

fair-faced on the inside surface. It is impossible without excavation to tell what this may be : it is possibly the mouth of a large cistern at a yet lower level, which had been filled up before the path took its present direction. The channel from the tunnel in the upper scarp appears intended to direct water to this supposed cistern.

(4) In the face of the cliff is cut a small tunnel into which it is just possible to enter ; out of this flows a stream of water that takes its rise at the end of the tunnel (about 4 feet from the face of the scarp) in a small fissure in the rock. The water falls into a trough, and is conveyed thence into a second : the first trough is oval, the second rectangular. They are beside the pathway, and are used for watering cattle. From the second trough the water flows away over the surface of the ground.

(5) The last detail of the system is a small, square cave cut in the face of the rock, at the eastern end of the scarp.

There is no indication whatever of the date of the rock-cuttings.

My attention was first directed to this spring by Dr. Peters, of New York, who visited it with Mr. Hanauer. It does not seem to have ever been fully described, though Mr. Hanauer (who has referred to it in the *Quarterly Statement* of last January, p. 80) tells me it has been mentioned by different writers under different names—'Ain el-Ghazal, 'Ain el-Haramiyeh, and 'Ain el-Ḳassīs. The last is the name under which it is denoted in the Ordnance Map : there is no reference to it in the accompanying memoir. The true name, as Mr. Hanauer informed me, and as I verified by several inquiries on the spot, is عَيْنُ الْقَصْعَةِ 'Ain el-Ḳuṣ'ah, the "spring of the pot"—possibly referring to the circular foundation in the middle of the pathway.

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

THE Rev. J. E. Hanauer sends squeezes of three small Greek and Latin inscriptions, for the readings of which we are indebted to Canon Hicks :—

1. A Greek inscription on a small marble slab, rather prettily carved, broken in several pieces, but now forming part of the floor of a room in the "Friends' Boys' School" at Rámallah. It is of unequal length, one side being 1·65 cm. long, and the other 1·20 cm. only. The breadth is 54 cm., the diameter of circular panels 27 cm. Mr. Hanauer remarks that the stone, which was shown to him by Mr. Grant, the Principal, is said to have been brought from Deir Diwân. It reads :—

† Ὑπὲρ ἀναπαύσεως Σηλάμωνος πρεσβ(υτέρου).
 "For the repose of Selamon, a Presbyter."

Canon Hicks adds that the monument looks like part of a sarcophagus, and that the writing is probably of the third century A.D.

2. *Two Latin Epitaphs*.—Mr. Macalister, who also sends drawings and readings, states that the Latin inscriptions were found in the grounds of St. George's College, at Jerusalem, in the course of digging to make a cistern. They were associated with small tomb-chambers belonging to the same necropolis as that containing the painted tomb described some years ago by Mr. Dickie (*Quarterly Statement*, 1896, pp. 305-310). The tombs were of no special interest. The slabs are now preserved in the reading room of St. George's College, and the drawings and descriptions we owe to the kindness of the Right Rev. Bishop Blyth :—

(a)	D. M.	D(is) M(anibus).
	TARQVITIAE	Tarquitiae
	SEVANILLAE	Silvanillae.
	VIXIT MENS. IX . . .	Vixit mens(es) ix . . .
	PATER EIVS . . . C	Pater ejus f(aciendum) e(reavit), or f(e)c(it).

"To the sacred shades of Tarquitia Silvanilla. She lived ix . . . months. Her father had (the tomb) made."

(b)	D. [M.]	D(is) M(anibus).
	M' LORI	Manius Lori . . .
	VIXITA[N]	Vixit a(n).

"To the sacred shades. Manius Lori . . . lived . . . years . . ."

(a) is a limestone slab, 12½ inches long, 9½ inches broad, 2¼ inches thick; (b) is a fragment of a slab of limestone more compact than the material of (a).

NOTICES OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Revue de l'Orient latin, tome ix, Nos. 1, 2, 1902.—A. Carrière, "La Rose d'Or du Roi d'Arménie, Léon V." E. Blochet, "L'histoire d'Égypte, de Makrizi, version française," a French translation from the Arabic text with historical and geographical notes; the instalment covers the period from the thirteenth year of Saladin to the nineteenth year of el-Melek el-'Adil. Gaston Paris, "Les Mémoires de Philippe de Novare." C. A. Garufi, "Le Donazione del Conte Enrico di Paternò al Monastero di S. Maria di valle Giosafat." J. van den Gheyn, S.J., "Lettre de Grégoire IX concernant l'Empire latin de Constantinople." The important bibliography of works and periodicals is continued.

Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale, vol. V, parts 19-21.—In § 48, "Fiches et Notules," M. Clermont-Ganneau deals with the identification of place-names in the inscription of Bodashtart at Sidon (*see Quarterly Statement*, 1903, p. 181). § 49, "Inscription gréco-palmyrénienne d'Égypte," is a