

## NOTES ON THE "QUARTERLY STATEMENT."

P. 277. The story of Abu Zeid is connected with the Jordan Valley. The "dish of Abu Zeid" and the legend of his feast are noticed in the "Memoirs of the Survey of Eastern Palestine," vol. i, as I collected the legend from the Arabs in 1881.

P. 288. The Jewish travellers in Palestine did not cease to arrive after the time of Benjamin of Tudela (1160 A.D.). Isaac Chelo (about 1330) and others visited the holy places in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Their works, and a valuable essay on the Khozars (who had Jewish kings) will be found in Carmoly's "Iteneraires," which should be read in connection with the paper here published.

Rabbi Benjamin (whose work was used in preparing the memoirs) is wrong not only about Carmel but also about Ramah (which he places at Ramleh) and about Shiloh, which he places at Neby Samwil. The Capernaum which he mentions is not that of the Gospels but the Capernaum of Geoffrey de Vinsauf, on the sea shore south of Haifa, now called *Kefr Lân*. *Kakon* (*Kakân*) for Keilah is another glaring error of this writer, as is Gath at Cesarea.

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