

“against the deputies,” meaning Jonathan and his friends. The latter heard of his approach, and withdrew to a kind of citadel, where they hoped to entrap Josephus upon his arrival.

From details given in chap. xlviii it is certain that Gabara and Gabaroth were two distinct places, one being always called a “city,” and the other never called a city but a “village”—situated, however, in close proximity to each other, and which have been considered as one and the same place.

Omitting the details of what happened at Gabaroth, Josephus in the end, to avoid a conflict, mounted his horse, and directing his party to follow him, rode to Sogana, distant twenty furlongs from Gabara (chap. li).

We have said enough to show that in the very region where we should expect to find the “city” Gadara mentioned in 3 “Wars,” vii, 1, we find the “city” Gabara brought forward in the record in the most conspicuous manner, and we do not hesitate, therefore, to change the reading in this passage from Gadara to Gabara.

As Gabara, Tiberias, and Sepphoris are mentioned together in chap. xxv, and again in chap. xl, it is probable that the same group is meant in chap. xv, where Josephus says, “I took Sepphoris twice, Tiberias four times, and Gadara once.” The reading Gadara here must be changed to Gabara.

To sum up what I have said it appears—

1. That the place referred to in 3 “Wars,” vii, 1, as Gadara cannot be the place now known as Um Keis ;
2. That the reading in this passage should be Gabara, and not Gadara ;
3. And that Gabara and Gabaroth were two distinct places.

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NOTES FROM THE APRIL QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

MR. OLIPHANT'S interesting paper has, unfortunately, suffered by his absence from England, which leads to many misprints remaining uncorrected. Of these the most important are Mukkraka for Mahrakah (“place of burning”), Tsjin for Ijzim, Dahlieh for Dâlieh, and an error of the omission of the 'Ain in the Arabic word Kal'ah. The remains described by Mr. Oliphant are similar to the various Byzantine fragments which occur again and again in the “Memoirs,” but he has been able to confirm in a very remarkable manner my discovery of a synagogue at Semmâka by the recovery of the seven-branched candlestick over a tomb door which I missed in 1873.

I am also glad to be supported by Mr. Tomkins with respect to Kanana. As to the ruin Râbûd to which he refers (p. 58), the suggestion

seems to me very possible ; but Tell 'Arâd is hardly in the hills, as Mr. Tomkins seems to say, being in an open plateau.

As regards Mr. Birch's papers it is not necessary for me to say much. If he attaches any value to the size of Sarum, he should measure its area on the Ordnance Survey map. I may note, however, that Dr. Schliemann in Troja gives us a city of Priam of 40 acres, and a later Ilion of about 100 acres. Surely Troy was a less important place than Jerusalem.

The hypothetical second aqueduct from the Virgin's Fountain to Siloam has left no known traces of its existence. A curious point in Mr. Birch's plan is that he apparently joins it on to an existing channel in such a way as to show that the water must run just the opposite way to that in the real existing water channel, which leads *from* the Pool of Siloam to the gardens in the Kedron.

I believe that the fact which has originated the idea of a second aqueduct is that a short tunnel has been found in the rock just north of the dam which closes the old Pool below the modern Pool of Siloam. This tunnel I have seen and entered. Its lowest part is considerably higher than any part of the Siloam tunnel, and it runs rapidly up hill. If it was ever more than a drain it was probably the end of the surface channels which existed on Ophel in 1872, but which are now destroyed in quarrying. The level precludes the idea that it can have any connection with the Virgin's Fountain.

C. R. C.

NOTES FROM THE JULY QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

Prof. Hull's Paper.—I am glad to find the general views suggested in "Tent Work in Palestine," and in my paper on the Exodus (1883), receive confirmation by a skilled geologist. I may note that the level of the sandstone east of the Dead Sea was determined by us in 1882 over a considerable distance, which, together with other observations, will be found noted in my "Memoirs."

Dolmen in Bashan.—This is described in the last *Quarterly Statement* as a large example, but neither in height nor in size of capstone does it at all approach the finest Moabite examples.

Prof. Sayce on Jerusalem.—I had not gathered from the sketch that the Temple-hill was supposed to be occupied by a town in Solomon's time, nor do I know any passage in ancient writings which would support such a theory.

Kadesh.—It should not be forgotten that there are objections which have seemed to many fatal to the identification of Kadesh Barnea at 'Ain Kades, which Dr. Trumbull appears to consider proven. I have read Dr. Clay Trumbull's book carefully ; it contains much valuable information, but as he finds himself obliged to move Mount Hor and Mount Seir