

and hurries over them with scanty appreciation and delay. The building, from its shape and appearance, was evidently at first a Christian basilica, and probably the foundations are those of that which was built on the site of the Temple by the Emperor Justinian in honour of the Virgin. Beneath the Mosque are the so-called Solomon's Stables—a vast congeries of massive and lofty arched passages, built evidently for the support of the platform on which the Temple stood, and showing the immense labour and cost employed in raising a wide enough area for that great building to the level of the top of the hill. Whether these great corridors were ever used by Solomon for his stables must remain doubtful, but unquestionably the Knights Templar did, and the rings to which they tied their horses may still be seen. There seems a wonderful contrast to the thoughtful traveller, between the mighty masonry of this underground Jerusalem, and the dingy and dilapidated debris of which her more modern buildings, for the most part, appear to consist. Truly her glory is past, and the proofs of it are buried in the stones of her foundations and under the ruins of her repeated overthrows.

The Jews of Jerusalem are, as I have before said, of mixed nationality and origin. Some are swarthy and Eastern in complexion and contour of features, but others are quite fair, and have little to distinguish them as descendants of God's ancient people in peculiarity of facial type. One thing, however, conspicuously marks out the Jew in Jerusalem from the mass of his fellow-citizens, otherwise similar to him in garb and general appearance, and that is the long lock of hair, which men and boys alike wear, in front of the ears. This long lock on each side of the face, framing it in as it were, and often wavy and ringlety, give a peculiar and sometimes almost feminine appearance to its wearers.

The Jews' Wailing Place, so often written about, is a peculiarly pathetic sight. It is a part of the original Temple wall, or rather foundation wall of the Temple, where the great stones of that mighty structure have been apparently undisturbed. Here are blocks of marble fifteen feet long and three or four deep, with a rough panelled surface and a smooth beveled edge—the "Phœnician cut"—as this peculiar style of stone-cutting is termed. There are five or six courses of these with smaller stones at the top, and the jointing splendidly fair and exact at the first, evidently is worn away in many places into deep holes.

Here, from time immemorial, the Jews have gathered, to wear