

## LATIN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT BAALBEC.

By C. A. HORNSTEIN, Esq.

WHEN I was up at Baalbec at the beginning of September I heard that a tomb had just been discovered in a vineyard belonging to a Turkish official, near the Great Stone in the ancient quarries called Hajer el-Liblah. I went to see it, but found that it had all been broken up. As far as I could learn, it appears to have been an attached sarcophagus. The epitaph, however, had been preserved. Unfortunately, I had no paper with me to take a squeeze of it, but, having my camera, I took a photo.

The bas-relief over the inscription represents two soldiers pouring libations on a small altar or cippus. The reading is as follows:—

D            M  
 AVREL . VICTV NVS PROT.  
 VIXITA NIS . XXXX . VIVITE  
 FELICES ET NOSTRIS PROFVNDI  
 TEMANSET MEMORESESTISVOS  
 NOBISCVMESSEFVTVROS . AVREL .  
 BAIANVSPROT . FRATRIPIEN  
 TISSIMOMEMORIAMINSTITV

IT

“D(ii)s M(anibus)

Aurel(ius) Victu[ri]nus prot(ector).

vixit annis 40.

Vivite felices, et nostris profundite man(ibu)s.

Et memores estis vos nobiscum esse futuros

Aurel(ius) Baianus prot(ector) fratri pientissimo  
 memoriam institu it.”

Translation:—

(1) “To the Gods Manes

(2) Aurelius Victorinus, bodyguard, lived 40 years.

(3) ‘Live happy, and pour libations to our Manes.

(4) And remember that you must (one day) be with us.’

(5) Aurelius Baianus, bodyguard, has erected this

(6) Monument to his dearly beloved brother.”



(From a Photograph.)

SCULPTURED AND INSCRIBED STONE AT BAALBEC.

Lines 3 and 4 of the translation appear to be a quotation of two hexameters, and addressed to the living.

(Deciphered by Le R. Père Germer-Durand, Augustinian Brothers, Jerusalem.)

Professor Ganneau writes:—"The inscription is curious enough, and Father Germer-Durand's reading of it seems to me to be, on the whole, satisfactory. I believe that the inscription has never before been published; if it has, I do not remember having seen it. The little philosophic address in the middle of it is evidently in verse (two hexameters), and must belong to the common stock-in-trade of sepulchral epigraphy. Probably it has been already met with in other epitaphs, and examples might be found by reference to the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.' The first verse is wrong in its scansion: *et nostris* probably should be amended into *nostrisque*; as for *mān(ībū)s*, there is a syllable too much; perhaps we ought to allow for a pronunciation *mān'būs* (?)."

## NEWLY-DISCOVERED TOMB ON MOUNT SCOPUS.

By C. A. HORNSTEIN, Esq.

SOME men digging out *howar* (soft limestone) on Mount Scopus, close to the road leading to 'Anâta and El 'Aisâwiyeh, came unexpectedly on an old tomb. The entrance had been blocked up with loose stones, and then covered over with earth. The tomb consists of three chambers cut in the rock. The first, or vestibule, A, has a low doorway, 1 foot 9 inches square, on the east side, leading to Chamber B, and another of the same size on the south, opening into Chamber C. These entrances were closed by large blocks of stone, shaped somewhat like the stopper of a bottle, the narrow projecting part fitting into the entrance, the wider closing the rebate.

Entering Chamber B, we find a ledge or bench, X, raised about 3 feet from the ground, width from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 7 inches, running round the room on the north, east, and south sides. On a level with this bench are six kokim or loculi, three