THANKING H. B. S. W. for his support on this question, and, without wishing to insist on an interpretation which may be doubtful, I would note that his argument as to the verse “the garrison of the Philistines went out” (J. N.) is apparently inconclusive, because this verb is used of inanimate objects, in a manner which seems to support my view. Thus we read in Joshua xv, 3, 9, &c., לִבְּנָי הַמַּחֲנוֹן “and the border went out,” in the sense of extended. My idea is, that the Philistine border was marked by a cippus, or menhir, which Jonathan smote, and that, having obtained possession of Geba, he forced the Philistines to retire across the valley, and to establish themselves at Michmash. This border—no doubt protected by an outpost called “the men of the garrison” (xiv, 12)—then “went out,” or “extended only as far as the “passage of Michmash” (xiii, 23), and the desecrated menhir may have been here erected anew. The passage has always, I believe, been considered difficult, and “garrison” is by no means the general reading. “Standing camp” (in the margin), “governor,” “boundary” (Speaker’s Commentary), and other renderings have been suggested; but as to the general reading of the words לִבְּנָי הַמַּחֲנוֹן (the Arabic Nusib) there is no doubt whatever; and H. B. S. W. has shown clearly how hasty is Mr. Birch’s assertion, “It is an entire mistake to say it is rendered pillar in other passages of the Old Testament.” My view was derived from a study of the Speaker’s Commentary, which renders לִבְּנָי by “boundary.”

C. R. C.

THE KHURBETS OF CARMEL.

The accurate delineation of Mount Carmel in the Society’s map, will in all probability have corrected the idea hitherto widely but erroneously entertained in regard to this historic locality. We are now able to realise that Carmel is not an isolated mountain, but a highland region, about thirty-five miles in circumference, with various ranges cut up by narrow gorges, or broader valleys, and diversified by lofty spurs, rounded summits, and level or undulating plateaux. The explorer is thus furnished with a district through which he may wander with the pleasing consciousness that he will not speedily exhaust its picturesque or archeological points of interest, but may at any moment unexpectedly stumble upon the sites of ruined towns, or feast his eyes upon new beauties.