Notes on Greek Inscriptions

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NOTES ON GREEK INSCRIPTIONS.

By Dr. A. S. MURRAY.

IN the *Quarterly Statement* for July, 1898, p. 157, Professor Clermont-Ganneau animadverts on certain Greek inscriptions which had been published in the January number. As regards the inscription of *Wady Barada*, the reading $\Delta\acute{\upsilon}[\Upsilon\psi]\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega$ was not mine, as he assumes. He appears to have overlooked the heading of the communication and the fact that my note was printed in brackets, professing no more than to give some recent information on that epithet. From the photograph of the stone Professor Clermont-Ganneau reads $\Delta\acute{\upsilon} \text{Μεγίστω}$, which is right so far as it goes; but he takes no notice of the two letters **C W** at the end of line 1, which appear to me to have survived from the word $\Sigma\omega\tau\eta\rho\iota$, so that the full phrase would have been $\Delta\acute{\upsilon} \Sigma\omega\tau\eta\rho\iota \text{Μεγίστω}$. For this combination of epithets compare C.I. Gr. 3949.

With Professor Brunnnow's transcript before him of the inscription at *Jerash*, made while the stone was still unbroken, Professor Clermont-Ganneau remarks that my "attempted restoration wanders far away from the original text," so easy is it to be wise after the event!

 THE METALS USED BY THE GREAT NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

By Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE, F.R.S.

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PALESTINE.

BETWEEN the great territories of Egypt and Assyria lies a narrow strip of country, small in extent, but very important in the history of civilisation, commerce, and religion. During the period of which we are speaking it was occupied by a succession of different nations. It formed part of the possession of the great Hittite people. We cannot read their inscriptions, and we know little of their history. We have, however, bronze and silver seals that are supposed to belong to them, and curious bronze figures. They seem to have had abundance of silver, probably from the mines of Bulgardagh, in Lycaonia. We read of Abraham purchasing a piece of land from Ephron the Hittite, for which he weighed out "four hundred shekels of silver current money with the merchant." He was, in fact, rich in silver and gold, and among the presents given to Rebekah were jewels of silver and jewels of gold.