

Archaeology in Palestine.—The Mandate for Palestine constituting Great Britain the Mandatory Power, which was approved by the Council of the League of Nations on 24th July, contains the following provisions regarding the antiquities of the country :

ARTICLE 21.—The Mandatory shall secure the enactment within twelve months from this date, and shall ensure the execution of a Law of Antiquities based on the following rules. This law shall replace the former Ottoman Law of Antiquities, and shall ensure equality of treatment in the matter of archaeological research to the nationals of all States Members of the League of Nations :

1. 'Antiquity' means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year 1700.
2. The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat. Any person who, having discovered an antiquity without being furnished with the authorization referred to in paragraph 5, reports the same to an official of the competent Turkish Department, shall be rewarded according to the value of the discovery.
3. No antiquity may be disposed of except to the competent Turkish Department, unless this Department renounces the acquisition of any such antiquity. No antiquity may leave the country without an export licence from the said Department.
4. Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys or damages an antiquity shall be liable to a penalty to be fixed.
5. No clearing of ground or digging with the object of finding antiquities shall be permitted, under penalty of fine, except to persons authorized by the competent Turkish Department.
6. Equitable terms shall be fixed for expropriation, temporary or permanent, of lands which might be of historical or archaeological interest.
7. Authorization to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient guarantees of archaeological experience. The Turkish Government shall not, in granting these authorizations, act in such a way as to eliminate scholars of any nation without good grounds.
8. The proceeds of excavations may be divided between the excavator and the competent Turkish Department in a proportion fixed by that Department. If division seems impossible for scientific reasons, the excavator shall receive a fair indemnity in lieu of a part of the find.

Obituary Notice

William Gowland.—William Gowland was born in 1842. After completing his studies with distinction at the Royal School of Mines, of which he became an Associate, he went to Japan, and there held the position of Head of the Mint for many years. After his return to England, he sought admission to the Society of Antiquaries and was elected a Fellow on 7th March 1895. His knowledge of chemistry and of mineralogy was of great service to the Society, and his first contribution to our *Proceedings* was based on a chemical analysis of the bronze and copper hoards at Grays Thurrock in Essex and

Southall in Middlesex, described by our present President on 18th March 1897. He added to this and frequent subsequent communications observations on ancient metallurgical processes in the light of those with which he had become familiar in Japan and in Korea. On 20th April and 6th May in the same year, he read a paper on the chambered tumuli and burial mounds of Japan, which is printed in the fifty-fifth volume of *Archaeologia*. Thenceforth our *Proceedings* contain frequent evidence of the part his profound knowledge enabled him to take in our discussions. He was elected on the Council in 1899, and on the 18th May of the same year read a second *Archaeologia* paper (lvi) on the early metallurgy of copper, tin, and iron in Europe as illustrated by ancient remains and primitive processes surviving in Japan. Other papers followed on the remains of a silver refinery at Silchester, and on the early metallurgy of silver and lead, both in *Archaeologia* lvii.

Perhaps his most notable service to the Society was that which he successfully carried out at Stonehenge. He undertook in 1901 the restoration to its original position of the large stone which was then leaning at a dangerous angle, and his account in the fifty-eighth volume of *Archaeologia* of the measures he adopted for that purpose, of the objects of archaeological import which were revealed by his excavations and of their bearing on the probable age of the monument, is of great interest. More recently, when Stonehenge and the adjacent land had been given to the nation by Sir C. H. Chubb, and H.M. Office of Works had entrusted to our Society the direction of the work, the Council unanimously requested Mr. Gowland to act for them, but his health did not enable him to do so.

Mr. Gowland was appointed by Lord Dillon a Vice-President of the Society in 1902, and served the usual term of four years. He was again appointed to the same office by Sir Hercules Read in 1908, and since 1902 he had been a member of the Executive Committee. During this long period of service, he was assiduous in his attendance at the weekly meetings of that committee, and his advice was of great value to the Society. In 1905 he was appointed professor of Metallurgy in the Imperial College of Science and Technology. He was elected F.R.S. in 1909. He also served as President of the Institute of Metals and of the Royal Anthropological Institute, before which he delivered a Huxley Lecture.

His last paper read before us was on 30th May 1918, on silver in prehistoric and protohistoric times, being the first part of a complete study of silver in Roman and earlier times. It appears in the sixty-ninth volume of *Archaeologia*.

He was a typical instance of the high place in the study of antiquity that a man acquires who makes himself a complete master of one branch of it. Those who were honoured by his friendship do not need to be reminded of the genial qualities of his character.

EDWARD BRABROOK.