



Photo. by Elliott & Fry.

LEONARD WILLIAM KING, M.A., LITT.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.,
LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

DIED

On the 20th August, 1919,

LEONARD WILLIAM KING,
Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DIED

On the 2nd September, 1919,

PROF. ALEXANDER MACALISTER,
F.R.S.

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SUBSCRIBERS will learn with deep regret that Dr. Leonard W. King, Chairman of the Executive Committee for the last two years, died on August 20th after a long illness. Not only is this a serious loss to the Palestine Exploration Fund, but it has suffered a

further loss in the death, on September 2nd, of Prof. Alexander Macalister, F.R.S., a most valued Member of the Executive Committee. For some account of the activity of these two officers of the Fund, see below, pp. 157-9.

At a special Meeting of the Committee on September 18th, it was unanimously decided to invite Mr. D. G. Hogarth, C.M.G., M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to be Chairman of the Executive Committee. This wish was communicated to him, and he has replied favourably. Mr. Hogarth is well known as an archaeological explorer, geographer, and author; he has an unrivalled acquaintance with the Near East, and has shown a deep interest in the welfare of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The Committee feel sure that his willingness to act as Chairman will be regarded by the Subscribers as a good augury for the success of the Fund's work in the future.

The building of Jerusalem is attracting some considerable attention. The *Observer* (July 20th) reviews the plan prepared by Mr. W. H. McLean, M.Inst.C.E., engineer to the Alexandria municipality, which has been on exhibition in the architectural room at the Royal Academy, accompanied by a couple of photographs and a small model. Mr. Clair Price, the special correspondent of the *Daily Express* (issue of June 20th), also reports that Mr. Ashbee's plans are also on the way to realisation. The latter is proposing a renaissance of the arts and crafts which are native to Jerusalem; it is not his purpose to industrialize the city, but "under British occupation, however, the native population is to work out its own salvation." Ultimately each trade is to be gathered into its own bazaar, and a central school of native arts and crafts is to be established in and around the Citadel and the Turkish barracks, if archaeological considerations permit. "The repair of present buildings and construction of new buildings are to be in harmony with the ancient style. No more red tiled roofs are to be permitted, the low domed roofs which make up the bulk of the old city being insisted on. The holy places of Islam are to be restored to their original beauty, but only with materials of suitable fineness. The Christian and Jewish holy places are to receive no less jealous attention. One of Brigadier-General Storrs' first acts, on becoming military governor, was to see that the Via Dolorosa was cleaned out

and kept in a spotless condition. There is also the task of reducing the new town to the north and west of the walled city to some sort of order. To this end, Mr. Maclean's plan sets apart a wide area immediately outside the walls and entirely around the old city, as an area on which all building is for ever prohibited. The old city is to be given here the setting of a jewel. Outside this area is a second area, in which building is to be severely restricted. Outside the second area lies the great new city of Jerusalem, designed to accommodate a population of a million." Meanwhile, "Jerusalem property is undergoing the greatest boom in its history. Land in the vicinity is commanding as high as £240 an acre."

At the recent meeting of the Oriental Societies in London, Prof. Clermont-Ganneau described a Jewish mosaic inscription of the fourth or fifth century, which bombardment by the British guns near the Mount of Temptation, Jericho, had brought to light. It invited Jews to keep up their worship and to give generous contributions, without which the faith would not be fostered and charitable deeds extended. It was believed that scientific excavation of the site might yield important historical results.

A series of four articles on "Occupied Palestine" (*Morning Post*, June 19th-25th), after describing the serious work which has been undertaken by the reconstruction authorities, argues that, of the three harbours possessed by Palestine, and all bad ones, viz., Jaffa, Acre and Haifa, the last is destined to be the great port not only of Palestine, but of Southern Syria and the great wheat-bearing lands on the other side of the Jordan. This is on the assumption that the future of both Palestine and Syria is assured. The writer concludes:—"The valley of the lower Orontes, the fertile coast-plain of Philistia to the north and south of Gaza, the rich gardens round Tripoli and Sidon, neither the Beduins nor the Turks have been able to make desolate. Of what is at present called desert, a good portion is rather the laying waste of the blessed labour of better times. 'All Syria,' says a description of the earth from the middle of the fourth century, 'overflows with corn, wine and oil.' The noble wines of Ascalon, Gaza, Laodicea, and Damascus were sent to Persia, Egypt, Ethiopia, and India. Great linen, purple, silk, and glass industries enriched the country. The weaving of flax was at

at an early date transplanted here from Babylonia. . . . 'Scythopolis (now Beisan, between Haifa and Samakh), Laodicea, Byblus, Tyrus, Beritus send out their linen into all the world.' The province of Arabia, which includes the Hauran, was gained for civilisation, and the evidence of the wealth and the populousness strikes the traveller among the 'Giant Cities of Bashan' with awe at the present day as he surveys their deserted sites."

The series of articles by Dr. E. W. G. Masterman, entitled "Hygiene and Disease in Palestine in Modern and in Biblical Times," has been reprinted, with a Preface by Prof. Alexander Macalister, and is now on sale. These valuable and important articles deserve the careful attention both of students of the Bible and of all who are interested in modern Palestine. The future of Palestine, which we all hope will be happier and brighter than before the War, will so eminently depend upon the good health of its inhabitants, and in particular, of the settlers who have not had time to become acclimatised, that Dr. Masterman's publication is sure to find a warm welcome and supply a want. Fuller particulars can be had on application to the Assistant Secretary at the Offices of the Fund.

E. H. B., writing a long review in the *Near East* (Aug. 22nd), considers that, in Dr. Masterman's book, we have "skilfully compressed not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of modern Palestine but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism." He emphasizes its practical value in connection with modern plans for opening out Palestine, the success of which must depend upon the success with which disease and the factors that bring disease are rooted out. He concludes: "it is on the pioneer work of men like Dr. Masterman that, one trusts, will eventually be raised the structure of the model State we all hope to see established in Palestine now that Armageddon has been fought and won."

The Committee would be very glad if subscribers would be disposed to present to the Fund sets or volumes of the *Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine* and also of the *Quarterly Statement*.

A correspondent writes: "There are several collections of what may be termed Palestine literary antiquities, the publication of

which has been postponed for a long time. The most important series is probably that of the Samaritan Ostraca. Another quantity of similar records, collected by M. Clermont-Ganneau when excavating at Elephantine, is somewhere in Paris. More ostraca from this site are believed to be in Berlin in the care of Dr. Sachau. At the Louvre there are a number of newly-obtained Tell el-Amarna Tablets, for the editing of which we may look to M. Thureau-Dangin. Now that the war is ended it is to be hoped that an adequate description of these relics will soon be forthcoming."

The Rev. Stooke-Vaughan, of Wellington Heath Vicarage, Ledbury, writes apropos of Mr. Offord's remarks on the stones set up in the Jordan (*Q.S.*, July), that the Syriac version throws light on this passage, as indeed it does on many Old Testament difficulties. "The Hebrew, as translated in Joshua iv, 9, reads: 'And Joshua set up twelve stones in the midst of Jordan in the place where the feet of the Priests which bare the Ark of the Covenant stood, and they are there unto this day.' The Syriac has: 'And the twelve stones they set up *which they had taken* from the midst of Jordan from under the feet of the Priests which bare the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord, and they are there unto this day.' The difference in the English—the words 'which they had taken'—is only one word in the Syriac, and I suggest that the mistake arose from the confusion of the Hebrew for Joshua and the Hebrew for 'they took up.' From this we see that the Syriac says nothing about the twelve stones being placed and left in the midst of the Jordan, or of its being commanded. Moreover there is another reason for thinking the Syriac correct; verse 8 speaks only of the stones taken out of the Jordan being laid down in the lodging-place, so that verse 9 just fits in when it says that they set up these stones which they had taken out of the midst of the Jordan, as in verse 20 it records that they were set up in Gilgal."

The Rev. Charles Greig kindly draws our attention to a slip which found its way into the article by Father Vincent, which was published in the July *Quarterly Statement*—extracts of which, by the way, appear in *Palestine*, July 26. On p. 110, ninth line from the end, read "an extraordinary profusion of broken pipe-bowls."

In *The Homiletic Review*, Aug., 1919, "G. W. G." writes upon Prof. Flinders Petrie's book, *Eastern Exploration, Past and Present*, and points out "if ministers of religion could realize," as they can from his chapters, "the importance for their own work of the matters dealt with here, they would be much more intimately interested in the discovery and proper preservation of archaeological objects. They would also make vocal their conviction that this is necessary, and could accomplish much in securing these ends."

Among the many accounts of experiences in Palestine by those whom the War has taken thither, that by Mr. R. C. Wyndam, of the American Red Cross, in the *Sunday School Chronicle* (June 12th), is of special interest for his remarks on natural history. From it we extract the following:—"There is another very interesting study for the traveller in Palestine, namely, that of its winged creatures and its reptiles. The Holy Land abounds in every kind of these. Turtle-doves of the Scripture are to be found in abundance, wild and tame; the wood pigeon comes in myriads in the winter, and in contrast to these, every raven 'after his kind'; the crow tribe of every species is numerous. Birds of prey are many, from the eagle and the great griffon vulture to the sparrow-hawk. In the deep tropical valley of the Jordan there is a sort of aviary of real tropical birds which found there a refuge from the last glacial epoch; the lovely sun-bird or Jericho humming-bird, the white-breasted kingfisher and a species of gregarious thrush. The great Indian fishing owl is found in the East, and among the rocks of Marsaba the monks have half tamed the orange-winged blackbird, which is in reality a starling of African type. Some of these are so tame as to feed from the hand like the pigeons of Venice. One of the prettiest birds peculiar to Palestine is the little Moabite sparrow which lives in reed beds, and is one of the rarest birds in the world. Reptiles of all sorts abound, and even the Nile crocodile, the leviathan of the Bible, a specimen of which was nearly twelve feet long. In addition to the African cobra the grass snake is found among the harmless species, and the wicked little horned viper still lies in wait, as in the olden times, to bite the heels of the horses so that 'the rider falls backwards.'"

An appeal for further contributions to the reconstruction of the University of Louvain, is sent by Henry Grippy, Librarian of the John Rylands Library (March, 1919).

In 1876 the Society published a volume of Photographs of Biblical Sites, by Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, R.E., F.R.G.S., containing twelve photographs taken by Lord Kitchener during the time he was at work on the Survey of Western Palestine, together with a short description of each written by himself. Some of the views taken are no longer obtainable, as new buildings have sprung up everywhere, altering or marring old sites. The descriptions, though so short, are charmingly written, and show what a strong feeling Lord Kitchener had for the Holy Land. He took the keenest interest and pleasure in the preparation of this, his only book, as his letters show, though the actual publication of it was left in Sir Walter Besant's hands, as Lord Kitchener returned to Palestine before it was in proof. There are about forty copies of this book still unsold, and these can be had on application to the office of the Society, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W., at the original price of one guinea, postage extra.

Fifty Years' Work in the Holy Land: A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915.—Under this title the late Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., etc., gave an entirely new revision of that *résumé* of the work of the Fund which has been issued from time to time in order to furnish readers, and—especially—new subscribers with a synoptical account of the more important aims and achievements. Such accounts have been published in 1870, 1872, 1886, and 1895, so that twenty years have passed since the last revision—years during which most valuable excavations have been undertaken, notably at Gezer. The year 1915 being the Jubilee of the Palestine Exploration Fund a new edition was especially appropriate, and old subscribers as well as new will find that the book by the late Chairman of the Executive Committee gives an admirable bird's-eye view of the work of the Fund. Although space allows the book to provide only the bare outlines of what has been done, the material is so arranged as to include all information necessary to explain the different expeditions and excavations. A map is also appended containing all the important names and sites. Chapters are written on the reason why the P.E.F. was established; the foundation of the Society in 1865; the preliminary reconnaissance of Palestine, 1865-6; the explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-70; the expedition to the Desert of the Exodus, 1869-70; the survey of Western Palestine in 1871-7; the survey of Eastern Palestine in 1881-2;

the geological expedition and survey of the Arabah in 1883-4; the excavations at Lachish, Jerusalem, etc. (five chapters), the survey of Southern Palestine in 1913-14; the Palestine Pilgrims' Texts, and a concluding chapter on the administration of the Society. There are two appendices: the chronology of the P.E.F., and the chronology of the publications. The book is published by the Committee of the Fund, and can be had on application to the Assistant Secretary. Price, 3s. 6*d.* Postage extra.

The Committee have brought out a new edition of the ($\frac{3}{8}$ in. to the mile) Map of Western Palestine, of which the original edition has been for some time out of print. It is in two large sheets, and is, primarily, a travellers' map. The roads and railways constructed since the original survey have been added. For the sake of clearness, only the modern names are given. The hill shading is in a lighter tint for the same reason. All the country beyond that actually surveyed is shown in outline only. In a few years it may be possible to add much of this in a further edition. In the meantime, this is the clearest map and the easiest to consult of any yet issued by the Society. The price of the complete map is 7s. 6*d.* If desired, the map can be mounted on linen to fold, or on rollers, 15s. 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6s. unmounted and 13s. mounted. Postage extra.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes, including standard works by Robinson, Ritter, Stanley and others. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, pp. 104, 105.

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

Plaster casts of the raised contour maps (large and small) of Jerusalem have been prepared and can now be had on application. The horizontal scale of the large map is $\frac{1}{25000}$ and the total dimensions are 5 feet by 4 feet 3 inches. The remains of the city walls and streets

discovered on the Eastern and Western Hills are indicated in red lines. This map will be a most valuable help to the study of Jerusalem topography. Price £3 3s. Case and packing extra. The scale of the smaller map is $\frac{1}{100000}$ and the size 20 inches square. Price without addition of early walls and streets £1 5s.

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.

Subscribers who have not yet paid will greatly facilitate the Committee's efforts by sending in their subscriptions without further delay, and thus save the expense of sending out reminders.

Subscribers to the Fund are reminded that, whilst the receipt of every subscription and contribution is promptly acknowledged by the Assistant Secretary, they are now published annually. A complete List of Subscribers and Subscriptions for 1918 is published in the Annual Report.

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. In this work our former 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.

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869-1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869-1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

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, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W., is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 4, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

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. Prof. Lewis B. Paton, Ph.D., Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, 50, Forest Street, Hartford, Conn.

The Committee have to acknowledge with thanks, among other journals and books, the following :—

A Description of the Historic Monuments of Cyprus: Studies in the Archaeology and Architecture of the Island, by George Jeffrey, F.S.A. (Cyprus, 1918.)

The Expository Times.

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, July-Dec., 1918.

The Scottish Geographical Magazine, June-July, 1919.

Bible Lands, April.

Prophecy concerning the Rōsh Kelalah, 1919 (J. Sands, Ltd., Sydney).

Palestine.

Pro-Israel (Salonica).

Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute, May, 1919.

The Jewish Quarterly Review, July, 1919: Megillath Taanith and Jewish History, Dr. Zeitlin; The Book of Esther in the Light of History, Dr. Hoschander, etc.

The American Journal of Archaeology, 1919, II.

The American Journal of Philology, 1919, XL, 2.

Art and Archaeology, June, 1919.

The Smithsonian Institution: Report of the United States National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1918.

The Jewish Theological Seminary, S. S. Cohen (1919).

The Homiletic Review, Aug., 1919: The Empire of the Amorites, by G. W. G.; The Last Voyage and Shipwreck of Saint Paul, by Lieut. Edwin Smith; A Turning Point in Archaeological Work, by G. W. G.

Revue Biblique, Jan.-April, 1919 : Les mystères d'Éléusis et le christianisme, R. P. Lagrange ; Une chapelle byzantine à Beit el-Djemal, R. P. F. M. Abel ; L'église de Gethsémani ; Nouvelles de Jérusalem, R. P. L. H. Vincent.

Journal Asiatique, 1918, Nov.-Dec.

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.

The Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks the following contribution to the Library :—

From Mrs. Ross Scott :—

In the Land of the Pharaohs, by Duse Mohamed.

From Mr. Crace :—

Set of *Quarterly Statements*, from 1870-1917.

From General Sir Charles Warren :—

The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, by Col. C. R. Conder, R.E.

Syrian Stone Lore, ditto.

The Hittites and their Language, ditto.

Genesis, in two Vols., by Dr. A. Dillman. Translated by Wm. B. Stevenson, B.D.

The Rock Cut Temples of India, by James Fergusson, F.R.S.

One Primeval Language, by the Rev. Chas. Foster.

The Temple and its Services, by the Rev. Dr. Edersheim.

The History of the Temple of Jerusalem, by the Rev. James Reynolds.

The Dawn of Civilization, by Prof. Maspero. Edited by Prof. Sayce.

The Higher Criticism of the Monuments, by Prof. Sayce.

The Tradition of the Flood, by J. Prestwich, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Adam and the Adamites, by M'Causland, Q.C., LL.D.

Gesenius's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon.

Greek Septuagint.

Jerusalem Sous Terre, by H. V.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Library any of the following books :—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864); published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten*. (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

The Antonine Itinerary--an edition by Parthey and Pindar was published in 1847 at Berlin. An edition in Russian is also extant, but is therefore not available save to the few who know that language.

For list of authorised lectures and their subjects, kindly 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 for the same.

NOTE.—*Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.*
