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).

TARQUVITIAE Tarquitiae

SILVANILLAE Silvanillae.

VIXIT MENS. IX ... Vixit mens(ea) ix ...

PATER EIVS: C Pater ejus f(aciendum) c(reavit), or f(ec(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 ...

VIXIT[AE] Vixit a(n).

. . . . .

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

(a) is a limestone slab, 12½ inches long, 9½ inches broad, 2½ inches thick; (b) is a fragment of a slab of limestone more compact than the material of (a).

NOTICES OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.


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