

proved that this so-called causeway (Williams) of later topographers served as a bridge (pons) at the time of the Crusades, and that a street led under it from the Stephen's Gate (now Damascus Gate) to the Tanners' Gate. This I inferred from the Cîtez de Iherusalem, in the incorrect text of Beugnot, as I then knew it (1853).

I am surprised that this incorrect Williams-Beugnot text should still be used in England, since as early as 1854, in the "Topography" just mentioned, in 1859 in the "Recueil des Historiens des Croisades," and in 1860 in De Vogüé's "Eglises de la Terre Sainte," better and here-and-there thoroughly correct texts are to be found. A recently revised text—the first critical one—is to be found in the "Descriptiones Terræ Sanctæ" published by me.

I am not acquainted with the space to the south below the temple plateau and the mosques, between the steps under the Aksa mosque and the western wall of the Haram esh-Sherif; perhaps I overlooked it in Morison's "Recovery of Jerusalem," in "Our Work in Palestine," or in the *Quarterly Statements*; of the latter, in spite of all my efforts, I have not been able to get hold of the first number.

In "The Exploration," the map is entitled "Thirty square miles of Judæa, showing the amount of our present knowledge of the country" (1870). A few things are wanting in this map. For instance, Ain Attân, which I found at Wâdi Biâr; Ain Kasâs, near the so-called tanks of Solomon; the important ruin of the convent at Dêr es-Seiâr; the Wadi Saich, below the Wâdi Rahîb; the Wady Tawâhûn, below the Wâdi Artâs; in fact, the Arabic names of valleys generally apply only to very short distances. Compare letterpress and map of my "Denkblättern," and of my Third Journey.

GEORGE GROVE, Esq.

TITUS TOBLER.

PHILISTIA.

THE following suggestions with regard to possible identifications of ancient sites, not hitherto recognised, the results of my reconnaissance of the plain of Philistia in 1867, are put forward with some diffidence.

May, 1875.

CHARLES WARREN.

The word Shephalah* may be found in 'Allâr es-Sifa (or 'Allâr of the low lands), in contradistinction to 'Allâr el-Fôka (the upper).

Page 162, *Quarterly*,
P.E.F., 1871.

Abu Kabûs	..	..	..	..	Joshua xv. Cabbon.
Kebu	..	..	..	..	Cabbon.
Eilin	..	..	..	..	Dilean.

* See p. 170.

Beshit	Bozkath.
Shâmeh	Sharaim.
Huleikât	Gath.
Bir en Nahl	Enam.
Hatta	Ether.
Beit Affa	Jephta.
B'alín	Dilean.
Ibneh	Libnah.
Moghara	Makkedah.

SITE OF LIBNAH.

THIS ancient city was one of the most important of those attacked and taken by Joshua, and its subsequent history leads to the surmise that it occupied a strong and commanding position; its site, however, has hitherto escaped discovery, although it is suggested as being represented by Arák el Menshiyeh (Vandevelde), by Tell es Safieh (Dean Stanley), and by Beit Jibrin (Lieut. Conder).

Jabneel and Jabnah are each only mentioned once in the Old Testament, and are recognised as being one and the same place. I propose to identify these names with that of Libnah, the modern equivalent being Ibna, a ruined city situated on a conspicuous hill on the sea-coast between Jaffa and Ashdod.

The Jabneel of the Old Testament is given as Lebna in the LXX., and again the Libnah of the Old Testament is in one instance given in the LXX. as Lemna.

We have Jebneel, Jabnia, Jamnia, Jafneh, Iamnia, Ibelin, Ivelyn, Libnah, Lebna, Lemna, Yebna, and Ibna as various changes upon the old words Libnah and Jabnah, the modern word Ibna representing both these early forms.

Libnah was given over to the priests, the sons of Aaron, and subsequently we find Jamnia to be the great seat of Hebrew learning, where the Sanhedrim sat.

The modern Ibna occupies a very commanding position on the great road along the coast of Palestine; it is 170 feet above the level of the sea, and has an ancient port attached, as had Gaza, Ascalon, &c. It was in the time of Josephus one of the most populous cities of Palestine. In modern days the encroaching sand has swallowed up the once fertile sea-board of Philistia. The position I thus assign to Libnah appears to agree well with the account of its attack by Joshua.

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CHARLES WARREN.
