

THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

In Memoriam.

ON the 28th May Sir George Grove, to whom the foundation of the Palestine Exploration Fund is due, passed away quietly, after a long illness, at his house in Lower Sydenham. He was born on the 13th August, 1820, and, after receiving his education at the Clapham Grammar School, was trained to be a Civil Engineer. When only 21 he was entrusted with the erection, at Morant Point, Jamaica, of the first cast-iron lighthouse ever built; and in 1845 he erected a similar lighthouse at Gibbs Hill, Bermuda. During 1847-49 he was employed on the staff of Mr. Robert Stephenson, who was then engaged on the construction of the great tubular bridge across the Menai Straits; and he had gained a reputation as an engineer when, in 1849, he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary of the Society of Arts.

In 1852 he became Secretary to the Crystal Palace Company—a position which he held for 21 years. It was during this period that he wrote his remarkable articles in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and established his reputation as a musical critic by his masterly analyses of classical orchestral music for the famous Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace. Sir G. Grove was editor of "Macmillan's Magazine" from 1868 to 1883, and for Messrs. Macmillan and Co. he edited the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians"—a monumental work of great erudition

to which he contributed articles on Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert. In 1882 he was appointed Director of the College of Music, a post from which he retired in 1894, after having contributed, more than any other man, to make the College a success. From 1891 to 1893 he was President of the College of Organists, and amongst the many honours he received were the C.B., Knighthood, and the Cross of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Order of Merit for Art and Science. He was also an Honorary D.C.L. of Durham, and an Honorary LL.D. of Glasgow.

Amongst Sir George Grove's many contributions to literature none are more striking than the articles which he wrote for the "Dictionary of the Bible." To qualify himself for the task of writing them he learnt Hebrew and visited Palestine, whence he returned full of enthusiasm for the work that he had taken in hand. His geographical and topographical articles embodied all that was known when he wrote, and their general accuracy cannot be sufficiently admired. In after years, when the Fund had completed its great survey of Western Palestine, although there was much to add, there was little to alter. His miscellaneous articles are written with equal care, and that on Elijah is of special excellence. Whilst contributing these articles to the "Dictionary," Sir G. Grove was helping Dean Stanley to bring out "Sinai and Palestine," and to him we owe its valuable appendix of Hebrew topographical terms. Between the two men there was the warmest friendship; and the Dean was ever ready to acknowledge the services rendered to him by his friend, whom he appointed his literary executor.

Sir G. Grove, during his tour in Palestine, was much impressed by the close agreement between the natural features of some of the localities he visited, and the allusions to them in the Bible; and he greatly felt the want of accurate maps of the districts which he was unable to examine. At one period he had as his assistant, at the Crystal Palace, the late Mr. James Fergusson, who was deeply interested in the topography of Jerusalem, and the possibility of carrying out surveys and scientific researches in Palestine and Jerusalem was frequently discussed. The first opening came when Miss (now Lady) Burdett-Coutts wished to supply Jerusalem with water, and it was decided, as a preliminary measure, to make an accurate survey of the city. Contrary to

general expectation, the survey was successfully completed without the slightest interference by the Turkish officials, or the Moslem population. The success of the survey, some discoveries made during its progress, and an acrimonious controversy respecting the sites of the Holy places, aroused general interest and gave an opportunity which Sir G. Grove was quick to seize. He determined to raise funds for the scientific exploration of Palestine, and to enlist the sympathies of his many friends in the enterprise. No one could resist his enthusiasm. A public meeting, in 1865, gave birth to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and a strong committee, with Sir G. Grove as Honorary Secretary, was formed to carry out the objects which he had so much at heart, and for which the Fund was founded. For several years Sir George acted as Honorary Secretary jointly with the late Rev. F. W. Holland, but the absorbing nature of his other duties at last compelled him to resign. He never, however, lost his interest in the active work of the Fund, and to the end remained a member of the General Committee.

I first met Sir George Grove in 1864, before leaving England to carry out the survey of Jerusalem, and have ever since regarded him as a warm personal friend whose friendship I highly valued. His was a most attractive personality. A kinder, better man never lived. I cannot recall an instance of his having said an unkind word of anyone. He was always ready to encourage and help younger men, and to show his sympathy with every good work. Those who knew him well can never forget his earnestness, his enthusiasm, his brilliant conversational powers, his literary activity, his extraordinary industry, his simplicity of character, his unstinted charity, and his intense love of the Bible. As one of his friends has well said, "Such characters are not too common; we feel that we can ill spare them from among us."

C. W. W.



The Annual Meeting of the General Committee will be held at the Office of the Fund, 38 Conduit Street, on Tuesday, July 17th, at 4 P.M.

The excavations were resumed by Dr. Bliss at Tell ej-Judeideh on Monday, March 19th, and on June 5th the party removed to Tell Sandahannah and commenced work there.

Dr. Schick reports the following items of news from Jerusalem:—

The Jewish community have purchased a piece of ground west of the city and commenced building upon it a house for a Library and Museum of objects connected with the Holy Land.

A steamboat, 25 metres long, for the Dead Sea has been landed at Jaffa and conveyed on a truck drawn by mules to Jerusalem and Jericho. It does not seem to have been floated at the time Dr. Schick wrote.

The recent visit of the German Emperor to Palestine naturally stimulated the interest which Germans have long taken in the country. One outcome of this has been the establishment of a German Post Office in Jerusalem, two officials having been sent from Berlin for the purpose.

In consequence of the prevalence of disease (plague?) in Egypt, quarantine has again been established, and much irregularity and confusion in connection with the mails have arisen.

It is said that an order has been issued by the Sultan for a line of telegraph to be erected between Es Salt (beyond Jordan) and Mecca, and that the railway is to be continued from Mezairib to Akaba and Mecca. The work is to be done by soldiers.

There is a proposal to construct cisterns in the castle ditch and over them shops. Thus old Jerusalem is gradually being lost and modern buildings taking its place.

Dr. Schick reports also the following changes in the surface around Jerusalem:—

The ash heaps north of the city, so often mentioned in books on Jerusalem, will now be looked for in vain. The material of which they were composed has been taken away for building purposes.

The great mass of made earth in the Muristan, which formed an elevated terrace and was ploughed every year, has also been removed in great part, and having been carried outside the Jaffa Gate has nearly filled up the valley there.

The earth at the Austrian Hospice, which formed a hill, pleasantly green in spring, has been taken away and thrown outside the Damascus Gate, whilst the *débris* from the Church of St. Ann, having been deposited outside St. Stephen's Gate, has formed a hill where formerly there was a depression.

The Dominican Brethren in building their new Church and Convent north-west of Jerusalem and putting the ground into order removed much earth and transported it on a railway eastwards, where they formed with it a hill on the outskirts of their property.

"In future," Dr. Schick writes, "when other generations have forgotten, or do not know, the origin of these hills, antiquarians will suppose that remains of some ancient buildings are hidden there, or perhaps some part of the fortifications of the ancient city. Reflecting on the changes of surface which have taken place in my lifetime, one learns to be cautious in judging of ancient Jerusalem from what one sees to-day, as so many topographers do. The 'ash-heaps' were formerly spoken of as the ashes from the altar sacrifices of the Temple, whereas they were nothing more than unused stuff from soap works."¹

The extensive clearance of earth from the Muristan has brought to light a series of vaults, partly filled with water, and other remains of ancient buildings, a full account of which, it is hoped, may be given in the next number of the *Quarterly Statement*. The stones of an arch have figures in relief upon them, one being that of a kneeling man, with bow and arrow, and behind him an animal like a lion. Dr. Schick says that he and Mr. Hanauer think the signs of the Zodiac were represented, as on the arch at the northern entrance to the Church of St. Mary, which is now in possession of the Germans.

¹ They were composed of the earthy matter left after the lixiviation of the *kily*, قَلِي, brought by the Arabs from beyond Jordan for making soap. Bones, earth, stones, and other rubbish became mixed with the mass as the heaps grew.

Opposite the "Tombs of the Kings" and the new buildings of the Anglican Bishop two rock-hewn graves have been found, similar to those described by Sir C. Wilson in the "Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem," p. 70, and shown on Plate XXVI, No. 7.

Mr. F. B. Welch, of the British School of Archæology at Athens, who recently visited the Holy Land, was requested by the Executive Committee to examine and report upon the various types of pottery found during the excavations made by the Fund, and his report will appear in the next *Quarterly Statement*. This important paper will be of great value to all engaged in the study of Palestine archæology.

A number of moulds of the various objects found in the excavations have been received at the office of the Fund, consisting of inscribed weights, jar-handles, scarabs, &c. They can be seen, and casts of several can be obtained, on application to Mr. Armstrong.

The concluding volume of Professor Ganneau's "Archæological Researches in Jerusalem and its Neighbourhood" has been published and issued to subscribers. This completes the set of four vols. as advertised under the title "Survey of Palestine." There are only ten sets left of the first 250 copies of this valuable work. Those who wish to secure a set at £7 7s. before the price is raised should fill up the form and send it to the Secretary of the Fund.

In order to make up complete sets of the "Quarterly Statement," the Committee will be very glad to receive any of the back numbers.

Dr. Bliss's detailed account of his three years' work at Jerusalem, published as a separate volume, with the title "Excavations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897," and copiously illustrated with maps and plans, may be procured at the office of the Fund. Price to subscribers to the work of the Fund, 8s. 6d., post free.

The "Flora of Syria, Palestine, and Sinai," by the Rev. George E. Post, M.D., Beirut, Syria, containing descriptions of all the Phaenogams and Acrogens of the region, and illustrated by 441 woodcuts, may be had at the office of the Fund, price 21s.

The income of the Society from March 24th, 1900, to June 23rd, 1900, was—from Annual Subscriptions and Donations, including Local Societies, £301 7s. 0d.; from Lectures, £2 0s. 0d.; from sales of publications, &c., £144 5s. 1d.; total, £447 12s. 1d. The expenditure during the same period was £656 1s. 11d. On June 23rd the balance in the Bank was £280 14s. 4d.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from the Rev. Professor Theo. F. Wright, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, 42, Quincy Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The following have kindly consented to act as Honorary Local Secretaries:—

The Rev. H. Lloyd Russell, The Vicarage, Chislehurst.

The Rev. E. H. Lewis Crosby, B.D., 36, Rutland Square, Dublin, in place of the Rev. Rowland Scriven, resigned.

Monsieur and Madame Hyacinthe Loyson, 29, Boulevard d'Inkerman, Parc de Neuilly, Paris.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £10 10s. A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 38 Conduit Street.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 38 Conduit Street (a few doors from Bond Street), is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 2 p.m.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but all are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

While desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they neither sanction nor adopt them.

TOURISTS are cordially invited to visit the Loan Collection of "Antiques" in the JERUSALEM ASSOCIATION ROOM of the Palestine Exploration Fund, opposite the Tower of David, Jerusalem. Hours: 8 to 12, and 2 to 6. Maps of Palestine and Palestine Exploration Fund publications are kept for sale.

Photographs of Dr. Schick's models (1) of the Temple of Solomon, (2) of the Herodian Temple, (3) of the Haram Area during the Christian occupation of Jerusalem, and (4) of the Haram Area as it is at present, have been received at the office of the Fund. Sets of these photographs, with an explanation by Dr. Schick, can be purchased by applying to the Secretary, 38 Conduit Street, W.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they will henceforth be treated as subscribers and be allowed to purchase the books and maps (by application only to the Secretary) at reduced price.

The Committee will be glad to receive donations of Books to the Library of the Fund, which already contains many works of great value relating to Palestine and other Bible Lands. A catalogue of Books in the Library will be found in the July *Quarterly Statement*, 1893.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks the following :—

"Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale." Publié par Professor Ch. Clermont-Ganneau. Tome IV, Livraison 5, Avril, 1900. *Sommaire* :—§ 9. Les trois Karak de Syrie (suite et fin). § 10. Le lieu de la lapidation de Saint Étienne. § 11. La voie romaine de Palmyre à Risapha. § 12. Inscriptions grecques de Mésopotamie. § 13. Inscriptions grecques de Palestine et de Syrie (à suivre).

"Palestine and Her Critics." By Herbert Bentwich, LL.B. From the Author.

"Reisebericht." By Professor Dr. R. Brünnow. From the Author.

For list of authorised lecturers and their subjects, see January *Quarterly Statement*, p. 5.

ERRATA.

Quarterly Statement, April—List of Subscriptions.

For "Rev. John West" read "Rev. James Went."

„ "Miss F. M. Peard" „ "Miss C. M. Peard."

1898, p. 162, line 39—For "Wescott" read "Westcott."

1899, p. 275, line 9—For "20" read "14" and for "aside" read "a side."

1899, p. 276, line 21—For "40 or 38" read "28."

1899, p. 276, line 23—For "20 or 19" read "14."