

of Egypt, to mediate, and undertook to settle the claims of the Turkish government. Muḥammad 'Ali Pasha settled the claim with 25,000 purses (of 500 piastres each); a firman of forgiveness and establishment in office was sent to 'Abd Allah, and Darwish Pasha was recalled. When Muḥammad 'Ali presented the bill to 'Abd Allah, he refused to pay more than 20,000 purses. Muḥammad 'Ali complained to headquarters, but did not get much satisfaction, because the grand vizier feared his power. (He had driven the Wahhabites, who at this time had captured Mecca and created much anxiety in Arabia, out of Jiddah, and it was feared that, if he was given too much power in Syria, he would thus have control of both the Egyptian and the Syrian Haj, and be able to set up an independent Caliphate.) Muḥammad 'Ali therefore took the matter into his own hands, and set out against the Turks with 20,000 troops under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, with a fleet of about sixty vessels. The Amīr Beshīr, governor of the Lebanon, joined the Egyptian troops, on account of a gratuitous insult 'Abd Allah had passed upon him some time before. He had come to the Pasha's assistance about 1820, when he was besieging the castle of Sanūr, and his aid had enabled 'Abd Allah to reduce it; but when he came to congratulate 'Abd Allah on his success, the only thanks he received was an order "that that infidel Christian should never see his face." From that moment the Amīr entered into correspondence with Muḥammad 'Ali. Accordingly, in 1831, Muḥammad 'Ali besieged 'Akka, and the Amīr sent him a large troop of auxiliaries, and after a nine months' siege he entered and plundered the city and took 'Abd Allah prisoner. He was sent to Muḥammad 'Ali, from whom he fled to Constantinople. There he could obtain no office, and after living for over twenty years in the city without occupation he went to the pilgrimage, where he died.

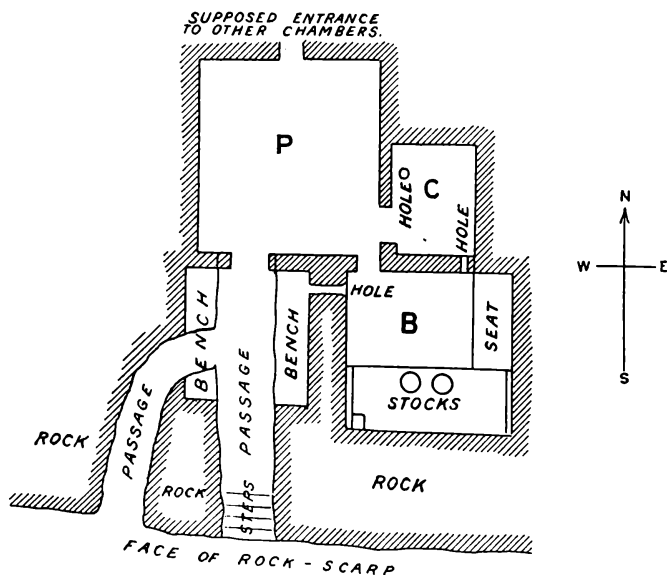
(To be concluded.)

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN JERUSALEM.

BY THE REV. J. E. HANAUER.

A REMARKABLE "discovery" was recently made by the Greeks in the Via Dolorosa, at the place where they were clearing out the chambers first discovered by Prof. Clermont-Ganneau over thirty

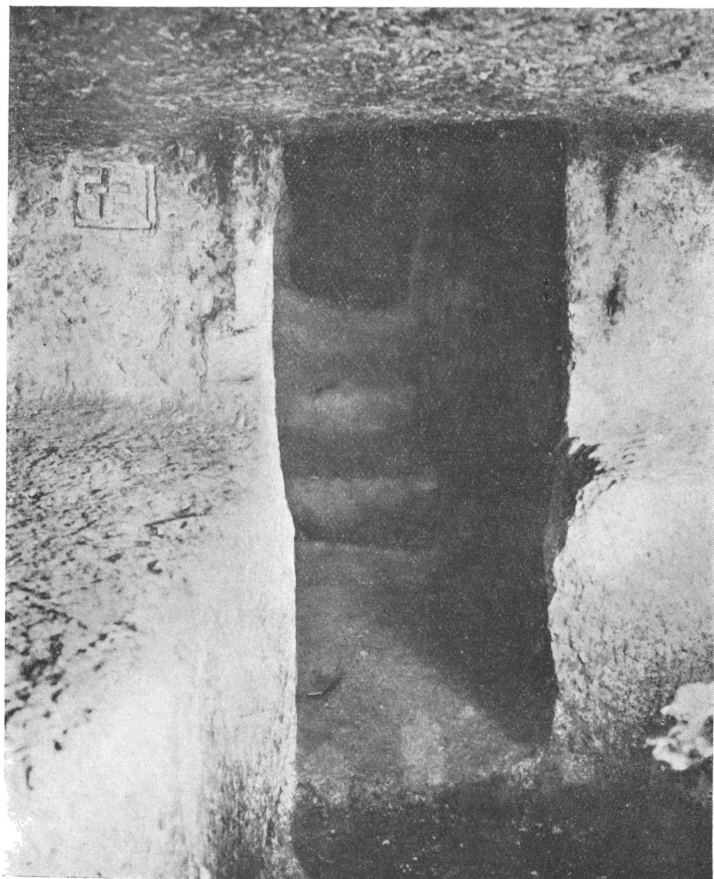
years ago (full plans and drawings of which appear in his *Archæological Researches*, Vol. I, pp. 51 *sqq.*). It is suggested, in fact, that the remarkable set of rock-hewn chambers were the dungeons of an ancient Roman "carcer," like the "Latumiae" at Syracuse, or the "Tullianum" at Rome. The idea is by no means a far-fetched one, and, to say the least, most interesting, though it has been very ingeniously exploited in order to bring in, in the first place, offerings from pilgrims, and in the second to out-do the Sisters of Zion, who own the Ecce Homo Chapel, and the Franciscans who, in like manner, have for a long time past owned the remarkable continua-



tion of the ancient pavement, said to be the "Gabbatha," in the Chapels of the Flagellation just east of the Ecce Homo, parts of which have also been found in this Greek place.

The scarp between the Ecce Homo Chapel and the Austrian Hospice runs from East to West. In the face of this scarp, and just above the great rock-hewn chamber described as having in its N.W. corner a shallow pool with a hole in its bottom communicating with the lowest chamber of all, still full of rubbish and human bones, and having a number of eye-holes in its walls, is the entrance to a roughly cut tunnel or passage 4^m·85 long, and on an average

0^m·90 wide and 1^m·40 high. It slopes downwards towards the chamber P on page 51 of Prof. Ganneau's plan (retained on the diagram accompanying). On either side of this passage, at its northern end, are roughly cut rock benches 2^m·45 long,



Passage leading to chamber P.

0^m·75 wide, with their upper surfaces roughly 1 metre distant from the ceiling. They suggest similar benches in tombs, but, in support of the theory that we are dealing with a rock-cut prison, we will call them the bedsteads of the jailors, "custodes carceris," who (we will suppose) slept not far from the

prison cells, and near the entrance to the dungeon (*cp.* Acts xvi, 27). Another passage, evidently recently cut through the western bench, comes in from the left from a doorway lately cut in the outer scarp, a few feet west of the tunnel entrance, and at a slightly lower level.

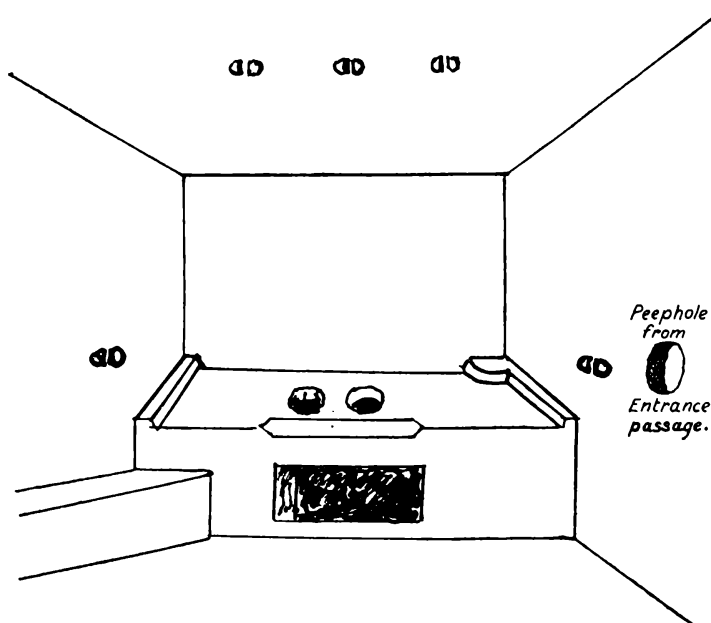


View of the recess.

As this passage does not appear on Prof. Ganneau's plan, there is the probability of its being a modern cutting. The united tunnels lead into a quadrangular chamber (P, see plan). There is an excellent picture of this chamber, the passage and doorways, on page 53 of M. Ganneau's work. Of the doorways seen in that picture, that


to the right shows the entrance passage, whilst that to the left leads into the room marked B on my diagram. In this room is "the discovery" above referred to, but which I suspect to be modern, seeing that there is no mention of it in Prof. Ganneau's book. However, we will examine it.

The chamber B is 2^m·60 long, 2^m·50 wide, and its greatest height from floor to ceiling is 1^m·92. Occupying the whole length of its southern side is a rock-cut altar-like slab, shelf or table 2^m·36 long, 1^m·00 wide, and with its surface 1^m·00 below the roof. At

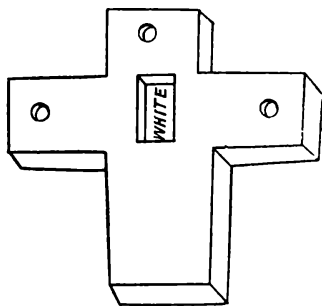


either end there is a small raised ridge of rock, marking probably the original height of the bench before it was, as I suspect, purposely cut down to form the "stocks." On the top, in the S.W. corner, there is a small quadrant-shaped elevation marked on my diagram. About the middle of the northern side, not far from the partly bevelled edge, are two great holes, "the stocks," cut side by side through the slab, which is 0^m·23 thick. Underneath these holes is a roughly cut quadrangular recess.

This recess is one metre long, 0^m·40 deep and 0^m·53 high. The holes through the slab come through the roof of this recess, and

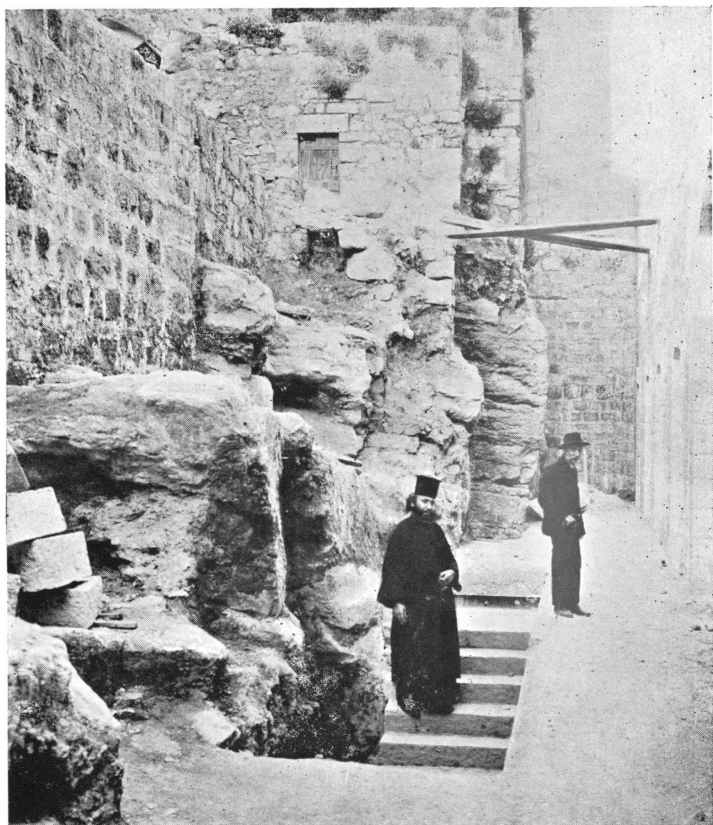
are each 0^m·30 in diameter. In the wall right and left of the table-top, and at the height of about one foot above it, are eye-holes  cut in the rock, and to which the prisoner's hands are supposed to have been fastened by ropes or chains. In the ceiling over-head are three such eye-holes from which lamps are now suspended, but to which the prisoner's neck was presumably attached. Seeing that we find such eye-holes above and on either side, how comes it, one naturally asks, that in the recess under the slab where the feet "were made fast" there is no such eye-hole, but *only an iron staple?*

Besides the lamps, icons have now been placed on the stone-table and round the walls of the chamber, which is thus turned into a chapel, and has during the last few weeks been visited by crowds of pilgrims, to whom it is shown as "Habs el-Messih," the Prison of Christ. Returning to the entrance passage, one notices that at the south end of the eastern bench a panel with a cross in relief in the centre has been cut, with a four cornered hole in the middle, and small round holes at the ends of the top and arms. The surface of the panel and cross have been stained to look like the rest of the



rock surface, but the inside of these holes show fresh and white! Close to the other end of the same bench, and in the wall at its back, is a hole through which the resting jailor could look into chamber B, and watch the prisoner inside, or pass in food, &c.

In the eastern wall of chamber P is what looks like a door of the same size as are the others, 1^m·43 high by 0^m·73 wide, and with reveals or panelled drafts (see picture, page 53, Ganneau) 0^m·15 wide round them. It is, however, only open in the upper part, and forms



Eastern portion of Rock-scarp.

a window through which you look into chamber C on my diagram, just east of P and inside the exterior angle between the latter and B where "the stocks" now are. I did not measure chamber C. It is a rough hole about six feet square and seven or eight feet high. Through its floor there is a hole communicating with the great chamber below, which in its turn is similarly connected with the lowest where the human bones, eye-holes, etc., are. Through a peep-hole in the southern wall of chamber C one can look into chamber B. The peep-hole is close to the N.E. corner of the latter, where, at right angles to "the stocks," is a rock-hewn seat 0^m·45 wide, 1^m·18 long and 0^m·45 high. If the peep-hole be genuine, we may suppose that chamber C was intended as the lurking place of a spy to watch and report on the prisoners. In the northern wall of chamber P is a recess blocked with masonry, and supposed to be an entrance to another rock-chamber or chambers still unexplored.

Should the theory that these rock-chambers, in spite of recent manipulations, are really genuine relics of the ancient Roman prison be correct, as is possible enough, then we may believe that the very lowest of the series with the rock-cut eye-holes and human bones may have been the terrible "robur" or lowest dungeon of all in an ancient prison, where frequently malefactors were left to perish in the darkness. (*"Robur in carcere dicitur is locus, quo precipitatur malefactorum genus"* Festus, quoted in Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, page 241. *"In robore et tenebris exspirare"* Liv. XXXVIII, 59; Sallust, *l.c.* As above and same context.)

I enclose print from my attempt to photograph "the stocks" by flashlight, and also a photograph of the eastern part of the rock-scarp still open to the light. The staircase in fore-ground leads down to the chambers just described, as well as to those underneath. The tall white building in the background is the western wall of the Ecce Homo Chapel.¹

¹ Having laid the foregoing notes before Dr. Merrill, I have his permission to state that he agrees with me in believing the rock-chambers, minus, of course, possibly recent alterations, to have been part of the ancient prison. The whole scarp and its vicinity is of the greatest importance and interest. I am also enclosing a sketch of "the stocks."