

REMARKS BY PROFESSOR CLERMONT-GANNEAU ON MR. HANAUER'S
NOTE.

I herewith return Mr. Hanauer's letter and note, which you were good enough to communicate to me. No. 10 appears to me to have been read rightly by him, except that the name of the father is really *Simon*. It is the well-known Jewish name, here written Σοίμωνος (genitive) instead of Σίμωνος, the result of the so frequent iotacism, *oi* = *I*. In No. 19, line 5, we must read Θανούμ = *Thanoum*, a transcription of the very common Jewish name *Tanhum* (with the regular suppression of the Hebrew guttural *h*, as in Ναούμ = *Nahum*, in inscription No. 10). All these names, Εισας (= *Isas*), Βεν(ν)ιαμιν, Ρουβη, Θανουμ, Σίμων have been already met with in the epitaphs from Joppa, published in my "Archæol. Res.," vol. ii, pp. 133, 137, 143. Mr. Hanauer seems to me to have been misled by the apparent connection of Θανουμ with Θανείν, which has led him to a distinctly improbable historical deduction. If Συλλα is here a proper name, there is nothing to prove that the famous Roman of that name is concerned, the name is sufficiently common in the Semitic and Jewish onomastics. To give an opinion upon the real reading of lines 3 and 4 of inscription I, it would be necessary to have the squeezes before one.

A CUNEIFORM TABLET, SARCOPHAGUS, AND CIPPUS
WITH INSCRIPTION, IN THE MUSEUM AT BEIRÛT.

By Professor H. PORTER, Syrian Protestant College, Beirût.

I ENCLOSE a photograph of a small cuneiform tablet from the College Museum of Archæology. It came to me from Mount Lebanon, but I know nothing of where it was found or the history of it. It may perchance be worth publishing. The tablet is inscribed on one side only.

Also I send the photograph of a marble sarcophagus recently discovered here and now in the Museum of the College. Its length is 2.23 metres, and width 0.92 metre. The height to the summit of the gable is 1.11 metres, the cover itself being 0.40 metre. It is probably Roman, as Beirût was a Roman colony and has various remains of colonial times. There is no inscription on the sarcophagus, but there was found in the same excavation a cippus of limestone (of which I enclose photograph also), height 1.07 metres, and breadth of base 0.46 metre. The

face of one side has a Latin inscription, of which I enclose a copy:—

I * O * M * H
 CONSERVATORI
 L * MVCIMEIVS
 FORTVNATVS
 DECMINVS
 V * L * A * IN

J(OVI) O(PTIMO) M(AXIMO) H(ELIOPOLITANO). CONSERVATORI. L(UCIUS)
 MUCIMEIVS(ANUS?). FORTUNATUS. DEC(IMANUS)? V(OTUM) L(IBENS)
 A(NIMO) N(UNCUPAT).

In the third line the letters seem to be as I have traced them, but Mucimeius is a strange form, and I have ventured to read Mucianus, a well-known name. In the fifth line the letters as traced mean nothing, and I think must have been a mistake of the artist for Decimus, and I have thus transcribed it. The letters in the last line are fairly plain except the last which is hopelessly defaced. One would expect an S, but what traces there are forbid such a restoration, and so I have supposed the single upright stroke to be the remains of an N and read Nuncupat, though I have never come across it in an inscription before. Thus amended the inscription would read: "Lucius Mucianus the fortunate tithe gatherer gladly makes a vow, to Jupiter Optimus Maximus of Heliopolis."

Decimanus might mean soldier of the tenth cohort, thus connecting this person with one of the legions which we know were stationed at Beirût in colonial times. The worship of the Heliopolitan Jupiter was widespread, as may be inferred from an inscription on a marble tablet dedicated to him at Puteoli (see "Am. Jour. Archæology," vol. ii, 1898, p. 374).

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF MODERN COLONISATION IN PALESTINE.

By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER.

THE story of the colonisation of Southern Palestine during the last half century is a tale to be told with "weeping and with laughter," as it contains many details, interesting, romantic,