

Lyon's great monument at Harvard is the Semitic Museum. It was he who conceived the idea, who interested the late Jacob Schiff in giving the funds to inaugurate it, and who through years of patient planning and toil built it up from nothing. He became Curator upon its organization in 1891, an office which he retained until 1922, when he was made Curator Emeritus, but the active duties of which he performed for years after that until Professor Pfeiffer was appointed Curator. To establish in a great university a creditable museum, with all its teaching possibilities, is no small achievement.

To the broader field of biblical and archaeological studies, Lyon's great contribution was the excavation of Samaria. He and his colleagues at Harvard had for many years looked upon Samaria as one of the most important Palestinian sites for exploration, but Lyon finally obtained from Mr. Schiff the funds for the inauguration of the work, and became himself the first director of the undertaking, and was the leading spirit of the committee which guided the earlier excavations of the Israelite capital to completion and gave the results to the world. The information thus secured has laid all students of the Bible and of antiquity under obligation. But for this earlier work, Harvard's more recent explorations of the site under the enthusiastic leadership of Professor Lake would hardly have been undertaken.

In the passing of Professor Lyon our circle has lost a devoted helper, a dignified and courtly gentleman, in whom the old traditions of the South still lived, one who made himself the companion of his pupils and their life-long friend, and a scholar whose standards were so exacting that he published little, lest there should be some imperfection in his work, or lest he should advance some theory which he might afterward be compelled to abandon.

GEORGE A. BARTON.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BADÈ (JAN. 22, 1871—MARCH 4, 1936)

The death of Professor W. F. Badè of the Pacific School of Religion again leaves a gap in the circle of American archaeologists. Professor Badè was born in Minnesota, of Moravian stock, and received his education at the Moravian Collège in Pennsylvania. His professional training was obtained at Yale and the University of Berlin. In 1902 he was appointed to the chair of Old Testament Literature and Semitic Languages at the Pacific School of Religions, Berkeley, Calif., a position which he occupied until his death. For a number of years he was dean of the school, but after the foundation of the Palestine Institute at Berkeley, he gave up other administrative duties in order to devote himself more intensively to archaeological research.

In his middle life Badè was an ardent out-door man, a friend of John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt; his activities on behalf of national and state parks are known over the entire West, and John Muir's posthumous works were edited by him. After the completion of his task as literary executor with the appearance of his *Life and Letters of John Muir* (1924), his

attention was drawn to the field of archaeology. Hitherto he had published only one book in the field of biblical studies, his *Old Testament in the Light of Today*, a very well written popularization of modern critical research. In 1925 he corresponded with the writer, asking him for suggestions as to the most promising site for excavation in the neighborhood of Jerusalem. The writer at once recommended that he undertake the excavation of Tell en-Naşbeh, calling his attention to the fact that Dalman, Alt, Vincent, Abel, and Phythian-Adams all identified it with biblical Mizpah (an identification which the writer has never been able to accept himself). In five campaigns (1926, '27, '29, '32, and '35), of over three months each, on the average, Badè cleared almost the entire site, thanks to the vigor with which he pushed the work and to the fact that the depth of débris is in general very small. He thus achieved the distinction of being the first Palestinian archaeologist to excavate a site completely.

Owing to the unselfish aid of Dr. C. S. Fisher (then archaeological adviser to the School in Jerusalem), who was his adviser from the beginning, and who provided a trained staff of foremen for the excavation, Badè was able to employ the Reisner-Fisher methods of digging and recording from the beginning of his work at Tell en-Naşbeh. In later campaigns he introduced various refinements in recording, for which we may refer to his well-written booklet, *A Manual of Excavation in the Near East* (see BULLETIN, No. 57, p. 35). In his earlier work he followed the advice of Fisher and especially of Vincent in dating pottery; in his more recent work there is a tendency to independent dating.

So far two brochures and a number of short reports on the results of the excavation have appeared; it is to be hoped that a competent man will be found to prepare the definitive publication, for which there must be ample material available in the meticulously full records of the five campaigns. Badè entered the field too late in life and without the leisure to master the difficult and superficially elusive subject of Palestinian pottery, or to obtain a complete understanding of the minutiae of stratigraphic and masonry problems; we owe him a debt of gratitude for the elaborate mechanical method with which his excavations were conducted and recorded, a method which should make accurate chronology and interpretation possible.

Badè was easily the most versatile of the men who have devoted themselves to the subject of Palestinian archaeology. He was very energetic and possessed superb health until within a few years of his death, when it became evident that he would have to take better care of himself. He possessed unusual personal charm, and was an excellent colleague; he also wrote an exceedingly attractive English style, and lectured equally well. With his passing we lose an outstanding personality.

W. F. ALBRIGHT.