

Another illustration of his friendship for the School is the Two Brothers Fellowship of Yale University, founded in 1927, and given since then to students of the Yale Divinity School for the purpose of a year's study at the School in Jerusalem.

Lewis Bayles Paton was born in New York City, June 27, 1864, and died in Hartford, January 24, 1932. He was educated at New York University and at Princeton Theological Seminary, after which he studied at the Universities of Berlin and Marburg, where he received his Ph.D. in 1897. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1890, and transferred to the Congregational Church in 1892. His connection with Hartford Theological Seminary (now the Hartford Seminary Foundation) began in 1892, and he was raised to the rank of full professor (Nettleton Professor of Old Testament Exegesis) in 1900. In 1902 he published his *Early History of Syria and Palestine*, and in 1908, after he had spent a year in Palestine, his *Jerusalem in Bible Times*. He also wrote several other books on Biblical and comparative religious subjects, and contributed a large number of monographs and articles, several of which, such as his study of "Israel's Conquest of Canaan" (JBL, 1913) have become standard. In the first volume of the *Annual* of the School in Jerusalem he published an instructive paper on "Survivals of Primitive Religion in Modern Palestine."

Paton's work was characterized by full knowledge of the documentary and published archaeological sources, as well as of the modern literature, all of which he handled with entire competence. His excellent linguistic training, combined with an enthusiasm for archaeological research, made him one of the best qualified students of Biblical archaeology in America. For many years he prepared the bibliography of Oriental archaeology in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, through which he obtained a most remarkable command of the entire field. We may be certain that Biblical scholarship is greatly the loser for Professor Paton's premature death.

In October, 1931, the writer delivered the Carew Lectures at Hartford Seminary Foundation, on the general subject of the "Bearing of Archaeological Discoveries in Palestine on the Bible." He had greatly anticipated the pleasure of frequent discussions with Professor Paton, and was deeply grieved to learn, before his visit, of the latter's illness. On one occasion, never to be forgotten, Mrs. Paton took him to see Dr. Paton, with whom he conversed for nearly an hour. Though the invalid was not able to speak above a whisper, his genial welcome and ardent interest were as warm as ever. May his memory be eternal!

W. F. ALBRIGHT

## EXCAVATIONS AT JERASH, 1931

CLARENCE S. FISHER

The work at Jerash for this year was divided into two seasons of April to May in the Spring and September to November in the Autumn, avoiding the unhealthy period of the summer. As the funds for the year were limited, it was necessary to plan our work so as to get the largest amount of information about the city. It was thought best to determine first certain of the topographical features of the city plan rather than to carry on work on any one extensive area which could certainly not be

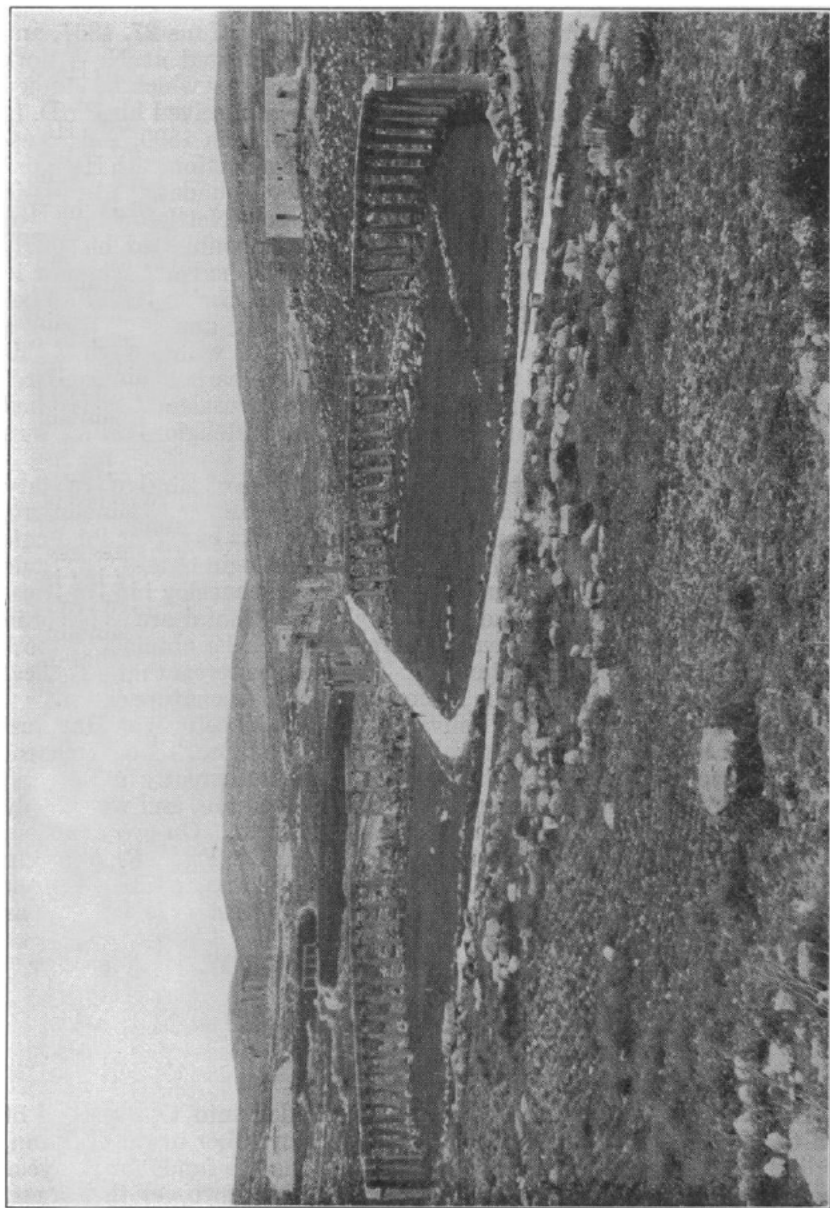


Fig. 1. The Forum, looking north towards the Artemis complex. Headquarters of the Expedition on the upper right.

carried to a satisfactory conclusion in the time and with the money at our disposal. Our Spring season therefore was fully occupied in determining the structural character of such monuments as the elliptical enclosure at the southern end of the main street, known as the Forum, the South or Philadelphia Gate, the Triumphal Arch, the area surrounding the South Tetracylon, and in making preliminary soundings in the small hill overlooking the Forum. This was the site of the new headquarters of the expedition.

We opened on April 4 with eighty local laborers in the elliptical enclosure which we can now definitely say was the main city forum (fig. 1). Excavations were commenced at its northern end where it joined the Via Antoninianus as we now designate the main columned street. Most



Fig. 2. Four bays of the Forum colonnade, with the fine stone pavement which continues over the entire Forum area. The later Arab house walls have been removed.

of the Forum was this season covered with a crop of barley and the land was in the hands of private owners whose holdings will later have to be purchased. A small area at the north was free from crops and this was soon cleared (fig. 2). Here we had a group of four columns standing complete with the architrave, on a wide stone step which, as we found traces of it in smaller excavations along the east and west sides, continued around the whole area. Inside this was a magnificent stone floor with the slabs cut to the curve of the colonnade. The spaces between the columns had been blocked up with masonry of the Arabic period prior to 1100 A. D. These were part of rough houses which may have covered the whole area of the Forum. Re-used in these walls were fragments of architraves and column drums which belonged to incomplete columns nearby. It should be remarked that only a few of the columns of the Forum had fallen and all the missing parts lay either on the surface or partly buried in the debris banked up around the sides. We cleared the whole length of the

eastern colonnade outside the limits of the barley field, and found all the bases of the fallen columns *in situ*. Enclosing the colonnade was a massive wall following the curve of the row of columns. This had a number of doors probably opening into shops like those along the main street. Two of the intercolumniations, here and on the west side, were much wider than the average and marked openings into side streets. At several points we encroached on the barley field and everywhere found traces of the fine inner stone pavement, so that when we have completely cleared the Forum and its colonnade and replaced the few fallen columns and architraves we shall have the entire Forum in almost as perfect condition as it was when erected, the most beautiful and imposing Forum known. Our labours at this point did not go unrewarded in a more material way,



Fig. 3. Inscription found at north end of the Forum.

as we found a number of inscribed blocks built into the later house walls. One of these (fig. 3) had an inscription which may be translated as follows:

"[To Good] Fortune. In the year 129.<sup>1</sup> For [the] august peace, under the [rule of Apoll]onios Hephaition, president [and Malch]os Demetrios, alderman [of the city,] and Antiochos Ariston, [magistrates] and Xerxes Chaireos, scribe of the council and people, was built . . . from the city's (funds) through curators Meliton, Apollonidas, also called Nikanor, and Timarchos, son of Lysimachos."

Unfortunately the slab when re-used, had had a square hole cut through it, destroying several of the more important words in the inscription, but it gave us at least a year in which some important building, presumably in the neighbourhood of the Forum, was erected.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> i. e., 66 A. D., according to the Pompeian era [M. B.].

<sup>2</sup> An almost identical inscription, published by Germer-Durand and Lucas, apparently refers to the South Gate [M. B.].

It was necessary to determine the foundations of the colonnade and so at the two opposite ends we carried a trench down to the bottom of the substructure. To our surprise, this was at both points over 6 metres below the level of the main pavement. At the southern end we did not reach solid rock but found the masonry resting on a hard layer of clean red earth. It was quite clear that the two hills, one of which held the Temple of Zeus and the other is now crowned by our camp, were originally separated by

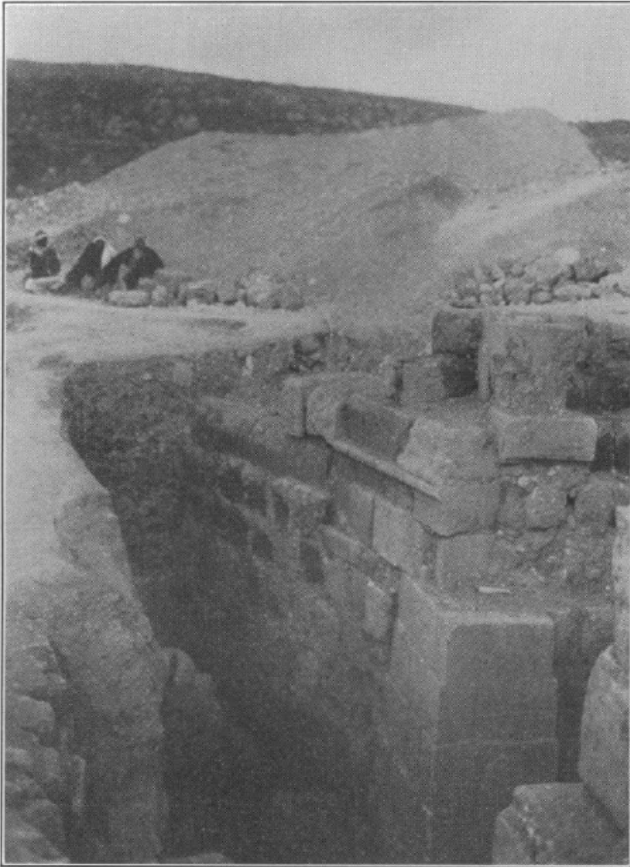


Fig. 4. Foundation wall of the enclosing wall of the colonnade around the Forum. North side, with one side of an earlier entrance (Hellenistic) below the Roman level.

a deep depression which was deliberately filled in before 100 A. D. to form a level area for the Forum. The columns of the Forum were uniformly Ionic. They had little if any entasis and the details of the capitals were exceedingly well cut. They corresponded to the columns along the northern part of the Via Antoninianus, and both clearly antedated the Corinthian portions of the street, which we assume to have been erected about 150 A. D. It was not possible this season to excavate the western colonnade of the Forum in order more fully to establish its connection with the plan of the Zeus Temple forecourt. We did, however, clear the last columns on

the west side and found that the wide pavement dovetailed into the foundation wall of a square tower which appeared to have been a feature of the outer façade of the Zeus Temple. We also have yet to find any approach from the Forum to the Southern Theatre which lies several hundred metres to the southwest. Yet there must have been a fair-sized street leading up from the latter, as all other approach to it was blocked either by the Zeus Temple walls, or by a steep hill to the north. One fairly certain result of our excavations here was to show that the two hills at this end of the town were the earliest portion of the city, a conclusion which was borne out in the cutting below the foundations at the northern end. Here it became quite evident that the large Corinthian gateway at the end of the main street, where it started from the Forum, had been inserted in the Ionic colonnade. One side lined up with the columns on the west.

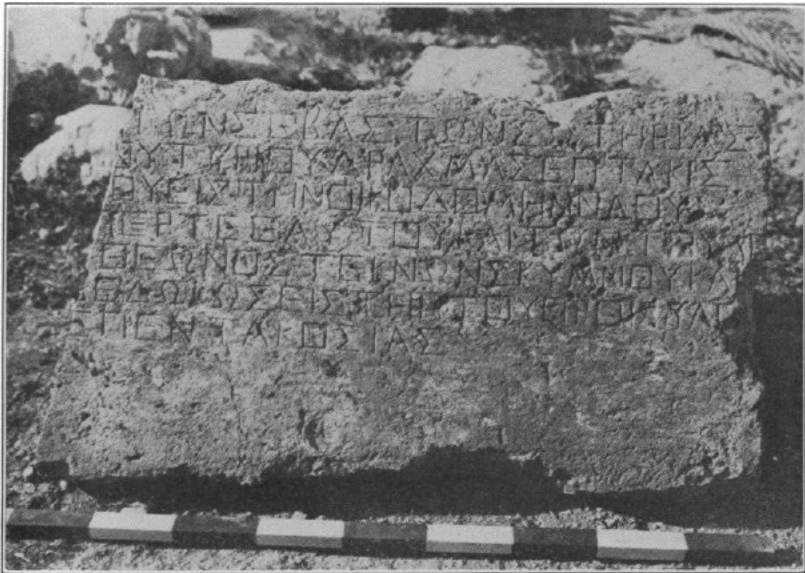


Fig. 5. Inscription from rooms at east side of Forum.

But at the east side the symmetrical gate did not fit in evenly with the adjoining columns. One of the latter had been displaced and re-erected very poorly. Underneath the foundations of this gate we found remains of a gate which was earlier than the elliptical Forum (fig. 4). The masonry itself suggested late Hellenistic work and the pottery found in the débris in the lowest level was not later than about 40 A. D.

A portion of the east colonnade of the main street adjoining the gate was uncovered and we found a continuation of the shops. The plan of these had been changed in the Byzantine period and again in the early Arab period. Here also we were fortunate enough to find inscribed material built into the later walls. The best fragment (fig. 5) appears to be the record of a gift of money for the building of a temple, given by a man Skymmos on behalf of his children.

About two hundred metres northward along the main street were the four large square pedestals which formed the corners of the South

Tetrapylon. This marked the center of the city as it was at the intersection of the main Via Antoninianus and the next most important thoroughfare, the Via Pella. The latter extended at right angles westward where it passed through the city wall by the Pella Gate and eastward across the imposing arched bridge to the eastern half of the town, and it was in fact the only connection for animals and wheeled traffic between the two portions of the city. Some excavation had been made down around the South Tetrapylon several years ago, and we now extended this and cleared one quarter of the large circular "Plaza" surrounding the Tetrapylon, finding a row of shops around the area. From this point to the northern or Damascus Gate, the main street had been cleared by Mr. Horsfield some years ago. It will be remembered that this consisted of a wide central paved street open to the sky with covered colonnades flanking it on either side. On these opened a long row of shops. The new excavations showed that these side passages, raised four or five steps above the main street, had been approached from the circular space by a flight of steps and that the floors were covered with a simple diaper pattern of red and white mosaics. Remains of a similar mosaic pavement on the same level had been found outside the entrance to the Cathedral on the western side a short distance farther on. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the same features continued at least along the Corinthian portion of the street.

The site of the Philadelphia Gate was occupied partly by the modern guard-house at the entrance to the ruins. At some future time we shall be able to remove this so as to uncover the entire gateway but as it was, we cleared the western portion down to its foundations. The gate resembled in plan and details the larger Triumphal Arch. The style was Corinthian and the columns decorating both the outer and inner façades had circlets of acanthus leaves above the bases. The gate had a wide central arch over the main drive-way and two smaller side arched openings for foot traffic. At the end of the exterior façade there was a large semi-circular niche for a statue, which was certainly balanced by a similar feature on the east. Inside the gate was a small room for the guard. The side entrance had been blocked with fairly good masonry and a series of Arabic graffiti at varying heights showed how the débris had accumulated during the Arab period. In the débris were a large number of column drums, capitals, mouldings, arch voussoirs, and plain dressed blocks, enough to make a fairly complete restoration of the gate. At the western end was a large offset in the city wall, part of one of the square towers which were placed at more or less regular intervals around the wall. There were evidences of a similar tower at the opposite end behind the modern guard-house, so that the gate had been built between two towers, as one would expect. However, the junction between the city wall and the masonry of the gate was not bonded. Each tower had had a small staircase inside leading to the top of the wall, and here on the west side of our gate the tower wall had been so cut away to make room for the gate that there was less than half a metre left in thickness between the staircase and the outer face of the tower. Thus the Philadelphia Gate as it now stands was built later than the main wall, and I think that this corresponded with the reconstruction of the Corinthian Street under the Antonines, while the main city wall belonged to the earlier Ionic period.

At the great Triumphal Arch any real excavation would have entailed too long and costly work, so we were satisfied for the time to clear down to its pavement level at one point, to determine its dimensions and unearth

as many of the architectural fragments as could be extracted from the mass of fallen masonry which encumbered its base. Mr. Detweiler was able to prepare a set of large-scale drawings of the whole arch, with larger measured details of the fragments. Each fragment was also photographed so that we had a complete record of the pieces, and were able to identify their original positions, and an accurate restoration can now be made. This great doorway lay well outside the city limits and was quite unconnected with any enclosing wall. It was clearly used for ceremonial entrance only, as the side openings at least had sockets above and below indicating that it had doors which could be closed at will. Unfortunately we have no date for this entrance. There certainly must have been the usual dedicatory inscription on the architrave of the south façade and we hope



Fig. 6. The seal with the name of 'Alī Ibn Abū Ṭāleb.

that the blocks containing this are still lying hidden in the débris. The details were of good style, if a little hard and formal, and did not appear to be of a date earlier than the end of the second century A. D., just after the Antonine period.

Our sounding on Camp Hill was rather disappointing. We found several rooms of well-built walls undoubtedly of late Roman date, but reused in the Byzantine period as cisterns. These rested on earlier remains which on further investigation may prove to be a part of the late Hellenistic stratum which we expected to find. In the surface stratum on top of the hill nearer our expedition house we found quite an interesting collection of early Arab objects, including a large clay suspension lamp with nineteen wicks, also several large bronze household vessels. Of interest was a circular seal with the name of 'Alī ibn Abū Ṭāleb, the fourth Caliph. It is, however, not written in Cufic but a script of a later period (fig. 6).



After the completion of this work we transferred our whole force for several weeks to the Birketain (name meaning "the two pools"). This was about a mile and a half north of the city and on the old route from Jerash to Damascus. The long rectangular basin was enclosed with splendid masonry and had a division near one end which gave it its modern name. From the time of its construction it had been the main water supply of Jerash. It was fed by a number of copious perennial springs, and an aqueduct partly cut in the rock which can still be traced, following the contours of the western hills, connected it with the city. The pool is still used by the people of modern Jerash as their main source for irrigation and no excavations could be made in it without destroying certain walls and channels which the local government had constructed to conserve



Fig. 7. The Little Theater, north of Jerash. A portion of the seats, with the north public entrance. On the right the front wall of the stage.

the water supply. Of chief interest to us was a small theater built on the hillside near its southern end. An inscription found here some years ago made mention of the pool as the scene of a festival involving somewhat questionable water sports. There are several statements in regard to the nature of this festival in Byzantine records. By arrangement with the owners we were able to clear all of the small theater (fig. 7). Only about half of the original building remains (fig. 8). The lower tier of seats with fourteen rows was built into the sloping side of the hill. Above them must have been an equal number of rows resting on arches or on a solid artificial filling. Of this nothing remained except a short length of the exterior wall. It has been supposed that the water sports were viewed from the seats of the theater, but if this had the usual high wall behind the scena, and we have evidence that this was so, it would have been impossible for any spectators, except those occupying the very ends of the higher rows, to have seen even the surface of the water. The theater had, no doubt,

some connection with these quasi-religious sports, but the actual events in the water could only have been viewed from the edges of the pool itself. The old highway had passed to the west of the pool between it and the rear wall of the theater, leaving space for a colonnade along the side of the pool. Several columns on the west side testified to the previous existence

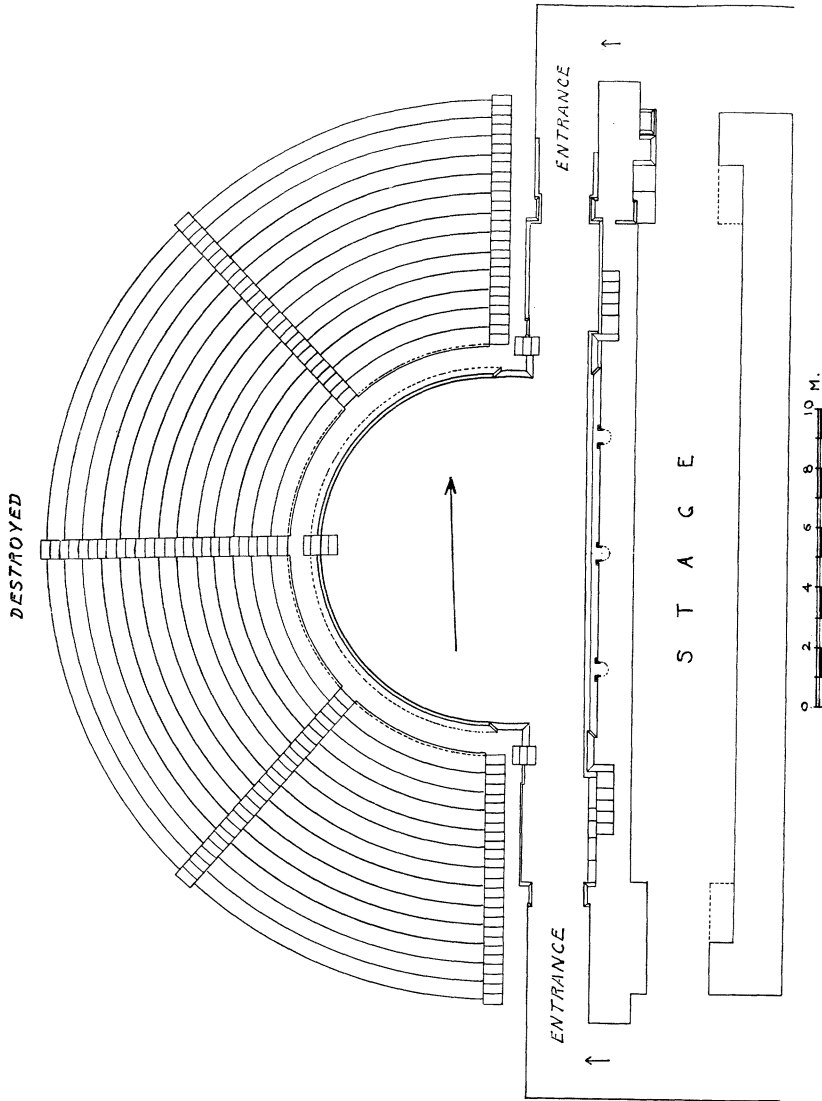


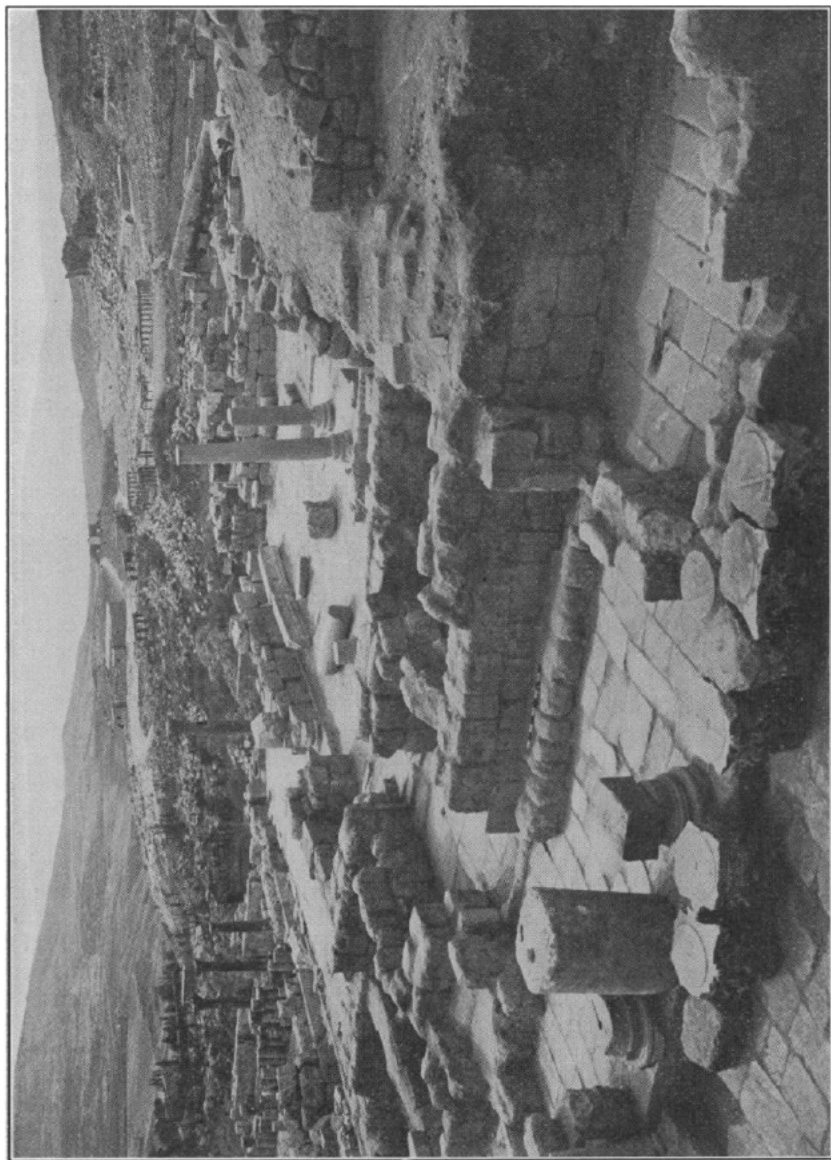
Fig. 8. Plan of the Little Theater at the Birketain.

of this. One large fallen column lying on the east side of the pool contained an eleven line inscription from which the name of the emperor and the date had been deliberately erased. Very few small objects came from the débris inside the theater, and all of the coins found belonged to the latest Byzantine era. We know from other sources that the sports lasted down

to the end of the Byzantine era, although they must always have been quite pagan in character.

Mr. Hucklesby devoted his entire time to the preparation of a large plan of the city drawn on a scale of 1 to 500 and extending to more than thirty sheets. The triangulation of the whole city was completed and the detailed work on several sheets has been completed. Labib Sorial prepared the detailed maps of the excavations as they progressed, and William Gad assisted him for part of the time. When it was suggested by Mr. Horsfield that a division of the mosaics might be arranged, William was assigned to the task of lifting the mosaic floors in S. John's Church and in S. Peter and S. Paul and embedding them in slabs of cement. A few of the sections lifted measured three metres square. All were removed to the museum near the Artemis Temple where they are stored for final division. At the close of the spring season Mr. Horsfield suggested that he turn over to us the Jerash museum so that we could re-arrange it in a more systematic way. The work for the season stopped on May 29.

On September 1st the Director and Adib Ishak, the new secretary and recorder, returned to Jerash to open the house and get things ready for the fall campaign. It was rather hot for beginning actual excavations and, as the remaining members of the staff were not able to reach the site until ten days later, we did not start actual excavations until the 16th. Although we had paid to the Government the money for the Artemis land taken over last year, the owners had refused to accept the amount agreed upon and had registered a protest at 'Ammân. Mr. Horsfield had assured us in the spring that there would be no difficulty, as the matter came under the law of expropriation of antiquity land. In the fall Mr. Horsfield was away on leave and did not return until the end of October, but Mr. Mitchell, the Director of the Lands Department, came over to Jerash and assured us that the matter, so far as we were concerned, was settled and we need not hesitate about proceeding with our work. I thought it advisable, since we had funds only for a short season and were not able to begin the large task of proceeding with the clearance of the Artemis court, to devote the season to a very important piece of work which would complete the plan of an area already partly cleared. Between the Church of S. Theodore and the south colonnade of the Artemis Temple was a narrow strip of land which would be left isolated if we cleared any more of the south colonnade. Several years ago the previous expedition had found on this strip a large fragment of architrave with an inscription mentioning a bath which had been built in 454-455 A. D. The block presumably was lying somewhere near the ruins of the building to which it had belonged. The narrow strip of land was rather an eyesore and I had always wanted to see it cleared up, so this seemed to be the ideal opportunity for doing it. On September 17th our light railway was laid out, connecting the strip with our old dump west of S. Theodore, and excavations were started at the eastern end, adjoining the paved passage leading from the Fountain Court to the sloping street next to the museum. Almost immediately we had interesting results. We found two long pieces of architrave which fitted to the part previously discovered and completed the inscription, which was translated as follows: "Under Placcus, the most God-beloved bishop, with the help of God this bath (was) built from the foundations and adorned in the year of the city 517." The blocks were lying on the floor of a large atrium which had been partly surrounded with a colonnade. Most of the columns had been removed but three



**Fig. 9.** The Baths of Placcus looking S.E. The portico is in the foreground. In the distance, from left to right, are the expedition house, Triumphal Arch, Forum, Zeus Temple and Great Theater.

bases were in position and from fragments we were able to re-erect two fine Corinthian fluted columns (fig. 9). East of this atrium was a large room paved with mosaics, partly destroyed but fortunately with an almost intact circular panel bearing the following inscription:

“Under Tinos the erection (or restoration) and the decoration of the bath. The time (was that) of Deloitos, fond-of-building, 646th year [= 583 A. D.], month Peritios the 6th, Indiction 2nd.”

Here we had a different date, which, assuming the era to be the usual Pompeian one, was 129 years after the date given on the Placcus architrave.

A few centimetres below this floor was an earlier one of much better mosaics, and as our excavations proceeded we saw that the bath had evidently been destroyed and rebuilt. The top floor belonged to this



Fig. 10. One of the hypocausts with plastered bathing tub. The metre staff lies in the tub.

second structure. In the first building there had been three rooms along the east side of the atrium, but the later mosaic extended over the foundation walls of these, forming one long hall. The floor was some three metres above the level of the passage way leading from the Fountain Court, and a row of small shops occupied the foundations for this end of the upper structure. The shops were probably rented by sellers of candles, icons and other religious articles to the people who entered the church through this passage. The main feature of the bath façade on the sloping street was a long portico with six columns. All the bases were *in situ* and the remaining parts of the columns and capitals have been collected. From this portico one passed through a small anteroom and entered the atrium. At one side of the anteroom was a small cubicle for the caretaker and immediately opposite was another longer room with a plain mosaic floor enclosed by slabs which had socket holes and grooves for posts and railing. Just what its use was I do not know, unless it might have been

a small shrine. At some later date the portico and these outer rooms of the bath had been altered in plan by the erection of poor rubble walls. From the atrium only one small entrance led into the main bathing chambers. First one entered a small chamber with a slab floor and low wide benches on two sides. These and the floor were plastered, the floor being sloped so as to drain the surplus water through a hole in the north wall into an outside water channel. West of this room was a hypocaust with portions of the brick piers supporting the floor. The débris was filled with bits of floor tiles and of the hollow heating flues which had lined the walls. A small opening into the north corridor of S. Theodore was the stoking hole. Adjoining this hypocaust on the west and connected with it by a similar small opening was a larger hypocaust in much better preservation

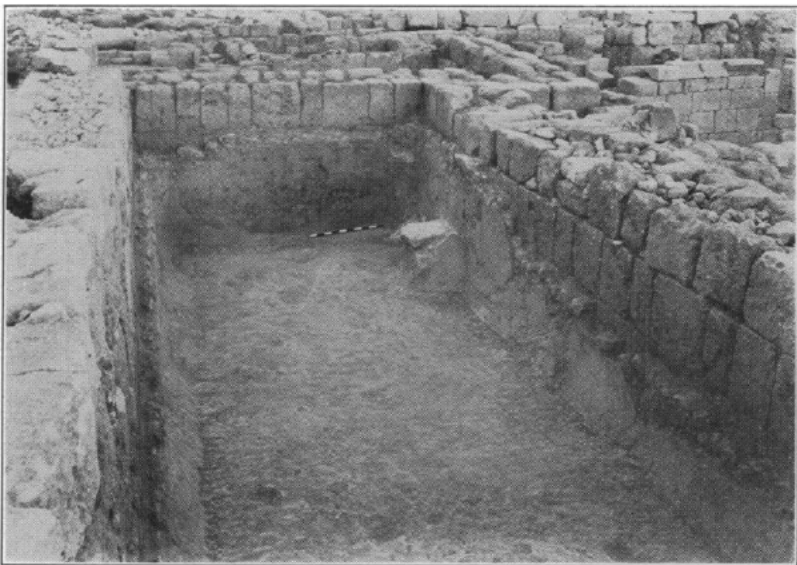


Fig. 11. The Baths of Placcus: the swimming pool.

(fig. 10). Here only the centre of the room had collapsed, leaving the floor at the sides intact. At one end was a large cement tub. Beyond this chamber was a large open space which had been badly cut up by Arab buildings but which appeared to have been an open court for exercise. Along its north side was a deep swimming pool supplied with water through a small canal (fig. 11).

Although the inscription of Placcus states that the bath was built in his time from its foundation, it was actually erected over a much earlier and finer building of which many of the walls were incorporated in the bath. I take this earlier building to have been a small temple. To it doubtless belonged the fine Corinthian columns reused in the atrium, as the details of these are much too fine for Byzantine work, and are better dated to the latter end of the first century A. D. When the bath was complete and all its walls concealed under plaster no one could easily dispute the claim of the later builder. The bath in itself was interesting as it followed closely the plan of baths built by the Romans throughout the Empire,



Fig. 12. A side door in the lower gate of the Artemis Temple, showing the flight of stairs.

close parallels being found as far west as England. One so late as our bath, however, is rather unusual. The western end of the building was bounded by a narrow lane or passage, which separated it from another building of equal if not greater interest to us, as it turned out to be the dwelling of the monks who served in S. Theodore and possibly in the adjacent Cathedral of the Virgin as well. It contained a large refectory whose ceiling had been supported on arches, and also a number of small sleeping apartments. In each of these was a single narrow stone bench along one side. One room had a good mosaic floor partly destroyed by having fallen through into cave 4, which we had cleared the previous year. As the excavation of the monastery proceeded westward I expected to find its entrance on the same street on which S. Theodore faced. But to our surprise the street did not continue through but was blocked, partly by an offset of the monastery itself and partly by smaller rooms which had apparently been added later and were entirely unconnected with it. What we did find was of more interest. The only entrance to the monastery was through two narrow doors close together which opened into the atrium of S. Theodore, a convincing proof that the building was an appendage to that church. It will be remembered that in our first year we found on the west side of S. Theodore street, as we may for the moment designate it, a small building with a mosaic floor. This had an inscription stating that it was "the most happy place of the second rank of choir singers," in other words, a meeting room for the choristers of the church. We have thus completed the plan of a group of buildings which illustrate admirably the life and routine of a Church at Jerash in the fifth and sixth centuries. The inscriptions over the portals of S. Theodore show that the church itself was erected between 494 and 496 A. D., some years after the Baths of Placcus.

Another point of value established by the excavations here was in the narrow lane which divided the monastery from the Baths. On digging below the later level we found that the monastery walls rested on those of an earlier passage ending at the north in a fine flight of steps. These steps had been cut through when the foundation wall of the Artemis colonnade had been laid down. When, later in the season, we dug below the southeast corner of the colonnade we found portions of heavy masonry walls preceding the Artemis Temple building. It may be possible in the future to work out to some extent the plan of this early building, but at present even the complete clearance of the Artemis Court will be a huge task in itself, and one hardly likes to think of the labor involved in removing an additional mass of débris four or five metres in depth. But it must be done, for the remains visible so far are certainly not those of any small building but belong to some important structure.

The last two weeks of the work were devoted to the eastern façade of the Artemis Temple. I was anxious to determine the connection between the monumental staircase leading up from the main street and the Artemis Court. In the first place half of the width of the lower steps was cleared (fig. 12). The other half is still hidden under structural débris and retaining walls placed there by Mr. Horsfield when he was restoring the north wall of the staircase. We also began work at the south end of the eastern row of columns and found that across the entire width of the temple court was a flight of steps (fig. 13). From this most of the finished facing slabs had been removed, leaving only the rubble core. Between this staircase and the massive masonry retaining wall rising behind the



shops along the Via Antoninianus was a wide space, a sort of forecourt. There was no apparent connecting structure between the lower staircase and the long east façade of the inner court. We did find remains of a great doorway forming one entrance to the court. Enough of the foundation walls were followed along the front so as to establish the limits of the different parts of the Artemis complex. Our work for the fall season closed on November 7th.

We are now in a position to go ahead with a complete clearance of this great temple. It is quite impossible to add to the dumping area on the south, which I feel is already too large. Our survey of the city now shows that the most practicable area for any future dump lies to the northwest of the Temple. Here is a deep hollow and the indications are



Fig. 13. A portion of the long staircase extending across the Artemis Court.

that it will not contain any important buildings. The rock crops out at several points showing that the depth of the débris is not great and it would be easy to lay bare the houses gradually, keeping our excavation well ahead of the dump. It would necessitate a much longer haul of débris but we have on hand sufficient length of trackage to lay out a double line and enough wagons to maintain a continuous service without any delay. Some of the land is irrigated but most of this lies near the level of the main street and would not be needed for years to come, if ever. The smaller remaining patches can easily be purchased.

Apart from the actual excavations I am pleased to report that great progress has been made on the accumulation of inscriptional and other material. We have made squeezes of every fragment of available inscription, including those recorded by Lucas, the additions by Jones, and all those collected by Mr. Horsfield and our own expedition. We were fortunate in securing the services of Fadil Eff. as photographer, since he

had already had considerable experience on expedition work. Besides the regular views of the excavations and of Jerash, he made a series of most excellent photographs of each inscription, which, in many cases, due to carefully studied lighting, are more legible than the monuments themselves. Special large record cards were prepared for these inscriptions, each to contain a photograph, a copy of the inscription, and an English translation, with references to its squeeze and to every publication in which the inscription, if known, had been noted. Under Mr. Hucklesby the great map of the city is nearly completed. On the sheets all buildings are indicated with a period colour. Natural features such as modern paths and field boundaries are shown with light blue lines, and contours, made at every metre of elevation, are in brown. The method being followed is that used on American and British Government Survey sheets. Mr. Labib Sorial has prepared the plans of the new bath and the monastery, while William Gad added all the details of floors and walls on the plans of the Fountain Court and S. Theodore. Mr. Adib Ishak took over the whole business management of the expedition, which represents a considerable amount of labor saved the other members of the expedition, and he also had charge of the registration of objects. The Director was thus free to give his whole time to the oversight of the excavations and as usual to the preparation of the card index of pottery and other objects. Thus our organization, although much too small for coping with Jerash on a scale which the magnitude of the site requires, worked very smoothly and without loss of effort. I have already pointed out that we have in Jerash one of the greatest of the eastern provincial Roman cities. It now seems clear that we also have a late Hellenistic City which, with the equally interesting Byzantine city, forms an historical sequence confined between narrow limits and gives us a most perfect picture of a great city of those periods. To draw and photograph adequately even the visible monuments such as the Great Theater, the Odeon, the walls and gates, the Nymphaeum, and so on, would keep us busy for a year or two without carrying on excavations. Much of this work is for trained architects and draftsmen and these we need badly. When new extensive excavations are in progress the whole time of the staff must be devoted to following them and to keeping complete the elaborate system of recording and drawings which we employ. This leaves no time for dealing with the great mass of monuments, and it is to be hoped that arrangements can be made in the future for conducting our work on a scale worthy of the site.

## PALESTINIAN AND SYRIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1931

MILLAR BURROWS

The year just closed has been one of great activity in Palestinian and Syrian archaeology. Many expeditions, representing various institutions and nations, have been at work on widely scattered sites. The departments of antiquities in the governments of Palestine, Transjordan, and Syria have also been busy conserving and to some extent restoring the most important monuments of bygone ages.

### I. PALESTINE

A significant development which it is a pleasure to record is the inauguration of the *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*.