

as yet known in the vicinity is further west, on the other side of the road, as described in the same Memoir. I fear, from what I hear, that visitors are being misled by natives, who point to antiquities on their property as the places mentioned by explorers.

C. R. C.

NOTE ON "THE REMAINS OF OLD WALL OUTSIDE
THE PRESENT NORTH WALL OF JERUSALEM."

HERR SCHICK (in the *Quarterly Statement* for April, 1889, p. 63) describes remains of an ancient wall discovered beneath the surface along the line of the city wall north of Jerusalem, and west of the Damascus Gate, outside the present wall.

During the earlier years (from 1846 to about 1854) of our residence in Jerusalem, there was, exactly on the line traced by Herr Schick, a row of ancient stones above ground, not quite continuous, but at very short intervals, which we held to indicate the line of the ancient wall (probably the second of Josephus, perhaps at the part broken in Manasseh's reign). Some of these stones were large—about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 4 to 5 feet long. (I have not any measurements and write from memory.)

All were of the kind found in the older masonry of the city walls. Several had a shallow marginal draft, the margin of the largest blocks was deep and bold. Two or three very fine corner-stones lay at the west angle in the wall, marked red by Herr Schick. These stones were of hard, compact white limestone, without polish, but not much weathered. When Jerusalem became more visited, and when foreigners settled and began to erect large buildings, these venerable stones gradually disappeared, they were taken to be cut up and sold for use in modern buildings. The same fate befell the line of similar stones to the left of the path leading from the north-west corner of Jerusalem, in the direction of the ash-heaps north of the olive grove. We also were sorrowful witnesses of the gradual destruction of the beautiful sarcophagus (without lid) which lay outside the city wall, a little to the west of Herod's Gate. which the then authorities refused to have removed to a place of safety. This sarcophagus was carved out of a block of very hard white limestone, and was ornamented on its sides with wreaths of flowers in high relief. Bit by bit it disappeared, broken by idle lads in sheer mischief, and by relic hunters. It was of small size.

At the time of which I speak there were also fragments of ancient building-stones on either side, north and south, outside of the Damascus Gate (before the rubbish heaps there were made), which led us to think that here might be found two towers, perhaps the "Women's Towers" of Josephus.

Our then Prussian Consul, the learned Dr. G. E. Schultz, probably marked some of these remains on the map accompanying his "Vorlesung," but of this I cannot be sure, not having by me a copy thereof.

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