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 mis­
apprehension. 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
discernible 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 Λμβα or Λβα, which is obviously
the same as Libb. Once it occurs in a list of Moabite towns held
by the Jews under Alexander Janneaus (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, Galanthone (? 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,

On p. 42 of the same article I quote Father Dumand’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 Mill ANUM. There is only a P. Aelius Severianus,
who was legate in A.D. 193 and 194."

Professor Brünnow also writes on the differences between his and my numberings of the milestones between Madeba and the Wadi Wälhe:—"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-Hesâ 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 ١٣٣ 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 Wälhe. . . . I quite agree with you that you may be right in the numbering of the milestones from Madeba to Wadi Wälhe; but I only wished to show that my numbering was founded upon a certain amount of evidence."

With regard to Burckhardt's Ḷeṣur 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 Bruckhardt's editor. I quite agree with this; the name Ḷeṣur 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 Šijan should read Abu Šīghan, and on p. 46 البديع should be البديع.

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: \( ΧΝΟ.ΟΙΧ\).

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 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:

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

¹ See Quarterly Statement, 1904, p. 161.