

and as no later pottery makes its appearance we may conclude that the furnace is to be referred to the Roman period. The original chamber is therefore older.

The paragraph regarding these discoveries contributed to the *Quarterly Statement* of April, 1904, was written under a slight misapprehension. I understood at the time that these chambers had been discovered immediately before Père Cré had called my attention to them. As a matter of fact, they were found at the dates already mentioned, but for various reasons it had not been considered desirable to permit their publication till last year.

NOTES ON "THE ROMAN ROAD BETWEEN KERAK AND MADEBA."¹

By Professor GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D., LL.D.

IN my article on "The Roman Road between Kerak and Madeba" I stated (p. 47) that the name of the ruined town Libb "is not discoverable on ancient maps or records." But on reading since Books xiii and xiv of the *Antiquities* of Josephus, I have found twice mentioned the Moabite town *Λεββα* or *Λιββα*, which is obviously the same as Libb. Once it occurs in a list of Moabite towns held by the Jews under Alexander Jannæus (*Ant.* xiii, 15, 4), "Heshbon, Medaba, Lemba, Horonaim, Agelethon (? or Gaathon or Agalain Thona ?), Zoar"; and again in a list of towns which Alexander's son, Hyrcanus, promised to restore to the Nabateans (*Ant.* xiv, 1, 4), "Medaba, Libba, Nabaloth, Arabatha, Galanthon (? Agalla Athone ?), Zoar, Horonaim . . . (?), Alousa, Orubda." After making this obvious identification I find that it has already been indicated by Professor Schlatter in the *Zeitschrift des Deutsch, Palästina Vereins*, vol. xix, p. 230.

On p. 42 of the same article I quote Father Durand's reading on a milestone of the name, Furius Severianus, legate under Caracalla. Professor Brünnow writes me that "the name is really Furnius Julianus. We found one of the milestones, and read distinctly FVRN MIV ANUM. There is only a P. Aelius Severianus, who was legate in A.D. 193 and 194."

¹ See *Quarterly Statement*, January, 1905, pp. 39-48.

Professor Brünnow also writes on the differences between his and my numberings of the milestones between Madeba and the Wadi Wāleh:—"It is a difficult matter to settle. I based my computation entirely on the time we took in riding along the road; the distance between two consecutive milestones both here and on the road south of the Wady el-Hesā was, on level ground, on an average, about 17 minutes. If according to your calculation my seventh milestone is really the eighth, we should have averaged 14 minutes for each mile, which is, I think, too little, as we never went fast. The  on the milestone does not absolutely prove that it is the eighth, as errors often occur on inscriptions of the later period. Only the milestones of the second century (especially Trajan's) are absolutely to be depended upon. The inscriptions marked (Do.) were read by my fellow traveller Professor v. Domaszewski, who is one of the foremost Latin epigraphists, and I hardly think he could have erred in his reading of the numeral xiii in the Wadi Wāleh I quite agree with you that you may be right in the numbering of the milestones from Madeba to Wadi Wāleh; but I only wished to show that my numbering was founded upon a certain amount of evidence."

With regard to Burekhardt's *Ḳeṣur el-Besheir*, one hour to the west of 'Ara'ir, which I failed to see or hear of (p. 41), Professor Brünnow thinks that it is simply due to an error on the part of Burekhardt's editor. I quite agree with this; the name *Ḳeṣur el-Besheir* must therefore be eliminated from our maps on which it has stood so long.

Finally, I have to correct two misprints in my article. On p. 42 Abu Ṣijan should read Abu Ṣighan, and on p. 46 البقيع should be البقيع.

LAMPS RECENTLY FOUND IN St. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, JERUSALEM.

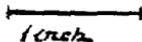
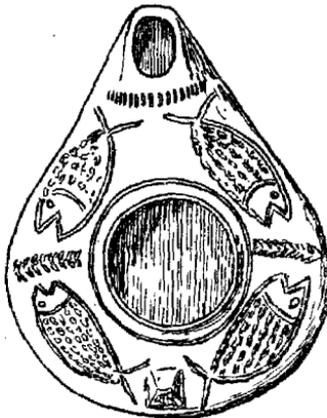
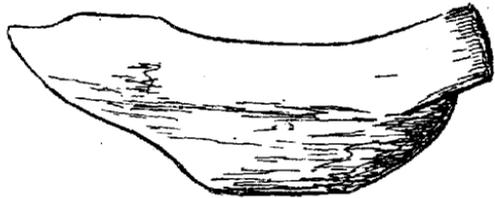
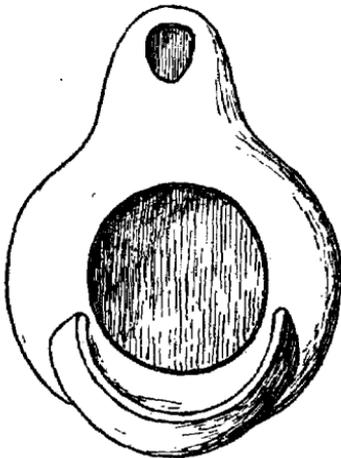
By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A.

By kind permission of Bishop and Mrs. Blyth, I am enabled to submit a drawing of a lamp found in a tomb recently opened in the building operations at St. George's College. Several lamps were found, of which, I understand, Mr. Hanauer has already sent a

photograph. Nearly all of these were of common-place pattern, the ornament for the greater part consisting of radiating lines; one, with a trident on the base of the spout, was identical with four or five found in the tomb of Stephanos Philochristos at Gezer. None bore a formal inscription, though one had a meaningless symmetrical arrangement of letters upon it:

ΑΝΘ. ΟΜΧ.

The example illustrated is remarkable for being ornamented with four fishes. Animal forms are, on the whole, uncommon on Palestinian lamps. The fish, no doubt, has a symbolic meaning when



Lamps found in St. George's College.

it is employed; another example, in which, however, the drawing of the fishes is much more summary, was found in a Christian tomb at Gezer.

I send also a drawing of another lamp, found some time ago in another tomb at the same place. It is peculiar in having a horizontal loop-handle at the end, in a place that usually has at most a small ornamented knob. This type of lamp is very rare.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN JERUSALEM.¹

By ADOLPH DATZI, Jerusalem.

THE following tables show the result of meteorological observations taken in Jerusalem in 1904, about 2,500 feet above the level of the Mediterranean Sea. They were made at 9 a.m., with the barometer corrected for index error, not for temperature or elevation:—

Monthly Means 1904.	Barome- ter.	Att.* Ther.	Thermometers.				Rain.		Winds.							
			Max.	Min.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Inches.	Days.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January ...	27·524	49	50·3	40·1	46·3	43·8	8·850	16	0	7	5	3	0	6	4	6
February ...	27·544	50	57·5	44·2	52·7	48·6	1·315	7	2	5	2	1	0	2	5	12
March ...	27·433	53	60·6	46·0	54·2	51·2	5·670	11	0	5	1	2	0	7	4	12
April ...	27·479	59	68·5	51·5	62·0	56·7	0·930	4	0	3	5	3	0	3	8	8
May ...	27·504	66	76·3	58·3	70·3	60·3	...	...	0	3	2	2	0	4	6	14
June ...	27·502	73	81·9	61·5	77·1	66·5	...	...	2	2	4	0	0	1	6	15
July ...	27·418	75	84·9	64·6	79·8	66·8	...	...	3	0	0	0	0	5	11	12
August ...	27·479	76	85·8	65·7	81·4	65·1	...	...	3	1	1	1	0	3	6	16
September ...	27·544	70	82·2	61·5	77·9	62·0	...	...	4	2	0	0	0	1	3	20
October ...	27·588	72	80·3	61·7	75·6	60·2	0·350	3	4	3	3	5	1	1	5	9
November ...	27·579	61	63·6	50·9	59·7	54·7	3·200	7	0	3	3	3	3	8	4	6
December ...	27·554	52	52·4	41·5	49·6	41·4	14·020	11	1	4	3	5	3	5	7	3
Year ...	27·512	63	70·3	53·9	65·5	56·6	34·485	59	19	38	29	25	7	46	69	133

* i.e., the thermometer attached to the barometer itself.

¹ See *Quarterly Statement*, 1904, p. 161.