

of those antelopes ever did or could live, they knew nothing about them. I think this mention of the desert animals is one of the strongest pieces of evidence in favour of the authenticity of the book of Deuteronomy."

"The Hittites," by the Rev. Wm. Wright, D.D., is another of this series which is published by the Palestine Exploration Fund. In this interesting address we have the position, influence and power of the Hittites clearly proved. Their position in the time of Abraham is shown to have been firmly established in the neighbourhood of Carchemish on the Euphrates, and the formidable rivals of the Babylonian Kings in the North West. The first tablets bearing inscriptions concerning them, of which we as yet have evidence, are amongst the library of Sargon of Agâdê, about 1900 B.C. These tablets having been compiled from the libraries of the Babylonian Kings.

It is interesting to find that the fourteenth chapter of Genesis receives a two-fold confirmation. The one, a Babylonian record, mentions the armies of the East being led in triumph to the very shores of the Mediterranean, and having reduced Syria and Palestine, "the land of the Amorites," as there termed, into subjection, that the King spent three years in conquering all these countries, and went even into the Island of Cyprus. A Babylonian cylinder recently found in Cyprus, also confirms this account. This shews us the fact that armies from the East did overrun Palestine, as far back as Sargon I, time cir. 1900 B.C.

A tablet recently discovered by Mr. Pinches, speaking of the Monarch ruling in Babylonia, styles him King "of the land of the Amorites." His name being Ammi-Satana. How he came to be King of Syria as well as of Babylonia, is explained by certain bricks found among the ruins of the Temple of the Sun-God at Larsa, the modern Senkereh. On these Eri-aku, King of Larsa, calls himself the son of an Elamite, Kudur-mabug, to whom he gives the title of "father of the land of the Amorites." The fact that his father was an Elamite, indicates that a part at least of Babylonia was dependent upon Elam. The Kingdom of Larsa must have been under an Elamite suzerain; in no other way can we understand how its King came to be of Elamite descent, unrelated to the older rulers of the State. We learn, moreover, that he was supported on his throne by the forces of an Elamite Sovereign.

The account in Genesis is no doubt taken from the same Babylonian account. Proof of this lies in the fact that, "Amraphel King of Shinar" appears first in the record, although he evidently is subordinate with the other Kings to "Chedor-laomer, King of Elam." This Chedor-laomer according to Genesis had been already King of the Western land for 12 years, before he came to enforce his supremacy. "Twelve years they served Chedor-laomer." The name also Eri-aku, King of Larsa, which