Inscription Found At Cæsarea

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Further on the old writer says :—

“The old Cittie of Ierusalem is a very delicat place, and nothing there to be scene but a little of the old Walles which is yet Remyning : and all the rest is Grasse, Mosse and Weedes much like to a peece of Rank or moist grounde. They haue no Tillage at all in that partes.”

“The City of Ierusalem where the Temple now standeth is almost a mile from the olde walles of Ierusalem : it is a maruellous olde building, and there standeth the old Relicks preserued and kept as monuments of great treasure.”

INSCRIPTION FOUND AT CÆSAREA.

Copied by FRANK T. ELLIS, Esq., September 10th, 1895, with Notes by
Dr. A. S. MURRAY.

ΕΠΙΦΛ
ΕΥΕΛΠΙΔΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ
ΜΕΓΑΛΟΤΡΥ
ΚΟΜΣΚΑΙ ΗΛΙΟΥ
ΛΑΜΠΡΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΟΣ
ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ
ΚΑΙ Η ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ
ΜΕΤΑΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ
ΠΛΑΚΩΣΕΩΣ
ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΨΗΦΩΣΕΩΣ
ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΒΑΘΜΩΝ
ΤΟΥ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ
ΓΕΓΟΝΑΝ ΕΝ ΕΝΙΝΔΑ
ΕΥΤΥΧΩΣ

Ἐπὶ Φλ. Εὐελπίδιον τοῦ μεγαλοπρ(επεστάτου) κόμ(ητος) καὶ Ἡλίου λαμπρο(τάτου) πατρὸς, τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἡ βασιλικὴ μετὰ καὶ τῆς πλακώσεως καὶ τῆς ψηφώσεως καὶ τῶν βαθμῶν τοῦ Ἀδριανείου γέγοναν ἐτ(ους) ἑνὲς(ικτιῶνος) ᾧ εὐτυχῶς.

“Under the magnificent Count Flavius Euelpidius and the illustrious Father Elius, the basilica of the city, together with the inlaying of marble, the tessellated work, and the steps of the Temple of Hadrian were successfully completed in the year *ā* of the Indiction.”

This inscription has a close family likeness to one given in the C. I. Gr. 8,662, where the same titles of *μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης* and *λαμπρότατος πατήρ* are cited, and where the word *πλάκωσις* (= inlaid marble) is applied to a gate (*πύλη*). I have translated *ψήφωσις* as "tessellated" work, but it may more exactly have meant a pavement of pebbles (*ψήφοι*) such as was very common in late classical buildings. For the use of the letter *s* as a sign of abbreviation in lines 1, 3, 4, 5, compare the inscription from Cæsarea in Waddington, 2,124.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT JERUSALEM IN THE YEAR 1890.

By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S.

THE numbers in column 1 of this table show the highest reading of the barometer in each month; of these the highest, as usual, are in the winter, and the lowest in the summer months; the maximum for the year was 27·613 inches, in January, and the next in order was 27·598 inches, in October. The highest reading in the preceding 29 years, 1861 to 1889 inclusive, was 27·816 inches, in December, 1879.

In column 2 the lowest reading in each month is shown; the minimum for the year was 27·085 inches, in April, the next in order was 27·116 inches, in February. The lowest reading in the preceding 29 years was 26·972 inches, in April, 1863, and in February, 1865.

The range of readings in the year was 0·528 inch. The largest range in the preceding 29 years was 0·742 inch, in 1876; and the smallest was 0·491 inch, in 1883.

The numbers in the 3rd column show the extreme range of readings in each month; the smallest, 0·165 inch, was in July, and the next in order, 0·169 inch, in August; the largest was 0·480 inch in January, and the next in order, 0·430 inch, in February. The mean monthly range for the year was 0·292 inch. The mean for the preceding 29 years was 0·310 inch.

The numbers in the 4th column show the mean monthly pressure of the atmosphere; the highest was 27·465 inches, in October; and the next in order, 27·439 inches, in November; the lowest was 27·217 inches, in July; and the next in order, 27·262 inches, in August. The mean yearly pressure was 27·359 inches. The highest mean yearly pressure in the preceding 29 years was 27·443 inches, in 1861, and the lowest 27·367 inches, in 1864. The mean for 29 years was 27·394 inches.

The temperature of the air reached 90° on June 2nd. In the preceding 8 years, the earliest day in the year the temperature was 90° was March 25th, in the year 1888; there were three other days in June when the temperature was or exceeded 90°; in July 8 days; in August 20 days; in September 4 days; and in October 1 day, the 2nd. In the