

experience the difficulties of a voyage in a row-boat on such a stormy piece of water. The extreme heat in all but the winter months throws another great impediment in the way of exploration on the lake or its borders, but would not throw difficulties in the way of observations taken from a great height.

Still there are very cheap motor boats now to be had, and if a proper survey could be made in one the result would be very interesting. The east coast has never been fully surveyed. On both sides of the mouth of the Arnon the red sandstone precipices are very fine, the gorge at the mouth of that river being as grand as anything in Petra. The American Colony of Jerusalem have made a beautiful coloured photograph of it. But no one has succeeded in ascending it to any considerable distance.

Perhaps in view of the recent prospecting for oil on the shores of the lake more will soon be known about its waters and its east shore. Some day I believe the value of its waters, and of the waters of Calirrhoe on the east side, will make it a place of resort in the winter months for curative purposes. I have found the use of the Dead Sea water most invigorating. I get a supply at my house brought in old petroleum tins on donkey back, and use it somewhat diluted for my morning tub.

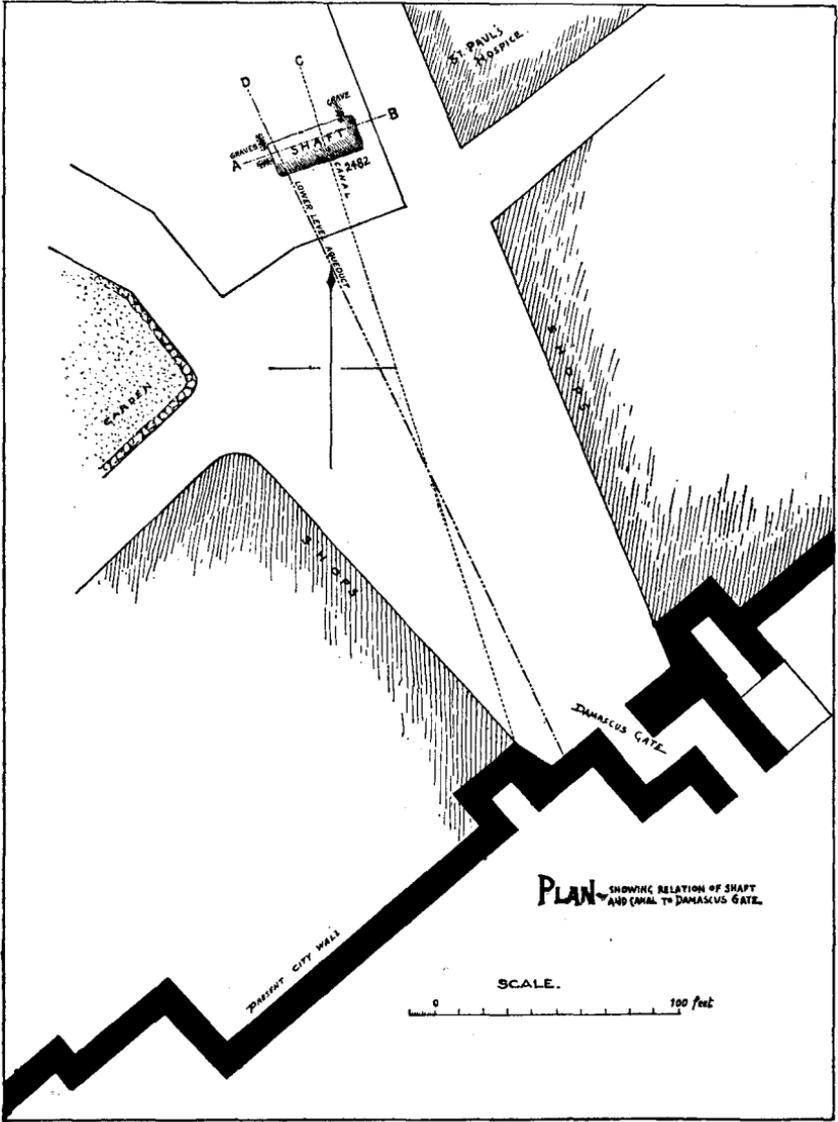
I am indebted to Mr. Crace, the Hon. Secretary of the P.E.F., for reference to several of the authorities above quoted.

THE DAMASCUS GATE, JERUSALEM.

By J. D. CRACE, F.S.A.

SEVERAL questions connected with this gate have been raised during the last few years: some, such as that of its occupying the same position as the gate of Roman times, have already been answered, the Roman gateway having been found at a considerable depth below the present structure.

But other questions were unsolved; as, for example, the actual depth of the original ground below the present roadway; the question whether an extensive northern suburb ever existed beyond the gate; and the question of the course of the water which is known to have entered the city near this point and to have flowed originally down the valley.



Plan—Outside Damascus Gate.

Early in October Sir John Gray Hill reported that the old wooden coffee-house, outside the Damascus Gate, had been pulled down, and that its site would be built upon. As it was known that the upper soil was largely *débris*, it would be necessary to seek more solid ground below, and thus afford an opportunity of observing the strata and their depths.

Dr. Masterman, being also alive to the possible importance of this opportunity, requested Mr. E. F. Beaumont to examine and report on the work in progress. Mr. Beaumont was permitted to descend the shaft sunk for foundations, and was thus enabled to note several important facts which are shown on his Plan and Section (A-B), now published with his Explanatory Report thereon.

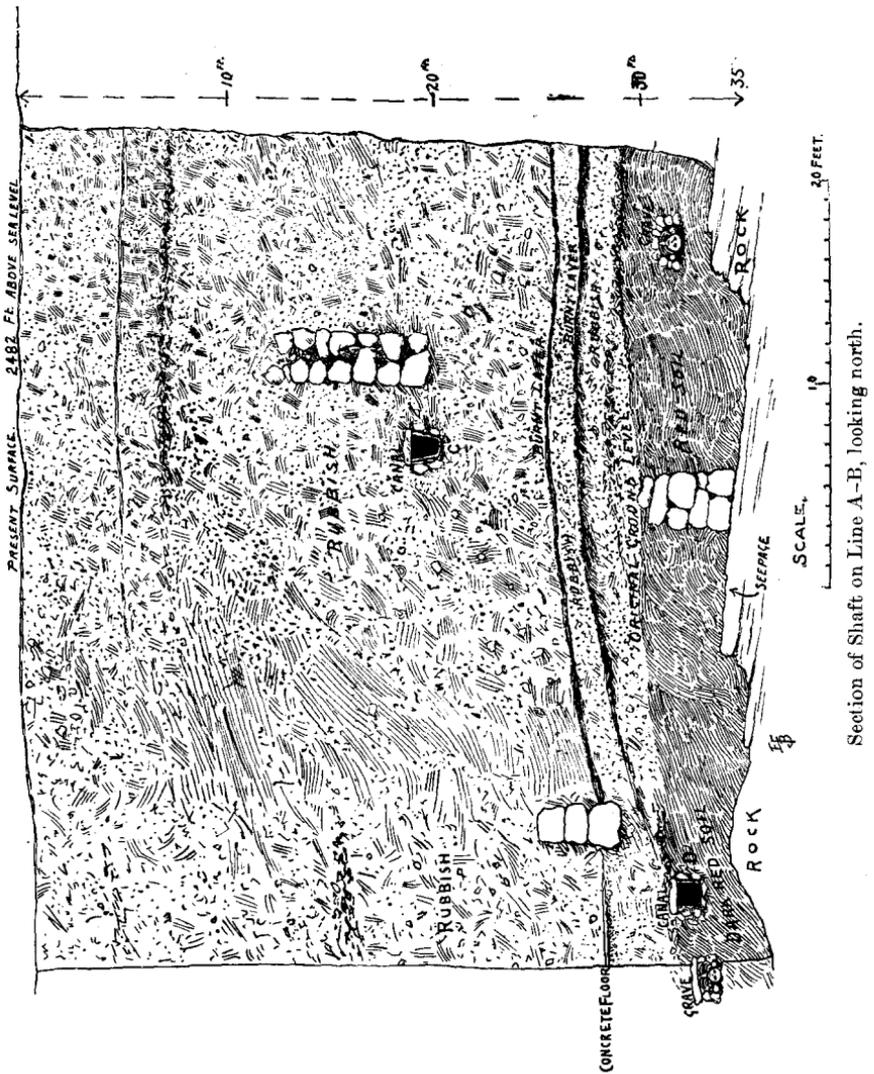
The first important fact is that shafts from surface to rock were sunk to varying depths, and a large proportion of this depth consisted of *débris*. Samples of the pottery sherds found in different strata of this *débris* appear to be Roman, but will be submitted to expert opinion.

The small water-channel (C) indicated in Mr. Beaumont's section, seems to show that a part of the stream had been diverted from its natural bed at a point high enough to allow of its being conducted to a high level area in the city. It will be seen also, by the section, that the original bed of the stream, or bottom of the natural valley, has not yet been touched.

At the beginning of November, Mr. Beaumont forwarded a supplementary report in which he says—"Further excavations have disclosed another channel (D), just a foot square and at a considerably lower level than the first. This newly found aqueduct is built in the virgin soil, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the soft rock, and about 29 feet below the present surface." (The first aqueduct (C) was 19 feet below the surface and runs south 19° east.) This last found (D) has a direction of south 28° east, and is more substantially built.

"More graves were also found, and in them a few glass tear-bottles of the ordinary 'candlestick' variety. This, I think, would establish that the graves were not Mahomedan but Roman. Mr. Whiting thinks the glass to be late Roman. The bottles were heavily coated with iridescence. It appears that there were no graves for a space of 20 feet (right and left), between the two aqueducts: this might imply the existence of a road through the cemetery."

A concrete floor was cut through about 3 feet above this lower aqueduct. This may represent the road level.



We have thus some new and interesting facts brought to light. A much greater depth of *débris* than was supposed at this spot.

Two ducts at different levels for the water from the north of the city ; known to have existed but lost for many centuries ; and graves, probably Roman, in the original soil next the rock, and presumably extra-mural. It would be unwise to form hasty theories on these facts, but they are obviously important.

THE EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION IN JERUSALEM.

FROM c. A.D. 30.

(*Concluded from Q.S., 1913, p. 177.*)

Compiled by ARCHDEACON DOWLING, Haifa.

1468-1493. GREGORY III.

The Latins asked for the use of Golgotha, but the Georgians objected.

1505. MARK III.

Under this Patriarch the Church of Palestine continued still in communion with the Roman See, but his name has been excluded from some of the Greek catalogues, and passed over in silence by "Orthodox" historians.

After 1505-1543. DOROTHEUS II (ATALLA).

His name in this Arabic form is mentioned in the Firman of Sultan Selim I, the conqueror of Syria and Egypt, 1517.

The Greek nation became prominent in the Holy Land.

1543-1579. GERMANUS II.

Formerly a monk near the Jordan, and then at Mar Saba. Being an enthusiastic Greek he re-organized the Monastic Brotherhood of the Holy Sepulchre. The little cupola covering the Holy Sepulchre was restored by this Patriarch.

The Orthodox Native Syrians date their exclusion from the Brotherhood as far back as this Patriarchate.

1579-1608. SOPHRONIUS IV.

He took part in a Synod of Constantinople which denounced the Gregorian Kalendar of 1577.