

shown indicate a suffix, according to Professor Sayce. According to the attached proposed alphabet, they would read *eth* or *ath* (𐎠𐎢), which might be a feminine noun ending.

I offer such notes as suggestions only, not as proven facts, believing it possible that, either these unread monuments have a common origin with Egyptian, or that the Northern nations borrowed their signs from Egypt itself at an early historic period.

Lieut. Mantell, R.E., has kindly obtained for us a photograph of the wooden texts on the tomb of Hosi; and Emile Brugsch Bey has kindly given him a squeeze, which has also arrived safely, of the wooden inscription at Sakkarah. The interest of these lies in the fact that they are Archaic specimens of hieroglyphic writing in relief, as in the Hamathite texts. Of the symbols published in the last *Quarterly*, as many as twenty-five are found on these archaic monuments. The comparison of these texts will, I hope, lead to further illustration of the Hamathite. At present the result of the comparison of the wooden texts with the so-called Hittite ones is the addition of three characters, viz., first *Ka*, the well-known emblem for "spirit," which seems to occur on seals; secondly, a determinative; and thirdly, an unusual character from the Sakkarah texts, also found at Jerabis.



HITTITE GEOGRAPHY.

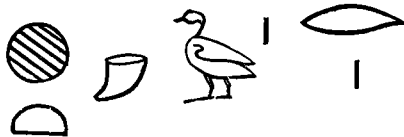
THE Karnak lists from No. 120 to 349 give a long category of towns in Northern Syria, and Mesopotamia, and possibly in Asia Minor. A few of these now begin to be recognisable, and the following identifications are partly those published by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins and partly new suggestions.

121. <i>Ai</i> , perhaps Kefr Aya, south of Homs	....	....	H. G. T.
122. <i>Amaru</i> , or <i>Amatu</i> , perhaps Hamath	....	....	H. G. T.
125. <i>Tharmanna</i> , perhaps Turmanin	....	....	H. G. T.
157. <i>Khallos</i> , perhaps Killis	....	....	C. R. C.
165. <i>Kanretu</i> , possibly Kinnesrin, near Aleppo	....	....	C. R. C.
189. <i>Nireb</i> , probably Nirab, south of Aleppo	....	....	H. G. T.
190. <i>Theleb</i> , perhaps Edlib	....	....	C. R. C.
196. <i>Nishapa</i> , clearly Nisib, near Bir	....	....	H. G. T.
201. <i>Natub</i> , perhaps Ain Tab	....	....	H. G. T.
203. <i>Aithna</i> , probably Ataniya	....	....	C. R. C.
204. <i>Sukana</i> , probably Sukneh	....	....	C. R. C.
205. <i>Tuaub</i> , probably Taiyibeh (C. R. C.) or Kefr Tob	....	....	H. G. T.
206. <i>Abir (na)</i> , th probably Bir (=Birejik)	....	....	C. R. C.

237. *Artha*, probably Aradus C. R. C.
 252. *Sur* appears to be Tyre C. R. C.
 254. *Nuzana* (also noticed with Tyre in the Mohar's journey) seems to be a stream or town by a river, probably the Kasimfyeh.
 280. *Pederi* = Pethor, near Euphrates.
 308. *Amak*, perhaps the present 'Umk plain preserves the name near Antioch C. R. C.
 264. *Karshua*, perhaps Karis C. R. C.
 311. *Khalbu*, = Aleppo

Among the Hittite allies at the battle of Kadesh were the Karkish or Kalkish, whose names may survive at the later Calchis—a town of this name existed south of Baalbek, and another near to Aleppo. The Dapur conquered in this campaign may be *Dibl* east of Tripoli.

In this same connection it may be interesting to note the hieroglyphic characters which denote the famous city of Kadesh. Two at least of these emblems are identical with signs used on the supposed Hittite texts.



In the same connection the name of Kheta Sar, as written in hieroglyphic, is also of interest, including as it does the Egyptian emblems for the name of the Hittites.

C. R. C.

JERUSALEM OF THE KINGS.

WITH due deference to Professor Sayce, and to those who may agree with his views, I should like to be allowed to ask a few questions concerning the sketch and the two papers which he has contributed to the last *Quarterly Statement*. It is, no doubt, possible that the long list of authorities who agree in substance in regarding the Jerusalem of the Old Testament as approximately identical with the modern city may be wrong, and Professor Sayce, who confines its site to the Ophel spur, may be right. I do not, however, gather that any *new fact* unknown to Robinson, Williams, Lewin, Tobler, Thrupp, and Warren is brought forward by Professor Sayce in support of his views, and I think I may say with considerable confidence that there are facts represented on Sir C. Warren's plans and recorded in the reports of the exploring officers which militate very strongly against Professor Sayce's views. As regards these facts, in the first place, I would ask—

I. How is it shown that Dr. Guthe discovered a valley "which sepa-