

moment of time received a large increase, and accords well with the fact recorded in Joshua, that the old population of Gezer was not driven out, but reduced to servitude by conquerors who crowded themselves into the city—already, probably, like all Oriental towns and villages, overstocked with inhabitants. At a time seemingly contemporary with the beginning of the monarchy the town is as suddenly reduced by the depopulation of at least one-third of its area. It is practically impossible to avoid explaining this phenomenon by the massacre of the ancient Canaanite population under the Pharaoh whose daughter Solomon married. I should have said before that there have been large fires in the fifth city, but there is no definite burnt layer such as I expected to find when I commenced to open the mound. This burnt layer is, however, no longer necessary, for if these historical correlations stand, we shall be provided with two neat date-levels which cannot fail to be of the greatest value in unlocking whatever further secrets the mound may have in store.

THE BODIES IN THE SECOND BURIAL CAVE.

By Professor ALEX. MACALISTER.

OF the 14 males two were immature, aged about 18 and 19 respectively; the others were full-grown adults, all but one under 40 years of age. Of these the average stature was five feet five and a half inches (166 cm.), the extremes being five feet eight inches and five feet. Their bones showed that they were strongly built, as the muscular markings were prominent. More than half had flattened (platycnemic) tibiae, and all but three showed the small articular facets on the front of the ankle-end of the tibia which is supposed to be associated with the habitual assumption of the squatting posture.

The skulls are large, "well filled," and capacious, mostly ellipsoid; but one resembles in every particular the pentagonoid skull from the first burial cave described in the last report. Two had premature synostosis of the parietal bones. With two exceptions they are moderately long, with an average index of 75, and fairly uniform in appearance. Of the two exceptions which are broad-headed, one is immature, the other does not differ in its other

characters from its fellows. They are orthognathous, but the wide jaw-arches are set with large, regular teeth. The noses are well arched, and must have been fairly long and prominent; they vary somewhat in width, but are for the most part leptorhine. The orbits are mostly low browed. The lower jaws are long, but only two have pointed chins. On the whole they seem to be good representative specimens of a race not unlike the present-day Arab.

The body of the girl had been cut through at the eighth thoracic vertebra, and as the front ends of the ribs had been divided at this level it is plain that the section had been made while as yet the bones were supported by the soft parts. The most careful search of the whole cave failed to discover a fragment of the body below this level. She was about 16 years of age, and probably about five feet two inches in height, with a fairly broad skull (the frontal suture being still open) and megaseme orbits. There was not any characteristic sufficiently distinctive whereby it could be ascertained whether she belonged to the same race as the men or no. My general impression, however, is that she did.

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

By Major-General Sir C. W. WILSON, K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E., &c.

(Continued from p. 384, October, 1902.)

4. HADRIAN, on the suppression of the rebellion, was able to carry out his project of rebuilding Jerusalem; and in A.D. 136, the year in which he celebrated his *vicennalia*,¹ the new city was dedicated to Jupiter Capitōlinus, and made a Roman colony under the title *Colonia Ælia Capitolina*.² The size of the city is unknown, but it was probably surrounded by a wall³ which excluded the southern portion of the western spur, and included the traditional sites of Golgotha and the Tomb. Hadrian adorned the new colony

¹ The twentieth year of his reign. On these festivals, which previously had only been celebrated by Augustus and Trajan, it was customary to build or dedicate new cities, or to rename old ones.

² Ælia, from Ælius Hadrianus, and Capitolina, in honour of the god to whom the city was dedicated.

³ The present city wall is generally supposed to follow, approximately, the line of that of Hadrian.