

and destroyed before his time. Secondly, that there is nothing to show definitely, in plan, construction, or details, that it is Byzantine, and that there is no reason to suppose that any such building would have been erected on a site which was considered by the Christians to be accursed, or which, if erected before the time of Chosroes, would have survived the destruction wrought by the Jews. As regards the suggestion that it was erected by Eudisia (c. 460), the above observations will apply equally well, except that Sir C. Wilson considers that it does not occupy the site of the Jewish Temple.<sup>1</sup> Thirdly, that there is nothing, either in plan, details, or construction, to disprove the distinct statement made in the famous Cufic inscription, that the Dome of the Rock was built by Abd-el-Melik in 691 A.D. Finally, I must express my full belief that the Dome of the Rock was the work of Arabs, designed for them by a Byzantine or Persian architect, and with Persian or Byzantine workmen, before the Arabs had developed any definite style of their own, and that it was built with the capitals, bases, and columns ready to hand, being derived from the remains of churches and other buildings destroyed by Chosroes and other invaders," pp. 71, 72.

The suggestion that the capitals and other fragments which had been utilized by the builders of the Dome of the Rock are too debased to have been produced before the time of Constantine, is, if I mistake not, a new one, and it is, at the same time, of great force.

Professor Hayter Lewis also deals with the Holy Sepulchre; Jeremiah's Grotto, and the late speculations regarding it as the Site of Calvary; and also with Siloam, and the tunnel which brings water to the Pool from the Umm ed Deraj, or Fountain of the Virgin. The book is very full of beautiful plates, maps, and plans, making every point treated upon clear and distinct.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

### NOTES ON THE PLAN OF JERUSALEM.

The parts shown in red are the more important of the recent discoveries, the descriptions of which will be found in the *Quarterly Statement* as noted below.

A. Scarped rock, &c., showing line of ancient wall to the south of the city. *Quarterly Statement*, 1875, pp. 7, 34, 81, 86.

B. Portion of the (supposed) second wall. *Quarterly Statement*, 1886, p. 21; 1887, pp. 23, 218.

C. Ancient wall near house of Latin Patriarch. *Quarterly Statement*, 1889, p. 65.

D D. Old remains outside the north wall of the city. *Quarterly Statement*, 1889, p. 63.

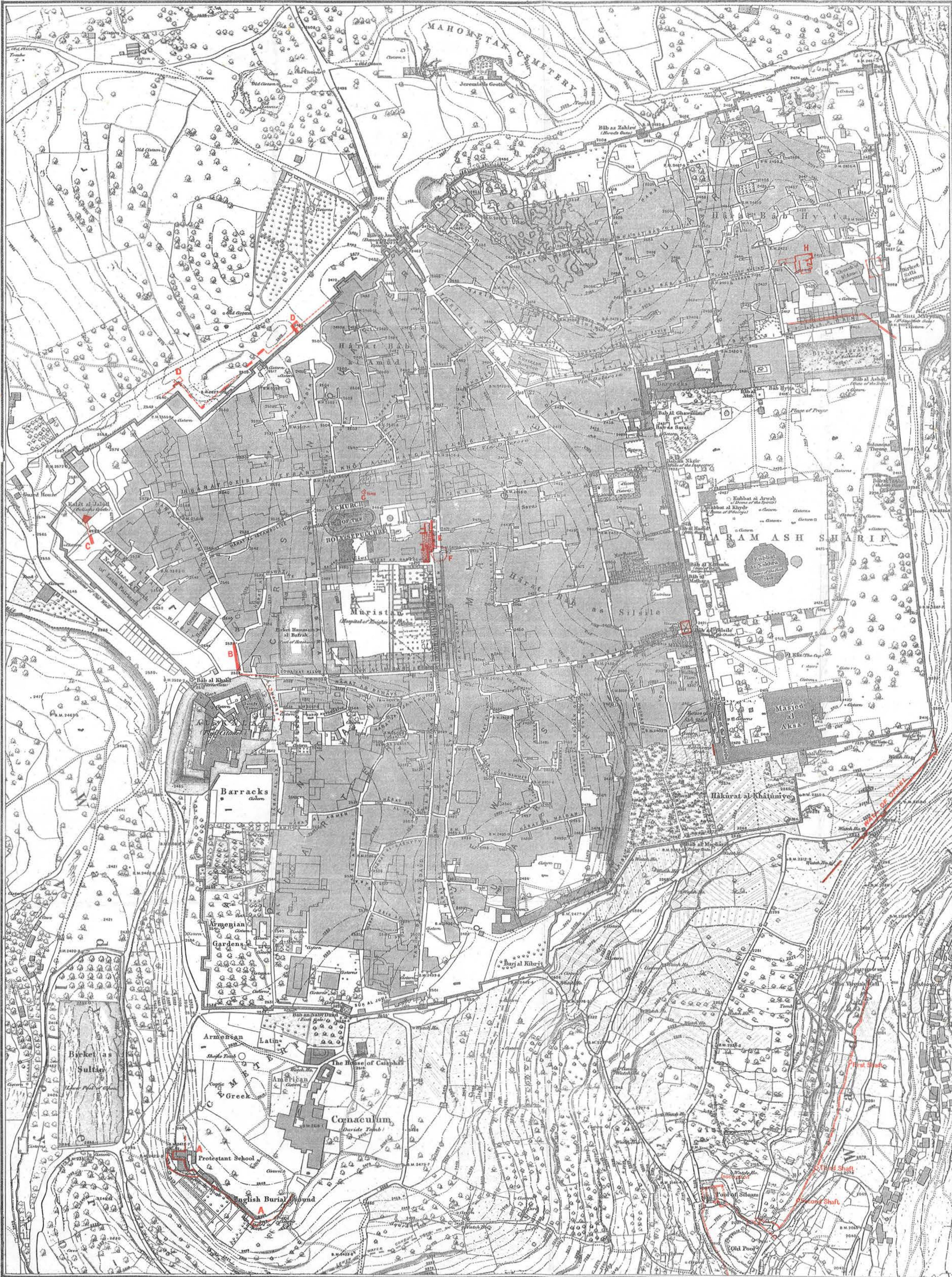
<sup>1</sup> Sir Charles Wilson suggests that possibly the Dome of the Rock was originally the church of St. Sophia, which was erected by Eudisia in the fifth century. Three documents in the sixth century mention this church, and no document before, or after, alludes to it. Sir Charles thinks that Abd-el-Melik either rebuilt this church or repaired it, making additions at the same time.



# PLAN OF JERUSALEM

Reduced by permission from the Ordnance Plan 2500 Scale made  
by Col. Sir Charles W. Wilson K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., R.E.  
to illustrate recent discoveries.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND



Scale

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E. Ancient paved court near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. *Quarterly Statement*, 1888, pp. 19, 60.

F. Cave to the east of Church of the Holy Sepulchre. *Quarterly Statement*, 1889, p. 67.

G. Rock-cut tomb north of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. *Quarterly Statement*, 1887, p. 154.

H. Pool of Bethesda. *Quarterly Statement*, 1888, p. 115, and ruins of a church.

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## RECENT DISCOVERIES IN JERUSALEM.

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### I.

#### REMAINS OF OLD WALL OUTSIDE THE PRESENT NORTHERN WALL OF THE CITY.

(*The Nos. indicate the parts from west to east.*)

IN the work of reconstructing the carriage road along the outside of the northern wall of the City, as I reported in my last, some earth near the wall was removed for filling up the road in some places, bringing to light some old remains hitherto unknown (*see plan of Jerusalem*).

D 1. Is an old corner of comparatively large hewn stones; on the earth being removed from it, the corner of another wall more ancient is seen behind it.

2. Is a rock-scarp with a rough face of about 8 feet deep, but as the top of it is still covered up with earth the exact height could not be ascertained; between this scarp and the first mentioned corner there is an edge indicating the continuation of the scarp.

3. South of the last is a large stone, originally forming the angle of the scarp or wall.

4. Is a similar rough-faced scarp partly topped with masonry, its depth is unknown, but it appeared to be higher than 2.

5. Is a large hewn stone *in situ*, in the same line as 3 and 4, and 13 feet from the face of the present wall.

6. The ruins of a tower.

D 7. The ruins of a chamber measuring, inside, 40 feet long by 19 feet wide, with walls of small masonry 3 feet thick. The eastern wall is partially destroyed; the northern has an opening in the middle 3 feet wide, originally a window (?), as the door would probably be in the east wall, as I suggest from the fact that opposite, in the western wall, there is a recess forming a bench or seat 10 feet long. The walls are only to be seen from the top. To decide the position of the door and what the chamber has been, the earth would have to be cleared out of the ruin.

8. Are some remains in line with the corner of the present wall, and looks much older.

9. Is certainly more ancient than 10.

11. The stones in this corner are not jointed.