

described in *Quarterly Statement* for 1871, page 176? is the mass of rubbish removed which blocked the arch opening from the crypt into this building by which I entered?

Any other information bearing on the subject will be of interest.

DINHABAH.

A New Identification.

BY THE REV. HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS.

WE are able to add a new identification to those on the east side of the Jordan with some confidence of its correctness. It has emerged out of a correspondence in the *Academy* some half year since in which the important place Tunip, or Dunip, now Tinnab, or Tennib, very near the ancient Arpad (Tel Erfad), in Northern Syria, was in question.

A remark by Mr. Howorth on its etymology led to a short letter from Dr. Neubauer (*Academy*, March 14, 1891, p. 260), as follows:—

“Oxford, March 9, 1891.

“Whether Tunip is Semitic or not, it seems to me to represent the name of the locality mentioned in Gen. xxxvi, 32, as דִּנְהַבָּה, Dinhaba, the residence of Bela, the son of Beor, who reigned in Edom. This king is probably identical with “Balaam, son of Beor, of Pethor, which is by the river of the land of the children of his people,” Numb. xxii, 5; *Variorum Bible*, “of the children of Ammon.” Balaam was, according to Deuter. xxiii, 4 (5), of Pethor, in Aram Nahraïm, or Naharina (A. V. Mesopotamia). It is most likely that Dinhabah was not a locality of Edom in the restricted sense, unless the dominion of Edom extended in Balaam’s time to Aram Nahraïm or Naharina. The list of the kings of Edom (Gen. xxxvi, 32 to 40) seems to point to rulers who were not of Idumæan origin. In Numb. xxxi, 8, and Joshua xiii, 21, Balaam is put to death, together with the princes of Midian and Sihon.

“A. NEUBAUER.”

This interesting letter drew from me one in the *Academy* of March 21, p. 284, to the following effect. It appeared to me—1. That Dr. Neubauer was right in identifying the *name* of Dunip, or Dunipa, with Dinhabah, λxx Δευναβᾶ; Vulg. Denaba; but, 2. That the latter must be a different place, viz., Thenib, east of Ele’aleh, west of the great Hajj road, described by Canon Tristram (“Land of Moab,” p. 222). “The buildings of Thenib cover the whole area of an isolated hill, and are much more dilapidated and ruder than those we had recently been visiting [at Kustul,

one hour south]. From Thenib and from Kustul I had the finest views of the Belka, as the country is officially called, which we had yet enjoyed.' Such is Dr. Tristram's account. The name he gives is as good as identical with the North Syrian Tennib, ancient Tunip of the Egyptian records and the Cuneiform tablets found at Tel el-Amarna.

In the new map of the Palestine Exploration Fund, with ancient names given, I find the place marked as Hodbat et-Toneib, but without identification of any ancient site.

It is only some dozen miles eastward of the old Pisgah, Nebo, &c. The way in which the name travelled across the Euphrates is shown by Franz Delitzsch ("New Comm. on Genesis," Eng. tr. ii, 248):—"Kuenen notes besides *Δαβαβ* in Palmyrian Syria (in Ptol. and in Assem. 'Bibl. Or.,' iii, 2), *Δαβάση* in Babylonia (in Zosimus, 'Hist.,' iii, 27): *Dannata* and *Dannaba* in Moab (by Jerome on this passage testified in Lagarde's 'Onom.' 114 sq.)."

I think this is a clear and good case of identification worthy of insertion in the map, and in the next edition of Mr. Armstrong's very useful and valuable book, "Names and Places of the Old Testament."