

tioned as slain before the triumph of the Messiah Ben David. There is possibly in this some allusion to the Samaritan Taheb, or Messiah, called the Messiah Ben Joseph. Muhammad may, however, have connected the name with that of Joseph, husband of our Lord's mother. Now, according to the Jews (Tal Bab, Sabbath 104 b ; Tal Jer, Sanhed vii, 16), Ben Stada, who is usually identified by the Jews as representing our Lord, was executed at Lydda. So that, from a Jewish point of view, the false Messiah was slain at Lydda. It seems to me that a confused memory of the Talmudic tradition accounts for the Moslem legend, for it is well known that many Talmudic ideas have found their way into the Koran and the Sunna.

Ed Dejjâl appears to originate in the Masdean ideas of the false prophet who is to accompany Ahriman in the last days, for nearly the whole of the Moslem eschatology is founded on Persian ideas, such as may be studied in the Pehlevi Bundahish and Bahman Yast.

C. R. C.

THE CANAANITES.

THE probability of the Altaic origin of the Hittites shows that the Canaanites—like Finns and Akkadians—were probably a race who burned and did not bury the dead. The ashes found by Herr Schumacher under a dolmen agree with this view. The burning of children in honour of Moloch is also connected.

C. R. C.


THE KARNAK LIST OF PALESTINE.



ON the 3rd May, at a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, the Rev. Henry George Tomkins presented his paper on the "Karnak List of Tributary Places in Palestine ; with an Introduction on the Campaign of Thothmes III against Megiddo." The writer traced the line of march from the Egyptian fortress of Tsar (or Tsal), along the ancient road discovered by the Rev. F. W. Holland, by way of Sharukhen (Tell es Sheri'ah, sheet xxiv), to Gaza, an Egyptian station. Thence the route was deflected eastwards by a tract of forest between Joppa and Carmel, as shown by Professor Maspero, in the *Leemans Album*. At Iakhem (el Kheimh) three roads were discussed by a council of war, viz. I, a dangerous mountain defile near 'Arnâ. II, a high road leading to the east of Ta'anak. III,

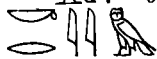

a high road north of Tsifta (Zebdah). Mr. Tomkins showed how these data agreed with the results of the Survey, proposing to see in the first the Wady el 'Arriân, very near to Umm el Fahm, which M. Maspero had proposed as a likely site for 'Arna; and inclining to the belief that Captain Conder is right in identifying Khûrbet el Mûjedd'a with Megiddo, and that the great route of the Egyptian armies to Northern Syria and the Euphrates was by way of Beth-shan across the Jordan and through Damascus, the line taken by the patriarchs, and probably in much later times, by Nekô, whom Josiah confronted, as Captain Conder says, at Megiddo, to cut him off from crossing the Jordan to Damascus. Mr. Tomkins's argument is given at length in the *Proceedings* (not *Transactions*) of the *Society of Biblical Archaeology*, and his Palestine List will appear in due course, with his previous paper on the Northern Syrian List in the *Transactions*.

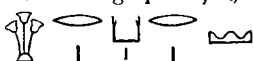

Mr. Tomkins has treated these lists on the basis of the Great Map, Name Lists, and Memoirs, and has added a large number of proposed new identifications, of which many are ascertained, and others tentative.

In the Palestine List he has especially enlarged the previous results southwards in the regions of Shechem, Jerusalem, and Hebron, and in the Galilean country has availed himself of the excellent paper of Professor Maspero in the *Transactions of the Victoria Institute*, vol. xx. The proposal of Professor Sayce to see Jerusalem (Jebus) in Har-el was discussed, and also the views of Mr. Groff on Joseph-el and Jacob-el, for which Mr. Tomkins is disposed to claim a "local habitation" at Yasûf and Ikbâla respectively, whatever may be thought of the tribal theory. He thinks that the military occupation of posts on the east of Jordan by the Egyptians, to guard the fords and the great eastern route to Arabia, has been too much overlooked; and would parallel this by the occupation of posts across the Euphrates in the Sukhi-land as shown by the North Syrian List. He agrees (as Professor Maspero has done) in many of Captain Conder's identifications. He sees the name Nûn, still to be found

in more than one locality, in No. 75,  and in No. 77,

 identifies "mount Ephraim;" and in No. 89, 

 the Hagarites. He also suggests that the "Abel," No. 91, may be Abel Shittim, and the next "Abel," No. 92, with the determinative of high places, , may be Abel Mitsraïm.

In No. 101,  he identifies the great stronghold  taken by Thothmes, and agrees with de Sauley that this was a Beth-horon.

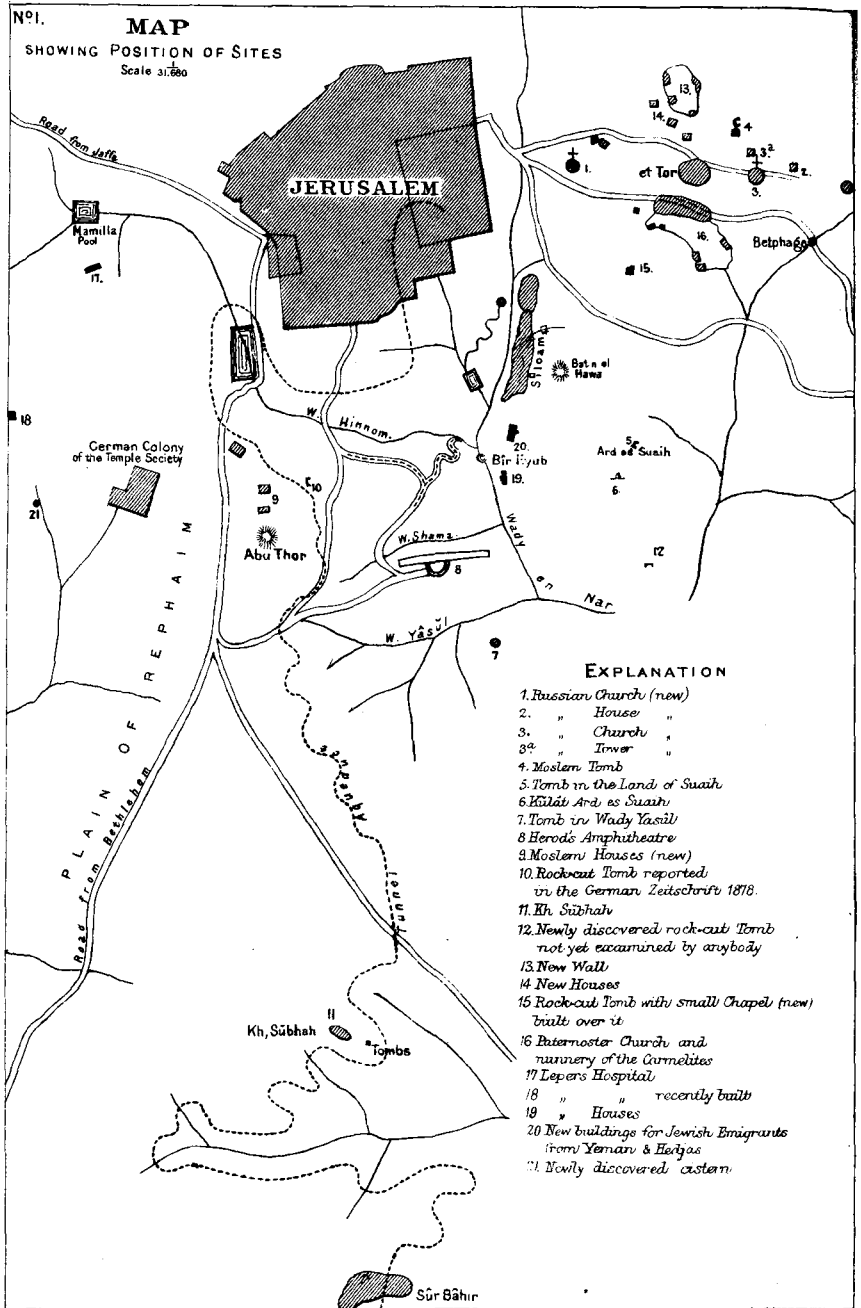
In the 'Amegu, , No. 107, he sees עמק הברן, the

Nº1.

MAP

SHOWING POSITION OF SITES

Scale 1:1000



EXPLANATION

1. Russian Church (new)
2. " House "
3. " Church "
- 3^a. " Tower "
4. Moslem Tomb
5. Tomb in the Land of Suah
6. Kúlat Ard es Suah
7. Tomb in Wady Yasíl
8. Herod's Amphitheatre
9. Moslem Houses (new)
10. Rock-cut Tomb reported in the German Zeitschrift 1878.
11. Kh. Súbhah
12. Newly discovered rock-cut Tomb not yet examined by anybody
13. New Wall
14. New Houses
15. Rock-cut Tomb with small Chapel (new) built over it
16. Paternoster Church and nunnery of the Carmelites
17. Lepers Hospital
18. " " recently built
19. " Houses
20. New buildings for Jewish Emigrants from Yeman & Hadras
21. Newly discovered eastern

vale of Hebron, with which will agree a series of suggested identifications in the same part of the list.

All serious students of the topography of Palestine will give careful attention to these papers.

Mr. Tomkins hopes to contribute to the *Quarterly Statement* a series of short articles treating the Egyptian data in a detailed manner after the model of his articles previously printed in our pages.

NOTE.—Captain Conder's latest revision of his paper on the southern list is to be found in the volume of "Special Papers." Some twenty of Captain Conder's identifications have lately been adopted by M. Maspero.

NOTE ON QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

April, 1887.

Page 83. A statement is here liable to misconstruction: "Not only this ruin has been settled since the Palestine Map was edited, but also the following old sites." What is meant evidently is, that the places have become *inhabited*, not that they have been *discovered*. All these places here mentioned are on the map. As to the variations of spelling noted by Herr Schumacher, it is also to be noted that they have no *radical* difference. We frequently found the names of places to be differently pronounced by different people.

NOTES FROM JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, March 15th, 1887.

1. About three weeks ago, when coming home from the town (I am living outside the town), a servant of the Russian Archimandrite was waiting for me with a message from his master to come down to Gethsemane, in order to examine a newly opened cave. There, under his direction, the Russian Emperor is building a little church, and in order to get more free space round it towards the hill, the rock was broken away, and by this a rock-cut tomb was discovered, of which I afterwards made the measurements. On arriving I was told that the Archimandrite was on the Mount of Olives, where he is building a very high tower or