

THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Committee feel justified in hoping that before long exploration in Palestine may again be practicable. There is little doubt that the country itself is beginning to settle down into more normal conditions; although, of course, the presence of troops in the country in itself constitutes an unusual state of things, both socially and economically. On the other hand transit, both by sea and land, will as yet present difficulties for some little time. Another difficulty which at present faces the Committee is the fact that many of its most valuable workers are not yet released from their various military duties. The Committee will make every effort to get over these difficulties with as little delay as may be possible, and in the meantime are carefully setting aside such funds as accrue so as to be able to start work at the first opportunity.

The successful and splendid finale to the Palestinian Campaign was the occasion for numerous articles in the Press upon the "Cockpit of Asia," on the military history of Palestine, and on important towns and ports. Some of these were richly illustrated—articles on Damascus in particular—and, in the nature of the case, attention was drawn to the lengthy history of Damascus—"from Eliezer to Enver," as one paper alliteratively put it. Special references to the final victory was made in the places of worship, and on Monday October 28th, a great Thanksgiving Meeting for the deliverance of the Holy Land was held in the Queen's Hall under the presidency

of Viscount Bryce, O.M. Accounts were given by Sir Henry McMahon, Bishop MacInnes, and others, of the work of the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund.

New fields for archaeological work have now been opened by the victories of the Allied troops, and an interview with Prof. Flinders Petrie, in the *Observer*, October 6th, draws the attention of the wider public to some of the possibilities. "This work," said Prof. Petrie, "can only be done by the presence of trained archaeologists who can distinguish the various places most likely to be of importance. This visitation should be begun this very day, if possible, because it is perfectly certain that private rights in Palestine and Mesopotamia will arise like mushrooms. I have seen it in Egypt and know what it means. What is required is a civilian staff for the management of the whole question of antiquities, and this staff ought to be under a board of skilled authorities—preferably, for Palestine, Jewish archaeologists.

"The right lines of administration are excellently laid down in the late Sir Stanley Maude's proclamation in Mesopotamia, by which:—

1. The rights of the Ottoman Government in all antiquities are transferred to the new administration.

2. Antiquities mean everything before A.D. 1500.

3. Information of discovery of antiquities must be given within thirty days, under penalty.

4. Anyone appropriating things discovered may be fined up to ten times the value.

5. Any negligent or malicious damage of any kind may be heavily fined.

6. No traffic in antiquities is allowed without licence, under heavy fine.

7. All forgery, or sale of forgeries, is liable to heavy fine and confiscation of stock.

8. On reporting discoveries, the owner shall be duly compensated for the value if the objects are taken; if not required by the Administration, a certificate will be given that it may be sold.

9. The Chief Political Officer is the authority for this Administration."

"The Palestine Exploration Fund and the British Academy have formed a joint committee for a British School of Archaeology in

Palestine, and this should be the national basis for public interest in the question ; it may well form an intermediary for Governmental action, if the Government would only give them power to go ahead."

"As regards Jerusalem," said Prof. Petrie, "by far the most satisfactory thing would be to establish a new business town a mile or two out and gradually clear the historic city. Thus the whole of the mediaeval Jerusalem could be removed in the future, and the Jewish condition of the town brought to light and restored. This, of course, would not interfere with any of the historic buildings which have been erected since the Jewish time.

"The whole of Jerusalem is only a quarter of a square mile, and the city is totally unfit for a business city. It has a bad access and bad water, and is soaked with sewage. The first thing to be done is to get it as clear as we can of human habitation, and preserve it as a sanctuary for the three faiths—Jewish, Christian, and Moslem."

However, the reproach that Jerusalem has bad water has now been wiped away, and it is with particular pleasure that we have to direct attention to a very valuable report in the current issue, on which Mr. Crace makes the following introductory comment:—

"The victory of General Sir Edmund Allenby will go down in history as, not only the result of one of the most brilliant campaigns of this or any time and the most complete in its results, but as marked by its immediate benefit to the inhabitants of the country in which it was carried out. It was followed, in addition to the freedom of the population from the tyranny of the Turk, by prompt and careful assistance to a people which great oppression had brought to the verge of starvation.

"Among the benefits conferred on the inhabitants of Jerusalem itself, none is more conspicuous, almost dramatic, in its completeness and results than the rapidity with which its great want—the want of centuries, and lately ever increasing—a good supply of pure water has been brought into the city. This work, so often talked of in the past and never performed, has been actually carried out by the Royal Engineers attached to Sir Edmund Allenby's force with amazing rapidity, the work itself occupying but three months. Perhaps no incident of this brilliant campaign will remain so firmly fixed in the history of Jerusalem.

"A copy of the official report of the Royal Engineers has been forwarded to us, and this, by permission of the War Office, we print in the present *Quarterly Statement*, believing, as we do, that it will be of great interest to many of our subscribers, and will place on record available to the public the details of the execution of a work at once creditable to our army and of immense benefit to the Holy City.

"The Report itself is illustrated by a large number of excellent photographs. Our available space does not enable us to reproduce more than a few of these, but these will, to some extent, serve to explain the text."

An article on the Water Supply of Jerusalem is also contributed by Dr. Masterman to the *Zionist Review*, to which we hope to refer in the next issue.

Mr., now Colonel, T. E. Lawrence, who shared with Mr. C. Leonard Woolley in the Archaeological Report of the Wilderness of Zin, issued by the P.E.F. in 1915, has played a prominent part in the recent campaign in Palestine. The *Near East* for September says:—"Not the least noticeable feature of General Allenby's brilliant strategy was the accurately timed cutting of the Hejaz Railway at Deraa. From a French contemporary it is now learned that the Arab force to which this task was allotted, comprising Bedouin and Druzes, was under the command of Colonel T. E. Lawrence, an officer whose peculiar qualifications for his present work were, earlier in the war, in danger of being lost sight of in Whitehall routine."

In the *Daily Express* for October 1st, a racy account is given of "How Colonel Lawrence studied the Turk," and a contemporary issue of the *Daily Mail* had a description of "Little Lawrence, by One who knows Him," from which we may quote the following:—"In connection with General Allenby's triumph," wrote M. Marcel Hutin recently, "the name of Colonel T. E. Lawrence will become legendary." And he went on to relate how this youthful British officer had been the medium of getting the desert Arabs to help in no small measure towards the undoing of the Turk. Colonel Lawrence, it further appears, "carried his life in his hands during his exploits." The Turks put a high price on his head. Before the War

Lawrence was up at the 'Varsity and studying archaeology on the spot in Palestine, one of his sworn companions in his quest for knowledge being a young German who carried on precisely similar work for the enemy to that which "Little Lawrence" did for us, which work broadly consisted in making life quite unbearable for the Turk along a goodly stretch of the vast Aleppo-Medina railway.

As regards the state of Palestine, Dr. McInnes, the Bishop in Jerusalem, draws a distinction between the villages and the towns. In the *Westminster Gazette*, October 25th, he says:—"Speaking generally the country districts have suffered comparatively little except that they have lost a good number of men for tilling the ground. These were taken by the Turks for their army. A few villages have come within the zone of fire and been badly damaged. The biggest town that has suffered material destruction is Gaza, which is a complete ruin. The stones remain, but even before the bombardment the Turks took out all the wood-work from the buildings in order to procure fuel for their locomotives, timber for the trenches, and for other war purposes—so that the place was in a very bad state. Then came the bombardment, in which it suffered much further damage. My first sight of Gaza reminded me of Pompeii. I suppose that Ypres would afford another example of what has befallen the ancient town.

"Cases of distress have been very bad in Jericho, Jaffa, and, I presume, Damascus—if a quarter of the reports received are true. We shall find the same thing in all the big towns of Palestine. The country districts have not suffered so badly, because the inhabitants have tilled the ground and lived on the land, whereas the townsman has depended on transport for his necessaries. Whilst the Turks were in possession, wage-earning in the towns has proved impossible. In Jerusalem distress has been most acute—far more than appeared to the eye. Commercial interests were entirely destroyed at the beginning of the war. Numbers of people formerly in good circumstances are now literally reduced to want."

In the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, 1918, Vol. IX, p. 224 seq., Henrietta Szold reviews the late Colonel Watson's *The Story o*

Jerusalem. She says: "... To lay bare the inner spirit of the Holy City the writer must indeed know the whole of history; but, for the purpose in hand, he need only pursue one strand. Colonel Watson has performed his task, so far as Christian Jerusalem is concerned, if not with genius, at least with industry and satisfying brevity and selective taste. In respect to the structure of the city, his book achieves notable success. . . His directness is re-inforced by a clear outline map of Jerusalem (happily so bound into the book that it may be kept spread out as one reads from the first page to the last). The result is a literary visit to ancient, mediaeval and modern Jerusalem that borrows vividness from reality itself. Whether the hypothesis (p. 22) is correct or not, it is clarifying to work with it. It affords the casual reader a starting point which he should not fail to keep in mind when he is lucky enough to view the Holy City with his bodily eyes. . . From the Christian point of view he has performed his historic task as satisfactorily as his topographic task. He observes due proportion in the presentation of his wealth of material, and conveys the spirit of mediaevalism without offensive glorification of the section he is most interested in. A word of special commendation is owing to him for the enlightening use of the Pilgrims' pious chronicles. The illustrations are effective and pleasing."

The advertisement of the book will be found below, on another page.

Canon Livett, Watlington Vicarage, Maidstone, would be glad to hear of a copy of the Jerusalem Volume and portfolio of photographs of the Survey of Western Palestine, for sale.

Mr. Joseph Offord sends us the following note upon the late Father Durand: "A striking personality, well known to visitors and residents in Palestine, has passed away by the decease of the Rev. Père Joseph Garnier Durand. He was a member of the Jerusalem Confraternity of the Assumptionist Monks, and devoted his career to the study of Palestine Archaeology. It was at Jerusalem that he passed the happiest and most fruitful years of his life, assisting in excavations and explorations in Palestine and Syria, in founding and filling a museum of antiquities, and lecturing at the 'École Biblique.' Whilst always a *religieux*, and utilising his studies and journeys first for illustrating the contents of the Bible,

he was ever ready to publish for the benefit of the sciences of history and art the results of discoveries he made and conclusions he achieved.

“He especially took up the study of the Roman roads and communications, and all finds of Greek and Latin inscriptions, and was a correspondent of the French Academy. His researches have been of so much value, that twenty years ago he was elected a member of the ‘Société des Antiquaires de France,’ and, in 1902, was awarded their gold medal.

“He has not been permitted to return to the land and people he loved so well and see the results of their being freed from Turkish tyranny, but his life-work (he was born in 1845) was fully accomplished, and will be remembered for many years to come.”

The *Times* of October 10th printed an interesting communication on the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, by the Rev. Philip Waggett, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. In the course of it he says: “In the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, a wall has been recently removed which shut off the choir and principal apse from the nave, and the structure is now seen from the nave for the first time in living memory. This wall was a modern erection, bearing the date 1842, as agreed upon by both Greeks and Latins. It was about twenty feet high, and its purpose was to shut off the east end of the church for worship at a time when the nave was used by the populace as a market. The best students are agreed that neither history nor ritual were interested in the preservation of the wall. Roman Catholic scholars have regarded the wall as a modern and unnecessary blemish. But it was no aesthetic motive which determined the action taken. What turned the scale was the conviction that the modern wall represented a need of protection which has disappeared under modern conditions. When, therefore, the Greeks proposed, and the other religious authorities in Jerusalem and Bethlehem approved the demolition, the work was carried out under the orders of the Government, by whom the materials are being carefully preserved. The change which permits the great Church to be rightly viewed for the first time in living memory opens afresh questions of its structure and history, a history beginning with the work of Helena and Constantine. As soon as new photographs reach England, some of these questions

will be examined with the assistance of architects on the spot, and of the great work of research last named."

The P.E.F. hopes to be able to print, in the next issue, an illustrated article on the above subject by Father Waggett.

Father Waggett has some valuable articles in the *Manchester Guardian* (November 25th to 27th) on the New Palestine. They are entitled: "Agriculture the Key to its Prosperity"; "Benefits Wrought by the Occupation"; and "Setting the Law on its Feet."

Miss Sophie Nichols, M.A., F.R.G.S., has been appointed a lecturer for the P.E.F.

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, post free 3s. 6d.

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 will be, 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. 6d. If desired, the map can be mounted on linen to fold, or on rollers, 15s. Subscribers' price, 12s. 6d. 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 with a list, the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

Recent additions to the Library, by purchase, include:—

Eastern Exploration, Past and Present, by Prof. Flinders Petrie.

Journey through Arabia Petraea to Mount Sinai and the excavated city of Petra, the Edom of the Prophecies, from the French of M. Léon de Laborde. (Murray, London. 1836.)

Hadriani Relandi Palaestina ex Monumentis veteribus Illustrata Trajecti Batavorum, ex libraria Guilielmi Broedelet. MDCCXIV.

Palaestina ex Monumentis veteribus Illustratae; Liber Primus, In quo de Palaestinae Nominibus, Situ, Terminis, Partitione, Aquis, Montibus, et Campis Agitur; Liber Secundus, In quo agitur de Intervallis Locorum Palaestinae. (The two volumes bound in one: maps and illustrations.)

Samuelis Bocharti Geographia Sacra cujus pars prior Phaleg de Dispersione Gentium & terrarum; pars posterior Chanaan de Coloniais & sermone Phoenicien. MDCLXXIV.

A Primer of Hebrew Antiquities (1895), by the Rev. O. C. Whitehouse.

The Bible and Babylon (1905), by Ed. König.

The Hittites (1910), by Prof. A. H. Sayce.

The list of books received will be found below, pp. 12, 13.

The Index to the *Quarterly Statements* previously published included the years from 1869 to 1892, and the need for its continuation to a more recent date has been greatly felt. During the year 1911, the Committee decided to supplement the old Index by one which should include the completion of the work at Gezer, that is to say, from 1893 to 1910. The laborious task was undertaken by Mr. (now Prof.) Dickie, whose familiarity with the matter dealt with, and conscientious exactitude, have now enabled the Committee to publish it with confidence. Price in cloth, 5s.; unbound, 3s. 6d.

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 $\frac{1}{28800}$ 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 $\frac{1}{10800}$ 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 1917 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 reprint of *Names and Places in the Old and New Testaments*, by the late Mr. George Armstrong, is now on sale, price 6s. The book was out of print for some years.

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 :—

Studies, Sept. 1918: "The National Problem in Arabia," by Dr. E. Power.

The Expository Times.

The Zionist Review.

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Jan.-June, 1918.

Scottish Geographical Magazine, Oct., 1918, N. Palestine and the Lebanon Region, by M. H. Braid.

A Guide-book to Central Palestine, Samaria, and S. Galilee (Palestine Pocket Guide-books, Vol. II), presented by the Military Editor, Colonel Pirie-Gordon.

The American Journal of Archaeology, 1918, 3.

Art and Archaeology, Aug., Oct., 1918.

The Homiletic Review, Nov. 1918.

The Biblical World, Sept., 1918.

Jewish Quarterly Review, IX, 1-2: Review of Books on Palestine, by Henrietta Szold.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, June, 1918.

Journal Asiatique, March-April, 1916.

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 Walter Morrison, Esq. :—

Modern Sons of the Pharaohs.

From Joseph Offord, Esq. :—

École Pratique des Hautes Études ; Annales, 1910–1917.

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

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 authorized lecturers 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.