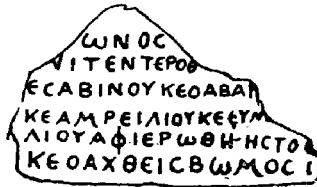


## GREEK INSCRIPTION FROM JERASH.

By Rev. J. E. H. THOMSON, D.D.

On October 10th I was in Jerash, and saw the enclosed inscriptions with several others. I do not attempt to give an exact portraiture of the stones, but have endeavoured to render accurately the form of the letters. The first seems interesting, from the peculiar use of κ ε for τ ε, possibly the result of the Latin *que*. We found the stone newly unearthed, probably by some people seeking for tear-bottles. It was nearly directly south of the Propylæum. You may have already got it; if so, there is no harm done. The Latin inscription was on a newly-unearthed tombstone, and is interesting as Latin.



THE GREEK INSCRIPTION.

Near this was another fragment, which at first sight seemed to have broken from the above, but I could not piece it into it.



{ C HIC. PROC. PROV - ARABIA  
A - SABINA - VXOR - PI - VIPIA }

(The last letters damaged.)

THE LATIN INSCRIPTION.

Might the *Sabina* here named be the daughter of the *Sabinus* of the Greek inscription?

*Note on the Greek Inscription from Jerash by A. S. M.*

ἐκ προνοίας]

Φρόντ]ωνος . . . . .  
 τῶ]ν πέντε, Ρούφ]ου . . . . .  
 κ]ὲ Σαβίνου κὲ Σαβαρ]ου  
 κὲ Ἀμρειλίου κὲ Εὐμ. . . . .  
 λίου ἀφιερῶθη κὲ τὸ [ιερόν  
 κὲ ὁ ἀχθεῖς βωμός

“By the care of Phronto and the Five, Rufus, Sabinus, Severus (?), Amreilius and Eumelius (?) were dedicated both the [temple] and the . . . . altar.” I think the restoration of the name of Phronto in the first line is justified by a comparison of the inscription from Bostra, in “Waddington,” No. 1907, where it is again associated with the names Sabinus and Amreilius.

In that inscription he has the title of Legate, and is concerned in the erection of an altar. The present inscription concerns a temple, apparently, as well as an altar. The phrase ὁ ἀχθεῖς βωμός is new to me, and I do not venture on a translation of it.

Waddington assigns the Phronto of his inscription to the second century A.D., but I suppose that the use of κὲ = καὶ in ours indicates a much later date.

If I am right in my reading of the second line, the five names which follow would represent a board of *quinqueviri*.

### GREEK INSCRIPTION ON AN ALTAR IN THE GARDEN OF MENTOR MOTT, ESQ., BEYROUTH, FOUND AT BEIT-MERI, LEBANON.

Κυρίῳ γενναίῳ Βαλμαρκῶδιτ ᾧ καὶ Μήγγριν κατὰ κέλευσιν θεοῦ Ἀρεμβήνου  
Μάξιμος εὐχαριστῶς ἀνέθηκα.

“To the great god Baal Marcod, called also Megrin, I, Maximus, have gladly erected this in obedience to the command of the god Arembhenos.”

The above inscription from Mr. Mott's garden has already been published in M. Clermont-Ganneau's “Receuil d'Archéologie Orientale,” 1886, p. 95, but as many readers of the *Quarterly Statement* may not see the “Receuil,” the inscription is reproduced here.

Waddington (Nos. 1855-1857) gives three inscriptions from this same locality in which the name of Baal Marcod occurs. But I have not found