

(where the tooled frame on the top part of the stone is represented as wanting), I think that I can remember that the squeeze of which the engraving is a reproduction took in the whole of the field of the *cartouche* as shown on p. 464; and therefore there is no room to suppose that [another or first line ever existed that has now disappeared. I will try to find the squeeze and verify this important fact.

THE JAR-HANDLES DISCOVERED BY DR. BLISS.

By the Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE.

THE jar-handle discovered at Tell Zakariya with the figure of a winged beetle shows that Professor Clermont-Ganneau and Colonel Conder were right in their explanation of the symbol. Unfortunately the artistic history of the winged scarab has not yet been studied; the two-winged beetle is found on a scarab of Antef IV, of the eleventh dynasty (Petrie, "Historical Scarabs," 159). The four-winged beetle probably originated in the same age and under the same influences as the four-winged solar disk. One, with the head of Horus, is represented in Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," p. 240, but it is not stated whether the scarab on which it occurs was found at Nimroud or at Arban; if at Nimroud, it would be older than 606 B.C.

The place-name mentioned by Dr. Bliss (*Quarterly Statement* for January, p. 13) as beginning with the letters *kheth* and *beth*, is Hebron.

The "stamp" (No. 3) discovered at Tell es-Sâfi represents a well-known type of Egyptian scarab of the thirteenth to sixteenth dynasty period. It belongs, therefore, to the Hyksos age, or to the period immediately preceding it.

The seal-cylinder (No. V) is North Syrian. The two figures on either side of the sacred tree are the equivalents of the winged genii of the later Assyrian sculptures.

DAHABIA ISTAR, *February 9th*, 1900.
