

archaeologists. As assistant, or adviser, or director he has left his mark on excavations at Nippur and Tepe Gawra in Mesopotamia, at Zâwiyet el-'Aryân, Girgeh, Gîzeh, Denderah, Thebes and Memphis in Egypt, at Antioch in Syria, at Jerash and Khirbet Tannûr in Transjordan, and at Samaria, Beth-shan, Megiddo, and Beth-shemesh in Palestine.

On numerous occasions I benefited greatly by Dr. Fisher's advice and experience. He accompanied us on the second expedition to Khirbet Tannûr in 1938, and prepared all the final plans for that expedition which, I believe, are among the finest that he has ever produced. They will appear in the volume on Khirbet Tannûr. Dr. Fisher was responsible for the exhibition of the Khirbet Tannûr antiquities, which was put on at the School at the request of the then High Commissioner, General Sir Arthur Wauchope. Dr. Fisher was a master of the art of teaching informally. Students who wanted to learn about pottery, or about drawing pottery or plans were always welcome in his study, and learned a great deal from him, as I did.

We were together during the years of the riots in Jerusalem between 1936 and 1940. He set the entire School an excellent example by remaining completely calm when the shooting and bombing approached the very edges of our property in Jerusalem. He was a delicate and a sensitive man. On the whole, I believe he was a happy man, who made, however, considerable sacrifices to live the kind of life he wanted to live. He missed his family in America, and was inordinately proud of his grandchild. Frequently, he would read me excerpts from letters from his wife or son or daughter-in-law dealing with the baby. He was happy in his association with his adopted son, David, who is as fine a young man as I have met in Jerusalem. David's progress from a boy in Gaza through graduation from the American University in Beirut to an instructorship in chemistry in the Bishop Gobat School in Jerusalem is a direct testimony to the help and guidance and love he received from Dr. Fisher.

He was appointed professor of archaeology in the Schools in 1925 and this connection became full-time in 1933. The Schools and the Jerusalem community have been far richer for the life and activities of Dr. Clarence S. Fisher. He is buried in the Protestant Cemetery on Mt. Zion, where I know he hoped to be buried in case he died in Palestine. It is a beautiful spot, full of flowers, which this gentle man of many good deeds loved. We shall always think of him with affection and gratitude.

NELSON GLUECK.

THE THIRD WALL OF JERUSALEM

(Joint Excavations of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, and the Hebrew University.)

CLARENCE STANLEY FISHER

In the autumn of 1926, during the work of widening and regrading Saladin Road, on which the property of the School fronts, portions of

fine masonry were uncovered.¹ These when fully explored proved to be part of a large gate belonging to the supposed Third Wall of Jerusalem, which had been traced up to this point by Dr. Sukenik.² At the time of discovery there was some argument as to whether the city wall continued from this point to the east in the direction of Herod's Gate or not.

The past autumn gave a most welcome solution to this question. This time it was another municipal improvement which was responsible. The city authorities now proposed to widen the little lane forming the



Fig. 1. The footings of the Third Wall as found outside the property of the Schools and below the new street. At the left can be seen the continuation of the Third Wall eastward.

east boundary of our property, making a wide paved street. The new level of the street was to be about four feet below the old road and its increase in width cut away a portion of our tennis court. Soon after the municipality's workmen had begun sinking their trench, they came upon large blocks of masonry *in situ* (Figures 1, 2) corresponding to those of the gateway in front of the School. The Department of Antiquities was notified and work on the street was halted. The excavations were taken up jointly by the Hebrew University and the Schools.

The exposed masonry appeared to be one side of a tower, the eastern face extending northwards at right angles to another face which continued to the east. This lined up exactly with the short spur of a wall

¹ Cf. BULLETIN, No. 25, pp. 2-3.

² Cf. BULLETIN No. 26, pp. 8-9.

which had been found running from the great gate inwards under our property. The tower, if such it was, lay almost wholly under the tennis court. The excavations were at once extended inside our property and the whole of a great tower exposed. The stretch of wall between the previously discovered gate and the new tower lies wholly within our property. Apparently, the north wall of the foundations of the Annual Professor's Wing must rest in part upon it, and it is strange that no portion of the wall or its foundations were found inside our land when the School was erected.^{2a}



Fig. 2. Another view of the same area as is shown in Fig. 1, illustrating its relation to the buildings of the School. At the left is the wall of the tennis court (the wall lies entirely outside of the new work), while at the right is the new boundary wall of the School in process of construction (on a different orientation from the former wall). The new street cuts off about 16 feet of the north boundary of the School property.

In 1932 some excavations by the Schools near our tennis court disclosed a large cistern and some vaulted rooms containing characteristic Byzantine pottery.³ These walls apparently continued under the eastern end of the court. In following out the limits of the new tower we found masonry which clearly belonged to the same series of later walls.

In the present excavations the remains of the old city wall were covered with dumped debris which yielded only similar Byzantine pot-

^{2a} [In preparing for construction in 1924 I had trenches sunk to bed-rock along this line, near the proposed site of the building. Neither in them nor in later digging for foundations and cisterns, etc., were any traces of the wall discovered, so all its stones had evidently disappeared at this point.—W. F. A.]

³ Cf. BULLETIN No. 47, pp. 28-35.

sherds. It is evident that the old wall had either been completely stripped of its superstructure blocks for building purposes or had never been completed at this point. In any event the area had been occupied by structures of the Byzantine period.

The important feature of the new excavation is the proof that the city wall did not turn towards Herod's Gate from the great gate in front of the School, but continued east practically to the edge of the valley. There it turned parallel to the modern east wall of Jerusalem, but slightly inside the present lines. A portion of it is still preserved in the foundations of the church of St. Anne.⁴

Dr. Sukenik supplies the following notes on his part of the work:

"During the construction of a new road at the back of the American School of Oriental Research in August 1940, a few big stones were discovered. As they were located on a line straight east of the Third Wall, excavated in 1925-28 by Drs. E. L. Sukenik and L. A. Mayer, the Hebrew University jointly with the American School of Oriental Research, headed by Dr. C. S. Fisher, undertook to uncover what may have remained of the wall on this site. Partly under the road and partly under the tennis court of the School, a stretch of wall, 23 m. long and 4 m. wide, and a tower about 12 m. long and 9 m. wide were laid bare. Only the foundation course consisting of very large stones (the biggest 3.30 m. long, 1.50 m. wide and 65 m. thick) and part of the core had remained in situ. For 140 m. the continuation of the wall to the east could not be exposed, owing to houses, cisterns, etc., which have been built on it, and excavations could only be resumed on a small piazzetta widening out of a narrow lane near the Mosque of Hijâzî. This section revealed another tower, approximately 20 m. long and 8 m. wide, the biggest one on the 765 m. line of the Third Wall discovered so far. As this tower stands near the slope of the Kidron Valley, one may well suppose that the wall turns in this vicinity to join what Josephus called the "Old" Wall of Jerusalem."

THE NABATAEAN SANCTUARY AT GERASA

C. H. KRAELING

Of the various reviews of the volume *Gerasa* that have appeared to date in scholarly periodicals, the most suggestive have been those by Père R. Mouterde (*Mélanges de l'Université St.-Joseph*, Vol. XXII, 6, 1939, pp. 133-138), K. Lehmann-Hartleben (*Am. Jour. Archaeol.*, Vol. XLV, 1, 1941, pp. 132-138), and Père L.-H. Vincent (*Revue Biblique*, Vol. XLIX, 1, 1940, pp. 153-157). The last-mentioned, in keeping with his wide range of interest and his active participation in all phases of Palestinian archaeology, has supplemented his critical appraisal of the publication with a separate article dealing with certain of the materials contained in the volume. We should be less than appreciative of the

⁴ C. Mauss, *La Piscine de Bethesda à Jerusalem* (1888).