

Ashan, fifteen miles from Jerusalem, is probably *Beit Shenna*, fifteen English miles west of the city.

En Gannim, near Bethel (Onom.), probably 'Ain Kania, west of *Beitin*.

Janua.—Three miles south of Legio (*Lejjun*), evidently the modern *Yamûn*.

Rebbo.—East of Eleutheropolis, the present *Rubba* in that direction.

Sior (Onom.), between Jerusalem and Eleutheropolis. The ruin of *S'aireh*, near the Roman road connecting the two.

Not less than 400 places are noted in the Onomasticon, nearly all of which we may expect to recover. The Biblical and Early Christian lists in those parts, now surveyed, are filling up rapidly with identifications satisfactory as to position and obeying the laws of philological analogy. They are, as a rule, found in consulting Gesenius for the derivation of the names, which are not to be found in an Arabic dictionary.

C. R. C.

N.B.—I hope that the Scriptural Emmaus is also to be found on the sheet No. 17, but defer the question for a future paper, with several other sites of interest.

MASONRY TOMBS.

THE note by Dr. Chaplin published in last *Quarterly Statement*, p. 61, draws attention to the subject of masonry tombs.

These monuments are rare in Palestine, and none of them appear to reach the more remote antiquity of the rock-cut sepulchres. The most famous are described by Major Wilson (*Quarterly Statement*, No. 3, p. 69), being: 1st, at *Kedes*, where there are *kokim* which have been used for interments at a late period. 2nd, at *Tell Hum*, where there are two examples, one having 26 *kokim*, and being subterranean, with a door of basalt. The other has loculi, and is built of coursed basaltic rubble. 3rd, at *Malûl* a fine tomb with four *kokim*, and attached semi-pillars of Ionic order outside. 4th, *Teiasîr*, a tomb with three loculi and a domed roof. 5th, at 'Ain el B'aineh, where a building stood over rock-cut tombs.

To these we may now add:—

6th. The Tomb at *el Medyeh*, excavated by M. C. Ganneau, with rock loculi and masonry above. The cross in the mosaic pavement shows it to be Christian work.

7th. Two subterranean tombs built rudely in basalt, surmounted by domes having the crown flush with the level of the outer soil. They are closed with square doors of black basalt, and are found at *Beisân*, as marked on the special Survey and described in the Memoir Sheet 9 of the Survey.

8th. The tomb at Jerusalem described by Dr. Chaplin, having *kokim*.

9th. Another very curious masonry tomb at Jerusalem, which I explored in Feb., 1874, I have not found described anywhere. It is on the slope of Zion, by a tree close to the point where the valley sweeps round south. It is built almost entirely of rubble masonry, but the entrance is rock-cut, and the rock shows in the roof at the farther end. In fact, in this case, as in Nos. 2, 7, and 8, the rock is merely faced with masonry.

There are four loculi, two each side, measuring 6 feet 6 inches in length. The total length of the central passage is 18 feet 2 inches, by 3 feet 4 inches in breadth. There is a recess 5 feet diameter inside the entrance on the left. There is also a fifth loculus at the end 6 feet 6 inches long, by 2 feet 6 inches broad. It is not in the axis of the passage, but in a line inclined to the right of this axis.

The loculi are lined with very hard cement, brown in colour, and containing many fragments of pottery and small pebbles. The arches of the passage and the *Arcosolia* are semicircular; the loculi are sunk lower than the level of the floor, and were covered in with flat slabs. The height of the main passage is about 7 feet.

10th. The tomb described and planned by me north of Jerusalem (*Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1873, p. 22), though rock-cut, was surmounted by a building having a tessellated floor like No. 6.

These remarks confirm Dr. Chaplin's statement that No. 8 is a reconstruction of late period, as all noted seem late, and many of them apparently reconstructions.

C. R. C.

25th May, 1876.

THE ROEBUCK.

IN the winter of 1872-73 we were stationed at Haifa, on the slope of Carmel. During this period the late Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake discovered that a species of deer, which appears to be called *Yahmúr* by the peasantry, existed in the thickets above us. A fine specimen was brought down by the Bedouin, and its skin, horns, and bones, carefully packed in salt, were sent by Mr. Drake to the Museum of Cambridge University, where the species was determined by Sir V. Brooke as being the *Cervus Capreolus*, or ordinary roebuck. The existence of this animal was suspected by Dr. Tristram, but the specimen in question was the first sent to England.

This animal gives its name to a valley in the wildest thickets of the Sheikh Iskander range, which forms a continuation of the Carmel ridge on the south-east. *Wady el Yahmúr* will be found marked on the Survey sheet, No. 8.

In preparing the name index of this sheet I noticed that the Arabic *Yahmur* is the exact representative of the Hebrew *JAHMUR* (יַחְמוּר), which is translated "fallow deer" in the authorised version, and noted among the delicacies to be found at the table of Solomon (Deut. xiv. 5, and 1 Kings iv. 23). This identification of the Biblical ruminant