THE LATE MR. WALTER MORRISON.
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The late Mr. Walter Morrison, who was born 21st May, 1836, and died 18th December, 1921, had been educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He stroked the Balliol Boat in 1855 (the year that Warre joined him there from Eton), and in 1857 obtained a First Class in Lit. Hum. With both Colleges he preserved, as is well known, the closest association all his life. To have restored Provost Lupton’s Grammar School at Giggleswick would by itself have been sufficient to merit the handing down to posterity of any ordinary benefactor.

At the age of 21 he came into possession of the Malham Tarn property—a wild stretch of moorland and rough pasture in the heart of the Craven district in West Yorkshire. Here he contrived to spend as much leisure as his many other interests allowed; and apart from the care of his own property, his influence in the neighbourhood can hardly be over-estimated. He was an original and enthusiastic member of the Volunteer Force, and was Honorary Colonel of the Second Volunteer Battalion of the West Riding Regiment.

When 25 years of age he was elected as Liberal M.P. for Plymouth, and held the seat from 1861 to 1874. At this time he resided in Devon and formed a close friendship with Charles Kingsley. He was “the Squire” in the Water Babies. Subsequently he represented the Skipton Division of Yorkshire as a Liberal Unionist from 1886 to 1892, and again from 1895 to 1900, when he gave up taking any active part in politics.

In 1862 he travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East, and ever afterwards cherished the keenest interest in all questions connected with the ancient history and modern development of Egypt and of Syria.

He was probably the last survivor of those who were present at the first preliminary meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund held in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster, 12th May, 1865, under Dean Stanley’s auspices, and also at the subsequent public meeting at Willis’s Rooms, 22nd June, the same year, when Archbishop Thomson of York presided, and the Palestine
Exploration Society was definitely founded. From that day to his death he was a member of its governing body. To the first number of the *Quarterly Statement* he contributed an interesting paper in 1869, on what he had witnessed at Baalbek in 1862.

He became Honorary Treasurer of the Fund in 1867, and untiringly held the office for over 50 years. In spite of multitudinous cares and business calls upon his time in Yorkshire and elsewhere, he yet managed ever to be a regular attendant at the Committees of the Fund held in London. At these, like Sir George Grove, our first Honorary Secretary, he frequently enlivened our discussions with humorous anecdotes of men and incidents that he had met with or known in his many-sided experience of life. There were naturally constant difficulties and embarrassments connected with the management of the Society's affairs as regards various persons and circumstances both at home and abroad; these he helped to guide and pull us through, but all was done quietly though firmly, and with consummate tact and commonsense. A kinder heart or more generous mind than were his it would be impossible to imagine.

His benefactions in countless directions were enormous, but they were all considered with elaborate care, while the same care was expended in making them as anonymous as possible. He had a rooted aversion to anything like self-advertisement. Among his acknowledged gifts, however, were three, each of £10,000 to the University of Oxford, in 1912; the first of these was towards a professorial pension fund, the second towards the endowment of a Readership in Egyptology, and the third for the Study of Agriculture. In July, 1920, he gave a further £50,000 to Bodley's Library. From time to time he helped other causes in Oxford with lesser sums, many of which went to further Archaeology.

His support of the British Museum's exploration of Carchemish is of particular interest to the Palestine Exploration Fund. He came to its aid unexpectedly of his own motion in 1912, after hearing two lectures about the work of the opening seasons, and realising that a promising enterprise was likely to be cut short. His method was simply to send an open cheque for £5,000 to Mr. D. G. Hogarth with a request that it be used for Carchemish, and also as a lever for prising an equivalent amount out of the Treasury—an operation which was successfully achieved. Two years later, when funds were again running low after great results had been obtained, Mr. Morrison once more came forward with
£10,000, and created a Trust Fund to be administered by himself, Sir Frederic Kenyon, and Mr. Hogarth. Most of this fund was still intact when war broke out. The balance was invested, and though drawn upon for Mr. Woolley’s campaign at Carchemish in 1920, is still sufficient to secure a year or two’s further work on the site, if and when the political situation in North Syria and Mesopotamia becomes more favourable.

To the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1911 he presented the freehold premises now occupied by us, No. 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square. The house and situation was chosen with much forethought. The Society had previously rented premises for its office and affairs in Hanover Square and afterwards in Conduit Street. But he recognized what a drawback these movements from time to time were for the adequate use and housing of our Library and Museum. Owing to his characteristic desire to remain anonymous, the gift was never announced in the Quarterly Statement, the only allusion to it being made by himself in his Treasurer’s Statement of 1911, when he incidentally mentioned that the recurrent amount expended hitherto on rent would cease to appear, the Society being housed in its own premises.

Grato animo tantum beneficium inter multa alia celebramus.

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EIGHTEEN MONTHS’ WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES FOR PALESTINE.

JULY, 1920—DECEMBER, 1921.

By Professor John Garstang, D.Sc., B.Litt.

Organization.—Within a few days of the establishment of a Civil Government in Jerusalem in July, 1920, His Excellency the High Commissioner called for proposals from the Director of the British School of Archaeology with a view to the organization of a Department of Antiquities. In ten days this Department was created; shortly afterwards an Archaeological Advisory Board was constituted, and within a few weeks an Antiquities Ordinance was promulgated. The completed organization of the Department