which were dwelling in tents outside the Jerusalem Damascus Gate.

A grammar, as far as at present possible, is provided—the alphabet being given in Roman characters; then the various parts of speech are discussed and notes given upon Syntax and Particles. The first ten numerals which may afford some clue to philologists as to the derivation of the language are as follows:—

1. Yika, yikak. 6. Sas, sasas, or taran-wa-taran.
2. Di, dis, dies. 7. Hot, hotis, or star-wa-taran.

Animal names frequently afford a clue, and so we add some of these:—Dog or jackal, snota; ewe, bakri; locust, paka; snake, sap or sapi; horse, yegir or yegri.

The Sultanieh Geographical Society also endeavours to encourage other studies, especially historical documents—Pharaonic, Greco-Roman, Coptic and Arabic—and undertakes to publish work of that character in the Society's Bulletin. If it can induce the indigenous Egyptian to earnestly take up and continue such studies it will be a worthy achievement.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. Palestinian Scarabs.—The view of Commandant Weill regarding scarabs found in Palestine (Quarterly Statement, 1918, p. 175), hardly seems warranted by the facts. All the scarabs found in Palestine are not a tenth—perhaps not a hundredth—of those of the same period found in Egypt. The material is from Egypt, the glazing is an Egyptian art. We should have to believe that materials and skilled workers were sent to Palestine in order to return most of the scarabs they made as imports to Egypt. Until a factory is found in Palestine it is unlikely that any class of scarabs were regularly produced there. The reading, Anra, stated to be on the Palestine scarabs is a mis-reading of Du-ne-ra, "Gift of Ra" = Heliodorus. It is only an epithet and not a name.

WM. FLINDERS PETRIE.
2. *New Tablets from Amarna.*—Just before the outbreak of war M. Thureau Dangin acquired for the Louvre a further series of the celebrated Tell el-Amarna tablets. Their publication has been postponed because of M. Thureau Dangin's absence at Salonika.

As they have been so long on hand, Père Scheil has now reported upon them at a Meeting of the French Academy, and, doubtless, an abstract of his essay will appear in the excellent *Revue d'Assyriologie*. The volume published nearly four years ago upon Supplementary Tablets from Tell el-Amarna at Berlin is very difficult to obtain, but Palestine historians have much to hope for from both these new collections.

*Joseph Offord.*