

were; the answer was that they were the result of burning bricks in stacks, in this way—a stack of bricks was set up and burnt, and when the burning was completed the good bricks were taken away, and the bad ones and the rubbish were levelled down, and a fresh stack raised thereon and burnt, until at last, by a repetition of the operation, the present mounds of earth were raised. Sometimes the ancients built upon these mounds, so that ruins of buildings are found mixed up in them. Indeed, here there is a very handsome bungalow built on such a mound. . . . I passed, a little way off the road, one of these mounds, and walked it over. It is of irregular shape, varying in height from nothing to seventy and eighty feet, and covering, perhaps, six acres of ground. In every respect it has the appearance of the Jericho mounds; may they not all have the same origin?

“In the account I gave of the results of our excavations in the Jericho mounds (“Notes on the Valley of the Jordan, and Excavations at Ain es Sultan,” page 14), I said, ‘The general impression given by the result of the excavations is, that these mounds are formed by the gradual crumbling away of great towers of *sun-burnt* brick.’

“If we had found the interior of the mounds at Jericho to be composed of fire-burnt bricks, I should feel no doubt about their being of the same origin as those at Delhi. But as they all appear to be sun-dried, and were quite soft and crumbling, I doubt if they ever had been put in a kiln; I must, however, observe, that some of the pottery found, and which I suppose had once been baked, crumbled into dust directly it was exposed to the air. The question of the origin of these mounds is one of very great interest; there are a great number of them in the Buká'a of Coelo-Syria, as well as in the Jordan valley, and I also thought I could see some on the east of the Huleh. The fact that in the Jordan valley these mounds generally stand at the mouths of the great wadies, is rather in favour of their having been the sites of ancient guard-houses or watch-towers.”

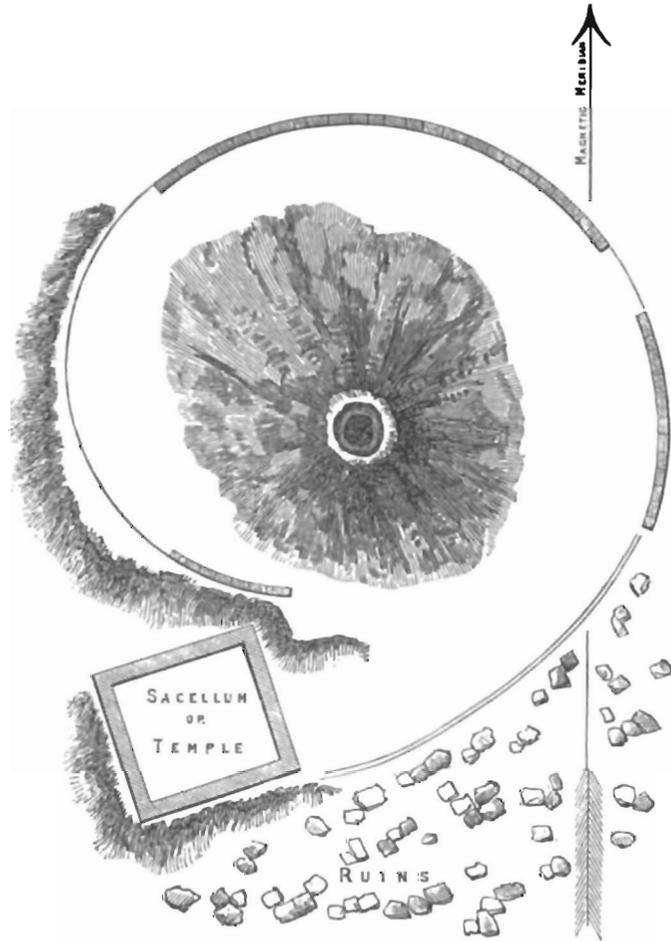
SUMMIT OF HERMON.

HERMON, a portion of the anti-Lebanon range, stretches from north-east to south-west for over thirty miles.

The culminating point is about equi-distant from either end, and is about nine thousand feet above mean sea-level of the Mediterranean. This height was obtained 14th September, 1869, with Aneroid, No. 1837 (Negretti and Zambra). This is also the height as estimated by Lynch and Russegger, but latterly ten thousand feet has been assumed as the real height.

At the top is a plateau, comparatively level; here are two small peaks lying north and south, and about four hundred yards from each other; situated to the west, and separated by a ravine, at a distance of six hundred yards, is a third peak; the tops of these three are in altitude

within a few feet of each other, and together they form the summit of Hermon.



The plateau at top is of an irregular shape, and measures about five hundred yards in diameter: at its north-eastern end the ridge-bone of Hermon fines down to a sharp ledge, on which you can sit and look north and south. This ridge gradually falls to the north-

east, until Hermon becomes lost in the minor hills of the anti-Lebanon. The western peak is separated from the plateau by a ravine about one hundred feet deep, with gently sloping sides; from this peak the ridge-bone runs away to south-west at an angle of 210 degs. with the magnetic meridian. It appears to fall for about a mile and a-half, and then to rise again in a second culminating point, and after that to spread out into spurs; this second point appears to be lower than what is generally known as the summit.

On the northern and western peaks no ruins could be found or any sign that they had been used as places of worship; but on the southern peak there is a hole scooped out of the apex, the foot is surrounded by an oval of hewn stones, and at its southern end is a Sacellum, or temple, nearly destroyed: the latter appears to be of more recent date than the stone oval, and the mouldings on its cornice appear to be Roman.

The oval is formed of well-dressed stones, from two to eight feet in length, two and a-half feet in breadth, and two feet thick; they are laid in a curved line on the uneven ground, their breadth being their height, and their ends touching each other. In some places it almost appears as though there had been two courses of these stones one on the other; many of them are still *in situ* while others are only just overturned; but in some place to the west the stones have been completely removed, and the position they occupied can only be ascertained by the cutting in the rock made to receive them.

These stones follow the inequalities of the ground; where it is shingle they are let in two or three inches; where it is rock there is just a level place cut down to receive them. In one place, where the rock forms a small natural scarp of four or five feet, the stones appear to have broken their continuity and to have been laid at different levels. On the south-eastern side the stones are lying about, but no trace could be found of the site they occupied. The oval appears to have been something of an ellipse, its longer axis from north-west to south-east being one hundred and thirty feet, its shorter axis being about one hundred feet: within, the peak rises for about eighteen feet, and at the apex is a hole cut out like a cauldron, nine feet in diameter and about six feet deep; at the bottom is shingle and rubbish, and the true bottom is probably deeper. The rock is cut and scarped in several places. To the south, and just outside the oval, is the ruin of a rectangular building, whose entrance was to east, the angle of the side is 72° ; it is 36ft. 3in. long, and 33ft. 3in. broad; the shorter sides being to east and west. The rock is cut down to receive it; at the north-east angle the rock has been scarped down so as to leave a passage two feet wide between it and the building; at the north-west angle and west side the rock has been cut down to afford room for the building, and part of the lower portion of the wall appears to be cut out of the rock. On the south side the rock falls away from the building; the walls are about 2ft. 6in. thick. In some places two courses still remain, but at the north-east angle and in other parts the wall has quite disappeared. At the south-

east angle the foundations appear to be produced for two feet beyond the walls. On the accompanying tracing the joints of the stones are shown; they (the stones) are of no great size, generally from three to four feet long and extending through the wall. On some of the stones a faint marginal draft is seen, but most of the stones are simply well squared ashlar. The ruins of the temple, for the most part, lie down the hill to the south east; a diligent search was made among these for any signs of mouldings, &c., but nothing could be seen but a piece of cut stone with a circle engraved, and pieces of the cornice; of the cornice there are a great number of pieces, and as there does not appear to be any reason why so much of this should remain and yet other mouldings get lost, it seems reasonable to suppose that this was the only ornament, and that the building was simply a *Sacellum*, that is, a rectangular building without a roof.

It is possible that there may have been columns at the entrance, which, if thrown down with the other *débris*, would most certainly have rolled down the gulley below for at least 2,000 feet; but we could find no remains of columns either in the gulley or at the bottom of it. However, Dr. Porter (Murray's Handbook, page 430) mentions having seen a fragment of a column to north of ruins, and we found two columns at the entrance to a cavern to north-east, which may have belonged to the *Sacellum*. This cavern is hewn in the rock, and has its entrance to the east; it is irregular in shape, about thirty feet in diameter, and is about six to eight feet in height; at the south-west end there is a rock-cut column to support the roof; at the entrance are the frusta of two columns, about nineteen inches in diameter; a sloping ascent leads up to the surface; above is a level platform, sides thirty feet by twenty-six, south-western end cut out of the rock.

The stone composing the oval and the building are of the same limestone as the mountain itself.

To the north-west of the oval we found a stone 4ft. by 18in. by 12in. with a Greek inscription on the face very roughly cut; a squeeze was taken of this, and a *fac-simile* from it has been attempted; it is enclosed. This inscription does not appear to have been noticed by travellers before.

The top of the mountain, when the rock does not crop out, is covered with a small shingle, possibly caused by the disintegrating influence of the frequent frosts and thaws on the summit; on the western slopes the same shingle is found, lying at an angle of 25° to 30°, so that it is just possible for a man to walk straight up the last one thousand feet; on the eastern side the rock is harder, and the shingle is only found in the narrow gulleys; the slope is also very steep, 45° and more, so that the stones and shingle must be continually on the move.

In the winter time the snow appears to extend down the mountain side for about five thousand feet; it gradually melts away as the spring advances, until in September very little is left, and this only in the crevices where the sun is unable to penetrate. In November the snow begins to cover the mountain again.

It is to be observed that the southern peak, where is the stone oval, cannot be seen from any point below except to the east, and the summit generally cannot be seen from the villages at the base of the mountain. From many of the villages there is a culminating point seen, but it is the side of the mountain, and not the true summit.

To the south of the summit is a deep indentation in the mountain, forming a broad valley, perhaps four miles wide; here the waters of the Awaj rise and flow towards Damascus. The existing maps do not give a very correct idea of the features of the country here, or of the positions of the villages, but without a triangulation I doubt if any great improvement on them could be effected.

The village temples about Mount Hermon are, strictly speaking, the temples of Wady et Teim, as several of them, Thelthatha and others, cannot be said in any way to be on the sides of the mountain. It has been previously stated that the manner in which Wady et Teim is closed up by narrow gorges at either end may account for the existence of these temples, while others in the great plain have been destroyed.

The *Sacellum* on the summit has nothing in common in its construction with the temples on the west below, and it may have had to do with quite a different form of worship.

Hermon, no doubt, as being pre-eminent among the high places of Syria and Palestine, must have been the scene of the ancient worship: its stone oval may have been for the same purpose as that of the *kaaba* at Mecca.

Burckhardt (p. 172, vol. i.) tells us: "The devotee then begins the *towaf*, or walk round the *kaaba*, keeping that building on his left hand."

Page 173: "The *towaf* is a Mussulman ceremony, not exclusively practised in the temple at Mecca. In the summer of 1813 I was present at the annual festival of the patron saint at Kinne, in Upper Egypt, called Seid Abderrahmau et Kennawy. Each person, as he arrived, walked seven times round the small mosque which contains the tomb."

Page 177: "Prior to the age of Mahomet, when idolatry prevailed in Arabia, the *kaaba* was regarded as a sacred object, and visited with religious veneration by persons who performed the *towaf* nearly in the same manner as their descendants do at present."

It appears possible that Hermon may be one of the holy mountains spoken of in the Mohammedan mythology. Burckhardt tells us (vol. i. p. 297), with reference to Adam building the *kaaba*, that "he collected the stones for the building from the five holy mountains—Lebanon, Tor Syna (Mount Sinai), El Djondy, Hirra, or Djibel Nour, and Tor Zeyt." The sheikh of the Mosque at Jerusalem tells me that Tor Zeyt is the Mount of Olives, considered holy by them because Isa ascended from it; if this is the case, then this myth would be of later origin than the Christian era. Perhaps by Lebanon, Mount Hermon is intended, and the stone oval may have some connection with the *towaf* of the *kaaba*.

Of the five holy mountains, we have those on which the ark rested, the law was given, and from which Isa ascended: this disposed of three; the fourth, Hura, or Gibl Nour, at Mecca, the scene of some local tradition; and the fifth, Lebanon. How comes the latter to be classed among the five, unless it is on account of its connection with some pagan tradition?

The only temple which appears to have any connection with the summit of Hermon is one immediately below, at the bottom of a gully; here there are the remains of enormous blocks of stone, and the building appears to have also been a sacellum; it is, I believe, at present quite unknown, and was, I understand, discovered by the Rev. — Wright a few months ago. I heard of it from the schoolmaster at Rashaiya. There were no springs to be seen near the summit of Hermon, but the muleteers said that about 2,000 feet down there is a spring of brackish water; at any rate, they took their animals somewhere to get water, and were only a short time absent from the summit.

OUR SUMMER IN THE LEBANON. 1869.

HAVING, through Dr. Brigstocke's assistance, made the necessary arrangements at Beyrout, I returned to Jerusalem to bring our party away.

Sergeant Birtles, who had already had two severe attacks of fever during the spring, was obliged to remain on with his family.

The other three non-commissioned officers were to follow us after three days, and separate at Jaffa. Corporal Ellis to return to England, invalided; the other two to come on to Beyrout.

We arrived at Beyrout on 30th July, and by next steamer, 2nd August, Corporal McKenzie arrived alone, for Corporal Cock, having had a relapse of fever the night before his intended departure, had been ordered to keep to his bed. We went up to 'Aital, where our house had been taken, on 2nd August. We arrived past 10 p.m. Our mules had only just arrived before us, and our party was tired and jaded. As we were groping about in the dark, a pleasant voice behind us asked if Lieutenant Warren was there. On my answering, the voice said that its owner had been waiting for us on one of the roads since dusk, and that all we had to do was to come over to his house, where beds and supper had been prepared for us. We found our good host to be Dr. Bliss, President of the American College.

This little episode is only a specimen of the hospitality towards strangers which we experienced from the kindly Frank community at Beyrout, and which caused us, after our three months' stay, to leave with lively regret.

I was now waiting anxiously for a telegram with regard to Corporal Cock, expecting to be summoned back to Jerusalem; but by the next

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mail he appeared in person, looking very much shaken and quite unfit for work. By the end of the month he was pretty well again, and I made arrangements to go and examine the temples about Hermon. But in consequence of the state of the finances of the Palestine Exploration Fund, we were to cut down expenditure. For this purpose we took no cook or dragoman; but Corporal McKenzie catered for us, and Corporal Cock acted as cook and copied plans.

We left Aital 7th September, Corporal Cock with the baggage going round by the carriage-road to Kubb Elias, and thence across the plain to Rashaiya. I went straight across the hills by Muktarah, and had a letter of introduction from Mr. Eldridge to the chief there. Almost the last words I heard before leaving Aital was advice to look out for the lion. It referred to a story which had been current in the Lebanon for some weeks with regard to some wild beast which had carried away people from a village to east of Hermon. A gentleman of much experience in the country had investigated the matter, and learnt that on the Euphrates a canebrake had been fired by some Bedouin, and several lions had been dislodged, and had separated over the country; and one of these was supposed to have located itself near this village to east of Hermon, and was said to be carrying off the children. Of course, there were several versions of the story; but the general drift was to that effect.

We had engaged our horses to take us only to Rashaiya, where we were to stop and ride mules or donkeys, or walk, as might be most convenient, to the places of interest in the neighbourhood. A friend from England had recommended walking; but his experience had been gained in the country during the winter season. At Beyrout I was told that walking in the summer-time would be rank folly; and, though I have found that walking tours in the summer-time in the same latitude in Spain are quite practicable and pleasant, yet I incline to the same opinion as my Beyrout advisers, and think that Syria is not a good country for a summer walking tour, if one has been at all pulled down by the climate. The Lebanon, except in very elevated spots, cannot be called cool in summer; on the contrary, at the same elevation, the average temperature is, I think, greater than at Jerusalem. But its healthiness is so very much greater that many people seem to take it for granted that it is cooler. The heat of the sun is intense, and in walking a constant perspiration would result, which, being frequently checked by the wind when rounding the spurs of the hills, would be followed generally by fever.

We arrived after dark at Muktarah, and rode up to the residence of one of the chief Druse families of the country. My letter was addressed to the widowed lady who presides here during her son's minority, and it is needless to remark on the hospitality with which I was received. My chief difficulty was to explain that I could not stay there the twenty days which the politeness of the hostess fixed upon as the length of my visit, and it was with some trouble that I obtained permission to start next morning at sunrise.

From Muktarah (Sept. 8) we were to take a straight course to Rashaiya, over a road but little travelled. Our hostess insisted on sending a cavass to act as our guide; and without him for the first few miles we should have had great difficulty in finding our way. We did not leave till 6.45 a.m. We crossed (See Ritter, xvii. 24) the rushing stream which gives such green life to this little valley, and then began to ascend by a very steep and rugged path to Kursibeh, a village; this we reached at 7.45 a.m. The estimated height, 3,170ft. We were now among hills, bleak and desolate enough, and I congratulated myself on having sent the baggage round by an easier way, for the path was quite unfit for the mules. Our guide showed me a place where a mule, laden with tobacco, had rolled down about 200 feet, and had escaped unhurt. At 8.10 we got on top of the ridge, 3,780ft., and had to lead our horses down a very steep descent, for 300 feet, when we got into a wady, and then began to ascend again the mountain side, and at 8.40 a.m. reached Ain Yakuty. We continued up the side of the hill, and at 9.25 a.m. reached the ridge at 5,170ft., the highest point in this pass. From hence the view to east of the Bukáá and Antilebanon is magnificent. Hermon lay over against us, quite bare of snow, with the exception of two small specks. The mountain seemed to have only one culminating point, and its height was increased in appearance by two horizontal streaks of haze, which lay the one about 500 feet below the summit, the other about 200 feet below, and stretched for miles north and south. This was not a favourable sign for our getting a good view from Hermon; for, however clear it might be from summit in a horizontal direction, we should see nothing but dim outlines, when looking down at the country below, through those two layers of haze. Between us, and hiding the base of Hermon, lay the range of hills separating the Hasbány from the Litány; they stretch north as far as Jubb Jenin, and to south become merged in the hills of Galilee. They reach in height to about 2,000 feet above the Litány, and only 1,000 feet above the Wady-et-Teim, in the same latitude; that is to say, the bed of the Wady-et-Teim is in the same latitude, nearly 1,000 feet above that of the Litány; and this while the latter is still in the plain, and before it has commenced to cut its way through the hills by Kulat-esh-Shukif. This is a satisfactory reason for the waters of the Bukáá flowing in this direction instead of into the Jordan. I shall have occasion to refer to this matter further on. Our guide told us that the path we had just followed was impassable in winter, and that then people from Muktarah went round by Jezin. I may mention that in summer time, by the absence of snow, the Lebanon is greatly shorn of its glory, and that for views alone the spring is probably the best time; but for the examination of the country, no time can be better than September, when all vegetation is parched up, and when almost everywhere grapes are given even without asking for them. We now descended, again leading our horses, and arrived at Sughbin at 10.35 a.m. Near this village there is a most delightful spring of the purest and most icy cold water. At 11 a.m. we had got down to the bridge over the Litány, at a

height of 2,575ft. It has masonry piers, and sticks and mud are stretched across; it looks very insecure. Every here and there was a hole where a horse's foot had gone through. We now crossed a slight tract of dried-up meadow-land, the continuation of the Bukān, and began to ascend the chalky-looking hills to a village with a significant name—Baalul; arrived 11.50 a.m., and at noon got to the 'Ain, at 3,650ft. We could hear nothing of any ruins about. At 12.25 p.m., on ridge of hills at 4,450ft., and descended to Rafid; here we arrived at 1.15 p.m., and remained till 2.20 p.m. We were now only a few feet above the plain of the Wady-et-Teim, which here is about 400 yards wide. We started, and at 2.45 p.m. were at what appeared to be the bed of the Wady, at 3,050ft.; got among broken ground, and leaving Dahar-el-Ahmar to our left, were at the foot of ascent to Rashaiya at 3.40 p.m., at 3,250ft. A few minutes brought us up to the pond at the village, at 3,750ft. I called at once on the Modir, and presented my letter. He turned us over to the tender mercies of a Protestant schoolmaster, who turned out to be a very worthy gentleman, one of the few natives I have met with in the country who would give a straightforward answer, and tell honestly the price of provisions, hire of mules, &c. He first took us to the schoolroom, and produced coffee and pipes, and got ready a "spread" for us. While he was doing this, we went off with a guide he had recommended, named Abdullah, to search for rooms to hire for our fortnight stay. This man was of the same church, and accordingly took us only to little dingy houses, belonging to co-religionists; for they are mostly poor here. Seeing his game, I declined to go to any Protestant house, when he took us to the house of a Greek butcher, who had two large rooms and two small ones. I hired one of each for a fortnight, and returned to the school. Our food was now ready, served all in one dish, with bread to scoop it out. In the evening, several people came to see the lever, lifting-jacks, &c., which we had brought, and decided that one was a new kind of revolving gun, and eyed it with much suspicion.

Sept. 9. My servant had returned to Aital early in the morning, and we were thrown entirely on our own resources. Luckily, Corporal M'Kenzie had picked up a very fair amount of colloquial Arabic. Our guide, Abdullah, set out with us for Aiha, which we reached in thirty-five minutes. The temple is already described (page 197). It appears to have been built on the extreme northern end of the village, the old wall of which continues to the east some distance beyond the temple. Some tanks were spoken of as being old vaults; these would have been just in front of the eastern entrance. The people talked vaguely about there being large stones and ruins higher up in the village, but nothing of any consequence was seen. There is a good-sized pond, and on its bank a stone which may have been used for crushing olives. The view from Aiha to Kefr Kūk, over the lake, is very fine. One inscribed stone was found in west wall of temple; a squeeze was taken; the letters are Greek.

On Sept. 10 we passed by the same road, on our way to the celebrated temple of Rukleh. Leaving Rashaiya at 9 a.m., we passed Aiha, and

turned up a wady to north-cast. In the road we met a small detachment of soldiers coming from Damascus, to relieve others at Rashaiya. They had stopped the night at Katana.

Our guide told us about a wild beast which had come to these parts and carried off children; evidently we had got into the neighbourhood of the lion; he said it had appeared at Burkush not far from Rukloh. At 10.45 a.m. top of Thogret, we descended a little, and turning off to the left among the rocks, passed two or three ruins of cut stone, and at noon arrived at Rukleh.

This village stands in a little plain embosomed in hill; masses of ruins lie about in all directions and mark the sites of large buildings; the two principal remains are those of temples. The first we reached is where the village now stands; the ruins are but a shapeless mass, and we wandered vainly about for some time looking for the great face (of Baal?); we found two Greek inscriptions on columns, of which squeezes were made. Eventually we became aware that the better-preserved temple (that described by Burckhardt and Robinson) was some few hundred yards to the north-east and at a little lower level. This is described at page 199. I am very doubtful whether any part of the wall except at the north-west angle is still *in situ*; it seems only to be built on the old foundations, and old materials are used in a very perplexing fashion. The face (described by Robinson) is most curious, and appears to be looking at you wheresoever you go; but it is not at all likely that it is in its original position. The upper part has been blown away with gunpowder, probably in hopes of finding treasure inside. The face probably was placed in the pediment of the original temple at western end, in a similar manner to which the horned lady appears on the west end of temple at 'Ain Hershah.

Besides the three Greek inscriptions found at the temples, there is a fourth somewhat up the hill to the west, built into the wall of house; only a portion of this is now visible.

We remained here till 4 p.m., and on our way back met the soldiers relieved from Rashaiya. Several of them were looking very ill from fever, and hardly able to stagger along.

11th Sept. Left Rashaiya at 6.30 p.m., went south-west, and passing an 'Ain at 7.40, got into Wady-et-Teim; at 8.45 passed an artificial tell, called Tel Thatha, and 9.18 arrived at village of Thelthatha: a temple described page 191. Returned to Rashaiya in evening.

12th Sept. (Sunday). Examined the hills about Rashaiya.

On this side Hermon appears to tower, at its highest point, about 4,000 feet above the neighbouring and parallel hills; these latter are connected with the former by narrow spurs. On one of these Rashaiya is built, and from the eastern end of the town wadies run down towards Rukleh to the north, and to Beit Lahia to the south. The castle was said to have large ruins in it; but on examination, I could find only modern walls.

As there is no spring of water in the town, it may be questioned whether it is the ancient site of a city. The drinking water was brought

up every day on donkeys from an 'Ain to south-west, about an hour distant. Many of the houses are built of masonry; but the usual style is to build up square pillars of masonry for the angles, and fill in the wall of mud or tapia. This is made by beating and rolling hard a compound of mud and straw till it is two inches thick, and then cutting it into squares of two feet each, and drying them till they are like great bricks. They are then laid on edge between the masonry angles of the house, another course on edge is then laid on this, and so on until the required height is obtained: in most cases it is strengthened inside by transverse pieces on edge, and then a second wall of two inches. In the house I was in, the wall had on inside four upright bins for corn made out of the hollow spaces. They were about two feet square in the clear and six feet high, with a large hole at top to put in the corn, and a small hole at bottom for it to run out at when unplugged. The other portions of the hollow spaces were turned into shelves and cupboards. The whole arrangement would be capital were it not for the shelter it gives to bugs. In my room they attack me in hordes, and the mosquito net would only keep out the big ones.

A great proportion of the houses are built with two large square rooms side by side, and two small rooms attached to one of the long sides at each end; and the spaces between the small rooms covered over to act as a verandah, into which all the doors open. Here all the members of the butcher's family slept in the comparatively open air. It consisted of himself, wife, a mother and mother-in-law, some other old ladies, a lot of children, and a fat sheep. Two of the party had the fever every few hours, and there was seldom silence during the night for more than three hours, and even then there were frequent squabbles; either the sheep walked over the baby, or the little child with the fever was whipped for making a noise and groaning, or else the butcher was abusing his mother-in-law. We established a cordon in the verandah, past which they should not go: but in the night they generally managed to roll over to our share of the building and helped the other enemies in keeping us awake. The fat sheep was being got ready for a feast, then distant only three weeks. I don't know whether they are all fattened in the same manner, or whether this unfortunate animal had to make up for any lost time; but it seemed to be one old lady's sole duty to stuff it with vine leaves: there she was at it all day and even during part of the night. These leaves about the Lebanon are very much used for feeding the cattle. After the grapes are gathered, the women go into the vineyards and quickly strip the vines, running the hand along each branch. The later growth of the mulberry leaves is also used in the same manner, and it is a curious sight to see the shepherd, mounted up in a tree, throwing down leaves to his flock, who are gathered around with upturned faces. The fig leaves appear to be pulled off and allowed to dry on the ground, but whether they are used as winter fodder, or for bedding, I could not ascertain. The people are more fond of asking questions than answering them.

Our storeman from Jerusalem, who had also been suffering from fever, arrived on Saturday afternoon, just in time to act as interpreter at a visit the Modir paid me on Saturday afternoon. The Modir said that Hermon must be visited at once, or we should have a difficulty in getting up, as clouds were beginning to collect. I accordingly made arrangements to go up on Tuesday.

The difference of the atmosphere in the Bukáá and on the western side the Lebanon is very striking. During the whole of our fortnight at Rashaiya we had dry cloudless days, with the wind in all quarters; but during several of these days we could see that on the Lebanon clouds had come up from the sea and had settled as far as the western height, but they went no farther; later on in the season when there had been heavy showers about Beyrout, the sky had still remained bright in the Antilebanon. This difference in climate is to me very perceptible; I always found the air in the Bukáá so much more brisk and invigorating, except when the hot winds are blowing. One of the Druse sheikhs gave me a piece of advice, the utility of which is, I believe, recognised by the natives. He said, "Don't go to sleep before midnight; if you do, you are sure to catch fever. You get heated and feverish in the daytime, you feed before you go to bed, you get restless in your sleep and throw off your clothes. By-and-by the warm wind ceases, and a cold, chilly breeze springs up, which finds you naked and in a perspiration. You wake up cold and shivering, and pull the clothes over you; but it is too late then, in the morning you have fever."

Monday, 13th September. Left Rashaiya at 6.45 a.m., at 7.50 passed through Beit Lahia, and arrived at Ain Hershah at 8.30, and at the temple 8.50. Described p. 208.

We were told to look out here, as there were amateur bandits about.

This temple is the most perfect of any that we have found about Hermon. No inscription was seen anywhere except some rude Greek letters cut on the face of a rock, which appear to be of a late period, and may have been cut by visitors after the temple had ceased to be used. To the east is a rift in the rocks, closed by a masonry wall, so as to form a small chamber; and there is also the remains of a building which appears to be recent and made up of old material. Below to west is a sarcophagus, with what appear to be sculptured figures tugging at a rope.

We left at 1.45, and returned to Rashaiya along the base of Mount Hermon. At 2.40 p.m. we came on a ruin called the ruin of the sun, and close to was "a hill of the sun." It appears to have been a temple, but nothing now remains but a portion of the S.W. angle. The direction of side is 89°. For moulding see Tracing VII. There are ruins about, but they appear to have belonged to a village. These are placed where two wadies, separating the parallel hills from Hermon, come together, and break out to the west. There was here also what I took to be a modern village, but found it to be a collection of goat pens. The guide said that during the winter the goats cannot be kept at Rashaiya,

on account of the cold; but are brought to this secluded spot, where the snow does not lie.

In making our preparations for going up Mount Hermon, the Modir said we must have some soldiers if we wanted to go down the other side towards Kulat Jundal. I took one man, therefore, as I wished to go and see a ruin near Rimch, which the schoolmaster said Mr. Wright had lately discovered.

We started at 8.30 a.m. on 14th September, with as little baggage as we could manage with; but this required two mules. On our way up we learnt something more about the wild beast of Burkush. It was described as being a very large wolf, and that two charcoal-burners had met it on the mountains, and had thrown stones at it; but it had passed on.

Our road lay pretty level until we passed a pond, at 9.25, when we began to ascend a wide wady, covered with vineyards and orchards. At 10.20, at a height of 4,790ft., these terminated, and we went up the side of the hill by a very rocky path. At 12.10 p.m. we passed a cave, and at 1 p.m. arrived at summit. The last thousand feet was up a steep slope of shingle, with rocks cropping out here and there. There is here no regular path. It was somewhat chilly on top, and the day was hazy. The height of north peak, as obtained by aneroid barometer, was 8,700; but I have called it 9,000, as it is safer to stick to round numbers in a case where a very small error would make a great difference.

I could only distinguish a sheet of water to our south, and there was no sign of Damascus, which I was very anxious to see from here. It was poetically described to me by a gentleman at Beyrout as looking like a pearl set in emeralds. I had brought a theodolite up, but observing was hopeless; and, indeed, the nature of the ground is very much adverse to the taking of a round of angles.

We had hardly got up to the ruins on the south peak when there was a cry of "Dubbein" (bears), and on looking over the wall there were to be seen two large animals—looking in the distance like donkeys—quietly coming up the southern wady, browsing as they ascended. While we were trying to restrain some of the men, two of them, before we were aware of it, bolted off down the hill to the west, and were out of sight in a minute. They soon appeared on the same level as the bears, and coming down on them with the wind. When they had got to about two hundred yards one of the bears turned towards them, and stood bolt upright, with his fore-paws dangling down. They then both moved off slowly to the east. They were now only about three hundred yards from us. Then one of the men fired a shot, which of course only scared them, and they set off at a lumbering trot; the men commenced to run, too, and two more shots were fired. Then one of the bears turned round, and seemed inclined to face his assailants; but, on second thoughts, the idea of a wife and family appears to have crossed his mind, for he turned round and followed his companion. They then started off in a very clumsy gallop, and soon got among the rocks. At first there had been a

chance that they would have been turned up the hill to where we were ; but they evidently preferred the rocks. Had we remained quiet at the top, we should probably have been able to get close to them. They appeared to be large animals, standing about seven feet high when on their hind legs, and about their necks was a quantity of tawny brown hair. The natives say that they do much damage in the gardens every year, and that several are killed annually.

We now set to work to examine the summit and take measurements. On walking from the north to south peak, we got somewhat out of the line, and stumbled across a stone with a Greek inscription, of which a copy has been sent ; it does not appear to have been observed before by any traveller. We pitched our tents to the east of the southern peak, so as to be out of the wind. It was the first real night's rest since leaving Muktarah, and I slept well, being only awakened once or twice by a tugging at the tent ropes, which made me think the bears were trying to effect a lodgment ; it proved to be only the wind.

We had our tent struck some hour before sunrise, and got things in order for a march. It felt bitterly cold, but the thermometer never fell below 36° Fahr., so that we were still some way above freezing ; the keen wind, however, took more warmth out of one than a sharp frost would have done. I wanted to see if the sun's rays would light up Jebel Sunin before Hermon ; but there was too much haze, or the Antilebanon was in the way, for we could not be certain when Sunin was lighted up. The sun's disc rose in a curious shape. It often appears elliptical ; but I had never seen it angular before.

On the plain we now saw to east a number of seemingly artificial mounds, similar to those scattered about the Jordan plain and the Bukââ.

Our water was obtained from snow, of which there were two or three patches on the east side, in crevices. On the north-west side there was still a mass about 400ft. below the summit, 300ft. long and 50ft. wide ; this probably remained until covered up by fresh snow.

After examining the western peak, which proved to be about 100ft. lower than the other two, and on which we found nothing remarkable, we started at 8 a.m. Sending down our party by the usual path to Kulat Jundel, Corporal M'Kenzie and I took our course on foot down the steep narrow gully, where the bears had disappeared, and down which any remains of the temple walls would have rolled. This gully is steep ; so much so that one could only go down very slowly, and angular stones rolled down readily. Our line lay generally over rough rocky steps ; but here and there we came upon hanging beds of shingle, which moved off directly we got on to them, and made terrible work with our boots. It was sometimes uncertain whether these beds of shingle would not take us over small precipices ; but by taking runs sideways along the gully, we managed to clear them. We found no signs of any cut stone on our way ; but towards the bottom there are stones which may once have belonged to the temple above, but are now much broken up. No signs

of any columns. It took us an hour to get to the bottom, and in that time we had descended 2,500ft. The gulley runs down in nearly a straight line all this distance. For the last few feet we had to get along very cautiously, for we had lost the soles to our boots, and now we anxiously awaited the arrival of our mules; for the idea of completing our journey barefoot was anything but pleasant. At the bottom of the gulley we had arrived on a small plateau, about 300 yards broad, sloping to south; and then, again, the gulley continued down towards the Awaj. In front of us was Arny, a pretty little village, on the southern bank of the Awaj, and lying in a branch wady, all green with willows and walnut-trees. There appears to be plenty of water there. On sending our mules round by the path, and taking a short cut down the gulley ourselves, I had calculated on cutting them off before they could get away from us; but we had been so long in getting down that I began to fear that they had passed the place where we were, and were waiting for us at a point to our east. It was not until we had been waiting nearly an hour and a-half (at 10.25 a.m.) that our party came up, and reported having come down a very bad road all the way. On making inquiries now of the guide for the ruin above Rimeh, it turned out that he knew no more than I did about them. So we rode on till we met some shepherds, who declared there was no ruin anywhere about. These men were a bad-looking lot, and seemed to grudge us even a good word. At last they said that they had come from a distance, and knew nothing about the place. When we did see a man who knew the country, we found the ruins to be above Arny (on north bank), and far away from Rimeh. We now went sliding down the hill, passing an 'Ain at 10.45 (5,850ft.), and arrived at the ruins at 11.45 a.m., at 5,560ft.

TEMPLES ABOVE ARNY.

The hill-side here lies nearly east and west, the slope being from north to south. The space for the temples is cut out of the rock, and the stone is used in the walls; it is a limestone conglomerate, and has only been rough-pricked on the face.

There are the remains of two temples—that to the west is a complete mass of ruins, and was not measured. A Greek inscription was found, in a border, on a stone at the western end; but only two or three letters could be made out. Beyond to the west is a narrow gulley, which appears to be a continuation of that which we descended from the summit of Hermon. Here is a rattling torrent rushing noisily past; it appears to come from about the level 6,000ft., where there seems to be a line of springs running down towards Arny, and helping to form the waters of the Awaj. The volume of water that is here allowed to run to waste is enormous; and, no doubt, this was once a well-populated and cultivated valley, while now it appears to be partially under the sway of the Bedouin. The temple to east lies east and west, the angle of the side being 76°; entrance is to east. The rock is scarped to a height of about

15ft. to 20ft., to obtain room for the building in the side of the hill. The length is 107ft. 6in., the breadth 41ft. The walls are 3ft. 6in. to 3ft. 10in. thick, and are 20ft. high to south; they have no batter, and are in ten courses, averaging from 1ft. 6in. to 2ft. 6in. in height each. The same courses do not, however, run right round, and in some places there are stones 3ft. 3in. to 3ft. 10in. in height. On top of the wall is a cornice; the moulding being a cyma between two fillets. Perhaps there was a blocking course above this, but no signs of it now.

The entrance is in the centre of east wall, 13ft. wide and 15ft. high; a lintel in one piece stretched across, but it is now broken. There are simple architrave mouldings round this doorway. There are three rows of columns running up the length of the building, at about 9ft. from centre to centre; and there appear to have been two more rows at east side of the building. It does not seem clear whether these columns were in the original building, or whether they are an addition at some later period. The position of the centre row running up the middle of the building, and so obscuring the view of the altar from the entrance, is quite unusual. These columns are of the Roman Doric, and are 10ft. or more in height. The bases are buried; lower diameter, 1ft. 11in.; the upper, 1ft. 8in. At the west end is a niche, for a statue, perhaps. This temple has nothing in common with any others seen in Cælo-Syria, except that on the summit of Hermon. The court to east is 128ft. long, and same width as temple. Apparently, it had a low parapet wall round it.

We left these ruins at 1.45 p.m., and, getting up into the path, passed Rimeh to our right, down in the valley, and came to an 'Ain, at 3.30 p.m., 5,470ft. We now turned off along a wady to the left, and got down to Kulat Jundel at 4.15 p.m., at 4,890ft. The guide said we had passed two villages to our right, after Rimeh—viz., Shirâha and Burbul. These are probably Ain esh-Shârah and Durbul, of Robinson's list.

On our way we met a countryman, of whom I asked some questions about ruins to south. He said there was only Nimrud (described by De Sauley). On asking who Nimrod was, he said he had been a great man who used to shoot up in the air with blood-tipped arrows, and when they came down again he would show the blood on the ends, and say that he had wounded the gods. This provoked the gods, and they sent a mosquito, which ate up his nose and got into his brain, and he died in great pain.

Part of this legend is very similar to that given to Layard, at Nineveh (page 25). It was odd in this country to hear a man talking about "the gods."

The castle of Jundel is a small ruin, about 25ft. by 30ft., standing on the northern side of a small wady, falling into the Awaj. It hangs on a rocky spur, facing south. Inside it measures 19ft. by 24ft., and at the west end is a fireplace cut in the rock, with several mouldings round it. The sketch of this has been mislaid. The lower portion of the wall is cut out of the rock. The roof appears to have been vaulted. As on the west side, there is a skew-back; the entrance was towards the east. On the

south side there is a little terrace cut in the rock, 11ft. wide, and from this the scarp goes down very abruptly to the wady, 100ft. below.

The walls are about 3ft. thick; some of the courses measure 3ft. and more in height. There is no sign of any bevels on the stones.

A moulded stone, apparently a cornice, was found close by.

We camped under a tree, near the village. The people came up, and were inclined to be communicative; but we got little information from them. The dust on the ground was very disagreeable, as we had brought no bedsteads. We experienced a difficulty here, which in a less degree is felt all over the Bukââ: we could not get change for the smallest piece of silver.

16th Sept. Started at 6.10 a.m., and very shortly got out of the wady into the great plain to east of Hermon. At 7.20 we passed an upright stone, which appears to have once acted as a boundary mark of some kind. We here passed some pits dug in the ground, and riveted round with masonry, with a little ditch outside. These the guide said were for the hunters to conceal themselves when out after wild boar. We passed somewhat similar constructions in some of the valleys, only without ditches, and these were said to be for concealment in shooting partridges; a decoy bird or two being used to bring them up to the proper spot where they were to be slaughtered.

At 7.50 we arrived just below Burkush, at level 4,050ft.; and 8.45 had arrived at this important ruin; height, 5,200ft.

We were now on the scene of the lion mystery, and on our way up had passed some caves in the rock side, where the sheep are gathered in winter, and in which he might very well be lying in wait. Before we arrived at the ruins of the temple (described page 200), we passed through a ruined village or town of cut stone, with some sarcophagi and slabs scattered about. On one I thought there was an inscription very much defaced; but had not time to come back and satisfy myself about it. We occupied ourselves for six hours in taking measurements of the ruins, and crawled into all the subterranean places that were left open. Some of them evidently are closed up, and are probably full of corn and tiffin.

We made indirect inquiries about the beast, and got very ready answers. Four children in all had been carried off, or had disappeared at intervals of about twenty days; one of them a girl of nearly marriageable age; the others were children. Nobody had seen them taken off. All they knew was that they had disappeared. One woman said that two of the children belonged to her, and that it was nearly twenty days since the last had been taken, and that she was in a great fright for her others, and was too poor to follow the example of other people and leave the village. I heard afterwards that some soldiers had been sent down from Damascus to inquire into the matter, and had not discovered anything. I made several inquiries among the shepherds and fellahs, and they all concurred in saying that they had not lost any of their flock—neither sheep nor calves; but they all voluntarily gave information

about the loss of the children. The only conclusion I could come to, supposing the children really to have disappeared, was that they had been kidnapped by strolling gipsies, of whom there are great numbers. It is curious that at the same time at Jerusalem there were stories of children having disappeared from near Beitin. It was satisfactory to have traced up the story to its source; but I do not see there is any certainty of all the four children having been lost. Perhaps one was lost, tumbled into a cistern, or something of that sort.

We left Burkush at 2.40 p.m. At 2.50 passed the 'Ain to its west, and then made for Rukleh. Visited a rock-cut tomb here, and then passed on to Deir al Ashayir, where we arrived at 6.20 p.m. On our way out of Rukleh we passed a little ruin of a temple (?); and our guide said that south of the road to Rashaiya there are two ruins, one of a temple and another of a convent, but that very little was to be seen but broken stones.

17th Sept. After taking measurements of the temple, and a squeeze of an inscription on a stone to east, we left at 8.28 a.m. The people here were mostly ill of fever, and we could not get any guide, so we had to find our way as best we could to Keneisch. Just before leaving Deir el Ashayir, a man told us of a large cave, capable of holding 1,000 goats, in the side of the mountain. It was too late to visit it. We were also shown several ruins to west, but they were of no importance. We now turned down a wady to north; and, after several mistakes, we arrived at Keneisch, 11.35 a.m. Here are the ruins of very small temples, and the ruins of a considerable village. We left at 12.35, and arrived at Keft Kùk at 1.30 p.m.

Here were a few stones scattered about, and an isolated column standing up in a pond; it appeared to be Doric. On coming over the dry bed of the lake, which had been ploughed up in the season, the people said that after the rains the water boils up from a hole in the centre, and rapidly fills the bed.

It is to be noticed that the people about Hermon and the Lebanon generally attribute the ruins about to the Franks; while in Palestine they seem to think that they were built by their ancestors. Thus, at Jericho, after uncovering the remains of a Christian chapel, I found the black Bedouin lifting up their hands and calling witness to what *their* forefathers had been able to accomplish. This appears to me to point to the northern people being the descendants of the old inhabitants who had seen the Greeks and Romans come and go; while the Bedouin and many of the Mahometan fellahin are intruders from the east, and know nothing of the origin of the ruins. The fellahin of Palestine have often told me that they are not the descendants of the old inhabitants, and that they expect the Christian some day to come and turn them out again.

18th. Plan-drawing.

19th. Sunday, and getting ready for a start, our fortnight being up.

20th. We had some difficulty in getting away this morning; everybody wanted backshish. I found it necessary to send a message up to

the serai, and very soon six or seven cavasses came down to clear the way. We left at 8.10 a.m., and first went down to Akraba in Wady et Teim, where there is a small temple. We now went up by 'Ain Hershah, and past Ain 'Ata; and at 1.20 p.m. reached an 'Ain. At 1.55 we reached Kuloway. Here we were shown some pieces of stone which had formed part of a building; but it was not remarkable in any way. We heard, however, of some ruins above at Neby Shaib (?). We started at 2.15 p.m., and arrived at 3 p.m. Our guide was afraid to go up with us, so we took some boys from the village. This ruin is at a height of 3,350 feet, and appears to have been the site of a village. Above, somewhat, is a large oak tree, overshadowing a beautiful stone sarcophagus, 8ft. 7in. long and 3ft. 9in. broad on outside. The sculptured figures are very faint; but some attempt at a copy has been made, under the impression that the posture of the figures may have some mystic meaning. Besides those shown, there is a child lying on its left arm, left leg stretched out, right hanging over it, and right arm on right leg. We returned to Kuloway at 3.30 p.m., and got to Mimes at 4.20, and to bottom of wady at 4.40. Arrived at Hasbaiya at 5.30 p.m. Camp on plateau in wady to east. Height, 2,270 feet.

In the several villages there appear to prevail totally different customs. For example, at Rashaiya, like in many parts of Palestine, the women carry the water-bottles on their heads; while at 'Aital and Kuloway they carry them on the shoulder.

21st September, Tuesday, 8.55 a.m. Left on foot for Hibbariyeh. Arrived at 10.5, and left again 1.30 p.m. Temple described page 194. We here got into the midst of a Moslem funeral, and after it was finished we were troubled in our measurements by being surrounded by the rabble of the village. Our guide took us now over the hills to north to some wonderful sounding stone, where we arrived at 3.8. It proved to be only a loose piece of stone, which emitted a bell-like note when struck. At 3.45 we came to a stone which formed part of a rocky knoll, and which had partially been sawn away, apparently for an olive mill. After this we went up to the tombs of the Franks, which consist of a double sarcophagus cut out of the top of a flat piece of rock. 3.40. We now returned by 'Ain Runia. 4.30. To Hasbaiya; this excursion appeared to have exhausted the ruins in this part of the mountain.

I should have mentioned that at Neby Shaib there is a cave under the sarcophagus, in which a lamp was burning; and they said a sheikh had been lately buried there. We found also at Deir al Ashayir that a sheikh had been lately buried in the temple. And altogether more reverence seemed to be shown to these sites than one would expect from sincere Mahometans.

22nd September. We had made our preparations the night before; and, leaving our heavy things in charge of the schoolmaster of Hasbaiya, set out for Baniyas. Corporal Cock and the tents went by the lower road, while Corporal McKenzie and I went over the hills, so as to visit Bustra.

The muleteers we had got were a dreadful set of old men, who ap-

peared to think we were quite capable of murdering them and carrying off their mules. When we had selected the least old of the three to go with us over the hills, he begged and implored one of the others to go with him and protect him. We left at 8.10 a.m., and got to Hibbāriyeh at 9.40. Here our muleteer said he did not know the way, and we were obliged to get a Mahometan, a fine old fellow, to act as guide (the muleteers were Druses). At 10.45 we arrived at a plateau, being the top of a spur of the Lebanon. At 11.10 we passed a square tower, which appears to have once been a guard-house to command the road, called Melelineh. Left at 11.20. Cut across to a ruin called K. Shāba, which was a mass of cut stones on an isolated knoll. Arrived at 11.52. Passed by an 'Ain at 12.55; and, after losing our way for some minutes, we came upon Bustra at 1.40 p.m. A ruin of a village, similar to a great many others about the mountain; but, as a ruin only, not worth seeing. Bottom of hill at 4.20, and Banias 4.50.

I tried to get a guide now for the Castle of Subeibeh; but the people seemed to be suspicious of us, as we were without dragoman or cook; and none would go with us.

We left at 5.50 a.m., and found our way up by ourselves, not meeting with a soul going up or coming down. I wished to see the bevelled stones on the castle, now that the green stuff about the base is all dried up.

I agree with Captain Wilson in thinking that the castle may not be "earlier than the eighth or ninth centuries, A.D." But at the S.W. angle I came across what appear to be the remains of an older structure, probably a temple. Some of the stones are very large, being 3ft. high and 6ft. long, while those of the castle generally average about 1ft. 9in. in height and 3ft. in length. Probably these stones would be covered by creepers, &c., in the spring.

Got down to Banias at 9 a.m.

At the south gate, on a column, saw mason's marks, a copy of which has been made.

I could hear of no more ruins about Hermon, and considered it would be losing time to continue any longer about.

On looking up the Bukáá from Hermon and other heights, I nearly always noticed the villages to be placed in close proximity to out-cropping patches of a white, chalky formation. Whether water gushes out near these patches, or whether the vines grow better on them, I am not aware.

Being desirous of seeing the temple of Kades and the synagogues of Kefr Birim, we left Banias, after our return from Subeibeh, on 23rd September, at 9.50 a.m. Went by way of Hunin, and on our way through the forest beyond, Corporal McKenzie was caught by a branch and thrown on his head on a rock and a good deal damaged. We arrived at Kades at 4.40 p.m. The temple here has little in common with those of Cœle-Syria. It is on a stylobate, which has base mouldings, but no cornice. The courses vary in height. The frieze appears to have been

pulvinated (?). The entrance is to the east. The keystone of the flat arch over the southern niche has shoulders on it, so as to prevent it slipping. This is a very general practice in existing Moslem work in the country; but it is the only instance in which I have noticed it to occur in Roman work. In a country subject to earthquakes, its value is obvious; and I had often wondered how the Moslems had obtained the idea. Had the same system been adopted at Baalbec, in the small temple, it appears likely that the great keystone over the entrance would still be in its place.

23rd. Sept. We rode to Kefr Berim. We left at 10.50 a.m. for Yarûn. Shortly before reaching it we passed a large sarcophagus, 8ft. 3in. by 4ft. 10in. and 4ft. 4in. high, and 2ft. 4in. by 6ft. inside; it had lately been blown out of its place by a fellâh. There were here the foundations of a temple 60ft. long and 30ft. broad, lying east and west; entrance apparently to east. Some of the capitals at Yarûn were very curious; in the pond close to the church is a slab of stone sculptured. Left at noon and arrived at Bint Jepsil at 1.10 p.m., and at Tibnin at 3.40 p.m.

I had a sharp attack of hot fever during the day, which partially yielded to a lump of charcoal which I procured and swallowed at Yarun. I was unable to go up and see the castle at Tibnin, but was told that there were no traces of old masonry about it.

24th. Sept. Left 7.30 a.m., arrived at Rubrika at 9.45 a.m. This village appears to have possessed a Jewish synagogue; but it is fast being removed. Some columns still remain: they are monoliths, about 2ft. in diameter and 10ft. high; in one, the capital is curious, in one piece with the shaft (see sketch); on a curved stone there was a bas-relief of what appears to be a pot of manna. Outside the village is a stone with what appears to be a Syriac inscription. Left here at 10.5 a.m., made for Kulat ash Shukif, and had some difficulty in finding the bridge, as the country is here very wild. At noon arrived at an 'Ain in Wady, and at 1 p.m. at the bridge, Kakayeh, over the Litâny, and at 3.35 p.m. we arrived at the ruins of Belfort (described p. 206).

Two of our muleteers now refused to go on with us, and as I did not wish to go back into Wady el Teim, I sent Corporal McKenzie with these men to Hasbaiya to get other animals and to bring on our stores; he was to meet us either at J. Burghus on Sunday night, or at Jubb Jenin on Monday night. After taking measurements in the castle on a rainy morning (27th Sept.), we started at 11 a.m. and got to the Jisr Kardeli at 1.15 p.m. and at Jisr Burghur at sunset; on our way we passed a Maronite village, where for the first time we were asked to pay for the grapes offered us, which were growing in the field.

Early in the morning of 28th Sept. our muleteer came running in to say that Corporal McKenzie had passed the village a few minutes before and gone over the bridge. I could hardly believe it, but passed an hour in vainly shouting after them, and as the road lay up a steep hill and every now and then in view, they ought to have heard and saw me if they had been there. We left at 8 a.m. and passed up along the cast

bank of the Litány; the positions of the towns about here appear to be incorrect in Van de Velde's map. As we passed along I began to look out the reason why the Litány should have cut its way so deep into the hills here; and it appeared to me that there had here been a series of lakes into which the Bukáâ, then a swamp, had drained, and that the overflow from the lakes, in a greater volume than that of the river Litány at present, had gradually cut its way back from the sea, and so opened a passage by which the waters of the lakes had escaped.

We went down to the natural bridge of el Kuweh and arrived at Jubb Jenin at 3 p.m.; hearing of no ruins on the road, except Kankaba, which was out of our way. We had now spent every farthing with us, and were obliged to get our muleteers to lend us some bread. Later in the evening Corporal McKenzie arrived with the baggage and fresh mules: he had had great difficulty at Hasbaiya in getting away. He had never been near J. Burghus, and the muleteer had invented the story about their having passed over the bridge. I sent off Corporal Cock early in the morning with the heavy things to Aital. On his way he was thrown from the back of his mule and suffered from the injuries he received for some days.

We started at 8 a.m. and arrived at Zekweh (described page 202) at 10.5 a.m., and at the temple of Mejd el Anjar at 12.15. As we went up the hill to it, it appeared to be quite a small ruined building, and it was only on standing close to it that I realised its noble proportions. It is the finest piece of masonry I have seen in the country: the courses are about 4ft. high each, and are beautifully bevelled.

The stylobate, as at Kades, has no cornice. There are bases of columns about, similar to those of the larger temple at Baalbec. The entrance faces north east; angle of side $28^{\circ} 80'$. We now passed on to Deir el Ghazel, where I heard there was another temple; but we only found part of an architrave. A schoolmaster there said the stones had lately been used for building purposes. At 5.15 p.m. we arrived at Haish al Ghanin, a little village of mud hovels, and our tents arrived some time after dark.

Wednesday, 29th Sept. A very cold morning. We were up at 4 a.m. and could get no milk or eggs as the villagers were still in bed; but we got a dish of wheat from a man who had been up all night boiling it in a great cauldron. We had now come to an end of our charcoal, and it took a long time to get water hot with the fire made from the cow dung we had collected in the field. Started at 6.30 a.m., passed through meadow-land intersected by narrow and deep dykes, with rotten banks. We then passed over an undulating tract until we passed Serin at 7.30, when the country again became a level plain. Took our line by the telegraph wires, and at 9.5 got our first view of Baalbec. At 10 a.m. we arrived at the ruined wely about two miles south-west of Baalbec. A plan of this was made, and also a restored elevation. The curve of the dome was obtained from some of the stones lying about; this wely is described by Burckhardt (p. 12). The mihrab is formed of a stone sarcophagus set upon end, and

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is directed nearly to south. On the north side, on the architrave, is a Cufic inscription, of which I have seen no previous mention. The tomb is placed so that the face would be to south.

The stones are cramped together.

We left at 11.15 and arrived at Baalbec at noon.

My object in visiting Baalbec, was for the purpose of comparing the more ancient part of its walls with those of the Haram Area of Jerusalem.

Not having Wood and Dawkins's plates with me, I am not aware of the conclusion they came to with regard to the three-stone temple. And the restoration given by Robinson and by Murray (reduced from the restored plan of Wood and Dawkins) is of a time after the latest pagan additions; the older work being made to run into the later pagan in a manner very perplexing to those who have not seen the temple and have not Wood and Dawkins's plans. As the plan is on such a small scale, it would not perhaps be right to call it incorrect; but it certainly did not convey to my mind that the wall round the large temple is totally distinct and separated from the later work. I have, therefore, given a plan of this larger temple and restoration, of the plan and elevation of west end.

It appears to me that this temple stood alone, and I could see no indication of the court to the east having originally formed part of it. It measures 294ft. by 154ft. It stands east and west; the entrance to the east, and bearing of side about $79^{\circ} 30'$. It appears to have been hypæthral. The outer sides of the plinths of the columns are flush with the faces of the wall. The wall it stands on is about 46ft. 6in. in height. It has thirteen courses, each 3ft. 8in. to 3ft. 9in.; and in this respect they resemble those of the Haram Area at Jerusalem. The system of bevelling is also very similar to that at the Jews' Wailing Place; but, the stone at Baalbec being softer, the work has been done more quickly, and the chisel marks have a disagreeable appearance, radiating from several centres, as though the workman had stood at one point and rapidly struck off all the stone that lay within his reach. The system of laying the stones is, however, different to anything to be seen at Jerusalem. There is first a course of stretchers of about 18ft. in length; above is a course of headers about 3ft. each; then stretchers again, and so on alternately, giving a neat and uniform appearance to the whole structure. The wall can be seen for its entire height on the north side, and partially on the south side; but to the west it is covered up by later work. On the north wall, at east end, are several incised characters; some of them Arabic inscriptions, some Hebrew (ש), and there is a Byzantine cross; and there are also characters which appear to be Phœnician, at least they are very similar to those on the Sea Castle at Saida. On the north side of the temple is a void space of 25ft. 3in., and then the wall of big stones. This wall is also to be seen on the west side, where its outside is nearly the same distance from the wall of the temple as on the north; and it appears probable that the great wall also continues round on the south side (see "Robinson," p. 512), and that the ditch to west and east has

nearly been filled up; but I do not think with Dr. Robinson that it was intended that the wall of the temple should in the original design have been covered up by filling in the ditch. My impression is that the ditch was to have been left open, and the great outer wall placed in front to protect the inner wall against the assault of the battering-ram, which would have very soon brought down the colonnade, could it have played freely against this wall of comparatively small bevelled stones. The covering wall consists of two courses of 4ft. 4in. and 4ft. 8in. in height, and then the great course of 13ft. to 14ft. in height, and above this, at the west end, the three stones of about 13ft. in height. It will be seen by the restored elevation that the size of the columns are out of all proportion to the heights of courses in the inner wall, so that without the outer wall it would lose its grandeur of appearance at a distance. I have to suggest that the bases of the columns and the shafts may belong to the original temple, and that the capitals and entablature may be of the time of the later addition, or may have been reworked at this time. A section through one of these bases is given (Fig. 7).

30th Sept. Left Baalbec at 7.15 a.m. Arrived at isolated column at 8.50, for elevation of the lower portion of this Corinthian column. Rode over to village of Mokhana 9.50, and got to Yunin at 10.45 a.m. Here we could hear of no ruins, though the foundations of one are spoken of in "Murray's Guide," page 541. We, however, saw something very like a ruined temple on top of a hill, and insisted on going up there, in spite of the assertions of the inhabitants that the nearest ruins were at Nakleh. On getting up to the top of a hill close by we found in front of us (11 a.m.) merely a ridge of rocks. We now took the road to Nakleh, and arrived there 11.45 a.m. It is situated in a gorge to south, about 200ft. above a stream, where are groves of mulberry and other trees. In the conglomerate rock of the hill-side are several grottoes. The temple is already described. Left 12.15 p.m., and arrived at Baalbec 1.20.

Left Baalbec at 4.15 p.m., and encamped the night at the little village of Talliyeh, where we arrived at 7 p.m.

On 1st October, left at 6 a.m. for Kusr Neba, where we arrived at 8.7. Description given already of temple. The people here were extremely hospitable, and brought us out fruit. They said that there were old quarries a little farther up the hill, and a large ornamented stone near. We now started, 8.50, for Husn Niha; but missed our road, and got up into a very hilly country. We separated to look for the road; but were misled by the country-folk, who also bothered us by answering our shouts. At 12.15 p.m., I had found my way to Husn Niha, and was joined soon after by Sergeant Birtles (who had arrived the day before at Baalbec). He had got into some awkward place in the hills with his horse, and they had rolled down a hill together. He was a great deal bruised. Husn Niha is already described. Left here at 2.10, passing Niha when a plan was made. Got into the plain at 3.34. Passed Zahleh. Near here I passed some acquaintances from Beyrout, who, seeing us

approaching without saddles or bridles, and mounted on mules, took us for muleteers sporting Frank hats, and were astonished to be greeted in English. Arrived at Stora at 5.40 p.m. Went up the carriage road, and arrived in camp at 7.30 p.m. Started at 2.50 a.m., and arrived at Aital at 6.35 a.m. on morning of 2nd October.

TOUR TO AFKA.

Having examined most of the temples of Cœle Syria, I proposed going to Afka, and then by the Cedars to Demetris, and so to take in the few temples on the west side of Lebanon.

People were just now leaving the mountains for Beyrout, and all the best mules were engaged. We could get no arrangement made in the hills, and so sent down to Beyrout, where a man undertook to supply us with animals. It appeared afterwards that he had found the same difficulty about getting mules, and had put up with very bad ones.

On 8th October, the day fixed for our departure, it rained heavily at intervals all the morning, and, apparently, the summer had broken up; for there were dense clouds to be seen in all directions. We had no time to put off our journey, and started the mules at 2 p.m., following soon after.

This time we took a cook, Antone, who speaks a little English. Corporal Cock had not recovered his fall, and remained behind. Corporal McKenzie accompanied me. Before we reached the Beyrout river we had overtaken our baggage, one of the animals a weak horse, the other a lame mule, both going very slowly. We rode on to the Dog River, and waited there for the baggage, hoping to get to Ajettûn that night; but it was not to be our fate, and we encamped at the mouth of the river; for the baggage did not arrive till a long time after sunset. In the morning we tried to get other mules, but were unable, and started off to Antûra, the road being extremely steep. I considered it necessary to keep behind the mules all that day, as the muleteers appeared to be untrustworthy.

We went up along the northern bank of the Dog River and passed Deir Tanneis on our right. The name given to me was Tammeis, and I thought it might have to do with the Tammuz of the book of Ezekiel; but Robinson gives it Tanneis. It is, however, to be remarked that there is a Deir Tamis given in Van de Velde's map in the Bukââ south of Kubb Elias. On coming over the Nahr es Salib, we saw a bright yellow stream running several hundred feet below us, so yellow that for a long time I thought it must be sand. On getting down we found it to be a foaming torrent which we crossed by a bridge. On returning this way two days after, we found no water in this ravine (the rain having stopped); but at the mouth of the Dog River, the sea presented a sheet of yellow; and it could readily be seen that if the ground about the Nahr Ibrahim (Adonis) is of a red sandstone, the sea at its mouth, after a heavy rain, might be of a ruddy hue and so give colour to the liquid; certainly the

imagination could scarcely be got to consider the yellow hue of the sea at the mouth of the Dog River like blood.

As we got passed Ajettûn, rain began to fall and continued all day; we got into Mezráât Kofr Debien at about sunset, and here encamped. Height 390 feet. Here I tasted the only flavoured grapes I have come across in the country: they had a distinct muscatel flavour, and were said to have come from the sandstone formation.

We passed a very disagreeable night. About 11 p.m. the wet side of my tent flopped down on me, and on getting up I found the muleteers were not to be seen, and we had to go out frequently into the rain and drive in the pegs of our respective tents, the ground being like a sop.

Sunday, 10th October. Heard that our muleteers had deserted us and were bargaining to take a load of salt down to Beyrout; we rushed after them and brought back the mules, leaving the muleteers to follow. We now left Antone to keep guard and bring the baggage to Fareiya, while we went round by Fukrah and the Natural Bridge. Left at 1 p.m. and arrived at Fukrah at 1.57 p.m.

FUKRAH.

References.—"Robinson's Later Researches," p. 613; "Murray's Guide," p. 555.

The ruins of Fukrah are peculiarly placed. We had been travelling over blocks of sandstone from Mezráa, when, in the distance, athwart a spur we were mounting, we saw a raised bristling back of blue limestone. On the upper part of this is a square tower, a mausoleum; lower down the hill to south the limestone is cut away and the temple is built of a yellowish-green-looking stone, which appears to be partly oolitic free-stone, partly a hard claystone, crystalline in parts, and here and there looking as if it had been submitted to a great heat. It is possible that the reason why this green stone was used in preference to the blue limestone, is because it is *found* in blocks on the surface of the ground, which require little cutting to bring them square. It is very odd to see the blue limestone cut away and the temple walls built green in its place; every here and there a blue stone appearing, isolated, in the wall; and in one place, in an engaged column, there is one blue stone and the rest are green. This temple is 55ft. 6in. wide on the outside and about double this in length, and it appears to have been hypæthral, as no signs of any entablature or pediment were found except in front, nor any columns inside. The entrance is to the east, the line of the side being 88°.

There are eight courses standing in the walls about 2ft. 2in. each in height; the walls are 3ft. 8in. thick, and have two stones in the thickness bonded together; the inside is quite plain. At the entrance are pedestals of columns; the dados have rough projecting faces and marginal drafts, the whole roughly cut; the capitals are Corinthian, and similar to those at Zekweh and Husn Niha.

Outside to the east there is a court with an entrance, and engaged columns on either side, some blue, others green, capitals Roman Doric, a cornice lying near, a simple cyma. The stones of the court inside have faint marginal drafts.

Part of an entablature lies in court, frieze and architrave in one; the former pulvinated, the latter similar to that at Zekweh and roughly cut. As plans of this temple will probably soon be published in M. Rénan's work on Phœnicia, I took very few measurements.

The mausoleum above is fully described by Robinson. The lower part is of blue stone, the upper part green; we found in the inner chamber that some work was going on; there was a shaft half-sunk, and a jumper and spoon, lying at the bottom, apparently had been left for the Sunday. Our guide said Adan Bey was doing the work and looking for treasures. Outside were some potsherds which had been brought up from the shaft.

It is possible that some country people may have wished to put a charge of powder inside and blow up the building, so as to get the building stone; or more likely, that some Frank archæologists may have been making researches there.

We left at 2.20 p.m. and arrived at Natural Bridge at 3.45 p.m. (4,990ft.), and got down to Fareiya by sunset: our mules had just arrived.

11th October. We were here 4,000ft. above the level of the sea, and as the weather had broken up the night was very cold. Luckily it was fine, so we got some sleep and woke on a morning almost frosty. Leaving Antone to get the baggage to Akoura how he could, we went by ourselves down the valley somewhat, in search of the road to Afka. Our Arabic for this part of the country was of very little use, for besides other difficulties they soften the K, and Akoura becomes A-oura, and Afka, Affa; but our mode of leaving out the K did not satisfy the people, and they showed us the way to Antura and any other place but what we wanted. I thought it better to trust to the map, incorrect as it is, and just before getting to Meruba, struck up a wady to north-west. We now got into a lovely country: rocks of bright red sandstone covered with fir-trees, rhododendrons in full bloom, and ferns. We were now at about 5,000ft. and found the vines growing vigorously. As we kept along, we saw a magnificent wady opening up before us, with great beetling cliffs all round it. We passed by a small village called Suwaitch, and turning to our right found the village of Afka in front of us. We passed through a great many fields of young corn which had just come up. The fellahin here sow it some time before the rains come on: it then has time to become strong before it is covered up with the winter's snow, and preserved in that way till the spring. We arrived at Afka at 12.25 p.m. This remarkable place is described by Robinson (p. 607), and "Murray's Handbook," p. 555.

The limestone rocks here, of which a wonderful section is exposed, appear to lie in their original horizontal position. I crawled into the cavern above the fountain and could see nothing remarkable. The water,

as at Banias, at this time of year springs out of the ground at some distance below the cavern.

The ruined temple is a very shapeless mass; this is the only instance I have observed of mortar having been used. The courses vary very much in height: they average about 1ft. 6in. each.

On at least three stones in the wall facing the fountain, the letter π is incised, about 2in. high. In this wall are the mouths of two aqueducts, which appear to flow during the rainy season; at least, the lower one does. I crawled up both: in the lower one the water appears to issue from a subterranean passage in the mountain side, which it was dangerous to enter. The upper one was too small for me to go up more than a few feet.

We left Afka about 3 p.m. and took our road over the bridge towards Akoura, as directed by an old woman. We were in a wady, and continued going up at north-east till 4.20, when we got into the commencement of a vast undulating plain at 5,610ft. After a short time the road, which was excellent, divided into two, and we took that to the right, and cantered on in hopes of seeking Akoura in front of us. Our way lay over lines of hillocks, with mounds across here and there damming them up, so that in spring they should be ponds. I could not find out whether these dams were artificial or not. We went on and soon found ourselves overlooking the great tract of the Bukáá, with the sunset lighting it up gloriously. There was no time to admire the view, we were evidently on the wrong road, and cut across into that which had turned to the left; but after following this some distance we could find no tracks of anything recent on it, and so gave it up, and thought to get back to Afka. The sun had now set, but by the light of the moon we thought to pick our way. Soon, however, we found we were out of the old track, and in another ten minutes we awoke to the uncomfortable idea that we had lost our way, and had the chance of passing a night in an atmosphere which chilled one to the bone. We now took a line to west, in hopes of cutting into our old road, but only got more confused, and at last I settled to take our course by the stars and make it nearly west, hoping by this to get down at least a little lower and out of the wind, which was very cutting; but the curious thing was, we were always getting higher, and ever in front of us was a hill higher than that over we had just scrambled.

The highest point registered was 7,000 feet; but no doubt we were higher than this. So that we were wandering over a plain only 2,000 feet less in height than the summit of Hermon. What I feared for most was lest we should get among crags, when we would either have to leave our horses or retrace our steps. We had no overcoats with us, and had eaten nothing since morning except a little Arab bread at Afka. Still, we scrambled on, leading or driving our horses; and as we went the hills appeared to get higher and the wadies deeper, so that our way seemed interminable. Up some hills which were simply masses of rock we had to push the horses. At last we hit on a track, and, following it up joyfully, came upon an open space which smelt very strongly of goats.

Hurrying on to where the tents of the Bedouin ought to be, we found nothing but charred places, where their fires had been; they had gone away for the winter. It is amusing to think how our hopes dropped at each disappointment. First we thought to be in very late to a cold dinner. Then that we might get to some village, and get put up for the night. Then that we might strike a Bedouin encampment, and stay with them. And now even that hope was dashed, and all we looked forward to was getting down a little out of the wind. Straight on we went, and were nearly starved with cold. Eventually we came on a small track, and followed it up till it appeared to go down, gently, continuously. Until this time we had constantly been rising; so here was hope.

The moon now dropped out of sight, and we lighted our lantern, which by some lucky chance had got into the saddle-bag. Down the track we went, losing it constantly, and picking it up by means of the lantern. After getting on some distance, we heard the barking of dogs somewhere down below us in the distance, and afterwards saw the light of some village, which I supposed to be 'Almit. Soon we heard the brawling of a stream, and then came upon ploughed land. The cold now had become somewhat diminished. We made an abortive attempt to get to the light; but we came upon the edge of what appeared to be a yawning abyss, so we tried back on our track again.

Some water began to gush out from the rocks, and we slaked our thirst, for we had not met with water since Afka. Now we lost our path again, and found ourselves hanging over some awkward-looking places. After some time we came on a rivulet, the bank of which we followed until we passed a goat-pen without a door. Passing this, we found precipices all round, and our lantern had gone out. We went back towards the goat-pen, and could not find it; but, after some wandering, found we had gone up the banks of the wrong rivulet to look for it. We now got into the goat-pen, and gave the horses a roll; but cold, wet, and weary ourselves, we found no place for rest.

It was difficult to imagine where we had got to; and on hearing some footsteps approaching (at 4 a.m.) I stepped out to ask where we were. There were two men and some donkeys passing. I had hardly said "Good morning" to them, when they gave a shout and bolted, taking me, I suppose, for a gin. In another hour it was light enough to see our way, and we got our horses out and led them down the steep place that had puzzled us in the darkness. After about an hour's ride the country appeared to become familiar to us, and a few minutes after we stood in front of the temple of Fukrah. In some extraordinary manner, we had come back right behind Afka, and were now five or six hours to the south of it. But we had not come by the lower road, but behind the village to east, and close to the edge of the frightful precipices which tower round it. How we managed it I cannot tell. But it is quite apparent that if the line we had taken had been 10° more towards the west, we must have come right upon these places, and have come to grief. As

it was, I believe we had once or twice been close to the edge. We now pushed on to Mazraa-Kafr-Debien, and put up at a sort of general shop of a Maronite. We had had no food for eighteen hours; but this did not hurry the good man of the house, who kept us waiting an hour while he told our story to his friends. We now tried to get a message sent to Antone; but there is a deal of humbug about the best of these people, and our friend of the shop unkindly upset our arrangements just as the messenger was going off, and eventually the message, I believe, never got off at all. After another half-hour we started for Dog River, arrived there at 3 p.m., and got to Aital some time after dark, after a tramp of about thirty-six hours. Antone, not seeing anything of us at Afka, thought we must have gone on to the cedars, and followed us, as he thought. He did not get back till four days after us.

Antone gave a curious answer one morning when reproved for giving stale eggs, the ends of which were hollow. "The hens are very thirsty here; they don't get enough to drink, and so cannot fill their eggs."

It was extremely fortunate that while we were wandering above Afka the sky was clear. If it had been cloudy, we could not have walked in one direction, or have seen the dangerous places; and, as the country at this time of year is not inhabited for miles round, we were not likely to have met anybody to put us right.

It being considered desirable that I should pay the Governor-General, Roshid Pacha, a visit at Damascus, I went there from Beyrout, and was introduced to him by Mr. Wood, the Acting-Consul. He expressed great interest in our work, and said he would write to the new Pasha at Jerusalem on the subject. He also said he was anxious to get a copy of my reconnaissance of the country east of the Jordan, and offered to guarantee my safety there if I would extend the survey north and south, and would provide an escort at the Government expense.

He gave us authority to move the inscribed stone from the summit of Mount Hermon.

The S.W. angle of the Mosque at the outside struck me very much. (See photograph No. 13.) You have first a wall with pilasters at intervals (as at Hebron), the imposts having Egyptian mouldings. Above this, a course of stones and a Corinthian-looking cornice; and then a wall, apparently Roman, with masons' marks on the stones. The wall with the pilasters extends to north as far as the buildings will allow of its being seen; to east it extends perhaps eighty feet (not measured); then a straight joint, and the line is continued by another wall, the lower part of which appears to be of a Roman temple and the upper part early Christian with arched windows, perhaps the Basilica of Arcadius. On the stones of these arches are masons' marks, and on the stones of the wall at the S.W. angle, *above* the cornice, are masons' marks. (See Photograph No. 13.)

On the stones below the cornice and between the pilasters I could see no marks.

Both the architecture and the masons' marks give us three epochs in these walls.

Supposing, then, the present Haram to have been a Christian Basilica of end of fourth century (see Robinson, p. 462), built on the remains of a temple of Juno of second to third century, we have still the portion of wall below the cornice at S.W. angle to account for; and it may be either Ptolemaic, or even part of the earlier "house of Rimmon."

As the Ptolemies put the Egyptian mouldings on their temples of Dendera and others, so also they may have brought the same mouldings to Damascus. But, on the other hand, we have Mr. Fergusson's authority (Arch., p. 168) for a very similar moulding being also Assyrian; and the system of pilasters along the wall appears also essentially Assyrian (see Ferg. Arch., plates 46 and 69).

The pilasters at Damascus project about 5in., are five feet wide, and about fifteen feet apart. The wall between appears to have been plastered, and perhaps also the pilasters.

I cannot find that this portion of the wall has been spoken of before. I am aware, however, that one gentleman (an eminent architect) has seen these mouldings, and considers them to be of a late date. (See Tracing XIV.)

The finding of incised masons' marks of different styles on many buildings in Syria has led me to think that they might be instrumental to a certain extent in giving an approximate date to the time when the stones were first cut. Thus we have already seen that in the Damascus mosque the marks are different on the pieces of masonry of different periods. We find this to be the case also at Burkush, where the old work has certain marks, while what appears to be Christian has a totally different mark. At Baniyas there are marks. At Kulat ash Shukif, on the chapel, on the bed of a stone, there is a mark; and at Afka, on the old wall, there are on three stones the same letter.

The walls at Baalbec are covered with characters, some of them Arabic, others Hebrew (?), and some appear to be Phœnician. I have got squeezes of the latter, but not very clear ones. We have already noticed the Phœnician characters on the stones of Saida, and those on the Haram wall of Jerusalem.

Perhaps something might be made out of the letters themselves, supposing they may refer to the name of the workman or of the architect; as we find at certain places certain letters prevail, and it is not every stone that is marked.

Thus, at Afka, the three marks are on stones, separated by one or two others; and at Burkush there are a great number of Δ 's, but not all close together.

As an example, the H on two stones at Jerusalem might be supposed to stand for Herod or Hiram.

On the hill-side to north-east of city, near Jebb Kasyûn, I found a great many nodules sticking in the limestone rock. I have kept some of them; they appear to be coprolites.

On my return to Beyrout, I found the sledge ready which I had ordered for transporting the stone down the side of Hermon; provided, also, with a truck, handspikes, &c., we started 27th October. It was late in the day, and we could not get farther than the 39th kilometre, at about 4,000ft. Here we slept in the open, and, luckily, the wind was not very cold. Our cook had disappeared during the darkness, and we did not discover him till early next morning, at Kubb Elias, where he had hurried on to get us some food. The idea of telling us where he was going to had never entered his head, although there was no occasion for us to have passed Kubb Elias at all. This village has a most voluminous spring of pure water. The ruined castle, perched upon a little hill, appears from below to be quite a modern building. To the south of the village, on the face of a steep rock, is a very conspicuous tomb, cut out. (For sketch, see Tracing XIV.) I could not ascertain whether it gives its name to the village, or whether it had anything to do with the prophet. We now started right across the plain to the opening east of Jubb Jenin. For the first mile or two the country was alive with people, Bedouins and villagers, cutting and carrying the Indian corn. At 2 p.m. we arrived at the gorge opening into Wady et Teim. Here, to the right, is a small necropolis, the tombs being all rock-cut. One of them (See Tracing XIV.) has a triangle in red paint over the door, and red paint-marks on each side.

By sunset we arrived at Rashaiya, where I met Captain Burton, from Damascus. Next morning, before daylight, we ascended the mountain together, and arrived at the summit about 9 a.m. The sledge was got up soon after, with a set of twelve men from the village to draw it.

The stone was in a hollow at west end, and would have travelled in time towards Hasbaiya; it weighed about 18 cwt. We put it into the truck, and got it pretty easily over the first portion, which was down hill; but when it came to getting it up to the crest to east, the men could not drag it. In cutting some projecting pieces off the rear, it broke neatly in two, and now we were able to get them along with some trouble to the brow of the mountain. The pieces were now put on the sledge, with men in front to drag and behind to check; but the machine was too lively. When started it went off at twenty miles an hour, and the men had no notion of checking it. The first time it bounded down some 300ft., and then turned over. We got it in hand again, but the men were in no order; and after its just shaving a man's leg, I thought it better to try only one piece of the stone. It was of no use, the men were like so many children, quite incapable of working together; and so the stones were carefully covered up in the shingle, and left. Had we had our workmen from Jerusalem, we should have had little difficulty in the matter.

We arrived at Rashaiya after dark, and arranged with a man that he should bring the pieces of the stone on mules to Beyrout by the next Saturday. At 2 a.m., Corporal M'Kenzie and I started for Beyrout, without any guide. It was nearly pitch dark, and we lost our way. After

plunging through wadies and over hills, we at last found ourselves over at Rafféd; and before daybreak we had got into the Bukà'a, and, pushing on, got into Beyrout that night.

There now remained a temple near Antura, which Mr. Fraser had discovered, and which I was anxious to see.

It is about seven or eight hours from Beyrout, near Antúra. We stopped a night half-way at the house of a hospitable French silk manufacturer, and next morning went on to see this temple. It is in the last stage of decay, 53ft. by 33ft., on a stylobate ft. wide. There are five courses in the wall, and one is 6ft. high, one stone weighing 10 tons. Stone on edge, 6ft. high, 2ft. 1in. wide, and 10ft. long. Entrance was towards the east.

ITINERARY TO SHOW APPROXIMATE HEIGHTS OF PLACES VISITED IN SUMMER OF 1869.

Heights in Feet above Mean Sea Level of Mediterranean.

September 8.		September 11.	
	Feet.		Feet.
6.45 a.m.	Muktarah	6.30 a.m.	Left Rashaiya
7.45 "	Kureibeh	7.40 "	'Ain
8.10 "	Ridge	7.55 "	Beit Sahia
	Wady Bottom	8.45 "	Tel Thatha
8.40 "	'Ain Yakuty	9.18 "	Thelthatha Temple
9.25 "	Top of Pass		
10.35 "	Sughbin	September 13.	
11.2 "	Jisr over Litány	6.45 a.m.	Left Rashaiya
11.50 "	Baalul	7.20 "	Bekeiyifeh
12.0 "	'Ain do.	7.50 "	Beit Lahia
12.25 p.m.	Ridge	8.30 "	'Ain Hershah
1.15 "	} Raffid	8.50 "	} Temple of 'Ain Her-
2.20 "		1.45 "	
2.45 "	Wady et Teim	2.40 "	Kaar Shemsu
3.40 "	Foot of Ascent		
4.0 "	Pond Rashaiya	September 14.	
		8.30 a.m.	Left Rashaiya
		9.25 "	Pond
10 a.m.	Left Rashaiya	10.20 "	Top of Gardens
11.20 "	} Temple 'Aiha	12.10 p.m.	Cave
1.25 "		1 "	Summit of Hermon
2 p.m.	Rashaiya		
		September 15.	
		6.0 a.m.	West Summit
9 a.m.	Left Rashaiya		Bed of Valley be-
10.45 "	Thoghret		tween
Noon.	} Rukleh, Upper		North Peak
		Temple	
4.0 p.m.	Left Lower Temple	8.0 a.m.	Commenced Descent.
5.10 "	Thoghret	9.0 "	} Bottom of Gulley... ..
6.20 "	'Aiha	10.25 "	

		Feet.			Feet.										
10.45	„	'Ain	5850	4.30	„	'Au Kumia	3050								
11.45	„	} Ruins of Temples...	5560	4.50	„	Hasbaiya									
1.45	„														
3.30	„	'Ain	5470	September 22.											
4.15	„	K. Jandel	4890	8.10	a.m.	Left Hasbaiya									
September 16.															
6.10	a.m.	Left K. Jandel	4890	8.30	„	Dervish el Kulwel	2550								
7.20	„	Upright Stone	4050	8.45	„	'Ain Sufa	2400								
7.50	„	Plain below Burkush	4050	9.40	„	} Hibbariyeh	2150								
8.45	„	} Burkush	5200	9.55	„			Plateau	3580						
2.40	„			'Ain	5000	10.45	„	11.10	„	} Mehlineh	3950				
2.50	„			11.20	„	11.52	„	K. Shāba	3460						
4.0	p.m.	} Rukleh	4790	12.35	„	'Ain	3260	1.40	p.m.	} Bustra	2500				
5.0	„			Deir al Ashaiyir	4280	2.35	„	Wady	1050			4.20	„	Near Banias	1100
6.20	„			4.50	„			September 23.							
September 17.															
8.28	a.m.	Left Temple of Deir al Ashaiyir	4050	5.50	a.m.	Left Banias									
10.40	„	Wady	4560	6.50	„	Subeibeh	2270	9.0	„	} Banias	(?) 1600				
11.35	„	} Keneiseh	4500	9.30	„	'Ain Tel el Kady	600	10.5	„			} Hasbāny Bridge	500		
12.20	„			K. Kūk	3860	11.0	„	Foot of Hills		11.40	„			} Hunin	2180
1.30	p.m.	Bed of Lake	3680	12.0	„	3.22	„	El Jebel	2050	3.40	„	} Kades	1400		
September 20.															
8.40	a.m.	Left Rashaiya		4.40	„			September 24.							
9.15	„	Akraba	3350	6.40	a.m.	Left Kades	1400	7.30	„	Village of Algerines	1450				
9.35	„	Wady	2880	7.45	„	Wady	1250	9.55	„	} K. Berion	2270				
9.45	„	} Temple	3150	10.25	„	11.5	„	Yaruūn Point	2380			11.15	„	} Yaruūn	2380
9.55	„			Wady below B. Lahia	2750	11.20	„	12.0	noon	Bint Jebbil	2270	1.10	„		
10.45	„	Wady	2950	1.25	„	2.20	„	2.40	„	Tibnia (200ft. to top)	2150	September 25.			
11.23	a.m.	Abreast of 'Ain Ata		2.20	„			7.30	a.m.	Left Tibnia		9.45	„	} Kubiika	1620
Noon				2.40	„			10.5	„	'Ain in Wady	750	12.0	noon		
12.40	p.m.	} Jebmelkeh	3880	3.40	„			1.0	p.m.	Belfort-camp	2050	3.45	„		
12.57	„			'Ain	3700										
1.20	„	Kuloway	2950												
1.55	„	Ruins	3080												
2.15	„	Sarcophagus	3350												
3.0	„	Kuloway													
3.30	„	Mimes	2500												
4.20	„	Wady	2090												
4.40	„	Hasbaiya	2270												
5.30	„														
September 21.															
8.55	a.m.	Left Hasbaiya													
10.0	„	Wady	2180												
10.5	„	} Hibbariyeh	2270												
1.30	p.m.			Burj	2900										
1.57	„	Sounding Stone	2660												
3.8	„	Sawn Stone	3350												
3.45	„	Sarcophagus (East Tomb)	3260												
3.50	(?)	Suweiha	3250												
4.15	„														

	Feet.		Feet.
September 26.			
	11.45	"} Nukleh—water ...	3760
11.45 a.m.	Left	"} Temple, left	3870
noon	Village	1.20	Baalbec
1.15	Kardeli Jisr	4.30	Left Baalbec
3.0 p.m.	Buweideh	7.0	Camp Talliyeh
September 27.			
8.40 p.m.	Left Jisr Burghûr	6.0 a.m.	Left Talliyeh
9.45	Kelyah	7.10	Ruins of a Mill ...
10.35	Village in Cleft ...	7.40	Bed Naya
11.40	Yamûn	8.7	"} Kusr Neba
12.20	"} Natural Bridge... ..	8.50	"} Husn Niha
1.0	"} Sahmûr	12.15	"} Niha
1.50	"} Plain near J. Kurûn	2.10	"} Village
3.0	"} Jubb Lenin	3.15	Zahleh
4.0		3.34	Stora
September 28.			
8.0 a.m.	Left Jubb Jenin ...	4.30 a.m.	Camp
9.0	Ghiryzeh	5.40	
9.30	'Ain	7.30	
10.5	"} Zekweh	October 2.	
11.10	"} Megdel Anjar }	2.50 a.m.	Left Camp
12.0	"} Temple	3.40	Top of Road
12.45	"} 'Ain Anjar	6.35	Ain 'Aitat
1.25	"} K. Zebad	October 10.	
2.45	"} El 'Ain	1.0 a.m.	Meyraat Kep De-
3.0	"} Al Ghasel	bien	3860
3.25	"} Deir al Ghasel	1.57	"} Fukrah
3.45	"} Haush al Ghanin...	2.20	"} Natural Bridge.....
5.15		3.45	Fereya
September 29.			
6.20 a.m.	Haush al G., left...	4.40	
7.30	Serin	October 11.	
8.30	W. Berutan	7.10 a.m.	Left Fereya
9.5	Saw Baalbec	10.0	'Ain
10.0	"} Octagonal Wely ...	11.15	Schwaiteh
11.15	"} Baalbec	12.25 p.m.	Afka
12.0 noon		4.20	Thoghret
September 30.			
7.15 noon	Baalbec, left.....	6.0	Plain
8.0 a.m.	Hill		Highest Point regis-
8.50	Column		tered
9.35	Mukhana	October 12.	
10.40	Yamûn	5.0 a.m.	Goat-pen
11.0	Top of Hill	12.15	Ageltûn
		October 31.	
			Kubb Elias