

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Jerusalem, 1918-20, being the Records of the Pro-Jerusalem Council during the period of the British Military Administration. By C. K. Ashbee. With 79 illustrations and plans. Published by John Murray for the Council of the Pro-Jerusalem Society. £2 2s. net.

This volume is published by the Council of the Pro-Jerusalem Society, a body founded in 1918 for the preservation of the old buildings and the development of the new life of Jerusalem. It is a very representative body, of which the High Commissioner of Palestine is Hon. President, and the Governor of Jerusalem—who contributes an Introduction to the volume—is President. All religious bodies are here represented, and those who may be considered as permanent residents in the Holy City form the majority. The volume is illustrated by a number of photographs of extraordinary merit and interest. The first pages deal with work already done or at least put in hand. This includes the cleansing of the citadel both inside and, especially with respect to the fosse, outside; the repairing of the walls and opening up to the public of the long-closed promenade along the top; the restoration of the Suq el-Qattanin; the repair of the tile-work on the dome of the rock and the restoration of the suqs (bazaars), some of which, like the Suq el-Attarin, were extensively destroyed by snow, as recently as February, 1920. With regard to the city as a whole, various ambitious schemes of "town planning" have been put forward, all suggestive and none of them perfect. One piece of "town planning" all lovers of Jerusalem would like to see is the completion and permanent establishment of the scheme of the "citadel garden" and the "rampart wall." A more ambitious scheme is the proposed new market in "David Street," and at Mahanna Judah, outside the city, nearly a mile along the Jaffa road.

The Pro-Jerusalem Committee has undertaken an even more pressing need in taking up the revival and improvement of the almost dead industries of weaving and tile-making. Something too

may yet be done with glass manufacture, which is an industry that has survived in a poor way at Hebron. The establishment of technical schools for weaving, gardening, and planting is a most important step. An account of all these measures is given in this volume. It is also a fortunate thing that regulations have been passed to control unsightly street advertisements which just before the war were beginning to have a most disfiguring effect in some parts of the city. The social activity of the Society has been extended to prison labour, the relief of refugees, and the organisation of "girl guides."

The second half of the volume contains a number of valuable antiquarian papers by authorities on the subject. Thus, C. R. P. Vincent writes upon "Tombeaux Juifs du Nord" and "Les Monuments de l'Époque Romaine," M. Nahum Slousch upon "Tombeaux Juifs de l'Est," Prof. P. M. Abel upon "Monuments des Crusades," and Captain Cresswell, late Inspector of Monuments, upon "Moslem Work touched by the Society."

Among the Appendices at the end is given the text of the very important "Antiquities Proclamation."

It will thus be seen that this volume is one of great importance in relation to the present position and immediate future of the Holy City, and all those interested in Jerusalem should make themselves acquainted with its contents. The Pro-Jerusalem Society is one calling for wide public support.

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