AN INSCRIPTION FROM EGYPT.

ΘΕΑΜΕΓΙΣΤΗ
 ΕΙΣΙΔΙ ΕΝΜΑΛΑΛΙ
 ΕΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΣ
 ΠΙΑΘΡΗΟΥΣΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝ
 5 ΕΚΤΟΥΙΔΙΟΥΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣΧΑΡΙΝ
 ΕΠΑΓΑΘΩΙ
 ΛΙΘΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΤΙΤΟΥ
 ΑΙΛΙΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ
 ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ//// ΦΑΩΦΙ

θεᾷ μεγίστῃ
Εἰσιδι ἐν Μαλάλι
Εἰσίδωρος
Πιαθρηοῦς κατεσκεύασεν
ἐκ τοῦ ἰδίου εὐσεβείας χάριν
ἐπ' ἀγαθῶι
Λιθὺ αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου
Αἰλίου Αδριάνου Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ
Εὐσεβοῦς. φαωφί.

A rectangular slab of marble, measuring 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. × 12 in. × nearly 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Brought from Egypt in 1890 by Prof. W. Robertson Smith, now in the library of Christ's College, Cambridge; said to have been found in the neighbourhood of Memphis.

Dated the nineteenth year of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 157.

The letters are not all of the same size or shape, being squarer in the upper part of the inscription, 1-3, as $\square$, and in the rest, especially the last three lines, approaching to the shape of written characters, as ζ , ϵ , λ , Δ . They have been coloured red, and many of them still are so.

(2) *Μάλαλις*, (4) *Πιαθρηοῦς*: I can find no trace of these places. The second, Prof. W. R. Smith suggests, may be the Place of Hathor.

(6) Iota adscript kept in this old formula, although it is omitted in (1).

W. H. D. ROUSE.