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Lovelace Family Papers.

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Wheat, usually to flour
but sometimes grouts

Barley, like wheat

Millet

Spear

Vegetables

Lentils

Beans,

Sometimes made into bread

Cucumbers

Raw or

as salad with vinegar

bricks, raw

Raw in bread

young leaves

Boiled young leaves

Fruit

Figs

Early and late

Late, dried & pressed into cakes

Grapes

Fresh, eaten as is

Dried, " " raisins

" pressed into cakes

or syrup (Digs)

Pomegranate

Mulberry, fruit of,

Date Palm

Pistachio nuts, Almonds, Walnuts

Wheat - Much less eaten than

Daily - served only on King's
Table

For commonalty,

only at great feasts

" " yearly sacrifice

Sheep mutton after service

Milk, Cheese, Honey

Milk

Kept in skims
Made into clabber,

Cream, Fried and often a present
served in little tins,
sprinkled w/ sugar and eaten
w/ a little spoon.

Honey

an natural

Fish

Fried, salted, sun-dried
P. dried

FRAGMENT.

never used, — Tamara

"You can have me without my consent. Almost anyone could.
Here I have
~~Thisxxxxxxx~~ no real protector, only the gatekeeper and a few women.
But you will enjoy me more if you wait for my consent. I am no
skirtless trull ready to ~~xxxxx~~ all men, day or night, first come
first served. You could search all the rooms of this inn from sunrise
to sunset and not find half the hiding places for ~~axxxxxkxdaggers~~
after had a weapon a woman can use.
And if you have/me against my will, a moment will come when you
cannot stop me from find a dagger, and even a small dagger will
be enough."

"With nothing but the will of God shall a man be concerned,"
the Chaste One said, his frail voice firm and clear.

"Is it God's will that two hundred Brothers, nearly all strong
and bold, should not resist at all if the Kittim come down?" Jared asked.

Jared knew that he, himself, was strong enough ~~to resist~~
to resist boldly and in spite of the Chaste One's teachings he could not
accept non-resistance easily. *long years of*

"For almost two hundred years, our Community has maintained
itself in tranquility on this barren waste," ~~xxxx~~

The Chaste One's ~~of~~ hand, so thin in the noon sunlight that
it seemed almost transparent, swept around the horizon of desert and
along the rocky, ~~stippled~~ plateau to the Dead Sea below.

"But if the Romans, bringing the clamor of war, foolishly
come down where they can expect to find no booty, and we resist, it will
surely be against the will of God who has allowed us to set ourselves here
so long in peace, apart from the world."

Jared, still so young that he was filled with the moody torments
of immaturity, looked around and agreed that the barren scene was full of
peace.

long years of
"For ~~more than~~ a hundred years," the old Chaste One said to
Jared, "this Community has maintained itself in tranquility and peace
but now we are assailed by such a clamor of war that we can hardly
stand free of it." He swept his hand, so thin that in the sunlight it
was almost transparent, toward the Dead Sea below the plateau on which
they stood. "Nothing lives there," he added, "yet now, almost on its
very shore, war grows stronger and stronger."

The wasteland of southernmost Judea lay all around. Billows of
sand, shading from the color of ashes through ivory, salmon and ochre to
bright gold, rippled ^{all around} west, north and south, rising here and there in
hills ^{among} outcroppings of limestone, ^{into hills and in every valley} and stippled now and then with chips of
blue weathered rock as though long ago a giant had stood in the center of
the sandy world cracking boulders and sewing ~~the~~ fragments with mighty
sweeps of a great arm. Eastward the ~~strangely blue, strangely leaden~~
Dead Sea spread ~~across~~ ^{above a short mile} to the purple hills of Moab, and ~~across its~~
western ^{to the strangely blue, strangely leaden} the buildings of the Community stood on a sterile plateau, ^{between}
~~water and cave-pecked cliffs.~~

between cave-pecked cliffs

The commentaries of the Essenes (The Chaste One) have a
uniform, traditional, unchanging pattern. The text is set down,
then commented on, the comment beginning with an unchanging formula,
"The explanation of this word is..."

The Black Roman, Second crack

"I am tired of hearing of your black Roman. If he is such a fighter why hasn't he shown up here," Eben said.

The black Roman had ~~been~~ appeared, so report said, a dozen times in the course of the fighting that attended this massive thrust of Titus, but never on the ladders propped against Antonia, or the walls on either side of Antonia, or upon the Fortress itself.

Nevertheless the defenders on Antonia knew a considerable amount about him. A captured Roman had ^{provided} added a bit. Another had come from a Jerusalemite who had escaped from Roman captivity. More had come from one of the City's spies. All these reports added up to a nearly complete picture. The notable black-man was from Africa, but was not yellow, like those other Africans, the Egyptians, nor brown like Numidians. He was black, ~~as black as a moonless night~~, as black as soot. He had been brought to Syria as a slave. In some fashion he had gained his freedom by joining the Roman army. He had fought with such success that he had been given Roman citizenship. He continued to fight from gratitude. He was black, it was said, because all Africans below the northern fringe of Africa were black, or nearly so. And it was partly in gratitude that he had roundly scolded other legionnaires for failing to get into the City. Informers had repeated parts of his angry speech.

"Are you," he had begun, "Romans and soldiers, not the equal of these Jews. Pull up your courage. Break the hearts of these enemies who stand in your way. Death," he had said cheerfully according to reports, "must come to all. But a swift death in battle is better than slow disease in times of peace. The soul that is severed from its body by a sword becomes an exalted demi-god among the stars. But he who wears out his body in dull years finds no great comrades but only

MTM The Black Roman shift 2 mentions

MTM. This is known who was the authority for this

5- for Antonia and the adjoining walls were concerned, from report

provided
had added a little
had added how so that the picture was

as black as a moonless night

and had entered in

all the time

an empty oblivion and is unremembered for all time."

He had heartened his comrades with such words, and also with the news that one of the City's chief sources of water, the Pool of Siloam, at the southern end of Jerusalem and hard to reach because of the wall, and a steep ravine outside the wall, had dried up.

~~"This black man may make you tired," the messenger said, "but pray that he doesn't come at you here because if he does you may be more tired. He is a portent down at the gate. He and a handful more last night pried two great stones from the base of the wall alongside the crack and if they had not been driven off would have pried two more and then the wall would have come down of itself."~~

~~Eben turned to Jared.~~

~~"We can do as much as pry out stones," he said. "We can do more. Tonight will be as black as this black Roman."~~

~~"We ought to be able to get at least a ram," Jared said. "Maybe a ram and a catapult. Maybe two of each."~~

~~"I hate to think of going out," Eben said. "All night will not be more than enough for the sleep I need right now. But I think we must go out. Maybe we can get some Romans, too. Maybe even this wonderful black."~~

* * * * *

and are trying to scale the walls. The ladders are pushed back and no one gets up. But now:

The battered, cracked wall gives way.

In part because Romans with crowbars have pried out four great stones at the base. Say that quiet falls until night.

And confronting the defenders inside, who are behind the second wall, is a black man. Thin. No one would have thought him a mighty soldier. But his soul is great and his prowess amazing. He and the standard bearer of the Fifth Legion, and a trumpeteer, and a dozen other legionnaires, and a half dozen auxiliaries, a score in all, come charging through the rubble. The trumpeteer sounds his trumpet and a wild fight starts. More Romans come, and more defenders awake to resist. Jared and Eben have been in it from the first because they ~~were~~ had been sleeping alongside the guard. The fight rages all night and into the morning when the Fortress is in the hands of the Romans, chiefly because of Sabinus.

~~Use Sabinus to show that black men were equal in the Roman army.~~

Jared and Eben are joined by the four who had been frightened. ~~Simon~~ from awaiting Jared and Eben when they came back with their prisoner. Play this up. And use it to say Simon is nowhere in sight.

~~Sabinus fought as though he had given himself up for dead. As though he had chosen death for Titus's sake. He spread his shield over his head and rushed in, followed by the others. Javelins did not stop him. Great stones rolled but did not stop him. He had, as had all the Roman soldiers, been promised great rewards by Titus. Pull up your courage, Titus had said. Break the hearts of your enemies. I would blush if I did not make the first to plunge through that breach, envied above all men because of the rewards I'll give him. And if he escapes he shall command those who now command him.~~

obviously fiction not fact

~~Sabinus, a savage, primitive man, and given to words as is the custom among savage, primitive men, said it more lengthily. Death~~
he told his audience, ^{Death} must come to all. But isn't a sword better ^{in battle}
, a swift sword in battle, better than slow disease in times of
peace? Remember moreover! The souls that is severed from its
body by a sword ^{is placed among} joins that company which we know is placed among
the stars. It becomes a demon eternally dedicated to good, or even
an exalted demi-god. But the soul that wears out its body in dull
years of peace ^{goes to} ~~and finally~~ ^{is} ~~leaves the body for nothing better~~
than a black and night where it finds no comrades but only an empty
oblivion, which leaves it unremembered everywhere and for all time."

He meant this to hearten ^{of} his comrades, ^{were} but they were, in
all probability, heartened more by the word that one of Jerusalem's
chief supplies of water, the Pool of Siloam, and the southern end
of Jerusalem and almost impossible for the Romans to get at because
of the wall there and the steep, steep ravine outside the wall, had
dried up. ~~And~~

Even Sabinus did not find cowards. Once he made a speech to his comrades and it got back to the defenders of Jerusalem as the story of ^{his} Sabinus' origin had got back. It made ~~defenders~~ ^{the block was} proud. And although Sabinus had given his speech to hearten his comrades it ended by heartening his enemies. They put it up alongside what, by now they all knew more or less, Josephus had said of his countrymen.

The block was

"See how these Jews stand," ~~Sabinus~~ said. "Are you, who are Romans and also soldiers taught to make war, their equal in action or courage. You must prove you are able to match their glorious madness. Pull up your courage, brother legionnaires. Set about this fighting. Get over these walls. Break the hearts of the enemy who stand so stubbornly in your way." ^{He fought as tho he had given himself up for dead - as tho he had chosen death to win P. this Jew} And then he uttered ~~xxx~~ his own version of the phrase with which professional soldiers have emboldened their comrades, but especially their followers, since the first professional soldier. The phrase sums up to no more than acareless, indifferent, challenging, Do You want to live forever. But

*already in
in use rough
draft but
good in
Ananus
who could be
built up a
bit in
med*

The terrible siege ran on for more than six full months and hundreds of Romans were slain and hundreds of thousands of Jews were starved to death or butchered behind the relentless circumvallation but neither side presented many heroes. Titus showed heroic courage often but he was, as were all Roman generals, only a professional master-killer and the son of one, trained to follow his father's pitiless trade, and under him were lesser killers ad infinitum. Rome's irresistible formations, discipline and weapons had perfected the art of mass murder. Her legions, once started forward, swept through a resisting nation as fire sweeps through a dry forest. On the Jewish side, Josephus's courage was also undeniable but even in those times a hero did not turn traitor and traitor is what many of his people called him. Looking back, later generations were struck that with so many on both sides so few were noble as well as valiant and today it is not the defenders who are remembered but the ruthless destruction of the great City and the wanton profanation of its holy sepulchre.

Ananus

Ananus was one of the few deservedly remembered. Look at him the day after the circumvallation was completed, or at least completed enough to be manned. The siege had run through less than a third of his half year yet, already, by his own choice, Ananus was as much a sufferer as the helpless multitudes. He was not, like Simon's crew, sleek and well fed. He was already shrunken and worn and privation more than his years slowed him as he went about his duties in the Temple. He had just refused Jared's suggestion that he climb Antonia to survey the new five mile threat against all he has vowed to protest and he has also refused an urgent request from Jared.

"He reminds me of the holiest of the Fifteen," Jared said

The terrible siege ran on for more than six full months
and hundreds of Romans and hundreds of thousands of

to Eben in spite of his disappointment. "In the Community we were wrong to set our mouths against the whole Temple Priesthood."

Ananus carried himself with a dignity equal to that of the Priest of Aaron and in him it was an outward evidence of his inner resolve to do justice to all, most of all to the lowly, and always to strive for peace. He had been adamant against Jared's request that a brigade of volunteer priests be formed to raid the circumvallation."

"All Temple priests," he had said, "are exempt from military service. They must be kept that way."

"But you have twenty-four divisions for Temple duty and even the smallest is more than is required for a whole week. And thereafter it will not be summoned for months. Its volunteers and those of three or four on duty before or after could be spared and might make a mighty raid."

"It is enough that I must give priests the Temple Watch at the three stations of the Inner Court although Levites go for the twenty-one outer stations and as janitors and doorkeepers."

"The volunteers might strike hard enough to dismay Titus himself."

"They are trained for worship not war."

"This wall around the City is not really completed. Soft spots must be packed hard, low ones filled, the moat cleaned of dirt that is always sliding into it. We could strike at a dozen points and so rout the work crews that Titus would find it hard to sleep at night from rage."

"Priests belong in the Temple."

"It is now or never. The circumvallation has thirteen strong points, one every half mile and three especially to watch Jerusalem's chief gates, the Damascus Gate, the Joppa Gate, and

the Dung and Fountain Gates close to each other on the south. If we struck now the three special strongpoints, at least, might be destroyed, but once they are fully garrisoned the mightiest assault would probably ~~fail~~ be beaten back."

"There are thousands in Jerusalem, not priests, for such a blow."

It had become so clear to Jared that the High Priest was as little able to decide in a crisis as the Priest of Aaron that now he looked helplessly at Even. Who, his gaze asked silently, among the host in the City could be counted on to act together if not the priests? Was it only Simon's crew that stood as one? But they stood only with Simon.

and the crew around Simon.

Ananus was not like many of the Temple priests. He grew thinner along with the thousands on thousands in the City.

"It will be a day to remember when we have ~~bread~~ even bread upon bread again," Eben said, licking his fingers.

"Blessed is he who hath brought forth bread from the earth and created the fruit of the vine," Jared said emptying a cup that had held eight parts wine and one part water and licked ~~zkzkx~~ Eben ~~zkzkx~~ the inside of the cup." He tried to speak as cheerfully as Eben. He had had as much practice. He had often had to be cheerful under hard conditions in the Community. A grim note underlayed, however, his light tone. He knew that men fought poorly on empty stomachs and only a good fight was going to beat the Romans, especially now that the circumvallation had been completed.

He and Eben, crowded among many on the parapet of the Fortress of Antonia, looked away to where Romans, still thousands of them, were building up a spot that had settled, packing another that was manifestly too soft, and ~~improving~~ making more habitable the strongpoints, key positions of the five mile encirclement.

The defenders of the City ~~and the Temple~~ were ~~sating~~ now eating lightly although Simon and his crew, and the Temple priests had not grown thinner.

"It will be a day when ~~there is bread upon bread~~ we are able to eat bread upon bread," Eben said.

The defenders of the City now were on short rations although Simon and his crew had not grown thinner, ^{but most of} nor the Temple priests.

"It will be a day to remember when we are able to eat bread upon bread." Eben ~~licked his fingers~~ laughed at his own joke and licked his fingers.

Jared tilted

Jared ~~emptied~~ ^{held} a cup which had ~~been~~ six parts water, one part wine, "Blessed is he who has ~~given us bread from the earth~~ brought forth bread from the earth and created the fruit of the vine." ~~He~~ had had to be cheerful under hard conditions in the Community

Third Section

MAM notice mentioned in Simon

An increasing confusion of facts first made the Community aware that there was more than rumor to the ~~iterated~~ tales of Titus's march against Jerusalem.

Titus is moving down from Caesarea with a ^{in whole} huge army; but J is unprepared with lawless lustful factions trying to plunder it before the Romans can. ^{Ordinary} All the citizens are victims ^{and} but also the thousands who ^{are coming} have come from the world over for the Passover.

The chief leader of ~~any faction~~ is Simon of Gerasa. He has an army of Idumaean ^{free} slaves, ~~freed~~ and added to them free Idumaeans who joined in fear they would be enslaved if they stayed out. Opposed to him are a host of zealots, that is Cananaeans, a ~~raging~~ ^{of dagger men or silent} sect which sprang up three quarters of a century earlier opposing the census of Quirinus. ~~But its excesses~~ drove out all moderate men and ^{by} the time ¹ Titus ³ struck it was composed only of men ^{so hoodwinked} made mad by their hatred of Rome, ^{that} so mad they turned on any Jews who did not share their rage, even the ^{moderate} Temple priesthood which ~~tried to be moderate~~.

Also against Simon and his Idumaeans were a host of Galileans. These had been routed from their homes by Rome (all the earliest fighting of Rome was in Galilee) and being robbed themselves, ^{they} had turned to robbing everyone else. And being peasants, ^{they} had ~~grown~~ lost control in the abandonment induced by ^{stolen} riches. Some, even, had put on the women's clothes they had stolen, ~~had~~ painted their cheeks in mockery of women, and this had given rise to the false belief that the ~~whole~~ Galilean host was made up of perverts, ~~sodomites~~, and such. ^{But this was} ~~But they fought like men.~~ ^{a silly or Sodom legend}

~~Each faction~~ Zealots and Cananaeans had leaders but Simon was the bravest of all the leaders. He had come into Jerusalem, claiming he had been asked to put down the others. But he pillaged more than they. Slew, raped, debauched because he was also the most evil. Made, with the others, a band of wickedness drawn tight around a city without a governor. Murders, openly, in daytime. Eminent men. So that all were driven to look each to his own safety and that

family.

where he is with the Jews?

Titus had to recapture Masada for the sake of Roman pride. It had had a Roman garrison when the Roman aggression began but a band of zealots scaled it, put the garrison to the sword and continued to maintain itself.

These zealots, mainly from Galilee, were a young, fanatical pack always ready to riot or rebel against Rome and sworn never to surrender, sworn to die fighting.

Herod's palace had 60 turrets, and was connected with the citadel by a tunnel.

Most dangerous to the zealots holding the fortress was the White Promontory, a point of rock, higher than the surrounding land, and on this Rome built a 300 foot bank of dirt, and then a 50 foot heap of rocks so that on top of this double elevation the catapults and battering rams could strike the wall.

Before taking their own lives the zealots under Eleazer burned their valuable possessions.

NOTES ON JERUSALEM.

The senseless issue between moderates and zealots in Jeru. was "WHO shall rule the city". For a time the moderates kept the zealots within the Temple area. But the two factions fought each other constantly while Titus chiefly just sat back until he felt the factions had been weakened whereupon he inched forward.

Titus never allowed anyone to leave the city except after pledging to lay down their arms and he accepted less than all pledges.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF JERU:-- Four companion-like hills encircled by valleys so deep as to seem surrounding clefts. And Mt Oliv, rising eastward. Mount Zion is the eastern hill, south of the Temple Area. Passing through the great Royal Porch and out by the Temple's Western Gate we stand on the immense bridge over the Valley of the Cheesemongers which joins the Eastern to the Western hills. On the right, looking N are the priest-quarter and the Temple (this on Ophel, the Eastern Hill. Wonderful and vast, rising terrace upon terrace and beyond Fort Antonia. And northward the Lower City or Acra a crescentwidening into an almost square 'suburb.' This lower city is market, bazaars and streets of guilds and trades. Across the Tyropoeon rises the Upper City, palaces and palaces. At the far end of Tyropoeon, the Palace of the Maccabees. Beyond the Xystos, the vast colonaded enclosure for popular assemblies. Then the

JERUSALEM.

and Environs

On the NORTH, outside the city walls, the new suburb of Bezetha. Thru this runs the great North Road and on all sides gardens and villas. On the WEST the wall of David and Solomon, 60 towers, along the west flank of the Upper City crossing S at the pool of Siloam and then east around Ophel to the east-enclosure of the Temple, then W back to where it started.

The FORTRESS ANTONIA, at the NW corner of the Temple on a rock higher than the Temple, but lower than the hill up which Bezetha climbs. A deep ditch separates Antonia, for safety, from Bezetha. Its walls are 60 feet high flanked by four towers 70 ft high. But one is 105 and overlooks the Court of the Gentiles. Also a tunnel into the Temple itself.

The TEMPLE. Solomon's was hardly more than a chapel. This is Herod's vast creation 46 years building and finished only 6 years before Titus destroyed it. ~~Its porch was 200 ft long and 100 ft wide. The Small Sanhedrin~~ always sits to answer questions, hear and decide causes. The Great Sanhedrin meets at intervals always in a chamber or court of the High Priestly family, of ~~of~~ snapt and grasping. Quick-fingered moneychangers discount foreign coins for Temple shekels in the Court of the Gentiles. This and every court and porch always jammed with Jews and gentiles from all over. The Gentiles are there out of curiosity or to meet friends. The Jews are from everywhere outside Palestine and from Pal quick-tempered uncouth Galileans, whiterobed Priests and Levites sometimes pious, as often sly; Pharisees wearing conspicuous broad phylacteries on brow and wrists; suave, cynical Sadducees; ignorant peasants jeered at by the Jerusalemites, beggars, diseased, pickpockets, rogues, tricksters.

THE CITY: The Lower City. Narrow streets, bazaars and shops chockablock with merchants' mansions and princes' palaces. On side streets the unattractive shops--butcher, woolcomber, flax-spinner, tanners, cheap clothing. The elite in conspicuous, large shady stalls, goldsmith, jeweller, artificer in brass and iron, designer, moulder. Wine shops, with women sales people. Restaurants, fresh, salt fish, fried locusts,

Jerusalem 2.

vegetables, boiled, fried, baked, soups of one vegetable, of several, enriched with fat or without, thickened with wheat, barley or without, with meat or fish or without. Bread. Pastries. Sweetmeats. Fruitcakes, the cheapest with ^{wheat or barley flour} figs/and little else. Rich ones with apricots, dates, mulberries, black and white, honey, walnuts, almonds, Wine of Galilee, Hebron, Beer, as foreign drink. From Idumaea, vinegar to be mixed with water.

The Upper City. Same narrow streets but given over chiefly to dwellings of the rich. The High Priest's Palace on the slope of the hill of this city with a basement storey under the main quarters and a porch in front. Palace of the Maccabees higher from whose halls you can look into the Lower City and even into the Temple.

The Underground City. Tunnels burrowing everywhere and even roads. Thousands lived underground. When Rome took the city 2,000 were found dead underground and many thousand were captured.

The Hippodrome and Gymnasium. This stood on the western slope, looked down into the Tyropoeon Valley and to it Herod the Great added a theater. This last was ornamented magnificently in gold, silver and jewels. The hippo-gym was probably in the Lower City, and was covered with the trophies of arms and the records of the victories of Augustus.

Synagogues. Hundreds of these, many for their own nationality of Jews or for their own trade union.

ADD SHOPS. You could buy anything from a false tooth to a Persian shawl. Schools; Colleges, really, and many Rabbinic academies.

Jackals--many in the hills around Jeru.

urbane

light

Jerusalemites:--A very special dialect. Precise, /quick. Opposed was the thick, slurred speech of the country people. Avaricious priests were opposed by charitable rich who would pay for the sacrifices of a hundred poor from whom the priests had exacted the limit. Hospitality unbounded, especially in festival times.

NEWSPAPERS: there really were broadsheets, telling the latest sensation.

These circulated every day except the Sabbath, full of news.

ALL THIS FROM EDERSHEIKA

3
The City of David is the "SE" of the Eastern Hill, considerably lower than the Temple Hill. Ophel was part of the Eastern Hill immediately S of the Temple. Zion (MOriah) the Temple Hill was the NE of the Eastern Hill.

The Akra was the citadel, S of the Temple.

The plateau is hard to assault from the south, where the line of hills down the spine of Palestine is broken ^{at} by the junction of Hinnom and Kidron, leaving steep escarpments to scale. But on the north the plateau is a continuation of the hills and so is quite easy to reach. This is probably why Titus's siege began on the north.

Palace of Ananias, High Priest and nearest the Temple the "Council Chamber" and public Archives. Behind, westward, terraced, the stateley mansions of the Upper City and in the northwest corner the Palace of Herod, six acres enclosing spacious gardens, almost a city and a fortress flanked by three high towers. Beyond even this and outside the walls, Beztha, the new suburb, gardens and vilas and the great Northern Road.

January - January - January
JERUSALEM. Its hills are bare white rocks of limestone and chalk. Its lower slopes are covered with a stony but fertile soil where olives, walnuts, fruit-trees, barley wheat and vegetables flourish. Winters are cold with considerable snow which does not lie long. Temperature seldom gets as low as 35 degrees, almost never to freezing. Much rain -- 22 inches -- between November and March. But this is broken into the former (October thru-Nov and into Dec) and the latter (Feb thru March and into Apr) rains.

There seem to be, REALLY, two hills. The EASTERN containing Ophel and Mount Zion and the Temple, the WESTERN across the Tyropoeon Valley, 400 ft deep, highest in the S where the Upper City stood and lowest in the north where the Lower City stood and beyond it Bezetha, a new luxury suburb. On the Western Hill, in the Upper City were the palaces and mansions of the wealthy merchants and the princes of Jerusalem, that is to say the aristocrats.

Hinnom Valley bounded the whole on the west and south, and Kidron Valley bounded it on the east and they came together at the S E corner and their waters flowed into the Dead Sea. Water flows in the Kidron almost all the year around; it is narrow with fairly steep sides. Hinnom, on the other hand, is broad, the boundary between Judah and Benjamin but Jerusalem lay wholly in the lands of the tribe of Benjamin. In pagan times Hinnom was the place where children were sacrificed to Molech, and it was later Jewish abhorrence of this practice that caused them to use the name of the Valley of Hinnom as a name for Hell.

Hinnom and Kidron hold between them a V-shaped plateau, point southward, on which Jerusalem is built. The plateau is divided into two hills, the western and eastern. The western is three times as big as the Eastern and Tyropoeon Valley separates the two.

The Western hill has four peaks, NW, N, SW and C(Central). The Eastern has three NE, E and SE.

The problem of the topography of Jer is complicated by the scantiness of records, the destruction of buildings, the absence of inscriptions and the misleading testimony of Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan tradition. The evidence of the Bible and other ancient records is most reliable.

The location of the Temple is CERTAIN. Valleys, springs and pools of antiquity are most easily identified. Then hills and City areas.

Josephus equates the City of David with the Syrian Acre (Akra).)
I THINK YOU WILL DO WELL TO ACCEPT THIS. Funk and Wagnall's Stan. Dict. of the B, says recent excavations have supported Josephus.

THEN, you perhaps ought to have Jared and Heth enter Jeru by the DUNG Gate (S E corner of outermost wall) progress past Pool of Solomon, lower and upper, into the Lower City (the Akra, the City of David) skirt the Tyropoeon Valley and ~~gaxkxrxu~~ as they are about to enter Ophel, the priests' quarter, see the Upper City ACROSS TYROPOEON, They come next to the bridge over Tyropoeon, They see at close hand the tower from which a Levite with a silver trumpet arouses the Temple for each new day. They see the south wall of the Temple first (white marble and gold plates). Then Heth leads Jared around the eastern gate into the Temple where they see at close range the Gold, solid, east wall of the Temple.

Tafemach
Color { Blue
Purple
Scarlet

onyx

*Masada
a Masada
which he
later decided
could not be
used in
the book.*

Masada. Fortress (Sebbah) below En Gadi (where Herod and Miriamme took refuge when the Parthians took Jerusalem, 42 B C) and scene of the last stand and self-destruction of Eleazor and his devoted band of followers, zealots, after the fall of Jeru. On the west shore of the Dead Sea, about 4/5ths down. About 35 miles, a day's forced march, an easy two days, from Jerusalem. It is a rock, not small in circumference, and very high. Deep valleys all around. But at two places the rock subsides so that they afford a passage to the top of the rock, but very difficult. The harder leads up from the Dead Sea side. The easier from the west. One of these ways was called The Serpent, so barrow it was and so winding, and with nothing but destruction if you slipped, since you slipped over a steep precipice into a deep chasm. The mere sight of The Serpent bred terror. At the upper end of the Serpent was a plateau. The Maccabaeans first made a fort there. Herod strengthened it when he was hiding from the Parthians with Miriamme whom he had not yet slain. He surrounded the mesa with a wall of white stone, as high as three men and as wide as two. The wall had 38 towers, each 75 feet high and from these you passed to the inside of the wall. Fat soil here, richer than in the valleys below. Great pits, reservoirs, for water. And here Herod had laid up corn, wine, oil, pulse, dates to last a long time and these all were as fresh as though just layed in. They were kept so by the pure dry air. There were also great quantities of arms, for 10,000 men. One story was that Herod had built and stored all this as a refuge in case Cleopatra of Egypt came against him to seize his kingdom.

IT WAS SO small that Cotta realized a wall could easily be built around the base to prevent any inside from fleeing. Actually a bank

My Dear Mrs. Perrin;

~~Maud and to a lesser degree~~

Maud, and ^{often} to a lesser degree, I, have been visiting schools and talking about books since Heck was a pup and always, of course, declining any compensation beyond a box of candy now and then and an occasional book of poems. I am much too set in my ways to change ~~this late~~ so here is your thoughtful ~~and~~ generous piece of currency back again.

Date In

At this late

In any event I could not accept ~~it~~ ^{Even transportation} for ~~visiting~~ ^{to} such a responsive ^{young ladies and gentlemen} and superior group as you and Mrs Cate produced. ^{rather I should like to pay} it would be more to the point if I paid their ^{all} transportation. Please thank them ~~for me~~ for the agreeable ^{good} time they gave me, and thank you and Mrs. Cates for arranging it.

With all best wishes,

Delos W. Lovelace.

was built to enclose the rock, of earth, 300 feet high. And on this another 50 foot elevation to lift the battering rams high enough, and a movable tower from which to throw spears and , from catapults, stones. And Greek fire. But the prevailing winds had to be studied so that the fire would not be blown back on the besiegers.

And this investment, and the burning, spelled defeat so Eleazar who had resolved never to be servants of the Romans, or of any but God, summoned his ^{Sicarii} ~~Sicarii~~, when capture was only a day away. And he said that since they were deprived of god, although having much food and arms and water, Let our wives die before they are abused. Let our children die before they are enslaved. Let us then slay one another. But first let us destroy our money and fort by fire. Some were loath but he won all over by his eloquence. Each husband tenderly embraced his wife, each father embraced his children. And then they cast lots. He whose lot it was to kill others, finally had to kill himself. Nine hundred and sixty died. Only one old woman and five children did not but hid in caves, with water.

H
MASASA--MASSADA-SEBBAH--MEZADEH.

The summit was flat and encircled by a wall with 37 towers or turrets. The hill--mountain--peak was 1,000 feet high. It could be ascended only by the Serpent, but the strongest nerves weakened when the ascending one stood on the steep sides and looked down. On three sides it was inaccessible.

The summit, a fairly level plateau, was about 3/4 of a mile from n to s and about 1/3 of a mile from e to w. This was encircled by a wall of stone that had been white but now was reddish brown after more than a hundred years of hot sun. Inside the wall were barracks, dwellings and Herod's sumptuous palace with columns porticos and baths. There were baths even though the only water was that caught in cisterns when rain fell.

Dear Mrs. Perrin;

Maud, and less often I, have been visiting schools and talking about books since Heck was a pup and always, of course, declining any remuneration beyond a box of candy or, now and then, a book of poems. At this late date I am much too set in my ways to change so here is your thoughtful, generous currency back at you.

In any event I could not accept even transportation to the responsive, delightful ladies and gentlemen of Mrs. Gates' class. Rather, I should offer to pay their transportation. Please thank them all for the good time they gave me and thank you and Mrs. Gates for arranging it.

With I am enjoying the book of poems and shall write the class when I have fully digested it.

With all best wishes,

DW.

eight

PAPYRUS is of ~~xxxx~~ grades according to PLINY, nin^e according to
Claudius. Goo^a, papyrus is dried, then smoothed with a polished bone
or, better an ivory ruler.

Fourth grade papyrus is about average

Siege ran 134 days. This figures to 4 months and a half. From
about April ~~14~~⁹ to Sept 8.

Waxxofzaxl~~st~~ day, Simon seized Temple, only control for all sacrifices go on.

After 15 days, Wall of Agrippa taken.

After 20 days, S_econd Wall (of Maccabean origin).

After 24 days, second wall retaken by Judeans.

Then Romans rested three days and were reviewed, and banks were raised against Fortress of Antonia and against Hippicus.

After 37th day.

After 38th day, banks before Antonia mined by Jews.

After 40 days, banks destroyed.

After 44 days, wall of circumvallation built. ✓

After 47 days, new banks begun against Antonia.

After 68 days Antonia attacked. Romans repulsed. Th_e wall, long attacked by catapults from the banks, falls in the night.

The Temple invaded by Romans. 72 day.

84th Day. Temple sacrifices fails. Antonia demolished.

2
Banks raised against the inner temple.

89th Day. The Jews fire the N and W Cloisters.

91st Day. Romans fire part of cloisters.

94th Day, Jews destroy W cloister.

95th Romans destroy W Cloister.

104th Day. Engines for 6 days batter Inner wall. Two banks completed. *A narrow slope by Simon's well*

105. The Gate Moked undermined. Romans by night set fire
3
to the Temple. The city, lower, burned, plundered.

116 Day. Banks raised, N W and N E, against Upper City.

133 Day. Banks completed.

134th Day. Final conflaguration and conquest of city.

Third Section - Answer slain

"I should not mistake if I said the death of Ananus was the beginning of the destruction of the Temple and that from that very day may be dated ^{her} ~~the overthrow of her wall and the ruin of her affairs.~~

.....He was slain in the midst of the city. A venerable and very just man who possessed the grandeur of nobility, dignity and honor and was besides a lover of justice, meting it out even to the meanest of the people. He was a prodigious lover of liberty and an admirer of democracy and did ever prefer the public welfare to his own and

~~preferred peace above all.~~ This was the man whom the Simonites caught up with and slew and standing upon ^{his} ~~their~~ dead ~~body~~ ^{naked} body upbraided him for his knidnesses to many and cast his body away without burial, ~~naked~~, to be the food of dogs and wild beasts. Whereafter, the outer T Temple overflowed with blood from 8,500 slain.

~~Daily routine~~

Miscellaneous
- Community -

Daily routine of

The order of the day in the Community had taken shape slowly. A major ^{change} amendment in the ^{practice} routine had seldom been approved in less than twenty years, and more likely had needed fifty; ^{from an amendment of minutes} a minute change had usually needed five years, if not ten. Now, however, after almost two hundred years all was fixed and unalterable, except for ^{a few} the first moments of every day when ^{Every thing depended on} infallible human nature had to be given control, and ^{this was I was Jared's duty to make sure} that ~~this too infallible fact did not fail~~

The hour of rising was enough before dawn so that the ~~Brothers~~ awakened Brothers could clamber up from their pallets, scramble out of the caves in which most of them dwelt, stumble in the darkness down steep, narrow trails to the level ground which separated the cave-filled cliffs from the Community buildings, hasten eastward to the meeting ground and ^{having spoken his praise words} there, in unison, greet the sun and sing praises to God who had made it for man's benefit.

The thanksgiving ended, and the Brothers thoroughly awakened by their activity, ~~and~~ and, if the season was cold, all mantles heaped where they could be readily salvaged, every man went ~~diligently~~ about the task ~~appointed~~ assigned him for that day by the Overseer, and all continued diligently ^{and in silence except to receive directions,} ~~at~~ at their tasks until the fifth hour.

~~They~~

They ~~saw~~ sat down, in common, in the Community dining room, for their first meal of the day after the fifth hour. First, however, having ~~again~~ reassembled, they got out of loin cloths or whatever garments they used at their tasks, put on white veils not to violate the imperative rule which forbade unnecessary nakedness in any Brother's presence, and bathed in cold water. This commanded purification finished, each repaired to his own quarters, put on the required white robe for the first meal of the day, and repaired to the ~~dining room~~ refectory.

Here each man had his assigned place, in his own assigned ^{Ten,} under an assigned priest, and here all waited until the ~~spiritual leader~~ of the Community, the Priest of Aaron, has said grace and broken bread and

Jared r

Jared came awake and raised on his pallet in the darkness before dawn and looked around the cave and knew that he was colder than he should have been,

Jared came awake in the heavy darkness before dawn and ~~fixed~~

The daily routine of the Community had grown slowly, adding a major particular after ten years, or twenty, amending ~~xxxxxxxix~~ some minutiae after a year or five, but now after almost two hundred it was more than dependable, it was final.

order of the day in

taken

The daily routine of the Community had ~~achieved~~ its shape and character slowly, ^{*introducing a new routine every*} adding a major particular perhaps after twenty years but more likely after thirty or fifty, amending some minutiae after five years or more likely ^{*after*} ten but now after almost two hundred years it was a fixed ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and ~~dependable~~ except for a little while before dawn each day, as dependable as it was infallible, and this week the duty fell to Jared to make sure that it was truly dependable.

58
80
~~613~~
~~86~~
~~611~~

Calvin
Cacorthes
Order of the Day
Routine

~~sipped wine.~~

the bakers had put ~~xxxxxx~~ freshly baked loaves at each table, ~~xxxxxx~~
from
This was not, of course, the finer, twice kneaded dough, but there were
threeloaves for each man, a good inch thick and a good ~~xxxx~~ hand's span
across, and acceptable to men made hungry by five hours work. Wine was
placed on each table also.

~~Thsx~~ No one, of course, touched either bread or ine, but waited
until the spiritual leader of the Community, the Priest of Aaron, had
broken bread and sipped wine. Thereafter, ~~xxxx@xxxx~~ three priests Of
the Fifteen, followed suit. Then the twelve of the Fifteen who were not
priests followed, and after them each Brother in his own turn, according to
his rank and place.

Next the cooks brought, a plateful to each man, the other food
provided. This was a hot dish, and might or might not be vegetables and
grain but usually it included some meat, usually lamb.

The meal concluded, the Priest of Aaron said grace, and the
refectory was deserted and the white garments were taken off and thw work
garments put on, and every man went back to his assigned task until
evening, when all again purified themselves by bathing and sat down, as
before to their second meal.

M to M. The second was the
ceremonial one.

Some interesting details here

though

828
124
91

insert

Library work. Keeping scrolls in order on shelves and in readiness whenever any authorized demand came for them. Inspecting each after it was returned to catch tears, smudges, poorly rolled leather or papyrus. Making new shelves as the old ones filled. ~~And in THE~~ ~~SCRIPTORIUM~~, repairing torn scrolls, ~~copying new from old~~. Preparing ink. Making Pens.

The Scriptorium. About 43 feet by 13 feet. Plaster tables, about 16 feet long, but some shorter, all fixed to the plaster floor and benches of equal length fixed alongside.

THE SCRIPTORIUM. On second floor. Probably open on one side for light as well as coolth. The scribes squatted before long low tables, with sheet of papyrus or leather before him and shared with neighbor small table holding reed pens and cylindrical inkstands, probably a purely vegetable composition sort of like modern India ink. Copies made either from dictation or written mss before scribe's eyes. In either case when completed the new copy was checked with another scribe against the original. NO ERASURES. Dots were put above AND below the wrong passage and the correction was interlined. Finally the shorter lengths of papyrus were glued, leather being swen; then rolled on a stick and the title written on a special label sewen on one end of the scrawl.

Three Major and Twelve minor prophets represented among Humran mss. Also the Writings, the Kethubim. Also the former prophets, Jushua, Judges, Samuel and Kings. Also the Pentateuch.

*Extra
page with
79*

Daily Life.

Cleaning of common rooms, kitchen, ovens, dusting of benches, putting away plates, bowls, and such used at meals.

Sweeping plaster floors, raking floors made of pounded earth.

Work in pottery shop-- preparing clay (look up); turning vessels on wheel, firing completed vessels in kiln.

Repairing-- roofs, aqueduct, reservoirs, walls, tools, harness.

Tending -- at Ain Feshka -- sheep, cattle, cleaning out cattle yards, presiding at births (lambs born any time of year); but when are calves usually born.

Planting, sowing, cultivating, reaping, threshing, all crops from the oasis. Winnowing grain, grinding it, storing what is unground and ground. Storing fodder. Other crops, lentils, onions, leeks.

In Scriptorium -- repairing torn scrolls. Copying onto new papyrus or parchment or even copper, worn scrolls grown illegible. Preparing ink. (find out how ink is made). Making pens. (find out how).

In library. Putting scrolls in order, keeping them in order. Inspecting each after it is returned. Handing out requested scrolls. Making firm shelves on which scrolls are layed.

Chanting. Day and night . The Law and the hymns of thanksgiving.

Blessing of bread and wine. This at beginning of DAILY (only one?) meal. (check!). But always in order. First P of A, then other priests. Then the 12 laymen in the Fifteen. Then other laymen, in order.

Bathing. "No man shall wash in insufficient water. Nor ever in water in a vessel. SO, it must have been in a pool. But how often etc.

THE COMMUNITY'S BEGINNING. Probably in time of John Hyrcanus (132--B C.) through coming of Romans (Kittim) and Alexander Jannaeus (104 etc) a priest king and Herod the Great and successors. This the evil period through which the Community was to endure "pure and undefiled, a closely knit Brotherhood set down in the desert and formed around priests whom the LEADER called from the evil priesthood of the City (cities.).

Everything held in common truth, humility and love. Meals eaten communally and all joined in singing praises of God. Marriage was permitted at 20. But entire community was ranked, and each Ten was led by a priest, and all in each Ten were ranked in an overall company with the P of A at the head.

Messianic Banquet? Purity of the Many?

NOTES--Scrolls Revision.

The OVERSEER may be the SUPERVISOR or even the PRIEST OF AARON, or still yet the PRIEST OF ZADOK.

"I have a word to speak to the many." The traditional opening for anyone who wished to address the main convocation of the Community. He must then receive permission from the leaders.

The Community was divided into several "camps" with an inspector over each, and over all a Chief Inspector who examined candidates for admission.

The Night was divided into three watches, and in each watch ONE of each Ten (though some say one-third of all) kept awake to read and expound to the Heavens (or to anyone who wished to listen)

WORK PERFORMED. Agriculturalists, herdsmen, bee-keepers, vendors of produce and manufactured articles. A reasonable assumption is that a portion of community found work outside, sometimes far off, and handed over all earnings apart from bare subsistence needs.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF THE PICK-A X: Deut 23:13-14. And thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon; and it shall be, when thou wilt ease thyself abroad, thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee.

For the Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp, to deliver thee, and to give up thine enemies before thee; therefore shall thy camp be holy; that he see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee.

END

ESSENE--probably comes from "pious" or "holy."

~~(Dead Sea 50 mi W of Mediterranean; two days hard walking; three days of comparatively easy walking. From the Mediterranean the flat shore rose gradually to a broad plain, then to rocky climbing ground which precedes the true hill (mountain) barriers rising before the Dead Sea.~~

The Jews, at the start of the Roman attack, were inspired by memories of the amazing, miraculous successes of the son of Mattathias, the men led by Judas Maccabaeus, almost two hundred years earlier.

SUGGESTION. Lustration powels used for washing before starting to copy Holy Scripture or before writing the Name of God, even the permitted name the real name being unmentionable.

In the S E corner of building was a latrine, a small, open septic tank. A Nearby wash place Many cisterns.

Near cisterns in S E corner of building, two cracked cisterns, doubtless cracked by earthquake of about 37 A.D. Near them a workshop with remains of iron tools.

Other rooms had plaster benches around walls, indicating communal places of worship, or for council meetings.

West of monastery an aqueduct running back into wadi.

Water supply was enough to last 9-10 months.

Cisterns were carefully made, lined with plaster to prevent leakage. In one, very long, 14 steps led down to pool and upper steps were railed off into four passages as though to guide people into water.

Original building, communal center, 30 by 37 meters. In time of Jerusalem assault, greatly enlarged.

CEMETERY. Each an oblong tumulus, sides straight, ends rounded, surrounded by rows of unhewn stones with larger stones at each end.

The JEWISH WAR--66 A D to 70 A D

Note:--N B: The Jews were not disheartened by early defeats at hands of Vespasian and Titus because they were full of the Messianic conviction that final victory was certain, since God's self-sent leader would accomplish it.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SCROLLS, THE CITY OF SALT AND THE PEOPLE OF IT, These are acceptable terms, especially the second. the TEACHER OF RIGHTEOUSNES was their first leader, circa John of Hyrcanus. He felt he had been called by God. He led the cult out of Jerusalem in protest against the corruption of the priesthood there, who were "The seekers after smooth things, & of easy ways.

N B:--Looked at one way, the Seleucid king who brought on the Maccabean revolt was only trying to establish an empire unified in thought, religion, traditions, a la. Alexander the Great.

In Potter's complex, a fire scraper (to proportion heat for best results.)
Clay for dishes, plentiful on cliffs of Qumran

CLIMATE. Probably unchanged from 2,000 years ago.

ALMOST CERTAINLY, an original city of Calt existed on the Qumran site
six or seven hundred years B C.

Aqueduct conducting water from heights above Qumran enters complex of
Community buildings at N W corner and spills into large settling tank from
which (when this is full) water is led along narrow, walled, circuituous
road to 7 seven cisterns the last of which is at the S E corner, a large
rectangle with steps leadin down into it.

CATTLE HOUSE. Probably at S W corner. Stalls, remains of, there, and
open courtyard, and a reservoir adjacent.

HYGIENE. Sect famous for this in a time when most men were careless,
probably famous because in such a closed community health was more
important. A pick-ax like tool, small, for making a hole in which to buyy
solid voidings (the pick end) fr for scraping dust- dirt over it (ax-end.)

PRAYER TO THE SUN. Each morning t dawn

CAVES, for Scrolls. A mile to the north. Nearer. Some south of Community.
Some only a stone's throw from it. Caves are , some, merely fissures, some
chambers hollowed out by water. Some articially hollowed out after finding
of fissure. These may have cunningly hidden recesses. Some even at beginning
were plainly threatened by rainy season flow of water through the porous
rock. Some reached far, far back into stone, limestone, formations. Worms
menaced hidden Scrolls from start, thus the importance of coverings tarred
tight. In rainy season caves were damp, making tight coverings additionally
important. Scrolls were of skins (parchment) but also papyrus (made from pith
of an Egyptian plant like milkweed. You cut this into long strips, layed the
strips criss-cross in several layers, then soaked them and pressed them flat.
When the stuff dried, p resto. Paper.

ALL-PURPOSE Jars. These were everywhere to be handy. About three feet high and cylindrical. Fast bottom, ^{and bottom} Wide, collared neck Ring at base for greater steadiness. Flat covers that fit firmly.

Rose pink and gray. Turned on potter's wheel, fired to almost white heat ^{hardness}

LEATHER. from young goats or lambs. INK. Highly resistant to fading, and to wear.

TABLE. About 20 inches high and narrow.

MATS. Made of reeds. Better than stone floor for kneeling, and warm because floors, especially early and late, were cold.

LUSTRATION. Done with prayer in praise of the God of Deliverance, and "Amen, Amen."

POTSHREDS on which beginner scribes practiced penmanship.

SCROLLS. As long as needed, even if sewn end on end. 6 inches to 12 inches wide.

IN LIBRARY. both religious and sectarian writings, making plain the past, interpreting the present, prophesying the future.

SCROLLS. Made from reeds found in Lake Huleh in Galilee, and in Egypt. Leather prepared in Jerusalem, or nearby. Also Jamnia, where RITUALLY PURE material could be counted on. Later priests from besieged Jerusalem were allowed by Titus to join the group already at Jamnia.

WRITING. Before starting, a Master reckoned the length of his text, if not a copy, and so the length of the scroll he needed. He squatted at the long, low table, He began by marking out his scroll in columns with a stylus. ~~The writings were from the three major prophets, the Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, and the 12 minor prophets,~~

PROPHETS were also SEERS.

^{the 12} MINORS, Jonah, Amos, Hosea, Micah, Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Haggai, Zecariah, Malachi, Joel, ^{Obadiah} ~~Obadiah~~ Jonah,

Former Prophets, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings.

THE WRITINGS, (the Kethubim?) Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles.

This material seems to come
from different sources.

Before every meal, wash and pray. After every, give thanks.

In a typical house. Couches, cushions, chairs. Cushions for head and arms.

Temple priests always barefooted. Special doctor at Temple.

THE ROAD OF THE ROOFS.

Parapets. Usually three feet high; that is, 2 cubits.

Usual window-barred. Small were called Egyptian. Large were Tyrian.

Unroll a scroll always from right to left.

A Jew (Edersheim). Impulsive, sharp-witted. Reverent, Respectful of age, considerate of others' feelings, zealous, violent but quickly calmed.

SADUCCEES--possibly a corruption of Zadok.

PHARISEES--Never numerous--about 6,000. They upheld the ancient tradition.

Their boast "They had made a hedge around the Law."

PHYLACTERIES--anciently they warded off demons. They were, in a sense.

amulets worn in memory of past deliverance.

JERICHO'S balsam. Said to give off the sweetest perfume, to provide the most cherished medicine.

Herod's death day. After almost a hundred years it was still looked on as a day of feasting when no one was supposed to wear mourning.

LOCUSTS--either pickled or fried in flour or honey.

ROADS--repaired each spring.

CARRIAGES that travelled on the roads. A cart, for freight. A long-bodied wagon for freight and passengers. A gig for passengers, two wheels with the seat between the wheels.

GALILLEE. A Rabbi said, "If anyone wishes to be rich, let him go north; if wise, let him come south to Judea."

THE SCHOOLS OF HILLEL and SHAMMAI were Pharasaic schools.

Palestine. To Jews then it was simply "The Land." About it, Rabbis said, "Its' very air makes one wise. A land of milk and honey

Snowy marble and glittering gold. Said of the Temple.

Palestine. East of Jordan, wide plains, upland valleys, parklike forests, boundless pastureland. West of J- terraced hills, springs in luxurious richness, delicious glens, groves of olives, rows of vines.

Jews scaped Roman hands all men
except the women. Thereafter no house was left

ITEM:--At the end starving Jews were happy to find any scrap in the least promising heap of refuse. Even straw that they boiled, hoping to brew a drink to ease their hunger. And men and women remembering a place where, days or even weeks before, they had come on a find of cheese, a fragment of dried meat, went back and were overjoyed to find some morsel only half decayed.

ITEM, to be used. The vote as to burning or sparing the Temple. Larcus Lepidus of the Tenth wanted the Temple burned to take the scorch out of the Jews. and also Eternus of the Twelfth and Titus Frigidus of the Fifteenth. But Sextus Cerealis of the Fifth and Tiberius Alexander wanted it spared.

ITEM. Always it was the vain hope of the defenders that their god would crush the invaders as soon as they actually came into the City. When he did not, and the temple fell, defenders were, theseless crushed, and in a daze, and as though drugged.

ITEM, FOR POSSIBLE USE. One explanation of the crowds in the city was that the Herodian Temple had been finished and thousands (18,000) of Temple workmen had been left idle.

ITEM. Simon's cruelty. Once he called on 70 rich, powerful men, to judge whether a 71st had meant to betray the city to Titus. The 70 said "in ocent" but Simon slew the 71st anyhow.

Item--When the Temple fell, and the gold was loosed, the price of it fell by half throughout Syria.

Jlin - T. he hit by a stone on left shoulder
always. There after his left hand was
weak

Vespasian's father was a small-time money lender, his mother the sister of a senator. He married the daughter of a Roman of equestrian rank. No patrician blood ran in him, nor any in Titus. This may have accounted for ~~his~~ ^{Titus's} fixed, seemingly secret smile. That perhaps recognized the joke on Roman aristocrats, who often served under him, that their commander was the grandson of the fellow ^{from whom} their grandfathers had often ~~gone to~~ money to tide them over a crisis ^{loaned,} ~~gone to~~, naturally, at a fat interest.

When Jerusalem and the Temple fell, Titus had been in sole command from July, '69. This adds up to about 14 months and all the period of the Roman aggression against all Palestine ~~except~~ Galilee and a little of Samaria. In other words, Titus commanded during the bulk of the Judeo-Roman conflict and deserves most of the credit.

This paragraph clarifies to me.

When I finally get to writing this last section it will go on from the point --Page 312--to describe a confusion and fatigue growing out of Rome's all out assault. The assault continues (with pauses at night) through a half dozen days. Jared and Eben, who concede they cannot be in all places at once, keep to the terraces of Antonia. They argue that if they can keep the Romans from clambering into the Fortress they will come as close as any other effort would bring them (an effort on the walls or on the ground) to impeding the Roman attack. They certainly will prevent the Romans from pouring like a flood down the Fortress's stairs into the Lower City area adjoining the Fortress ~~and~~ or across the high walk by which, when Rome held Antonia, her soldiers marched to quell disturbances in the Court of the Gentiles.

They succeed in keeping the Romans from mounting by ladders to the Fortress, But they succeed only by mustering group after group of the leaderless rabble inside the City. And they tire. Eben, called to make a stand by Jared, learns he is fighting in the third day nit toe second. Jared, called by Eben on another occasion, thinks he is being summoned to stand on Antonia but, in fact, he is being warned that the Romans have broken into Antonia from the ground level. (They have--this is a fact--bried half a dozen great stones out of the cracked wall and thus been able to push through to Simon's second wall, and threaten the Temple.

Because the Temple is threatened, and Jared and Eben have all along been in Jerusalem to fight for the Temple, Jared leads Eben across the roof of the collonade which admits into the Court of the Gentiles. And there they find disaster. The Romans, truly, threaten the Temple. But a worse enemy has already been and gone. Simon has led his crew not only into the Temple but into the treasure chambers underground and has stolen the treasure. Ananus, the noble high præst has been killed, and his best lesser priests.

Item:--Rabinnical literature considered birds an intermediate between creatures of land and sea. Thus they were made of the elements of both, sand and water.

602
now

Item:--A smelling bottle. A perfume container. Every female in Palestine who could afford one carried it. Often several. One practice was to attach the bottle to a necklace. Necklaces were, often, not a single strand but several, of gold, joined together. The bottle, very small, and in an unusual shape,--say a small moon, a small sun, a small half moon, was attached to the necklace ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and hung down below the neck or against the breast so that its scent drifted up to please the wearer or about to please whoever was allowed to come that near.

Use
later
when
The
Hebrew
Preservation
present

Used

Miscellany in
the Remans.

M & M.

interesting - isn't it
how he worked this in?

The Birds; the never-died set
in.

Jerusalem--4.

The small ^{cyclamen} bright flowers ^{lining} among the green leaves like little freshly fallen stars.

Market place a favorite play spot for children. Hide and seek among stalls, behind sacks of grain

SPRINGTIME in Jeru--wild narcissi as early as January. Spring flowers aboutdant in February. All gone in March. This in North. In south, it is slower. Pale, delicate blossoms of small, fringed cyclamen. Vin yards begin to bud and leaf. Long haired black kids, woolly lambs.

PASSOVER--in sping at time of full moon. Celebrated Jewish escape fro Egypt. Crowds of worshippers from boys of 12 up. Besides vast complicated Temple celebrates friends united to "eat the Passover" together. Special food in memory of last hurried meal before flight. Long before actual event the cleansing of the house, making of new clothes, baking unleavened bread, selecting sacrificial lamb. All bread unleavened, not even a scrap of leaven could be in house so there was, at sunset of passover, a vast scurrying through cleaned rooms to make sure no leavened crumb remained. "Why does this night differ from all other nights."

Titus's spies had told him all about the thousands of
and no less about the dissident factions, led by Simon and others.
sojourners and about the other defenders as well, So had Berenice,

although for a different reason. Despised by her subjects she
nevertheless sought to save them a little of the agony of a
Roman conquest. Her intelligence to Titus was more of a warning
that any save
~~xxxxx~~, a pacific settlement of ~~the~~ aggression ~~would~~ might cost
him more soldiers than he could spare.

Titus did not intend to spare many. Jerusalem was a rock
that he could never break by hammer blows.

lit au
with
Berenice

~~_____~~
And these were at first puzzled, then curious, then envious of such fine armor and bright decorations, then anxious, then filled with consternation.

as nearly as I can make out
this is a fictional rough draft, as
but in book he distributes medals not pay

And then Titus made a move which more than anything else, took the heart out of the defenders. He relaxed the siege and ordered that the whole army be paraded to receive their quarterly pay. The payment of such an allowance was always an occasion for a great ceremony even when only a legion was being paid. But when four were being paid, and even a large r body of auxiliaries, the event was turned into a great spectacle and the defenders seeing it, were persuaded, or at any rate many of them were, that if Titus was ready to halt the fighting for such a routine, he must be indeed sure of victory.

Roman soldiers were paid every quarter. This quarterly pay was, of course, less by the amount deductaed by the paymaster for regular charges--bedding, boots, food, ~~khazxxxxxxx~~ a fourth of the sum deductaed annually from every soldier's pay for the yearly camp saturnalia, the burial club and every man went into that because who wanted to be left unburied,, for clothing, though not for arms because every recruit was required to bring his own arms and thereafter he had no cost for arms since, if they needed repair, he repaired themshimself or traded for such repairs with the legion experts, or if they needed replacement replaced them by what he picked up on a victorious battl_e field. Even so, in spite of deductions, a fairish sum remained for wine, and pleasure, especially girls, and it was cwrtainly enough to make him willing to dress up for the ceremony of quarterly payment. And Titus had his own reasons, also, for requiring the dress parade. It pleased his vanity to have his entire army arrayed in their best. Moreover, in this instance, he aounted on th_e show intimidating the host which would look on from the walls of Jerusalem and from th_e fortress of Antonia and from the northern wall of the Temple. And there were watchers. Many watchers.

Miscellaneous
Romans

--I-- Hurdle. A movable frame, made of withes or stakes and in war used to protect an assault party operating such engines as ballista etc, catapults.

The Tenth Legion had a very large, strong catapult which cast stones weighing a talent--that is about 130 pounds, heavy--65 pounds, light. This catapult cast stones a good two furlongs. That is, a quarter of a mile BUT let's say about 700 feet. They struck with a great initial force, but then rolled, tumbled, bounced often much farther. And the watchmen on the towers seeing them, very white and shining in the sun or early morning or even in late afternoon, called, "The Sun cometh." and the besieged threw themselves on the ground. But then the Romans, perceiving that the white stones were seen, blackened them, so they destroyed many at one blow. Yet the Jews boldly exerted themselves and drove the Romans back, day and night,

The Romans took care to measure, by lead and line, the distance from their banks to the wall--Fortress of Antioch--but they did not dare approach close to make a measure because of the accuracy of the Jewish arrows and javelins. Once the ~~exact~~ distance was ascertained, "A prodigious noise, echoed around from the three banks, and catapults." And this was matched by the wild cries of the defenders as the stones struck with such great noise.

From high the view was heartbreaking, the beautiful suburban homes in ruins, the gardens desolated and for ten miles--as far as the eye could see--the trees that had made the land green and lovely cut down and the land a desert.

The Jews tried to burn the banks, since they never could be rebuilt, for lack of materials, and the exhaustion of the legionnaires.

Simon sent out parties to burn the banks, but they were not under a single leader and grew discouraged, not attacking with Jewish courage. Moreover the Romans were alert, and armed and armored. Moreover, Titus had challenged them "Are you men who will flee from these Jews." Also, their war engines were so powerful that they could lay down a

2-4
They mounted their horses on Scopus, where Cotta had come on Titus after the ride up from Netophah, and trotted through smoke still drifting from the destroyed gardens and over an occasional feeble snake. Inside the wreck of the Agrippa wall Titus's confidence was explained.

There, swarming over a half-completed rampart that extended from east to west as far as ^{Cotta} he could see, and ^{growing} almost visibly ~~grew~~ while he watched, legionnaires, auxiliaries, even camp servants, swarmed and toiled, some ^{in thousands} singly with mattocks and shovels, some ~~in pairs~~ carrying huge baskets of earth and rock.

"Are you circumvallating a city this big?" Cotta asked.

Ballista. An ancient military weapon, usually in the form of a crossbow, for throwing missiles--bolts. Big ballistas were, like man catapults, so massive that once laded on a target they could not be turned on any other. The rope (skein) that provided the propelling power was twisted, for tension, and drawn back and released by a trigger.

The catapults were the smaller similar weapon used for propelling, shooting, arrows. Ballistas were much bigger, more powerful, and were chiefly used for discharging heavy bolts--short, thick rods of wood, pointed like an arrow, but not feathered, merely weighted to fly true. Each was aimed, that is laid for a true line of fire, by turning the whole piece of equipment.

The rope, skein, was made of the sinews of animals, twisted raw hide, horsehair rope, and once (Carthage) of women's hair twisted and braided to serve the purpose. That was when Carthage, having yielded ^{all weapons} to Rome, hoping for mercy, saw they would not get it and hastily made ^{for} ballista ~~in~~ a vain last stand.

ARMS:

Tunic, military boots with hobnails, military scarf, military cloak, and trousers. Boots (caligae). Trousers, (Bracae). Cloak, (Sagum.). Scarf (focale.)

DEFENSIVE:

Cuirass (lorica). Helmet (galea). cylindrical shield (scutum.) Only centurions have metal shields. Common soldier had leather corselet with leather shoulder straps and at the ~~protruding~~ the crotch a pouch. Probably also a coat of mail under the corselet.

OFFENSIVE.

The throwing spear (pilum.); the Spanish sword, two-edged and pointed, heavy, (gladius) and the dagger (pugio.) Sword slung at left side, dagger at right. NOTE. Lancea (longer spear, may have been used by rear rank soldiers. Lancea was made to be thrown, while pilum, heavier, shorter, was used for thrusting.

a Drachma, Greek, 1/4 1/2 c
Pay 120 denarii a Ur, a Roman silver coin
about 2 1/2 cent

16 asses = 1 denarii
5 sesterces = about 1/4 denarius
after Caeser # 225 denarii = 8 pounds

After Augustus 300 denarii paid in 3
installment, 5 good pieces.
= 300 silver Drachmas.

1,000 A.S.

If any bonus was given, 1/2 was left in
The still bank

300 sesterces

T. loovier

Over general fact a bonus for good work
after such a work on boat in boat
on this, but had no response

Route number of 10 miles, three months
Area Bull - I have some file into for target

TITUS' ARMY. ORDER OF MARCH.

First came the auxiliaries sent by the kings.

All other auxiliaries next.

Then those who were to measure out the next camp; and who were to make any necessary improvements of the road marched.

Then the commander's baggage (Note that Saul had a canopy for field use, and a table for food, and many provisions; thus the commander's would be ample.

Then a unit of fully armed soldiers to support all that went before; to push forward for the defense of all. Also Titus.

Who came next.

And was followed by just such a unit as went before him.

Then the spearsmen of the legion so used.

Then the horse supporting that legion.

Then all the engines of war.

Then the tribunes, the cohort leaders, and their staffs.

Then the ensigns (of each century or cohort; and the eagle, of each legion, preceded by the trumpeteers.

Then the main body of the army, in ranks six men deep.

Then the servants of each legion, and before these the legion baggage.

Then the rear guard.

The first day's march on J ended about four miles from the city. He was faced with many Jews while looking over the lay of the land, but escaped. Many spears.

Next day he set up his headquarters closer to J but north, on Scopus. A camp for two legions. Also on the Mount of Olives.

The Fifth Leg. marched to this rendezvous by way of Emmaus.

The Tenth by Jericho.

Let's say Titus set up his Hq on the Mt. of Olives.

~~Xylophaga~~
Pezizophora

great gods of The Temple fore

Tiberius Alexander, second in command under Titus, quick to crucify, a better general than his father who also had been governor of Egypt and so easy on the Jews that many more had been converted to Judaism than would have if the governor had been cruel.

Sextus Cerealis, commander of the Fifth.

Larcus Lepidus, commander of the Tenth.

Eternius, commander of the Twelfth.

Titus Frigius, commander of the Fifteenth,

Tiberius Alexander, a shrewd subordinate who had won Titus's favor because of the promptness with which he had directed not only the legions under his command but the whole city of Alexandria and its outlying people, to take an oath of allegiance to Vespasian which, of course, also was insurance that Egyptian grain, so necessary to keep Rome quiet, would continue to come. He had turned from the faith of his Jewish fathers and now followed none, unless his faith in Vespasian and Titus could be counted as a religion.

Those in the Temple believed the Lord would never allow his holy place to be taken and so they fought harder.

But when the Temple did fall, and its treasure was seized, the value of gold fell through out Syria to half of what it had been,

Previously, Titus's soldiers had fired the Temple, and the defenders' courage had failed. And the fire raved from the gates to the cloisters but then Titus ordered it put out.

That night, not having ousted all the defenders, Titus retired to Antonia, what was left of its once elegant apartments, and resolved next day to complete the capture. But a soldier tossed a bundle of stuff that had taken fire, being lifted up by another soldier so that he could throw it into one of the rooms of the holy house.

It was night, and Titus was called from Antonia, and came but now all was confusion and, among the legionnaires, a great hope of plunder. But among the defenders despair. And the whole Holy house burned.

The Romans triumphantly carried their eagles into what was left of the Temple and sacrificed to them. And got such plunder, for Simon had not taken over a fraction, that later, for a while, gold in Palestine was sold for half its real and former value, worth.

ITEM;-- An entire tent city, of the sort the Romans always set up when a legion camped, ~~xxxxxx~~ had been set up behind the circumvallation. It was enough for two legions. The ~~xxxx~~ lines of tents separated by the straight streets. A section for the commanders headquarters. For the sick. For a stable. For work shops. And the legion's golden eagle rising in the center.

Titus, like Pompey tried to enter the Holy of Holies but smoke drove him out

from Delwosy
Fair Harbor

~~Finland~~

Finland, N.Y. 11734.

= Jabneh or Jabinel

JAMNIA. Four miles inland from the Mediterranean, so Jared would have something less of distance to go. It is 13 miles S of Joppa. It is a village on a sandy hill in the midst of gardens and coppices (low abundant growths of trees--say Walnuts, ^{figs, almonds} fruit trees--apricots, figs, dates,

Jableel (Old Test)--same as above--'God (El) caused to be built. Herod gave the town to his sister, Salome, and she gave it to Julia, wife of Augustus. The most populous town in Judea in the time of the siege. Big enough to furnish 4,000 soldiers, a Roman authority said. Many learned Rabbins frequented the school set up after the siege. Members of the ancient Sanhedrin formed a community in the town and all Palestine respected and venerated it. According to tradition great Gamaliel, who lived and taught in Jeru a hundred years earlier, was buried there. It is, of course, on the river Rubin.