

The first begins—

ἐπι σοῦ (= σοί) κ(υρι)ε ἠλπισα μη κατ(αισχυν)θειην εἰς τον αιωνα).
 “O Lord in thee have I trusted, let me never be confounded.”

The second—

† ο κατοικω(ν) εν βο(ηθεια) του υ(ψιστο)υ.
 “Whoso dwelleth under the defence of the most high.”

Possibly some of your readers may have collected similar Christian inscriptions in Palestine tending to show the liturgical or general use of certain psalms.

Faithfully yours,
 JOHN SARUM.

THE NATIVE NAME OF PALMYRA.

THE revised version has given us Tamar for Tadmor (1 Kings ix, 18), but retains Tadmor in 2 Chron. viii, 4. Tadmor in the Wilderness, according to the detailed account of Josephus (8 Antiq. vi, 1) was the later Palmyra, and the name Tamar signifies “Palm,” yet it is allowable to doubt whether the reading Tadmor to which we are accustomed is not the true one, for we have a bilingual text of Herennius, son of Odenathus I, dating about 251 A.D. In the Greek he is called *ἑξαρχον παλμυρηῶν*, and in the Palmyrene *רש תדמור*. Thus down to the middle of the 3rd century A.D. the Palmyrenes called their city Tadmor. The alteration might therefore very well have been dispensed with, being contrary to the balance of even literary evidence.

C. R. C.

THE MOABITE STONE.

It is much to be regretted that attempts have been made to cast discredit on one of the most important of the monuments of Palestine, and even countenanced by a learned Hebraist, though not by any other scholar. I have not had the opportunity of reading M. Clermont Ganneau's recent paper in defence of the stone, but it seems to me that there can be no two opinions as to its genuineness, for many reasons. It was found before the forgeries of Jerusalem forgers began to multiply, and by a missionary whose character sufficiently attests its genuineness. It is carved on hard basalt, difficult to engrave and heavy to transport, and the worn surface of the stone could only be produced by age.

The cavils are of three classes: 1st, as regards the letters; 2nd, as regards the language; 3rdly, as regards the history of the conquest and the geographical names.