

satisfactory site is that of *Mukaur* near by, and the loss of the final *t* in the name is not unusual. The name having taken the Latin form *Mochaerus* has survived as *Mukaur*. Compare *Machaerus* = *M'khour*.

X. *Chesulloth on Egyptian Monuments*.—Agreeing with Col. Conder (*Tent Work in Palestine*, Vol. II, p. 345) in identifying Nos. 53 and 54 of the Karnak Temple list of Canaanite names with 'Afüleh and el-Füleh respectively, I find *Chesulloth* represented in No. 56, which Prof. W. M. Müller (*Ency. Biblica*, col. 3546) transliterates *T'su-ra-ti*, the Tušulti of the Tell Amarna Tablets. *Chesulloth* is in correct relative position with regard to the names that precede and follow it: Anaharath, the two Ophels, and Nekeb, Shihon, Rimmon.

(To be concluded.)

THE ACRA OF THE GREEKS.

By J. M. TENZ.

IN the *Quarterly Statement* of January, 1906, and July, 1907, Sir Charles Watson gives an elaborate description of the site of Acra, naming many historical passages in support of his theory, which places Acra within the Haram area.

But within the same area stood the Temple, with its extensive courts to accommodate the great national assemblies at the Jewish festivals, and at the south-east area was a piece of land, 600 feet from the south-east corner to the double gate, and 300 feet in breadth, being the site of Solomon's Palace, as suggested by Sir Charles Warren in the *Quarterly Statement* of 1869-70, page 343.

This view can also be supported by history and exploration.

The wall running round from the double gate by the south-west angle to Barclay's gate would not then have been in existence, but would have been built by Herod when he enlarged the Temple courts.

Herod built the wall from the valley below on a piece of land of

300 feet square: this was believed by the late Dr. C. von Schick to have been the Palace Garden, or Garden of Uzza (2 Kings, xxi, 18).

The Temple, Solomon's Palace (which was also the residence of the kings of the Jews until the time of Zedekiah), the Castle of David, and all the principal buildings, were burnt by the Chaldeans, more than 400 years before the reign of the Asmoneans.

When the Jews returned from their captivity, Zerubbabel rebuilt the Temple, and Nehemiah restored the walls of Jerusalem; but the places where the fort, or House of David (which was first called Zion), and Solomon's, or the King's, High House formerly stood, became only the sites for private buildings; and the Asmoneans, and later, Herod the Great, built their palaces in the upper city, which is now the traditional Zion.

In my short note on page 158 of the *Quarterly Statement* for April, 1906, I adopted the site for the Acra of the Greeks (which was demolished by the Maccabees) on the second hill, north of the lower city. I believe the following historical statements support this view:—

The tower which the heathens had made for themselves may have stood not far from the west wall of the Temple.

Four hundred feet from the west wall, the rock level is about the same as that of the Haram area, which Sir Charles Watson suggested for the site of Acra.

The Acra of Josephus was, no doubt, on the lower or second hill, and over against this was a third hill, but naturally lower than Acra, and parted formerly from the other by a broad valley.

However, in the times that the Asmoneans reigned they filled up that valley with earth, and had a mind to join the city to the Temple: they then took off part of the height of Acra, and reduced it to a less elevation than before, that the Temple might be superior to it (Josephus, *Wars*, Book V, iv, 1).

There were four gates in the west wall of Herod's Temple (Josephus, *Antiquities*, Book XV, xi, 5), but in Zerubbabel's there were only two on that side, one at the causeway, now called Wilson's Arch, and the other farther to the north was discovered below the present level of the ground by Sir Charles Warren, and is called Warren's Gate.

South of Wilson's Arch is the so-called Barclay's Gate, also buried below the present level of the ground, and there was another

at the so-called Robinson's Arch, but the latter two gates were in the wall which Herod had built when he enlarged the Temple.

Warren's Gate was certainly above ground and in use in the time of Josephus; but from the sill of the gate to the valley below (compared with Barclay's Gate, which is on the same level) must have been a depth of nearly 50 feet, which had, no doubt, been partly filled up by the Asmoneans when they reduced Acra, and thereby joined the street of the city to that gate, which must formerly have been approached by steps, or a viaduct across the valley.

At Wilson's Arch there was the gate Barbar, which was on the same level as the Temple court, and was approached from the city by the causeway.

These two western gates would have been most endangered by the garrison in the tower, or Acra of the Greeks.

The heathens made themselves a tower, not in the house of David, but in his city. "David made himself buildings round "about the lower city: he also joined the citadel to it, and made it "one body, David also called Jerusalem by his own name, the City "of David" (Josephus, *Antiquities*, Book VII, iii, 2).

In Simon's time things prospered in his hands, so that the heathen were taken out of their country, and they also that were in the city of David in Jerusalem, who had made themselves a tower out of which they issued, and polluted all about the Sanctuary, and did much hurt in the holy place (1 Macc., xv, 28).

"Jonathan gathered all the people together, and took counsel "to restore the walls of Jerusalem. Also to build another wall in "the midst of the city, in order to exclude the market-place from "the garrison which was in the citadel, and by that means to "hinder them from any plenty of provisions" (Josephus, *Antiquities*, Book XIII, v, 11, and also 1 Macc., xii, 36).

That "other wall built in the midst of the city" was probably a restoration of the old north wall of the upper city, of which Josephus says that it began at the Tower Hippicus and extended as far as the Xistus, a place so called, and then joining to the Council House, and ended at the west cloister of the Temple (Josephus, *Wars*, Book V, iv, 2).

When Nehemiah rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, he repaired the old wall on the west, south, and east, and also the second wall, which only encompassed the northern quarter of the city.

The first wall within the city would not have been required at that time. Nehemiah has not even named that middle wall; but, after the restoration of that wall by Jonathan, the second hill, or Acra of the Greeks, would have been shut out from the upper market-place, and from all that part of the lower city below the causeway, or now so-called Wilson's Arch, and the Temple which Jonathan had fortified.

"They also of the Tower in Jerusalem were kept so strait, that they could neither come forth, nor go into the country, nor buy, nor sell: wherefore they were in great distress for want of victuals, and a great number of them perished from famine" (1 Macc., xiii, 49).

According to Josephus (*Wars*, Book V, vi, 3), Acra was situated somewhere between the Archives and the Council House, which were on the second hill, west of the Temple.

At the time of the Maccabees, there stood within the area now occupied by the Haram enclosure the following important buildings: the King's High House, or site of Solomon's Palace; the Temple, with its extensive courts, and beyond the north wall of the courts of the Temple (part of the foundation of which was discovered on the north side of the platform of the Dome of the Rock by Sir Charles Warren) there was a valley, which was filled up by Pompey (Josephus, *Antiquities*, Book XIV, iv, 2), and at the north-west corner stood the Baris, which was rebuilt later by Herod and named the Tower of Antonia. There could not have been room on the same area for a large mount and fort.

A MOSAIC NEWLY DISCOVERED AT JERUSALEM.

By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.

I FORWARD a drawing of a fragment of mosaic pavement recently found at Jerusalem. It is at the east end of Maudslay's scarp, and north of the Protestant cemetery. It was found by the custodian of the cemetery in making a hut for himself, and is