



From a Photograph

by Marceau, Boston.

PROFESSOR THE REV. THEODORE F. WRIGHT, PH.D.

THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTICE.—The **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** will be held on the afternoon of **Wednesday, the 17th of June**, when the **Chair** will be taken by the **Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster**. Tickets should be applied for during the first week in June.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ON February 16th, His Excellency the Governor of Jerusalem, attended by the Director of Public Instruction, the Lieut.-Governor of Jaffa and other important Government officials, honoured the Palestine Exploration Fund by paying a visit to the Society's Excavations at Gezer. His Excellency expressed much appreciation of the work, accepting photographs of the Excavations as he returned to his carriage. Mr. Macalister explained the nature of the researches and was much gratified by this mark of interest in his work on the part of the representative of the Imperial Government.

We have received from the learned Rev. Père Vincent, O.P. (too late, unfortunately, for the present issue), an article on our excavations at Gezer, and particularly on the great tunnel or rock-passage, which is the chief subject of Mr. Macalister's Report. The Reverend Father, one of the most accomplished of Palestinian archaeologists, visited this great work during the winter, and was greatly impressed with its importance. Subsequent consideration and a second visit have still further convinced him that, to use his own words, "this new discovery surpasses in interest—even religious interest—the greater part of those hitherto made in Palestine." The article will appear in our next issue.

Apart from the account of the tunnel, Mr. Macalister describes in the present Report some miscellaneous objects of great interest. A mould for casting ornaments illustrates the local taste in jewellery about the eleventh century B.C. A fragment of an Egyptian vase, bearing the name of Ramses III, was found near the grotesque figure illustrated in the last Report, and thus gives some indication of the date. Still more interesting was a large jar found in the corner of a room; it was of the kind used in the foundations of buildings, and contained small models of human figures: it was evidently, as Mr. Macalister suggests, a model of a foundation sacrifice. This steady accumulation of evidence, illustrating the religion and culture of Gezer, is highly satisfactory, and it cannot be too emphatically impressed upon our readers that the wealth of this ancient site makes it ever more necessary that it should be excavated as thoroughly as time and funds permit. The well-known Leipzig Professor, Rudolf Kittel, has recently published some valuable studies on Hebrew archaeology and religion—the work undertaken by the Palestine Exploration Fund at Gezer forms one of the chief sources upon which the writer has drawn. A study of the religion of Ancient Palestine in the second millennium B.C. is in course of preparation by another writer—again the discoveries at Gezer have afforded the most valuable evidence. Quarter by quarter the results have been placed in the hands of readers, so that at present seventeen reports are accessible, containing about 170 illustrations, plans, etc.; this is a record which it would not be easy to beat. Valuable information is thus published at once, and finds its way into contemporary works of Biblical research. Similarly, the more complete character of the excavations at Gezer has thrown much light upon other sites which have been less thoroughly examined. The advantage has, therefore, been twofold: Palestinian studies have benefited and the labours of Biblical scholars have been furthered. As was pointed out in the last *Quarterly Statement*, large areas in Gezer still remain untouched, and only by employing more labour can Mr. Macalister go as near the ideal as possible before the Permit lapses. The Committee therefore appeal very earnestly to all subscribers and their friends to make special efforts to assist them in making the excavation of Gezer as complete as possible before the expiration of the extension of time granted by the Sultan. *Special donations are invited.*

A "Palestine Exhibition" was held at Plymouth during the first fortnight in February under the auspices of the Bishops of Exeter and Truro, and under the management of a Committee which included a large number of the clergy and ministers of the three towns. At the special request of the Committee, this Society contributed an exhibit of their maps, with casts of the Temple, the Siloam inscription, and the remarkable Hittite inscriptions; also several fine enlarged photographs of the excavations and discoveries at Gezer. Thanks to the exertions of the Revs. G. B. Berry and H. D. Nicholson, who attended personally to explain the objects exhibited, considerable interest in the work of the Fund was aroused among the many thousands who visited the exhibition.

A sample of water from the Dead Sea, taken and sent home by Dr. Masterman, from a spot in which he observed fishes to exist (see below, p. 160), has recently been analysed by Mr. Purvis, of the Cambridge University Chemical Laboratory, who found it to contain no less than 33·3 per cent. of solids, the water being absolutely clear. This percentage is much higher than that observed in analyses made many years ago, which gave respectively 24·7 and 27·8.

Flint Implements.—Mr. Herbert E. Clark, of Jerusalem, has forwarded some account, accompanied by excellent photographs, of an important collection, formed by himself, of flint implements from the plain of Rephaim. He believes the greater number of them to be "very early agricultural implements." They certainly form a fine series and, with the exception of an example from 'Ain Zarah, have all been found by himself in the same locality during the last twenty-eight years. In addition to the "agricultural" tools, are many "celts" of the ordinary type, scrapers, knives, and what were probably hammers. All were found on the surface of the alluvial soil of the plain; and Mr. Clark remarks on the singular fact, that in all his searches in this plain he has found no flint *weapons*, which he did find on the site of the Philistine camp at Ramallah in the neighbourhood. These latter were of white flint and finer workmanship, while those of the plain are of dark, or variegated, and harder flint, and of ruder workmanship. The collection shows how much may be done, with careful observation and perseverance, by one residing in the country. It includes several iron

objects such as masons' tools, shears, &c., from the great "find" last year at *Bitlir*, fragments of bronze spears and daggers, strings of beads and some thirty pieces of pottery found at "*Samieh*," or "*Samey*," last year. They all help to illustrate the habits of early occupants of Palestine. It may be remembered by our readers that many fine flint implements were found at Lachish, and the Fund possesses a considerable number of them in the Museum. Mr. Clark's private collection remains in Jerusalem, where travellers interested in the subject may, no doubt, obtain permission to see it. Photographs of the flints arranged by Mr. Clark can be seen at 38, Conduit Street.

The Committee received in January from Mrs. Ross Scott a useful contribution to the Library of various books on Palestine. Such gifts are much appreciated. They have also received from Mr. Phené Spiers a gift of "*Roberts's Views in the Holy Land*," a work which forms a valuable record of the condition of many important ancient buildings in the first half of last century.

In the *Home Words for Jerusalem* Dr. Wheeler gives the following account of the work for the quarter ending 31st December, with "a foreword on malaria":—

"Although malarial fever still stands foremost as the cause of illness in the bulk of our patients, we have had a good number of other cases of interest both medical and surgical. Over 600 ounces of quinine were used during the year. Facts are accumulating fast to prove the baneful effects that malaria has on the general *morale* of any race that is subject to its continuous influence. It is certainly a neglected factor in the history of many nations, and it is now being shown that malaria played no small part in bringing about a general decay in races like the ancient Greeks and Romans. It has been noticed that a change took place in the character of the Greeks about the fourth century B.C. Home life was preferred to city life. Patriotism decayed, and the hearts of the people ceased to be stirred by lofty aspirations. Peevishness and discontent became marked characteristics of the age. Much of their intellectual strength and manly vigour seem to have been lost. Malaria had no doubt aided in bringing these conditions about. It has been proved that malaria existed in those earlier days in Greece,

almost as much as it does now. There was no quinine to combat the disease in the earlier period of the nation, and, of course, mosquitoes were not recognised as the vehicle by which malaria could be carried from one person to another.

“Dr. R. Ross says: ‘Modern Greece is intensely malarious. In the Copaic Plain examined by me last year (1906) I estimated that quite half the children were infected, even in June, before the annual malarial season had commenced. The Grecian Anti-malaria League has collected excellent statistics on the subject. It has been estimated that in the unhealthy year 1905, out of a total population of only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of people, nearly a million people were infected with malaria, and nearly 6,000 died. The Greek army is as heavily infected as was the Indian army until the last few years.’

“Of course, it is not necessary to assume that an event actually did occur only because it may have occurred, but *a priori* it seems likely that malaria was introduced into Greece about the time of the Greek invasions of Asia and Africa, by slaves or sick soldiers returning to their houses. ‘It seems probable that malaria would have reached its present degree of prevalence in Greece very shortly after its introduction, and must have been a cause of the rapid decline of the country after the great age, and not the result of that event.’ If this is the case, then every effort should be made to stamp out malaria from Jerusalem and Palestine.

“There was the usual number of out-patients and prescriptions. The statistics for the quarter are:—In patients, 498; out-patients, 5,287; home visits, 700; dressings, 6,304; prescriptions, 9,420; recipes, 18,840.”

We learn from *Home Words* that the early rains commenced last autumn in due time and fell abundantly, over five inches having been registered before the end of November. They were followed by an interval of fine weather so that the peasants were able to begin ploughing.

The Committee have to deplore the loss by death of another of their number. Colonel James R. Bramble, of Weston-super-Mare, died on the 3rd of February last. He was a man of wide interests, his life was full of activity for public objects in his own neighbourhood, and he had long been keenly interested in the work of this Society.

We publish in the current number the first instalment of an account of an interesting astrological treatise which has been kindly communicated by Miss Gladys Dickson, daughter of H.B.M. late Consul for Jerusalem, Mr. John Dickson. It will be remembered that Miss Dickson contributed a valuable description of the tomb of Nicanor of Alexandria, containing a very noteworthy inscription (*Quarterly Statement*, 1903, pp. 326-332). She has also furnished interesting notes on Palestinian Folk-lore (*Quarterly Statement*, 1906, pp. 67 *sqq.*, 130 *sqq.*; 1907, pp. 148 *sqq.*), a further instalment of which we hope to publish in the next number.

Prof. C. S. Myers writes :—"It is perhaps worth noting that the number of pellets on the Arab rosary is ninety-nine, not a hundred and one as stated by Mr. Macalister on page 37 of the January number of the *Quarterly Statement*. At all events, this is the case as regards the rosaries used in Egypt. The source of Mr. Macalister's (probable) mistake can no doubt be explained by his informant's use of the phrase 'a hundred less one,' which was confused with the phrase 'a hundred plus one.'"

We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Offord for the following interesting communication :—

"M. Pognon, the French Consul in Mesopotamia, has notified to the Académie des Inscriptions an important discovery of four fragments of an extremely ancient Aramaic inscription of the eighth century B.C. referring to Ben-Hadad, son of Hazael, King of Syria, who is referred to in Jeremiah xlix, 27, Amos i, 4, and 2 Kings xiii. The new text is a record of victory of a certain Syrian king Zaker, who defeated Ben-Hadad and a number of allied chiefs. The battle appears to have taken place near Hazrak (cp. Hadrach, Zechariah ix, 1). No mention of a Jewish king occurs, but this defeat of Ben-Hadad by Zaker helps to explain the facility with which 'Jehoash took again out of the hand of Ben-Hadad the cities his father, Hazael, had captured from Jehoahaz,' and thus recovered the cities of Israel. The deity to whom Ben-Hadad (Bar-Hadad in the new inscription) attributes his success is Baal-Shamem (Baal of the Heavens)."

The attention of those interested in the subject of the Exodus of the Israelites is called to a new map of the "Desert of the

Wanderings," from Mount Hor on the east to the Suez Canal on the west, and from Mount Sinai in the south to Beersheba in the north, which has been compiled by the War Office, and is based principally upon the sketch surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund (scale 4 miles to the inch). In eight sheets, price 1s. 6d. per sheet.

Judas Maccabæus, by Colonel C. R. Conder, R.E. This interesting little book was among those of which the whole edition was destroyed in the fire at Messrs. Bain's warehouse last year. It is now reprinted and can again be supplied (4s. 6d.) on application to the Secretary.

"Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre," the last work of the late Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., etc., is now ready. In this work the late Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund has brought together for the first time all the evidence which the most exhaustive research enabled him to collect bearing on the subject of these Holy Sites; and probably no man living had at once so intimate a knowledge of all investigations in the modern Jerusalem and so complete an acquaintance with what has been written about the Sites from the time of Constantine onwards. The price of the work (demy 8vo) is 6s., by post 6s. 4d., and cheques should be made payable to the order of George Armstrong, Acting Secretary to the Fund, and crossed "Coutts & Co."

The first edition of Mr. Macalister's work, "Bible Sidelights from the Mounds of Gezer," was quickly sold out, and a second edition is now on sale. It has been written to show how the results of digging in Palestine should appeal not only to the scientific anthropologist or archaeologist, but also to the Bible student who has no special interest in these sciences. The book contains a brief synopsis of the work of the Fund from its foundation to the present and a description of the site of Gezer, and its history. Price 5s. 4d., post free.

The *Painted Tombs of Marissa*, recently published by the Fund, is now recognized as a very important contribution to the history and archaeology of Palestine in the last centuries before our era. It may be mentioned that the leaflet containing the result of the investigations by Mr. Macalister at the Tombs has been published,

and can be had on application to the Acting Secretary by those who possess the volume.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers. Those which are sent by Mr. Macalister, illustrating the excavations at Gezer and which are not reproduced in his quarterly reports, have been held over for the final memoir.

The attention of subscribers and others is called to *A Table of the Christian and Mohammedan Eras*, from July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900; price by post, 7d. Also to the *Meteorological Observations at Jerusalem*, with tables and diagrams by the late Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S. Tourists and all desirous of accurate information about the climate of Jerusalem should not fail to send for a copy, price 2s. 6d.

The attention of subscribers is also called to a work by Sir Charles Warren, entitled "The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures." He brings evidence to show that all weights and measures (except those of the metrical system) are derived from one source—the double-cubit cubed of Babylonia.

The Museum and Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Jerusalem are in the Bishop's Buildings, near the Tombs of the Kings, where the use of a room has been kindly permitted by the Rev. Dr. Blyth, Bishop in Jerusalem and the East. The Museum is open daily, except Sundays, and the Honorary Secretary, Dr. D'Erf Wheeler, will give all information necessary.

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 December 20th, 1907, to March 20th, 1908, was—from Annual Subscriptions and Donations, including Local Societies, £604 2s. 6d.; from sales of publications, &c., £71 10s. 7d.; making in all, £675 13s. 1d. The expenditure

during the same period was £552 9s. 5d. On March 20th the balance in the bank was £471 16s. 9d.

Subscribers who have not yet paid will greatly facilitate the Committee's efforts by sending their subscriptions in early, and thus save the expense of sending out reminders, as the outgoings on the excavations at Gezer will be a heavy drain on the funds. Special donations during the quarter have been received from—

Rev. J. Hewitson	£2	2	0
Harold C. Wilson, Esq.	£20	0	0

Subscribers to the Fund are reminded that, whilst the receipt of every subscription and contribution is promptly acknowledged by the Acting Secretary, they are now published annually, and not quarterly. A complete List of Subscribers and Subscriptions for 1907 is given in the Annual Report published with the present number.

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Secretaries. Prof. Karl Marti has kindly consented to act at Berne, Switzerland.

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 Miss Mary A. Wright, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, 42, Quincy Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Subscribers and others may be reminded that the new Raised Map of Palestine, constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by the Acting Secretary, is ready. It is on the scale of $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the inch and measures 3' 6" \times 2' 6". It has already been used with great success by Professors of Old Testament history, and by teachers in Sunday Schools, and may be especially recommended for large classes of students. On view at the office of the Fund; further particulars may be had on application.

In order to make up complete sets of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee will be very glad to receive any back numbers which subscribers do not wish to preserve.

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869-1905, containing the early letters, with an Index, 1869-1892, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Acting Secretary, 38, Conduit Street, W.

Subscribers of one guinea and upwards will please note that they can still obtain a set, consisting of the "Survey of Eastern Palestine" (Colonel Conder); "Archæological Researches in Palestine," in two volumes (Clermont-Ganneau); "Flora and Fauna of Sinai, Petra, and the Wady 'Arabah" (Hart), for £7 7s., but the price has been increased to the public to £9 9s. The price of single volumes to the public has also been increased. Applications should be made to the Acting Secretary.

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, W.

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.

Photographs of the late Dr. Schick's models (1) of the Temple of Solomon, (2) of the Herodian Temple, (3) of the Haram Area and Justinian's Church, and (4) of the Haram Area as it is at present, have been received at the office of the Fund. The four photographs, with an explanation by Dr. Schick, can be purchased by applying to the Acting 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 prices.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks the following:—

"Échos d'Orient," January, 1908.

"Palaestina," December, 1907.

"Al-Mashrik: Revue Catholique Orientale Mensuelle."

"Bulletin de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg," 1908, No. 3 (with "Liste Sinaïte des pères du premier concile œcuménique de Nicée").

"La Création: Les Migrations au temps Géologiques, les premières dates de l'histoire et les premières races humaines suivant la Bible." Par le Vicomte François de Salignac Fénelon.

"Sixth Annual Report of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine, 1906-7. (Prof. D. G. Lyon, Director.)

"Recent Excavations in Palestine." By Prof. D. G. Lyon. From the "Harvard Theological Review," January, 1908.

"Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Karmels." By Dr. E. Graf von Müllinen.

"Coutumes des Arabes au Pays de Moab." By le Père Antonin Janssen, des frères Prêcheurs.

&c., &c.

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.

For list of authorized lecturers and their subjects, *see* end of the Journal, or write to the Secretary.

Whilst 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 do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors.

Signature _____

Witnesses { _____

NOTE.—Three Witnesses are necessary in the United States of America.
 Two suffice in Great Britain.