Gross Veitsch near Leoben were not working in 1913. There are considerable supplies of *salt* at Aussee in Upper Styria.

#### (4) MANUFACTURES

Apart from the iron and steel works, few industries are conducted on a large scale in Styria, notwithstanding the ample water-power available and convenient communications. For such as there are, Central Styria, especially the neighbourhood of Graz, is the centre. At Graz itself there are factories for iron and metal goods, chemical products, paper and wood-pulp, railway wagons, beer, glass, hats, leather goods, liqueurs, and machinery.

The articles manufactured in Lower Styria include champagne at Radkersburg, scythes and sickles near Marburg, glass and chemicals at Hrastnigg, and cement near Trifail and Steinbrück.

#### (C) FINANCE

The following figures show the chief heads of revenue in the year 1911 :

	<i>Kronen.</i>
Surtax on Imperial taxes . . . . .	8,681,361
Provincial taxes . . . . .	2,210,213
Allotted from Imperial taxes . . . . .	2,015,051
Fines . . . . .	927
Contributions from State and Church funds . . . . .	211,971
Contributions from various services, management dues, &c. . . . .	3,131,950
Income from property and industrial enterprises. . . . .	3,691,042
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19,580
Capital and cash account . . . . .	6,132,096
	26,094,191

The chief heads of expenditure in 1911 were as follows :

	<i>Kronen.</i>
Representation and civil government . . . . .	1,186,908
Pensions . . . . .	635,875
Public safety . . . . .	603,654
Military service . . . . .	6,000
Sanitary service, &c. . . . .	3,899,589
Poor law administration, &c. . . . .	1,663,942
Education . . . . .	8,760,065
Agriculture . . . . .	1,038,136
Trade, industry, and mining . . . . .	15,551
Communications and public buildings . . . . .	1,552,023
Debt charges, &c. . . . .	1,413,257
Public services charges ( <i>Landesvermögen</i> ) . . . . .	1,451,217
Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,312
Capital and cash account . . . . .	3,863,662
	26,094,191

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### MAPS

Carniola, Carinthia, and Styria are covered by two sheets (L. 32 Milano, L. 33 Triest; G.S.G.S. 2758) of the 'International' Map, published by the War Office on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000.

For Ethnography, see note on Maps in *Austria, &c.* (No. 1 in this series), p. 28.

# APPENDIX

## PLANTS

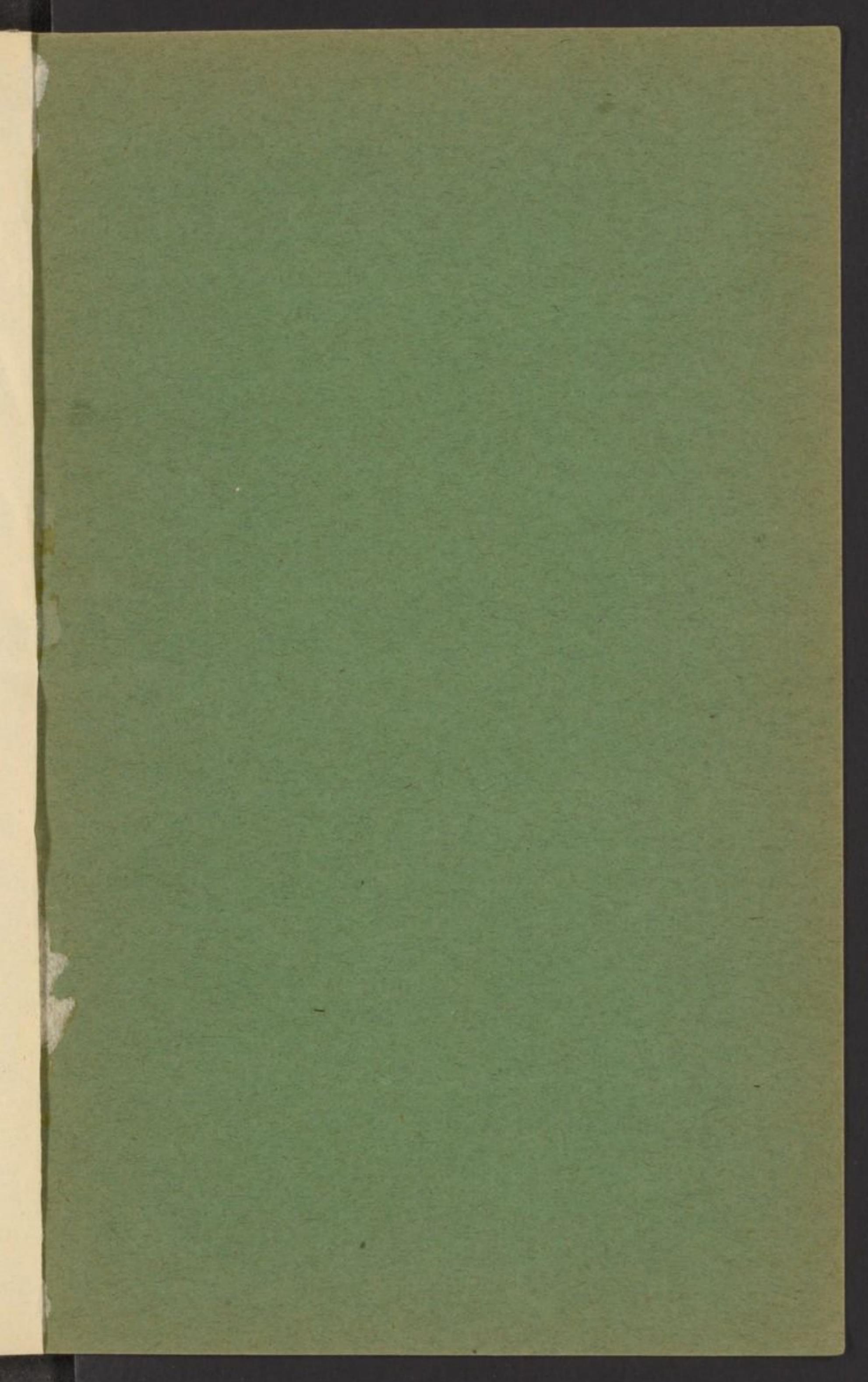
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