

T H E

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting will be held for business purposes only at the Offices of the Society, 2, Hinde Street, on Wednesday, June 9th, at 3.30 p.m.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE deeply regret to have to record the death on January 31st of Mr. Joseph Offord, an old and valued friend of the Fund. Mr. Offord possessed a wide and varied knowledge of the Near East, especially of the Hellenist and Roman periods. He enthusiastically followed the progress of archaeological research, and besides the long series of "Archaeological Notes on Jewish Antiquities," he contributed notes to other periodicals and journals, American and British. He was elected a member of the General Committee in 1919.

Messages from Jerusalem of the middle of February report unusual climatic experiences. A tremendous snowstorm raged, piling up great drifts and doing widespread damage. According to Reuter, "many houses collapsed in the Via Dolorosa, two cinemas and a Y.M.C.A. hut collapsed, but only four deaths were caused. The famous tree called 'El-Butmi,' where culprits were formerly hanged, collapsed during the storm. The local tradition runs that when the tree falls the Turkish Empire will fall; it has, therefore, been bound twice with iron braces, and supported by the Turks. The population of the city were much impressed by the omen. The economic situation during the storm was good, one month's supply

of food was in the town, and the Government ordered the bakers to work, and distributed warm milk to babies. Many trees were broken in the Garden of Gethsemane and throughout the district. This is the heaviest snowfall recorded since 1860."

The Beirut correspondent of the *Near East*, writing on Feb. 23rd, reports that:—"By far the heaviest loss fell on the proprietors of olive plantations, especially the famous ones of Sahret el-Schweifaf, south of Beirut. In certain parts the loss is estimated at about 50 per cent. Even some of the pine trees cracked and were broken beneath the heavy load of snow. According to some surviving members of the old generation, the inhabitants of Beirut 60 years ago woke up one morning to see the waves washing over the snow-covered beach, but it is believed that there is no known record of a snowfall having ever approached the recent one in duration and intensity. At the highest point of the railway tract the snow fell so thickly that one of the trains caught by the storm lay entirely buried underneath the snow. Thanks to prompt measures of conveyance and provisioning the fifty or more passengers were rescued. The vegetable crop was almost entirely destroyed. Oranges from broken branches, especially in Sidon, were lately selling by the thousands at prices that seemed ridiculously cheap in comparison with the outrageously high prices of almost every other eatable."

When Lord Allenby made his rapid advance on Jerusalem the Turks, who had been using the Hospital of the Order of St. John as an ammunition dump, tried to blow it up before they retreated. Luckily, however, they had no time to do the job thoroughly. They only damaged, but did not destroy, the hospital. The Order has lost no time in doing everything in its power to rebuild and re-equip it, but the work of reconstruction has necessarily cost a very large sum of money. Welcome gifts from the American Knights Templar have been received towards the restoration of the British Ophthalmic Hospital—gratifying evidence of a wide appreciation.

Mr. W. Airy, M.Inst.C.E., sends the Fund a copy of his remarks on Arabic Glass Weights, an appendix to his treatise "On the Ancient Trade Weights of the East" (privately printed, 1918). He

considers that the glass weights called "fels" derive their name from "fellah," they were the weights used by the fellahin. He argues that the Arabs in Egypt used their carob scale in conjunction with the Egyptian shekel weights, which were the weights of the country when they conquered it, and made the two systems fit together as well as they could. It may be added that Prof. Flinders Petrie has discussed the glass coin weights, chiefly those in University College, London, in the *Numism. Chron.*, XVIII (1918), pp. 111-116. Mr. Airy's conclusions are based upon weights at Aberdeen, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Oxford, the British Museum, and the Fouquet Collection.

Mr. A. Rowe sends a copy of his decipherment of the famous "Phaestos Disk" discovered in Crete in 1909, and fully described by Prof. R. A. S. Macalister in his lectures on *The Philistines* (The Schweich Lectures, 1913, pp. 83 *sqq.*). He suggests that it is of Cyprus origin and that it contains the names of the seven kings of Cyprus who sent tribute to Sargon king of Assyria in 715 B.C.

On p. 25 of the January number of the *Quarterly Statement*, some misprints in the Greek citation in Note 1 escaped correction, namely, *Αιγύπτου* and *ποριηγῆσει*.

We regret to announce that Prof. Lewi B. Paton, Hartford, Conn., for thirteen years Honorary General Secretary for the United States, has resigned. At his recommendation the Fund have appointed in his place Mr. Elihu Grant, Ph.D. Dr. Grant is Professor of Biblical Literature at Haverford College, Penn.; he is the author of a work on the "Peasantry of Palestine," and also a co-editor of "The Bible as Literature" (1914).

We understand that Miss Frances L. Newton, F.R.S., of Haifa under Mount Carmel, was instrumental in obtaining the interesting photographs of the Hedjaz Railway which appeared in the article on "Railways in the Palestinian Campaign," reprinted in the January *Quarterly Statement* from *Modern Transport*.

The political news which most concerns Palestine is the recent proclamation of Emir Faisul, third son of King Husein of the Hejaz, as "King of Syria." It concerns Palestine for two reasons in

chief: first, because the Arab Nationalist party, which is behind this proclamation, regards Syria as one and indivisible from the Taurus to Akaba, *i.e.*, as including Palestine. It has admitted the segregation of the latter under a British mandate no more than the segregation of the Phoenician littoral under a French one. Secondly, because that party is strongly anti-Zionist, and includes many Palestinian Arabs in its ranks. The actual proclamation appears to have emanated from a representative Constituent Assembly, duly summoned and, in native view, fully empowered. No doubt Palestinian Arabs were represented, as they were in the preliminary Congress at Damascus last July. It is not for us to express an opinion about either the policy or the probable outcome of their action which defies as openly the two Great Powers now provisionally occupying Syria as it does the claim of Faisal's father. It remains to be seen what all these parties have to say to it before we can forecast its social effect in Palestine. Coupled, as it appears to have been, with a nomination of Abdullah, the elder brother, to the principedom of Mesopotamia, it can hardly have been intended for more than a demonstration of pious hope.

The recent disturbances in North Syria and North Mesopotamia, which were instigated from first to last by Turkish agents from beyond the Taurus, seem to have been contributed to by only such Arabs as, during the War, had taken the Turkish side. The chief offender among these was Hachim ibn Muheid, one of the best known and ablest of the Bedouins of the Syrian Desert. Before the war he was undisputed chief of the Feda'an tribe, one of the four principal sections of the Anazeh; but about the autumn of 1916, the greater part of the tribe repudiated him, and he withdrew east of the Euphrates into the Khabur Valley. There he was the recipient of much Turco-German attention and money; but the small raids towards our Euphrates front with which he responded made but poor return. He seems to have regained later much of his old power with his tribesmen, and, last January, throwing in his lot with the Turkish movement headed by Mustapha Kemal, he appeared in North Mesopotamia, attacking the Baghdad Railway, where, held by the French, he failed to rush the station of Arab Punar, and was driven off a train which he had succeeded in derailing: nor was he more successful in an attempt to raid the town of Urfa. The coldest winter and spring known for many

years in the Near East told heavily on his followers, and we now hear he has been glad to come to terms with the French. Meanwhile the Barak Turcomans of Nizib raided Birejik and looted the town, and an attack was proposed on Jerablus, where Messrs. Woolley and Gay are excavating at present; but the former's influence with the Berazia Kurds and with Hachim ibn Muheid averted the danger. Jerablus, however, was cut off from Aleppo for about ten days, and its neighbourhood remains in an exceedingly unsettled state—Kurdish and Turcoman marauders besetting all the roads.

Lieut.-Colonel Stuart F. Newcombe, R.E., D.S.O., well known to the Palestine Exploration Fund as the leader of the North Sinai Survey Expedition, one result of which was the Annual volume written by his archaeologist companions, C. L. Woolley and T. E. Lawrence, is now C.R.E., Palestine, with headquarters at Ludd. Since his marriage to the Constantinopolitan lady, who aided his escape from Brusa, he has been engaged in field-surveying south and east of Damascus, partly with a view to possible railway routes to the Euphrates; and he has added considerably to the cartography of the ill-known region east of the Hejaz Railway on the sector Deraa-Maan. He has also made a study of air photography as a means of cadastral mapping. His sympathy with archaeological work makes his presence in a position of command in Palestine likely to be of interest to the Fund in the near future.

A lecture was given at Cambridge on March 8th by Mr. Hamshaw Thomas on "Palestine as Seen from the Air." The Vice-Chancellor, who took the chair, referred to the new and important contributions which aerial photography, born of the war, was making to research. Mr. Thomas showed a number of "oblique" and "vertical" slides illustrating the character of the country, especially in the Jordan Valley, the hill country, and the northern coastal plain. He pointed out how the new synoptic views obtained of the great rift of the Jordan Valley enabled us to grasp, as never before, the geological features of the district. History was moulded by geography, and aerial photography had brought a new stage in the study of geography and geology. Among other interesting photographs, one containing a "bird's eye" view of the ruins of Baalbek was, perhaps, the most informing. An aerial view of Beirut with

the famous series of historical inscriptions at the Nabr el-Kelb, emphasized the lecturer's suggestion that the spot owed its importance to the fact that it commanded the great coastal road that ran south. To command this spot meant to command that route, and that is why the old conquerors, recognising its strategic importance, set up their inscriptions there. Incidentally, Mr. Thomas referred to the zeal with which General Allenby studied the narratives of Joshua's campaigns in the conquest of Palestine.

Energetic steps are being taken to push forward the various movements for the fuller knowledge of Palestine and Syria. The "British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem," now under the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is making active preparations for the training of archaeologists, the furthering of scholarly research, and the provision of guidance and instruction. The scope of periods and subjects of study will be unrestricted, ranging from the Stone Age and the early civilizations of Amorites and Canaanites through all the history of Palestine and Syria, and their relations with the nations around them, down through the Graeco-Roman Age to the Arab Conquest, the Crusades, and the later Mohammedan period. The subjects will include all those for which archaeology provides material:—Art and antiquities of all kinds, the history of ancient religions, topography, geography and other relevant studies. The Committee undertake that no modern religious or political question, nor any personal matter of religious persuasion, will be allowed to affect the policy of the school, which is conceived on the broadest lines in an organised effort to cope with an existing national need. The school will provide and maintain a classified catalogue of available archaeological material to serve as a basis of research and study. The assistance of volunteers for this work is cordially invited. Students with some special tastes or training can render valuable service. Arrangements have been concluded for cordial collaboration with the American School of Oriental Research. Students and workers will thus reap the full advantage of a more complete and efficient staff, curriculum, library and material. The Committee also look forward to an intimate co-operation with the future civil administration of the areas in question, especially in connection with the Department of Antiquities, which it is anticipated will be established. The Committee also wish to establish a close relationship of a durable kind with the universities and academic bodies of the British Empire,

and with theological and other educational institutions. They are of opinion that many graduates will in this way find the opening they desire to a useful and interesting sphere of work. It has already been intimated to the Committee that the British School of Archaeology in Egypt is prepared to collaborate in training and excavation whenever practicable. Just as Palestine was in the past the meeting place of civilisations, so now the Committee aims at rendering the school a convenient starting point for students desiring to pursue paths further afield. Jerusalem will in future be an increasingly convenient centre from which to proceed to Sinai, Moab, Damascus, the Amorite and Hittite Country of the north, and eventually to Mesopotamia. To this end, branches of the school will be created as occasion may require, and one at Baghdad is already in contemplation. Prof. J. Garstang has been appointed director, and is starting work in Jerusalem for the furtherance of the objects of the British School and the Palestine Exploration Fund.

The "American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem" has already issued its bulletins. First opened in 1900, it has resumed work since the war, and a close scheme of co-operation with the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem has been ratified. A home has been secured for the Joint British and American Schools, namely, the Lord Bute House, just within the Jaffa Gate. The arrangements made with the British School provide for a very close scheme of co-operation between the two schools. It is planned to have common lecture halls, museum and library, and to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort. At the same time the identity of each school will be maintained, the two existing together as affiliated institutions. For the cause of greater efficiency each school will be given charge of distinct branches of the work, and so the American School will be responsible for the library, for which it already has its own excellent collection of books as a nucleus. The British School will be in charge of the Bureau of Records, which is to be a catalogued survey of all the archaeological material in Palestine. Conferences were also held in London, and, later, by Prof. Clay, in Paris, with certain French scholars—among them M. Senart, President of the Société Asiatique, M. Sylvain Lévi, M. Clermont-Ganneau, with the object of including the French in this co-operative scheme. These gentlemen were greatly

interested and it is very probable that they will come into it. It is announced that the first number of the *Annual of the American School* will appear before the end of the year. This volume is under the editorship of Prof. C. C. Torrey, and will contain a number of interesting articles by scholars connected with the school in the past. One of these papers is a fully illustrated "Study of the Masonry of the Walls of Jerusalem," by Prof. H. G. Mitchell, of Tufts College.

The precise lines of the northern and eastern limits of Palestine under the probable British Mandate have been the subject of prolonged and difficult debate. On the north the question is between a boundary leaving the sea at the "Ladder of Tyre," and one running up from the mouth of the Litani River. The former would trend up northwards from above Safed, so as to include the Banias springs in Palestine; the latter would bring Merj Ayun and Southern Hermon into the British area, the great point urged in its favour being that it would ensure Palestinian control of the water power of the Litani, which could be deflected to supplement that of the Jordan; but the political objection to it, on the ground that it splits Lebanon, is strong. As to the eastern limit, the alternative natural lines are the Jordan stream or the Desert edge; the former would divide control of the Jordan water and of the lowland of the Ghor; the latter would entail Palestinian interference with the Hejaz Railway, which connects the Arab state of Damascus with Medina. It is probable that some not very scientific frontier, running between these two, along, or a short way behind, the eastern brink of the Ghor, will be preferred.

The question of the northern frontier of Palestine, has come to the fore in recent sittings of the Peace Conference in London. The Zionist view is that it "must include those water sources which are vital to irrigation and power for Palestine—the waters of the Litani and the Jordan and so much of the snows of Mount Hermon as belong rightfully to Palestine." The economic argument is strongly pressed on the ground that the only available water supply, both for irrigation and power development, lies to the north. It may be of interest to cite the historical argument as given in *The Zionist Review*, Feb., 1920, p. 159:—"From Dan to Beersheba" is the formula into which a statement of the extreme limits of

Palestine has been crystallized, and it has become a convenient expression by which to describe the country from north to south. In fact, it is the common custom to designate historic Palestine 'from Dan to Beersheba,' despite the fact that its boundaries have varied during historical times to a greater extent probably than those of any other land. But when the term 'Dan to Beersheba' is used it is well to grasp clearly even its literal meaning. There were in Biblical times both a city of Dan and a tribe of Dan in Northern Palestine. In those days the city of Dan was the northernmost city of the land, and therefore a very convenient term, which had an obvious meaning to all; but although the northernmost city, it was not on the edge of the kingdom. The land of Israel with its villages and its fields spread further north, until it touched the edge of the Lebanon, but between the city of Dan and the frontier no other town was to be found. In those days the lands of Dan stretched northwards to Hermon and up the Litani, almost as far as the furthest source of the Jordan. At the same time Asher lay on the sea-coast and next to it Naphtali, and it is generally understood that between them these three tribes occupied all the land from about the region of Sidon eastwards. 'Dan' in the phrase therefore meant not the city of that name, but at least the southern spurs of Mount Hermon."

Palestine, the organ of the British Palestine Committee (Jan. 3, 1920), states that steps are being taken to repair and refurnish the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem, which was established in connection with the Bezalel School of Arts in 1906. Prof. Schatz, the Principal of the School, has succeeded in collecting over 3,000 interesting objects, among which may be noted the following:—230 ancient clay oil lamps; 105 Hebrew and Palestinian coins; 165 ancient glass-ware pieces; 151 ancient brass candlesticks; 304 specimens of Palestinian birds; 430 specimens of minerals; 184 models of ivory, enamel, stone, wood and porcelain—Bezalel work; 60 original paintings; 63 statues of bronze, ivory, clay and silver; 83 medals; 138 specimens of fish, snakes, insects; 55 eggs. In addition there are ancient cauldrons, pitchers, cameos, rings, beads, embroidery, articles of leather work, drums, arms, sarcophagi, the hammers used by the presidents at the Zionist Congresses, the banner of the Jewish regiment in the recent war, Sir Moses Montefiore's carriage, and articles of Jewish ritual and ceremonial. The collection is

valued at 150,000 francs, and it is intended to make it thoroughly representative of the country and of Jewish life and history. The whole collection has been gathered in the short space of eight years. During the war Prof. Schatz had rather an exciting time, being kept busy in protecting the treasures he had gathered with such care from the "requisitioning" tendencies of the Turks. He only succeeded by means of "bakshish," and by moulding a statue of Djemal Pasha. Even this did not suffice, and in the end Prof. Schatz had to hide the exhibits. This he managed to do before being expelled. Many *objets d'art* have been promised to the Museum from various countries, but it has not yet been possible to import them. Jewish artists in different lands have promised specimens of their work. These include Pasternak and Ginsberg (Russia), Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., and Will Rothenstein (England), Adler, Bernstein, Perlman, Aaronsohn, Rebmovsky, Rosoni, and Spiro (France), T. Butensky and Konig (America); Mr. Rafaeli has promised to lend his rich collection of Hebrew coins, and it is expected that this will make the Bezalel coins second in importance only to the Hebrew coins in the British Museum. A special section is also being organised to illustrate the British conquest of Palestine, and to this the Commanders of the Jewish Battalions, the Directors of the Hadassah American Medical Unit, and the Zionist Commission have promised to contribute. The Museum is to re-open under the name of "The Palestine Museum," at first on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays (the Sabbaths of the three religions), and it is intended that the institution should develop into the National Museum of the Jewish Palestine. It is confidently anticipated that the Museum will excite interest all over the world, and will stimulate Jewish collectors in particular and all interested in Palestine to contribute objects of art and other interests to its galleries. Sections of it will naturally become adjuncts to the Hebrew University. (From *Palestine*, 1920, p. 164 seq.)

A programme, based on a report by Dr. Weizmann on his return from Palestine, has been drawn up by the Zionist Organization for immediate work in connection with the Hebrew University, the foundation-stone of which has been laid on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem. It is proposed to establish in the house of Lady (Gray) Hill, on the site, a physical research institute, a chemical research institute, a micro-biological research institute, reading and reference

library rooms, a library, etc. A start is to be made with a Hebrew Institute and a general course in Arts.

Hebrew has been recognized as an official language by the British authorities in Palestine.

The Jews are considering the possibility of a national coinage to meet the needs of life in Palestine. According to one suggestion a shekel equal to the Latin Union franc shall have 100 Proototh and should be the 25th part of the Dinar Zahav, which should thus be equal to the English pound; 25 Proototh, or a quarter of a shekel, will be the Dinar Kesef and the 110th part of the Dinar Zahav. "This would agree with the national traditions," says its proposer, Mr. Elisan. "It would conform with the long practice of this country of counting in francs, it would create a small coinage, and finally, based on the system of the Dinar Zahav, it would conform with the most modern mono-metallic Latin gold system."

An appeal is issued by the Arab Academy of Damascus, over the signature of its President, Kurd Ali, and dated September 20, 1919, for catalogues, periodicals, books, and so forth, in order that it may be in touch with the world of learning and join in the promotion of research. This Academy, founded in 1919, is established in the Medreseh Adebeyeh, the most ancient Arab school in Damascus, which it has proceeded to restore. A part of it is set aside as a Museum. The school of ed-Dahir Bibars has been selected for the public library, a general catalogue of which will in due course be published. "The Academy will also be engaged in producing historical publications and translations of the most useful works; it will publish scientific treatises, linguistic articles upon modern expressions and upon other interesting matters. To this end there will be a monthly illustrated review, *Revue de l'Académie Arabe*, to make known the publications of the Academy, its scientific labours, and to serve as a link with the academies, museums, universities, and the principal reviews of Europe and the Orient."

Increasing attention is being paid to the future prospects of trade in Palestine. A writer in *The Times* (Dec. 27th) points out that many and far-reaching undertakings are being planned. Harbours,

tramways, canals and electric lighting are among the earliest enterprises to be taken in hand. "The returning Arabs and Jews in their many thousands will bring new life and activity, and trade and commerce will see a fully expected development throughout the land. The port of Haifa is to be the largest along the whole coast, and will become the key to south-west Mesopotamia and Syria. Jerusalem is to be entirely rebuilt—except, of course, as to the Holy places—and supplied with tramways and electric light, and the same applies to Jaffa, where the lighting is expected to be installed already this winter, starting from Tel Awiv; the Jewish administrators obtaining the estimates and planning the distribution. All these projects will give work to thousands of people, whose domestic requirements will stimulate local trade."

Miss Blyth in *The Near East* (Feb. 19th) summarises the second report of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (South) covering the period July–Sept., 1919, and showing the economic development of the country under British rule. After stating the figures, she concludes: "In authoritative circles a great development in trade is expected during the coming year, and signs of its approach are already apparent. It is indeed a mortifying reflection that Palestine, which has been freed by British troops at no light cost, is being neglected by British firms at a time, moreover, when Great Britain cannot, for her own sake, afford to neglect openings for trade. Nor should it be forgotten that Palestine is most important as an emporium for Northern Arabia, Damascus, and Trans-Jordania, the inhabitants of which will eagerly absorb Western goods. The Haifa-Deraa-Damascus railway, passing as it does through some of the most fertile and adaptable parts of Palestine, offers greater facilities for trade with Damascus than the Beyrout-Rayak line; and the unsettled state of the Lebanon and Syria will drive importers south to Haifa, where a large port is planned. In passing, it is interesting to remember that as far back as 1877 Lord Kitchener (then only a lieutenant of Royal Engineers, surveying for the Palestine Exploration Fund), noted the importance of Haifa, and laid stress on it in his reports (*Quarterly Statement of P.E.F.*, 1877, pp. 115, 120). A port here will be easier of construction than at Jaffa, which the reef of sunken rocks makes so dangerous; and its situation midway up the coast gives it a better command of Palestine and Syria than Jaffa. There are, however,

dangerous currents which make a big detour necessary in rounding Carmel. To those who have known Palestine under Turkish rule, the curt statistics of this report reveal the patient and faithful work of the British Administration in the Holy Land. When we add to these the fact that within six months of the liberation of Jerusalem a plentiful supply of fresh water had been introduced into Jerusalem, that roads and railways have been made and repaired, education and agriculture encouraged and assisted, and British justice firmly established, and all this with due regard to the sanctity of this unique land—we may surely feel proud of the work done by Englishmen in Palestine. All the prouder, it may be, that we find its record, not in high-sounding phrases, but in the sober details of a Government report, wherein the name of no single individual appears. For that is England's way."

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 the late 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. Price 2s. 6d., postage 3d. extra.

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*.

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. 6d.; postage 6d. 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 7*s.* 6*d.* If desired, the map can be mounted on linen to fold; 15*s.* 6*d.* Subscriber's price, 6*s.* unmounted and 13*s.* mounted; postage, 6*d.* 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. 65-67.

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

Canon David G. Garland of Brisbane has kindly consented to act for Queensland, in succession to the Rev. W. G. Goddard, resigned.

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.

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions, which are due on January 1st, will oblige the Committee by doing so without 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, issued with this number.

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 7s. 6d., by post 8s.

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. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

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

The Near East: a Weekly Review of the Politics and Commerce of the Balkan Peninsula, Egypt and the Sudan, Morocco, Asia Minor, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia and India.

The Phaestos Disk; its Cypriote Origin, by A. Rowe. (From the "Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia," vol. XLIII, 1919.)

On the Arabic Glass Weights, by W. Airy, M.Inst.C.E.

Studies, Dec., 1919.

American Journal of Archaeology.

Art and Archaeology.

American Journal of Philology.

The Zionist Review, Jan.: Jews and Arabs, by L. Simon.

Bulletin of the Zionist Society of Engineers and Agriculturists (New York).

Pro-Israel (Salonica).

The Jewish Era (Chicago Hebrew Mission).

Revue Biblique, July–Oct., 1919: The Jewish Sanctuary of 'Ain-Dûk, by Father Vincent; Jan., 1920: El-Aujeh, South Palestinian Epigraphy, by Father Abel; Antiquities at Nablûs, etc., by Father Vincent; The Basilica of Gethsemane, by L.

Journal Asiatique, 1919: p. 336, Review of the proceedings of the Congrès français de la Syrie at Marseilles (Jan., 1919); pp. 339–350, important review by Cl. Huart of M. T. Feghali's studies of the modern Arabic of the Lebanon district.

Al-Mashrik, Feb., 1920: Le droit bédouin dans la Transjordanie, by Abbé Paul Salman.

Bible Lands, Jan., 1920.

Palestine: The Organ of the British Palestine Committee.

The Hebrew Christian Alliance Quarterly, No. 1, Jan., 1920.

Homiletic Review, Dec., 1919; Jan., 1920.

The Irish Theological Quarterly, Jan., 1920.

The Jewish Quarterly Review, Oct., 1919; Jan., 1920.

Biblical World, Nov., 1919.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, Dec., 1919.

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 contributions to the Library :—

From Mrs. J. D. Crace :—

Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, by W. F. Lynch, U.S.N.

The Development of Palestine Exploration, by F. J. Bliss.

A Mound of Many Cities, by F. J. Bliss.

An Introduction to the Survey of Western Palestine, by Trelawney Saunders.

Domestic Life in Palestine, by Mary E. Rogers.

Altaic Hieroglyphs and Hittite Inscriptions, by C. R. Conder.

Judas Maccabeus, by C. R. Conder.

Tent Work in Palestine, by C. R. Conder.

Syrian Stone Lore, by C. R. Conder.

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The Prince's Visit to the Holy Land, by C. R. Conder.

Sinai and Palestine, by Arthur P. Stanley.

The Bible and Modern Discoveries, by A. H. Harper.

The Land and the Book, by W. M. Thomson.

Nile Gleanings, by Villiers Stuart.

Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, by E. W. Lane.

The Works of Flavius Josephus, by William Whiston.

The Recovery of Jerusalem, by Charles Warren and Walter Morrison.

Excavations at Jerusalem, by F. J. Bliss and A. C. Dickie.

The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, by G. Sale.

Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin, by W. Besant and E. H. Palmer.

English and Arabic Dictionary, by Joseph Catafago.

Names and Places in the Old and New Testaments, by G. Armstrong.

Mount Seir, Sinai and Western Palestine, by E. Hull.

Egypt and Israel, by W. M. Flinders Petrie.

Abila of the Decapolis, by Gottlieb Schumacher.

Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre, by Maj.-Gen. Sir C. W. Wilson.

Across the Jordan, by G. Schumacher.

Palestine under the Moslems, by Guy le Strange.

Memoir to accompany the Map of the Holy Land, by C. W. Van de Velde.

Picturesque Palestine, Sinai and Egypt, edited by Sir C. W. Wilson.

A Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language, by Faris El-Shidiae.

Walks about the City and Environs of Jerusalem, by W. H. Bartlett.

Those Holy Fields, by the Rev. Samuel Manning.

The Temples of the Jews, by James Fergusson.

Ancient Hebrew Inscriptions, by the Rev. A. H. Sayce.

Pella, by G. Schumacher.

Works of the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society (14 volumes).

P. E. F. Annuals, I, II and III.

Our Work in Palestine, by the P.E.F.

Twenty-one Years' Work in the Holy Land.

From Robert Mond, Esq. :—

Aramaic Papyri from Assouan, edited by A. H. Sayce and A. E. Cowley.

From Messrs. Constable & Co. :—

How Jerusalem was Won, being the Record of Allenby's Campaign in Palestine, by T. W. Massey.

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, from 1869 up to date.

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

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