

T H E

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund was held in the Library of the Society, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W., on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 9th, Dr. D. G. Hogarth in the Chair. The Meeting was held for business purposes only, but was of special interest owing to the presence of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner for Palestine. Sir Herbert, who was elected a Member of the General Committee, made an important speech on the effect of the establishment of a British Administration in Palestine upon the future of archaeological investigation. In addition to this, the Chairman was able to announce that a report had been received from Prof. Garstang, now in Jerusalem, upon a preliminary visit to the site of Ashkelon, where the Fund hope to begin work at the beginning of the coming autumn. A full account of the Meeting will be found below (pp. 115-126).

Ashkelon, the maritime site which the Fund propose to excavate, is famous as one of the five cities of the Philistines. Mentioned as early as the age of the Amarna Letters (fifteenth century B.C.), when, together with Gezer, it appears to have been allied against Jerusalem, its history must go back to long before that date, and was evidently bound up with that of the Levant during the days of the great Cretan supremacy. In point of fact there are indications of connection between Crete and Ashkelon in both legend and archaeology, and Late Minoan sherds were actually observed by Prof. Garstang on the spot. It is confidently hoped that excavation

will help to clear up some of the historical problems of the Philistines and the West Palestinian coast-lands. Egyptian sculptures represent the inhabitants of Ashkelon with "Hittite" features; and the relation between Philistines, Cretans, and Hittites and other inhabitants of Asia Minor is a problem upon which Ashkelon will throw light. Although the site is Philistine rather than Israelite, its association with Israelite and later Jewish history gives it special interest, inasmuch as it will enable us to compare the results of excavation there with those in truly Israelite soil. It will thus be possible to consider the depth and extent of external influence (Aegean, etc.) upon coast-towns and inland, and thereby to determine how much, say at Gezer, Megiddo and Jericho, is clearly of foreign influence and how much may therefore be regarded as essentially Israelite. The town, famous as the birthplace of Herod, the home of the worship of Derceto and a centre of Hellenic scholarship, forms one of the connecting links between the genuine Israelite Semitic or Oriental culture and the culture of the Aegeans and other peoples more European than Oriental, and for this reason the Fund after its long experience of excavation in Jerusalem, Lachish, the lowlands and Gezer, looks forward to reaping a rich harvest from a site which, to judge from its history and from such observations as have already been made, deserves the most generous support of Subscribers and their friends. The account of the General Meeting (below, pp. 115-126) contains further information on the site and the Fund's proposals, and readers may be referred to the preliminary accounts of the locality given by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie in the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1913, and April, 1918 (p. 85), with comments by Dr. Thiersch in the *Zeitschrift d. Deutsch. Paläst. Vereins*, XXXVII, 67-73 (1914).

Since the last issue the San Remo conference has determined that the Balfour Declaration shall be embodied in the Turkish Treaty, and that Great Britain shall have the mandate for Palestine. The significance of this for the future is incalculable. It marks the beginning of an entirely new era in the history of the "least of all lands." What it means for Jewish, or rather Zionist, idealism can be easily grasped by reference to the Old Testament as it appears in the Jewish and Christian canons. In the Christian canon, Malachi, the last book of the Old Testament, forms the intelligible prelude to the New Testament, no more appropriate conclusion to

the Old could be found than in the promise of "my messenger." But in the actual historical records, the Books of Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah, formed at one time a single series, and the history is brought down to the point where the final severance of Jews and Samaritans is unambiguously indicated (Neh. xiii). This culminating point in the history is later given a secondary place when the Jewish canon forcibly divided the series and rather artificially put the books of Ezra and Nehemiah before Chronicles. The division is made at an inspiring passage. The Jews who had gone into exile were now the recipients of divine favour. Cyrus gave permission for the Jews to return to build the temple in Jerusalem: "whosoever there is among you of all his people, the Lord his God be with him, and let him go up." This was the new culminating point of Jewish history according to the Jewish canon, and throughout all these centuries the return has been the goal. It is this return which is now the fulfilment of Jewish or Zionist aspirations; and one will watch with keen interest and sympathy the effect of events upon the further course of Jewish religious idealism.

Meanwhile, amid the manifold difficulties and problems which will confront those who will share in inaugurating the new Palestine, it will be impossible not to recall the events which ensued after that great return from exile some twenty-five centuries ago. Many hints of these events are to be found in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah, the latter part of Isaiah, and Malachi, and they are of more than ordinary interest for an all-round view of the problems arising out of relations between Jews who returned to the land of their fathers and natives who had never left it. But apart from the deeper psychological problems of this character, there are numerous intricate questions concerning political administration, economic development, sociological development, and so forth, to which the work that has for so many years been pursued by the Palestine Exploration Fund, contributes a large mass of important data. A society that was founded as this was, "for the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, the topography, the geology and physical geography, the manners and customs of the Holy Land, for Biblical illustration," such a Society has not only played an important part in the past in the laborious and scholarly collection of facts, it has a no less important part to play in the

future. Now that the Great War lies behind us, and Palestine enters upon an entirely new era in its unique and profoundly arresting career, the Fund itself may be said to be on the threshold of a new stage. As it has contributed to knowledge hitherto, so it has fresh contributions to make in the future. What is already contemplated at Ashkelon is only one part of the work that lies before it, and such has been the record and success of the Fund in the past that it can appeal with confidence for financial help to carry on the expensive tasks which the work of excavation will entail. During the last few years the Fund has suffered heavy losses of men who have helped to make the Society what it is. Reference to the account of the Annual Meeting will show that important changes have been made in the acquisition of new and interested members of the General and Executive Committees. The names are a guarantee that the Fund will continue to maintain its high traditions, and that the parent of Palestine excavating societies with its Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting is entering upon a new lease of active and energetic life. The Palestine Exploration Fund can thus continue to contribute to the future of scientific research, to the study of the Bible, and to the work that lies before this country. It has been said that the Bible has made this country great; it can now be said that in accepting the mandate for Palestine, this country may be found to be entering upon a new stage in its work on behalf of all that helps to the better understanding of the Bible, and of those few centuries which were so supremely vital for all subsequent history.

Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, F.S.A., Litt.D., Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum, has sent to the Library of the Fund a copy of his new and magnificent *Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary*. As this great work of 1500 pages octavo costs fifteen guineas, and is therefore out of the reach of many students, he has been able to make this welcome gift through the generosity of another, who is anxious that the dictionary shall be accessible. We take an early opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the Dictionary, which reached us too late for any notice of it to appear in the current issue of the *Quarterly Statement*.

Art and Archaeology, the journal of the Archaeological Institute of America (April issue), reports that if some of the plans of the

present provisional Government of Palestine for the preservation of Jerusalem be carried into execution, the city will be the cynosure of archaeologists. "The Jerusalem Government proposes a control over the development of Jerusalem which shall as far as possible leave the antique untouched and provide for the building up of a metropolitan area about the city." Three zones are proposed: (1) The city within the walls, in which there would be a rigorous control of all new building, along with probably a good deal of condemnation of unworthy buildings; (2) A parked area outside, extending as far as Bethany and so cleaned up that the city with its old natural environment might present somewhat of its ancient aspect; (3) The third zone would be devoted to the metropolitan area of the new Jerusalem, and would be the field of all that is best in the art of city-planning. "The parked areas could, of course, be made the object of excavations, and fortunately a large portion of the ancient city could thus be excavated. Under proper governmental control and with the assistance of the learning and wealth of those interested in archaeology, a brilliant future may be expected for the archaeological study of the city which vies with Athens and Rome in the interest of the world."

Writing in *Bible Lands*, April, 1920, the Right Rev. MacInnes, in his monthly "Bishop's Letter," gives some account of the great snowstorm referred to in the last *Quarterly Statement*, p. 49 *seq.* He says:—"Between January 26th and February 9th there was a great deal of rain in Jerusalem, making the total rainfall far above the average for the season, and then on February 9th at 5 p.m. a heavy snowstorm began, which continued without a break for forty hours. After that it snowed, with short intervals, for some fifteen or sixteen hours more and Jerusalem was buried under such a depth of snow as no living resident can remember. I have certainly never seen such a fall of snow in England. The average depth of the snow was about 36 inches, but in many places it was much deeper. All communications, roads and railways, were cut, nearly all the telegraph and telephone wires came down, and for a week Jerusalem was absolutely cut off from the outer world. Fortunately most of the people had enough food in their houses to keep them alive, for it is a general custom in Jerusalem to buy considerable quantities of grain, oil, olives, etc., at the season when they are cheapest and to keep them in store through the winter. To many, the lack of

fuel was a difficulty, as they ran out of wood with which to cook their food. However, in spite of alarmist rumours, it appears that there was very little if any loss of life, apart from one or two who were killed by collapsing roofs falling on them. There was distinctly less influenza during that week and the births exceeded the deaths.

“Speaking generally, it was very noticeable how little the people did to help themselves. There were practically none who volunteered for relief work or did any emergency work on their own. Splendid work was done by the Yorkshire Regiment in clearing tracks along the roads, the Government established soup kitchens, and most of the College boys and our St. George’s Scouts volunteered to help. The Yorkshires were greatly amused, when their road clearing took them to the Jewish colony, to have some of the men emerge from their houses and ask them to shovel the snow off the roofs! They were hard at work for several days, headed by six or seven of our English staff, shovelling snow, acting as search parties, digging out houses where the doors were buried, and assisting at the soup kitchen. They received a warm letter of appreciation afterwards from the Government. The most serious damage that has occurred is that done to the trees. The olive trees in particular, being very brittle, have been largely denuded of branches and the loss will be serious. Our garden, so beautifully laid out by the late Mrs. Blyth, has suffered terribly, and it will take years to get it right.”

The Jerusalem correspondent of the *Near East* (May 27th) states that road-repairing outside the city of Jerusalem is proceeding, and various steam and motor rollers are doing good work. “Also main drains are being laid, and the deep trenches cut to receive the pipes form an interesting object lesson as to the débris on which Jerusalem is built. Fortunately, the British School of Archaeology has now secured quarters in the place, and will be able to watch should any important remains be found. There has also been appointed a Government Inspector of Antiquities, who may be able to do something towards preserving the historic remains in the country. Prof. Garstang, who is in Jerusalem in connection with the work of the British School, has been appointed Honorary Adviser to the Antiquities Department. A curious result of the extraordinary fall of snow last winter is the fact that there is hardly a single evergreen tree in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem that has not been

maimed. The cypresses especially seem to have suffered, practically every one having the top or one of the main branches broken off, and some fir-trees in the Municipal Garden have been beaten down almost to the ground. Olive trees also have suffered a good deal, though not enough materially to affect the olive crop, which bids fair to be a heavy one this year."

From the Beirut correspondent of *The Near East*, June 3, we hear that a movement is on foot to open up the Lebanon as a summer resort. Although the district lost one-third of its population during the war by starvation and disease, the situation is improving. The cost of living is falling fast, and the attractions—the fine mountain air and scenery—should invite those who need a change from the enervating climate of Egypt. Active steps are being taken to organise hotel-keepers, railways, and passport arrangements, and to induce the officials to watch over the welfare of summer visitors coming from abroad.

A writer in the *Northern Evening Despatch*, April 20, also writes upon Palestine as a place of residence; although, as he points out, much depends upon the district selected. Wives and children of men serving in the army may be sent out to join them there when the territory is being administered by the British; and the writer (Mr. Percy R. Salmon) allays unnecessary anxiety as to the effect of Jewish-Moslem rivalries upon Christians, and makes some useful remarks upon the climate and the troubles the fairly healthy British woman or child is likely to encounter.

Interesting accounts of the internal political and social conditions in Palestine are printed in the Zionist journals, which contain much that is of value for a survey of the gradually changing situation in the otherwise "unchanging" East. Here one reads that: "the difference of standards between Jews and fellahin is to-day enormous. In an Arab village the women are the hewers of wood and drawers of water; they do the rough work in the field as well as in the wretched mud hut that serves for a dwelling. The language heard is a corrupt Arabic. The clothes worn are ragged garments, while footwear is unknown. The Arab 'harnesses' his horse to the long wooden pole which, with a nail or curved tree-branch, serves to break up the soil, and his ox treads out the corn

as in Bible times." On the other hand "the whole standard of life," in the Jewish colonies "is not behind—perhaps is, in some respects, superior to—that of a modern town in Europe." The two communities thus differ in social and cultural interests, although in the towns, with their better-class Arabs, the problem is somewhat different, owing to those members of the *intelligentsia* who are opposed to political Zionism. "Progressive Palestine Jewery," writes the Jerusalem correspondent of *The Zionist Review*, "is, of course, so wholly Western in outlook, that the still Eastern Arab seems to belong to quite a different race; yet an alliance with the better forms of Oriental life is what we need, and it should be our policy to secure it." There will always be an "Arab problem" which the present language difficulty does not alleviate. English is becoming the medium between Hebrew and Arabic. "Arabic is to-day minus a modern terminology to a far greater extent than Hebrew, and the revival of the one Semitic tongue will help the other in this respect." It may be added that during the past year two Hebrew dailies have made their appearance in Jerusalem, and that *Moledet* "does good work in translating classics into Hebrew." A Jewish Society for Archaeological Research has been formed, and its representatives have joined with other sections to found a joint Palestine Oriental Society.

From another source dealing with Palestinian place-names one culls the interesting fact that "most Arab villages are named simply after natural features, while the Jewish colonists have adopted names with a finer ring." As examples are cited: "Gate of Hope" (*pethah tikvah*), "Corner Stone" (*rōsh pinnah*), and "First towards Zion" (*rishōn le-Ziyyōn*). When one notes the significance of some of the oldest names of places and peoples, e.g., the compounds of *el* ("God") in Israel, Jezreel, Jerahmeel, Jeruel, etc., etc., it is interesting to see the revived tendency to use names which have some deep religious or idealist meaning and express some religious conviction or hope.

The question of the frontiers is still attracting considerable attention, especially in *Palestine*, the fortnightly organ of the British Palestine Committee. In the issue of May 8th, it argues:—

"The eastern frontier, for which the Zionists have always asked, is a line running three miles or so to the west of the

Hedjaz railway, and at Maan turning to the Gulf of Akaba. This stretch of Trans-Jordania is less than would be, and should be, claimed but for the existence of the Hedjaz railway and the special conditions under which the Hedjaz railway came into being. It is a part of historic Palestine, and, indeed, the earliest part of the Jewish Palestine, for it will be remembered that the Jews conquered and settled Bashan and Gilead before they ever crossed the Jordan. Jewish Palestine east of the Jordan was as loyal and devoted as any part to the west of the Jordan. The Jordan does not make a line of division. From Jerusalem the hills of Moab are as clearly visible and as intimate a part of the whole landscape as the hills of Judah itself. Cis-Jordania and Trans-Jordania, to anybody who lives in Palestine, are one to-day just as they were in the past.

“One can hardly exaggerate the economic importance of the eastern half of Palestine. The plateau of Trans-Jordania, some three thousand feet above the sea-level, is a great, healthy, empty land clamouring for settlement. In the valleys leading out from the Jordan to the plateau may be grown every variety of product from the semi-tropical to the temperate. On the plateau itself corn and cattle can be produced in rich abundance. These supplies are necessary for the feeding and economic balance of the New Palestine. At the present moment Palestine is not producing enough food for its own needs Palestine is quite unnecessarily separated under military occupation from its own granaries east of the Jordan, and these granaries are not developed in the absence of a strong Government owing to the plundering nomads. Sweep away these temporary handicaps, and Trans-Jordania will rapidly become the home of a thriving peasantry and a prosperous urban population. It was so in the days when the Roman legions held the frontier; it will be so again when British power enforces peace and order.

“The necessity to Palestine of a port opening out on the east does not require much demonstration. On the Mediterranean the New Palestine will have in Haifa one first-class, and in Jaffa a good second-class port. A harbour on the Gulf of Akaba will be an outlet for the produce of the Jordan valley and Trans-Jordania, in so far as that produce will find its market in Asia. Again, it will be a natural port for traffic coming from the East to Palestine. No doubt it will be a Palestinian rather than an

international harbour, but it will have for Palestine the very great economic advantage of relieving traffic from the burden of Suez Canal dues. The destiny of Palestine is to look both west and east, and harbours on the Mediterranean and the Red Sea not only symbolise, but are necessary for the fulfilment of this destiny. In the past, the economic prosperity of Palestine has been bound up with the possession of a port on the Gulf of Akaba. It was so in the golden age of Solomon; it was so under the Crusaders; it will be so in the New Palestine.

“The recent raids from across the Jordan show that strategically the Jordan is neither a line of separation nor a line of defence. The Bedouin come down from the plateau, loot and kill, and disappear, and the garrison lodged in the Jordan Valley finds it difficult to anticipate their approach or to strike swiftly in return. Palestine west of the Jordan is not defended in the Jordan Valley, but up on the plateau, where the ground is open, observation is free, movement is swift, and the marauders can be compelled to fall back on the desert itself as their only base. . .”

Prof. Vincent calls attention in the January number of the *Revue Biblique* to an announcement in the *Cairo Bourse Égyptienne* of a Zionist discovery at Jerusalem. A stone, it was alleged, had been found with a Hebrew inscription, naming “Helem son of Adonijah and Gir.” Helem is the personage mentioned in Zech. vi, 14, and the discovery was taken in all good faith as an important testimony of the return of the Jews from Babylon to rebuild the Temple. Prof. Vincent notes the extremely vague character of the “sensational discovery.” Nothing is said of the place where the stone was found or of the circumstances of the find. It is, however, an indication that readers must be on their guard lest too ready credence be given to unsupported stories of this character. Thus, to take another example, the old story that a relic of St. George had been found in Palestine during the war has not died out; but still reappears from time to time, in spite of the warning in the *Quarterly Statement*, Oct., 1917, p. 150. According to a writer in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* (April 10th), the alleged remains of “George of Cappadocia, the patron saint of England,” have been secured in a sealed casket and will ultimately be placed in one of the Australian museums, together with the mosaic.

The Journal of the American Oriental Society, April, 1920, contains the Proceedings of the Middle West Branch of the American Oriental Society. Some account was given of personal impressions of the Allies' strategy and policy in the East during the war. Prof. Waterman, of Michigan, delivered an address on "Oriental Studies and Reconstruction." Here he pointed out that Oriental studies have suffered hitherto from their inadequate articulation with the larger cause of humanity that calls for a restatement of ideals. "A closer practical scrutiny of every discipline in the coming age is bound to require a more intimate touch with living human values." "Present developments in the Near East should help to bring about a more vital contact between the East of yesterday and the West." "A comprehensive American policy, fully correlated with the plans of other interested nations, and capable of utilizing all our resources, is needed for the immediate task of recovering the fuller records of the past in the Near East, and for conserving the present sources of inspiration opened up by changed conditions in Palestine."

The April number of the American Journal *Art and Archaeology* is devoted to a series of richly illustrated articles on the Hellenistic cities of Asia Minor. The Hellenistic and Greek periods are by no means the only ones worthy of consideration, but it is possible to form a general picture of the period, thanks to the researches carried on in Pergamum, Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Sardis, Didyma and Cnidus. These cities are dealt with in articles adorned by forty-six fine illustrations, and the editor, Prof. H. C. Butler, urges that the American people ought to realize the archaeological and other importance of the Asia Minor field, the immediate future of which "may depend largely upon their will in connection with the League of Nations."

We have received (from Mr. Pilcher) a copy of *Texts for Students*, No. 9, "The Inscription on the Stele of Mesha, commonly called the Moabite Stone." It belongs to the useful series of texts, now being published by the S.P.C.K., and is edited by the Rev. H. F. B. Compston. The edition comprises a brief introduction, a copy of the text in a standardized Phoenician script and in the more familiar "square" Hebrew, together with a translation into Hebrew. Apropos of this it may be mentioned that in the April number of

the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Dr. Cowley proposes some new views of the passage which is usually taken to refer to "Yahweh" (Jehovah). Where, for example, Mr. Compston has "I [Mesha king of Moab] took from thence the vessels of Yahweh and dragged them before Kemosh," Dr. Cowley renders: "but I took away that which should be for myself and tore them in pieces before Kemosh."

An enlarged edition of Mr. Reynolds Ball's *Guide to Jerusalem* (A. and C. Black) is in course of preparation. The second edition has been considerably revised, re-written and enlarged, and will be published towards the close of the year. It is not confined to Jerusalem, but describes excursions as far afield as Damascus and Baalbek.

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; in cloth 4s.

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 ($\frac{3}{4}$ 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 traveller's 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. 6d. If desired, the map can be mounted on linen to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. unmounted and 13s. mounted; postage 6d. 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. 112-114.

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

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 for the current year 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 1919 was published in the Annual Report, issued with the April number.

Our attention is drawn to an error on page 14 of the Annual Report for 1919. Under Torquay, the entries should be:—

	s.	d.
Harding, Miss	10	6
Townsend, Rev. J. H., D.D. ...	10	6
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	£1	1 0

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 Walls of Jerusalem at Various Periods,” by Dr. E. W. G. Masterman. (Reprint of a paper read before the Victoria Institute, March 15, 1920.)

The Near East : a Weekly Review of Politics and Commerce. April 29 : Two Years, by Miss Blyth (Recent Vicissitudes of native Syrian opinion); The Drifting of Central Asia, by Ikbāl Ali Shah; May 27, Palestine letter.

The Scottish Geographical Magazine, April, 1920 : Survey Work in Mesopotamia during the War, by Lieut.-Col. Beazeley (with air-views of Bagdad, etc.).

Studies.

The Irish Theological Quarterly, April, 1920 : The Historical Value of Esdras I–III, by the Rev. E. J. Kissane.

The Infinite in Hebrew and its Cognates : a Study in Comparative Philology and Translation, by Prof. Witton Davies (“Journal of the Manchester Eg. and Or. Soc.,” 1918–19).

Report of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, 1918–19.

The Zionist Review : Palestine letters, etc.

Palestine : The Organ of the British Palestine Committee : Articles on the resources and possibilities of Trans-Jordania; Land Tenure in Palestine (May 29); Fighting the Locusts (*ib.*).

Art and Archaeology, April, 1920 : The Hellenistic Cities of Asia Minor (46 illustrations), by Messrs. Butler, Robinson, Baldwin Smith and Shear.

American Journal of Archaeology, Jan.–March, 1920 : Prehistoric Corinth, by C. W. Blegen; Representations of Negresses in Ancient Art, by C. T. Seltman.

American Journal of Philology, 1920, I.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, April, 1920.

The Jewish Quarterly Review, April, 1920.

Biblical World.

Homiletic Review.

The Hebrew Christian Alliance Quarterly.

Revue Biblique, Jan., 1920 : La chapelle médiévale “du repos,” by R.-P. L. H. Vincent; El-‘Aujeh and its Inscriptions, by F. M. Abel, O.P.; An Ancient Hypogaeum at Nablus, etc.

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Al-Mashrik, Revue Catholique Orientale Mensuelle: Le droit bédouin dans la Transjordanie, by the Abbé Paul Salman ; l'Arabie actuelle ; les Maronites et la C^{ie} de Jésus aux XVI-XVII siècles ; l'Arabie moderne ; and other articles, by P. L. Cheikho, S.J.

The Palestine Library, Bk. III : "Hameamer : Letters of travellers, inscriptions on graves, testimonials, rules, memorials, and other documents concerning the middle age." Edited and arranged by the late A. M. Luncz, Jerusalem, 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 :—

Records of the Past, Vols. I and II.

The Holy Places of Jerusalem, by T. Hayter Lewis.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, by the Rev. Robert Willis.

Karte von Palästina, von C. W. M. Van de Velde, 1866.

Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem. Plans.

Ordnance Survey of Sinai, 1868-69. Maps and plans.

From the author, Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, F.S.A., Litt.D., etc. :—

An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary (see above, p. 100).

From the author, Prof. Elihu Grant :—

The Orient in Bible Times.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

How to Observe in Archaeology : Suggestions for Travellers in the Near and Middle East.

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.

Prof. Flinders Petrie's *Tell el-Hesi* (*Lachish*).

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.

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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.

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