SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.


Chairman of Executive Committee.
THE SURVEY
OF
WESTERN PALESTINE.

ARABIC AND ENGLISH NAME LISTS
COLLECTED DURING THE SURVEY BY
LIEUTENANTS CONDER AND KITCHENER, R.E.

TRANSLITERATED AND EXPLAINED BY
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FOR
THE COMMITTEE OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND,
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ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.
PREFACE.

These Lists were originally put together by Lieutenant Conder, but I have revised the Arabic spelling from careful comparison with the field books and the notes of the native scribe. For the English definitions I am myself responsible. The transliteration I have been obliged to leave untouched, as it was already finally engraved upon the Map before I took the matter in hand. The Committee had decided upon the adoption of Robinson's system, which has, however, only been partially followed, no difference being made between the equivalents for the cognate Arabic letters س and س, and ق and &c.; still it fairly represents the sound of the Arabic words in English; and as they are given in Arabic characters as well, this circumstance can occasion no difficulty to scholars. Many of the names were collected by the English members of the party, and submitted to the scribe afterwards, who seems to have written down some conjecturally, the delicate distinction between certain letters not being appreciable to an ordinary European ear. I have endeavoured by careful philological investigation of the words to settle their orthography, and believe that the names will, in most instances, be found correct, though it is quite possible that some may need revision on the spot by an investigator with a practised ear.

To determine the exact meaning of Arabic topographical names is by no means easy. Some are descriptive of physical features, but even these
are often either obsolete or distorted words. Others are derived from long
since forgotten incidents, or owners whose memory has passed away.
Others again are survivals of older Nabathean, Hebrew, Canaanite, and
other names, either quite meaningless in Arabic, or having an Arabic
form in which the original sound is perhaps more or less preserved, but
the sense entirely lost. Occasionally Hebrew, especially Biblical and
Talmudic names, remain scarcely altered: some of these I have indicated:
but I have only done so in obvious cases, avoiding mere speculation.
The lists will, nevertheless, be found to furnish better data for such
researches than any which have hitherto appeared, and future study of
them will no doubt reveal much that is of interest, both to philology
and Biblical topography.

The Arabic follows the Hebrew letter for letter, except that ٞ in the
former generally represents either ٞ sh or ٞ s in the latter: while ٞ sh stands for ٞ s: sometimes ٞ 'ain appears as ٞ h;
ٞ k and ٞ kh, and occasionally ٞ 'ain and ٞ alif are also interchanged,
in Arabic, but these last are rare. In some instances the modern local
form represents the Hebrew with scarcely any change: in others the
Hebrew word is simply translated into Arabic, as Dan, "a judge;" which
appears as Tell Kâdhi, "the judge's mound." In others, again,
the older form has grown into an intelligible Arabic word, similar in
sound, but quite different in meaning, and therefore inapplicable as a
descriptive epithet.

The topographical commonplaces, such as ٞ râs, "a hill-top or
headland," Heb. ٞ rosh; ٞ 'ain, "a spring," Heb. ٞ en, &c., are
for the most part alike in both languages: while such Hebrew or Aramaic
words as ٞ tîreh, "a fort," ٞ bîreh, "a castle," are often confounded
with the Arabic ٞ tâir, "a bird," and ٞ bir, "a well."
The reader will find in the following pages the meanings of the Arabic words, as far as I could ascertain them, with suggestions as to the more obvious Hebrew and Aramaic derivations. The letters p.n. (proper name) after a name, mean either that it is a common Arabic personal appellation, or that it is a word to which no meaning can be assigned: the former will be at once recognized by the Arabic scholar, the latter will form interesting problems for future investigation.

My previous work in the nomenclature of Sinai and the Tih, has given me the key to many difficulties in Arabic nomenclature, but many still remain unsolved. The names are not mere Arabic words to be translated, but, as I have said, are most varied forms containing multifarious elements, upon which philology alone does not afford us sufficient data to pronounce. All that I could hope to do was to state the certainties, offer suggestions as to the probabilities, and leave the rest to other hands.

E. H. PALMER.

July, 1881.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

ARABIC AND ENGLISH NAME LISTS,

WITH

TRANSLITERATION AND EXPLANATION.

SHEET I.

Nb 'Abbâsîyeh. From the proper name 'Abbâs, the uncle of the Prophet, from whose family descended the Abbaside Khalifs of Bagdad.

Nb 'Ain Abu 'Amr. Abu Amr's spring. p.n.

Nc 'Ain el Akîliyât. 'The spring of successive draughts or torrents'; but it is probably a proper name.

Mb 'Ain 'Atâallah. 'Atâallah's spring. p.n., meaning 'God's gift,' 'Theodore.'

Mc 'Ain al Dheilet, or لجّ ezzalat, which latter word means in the vulgar language 'pebbles,' and in the older language to 'move violently.'

Mc 'Ain Furdâwoyat; perhaps from فيرة in the sense of 'waste-land.'

Nc 'Ain el Gharbîyeh. The western spring.

Nb 'Ain el Inheishîyeh. The spring of the Abyssinian. Sepp suggests that the name is connected with the Egypto-Ethiopian deity Abus, from which the Theban Temple of Medinet Abu and the colossal monuments of Aboo-Simbel are named. Justin, XI. IV, 4, mentions the God-King of the Celtiberians, Habis, from whom the Phœnicians may have taken this deity. Abibaal is the name of a Tyrian king, and points to a similar connection.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Judeideh</td>
<td>The new spring; or, the spring of 'dykes,' <em>i.e.</em>, coloured streaks in the rocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Kurdiyeh</td>
<td>The spring of the Kurds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Küssa</td>
<td>The (Christian) Priest's spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Mülliyeh</td>
<td>The spring of 'successive draughts' or 'irrigations.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Muthniyat</td>
<td>Spring of the lands twice turned over for sowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Medineh</td>
<td>The spring of the burial-place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Shidghith</td>
<td>The spring of Shidghith. Cf. Heb. 'fields surrounding a city,' and Phœn. 'a vale.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Sur</td>
<td>The well of the rock, or, of Tyre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Torah</td>
<td>The spring of running water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Umun el 'Aml</td>
<td>The spring of the mother of work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Yārin</td>
<td>The spring of Yārin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain ez Zukeiriyeh</td>
<td>(properly Zukeiriyeh). The spring of little flowers; but this is probably a proper name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Abu 'Abdallah</td>
<td>Abu Abdallah's spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Akabat 'Ali</td>
<td>Ali's steep. Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed, is the great saint of the Metawileh and other Shiah sects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Amud el Atrash</td>
<td>The column (oil press) of the deaf man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Amud el Beirâty</td>
<td>The column (oil press) of the Beirât man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab en Numeirât el Kaiyâdeh</td>
<td>The Arabs of the Numeirât el Kaiyâdeh tribe, descendants of Numeir, 'the little leopard'; cf. Nimrim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I.</strong></td>
<td><strong>NAME LISTS OF SHEET I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ارض السواقي</td>
<td><em>Ard es Sawaqy.</em> The land of small water-courses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ارض الزهريه</td>
<td><em>Ard ez Zahriryeh.</em> The land of little flowers; see above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عرفة الكبير</td>
<td><em>Arkhd el Kebir.</em> The large broad space or mountain side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دواميد المنقش</td>
<td><em>Azoimid el Menkelch.</em> The columns of the Menkelch, i.e., a game played by Arab children with a long board containing 14 squares, 7 on each side, and each square containing 7 pebbles. The word also means 'a stage' (of a journey).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Names</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Names</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bahr.</strong></td>
<td>Seas, or large tracts of land.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bazhirlyeh.</strong></td>
<td>Producing pot-herbs; see Khallet el Bziriyeh. p. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beit Biddun.</strong></td>
<td><em>Beit Beidun.</em> The house of Beidun. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beit Hulei.</strong></td>
<td><em>Beit Halei.</em> The house of Halei. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beit Shukrah.</strong></td>
<td><em>Beit Shakrah.</em> The house of Shakrah. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bestan el 'Akkad.</strong></td>
<td><em>Bestan el 'Akkad.</em> The garden of the 'Akkad, i.e., of the maker of a taakkid, or 'the projecting portion of the interior stone casing of a well.' But perhaps from عمة the bud of a plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bidyas.</strong></td>
<td><em>Bidyas.</em> Bidiyas, p.n.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bir el 'Akkad.</strong></td>
<td><em>Bir el 'Akkad.</em> The well of the 'Akkad; see above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bir Beit el Saghir.</strong></td>
<td><em>Bir Beit el Saghir.</em> The well of the little house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bir el Jebelun.</strong></td>
<td><em>Bir el Jebelun.</em> The well of Jebelun (a local form of word from jel, a mountain).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bir el Wasil.</strong></td>
<td><em>Bir el Wasil.</em> The well of ample contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birket 'Ain ez Zariki.</strong></td>
<td><em>Birket 'Ain ez Zariki.</em> The pool of the blue spring.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Birket el Bakbik.</strong></td>
<td><em>Birket el Bakbik.</em> The pool of gurgling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birket el Bass.</strong></td>
<td><em>Birket el Bass</em> (probably الپس). The pool of crumbling, or the swamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birket el Isrity.</strong></td>
<td><em>Birket el Isrity.</em> El Israwiy's pool, p.n., meaning left-handed or ambidexter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birket es Sihbafeh.</strong></td>
<td><em>Birket es Sihbafeh.</em> The pool of the osier.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Birket Tell el Bahr.</strong></td>
<td><em>Birket Tell el Bahr.</em> The pool of the mound of the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Name</td>
<td>English Name</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>بیاس بیداس</td>
<td>Bīsās Bidās.</td>
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<tr>
<td>برج الهوا</td>
<td>Burj al-‘Awā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>برج الدیلی</td>
<td>Burj ad-Dīlī.</td>
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<tr>
<td>برج رحال</td>
<td>Burj Rahlāl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>برج الشمالي</td>
<td>Burj esh Shemālī.</td>
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<tr>
<td>دیر الربعین</td>
<td>Deir al-‘Arba‘ī.</td>
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<tr>
<td>مکینون رأس احمر</td>
<td>Deir Kūnún Rās al-‘Ain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تپت حریر</td>
<td>Dhahr Heider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المکینون</td>
<td>Ed Deir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>المکینون</td>
<td>El Hammādīyeh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>علی زکریا</td>
<td>Ibn Zakariyyā.</td>
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<tr>
<td>حنوانی</td>
<td>Henawwāl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جبال البرم</td>
<td>Jebāl al-Barm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الروود</td>
<td>Jebel al-ROM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل النصب</td>
<td>Jebel es-Ṣuqān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جسر العزیزة</td>
<td>Jīsr el-Ezzo‘yāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جسر القاسمیه</td>
<td>Jīsr el-Kasimiyeh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET I.

Mc Jubb Sâweed. Jubb means 'a pit,' and sâweed 'blackish'; but the latter also means 'water,' and 'salt-tracts.'

Mb Juswîr en Nâkhl. The water-holes of the palms. The word Nâkhl is however probably connected with 'a watercourse'; see Khârbet Juswîr en Nâkhl.

Nc Kâbr Hirîm. Hiram's tomb.

Me [Nc] Kada Sûr. The district of Tyre; see "Memoirs," p. 44.

Nc Kânîl. p.n. Cana.

Nc El Kentsch. The church.


Khallet Abu 'Amesh. Abu 'Amesh's dell.

Khallet Ain Abu Amr. The dell of the spring of Abu Amr.

Khallet 'Attâh. The dell of the rent or split.

Khallet el Bâzûriyeh. The dell of the Bazûriyeh. From Târ, 'seeds of leguminous plants,' or 'silkworms' eggs.'

Khallet Dafîâ. The dell of the rushing (torrent, &c.).

Khallet Hasan. Hasan's dell. Hasan, the son of Ali, is another of the Metawileh saints.

Khallet Hâtîm. Hâtîm's dell. Hâtîm et Tâîy was an Arab who lived about Mohammed's time, and was celebrated for his liberality.

Khallet el Kerîr. The dell of the store-house.

Khallet el Kharrâbeh. The dell of the Carob (or locust) tree.

Khallet el Melânh. The dell of the water-mill.

Khallet el Mârûnî. The dell of the cultivator.

Khallet el Mîlîâh. The dell of the salt-works; see Khârbet 'Akalîb el Mellâhah.

Khallet el Muânî. The dell of the captive. But the word may also mean 'land fertilized by showers and producing herbage.'

Khallet el Mughârat. The dell of the cave.
Khallat en Nebû. The dell of the perennial spring.

Khallat en Nakib. The dell of the passes.

Khallat 'Olléolah. The dell of the thorn bushes or brambles.

Khallat es Shenslyeh. Shenslyeh means 'sunny.'

Khallat esh Shââlah. The dell of the kite.

Khallat es Sâk. The dell of the market.

Khallat es Zâwiye. The dell of the corner or hermitage.

Khallat es Zibb. The dell of dung (manure).

Khan el Kasimiyeh. The Kasimiyeh Khan or Caravanserai; see Nahr el Kasimiyeh.

Khalât es Sâbûn. The dells of the soap-works.

El Khârbeh. The ruin.

Kharbet Abu Ferhât. Abu Ferhât's ruin. Ferhât is a Syrian proper name.

Kharbet Abu 'Ajneh. The ruin of Abu 'Ajneh. The name may mean "the man with the fat cattle," but in Hebrew and Aramaic it has the sense of 'hedged in,' or 'debarred.'

Kharbet Abu Saleh. The ruin of Abu Saleh. p.n.


Kharbet el MekîÌâha. The ruin of the steep, or mountain road of the salt-works (but the last word may be a corruption from ImîÌâh, water becoming sweet after being brackish).

Kharbet el 'Amûd. The ruin of the column.

Kharbet el 'Azûbhîd. The ruin of the columns.

Kharbet Dabbish. The ruin of Dabbish; perhaps from 'dibsh,' which in vulgar Arabic means a 'clod.'

Kharbet ed Deir. The ruin of the convent.

Kharbet el Dîbs. The ruin of grape-syrup; but this is probably connected with the Hebrew Dîbâh 'a hill.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET 1.

Khurbet Dâkmash. The ruin of the purblind man. Vulgar for *dokash*; this also means a 'pole for raking out an oven,' or 'stirring a fire.'

Khurbet 'Ezziyât el Fôka. The ruin of the upper 'Ezziyah.

Khurbet el Fureislyeh; see 'Ain el Fureislyeh.

Khurbet el Hammûdeh. The ruin of Hammûdeh. p.n. from א - 'to prase.'

Khurbet el Hanîyeh. The ruin of the bend.

Mb Khurbet Jârûdîyeh. The ruin of the Jârûdiyeh (a Shiah sect, followers of Abu'l Jârud Ziyâd).

Khurbet Jefel el Kabîr. The ruin of the great mountain.

Khurbet Jujeil. Probably connected with or corrupted from jandeil, diminutive of jandal, a strong place.

Khurbet Jasîr es Nukhîl. Jawâr means both 'abundant and deep water,' and an 'exterior courtyard.' Nukhîl means a palm-tree; but is perhaps connected with the Hebrew מ נ a water-course.

Khurbet Kabû el Ma'atsch. The ruin of the cellar or vault of the olive press.

Khurbet Kabûr er Resûs. The ruin of the leaden tombs.

Khurbet el Khamishlyeh. The ruin of the Khamishlyeh (from חמש five).

Khurbet Khashaînah. The ruin of the coarse ground.

Khurbet Khôta. The ruin of Khota; perhaps from الخوات خوتص the noise of a flowing torrent, &c.

Khurbet Kunciích. The ruin of the church.

Khurbet Kurein. The ruin of the little horn, or peak.

Khurbet el Malîlîyeh; see 'Ain el Malîlyeh.

Khurbet el Malîlîhîyeh; see Khurbet el Mellâhah.

Khurbet Mashta es As-her. The ruin of the dusty-red winter quarters.

Khurbet Medfench. The ruin of the burial place.

Khurbet Mellâhah; see 'Akabat Khurbet el Mellakha.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مخربت المرج</td>
<td>The ruin of the meadow or 'prairie.'</td>
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<tr>
<td>مخربت مرج المر</td>
<td>The ruin of the meadow of the eagle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت ميماس</td>
<td>The ruin of Mimas. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت ميسbah</td>
<td>ميسbah means a man who travels till morning, or who gives a morning draught to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت المئينة</td>
<td>The ruin of the land twice turned over for sowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت رأس اللوزة</td>
<td>The ruin of the almond-tree head (fountain head or cape).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت شكح الکن</td>
<td>The conspicuous or notable parts of the aqueduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت شهد</td>
<td>The ruin of the two ramparts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت شرایییاط</td>
<td>The ruin of the cornices or parapets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت شدید</td>
<td>مخربت شدید. See 'Ain Shidghith, p. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت سویدییه</td>
<td>The blackish ruin; but see Jubb Shweid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت تلیب</td>
<td>The ruin of sweet or wholesome water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت طریف</td>
<td>مخربت طریف. The spring of the Tarabiyyeh. The word means 'joy' or 'mirth.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت تل الثانی</td>
<td>The ruin of the Judge's mound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت وریدیانة</td>
<td>مخربت وریدیانة. Either from ward, 'to go down to a well or spring for water,' or the modern Arabic word borrowed from the Italian, and meaning 'guardians.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت یارین</td>
<td>مخربت یارین. The ruin of Yarin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت زاهیرییه</td>
<td>مخربت زاهیرییه. The ruin of the little flowers. But probably a family name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت زاترییه (properly Zathrelyeh)</td>
<td>مخربت زاترییه (properly Zathrelyeh). The ruin of thyme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخربت کیریه</td>
<td>The little ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الكنيسه</td>
<td>El Kuneisch. The little church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>القرية</td>
<td>El Kureih. The little village.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET 1.

Kurm Dâbil. The vineyard of Dâbil; perhaps from dhabl, 'withering.'

Kurm Muserten. The vineyard of Muserten. p.n.

Kurm es Sûky. The vineyard of the market-man.

Leîleh. Leileh, a female proper name. It means also 'night.'

Mâlikâ. The royal (building). It may refer to the (Christian) Malekite sect, but is more probably a reminiscence of the worship of the Tyrian deity Melkarth, 'the city king.'

Mansûrah. Mansûr's (building); cf. Nêbi Mansûr.

Mâshûk. Beloved; see Nêbi Mâshûk.

Merj Kaleîleh. The meadow of the hillock.

Merj el Mansûrah. The meadow of Mansûrah. p.n.

Mûghârat Jûrat Idrîs. The cave of the water-hole of Enoch.


Mûghârat el Lawâtîn (properly Lawwâtîn). The cave of the plasterers. The word has also an indecent meaning.


Nabr el Kâsimîyeh. The river Kâsimîyeh.

The old and generally accepted interpretation of the word Kâsimîyeh as the 'boundary river,' from the Arabic root kasâm, 'to divide,' is inadmissible, the latter word meaning to 'apportion,' and not to 'divide,' in the sense alluded to. It is unquestionably named from Sheikh or Nêby Kâsim, whose shrine is still the most venerated in the country, and who is to be identified with the Phoenician Cadmus, Cadmiel or Casmiel.

Nebû el 'Ezzîyeh. The spring of 'El Ezzîyeh; q.v.

Néby 'Amrân. The prophet Amrân. Néby means here a 'prophet's tomb' or 'shrine.' Amrân (or rather Imrân), who is not a Mohammedan prophet, is identical with the Amran of the Bible, the father of Moses. He is mentioned several times in the Korân.
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Neby el Jelil. The prophet El Jelil, 'the illustrious.' Probably a reminiscence of the name Galilec.

Neby Kasim. The prophet Kasim; see Nahr el Kasimiyeh.

Neby Mansur. The prophet Mansur (victor).

Neby Mas'ud. The prophet Mas'ud (beloved).

The word Mas'ud means 'beloved.' It is needless to say that no prophet of the name exists in either the Mohammedan or Christian hagiology. The word is probably a survival of the ancient title of the deity to whom the shrine was dedicated, namely the Tyrian Hercules, Baal Molech or Melkarth, worshipped under the Egyptian name of Mi-amun or Memnon, the Beloved of Ammon, to whom, as Lucian distinctly tells us, an Egyptian temple existed at Tyre. The name may be compared with that of Abraham, Khatil Allah, 'the Friend of Allah,' and with that of the Cretan Zeus, called by the Greeks Melichios, who is also identified with this deity.

Ras el 'Ain. The head of the spring.

Rumeidyeh. The ashy or ash coloured.

Rushidiyeh. The building of Rushid Pasha.

Rwassat 'Abd 'Ali. 'Abd 'Ali's 'heads,' or hill-tops.

Rwassat el Beiyarah. The hill-tops of the well-sinkers.

Sahel Mas'ud. Mas'ud's plain.

Semmadyeh. Semma'iyyeh. p.n.

Sheikh Daud. Sheikh David. Sheikh, elder, is used for a saint, or saint's tomb. Daud is the Arabic form of the name David, but the shrine must not be confounded with that of the Hebrew poet king. It is most probably another of the shrines of Melkarth, who, according to Syncellus, was called by the Phœnicians Dibdan, Ashbar. The name David itself is identical with Mas'ud in signification; see Neby Mas'ud above.

Shakif el Almar. The red cleft.

Shakif el Dallah. The cleft of dripping water.

Shernei. Shernei. p.n.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET I.

Mnber'dib. The fortress of the bear. The meaning of this word te'ir is very doubtful. The Arab scribe who wrote out the list of names has added a note, written in pencil, in Arabic, explaining that it 'means a beam or partition between two walled gardens, and is sometimes used as an equivalent for the latter word he interprets 'desert.' His explanation is, however, taken verbatim from the smaller Arabic dictionary by Bustani, published in Beirūt (Katıv el Muḥīf), and he has misunderstood the word thb, which, as there used, means 'pride,' and is coupled with the synonym kibr. It is probably the Aramaic word (meaning 'fort, or 'court.'

Wādī el 'Awar. The valley of the one-eyed man.

Wādī Furrāwīyah; see 'Ain el Furrāwīyah.

Wādī el Hubeishiyeh. The valley of the Abyssinian; see 'Ain el Hubeishiyeh.

Wādī el Hamrānīyah. The valley of the Hamrání Arabs.


Wādī el Jezāir. The valley of the islands.

Wādī el Jisr. The valley of the bridge.

Wādī el Judeiydīyah. The valley of the dykes. (Geological term, meaning streaks in the rock.)

Wādī el Kentsch. The valley of the church.

Wādī Kūrdīyah. The valley of the Kurds.

Wādī el Mālīlyeh. The valley of el Mālīlyeh; see 'Ain el Mālīlyeh.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wādī el Mansūr. Mansūr’s valley; see Nēḥy Mansūr.

Wādī el Mezirāh. The valley of sown land.

Wādī el Muweirkheh. The valley of flowing waters.

Wādī cr Rasās. The valley of lead.

Wādī el Semmāāiyeh. The valley of Semmāāiyeh.

Wādī cr Shemālīyeh. The northern valley.

Wādī Tūrah. The valley of flowing water; see ‘Ain Tūrah.

Wādī el Wūr. The valley of rugged ground.


Wādī Yehūdīyeh. The valley of the Jews.

Wādī ez Zārūb. The valley of the water-pipe.

Zārūb nimmār. The pipe of abundant water.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

SHEET II.

Qc  El Abbâd. The diverging roads (this has no connection with the word 'Abbâd, 'devotee'; see Sheikh Abbâd).

Qb  Abl. Probably the Abel Beth Maachah of 2 Sam. xx, 14-22; 1 Kings xv, 29.

Pb  Abrîkha. Abrîkha. p.n.

Rc  'Absîch. Absîch. p.n.

Qc  Ahsâs el Halâbîyeh. A mistake for Akhsâs el Halâbîyeh. q.v.

Pb  'Aîdirb. A local form connected with 'udrub 'much sand.'

Ob  'Aîn Abu Ghîbah. The spring of the low ground.

Nc  'Aîn Abu Kusîyeh. Abu Kusaiyeh's spring. p.n.

Ob  'Aîn Abu Nahleh. The spring of the bees, but nahleh in its Hebrew form means 'stream.'

Pb  'Aîn Abu Sudân. Abu Sudân's spring. The word sudân means the coverings of a camel-litter. It may, however, be a local form or plural of sadûn, the office of attendant at the Kaabeh, which was hereditary in the family of Abu dar, a mosque to whose honour is found in this sheet. Abu Sudân would then be identical with the name Abu Dar itself.

Pb  'Aîn 'Aidîb. The well of 'Aidîb.

Pb  'Aîn Akabet el Kandîâlah; see Akabet el Kandîâlah.

Rb  'Aîn el 'Alak. The spring of the leeches.

Ob  'Aîn el Arîth. The spring of the broad mountain-side.

'Atû Bâniâs. The spring of Banîas. q.v.

Nb  'Aîn el Bârâ'deh. The spring of cool water.

Ob  'Aîn Bârîsh. The spring of the place abounding in herbage.

Pc  'Aîn Beib'ân. The spring of Beib'ân. p.n.

Pb  'Aîn el Beneîyeh. The spring of the little building.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عين برعاشيمت</td>
<td>'Ain Berâshîb.</td>
<td>The spring of Berâshîb. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين برخيم</td>
<td>'Ain Berîkhî.</td>
<td>The spring of Berîkhî. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين بدياس</td>
<td>'Ain Bîdîâs.</td>
<td>The spring of Bîdîâs. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين برکة موان</td>
<td>'Ain Bîrket Susâân.</td>
<td>The spring of the Flint Pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين بنيتا</td>
<td>'Ain Buteitâh.</td>
<td>The spring of the little duck (or ‘oil bottle’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الدليل</td>
<td>'Ain 'âd dâlîkh.</td>
<td>The spring of the hanging vine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين السيعة</td>
<td>'Ain 'âd Dciâh.</td>
<td>The spring of the farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين دير النون</td>
<td>'Ain Deîr el Fôka.</td>
<td>The upper convent spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين دير قانون</td>
<td>'Ain Deîr Kauât.</td>
<td>The spring of the convent of the Rule (canon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين دير كينا</td>
<td>'Ain Deîr Kifa.</td>
<td>The spring of the convent of Kifa. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين دير وماس</td>
<td>'Ain Deîr Mîmâs.</td>
<td>The spring of the convent of Mîmâs. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين دلالة</td>
<td>'Ain Dîlâfîkh.</td>
<td>The trickling spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الدربير</td>
<td>'Ain 'âd Derdârah.</td>
<td>The spring of the Derdârah (elm) tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الذهب</td>
<td>'Ain 'âd Dhâhîb.</td>
<td>The golden spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الدروز</td>
<td>'Ain 'âd Drâz.</td>
<td>The Druze’s spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين المقعية</td>
<td>'Ain 'âd Fâkâîîkh.</td>
<td>The spring of the truffle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين النوّا</td>
<td>'Ain el Fôka.</td>
<td>The upper spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين النوار</td>
<td>'Ain el Fuwâr.</td>
<td>The spring of the fountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الغنم</td>
<td>'Ain el Ghânem.</td>
<td>The spring of the flocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الغزار</td>
<td>'Ain el Ghazzâr.</td>
<td>The spring of abundant water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الفسيل</td>
<td>'Ain el Ghâsîl.</td>
<td>The spring of washing (perhaps corrupted from ghasâl, ‘marsh-mallows’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الجليل</td>
<td>'Ain el Hajîl.</td>
<td>The spring of the partridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الجبير</td>
<td>'Ain el Hajîr.</td>
<td>The spring of the rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين حرب</td>
<td>'Ain Harîb.</td>
<td>The spring of war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين حوس</td>
<td>'Ain el Hesh.</td>
<td>The spring of the fenced-in enclosure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الحمة</td>
<td>'Ain el Hûmâma.</td>
<td>The hot spring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

Ob 'Ain el Hāmra. The red spring.
Ob 'Ain el Hāmra el fōka. The upper red spring.
Ob 'Ain el Hāmra et tahta. The lower red spring.

Nb 'Ain Hūr. The spring of the 'water-hole,' or plane-tree.

Ob 'Ain Jēdir. The new spring.

Ob 'Ain Jeheir. The spring of Jeheir. The meaning is 'conspicuous'; but it is probably misspelt, and connected with jaher, جَهْر 'a den.'

Ob 'Ain el Jenān. The spring of the gardens.
Nb 'Ain Jinnāt. Connected with جَيْنَة jinnah, 'a garden.'

Ob 'Ain el Jibzār. The spring of the almond tree.

Ob 'Ain el Jubīb. The spring of the little pit.

Pb 'Ain el Kuntarah. The spring of the arch.

Ob 'Ain Kefrah. The spring of the village.
Ob 'Ain Kef Kīla. The spring of the village on the valley side.

Ob 'Ain Kerzōn. The spring of Kerzōn. p.n.

Pb 'Ain el Khān. The spring of the Caravanserai.

Pc 'Ain el Knīyeh. The spring of the aqueduct.

Nb 'Ain el Kubbeī. The spring of the domed (building).

Re 'Ain el Leddān. The spring of the (River) Leddān.

Qb 'Ain Lūbiyeh. The spring of Lubiyeh; a kind of bean.

Ob 'Ain Marnabah. The spring of Marnabah. p.n.

Ob 'Ain Mārub. The spring of abundant water.

{Nb} 'Ain Matmūrah. The spring of the 'Matamore,' i.e., a subterranean granary.

{Oc} 'Ain el Meisch. The spring of the meisch tree.

Qb 'Ain el Mellāh. The spring of the salt-worker, or 'mariner.'

Qb 'Ain el Meṭawīlē. The spring of the Metawilē, a sect of the Shiāh Mohammedans; probably deriving their origin from the Hashshāshīn (Assassins).
The spring of the water-pipe, or spout.

The spring of the corn-land.
The spring of the razor.
The spring of the nail.
The spring of the 'Deputy.' nāb is also used of wild beasts drinking at a stream.
The spring of moisture.
The spring of Nuweiya; perhaps diminutive of 'nān,' 'a storm,' 'rain.'
The spring of wild barley.
The spring of sweet-smelling herbs (sweet basil).
Diminutive form of rīhānch.
The sandy spring.
The spring of 'watering camels at dawn.'
The spring of Safed. The spring of Safed, q.v.
Perhaps for سویة, a booth set up by desert Arabs near to water as a shelter.
The spring of Sarifa. q.v.
The lower spring.
The spring of hawks or kites.
From ṭafara, 'to leap over a brook or rivulet'; also 'to spring up.'
The goodly spring.
The spring of the Talha tree.
'Teir Filsiah; see Teir Filsiah.
The spring of Samhāt.
The spring of Zinbch.
The spring of the fig.
The spring of the fig-tree.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qb</td>
<td>'Ain Umm 'Okûsh.</td>
<td>The spring of the thicket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pc</td>
<td>'Ain ed Werdeh.</td>
<td>The spring of the going down to water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab</td>
<td>'Ain el Yanûh.</td>
<td>The spring of Yanûh (the Biblical Janaah).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oc</td>
<td>'Ain ez Zerkà.</td>
<td>The spring of the blue glittering water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nc</td>
<td>'Aitt. Aitit.</td>
<td>p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oc</td>
<td>'Aita ez Zutt.</td>
<td>The high mountain of the Zutt. Zutt is the name by which a certain tribe of Indian gipsies, the Jats, are known in Syria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nc</td>
<td>'Akabat 'Aly.</td>
<td>Aly's steep, or mountain road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pc</td>
<td>Akabat al Kandûlî.</td>
<td>The steep or mountain road of the Kandûlî (a thorny tree).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oc</td>
<td>'Akabat al Kantarah.</td>
<td>The steep or mountain road of the arch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oc</td>
<td>'Akabat al Kharrar.</td>
<td>The steep or mountain road of rushing water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pc</td>
<td>Akabat al Makâtîl.</td>
<td>The steep or mountain road of the slain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>Akabat cz Zükkiyeh.</td>
<td>The steep or mountain road of the Zukkiyeh. Connected with جلَّ a waterskin, ذاَّ 'a diver' (waterfowl), or ذُقَان a narrow road or lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qc</td>
<td>Akhsûs el Halabiyeh.</td>
<td>The silk-worm frames of the Aleppines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>Almân. Almân.</td>
<td>Perhaps from علم 'a sign-post' or 'a mountain.' Hebrew يَلْهَجَ 'ash.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>Ard el Abiad.</td>
<td>The white land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qb</td>
<td>Ard Abu Mukanna.</td>
<td>The land of Abu Mukanna. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb</td>
<td>Ard Abu Ramâd.</td>
<td>The ashy or ash-coloured land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qc</td>
<td>Ard 'Asy el Mällâwy.</td>
<td>The land of the 'Asy el Mällâwy. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qc</td>
<td>Ard el Bûzîyeh.</td>
<td>The land of hawks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rc</td>
<td>Ard Dufûsh.</td>
<td>The land of Daphne (Oleander). In Arabic the word would also mean 'burial.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The land of Hirshah.
The land of the arch.
The land of Raj.
The land of ashy ground.
The land of Shoka, is the feminine of 'tall.'
The land of prominent places.
The land of successive followings.
The wide white mountain side.
The broad mountain side of the cairn.
The broad mountain side of the Kanduliye.
The circular mountain side.
The mountain side of the little dung heap.
The mountain side of Shomar, Shomar is the name of a kind of herb (wild fennel), and also of several Arab heroes.
The springs of the herd of cattle.
The springs of the gazelles.
The springs of the dykes (streaks in rock).
The springs of the Caravanserai.
The springs of the caves.
Banias. Banias, the ancient Panium or Pancias.
Abounding in herbage.
The gate of the mountain road
Francis' cattle-shed.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

The space between the hill-tops.

The white spot.

The Besharah country. The Besharah family are a noble and once very powerful house in Syria.

The Beni Haiyán, an Arab tribe.

Berāshit. p.n.

The Keitiyeh's garden. p.n.

The wells of the Syrian convent.

The well of the house of the old man.

The well of the pilgrim Jonas.

The well of the fenced-in enclosure.

The well of the little church.

The well of Meitān. p.n. from 'dead.'

The well of the crossed (roads).

The roofed-over well.

Shibly's well. Probably from Abu Bekr Shibly, a descendant of Ali, and founder of a sect of dervishes,

The pool of the Beni Haiyán (an Arab tribe).

The pool of the convent of the Syrians.

The pool of the rushes.

The pool of Haddātha. p.n.

The pool of the rock.

The red pool.

The pool of Ilsāf.

Ne Birket el Jelameh. The pool of the hill. جَلَامِه jelameh, is properly written جَلِمَة jelameh.
Birket el Karkaf. The pool of the Karkaf (a small bird).

Birket Naklyeh. The pool of the sand-worms.

Birket Raja. The pool of Raja. p.n.

Birket et Tailyeh. The pool of sweet water.

Bistath. p.n. The Arabic form of this is not given in the lists; it might be either Bistath or Bystath.

Birket el Nakiycli. The pool of the sand-worms.

Birket el Rdja. The pool of Raj.

Birket el Taiyeh. The pool of Karkaf (a small bird).

Birket el Alawei. The convent of the Alawei.

Dahrj. 'Rolling.'

Dahr el Alawei. The convent of the Alawei.

Dafr. The convent.

Deir. The convent.

Deir Abu Dei. The convent of Abu Dei. p.n.

Deir 'Al. The lofty convent.

Deir 'Amis. The convent of 'Amis. p.n.

Deir 'Akrab. The convent of the scorpion.

Deir Dughlya. The convent of Dughlya. p.n.

Deir Kantar. The convent of arches.

Deir Kanaan. The convent of the Rule (canon).

Deir Kifa. The convent of Kifa. p.n.

Deir Mimâs. The convent of Mimâs. p.n.

Deir es Suriân. The convent of the Syrian.

Dhahr 'Ain el Jenûn. The ridge of the spring of gardens.

Dhahr el Asfar. The yellow ridge.

Dhahr el Hasbány. The Hasbany ridge.

Dhahr Kabr cu Nusrân. The ridge of the Christian's tomb.

Dhahr el Kuram. The ridge of the vineyard.

Dhahr es Sciyid. The ridge of the lord.

Dhahr es Süh. The ridge of the market.

Dhahr Ya'kâb. Jacob's ridge.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

Qb Dhahret el Beiyăd. The ridges of the white place.
Oc Dib'āl. Dib'āl. p.n.
Pb Furūn. The ovens or reservoirs.
Rb El Ghajir. Perhaps the Jazer (Gazoros) of 1 Maccab. v. 8.
[Nb] {Qc} El Ghazzārēh. Abundant.
Sc Hajr el Makdūh. The scooped-out stone.
Nb Hallūsiyeh. Hallūsiyeh. Perhaps from حنس abundant herbage.

Hamman Safed. The hot baths of Safed.
Hanawei. Hanawei. p.n. حنو the bend of a valley.
Oc Haris. Guarded.

Qb Hima Hūra. The preserve of Hūra. p.n. A Hima was a parcel of ground set apart for the sole pasturage of the cattle belonging to the king or chief.

Qc El Hola. Properly حولاء, dark green herbage.
Oc Hosn Tibnīn. The fort of Tibnīn.
Ob Hammeirēh. The red patch.
Qc Hūnīn. Hūnīn. p.n.

Qc Jamīʿ Abu Dar. The mosque of Abu Dar. (One of the companions of Mohammed, and a prominent character in the early history of Islam.)

Rb Jawzāwr, pl. of جورة A hollow in the ground for water.
Ob Jebel Abu Gheibēh. Abu Gheibēh's mountain.
Ob Jebel Abu Katāt. The craggy mountain.
Ob Jebel el 'Aīn. The mountain of the spring.
Ob Jebel 'Aīn ceh Shākhfān. The mountain of the spring of clefts.
Oc Jebel Buājī. The mountain at the wide part of the valley.
Pb Jebel el Burj. The mountain of the tower.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جبل دونين</td>
<td>Qc  <em>Jebel Hūnna</em>. Mount Hūnin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل حسين</td>
<td>Qc  <em>Jebel Husain</em>. Mount Husein. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل جملة</td>
<td>Oc  <em>Jebel Jedid</em>. The mountain of Gamala (mentioned in the Talmud as a Galilean site).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الناكة</td>
<td>Qc  <em>Jebel el Kūlah</em>. The mountain of the castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل سيدان</td>
<td>Qb  <em>Jebel M'idhin</em>. The mountain of the plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل المرج</td>
<td>Qc  <em>Jebel el Merih</em>. The mountain of the prairies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل المشاتي</td>
<td>Ob  <em>Jebel el Miskātta</em>. The mountain of the winter quarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل المسليات</td>
<td>Qc  <em>Jebel el Musellābat</em>. The mountain of the cross (roads).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الروبيس</td>
<td>Qc  <em>Jebel er Rācis</em>. The mountain of the hill-tops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الشيخ</td>
<td>Nb  <em>Jebel es Shīkh</em>. The mountain of the Sheikh. A sheikh is an 'elder,' the chief of an Arab tribe, encampment or village; the word is also sometimes used for a 'saint.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل السميرة</td>
<td>Sb  <em>Jebel es Simrāh</em>. The mountain of the fold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الشميل</td>
<td>Sb  <em>Jebel es Shuhiib</em>. The mountain of Shuhiib. p.n. Per-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل السلطان</td>
<td>Ob  <em>Jebel es Sultan</em>. The mountain of the Sultan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل تبرسحيات</td>
<td>Ob  *Jebel Tibrashāt; see Tibrashāt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل النينه</td>
<td>Ob  <em>Jebel et Thīn</em>. The mountain of the fig-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل النهر</td>
<td>Ob  <em>Jebel et Thor</em>. Tor also signifies mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل أم علي</td>
<td>Rb  <em>Jebel Umm 'Alli</em>. Mount Umm 'Alli, Aly's mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الودود</td>
<td>Qc  <em>Jebel Wurd</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل البغوانة</td>
<td>Qb  <em>Jebel el Bghāwanah</em>. The mountain of the pathless sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل النير</td>
<td>Nb  <em>Jennātā</em>. Jennātā, from Jennat, 'a garden.'</td>
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<td>جبل الجزيرة</td>
<td>Nb  <em>El Jeziřeh</em>. The island.</td>
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<td>جسر تعفية</td>
<td>Pb  <em>Jisr Kākāyish</em>. The bridge of Kākāyish. The word means 'rumbling,' 'clanking'; also a small piebald bird.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جسر النيل</td>
<td>Se  <em>Jisr el Kībāy</em>. The southern bridge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جسر المشرع</td>
<td>Re  <em>Jisr el Mishrā</em>. The bridge of the straight way.</td>
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NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

El Jameijneh. ‘The little sculls’; but Jamâ'îm pronounced Syrian fashion, Jamâ'îm, also means the piece of wood at the end of which the ploughshare is fastened.


Jûzâr Deir Kânûn. The neighbourhood or water-holes of the convent of the Rule (canon).


Kabr ‘Ajâib. The tomb of wonders.

Kanda Kûnitrah. The Kûnitrah (little arch) district.

Kalatwe. The ancient Kelabo.

Kantarah. The arch.


Kerâm el 'Ardâ. The vineyards of the mountain side.

El Khatîsah. Pure, sincere; the name appears in the south of Palestine, and is there identical with the Greek Elusa.

Khallet el 'Abd. The dell of the slave.

Khallet el 'Ain. The dell of the spring.

Khallet 'Abu 'Alsa. Abu Aisa's dell.

Khallet 'Ain el Ghûsil. The dell of washing (or of marshmallows).

Khallet 'Ain Jenâta. The dell of the spring of gardens.
Khallet 'Ain el Jozeh. The walnut spring.
Khallet 'Ain Suneiyeh. The dell of the brilliant spring.
Khallet el Alamáy. The dell of the Alamáy. p.n.
Khallet 'Allul. 'Allul's dell. p.n.
Khallet 'Amsid. The dell of the column.
Khallet 'Asifeh. The dell of the wheat-cars.
Khallet el 'Anjæh. The crooked dell.
Khallet el 'Awideh. 'Awideh's dell. p.n.
Khallet 'Asizeh. 'Asizeh's dell. p.n.
Khallet el Beld. The dell of the house.
Khallet el Berkil. The dell of bullets; but perhaps it should be بكرل, which in the vulgar Arabic means a short thick black snake.
Khallet el Bir. The dell of the well.
Khallet ed Dahrj. The dell of the rolling (stone).
Khallet ed Dólæh. The dell of the hanging vine.
Khallet ed Dræz. The dell of the Druzes.
Khallet ed Dibäh. The dell of the hyæna.
Khallet ed Duwarneh. The dell of the duwarneh (lotus) tree.
Khallet ed Ferrásheh. The dell of the moths.
Khallet ed Gharbíyeh. The western dell.
Khallet ed Hajjeh. The dell of pilgrimage. The original meaning of the word is 'to repair to a place.'
Khallet el Hammarch. The dell of asses.
Khallet el Hima. The dell of the preserve.
Khallet Hussein. Hussein's dell.
Khallet el Jibsíneh. The dell of gypsum.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

خحلة القيز
Qb Khallet el Kurzy. The dell of the throne.
خحلة الليم
Pb Khallet el Mezzarah. The narrow dell (lit. buttoned close).
خحلة مينا
Qb Khallet Mina. The dell of Minà. p.n.
خحلة الغدارد
\{Qb\} Qb Khallet el Mughârah. The dell of the cane.
خحلة الدمر
Qe Khallet en Naheir. The dell of the little river.
خحلة النبع
\{Qe\} Qe Khallet en Nubâ. The dell of the perennial spring.
خحلة النحص
Ob Khallet en Nâkâ. The dell of the marsh.
خحلة عريفي
Oc Khallet 'Oreik. 'Oreik signifies 'a small mountain path,' also 'exudation.'
خحلة الرحان
Nb Khallet er Rihanîch. The dell of sweet-smelling herbs.
خحلة صفرجا
Oc Khallet Safirja, probably Safarjel. The dell of quinces.
خحلة السانية
Pb Khallet es Sâkiyeh. The dell of the water-wheel.
خحلة سلمج
Qe Khallet Sellâm. The dell of Sellâm. p.n.
خحلة سماك
Pb Khallet es Semmakah. The dell of the Semmakah (Sumach) tree.
خحلة الشبيبة
Oc Khallet esh Shubeik. The dell of the little shâbâh (a thorny plant used in medicine).
خحلة السيد
Qe Khallet es Sîlî. The dell of the lord.
خحلة الساد
Qb Khallet es Sîtt. The dell of the lady.
خحلة السوق
Pc Khallet es Sîk. The dell of the market.
خحلة النيبة
Pb Khallet et Tînch. The dell of the fig-tree.
خحلة النون
\{Qi\} Qi Khallet et Tûn. The dell of the lime-kiln.
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<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>خلة الزرقا</td>
<td>The dell of wasps.</td>
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<td>خلة الزرقا  (العما)</td>
<td>The bluish dell.</td>
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<td>خان الدوير</td>
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<td>خربت السبان</td>
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<tr>
<td>جبلين</td>
<td>The Caravanserai of the little convent or circle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

Khūrbat el Heit. The ruin of the wall.
Khūrbat el Humeirah. The reddish ruin.
Khūrbat el Hammra. The red ruin.
Khūrbat Hir. Probably the ruin of the plane tree.
Khūrbat Hüra. The ruin of the crumbling bank.
Khūrbat Iksaf. The ruin of Iksaf (Achsaph).
Khūrbat Jelamch. The ruin of the large hill.
Khūrbat Jumle. The ruin of Gamala.
Khūrbat Junajil. The ruin of Junajil, diminutive of جنجل.
Khūrbat Kefr Nay. The village of Nai. p.n.
Khūrbat Kuncishe. The ruin of the little church.
Khūrbat Kurm el 'Aswāimid. The ruin of the vineyard of the columns.
Khūrbat Kurm el Helu. The ruin of the sweet vineyard.
Khūrbat el Kuseir. The ruin of the little castle or palace.
Khūrbat Lakcikah. The ruin of the narrow-mouthed hole.
Khūrbat el Lubich. The ruin of the Lubich (a sort of bean).
Khūrbat Luweiziyyeh. The ruin of the Luweiziyyeh. The word is derived from لوز, an almond; but is probably the name of a dervish sect.
Khūrbat el Mansurrah. q.v.
Khūrbat el Menārah. The ruin of the lighthouse.
Khūrbat el Mezāra. The ruin of the sown land.
Khūrbat el Mughair. The ruin of the caves.
Khūrbat el Muscijid. The ruin of the little mosque.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khurbet Niha. The ruin of Niha. p.n.

Khurbet en Nukheil. The ruin of the little palm-grove.

Khurbet el Ozeiziyat. The ruin of the Ozeiziyat. p.n.

Khurbet Rag. The ruin of Rag. p.n.

Khurbet Khelbeh. The ruin of the sweet-smelling herbs.

Khurbet es Sambariyeh. The ruin of the Sambariyeh; probably the name of a dervish order.

Khurbet es Sebbaghieh (probably الصماد. The ruin of the dyers.

Khurbet Salm. Sam's ruin. p.n.; also the name of a plant.

Khurbet Serada. The ruin of Serada. p.n.

Khurbet Shaghury. The ruins of Shaghury (Shaghr, for Shaghur, the Senigora שלגורה of the Talmud).

Khurbet Sukaire. The ruin of hawks.

Khurbet Talkah. The ruin of the tall tree.

Khurbet Tell en Naham. The ruin of the mound of en Naham. p.n. signifying 'pleasant,' 'comfortable,' 'soft.'

Khurbet et Turbeh. The tomb.

Khurbet Tarritha. The ruin of Turritha. p.n.

Khurbet Unum el Amad. The ruin with the columns.

Khurbet el Yadhun. The ruin of Yadhun. p.n.

Khurbet ez Zabib. The ruin of raisins.

Khurbet Zook el Haf. The pilgrim's town or village. Zook is a local Syriac word.

El Khudr. El Khudhr, 'the green old man,' is a personage who occurs in Mohammedan legends, and is identified sometimes with Elias and sometimes with St. George; see my translation of the Kor'an, Vol. II, p. 23, note 3.

El Kubba. The scull-cap.

Kullat ed Dubbeh. The bear's castle.

Kullat ed Kott. The cat's castle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قلعة مارون</td>
<td>Kūlāt Mārūn. Maron's castle. Named after St. Maron, the founder of the Maronite sect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قلعة الشقيم</td>
<td>Kūlāt ʾesḥ Shākīf. The castle of the cleft or crevasse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قلعة صبيحة</td>
<td>Kūlāt Subīḥah. The castle of Subeibeh, or Nimrod's castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قلعة نمرود</td>
<td>Kūlāt Nimrūd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قلعة تيبنين</td>
<td>Kūlāt Tībnīn. The castle of Tībnīn. The Toron of the Crusaders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قلعة</td>
<td>El Kuleiḥah. The little castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الكنيسة</td>
<td>El Kuneisch. The little church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كرسي ابي مكنا</td>
<td>Kursy Abu Mukanna. Abu Mukenna's throne or chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النصير</td>
<td>El Kuseir. The little palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النصر</td>
<td>El Kāṣr. The palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تمرير البويرة</td>
<td>Kusr ʾel Fārah. The palace of the hollow in the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الفرحية</td>
<td>El Kūshiyah. p.n. ‘sprouting’ or ‘squirting.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اللزارة</td>
<td>El Lazāzeh. p.n. ‘fastening.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>محردة</td>
<td>Mahrūnēh. ‘carded’ (as cotton).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المحدورة</td>
<td>El Mansūrah. Mansūr’s place. (Mansūr = Victor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عسكر</td>
<td>Manzalat el ʾAskar. The halting place of the army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جراح ابي علي</td>
<td>Marāḥ Abu ʾAly. Abu 'Aly's resting place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>معركة</td>
<td>Mārakeh. The battle field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مروج</td>
<td>Mārub. Abounding in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مارون</td>
<td>Mārūn. St. Maron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مزار الربعين</td>
<td>Masār ʾel Arbāli. The shrine of the Forty (Martyrs of Cappadocia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الميادين</td>
<td>El Meidān. The meidāns, i.e., plains or exercise grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ميس</td>
<td>Meis. Name of a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ملعب الغزال</td>
<td>Melāb el Ghuzlān. The play-ground of the gazelles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Merrj 'Ayhn. The meadow, or prairie of springs.

Merrj Fâs. The meadow of the hatchet.

Merrj el Hummus. The meadow of chick peas.

Merrj el Jebel. The meadow of the mountain.

Merrj Keïtîyeh. Keïtîyeh's meadow.

Merrj el Lazâzeh. The meadow of Lazâzeh.

Merrj et Nâđneh. The meadow of soft ground.

Merrj Nîhâ. The meadow of Nîhâ.

Merrj 'Odeitha. The meadow of Odeitha.

Merrj esh Shemâlî. The northern meadow.

Merrj el Hîj. The meadow of the pilgrims' village.

Merrj Zîk el Tahtah. The meadow of the lower village.

Zîk is a local Syriac word.

Mersêbêh. The place with pillars. It also means a place where water subsides or sinks into the ground.

Merkêbêh. p.n. from ركّب, to 'ride' or 'to lie,' as one thing on the top of another.

Mezrâh. The sown land.

Mughâret en Nûkkâr. The cave of the pecker.

Mughâret esh Şahl. The cave of esh Şahl.

Mughr esh Selbâneh. The cave of the satiated one.

Mughâret Umnu el Biczâ. The cave with the cloths.

Mughâir el 'Alâîy. The caves of the upper chambers.

El Mugheirah. The little cave.

Mughrâket Niha. The inundated land of Niha.

Mughr Shalameï. The caves of Shalameï.


El Muscîbêh. The little stone bench.

El Mutaleh. 'Belle Vue.' From بلَّ 'to overlook.'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Rec</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الغنية</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>En Na'âmeh.</em> The soft soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنياناس</td>
<td>Rec</td>
<td><em>Nahr Baniâs.</em> The river of Banias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بليغت</td>
<td>Qc</td>
<td><em>Nahr Bâlieht.</em> The river of fleas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الحساني</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Nahr el Hasbânât.</em> The River Hasbany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rb</td>
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<td>Ob</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qb</td>
<td><em>Nahr el Kâsimiyeh.</em> The River Kâsimiyeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec</td>
<td><em>Nahr el Leddân.</em> The River Leddân.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qb</td>
<td><em>Nahr el Litâni.</em> The River Litany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec</td>
<td><em>Nahr en Nilêh.</em> The Blue River. <em>(Nilêh, 'indigo'; cf. The Nile.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nb</td>
<td><em>En Nêby Mohammed ibn Yûkûb.</em> The prophet Mohammed, the son of Jacob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qc</td>
<td><em>El Nêby Mundhir.</em> The prophet Mundhir, 'the warner.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pe</td>
<td><em>Nebât el Beidât.</em> The perennial spring of the white place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qb</td>
<td><em>Nebât el Findî.</em> The perennial spring of the soldier.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qb</td>
<td><em>En Nêby 'Aweidâh.</em> The prophet 'Awêidâh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oc</td>
<td><em>Nêby es Saddîk</em> (properly <em>Enneby es Siddîk</em>). The Truthful Prophet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qb</td>
<td><em>En Nêby Sârî.</em> The prophet Sâry (from <em>sara,</em> to journey by night). Perhaps an allusion to the celebrated 'Night Journey,' or Mohammed's 'vision of his ascent into Heaven'; <em>see</em> Korân, ch. XVII, v. i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nc</td>
<td><em>En Nêby Seïyâh.</em> The prophet Seïyâh, <em>i.e.,</em> the traveller or wanderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ob</td>
<td><em>En Neffâkhîyeh.</em> The blowers. Probably the name of a dervish order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ob</td>
<td><em>Niha.</em> Niha. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qb</td>
<td><em>Nîrijet Niha.</em> The gypsies of Niha. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qb</td>
<td><em>'Odeîthât el Fôka.</em> The upper 'Odeîthât.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qb</td>
<td><em>'Odeîthât el Tahta.</em> The lower 'Odeîthât.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ob</td>
<td><em>Er Rafîd.</em> The milk-bowl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

ρελπία

Oc Er Ramliyeh. The sandy place.

Oc Rās Abu Nedd. The hill-top of Abu Nedd. p.n.

Ob Rās el Asfar. The yellow hill-top.

Oc Rās edh Dhahr. The top of the ridge.

Nc Rās Umm Kabar. The hill-top with the tomb.

Oc Rūsh Ku‘īn. p.n.

Qc Rūbb Thelāṭīn. Rūbb means ‘syrup’; Thelāṭīn, ‘thirty.’ Perhaps rūbb may be a mistake for rabb, ‘lord’ (Rabbi).

orious

Ob Er Ruweis. The little hill-top.

Ob Ruweisát Niha. The little hill-tops of Niha. p.n.

Pb Safed el Battikh. Safed of the Melons. The word battikh (melons) is used by the vulgar in the sense of ‘nothing.’ Thus if asked whether anything grows in a place which he knows to be barren, an Arab will reply ironically, ‘melons!’ This mistake has given rise to a statement in Robinson that a certain bare valley in the Tih is productive of ‘melons’!

罗瑞丝

Ob Sarīfa. Sarīfa. p.n.

Qb Shēfa Abu Mukenna. The edge or marge of Abu Mukenna. p.n.

Qc Shēikh ʿAbbād. The sheikh Abbād (devotee).

Rc Shēikh Marzūk. The sheikh Marzūk (provided for by God).

Shēikh Mohammed Rashīd. The sheikh Mohammed Rashīd.

Ob Shukhr. Mud walls, or conspicuous parts.

Shakhra. Grey.

Qc Shakhf el Kott. The cleft of the Cat.

Pc Shākhf esh Shābān. The cleft of the satiated.

Pc Es Südd. The barrier or dam.

Nc Süddikin. The truthful ones.

RC Seiyid Ḥūḍa Ibr Yıkāb. Lord Juda, the son of Jacob.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

**Re**  
Sīhm el Khān. The beam of the Caravanserai.

**Ob**  
Sīltāh. The crevasse.

**Sb**  
Sīrāh. The fold.

**Sc**  
Sultān Ibrāhīm. Sultān Ibrāhīm.

**Qb**  
Sīk el ‘Asir. The afternoon market.

---

**Re**  
Tahīnīn el ‘Absīyeh. The mill of the Abs tribe.

**Qb**  
Tahīnīn el Kūlākīyeh. The mill of the wooden ring.

**Re**  
Tahīnīn el Mansūrah. The mill of the Mansūrah. q.v.

**Re**  
Tahīnīn es Sitt. The lady’s mill.

**Qb**  
Tahīnīn el ‘Asāt. The mill of the Abs tribe.

---

**Ob**  
Te’ir Filsīch. The fortress of the scales or small coins.

**Ob**  
Te’ir Samhāt. The fortress of Samhāt. The word is probably a Syrian family name, from Samh, ‘to be liberal’; cf. Fā ráhāt. Samhāt might also mean wide, open spaces.

**Oc**  
Te’ir Zīnbēh. The fortress of Zīnbēh. Zīnbēh means ‘hummocks in a valley,’ and also a place from which to shoot partridges.

---

**Qb**  

**Sc**  
Tell ‘Ala. Perhaps for ḥīl ‘high.’ The high mound.

**Rb**  
Tell el ‘Arūs. The bride’s mound.

**Sc**  
Tell el Bellān. The mound of the thorn-bush.

**Oc**  
Tell el Haiyeh. The mound of the snake.
The bare mound, or perhaps from locust.

The mound of the Judge. The Arabic word Kâdî is equivalent to the Hebrew Dau.

The mound of the wooden bowl.

The mound of the Sheikh Joseph.

The mound of the Sheikh Joseph.

Abraham's mother.

The valley of the bee (Heb. stream).

The valley with the little beehive.

The valley of the spring.

The valley of the spring of the den.

The valley of the spring of Sâid. 

(Felix.)

The valley of 'Ain et Tâfûrah. q.v.

The valley of the spring of the fig.

The valley of 'Ain et Tor. q.v.

The valley of 'Aitit. p.n.

The valley of 'Aizakâneh. (from ' a plant, 'to dig up the ground with a mattock').

The valley of the steep mountain path of the kandoleh (thorny plant).

The valley of the sparrow.

The valley of honey.

The valley of Āshûr (name of the 10th day of the month Moharram in the old Arab calendar).

'Atwah's valley. p.n.

The valley of el 'Azziyeh. p.n.
### NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Bāḥ.</td>
<td>The valley of the courtyard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Bāṣlei.</td>
<td>The valley of Bāṣlei.</td>
<td>p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Bedd.</td>
<td>The valley of el Bedd.</td>
<td>Perhaps  'idol temple.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Beibān.</td>
<td>The valley of Beibān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Beiyād.</td>
<td>The valley of the white place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Berāshīt.</td>
<td>The valley of Berāshīt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Bureik.</td>
<td>The valley of the little pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Barj.</td>
<td>The valley of the tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Dānij.</td>
<td>The intricate valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Deir Kifa.</td>
<td>The valley of the convent of Kifa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Deir Kinieh.</td>
<td>The valley of the convent of Kinieh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Deir et Tineh.</td>
<td>The valley of the convent of the fig-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Dubbeh.</td>
<td>The valley of the bear.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Fakānūch.</td>
<td>The valley of the truffle.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Feik.</td>
<td>The valley of Feik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Furūn.</td>
<td>The valley of the ovens, or reservoirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Fézāvīr.</td>
<td>The valley of the fountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Ghamīk.</td>
<td>The deep valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady et Ghār.</td>
<td>The valley of the hollow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Ghadrāw.</td>
<td>The valley of the swamp, or pools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Haddeh (perhaps حداد).</td>
<td>The valley of the kite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Hadra.</td>
<td>The valley of descent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady et Hafeir.</td>
<td>The valley of the little rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady el Humēid.</td>
<td>The valley of Humeid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Hūnūn.</td>
<td>The valley of Hūnūn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wady Irzōn.</td>
<td>The valley of Irzōn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wady Istabl. The valley of the stable.
Wady el Jenel. The valley of the camel.
Wady Jislu. The valley of Jislu. q.v.
Wady el Joz. The valley of the nut.
Wady Jumla. The valley of Gamala.
Wady Junweik. The devious valley.
Wady Kasiun. The valley of Kasiun. p.n.
Wady Kebr Nai. The valley of the village of Nai.
Wady el Keislyeh. The valley of the Keis (Arab tribe).
Wady el Kerim. The valley of the generous or noble one.
Wady Kerzoun. The valley of the Kerzoun. p.n.
Wady el Khudak. The valley of the fosse or trench.
Wady el Khantuk. The valley of the gorge.
Wady el Khandak. The valley of the swine.
Wady el Kharrar. The valley of murmuring water.
Wady el Khashabeh. The valley of the timber-cutters.
Wady el Khurba Serada. The valley of the ruin of Serada. p.n.
Wady Kudat Dura. The valley of Castle Dura.
Wady Kudat Maroun. The valley of Maron's Castle. (St. Maron, the founder of the Maronite sect.)
Wady Kuwukh. The valley of the huts made of branches of trees.
Wady el Madi. The valley of the waters.
Wady el Malluh. The valley of the oak trees.
Wady el Marib. The valley of abundant water.
Wady el Meis. The valley of the meis tree.
Wady el Moshata. The valley of the winter quarters (for cattle).
Wady el Mughair. The valley of the caves.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>وادي الغارة</td>
<td>Wady el Mugharrah</td>
<td>The valley of the cave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الميسل</td>
<td>Wady el Mugheisil</td>
<td>The valley of washing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي النحل</td>
<td>Wady en Nahl</td>
<td>The valley of the bees (Heb. water-course).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي النهر</td>
<td>Wady en Nahr</td>
<td>The valley of the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ناصر</td>
<td>Wady Näsir</td>
<td>The valley of Näsir. p.n. signifying ‘helper.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي النعور</td>
<td>Wady en Nimār</td>
<td>The valley of the Leopards. But this is the name of an Arab tribe; and in Hebrew it also signifies ‘running water.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الجبّل</td>
<td>Wady en Nakīb</td>
<td>The valley of the warden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي نصف رش</td>
<td>Wady Nasf Roli</td>
<td>The valley of ‘half a rotl’ (a weight).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الرقاني</td>
<td>Wady el Orkāni</td>
<td>The valley of the cliffs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الرايا</td>
<td>Wady er Rāj</td>
<td>The valley of er Raj. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الزاوية</td>
<td>Wady er Rāmūh</td>
<td>The valley of Rāmūh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الفين</td>
<td>Wady er Rasīf</td>
<td>The valley of the paved water channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الصديقين</td>
<td>Wady es Sūdikin</td>
<td>The valley of the truthful ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي سفينة</td>
<td>Wady Safweh</td>
<td>The valley of pure (water.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي سفليبة</td>
<td>Wady Saghlib</td>
<td>The valley of Saghlib. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الساحة</td>
<td>Wady es Sākhch</td>
<td>The valley of the roofed-over (well).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الساقطة</td>
<td>Wady es Sāktah</td>
<td>The valley of the falling stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي السعارة</td>
<td>Wady es Sārāy</td>
<td>The valley of es Sārāy. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي السواق</td>
<td>Wady es Sawdiky</td>
<td>The valley of the small streams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي سلام</td>
<td>Wady Sēlim</td>
<td>The valley of the Selem (mimosa flava), a thorny tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي سلوانية</td>
<td>Wady Sēlikih</td>
<td>The valley of the hunting dogs (sleuthhounds, Selvucidae),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي شديد</td>
<td>Wady Shidghth; see ‘Ain Shidghth, p. 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي شق العبور</td>
<td>Wady Shukk el ‘Ajāz</td>
<td>The valley of the old woman’s crevasse or cleft. The ‘old woman’ is probably ‘Queen Delooka’ successor of Pharaoh according to the Arab legends. Nearly all the specimens of ancient architectural or engineering skill are attributed by the Arabs either to Pharaoh or the ‘old woman.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The valley of the barrier.
The valley of the 'fissure.'
The valley of the market.
The valley of the king's highway.
The barren valley.
The valley of pebbles.
The valley of the flint.
The valley of Taklid (the word means imitation).
The valley of the Turkomans.
The wild valley, or valley of the wild beast.
The valley of the water-course.
The valley of the water-courses; plural of Zárūb.
The valley of the corner, or hermitage.
The valley of the pitfall.
The Yanoah of the Bible (2 Kings, xv, 39).
The Jews, or Jewish woman.
The lower Zor; perhaps meaning 'meandering'; cf. cz Zaurá (a name of the Tigris).
The lower Zük. Zük is a Syriac word meaning 'town' or 'village.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET III.

SHEET III.

Abu 'Atabeh. Having a lintel.

Abu Senûn. Producing pasturage, especially such plants as 'sorrel.'

'Ain 'Alma. The spring of 'Almâ. p.n.

'Ain el 'Ankalûs. The spring of the eels.

'Ain el 'Asl. The spring of honey.

'Ain 'Awînât. The spring of 'Awînât. Either from 'awat, 'a sand worm.'

'Ain el Bassch. The spring of the marsh.

'Ain el Beida. The white spring.

'Ain ed Dubshel. The spring of clods or chips of stone.

'Ain Deir el Asad. The spring of the convent of the lion.

'Ain ed Dumm. The spring of collyrium or pigment. The word also signifies the earth that stops up a jerboa's hole. The original root implies 'gushing' or 'flowing.'

'Ain el Fâwârah. The spring of the fountain.

'Ain el Ghûfr. The spring of the escort. So called from a fort which was used as a station at which toll or escort-money was paid.

'Ain el Hamra. The red spring.

'Hâmîl. The Hammon of Joshua xix. v. 28.

'Ain Haour. The spring of the white poplar, or plane-tree.

'Ain Iskânderûn. The spring of Iskanderûn. p.n. (Alexandroskenc.)

'Ain el Jôzeh. The spring of the walnut-tree.

'Awâr. The bubbling spring.

'Ain el Kûlûh. The spring of the castle.

'Ain Lebbûna. The spring of Lebbûna; from the Hebrew Lebona, 'white.'
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

‘Ain el Majduneh. The spring of the mad woman; or it may mean ‘haunted by jinns' or demons.

‘Ain el Mezrâb. The spring of the spout.

‘Ain Minâs. The spring of Minâs.

‘Ain el Musheirefeh. The spring of the look out, or high place. The Misrephoth-maim of Joshua xi, v. 8.

‘Ain el Mahdâra. The spring of the descent.

‘Ain el ‘Allekah. The spring of the bramble bush.

‘Ain Shomâ. The spring of the candie.

‘Ain Siria. The spring of Siria. p.n.

‘Ain es Sitt. The spring of the lady.

‘Ain es Sûflûfeh. The spring of the osier.

‘Ain es Tannûr. The spring of the reservoir.

‘Ain Wâziû. The spring of the beehive.

‘Ain Yârîn. The spring of Yârin.

‘Ain ez Zûrûrah. The spring of the hawthorn tree.

‘Ain ez Zeitûneh. The spring of the olive tree.

‘Ain ez Zîb. The spring of ez Zîb. (Achzîb.)

Akabet el Kády. The steep ascent or mountain-road of the judge.

Akka. Acre. The Biblical Akko. (Ptolemaïs.)


‘Amla sh Shâub. ‘Amlá means ‘a coat of mail'; but the word is most probably a form of ‘alm, ‘a mountain,' ‘sign-post,' or ‘way mark.' Shâub, ‘mountain spurs.'

‘Anke. From ‘a deep.' (Bethemek.)

Arab el Arâmsheh. The Arabs of the Arâmsheh tribe.

Arab el Ghawárneh. The Arabs of the Ghor, or low ground, singular of Ghûrî.

Kleitat Arabs. The Kleitat Arabs. (The name might be written four ways in Arabic. The scribe has not written it down.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حرب السمنية</td>
<td>Me 'Arab es Semniyeh. The Semniyeh Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حرب السوقيات</td>
<td>Me 'Arab es Suweitât. The Suweitât Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عرب التقيين</td>
<td>{Ld} 'Arab et Tukkiyin. The Tukkiyin Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض الملك</td>
<td>Me Ard el Mulk. The freehold land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض سبيقاتا</td>
<td>Nf Ard Salmâta. The land of Salmâta. p.n.; probably from 'black.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض الزوينيتا</td>
<td>Me Ard ez Zuweinita. The land of ez Zuweinita. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عربين الدولة</td>
<td>Md 'Arîl ed Dâneh. The broad space or mountain side of the Government.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اشول عبد</td>
<td>Me Ashîd 'Abdeh. Cascades of 'Abdeh. p.n. (Eboda.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ميسين اقترب</td>
<td>Ne 'Ayûn 'Akrîth. The springs of Akrîth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حرّ الدين</td>
<td>Kf 'Ass ed Dîm. p.n.; meaning the might of the faith.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المهنة</td>
<td>Lf El Bahjeh. 'The beautiful,' applied to land (Lanc).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الدّيمة</td>
<td>Le El Bassch. The marsh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيوت السيد</td>
<td>Md Beît es Scîyid. The houses of the lord.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المبيانية</td>
<td>Ld El Beiyàdah. The white spot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ينار عروس</td>
<td>Nc Biîr 'Arnûs. The wells of 'Arnûs. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنى أبي طوروح</td>
<td>Mf Biîr Abu Târûh. The well of Abu Târûh. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنى اكيل</td>
<td>Mf Biîr Ikîl. The well of the garland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنى كفر نبّذ</td>
<td>Le Biîr Kefr Nebîl. The well of the village of beer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنى الدّقيق</td>
<td>Md Biîr el Mudakkak. The well of pounded or crushed (corn).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنى النصف</td>
<td>Me Biîr es Nusî. The well of the half.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنى الرويس</td>
<td>Nd Biîr ez Rutweis. The well of the little headland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنى الشرق</td>
<td>Nf Biîr csh Sherk. The eastern well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنى الزوينيتا</td>
<td>Mf Biîr ez Zeitîn. The well of olive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تركّة جير</td>
<td>Nd Bîrket Hajîr. The pool of the stone or rock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تركّة مفتشمهم</td>
<td>Le Bîrket Mefshûkh. The pool of the split (rock, &amp;c.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nd Birket er Rahrâh. The pool of the rahrâh, a small white bird so called. The word also means 'wide and shallow.'

Nd Birket Râmîa. The pool of Râmîa (perhaps Rama of Naphthali).

Nd Birket Ritsîlîh. The pool of the feather.

Md Birket er Rujmein. The pool of the two heaps of stones.

Ne Birket Surâh. The pool of the plain or level ground.

Ne Birket Terbîkha. The pool of Terbîkha. p.n.

Ne Birket Tetarâmah. The pool of Tetarâmah. p.n.

Ld Burj el Beiydâlah. The tower of the blank (i.e. uncultivated) spot.

Ld Burj el Ghâfîr. The tower of the escort.

Nc Burj Mâsîr. The tower of Egypt.

Lf Dâr 'Abdallah Bâsha. The house of Abdallah Pasha.

Lf Dâr el Jebâkhânji. The house of Jebâkhânji; a proper name.

Lf Dâr Sursuk. The house of Sursuk. p.n.

Lf Deîr el Asad. The convent of the lion.

Md Dhahr ed Dâbâh. The ridge of the hyena.

Le Dhahr Humâr. The ridge of the ass.

Nd Dhahr el Jemel. The ridge of the camel.

Lf Dhahr el Medfân. The ridge of the buried (person or thing).

Ne Dhahret Umm Makdâh. The ridges with the hollowed-out rocks.

Lf El Ghâbsîyeh. From ghabs, 'dusky ashen grey.'

Me Hâkûl Zaheîr. The field of ez Zuheîr. p.n. Hâkûl is the plural of Hâkîl, which means a piece of land without trees, but fit for sowing.

Lf Jâmiâ el Ghâbsîyeh. The mosque of el Ghâbsîyeh; q.v.

Kf Jâmiâ el Jezzîr. The mosque of Jezzâr Pasha.
### NAME LISTS OF SHEET III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جبل البلاط Nf</td>
<td>Jebel Abu Kirât</td>
<td>The mountain of the Kirât (a land measure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل حانونا</td>
<td>Jebel Bâlâl</td>
<td>The mountain of the flat stone slab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الأكشار</td>
<td>Jebel el Kisâr</td>
<td>The mountain of broken bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل لبونة</td>
<td>Jebel Lebbânah</td>
<td>Mount Lebbuna; from the Hebrew Lebonah, 'milk white.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل مبيلية</td>
<td>Jebel Mabilî,</td>
<td>Mount Mabilî. The term in ancient Arabic was applied to a camel tied and left to starve at its master's grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل المشق</td>
<td>Jebel el Mushakkâh</td>
<td>The word signifies the change of colour in ripening fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الرأس</td>
<td>Jebel er Râs</td>
<td>The mount of the hill-tops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الSynopsis</td>
<td>Jebel et Tawîl</td>
<td>The tail mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جملة البناء</td>
<td>Jelâmat el Bâneh</td>
<td>(ジェマタル, جملة) properly ‘a large hill’; the hill of el Bâneh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جملة النهف</td>
<td>Jelâmat en Nehîf</td>
<td>The hill of en Nehîf. p.n. (Nef.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَبَت</td>
<td>Jêt</td>
<td>Perhaps جَبَت ‘elevated ground’; or Heb. Gath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جسر المدُنون</td>
<td>Jîsr el Medînûn</td>
<td>The bridge of the buried one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الْيَتُوْرِيِّين al-Ṭawîrîyîn</td>
<td>El Jubbein</td>
<td>The two pits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الْبَيْدَاءة</td>
<td>El Judeîyidah</td>
<td>The word judgeyida is the diminutive of jedîdah, a 'dyke,' or coloured streak in a mountain side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَوْلِيس جَوْلِيس</td>
<td>Jûls, Jûlis</td>
<td>p.n. (Julius.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قاعدة الماعصر</td>
<td>Kâḥdî el Mâiser</td>
<td>Foundation of wine press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الكابرى</td>
<td>El Kâbry</td>
<td>The bridge (in Turkish); perhaps the Kabarthâ of the Talmud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَابِرَة جَعِرَة</td>
<td>Kabû Jamrîyeh</td>
<td>Vault of pebble or rubble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>القاعدة</td>
<td>El Kâdch</td>
<td>The foundation. The word also means 'the capital of a column.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَافِزَة المَهْر</td>
<td>Kâfzêt el Muhr</td>
<td>The foal's leap (trad.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>القَعَدَة</td>
<td>El Kahwîch</td>
<td>The coffee-shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَاتِّي أَبِي لُزْبِ</td>
<td>Kanâît el Lizzîk</td>
<td>The water-courses of Abu Lizzîk. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nf Kefr Sumeiâ.</td>
<td>The village of Sumeiâ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lf Kefr Yâsîf.</td>
<td>The village of Yâsîf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>کسر el Kudâmeh.</td>
<td>The castle or mansion of the Kudâmeh; a family name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف لارا</td>
<td>The village of Ydsff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف نيب</td>
<td>The village of Sumeia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كيلام</td>
<td>The castle or mansion of the Kudâmeh; a family name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف عراو</td>
<td>The dell with the river bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف نيب</td>
<td>The dell with the fertile soil, or where the showers fall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف سع</td>
<td>Abu Mohammed’s dell. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف سع</td>
<td>Abu Saad’s dell. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف ترک</td>
<td>Abu Turkeh’s dell. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف الدجس</td>
<td>The dell of lentils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف عبق</td>
<td>The dell of the spring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف عالم</td>
<td>The dell of the conspicuous mountain, or way mark.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف عظ</td>
<td>The myrtle dell.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف لعش</td>
<td>The dell of Bâish. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف لم</td>
<td>The dell of the water-hole, or sunk well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف بورا</td>
<td>The dell of unsown land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف عيون</td>
<td>The dell of Daûn (perhaps من إلا ‘a camel of burden’).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف فارس</td>
<td>The dell of the knight or rider.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف فور</td>
<td>The dell of the lowland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف يافور</td>
<td>The dell of the digging or excavation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف دان</td>
<td>Hamdhân’s dell; perhaps a mistake for حسان, from تسن wild sorrel, a favourite pasture for camels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف حاور</td>
<td>The dell of Hârîneh (‘refractory’; also ‘cotton carding’).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف حاشم</td>
<td>Hâshem’s dell. p.n. Hâshem was the founder of Mohammed’s family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جزء الف لحم</td>
<td>The dell of the horse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET III.

Khallet Humárah. The dell of the stones set round a trough.
Khallet Jeish. The dell of the army.
Khallet el Jemádiyyeh. The dell of dry or unfruitful ground.
Khallet Jókhah. The dell of the excavation or of the crumbling banks.
Khallet el Jészánec. The dell of the walnut trees.
Khallet Járat el Dábáka. The dell of the hyena hollow.
Khallet el Khuss. The dell of the lattices, huts, or silk-worm frames; see Aksás, of which it is the singular.
Khallet Kurm et Tin. The dell of the fig orchard.
Khallet el Madaurwar. The round dell.
Khallet Maktal el 'Abd. The dell of the place where the slave was slain.
Khallet Maktal el Nimr. The dell of the place where the leopard was slain.
Khallet Márún. (St.) Maron's dell.
Khallet el Mat-hauch. The dell of the mill.
Khallet Mattílah. Perhaps from مطالع water remaining at the bottom of a tank.
Khallet el M'ázíb. The dell of the herdsmen who pasture their cattle at a distance.
Khallet Mohammed Heider. Mohammed Heider's dell, p.n.
Khallet el Murabbáh. The square dell.
Khallet en Nejíts. The dell of pears.
Khallet el 'Olleik. The dell of the bramble.
Khallet er Roheíyeh. The dell of the 'hillock,' or of 'the soft ground'; dimin. of رهوة.
Khallet el Se'íyád. The dell of the lord.
Khallet Selláım. Probably a local form from selém, a thorny tree (the mimosa flava).
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khallet esh Sherif. The dell of the noble.

Khallet es Sih. The dell of the stream.

Khallet es Suh. The dell of the market.

Khallet es Summâkah. The dell of the Sumach tree (Rhus Coriaria).

Khallet et Tâkah. The dell of the spray, or of the arch.

Khallet Teir Harfa. The dell of the fort of Harfa. p.n.

Khallet el Tîn. The dell of figs.

Khallet el Tin. The dell of the lime-kiln.

Khallet Umân Dhourâf. The dell with the vessels. p.n.

Khallet Umân er Rabb. The syrup-producing dell.

Khallet Wââdîl. The dell of the wild goats (ibex).

Khallet el Wâwey. The dell of the jackal.


Khallet ez Zeitûn. The dell of the olive.

Khallet Zernîkh. The dell of orpiment (yellow arsenic), or of sandarac (red arsenic).

Khallet Zubîkîn. Probably from زین, 'to bind' or 'confine.'


Khâlalîl 'Okdeh. The dells of pasturage or fruitful ground.

El Khûdr. See p. 28.


Khârîb Jubb Susweid. The ruins of the black pit.


Khârîb 'Abdeh. The ruin of Abdîh, from عبد 'a slave.' The ancient Abdun. The name occurs in Arabia Petraea, and is written in the older itineraries 'Eboda (Eboda).

Khânâb 'Ain Haur. The ruim of Abu Shâsh. p.n.

Khârîb 'Abd Shâsh. The ruin of Abu Shâsh. p.n.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Alteiyim</td>
<td>The ruin of Alteiyim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el Ajliyat</td>
<td>The ruin of el Ajliyat (from 'haste,' or 'a calf').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet 'Akrash</td>
<td>The ruin of 'Akrush; from a plant called 'Akrish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet 'Alia</td>
<td>The ruin of the high place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el 'Amud</td>
<td>The ruin of the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet 'Arubbin</td>
<td>The ruin of Arubbin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet 'Aweinat</td>
<td>See 'Ain 'Aweinat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el Bâlât</td>
<td>The ruin of the water-hole or sunk well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Beit Iria</td>
<td>The ruin of Beit Iria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el Beiyâd</td>
<td>The ruin of the white (blank or uncultivated) place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Beiyâd el Juwâny</td>
<td>The ruin of the inner white place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Bidât</td>
<td>The ruin of the slab of stone; see “Memoirs,” p. 173.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Belâtân</td>
<td>A local form of the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Benâa</td>
<td>The ruin of the builder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el Bôbrých</td>
<td>Also called Khurbet el Menawât, the Danjaan of 2 Sam. xxvi, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Bûda</td>
<td>The ruin of Bûda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el Buteishkîch</td>
<td>The ruin of those who assault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet ed Dabsheh</td>
<td>The ruin of ed Dabsheh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Dâniân</td>
<td>The ruin of Dâniân, the Danjaan of 2 Sam. xxvi, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Dhahûr el Hárah</td>
<td>The ruin of the ridges of the quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el Ghureib</td>
<td>The ruin of the little raven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el Habâî</td>
<td>The ruin of Habâî.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet el Hamra</td>
<td>The red ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurbet Hamsîn</td>
<td>The ruin of Hamsîn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ruin of the Hambaliyeh, a Mohammedan sect.
The ruin of the tavern.
The ruin of Hárâneh; see Khallet Hárâneh, p. 44.
The ruin of the preserve.
The ruin of the garland.
The ruin of the horseshoes.
The ruin of Alexandroskene.
The ruin of the preserve.
The ruin of the horsetails.
The ruin of Alexandroskene.
The ruin of the jewels.
The ruin of the two pits.
The ruin of the pit for rain water.
The ruin of the streaks, or dykes.
The ruin of the barren land.
The ruin of the Cypriotes.
The ruin of Kabara (Gabara). Jos. Vita. 37.
The word kafkafa means ‘a camel’s beard’; the original root signifies ‘drying up’ (of vegetables), or ‘shivering.’
The ruin of Karhâtha.
The ruin of Kermith.
The ruin of the sorrel orchard.
The ruin of the jackal’s dell.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET III.

Md Khārībat el Khashm. The ruin of the mouth or outlet; but perhaps from خشام 'a mountain having a thick prominence.

Md El Khārcībeh. The little ruin.

Ne Khārībat Kusīkis. تناغ means thick or stout.

Md Khārībat el Kūseir. The ruin of the little castle.

Nd Khārībat el Kūth. The ruin of the cutting.

Me Khārībat Kuzīzīyeh. The ruin of the glass-works.

Md Khārībat el Madāwar. The round ruin.

Nf Khārībat Mahhūz. The ruin of Mahhūz (name of a plant).

Nd Khārībat Marwaḥīn. Either from مراوح 'a place where the wind blows, effacing the traces of dwellings,' or from مرر 'a fan.'

Le Khārībat Māsūb. The ruin of Māsūb. p.n.; signifying 'bound' or 'compact.'

Md Khārībat el Mattārāh. The ruin of the underground granary.

Ld Khārībat Māzī. The ruin of Māzī. p.n.

Mf Khārībat Menāwīto. The ruin of Menāwīto. p.n.

Me Khārībat Menhātah. The ruin of the quarry.

Me Khārībat Merj el Bīneh. The ruin of the meadow of the conspicuous object.

Mf Khārībat Mībilīch; see Jebel Mībilīch, p. 43.

Na Khārībat Mīrīāmī. The ruin of Mīrīāmī (the name of a plant).

Mf Khārībat el Mūnāch. The ruin of provisions.

Ld Khārībat el Musheirefīkh. The ruin of the high places.

Me Khārībat el Muslīmān. The ruin of the apricot.


Nd Khārībat Neifed. Perhaps for نافذ 'penetrating.'

Le Khārībat el 'Omārī. The ruin of el 'Omārī. p.n.
Me Khârîbet Rûmeh. Perhaps from rumh, 'a lance.'

Ld Khârîbet Ruswis. The ruin of the hill-top.

Ne Khârîbet er Rusweisât. The ruin of the hill-tops.

Me Khârîbet Semakh. The ruin of the Semakh (in the vulgar language = دیع، 'gum').

Ne Khârîbet es Sîkh. The ruin of the stream.

Nf Khârîbet esh Shakkârah. The ruin of the Shakkâra; properly شقَّارِی 'a kind of clover.'

Me Khârîbet esh Shefchéch. The ruin of the little brink or margin.

Me Khârîbet Shomerléch. Either from Shomer (p.n.), or from the herb wild fennel.

Me Khârîbet esh Shubâcêch. The ruin of the net.

Ne Khârîbet Surûh es Fûka. The ruin of the upper Surûh. q.v.

Ne Khârîbet Sâcovâch. The ruin of flint.

Me Khârîbet es Sâcovâneh. The ruin of the flint.

Lc Khârîbet Suwejitch. The ruin of the dog-collar; but in the local dialect a tree like a willow is so called.

Me Khârîbet et Tablech. The ruin of the tray, or tambourine.

Me Khârîbet Tell Ferkhah. The ruin of the chicken.

Md Khârîbet et Terjemân. The ruin of the dragoman or interpreter.

Ne Khârîbet Tetarâmah. The ruin of Tetârâmeh. p.n.

Me Khârîbet Tibriá. The ruin of Tibria. p.n.; see Tabariéch.

Lc Khârîbet Tûbk et Henna. The ruin of the terrace of Henna (a plant used by Arab women to dye their finger tips. Written in name-book Tabak).

Ld Khârîbet Umm el 'Amilil. The ruin with the columns.

Lc Khârîbet Umm el Ferj. The ruin with the gap or chink.

Ld Khârîbet Umm 'Ofciéch. Probably from شنوا 'land with no traces of dwellings.'

Md Khârîbet Umm es Rubb. The syrup-producing ruin.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET III.

Khârîbêt Ūmm et Tâsheh. The ruin with the mulberry trees.

Khârîbêt Ūmm ez Zeinât. The ruin with the ornaments.

Khârîbêt el Wazîyeh. The ruin of mud walls.


Khârîbêt Zallâtîyeh. The ruin of pebbles.

Khârîbêt ez Zawwîyeh. The ruin of the corner or hermitage.

Khârîbêt Zebed. The ruin of Zebed. Zebed means 'foth,' or 'civet,' but is probably connected with the Hebrew proper name Zebedec, &c. The Talmud (Beresch Rab. s. 56) mentions a Zebud in Gallilee in the neighbourhood of Tyre.

Khârîbêt Zâbdîyeh. The ruin of Zubdiyeh; see last paragraph.

Khârîbêt Zuweinita. The ruin of Zuweinita. p.n.

Kisra. The fragment.


Kâlât el Kurîn. The castle of the little horn or peak.

Kâlât Shenâ. The castle of Shenâ. Shenâ means wax, but is probably connected with the name Shimcon.

Kâlât et Tâfânîyeh. Castle of the flood or inundation.

Kârîm Hénawey. The horn (peak) of Henaweï. q.v.

Kurîm Hanûs. The vineyard of Hanûs. p.n.

Kâsr el Ahmar. The red palace.

Kâsr el Hammâr. The palace of the stones set round a trough.

Kâsr el Khâlâmîyeh. The palace of the Kûdâmîyeh family.

Kâsr Muhammed Bek. The palace of Mohammed Bey. p.n.

Kâsr el Tawâll. The long palace.

El Khâsrîyât. The little palaces.

El Kuweikât. Perhaps 'huts'; see Wady el Kuweikh, p. 30.

Lebâbînâ. 'White,' from the Hebrew.
Nd  El Madarceer.  The circular.
Ne  Mādia.  The high place.
Nd  Medinet en Nikáis.  The city of brass.
Nf  Mejel el Keráum.  Probably for Mejel el Krom 'the watch-house of the vineyard.'
Md  El Menára.  The lighthouse.
Mf  Merj el 'Abd.  The plain of the slaves, or the bare desert.
Ne  Merj 'Ákkara.  The meadow or prairie of the (male) jerboa.
Me  Merj el Beinéh.  The meadow or prairie of the conspicuous object.
Nf  Merj el Bókeiáh.  The meadow or prairie of the little vale.
Ne  Merj Hárâneh.  The meadow or prairie of Hárâneh.  q.v.
Nf  Merj Kefr Sumeiá.  The meadow or prairie of the village of Sumeiá.  p.n.
Nd  Merj Ráma.  The meadow or prairie of Ramia.  p.n.
(Maramah).
Md  Merj Shená.  The meadow or prairie of Shená (Simeon).
Nd  El Meríyâ.  The meadows.
Md  Mezrát Iskandérâneh.  The sown land of Alexandroschehne.
Lf  El Mezráh.  The sown land.
Me  Múgháret Abu el Jerájíneh.  The cave of the skulls.  p.n.
Md  Múgháret 'Átrah.  The cave of the 'Atrah; name of a plant, perhaps the marjoram.
Múgháret el Beiyáda.  The cave of the white or blank space.
Md  Múgháret Kháter.  The cave of danger, or 'of him who risks.'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مغارة المروفة</td>
<td>Ld Mughâret el Mersîfeh. The cave of the dammed-up stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بحر الطاقات</td>
<td>Ld Mühgr et Tâkât. The caves of the arches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نهر مفشخ</td>
<td>Lf Nahâr Mefshîkh. The River Mefshîkh; see Birket Mefshîkh, p. 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الناقورة</td>
<td>Ld En Nâkûrah. The horn or trumpet. This name rises apparently from a misconception on the part of the Arab-speaking inhabitants, as the name نور Tyre means in Arabic a ‘horn’ or ‘trumpet’; therefore Ras Sûr (the ‘headland’ or ‘ladder of Tyre’) is rendered by Nâkûra, the synonym for Sûr. The word is also connected with نقر ‘to peck’ or ‘perforate.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي روبه</td>
<td>Ne Neby Rûbîn. The prophet Reuben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي الصديق</td>
<td>Mf Neby es Saddîk. The truthful prophet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي المالك</td>
<td>Md Neby Sâlâch. The righteous prophet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي شمع</td>
<td>Md Neby Shemâ. The prophet Shemâ; perhaps Simeon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي زكري</td>
<td>Mf Neby Zakarîya. The prophet Zackarias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس الغزاة</td>
<td>Me Râs el 'Azzâkeh, or Ruweisât el Kûtsch. The head or hill-top of el Azzâkeh. p.n.; or the heads or hill-tops of the church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس الظهر</td>
<td>Nf Râs el Dhahr. The top of the ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس كبان</td>
<td>Mf Râs Kelbân. The head of Kelbân. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس المصري</td>
<td>Md Râs el Mûsry. The hill-top or headland of the Egyptian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس الناقورة</td>
<td>Ld Râs en Nâkûrah. ‘The headland of the trumpet’; see en Nâkûrah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس النبع</td>
<td>Ne Râs en Nebû. The hill-top or headland of the spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس النمرة</td>
<td>Md Râs en Nimrîch. The hill-top or headland of the abundant water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس تعرون</td>
<td>Me Râs Tamrûn. The head or hill-top of Tamrûn. p.n. (from تعرب fruit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>روؤيسات العين</td>
<td>Nf Ruweisât el 'Ain. The hill-tops of the spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>روپيسات كنعان</td>
<td>Md Ruweisât Kan‘ân. The hill-tops of Canaan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سلحة اليمونة</td>
<td>Me Sahlet Lejûnah. The level plain of Lejûnah; Latin legiones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Seyfudrīs. The province of Akka; see "Memoirs," p. 44.

Sheikhah Mubarak. The shrine of the female sheikh Mubarak (blessed).

Sheikh 'Abd er Rahman. The shrine of Sheikh 'Abd er Rahman ("slave of the merciful"). p.n.

Sheikh 'Abd er Rasul. The shrine of Sheikh 'Abd er Rasul ("slave of the apostle"). p.n.


Sheikh Dāūd. The shrine of Sheikh David; see Sheikh Dāūd, p. 10.


Husein was the son of 'Ali, murdered at Kerbela, and one of the chief saints of the Metawileh.


Sheikh Musa. The shrine of Sheikh Musa (Moses).


Suhmāta. Suhmāta; perhaps from سحم 'black.'

Surūh. Surūh. p.n. The root of the word in Arabic means 'to flow freely' (water) or 'to pasture at large' (cattle).

Tāhānet ed Darābshah. The mill of the Darābshah. p.n.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET III.

Le Tähānet el Ferj. The mill of the hole or chink.
Le Tähānet el Jinnīzeh. The mill of the sycamore tree.
Le Tähānet Mefshākh. The mill of Mefshūkh; see Birket Mefshākh, p. 41.
Le Tähānet el Menevāt. The mill of Menāwāt (perhaps from حماية safety).
Le Tähānet Umμ el Fār. The mill with the mouse.
Le Tähānet Umμ el Hāfein. The mill of the two stones.
Le Tähānet Hāmūd. The mill of Hāmūd. p.n.
Le Tähānet Hūmīnēh. The mill of the little bath or pigeon.
Lf Talāt el Bellīnēh. The mountain path or ascent of bellān (Poterium spinosum).
Md Teir Harfa. The fort of Harfa. p.n.
Ne Teir Shiha. Teir Shiha. Teir, ‘a fortress.’ Shiha is a fragrant herb.
Le Et Tell. The Mound.
Md Tell 'Amran. 'Amran’s mound.
Me Tell el 'Acreis. The mound of the bride.
Ne Tell el 'Aūdeh. 'Aūdeh’s mound. p.n.
Ne Tell Belāt. The mound of the stone slab.
Tell Dhuḥār el Hārah. The mound of the ridges of the enclosure.
Md Tell el Fakhīch. The mound of the jurisprudent.
Lf Tell el Fokhkhār. The mound of pottery.
Ne Tell Futeis. The mound of Futeis; an animal that has not been legally slaughtered, and is therefore unfit for food (braxy). (فطس also means ‘flat-nosed.’)
Me Tell el Ghayyādhah. The mound of the thicket.
Md Tell el Hāmy Kursch. The mound of ‘him who protects his loaf or disk.’
Le Tell el Hawa. The mound of the air.
Tell el Hisb. The mound of calculation.

Tell el Húwárah. The mound of the white marl.

Tell el Kishk. The mound of Kishk; a dish made of (uzuq al-bâlî) parched corn and soured milk.

Tell el Lekîyeh. Lekîyeh means ‘anything thrown.’

Tell el Mashnâkah. The mound of the gallows.

Tell Mîmas. The mound of Mimás.

Tell es Sûfà. The mound of clear water.

Tell es Semeîrîyeh. See Khurbet Zebed, p. 54.

Tell shubîb. The mound of the youth.

Tell ez ûzâr. The mound of thyme.

Tell ez Zubdiyeh. The mound of Zubdiyeh; see Khurbet Zebed, p. 54.

Tell ez Tûrkh. Tell ez Tûrkh. p.n.; perhaps Teir Bikha, the fortress of Bikha.

Tell Merda. The length of Merda. p.n.

Wady Abu 'dh Dhaheb. Abu 'dh Dhaheb’s valley. Abu Daheb was the name of a Mamlûk who plundered the convent on Carmel in 1775.

Wady Abu Lebbâd. The valley of Abu Lebbâd. p.n. signifying ‘felt maker.’

Wady Abu Muhammed. The valley of Abu Muhammed. p.n.

Wady Abu Nâsr. The valley of Abu Nâsr. p.n. signifying ‘helper.’

Wady Abu Senân. The valley with the serrated ridge.

Wady Abu Tabîk. The valley of Abu Tabîk; lit. ‘father of cooked meat.’

Wady Abu Tûrk. The valley of Abu Tûrk. Tark, ‘to leave’ or ‘abandon.’
NAME LISTS OF SHEET III.

Wādī 'Aīdeh. The valley of 'Aīdeh. p.n.

Wādī el 'Āin. The valley of the spring.


Wādī 'Ālawiyeh. The valley of 'Ālawiyeh. p.n. 'Ālawiyeh is either from the root ḍād, 'to be lofty,' or from the proper name 'Āli, the chief saint of the Shiah and Metawileh sects.

Wādī el 'Ayūn. The valley of springs.

Wādī el Bakk. The valley of the bug.

Wādī el Bir. The valley of the well.

Wādī Dafbi. The valley of the buried.

Wādī Delam. The valley of ed Delam; the root Delam means to be intensely black (a rock), and is also a name for the male of the attagen, francolin, or rail (bird).

Wādī Dairūma. From the Hebrew Darōma, 'dry land.'

Wādī ed Daffin. The valley of the buried.

Wādī ed Delam. The valley of ed Delam; the root Delam means to be intensely black (a rock), and is also a name for the male of the attagen, francolin, or rail (bird).

Wādī ed Daudeh. The valley of the government.

Wādī ed Dikīye. From dik, 'a cock.'

Wādī ed Dūbāh. The valley of the hyena.

Wādī ed Ezzīye. The valley of ed Ezzīye; cf. el Ezzīye, p. 4.

Wādī Ghāshiyeh. The valley of Ghāshiyeh. q.v.

Wādī el Ghadab. The valley of anger. Ghadab also means 'a hard rock,' and 'anything very red.'

Wādī el Gharāb. The valley of the raven.

Wādī el Hāfir. The valley of the excavation.

Wādī el Hājj Husein. The valley of the pilgrim Husein.

Wādī Hāmūl. The valley of Hāmūl; perhaps the Hammon of Joshua xix, 28.

Wādī Hāsan. The valley of Hasan. Hasan and Husein, sons of 'Ali, as has been before remarked, are the great Metawileh and Shiah saints.

Wādī el Humeira. The reddish-coloured valley.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wady Jathun. The valley of Jathun; see Khurbet Jathun, p. 48.

Wady el Jemel. The valley of the camel.

Wady el Jezaeh. The valley of shearing.


Wady Kherba. The valley of croaking, or of frogs.

Wady Kuwashin. The valley of the summer houses; sing. Khashin. It is a Persian word.

Wady Kerkeria. The valley of the bubbling water.

Wady Kermith. The valley of Kermith. p.n.

Wady Kibady. The southern valley.

Wady Kirit. The valley of the Kirat (a measure).

Wady Kusheh. The valley of Kusheh.

Wady el Kerab. The valley of ruins.

Wady el Kerun. The valley of the horn or peak.

Wady Kutayf. The valley of the fragment.

Wady Kuzizye. The valley of Kuzizye. p.n.; perhaps 'glass-makers.'

Wady Malhuz. The valley of Malhuz (a sweet-smelling herb).

Wady Malsch. The valley of the place abounding with honey.

Wady el Majzun. The valley of the mad woman, or haunted by genii.

Wady el Marbat. The valley of the place for tying up horses.

Wady el Mashuk. The valley of Mashuk; see Neby Mashuk, p. 10.

Wady el Matsum. The valley of the buried one.

Wady el Mefkhleteh. Perhaps from 'round perforations in a roof.'

Wady Menawitha. The valley of Menawitha. p.n.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET III.

Wádý Merj el 'Abd. The valley of the prairie of the slave.

Wádý el Mešāhîr. The valley of the charcoal furnaces.

Wádý el Meskâ. The valley of the cold or frosty place.

Wádý el Mundîr. The valley of watch-towers.

Wádý el Musheîwîsh. The valley of water-pits.

Wádý en Nekkâta. p.n. meaning 'spotted.'

Wádý Nettârah. The valley of the watcher or 'look-out.'

Wádý er Rakhuu. The valley of the Egyptian vulture.

Wádý Rajmâin. The valley of the two stone heaps.

Wádý er Rakbeh. The valley of the riders.

Wádý er Rûsâsât. The valley of the hill-tops.

Wádî Sallâneh. The valley of Salhâneh. p.n.; see p. 53.

Wádî es Sûdhâ. The valley of the dervish or poor wanderer.

Wádî es Semeirîyeh. The valley of Semeirîyeh; see Semeirîyeh, p. 54.

Wádî es Semmâk. The valley of the fisher.

Wádî es Serîwît. The valley of the cypresses.

Wádî es Shâghûr. The valley of the Shâghûr, which is the name of the district. q.v.

Wádî Shemâ. The valley of Shemâ; see Nehy Shemâ, p. 53.

Wádî esh Shenâdi. The northern valley.

Wádî esh Shenuýt. Probably from Shanath = shatîn, 'to weave.'

Wádî Shîlîn. The valley of Shihin. p.n.

Wádî Shûêit. ShûÊit is the diminutive of shaut, and means 'a place between two tracts of high ground in which water collects.'

Wádî Subh. The valley of the dawn.

Wádî Suhmâta. See Suhmâta, p. 54.
Wādī es Sukāh. Probably from sakīkh, a kind of herb.

Wādī Surūh. See Surūh, p. 54.

Wādī Sūwhāneh. The valley of flints.

Wādī es Suweitiyeh. The valley of the Suweitiyeh, so called from the Arabs of that name.

Wādī el Wakīyeh. The valley of the Wakīyeh, the vulgar pronunciation of ukīyeh, an ounce (weight). The root wakā also signifies protecting.

Wādī ez Zūrīr. The valley of the hawthorn.

Wādī Zemzem. The valley of Zemzem. Zemzem is the name of the well at Mecca—supposed to be that which was shown by the angel to Hagar. The word means 'murmuring water,' and is applied to any sweet or abundant spring.

Wādī Zercik. The azure valley.

Wādī ez Zerka. The valley of blue water.

Yānūh. See Sheet II.


Ez Zib. The ancient Achzib.

Zubkin. Zubkin. p.n.; see Khalil Zubkin, p. 46.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

SHEET IV.

Qb  Abu Shúrib.  The father (possessor) of moustaches, or 'drinkers.'
Rf  'Ain 'Abbád.  The spring of 'Abbád (a devotee).  p.n.
Of  'Ain 'Abbádiyeh.  The spring of the 'Abbadíyeh, a puritanical Mohammedan sect.
Pf  'Ain el 'Áisíkh.  The spring of health or soundness.  The root signifies the effacing of vestiges of habitation, culture, &c., from land.
Ne  'Ain 'Akbara.  The exact form does not occur in Arabic, but àkbar means a male jerboa, and 'ákbir a viscous substance collected by bees.  It is the Hebrew נֵכַבָּר mentioned several times in the Talmud, and called in Josephus (B. j. II, 25, 6) the rock of the Achatari.
Pe  'Ain el 'Alawíyeh.  The spring of the 'Alawíyeh; see Wády 'Alawíyeh, p. 57.
Re  'Ain el 'Almáníyeh.  The spring of 'Almáníyeh.  p.n., cf. Heb. בָּלַע as a proper name of a place, Josh. xxi, 18.
Ne  'Ain el Bakhráh.  The spring of vapour or steam.
Pe  'Ain el Balát.  The spring of the stone slabs.
Qd  'Ain el Bálátah.  The spring of the stone slab.
Pf  'Ain el Báníyah.  The built-up spring.
Qd  'Ain el Barbír.  Perhaps from barbár, a bucket that makes a noise in the water.
Pe  'Ain el Bárdeh.  The cold spring.
\{Oc\}  \{Pf\}  'Ain el Beída.  The white spring.
\{Pf\}  'Ain el Belláníyeh.  The spring of belláníyeh (a thorny plant, Poterium spinosum).
\{Pf\}  \{Nf\}  'Ain el Búrrántíyeh.  The outer spring.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Oe 'Ain cd Durrah. The spring of maize.

Oe 'Ain Ferâm. The spring of Ferâm. p.n.

Oe 'Ain el Fôka. The upper spring.

Oe 'Ain Ghabbatî. Perhaps from ghabât, 'low-lying land.'

Of 'Ain el Ghauem. The spring of flocks.

Ne 'Ain el Ghâwardâi. The spring of the place where truffles abound.

Od 'Ain el Ghadrân. The spring of the swamps.

Pf 'Ain el Hamrat el Fôka. Properly Hamrat. The upper spring of the reddish muddy water.

Pf 'Ain el Hamrat el Tahta. The lower spring of the reddish muddy water.

Od 'Ain Hanîn. The spring of Hanîn. p.n.

Pd 'Ain el Hárah. The spring of the enclosed space.

Oe 'Ain Haramân. The spring of Hermon (doubtful).

Pf 'Ain el Häsel. The spring of produce.

Of 'Ain Handcin. The spring of the two cisterns.

Pf 'Ain el Hôsh. The spring of the enclosure.

Oe 'Ain Humeîneh. The spring of the little bath.

Re 'Ain el Huwwâmân. The spring of the (warm) bath.

Od 'Ain el Hurûtâh. The spring of freedom.

Pe 'Ain Huwwârah. The spring of white meal or soft chalk.

Od 'Ain Ibl. The spring of camels.

Qf 'Ain Jâ'hânch. Either connected with jû'ânch, a short, fat man; or with jî'dân, hungry.

Od 'Ain Jâhâlah. The spring of the large rock.

Pf 'Ain el Jâmiâ. The spring of the mosque.

Oe 'Ain el Jeddeleh. The new spring.

Of 'Ain el Jedemel. The spring of the camel.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Nd 'Ain el Jenadyeh. The spring of the military. Syria was formerly divided into five ajnad (sing. jund) or military divisions. There is also an Arab tribe called el Jenady.

Nf 'Ain Jenân. The spring of gardens.

Pf 'Ain el Jerab. The spring of the plantations.

Pf 'Ain el Jinn. The spring of the jinn (genie or demon).

Pe 'Ain el Jish. The spring of el Jish (Giscala). See el Jish, p. 76.

Pd 'Ain el Jôzech. The spring of the walnut tree.

Pf 'Ain el Judeiyideh. The spring of el Judeiyideh, diminutive of jedideh, 'a dyke'; a coloured streak on a mountain side.

Pf 'Ain el Jurân. The spring of the hollow stone.

Of 'Ain el Jurân. The spring of the place for storing wheat or drying raisins.

Pe 'Ain Kadditha. The spring of Kadditha.

Qf 'Ain el Kûdy. The spring of the judge.

Pe 'Ain el Kantarah. The spring of the arch.

Oe 'Ain Katamûn. The spring of Katamûn. The root نّنّم means 'to quarry'; cf. Jebel el Mukattem, in Egypt.

Oe 'Ain el Kêbireh. The big spring.

Oe 'Ain el Kefrah. The spring of the village.

Qf 'Ain el Kerâm. The spring of the vineyards.

Oe 'Ain el Kharrâbeh. The spring of the carub or locust tree.

Pf 'Ain Khattârah. Probably from خَدا a shower, or patch of herbage growing after a shower.

Pe 'Ain el Khârbeh. The spring of the ruin.

Oe 'Ain el Kûseibeh. The spring of the little reed.

Rf 'Ain el Lebzech. The spring of the lioness.

Rf 'Ain el Lôz. The spring of the almond.

Qe 'Ain el Lôziyeh. The spring of almonds.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Qe 'Ain Mârûs. The spring of Mârûs.

Pf 'Ain Meîrûn. The spring of Meîrûn (Merom).

Qd 'Ain el Melîbah. The spring of sweetened water; see SHEET I, p. 3.

Od 'Ain el Merî. The spring of the meadow.

Qf 'Ain Merî Shersh el Khubb. The spring of the meadow of Shersh el Khubb. Shersh (properly shers) means small thorny trees on which camels pasture; khubb means low ground.

Oe 'Ain el Mâzârîb. The spring of the channels.

Qf 'Ain el Mughâr. The spring of the caves.

Pe 'Ain el Mukvisîbîh. The spring of the reedy ground.

Qf 'Ain el Mûkhalîd. The perpetual spring.

Qf 'Ain en Nâheîleh. The spring of the little bee. (But cf. the Hebrew רֱוֶץ ‘a water-course’ or ‘wady.’)

Qe 'Ain en Nebratîn. The spring of the two elevated spots.

Qe 'Ain Nebî Hânîya. The prophet Hânîya’s spring. p.n.

Oe 'Ain en Nimrîeh. The spring of the leopard. (It also means abundant water.)

Of 'Ain en Nûm. The spring of sleep.


Pf 'Ain en Nûsîrâh. The spring of the eagles.

Pe 'Ain er Râkîb. The spring of the monk.

Pf 'Ain er Khânîhî. The spring of basil, a sweet herb.

Pf 'Ain er Râmîcîleb. The spring of the sandy ground.

Pf 'Ain er Rusheidîch. The spring of the Rusheidîch.; cf. er Rusheidîye, p. 10.

Od 'Ain Rusheîf. The spring of the swamp.

Qf 'Ain es Sagîbîch. The small spring.

Of 'Ain es Sahleh. The spring of the level ground

Pf 'Ain es Sakhrâh. The spring of the rock.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

حنين الساحل


حنين سوميرة

Pf 'Ain Samúrah. The brown spring.

حنين سجو

Of 'Ain Sejúr. The spring of the Sejúr. 'A dog collar,' also 'red turbid water.'

حنين السموئية


حنين الشعير

Oe 'Ain esh-Shá'ír. The spring of barley.

حنين الشيما

Of 'Ain esh-Shéikh. Spring of the Sheikh (elder or saint).

حنين سدرة اليمامة

Rf 'Ain Súdret el-Lehebiyeh. The spring of the lote-tree of the Lehebiyeh (Arabs).

حنين صفرة

Oe 'Ain Súfra. The yellow spring.

حنين سوف

Pe 'Ain Súf. The spring of wool.

حنين الخصابة

Rf 'Ain es-Súfsáfeh. The spring of the osier willow.

حنين السلطان

Pe 'Ain es-Súltán. The Sultan's spring.

حنين المرار

Of 'Ain es-Súrár. Súrár means high places over which water does not flow.

حنين مريسين

Oe 'Ain Surubbin. The fountain of Surubbin. p.n.

حنين طويل

Oe \(\text{Oe}^{[Pf]}\) 'Ain et-Tahtá. The lower spring.

حنين الطارة

Of 'Ain et-Tara. The spring of the rim or fringed border.

حنين طريبا

Nf 'Ain Tíria. The spring of Tíria. p.n.

حنين طويلي

Rf 'Ain Túba. The goodly spring. Túba is the name of a tree in Paradise, according to the Korán.

حنين النفاخ

Oe 'Ain et-Taftúh. The spring of the apple.

حنين أم نادوس

Od 'Ain Umm Kádús. The spring of the mother of the holy one.

حنين أم التفرع

Rf 'Ain Umm el-Káðr. The gourd-producing spring.

حنين أم طويلين

Pf 'Ain Umm Tahín. The flour-producing spring.

حنين الورقة

Pf 'Ain el-Warakah. The spring of the leaf.

حنين يعتر

Nd 'Ain Yáter. The spring of Yáter. p.n.

حنين البذلة

Pf 'Ain ez-Zeitán. The spring of the olive.

حنين الزرقاء

Pf 'Ain ez-Zerka. The spring of azure, glittering water.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Ainitha</td>
<td>'Ainitha</td>
<td>p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Aita</td>
<td>Aita</td>
<td>The tall mountain of the spur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Aitha</td>
<td>Aitherun</td>
<td>p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Akrabeh</td>
<td>El Akrabeh</td>
<td>The (female) scorpion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Akabet al Bhr</td>
<td>'Akabet al Bhr</td>
<td>The steep or mountain road of the well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Akabet al Leben</td>
<td>'Akabet al Leben</td>
<td>The steep or mountain road of Leben. Leben means 'sour, curded milk,' but the name is probably connected with the Hebrew לחה 'white.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Akabet el Mefj</td>
<td>'Akabet el Mefj</td>
<td>The steep or mountain road of the meadow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Akbara</td>
<td>'Ain 'Akbara</td>
<td>p. 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Alma</td>
<td>Alma</td>
<td>p.n.; see Almana, p. 17; and Almaniyeh, p. 61.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Amarah</td>
<td>El Amarah</td>
<td>The edifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ammahah</td>
<td>'Ammahah</td>
<td>From عمق 'deep.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Akrad</td>
<td>'Arab el Akrad</td>
<td>The Kurdish Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Ghawirneh</td>
<td>'Arab el Ghawirneh</td>
<td>The lowland Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Hamdun</td>
<td>'Arab el Hamdun</td>
<td>The Hamdun Arabs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Arab el Hasaniyeh</td>
<td>'Arab el Hasaniyeh</td>
<td>The Hasaniyeh Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Jenady</td>
<td>'Arab el Jenady</td>
<td>The Jenady Arabs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Arab el Kharanbeh</td>
<td>'Arab el Kharanbeh</td>
<td>The Kharanbeh Arabs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Arab el Khawaby</td>
<td>'Arab el Khawaby</td>
<td>The Khawaby Arabs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Arab el Kudeirat</td>
<td>'Arab el Kudeirat</td>
<td>The Kudeirat Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab Luheib el 'Aithy</td>
<td>'Arab Luheib el 'Aithy</td>
<td>The Luheib el 'Aithy Arabs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Arab Luheib el Mureidat</td>
<td>'Arab Luheib el Mureidat</td>
<td>The Luheib el Mureidat Arabs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>'Arab Luheib er Rusutmeh</td>
<td>'Arab Luheib er Rusutmeh</td>
<td>The Luheib er Rusutmeh Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Muasy</td>
<td>'Arab el Muasy</td>
<td>The Muasy Arabs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

{Ne} 'Arab es Suweítá. The Suweítá Arabs.
{Od} 'Arab ez Zengharíyeh. The Zenghariyeh Arabs. p.n.
Qf 'Arab ez Zubèíd. The Zubëid Arabs; cf. Khârîbêt Zëbëd, p. 31.
Qc 'Arab ez Dannâmîn. The land of the dome trees.
Oc 'Arab ez Derajch. The land of the steps.
Od 'Arab ez Hamra. The reddish land.
Qc 'Arab Harîthâlî. The ploughed land.
Of 'Arab qazâkûr. The land of the cairn (stone heap).
Oc 'Arab Kërsîfà. The land of Kërsîfà. Perhaps كَرْسَف كَوْن "cotton,"
Re 'Arab ez Khëit. The land of the thread or string.
Pf 'Arab ez Khâdârâ. The land of verdure.
Oc 'Arab ez Mukhrâkâh. The inundated land.
Pd 'Arab ez Nëkâh. The land of the she-camel.
Oc 'Arab ez Nimârâh. The watered land.
Pe 'Arab ez Rârâh. The land of the Rârah, a small white bird.
Re 'Arab ez Sëylârâh. The land of the traveller.
Pf 'Arab ez Shëbûfân. The land of the clefts.
Qd 'Arab ez Suheimîyeh. The land of the Suheimîyeh. p.n.
Qe 'Arab ez Sûwâdh. The land of black basalt.
Od 'Arab ez Yâbîs. The dry land.
Pd 'Arab ez Zëmmâr. The land of the girdle.
Oe 'Arâd Abu Shoumân. The broad space with the dispersed water. (Perhaps اشنان, meaning plants burnt to make alkali.)
Oc 'Arâd 'Ain ez Sûfra. The broad place of the yellow spring.
Oe 'Arâd 'Akbâlîyeh. The broad place of the steep or mountain road.
Qd 'Arâd ez Sûbîyeh. The broad place of the girl.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Arḍ es Sejūr. The broad place of the sejūr; see Ain Sejūr, p. 65.

Arḍ esh Shems. The broad place of the sun.

Arḍ et Tūn. The broad place of the lime-kiln.

'Āyun el Butm. The springs of the terebinth tree.

'Āyun el Mālak. The salt springs.

'Āyun el 'Okebeh. The springs of the little steep or mountain road.

'Āyun el Wakkâs. The spring of the broken-necked one.

'Āyun el Wurd. The spring of the rose, or at which one goes down to water.

Bāb Khallet Haiyeh. The gate of the serpent's dell.

Bāb el Khānūk. The gate of the gorge.

Bāb es Saddîk. The gate of the truth-teller.

Baheiret el Hûleh. The lake of Hûleh.

Bein el Jebelein. Between the two mountains.

Beit Jenn. The house of the genie: but probably Beth gânn, the garden house.

Beit Lîf. The house of lîf (palm-fibre).


El Balât. The pavement or slab of rock.

Belâd Beshârah. The country of the Beshârah, a noble and influential Syrian family.

Belîdeh. The little village.

Benât Yâkûb. The daughters of Jacob.

Biâr el Jermûk. The wells of the Jermuk.

Biâr es Sukker. The wells of sugar.

Biût umm Jubâil. The daughter of the mother of the little mountain.

Bîr el 'Abîd. The well of the slave.

Bîr el 'Āyun. The well of the springs.

Bîr el Beiyûd. The well of the blank space.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْحَجَّات</td>
<td>The well of the snakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْحَقَاب</td>
<td>The well of the woodman.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر المَخْطَط</td>
<td>The well of the cuttings or quarries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْمِزْرَة</td>
<td>The well of the sown land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر شَيْح اِحْتَزَى</td>
<td>The well of Shih, a certain aromatic herb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْسِّكر</td>
<td>The well of sugar; see بَئْر الْسُّكْكَر.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْمَلَل</td>
<td>The pool of the mound.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْفَنْيَة</td>
<td>The well of the mountain road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْيَوْق</td>
<td>Joshua's well.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر زَبْد</td>
<td>The well of Zebúd; see Khūrbet Zebed, p. 51.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر زَحَلْق</td>
<td>The well of rolling down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْيَعْر</td>
<td>The pool of the high mountain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر عَوْبَا</td>
<td>The pool of Aūba. p.n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْكَبْرِ</td>
<td>The pool of the monastery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْدِّجَاج</td>
<td>The pool of the fowls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر دَلْتَا</td>
<td>The pool of Deláta. p.n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر دِينِ</td>
<td>The pool of manure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْخَانْدُور</td>
<td>The pool of the excavation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر خَامِد</td>
<td>The pool of Hamed. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَئْر خَامِل</td>
<td>The pool of the bearer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَئْر كَجَّس</td>
<td>The pool of Giscala.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بَئْر جَبَّ يِهْوَسَف</td>
<td>The pool of Joseph's pit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَئْر كَدِّيْنَة</td>
<td>The pool of Kadditha. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَئْر كَوْد</td>
<td>The pool of Kâūd. p.n.; also called بَئْر سَلاط</td>
<td>The pool of beetroot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَئْر الْمُخْوَمَة</td>
<td>The peerless or subsisting pool.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Pd Birket Kûnin. The pool of Kûnin. p.n.; perhaps from קְנִין, ‘concealed,’ or from the Phen. קְנִין, ‘a post.’

Qf Birket el Kūsab. The pool of reeds.

Pd Birket el Mâlkiyeh. The royal pool, or the pool of the Malechites; see Mâlkiyeh, p. 9.

Qf Birket en Nébâ. The pool of the fountain.

Od Birket en Nukkeiz. The pool of the sparrow.

Of Birket en Nussibe. The pool of small sacrificial stones, or ‘high places.

Pe Birket Ranjighia. The pool of Ranjighia. p.n.

Qe Birket Sâsâ. The pool of Sâsâ; sâsâ is the sound used in driving goats.

Od Birket Shelâbûn. The pool of Shelâbûn. p.n.

Qf Birket Shôra. The pool of Shôra. شُوْرُأ a tree growing near the sea.

Of Birket Shufûn. The pool of the dove.

Pe Birket Teitaba. The pool of Teitabâ. p.n.; cf. دِيدَابَأ, ‘a watch-tower.’

Qd Birket Térjen. The pool which is pelted with stones.

El Bûkeiâh. The little valley (between mountains).

Pd Burak 'Aitherûn. The pools of Aitherûn. p.n.

Pe Burak 'Alma. The pools of 'Almâ; see 'Ain 'Almântyeh, p. 61.

Pf Burak esh Shahm. The pools of fat, or perhaps of low-lying ground.

El Burj. (2) The tower.

Qd Dabbshet en Néby. The prophet's hill. Heb. דַבְשֶׁת. In Arable the word means ‘a clod.’


Pe Debêt Tell Hamâr. The plain of the asses' hill.

Pe Ed Deîr. The convent.
**NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دير الغابية</td>
<td><em>Deir el Ghâbieh.</em> The convent of el Ghâbieh (the thicket).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ديِر حبيب</td>
<td><em>Deir Habib.</em> The convent of Habib. p.n.; signifying 'the friend.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير كيلانسلا</td>
<td><em>Deir Kûlânasâwy.</em> The convent of the conical cap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ديِر مَر باتِرس</td>
<td><em>Deir Már Batrus.</em> St. Peter's Monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ديِر وادي الناصي</td>
<td><em>Ed Deir Wady el Kâsy.</em> The convent of Wady el Kâsy. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ديشون</td>
<td><em>Deishûn.</em> Deishûn. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دلّتا</td>
<td><em>Delata.</em> Delata. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الدَرَجة</td>
<td><em>Ed Derajitch.</em> The steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النَاحِية التَوَّاسة</td>
<td><em>Edh Dhaâhertlyeh et Fôka.</em> The upper village on the ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النَاحِية التَّحَمّل</td>
<td><em>Edh Dhaâhertlyeh et Tahîta.</em> The lower village on the ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير عَلِيّا</td>
<td><em>Dhahr ’Alia.</em> The ridge of the height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير أرْضيّ الغَرَبِيّة</td>
<td><em>Dhahr Ard el Gharblyeh</em> The ridge of the western land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير تِبَعَمان</td>
<td><em>Dhahr Beïbân.</em> The ridge of Beibân. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير الميَاش</td>
<td><em>Dhahr et Beiyâd.</em> The ridge of the white place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير برَشَمَيس</td>
<td><em>Dhahr Berâisht.</em> The ridge of Berâisht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير البِمَارد</td>
<td><em>Dhahr et Biârah.</em> The ridge of the well-sinkers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير التَطْبِيْص</td>
<td><em>Dhahr et Fatûnîn.</em> The ridge of Fatûnîn. p.n.; from فنلّا to be intelligent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير المُجزَارِم</td>
<td><em>Dhahr et Hazârinîn.</em> The ridge of the round holes. (Phen. لوارد to be round).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير الَّيْمِيِّل</td>
<td><em>Dhahr el Jemel.</em> The ridge of the camel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير خَلَّة الْسِّحْي</td>
<td><em>Dhahr Khallet csh Shîh.</em> The ridge of the dell of Shîh 'an aromatic plant, something like thyme.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير شَقِيقَة الْغَرَبِ</td>
<td><em>Dhahr Shâkîf el Ghurâb.</em> The ridge of the raven's cleft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير التُوْتَه</td>
<td><em>Dhahr et Tîtîch.</em> The ridge of the mulberry tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظَهِير الوُسْطَانِي</td>
<td><em>Dhahr et Wustâny.</em> The central ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دِبَل</td>
<td><em>Dîbl, Dîbl.</em> p.n. (‘manure’). Probably the Diblath of Ezekiel vi, 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الدوارة</td>
<td><em>Ed Duvârah.</em> The circle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The little monastery.
The highest parts of a mountain.
Fassūtah. Fassūtah. p.n.
Ferām. Ferām. p.n.
The fountain.
El Ghābīch. El Ghābīch. 'the thicket.'
The grand terrace.
The hump.
The pregnant stone.
The broken rock.
The rock of stagnant water.
The field of gardens.
Burning of the Jenady Arabs.
The pilgrims.
The hot-bath of the daughters of Jacob.
Hūfesīsh. Hūfesīsh. p.n. Perhaps from ḥūfīsh 'a snake.'
Ibn Yākūb. The son of Jacob.
Jā‘ūneh. Jā‘ūneh. p.n.; meaning 'short and fat.'
Jāmi‘ā al Ahmar. The red mosque.
Jāmi‘ā es Surveikah. The mosque of the little market.
Jebel Abu Ghumr. The mountain of the flood.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Jebel Abu Hajar. The mountain with the rock.


Jebel 'Ain esh Shair. The mountain of the spring of barley.

Jebel el 'Asy. The mountain of el 'Asy. p.n.; 'rebellious.'


Jebel Berkam. The mountain of Berkam. p.n.


Jebel Biria. See 'Ain Biria.

Jebel el Bukeian. The mountain of the little vale.

Jebel ed Deidebeh. The mountain of the look-out.

Jebel edh Dhaheriyyeh. The mountain of the ridge.

Jebel ed Dû. The mountain of light.

Jebel Ghabbati. See Ain Ghabbati.

Jebel el Ghâbîeh. The mountain of the thicket.


Jebel Haddîreh. The mountain of the fold.

Jebel el Hamra. The brown mountain.

Jebel Hamrun. The red mountain.

Jebel el Hanbely. The mountain of el Hanbely. p.n.; 'lame.'

Jebel Haramân. Mount Hermon.

Mount Heider (the Lion; a title of Ali, the Shiâh saint).

Jebel Humeid. The mountain of Humeid. p.n.; from 'praise.'

Jebel Hanîyeh. The mountain of freedom.

Mount Jâ'âneh; see Jâ'âneh.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Jebel Jebei. The mountain of Jebail (small mountain).

Jebel el Jerād. The mountain of locusts.

Mount Jermūk (Jermocha).

The scribe has written this Jebel Kan'ān, 'Mount Canaan,' but has interpreted it in a pencil note as if written 'the pits of Canaan.' The word is doubtful.

Jebel Keisūn. Keisūn, a sort of herb.

The mountain of 'the peerless,' 'upright' or 'subsisting' one.

The mountain of valley of well.

The mountain of the dell of the frontier.

The mountain of manganese, or antimony ore.

The mountain of Kōkar. p.n.

The mountain of the small church.

The mountain of el Lūbāny; perhaps from Heb. AZEDEH.

Mount Maron.

The mountain of the oil press.

The mountain of Mātek. p.n.; meaning 'emancipated.'

The royal mountain.

The mountain of the perennial springs.

The mountain of the Shehāb's cave. p.n. Shehāb ed Din, the name of a Syrian chief.

The mountain of hiding place.

The square mountain.

The mountain of the little bee; if from Hebrew, 'watercourse.'

The mountain of en Nattāh. p.n.; 'butting.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Oe  Jebel 'Obeid. The mountain of the little stone.


\{De\}  Jebel Safed. Mount Safed. p.n.; see p. 32.


Ne  Jebel Serâj. Mountain of the lamp.

Pe  Jebel es Serj. The mountain of the saddle.

Od  Jebel esh Shakhâr. The mountain of blackish ground.

Qd  Jebel esh Shakârah. Mountain of charity land.

\{Of\}  Jebel esh Sh. Rabiâh. The mountain of Sheikh Rabiâh.

Of  Jebel es Sâwâdâm. The mountain of the flint.

Oe  Jebel Tannûrîyeh. The mountain of the reservoirs.

\{Pf\}  Jebel et Tawiîl. The long mountain.

Gd  Jebel eth Thâleb. The mountain of the fox.

Pf  Jebel Tâbakat et Arbâin. The mountain of the stone slabs of the Forty, i.e., of the shrine of the Forty Martyrs of Cappadocia.

Pf  Jebel Ünum Harûn. The mountain of Harûn's mother. p.n.

Qd  Jebel Ünum et Kerâmîy. The mountain with the stumps.

Pf  Jebel Wâr Mûsâ. The mountain of the rugged ground of Moses.

Of  Jebel ez Zebâîk. The mountain of Zebâîk. p.n.; see Zubkin.

Of  Jebel et 'Arûs. The single mountain of the bride.

Oe  Jebel et es Sefâîf. The mountain of rows.


Od  Jemâl el Hosn. The beautiful fortress; literally, ‘the beauty of the fortress,’ an expression often used in Arabic for ‘the beautiful fortress.’
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

El Jish. Gisala (Gush Chaleb); see Memoirs, vol. 1, p. 225.

Jisr Benat Yaküb. The bridge of Jacob's daughter.

Jubäb el Käsab. The pits of the reeds.

Jür el 'Ankalik. The hollows of el 'Ankalik. p.n.

Jurân edh Dhaheb. The troughs of gold.


Kabbâah. Kabbâah. The word means 'large-headed.'

Kabbâsh. The owner of rams.

Kabîr es Serásikah. (Sherásikah.) The graves of the Circassians.


Kades. Kadesh.

Kasdrêt Bittrus. This name is not written in Arabic in any of the lists. I am therefore not certain of the orthography; it is probably تمارت بطرس Peter's Hut.

Kefr 'Anân. The village of 'Anân. Perhaps the Kefar Chanan הַכֶּר הַחָנָן of the Talmud.

Kefr Birîm. The village of Birîm. p.n.

Kerâm el Meïâdîn. Vineyards of open places.

Khallet el 'Abd. The dell of the slave.

Khallet Âbû el Havâ. The dell of the wind gates.

Khallet Abu Kâtîch. The dell of slaughter.

Khallet Abu Mansûr. Abu Mansûr's dell. p.n.; meaning 'Victor's Father.'

Khallet Abu 'th Thâliâj. The snowy dell.


Khallet el 'Adas. The dell of lentils.

Khallet el 'Ain. The dell of the spring.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Khallet 'Ain Dâma. The dell of 'Ain Dâma. 'The spring of Dâma.' p.n.

Khallet 'Ain el Hind. The dell of the spring of el Hind. Hind without the article el was a common female name amongst the ancient Arabs.

Khallet 'Ain es Sîfrah. The dell of the yellow spring.

Khallet 'Ain es Saghtreh. The dell of the small spring.

Khallet 'Aisâ. The dell of 'Aisa, properly 'Isâ, 'Jesus.'

Khallet Aiyâd. The dell of 'Aiyâd. p.n.

Khallet 'Ajramy. The dell of the 'Ajram (a plant).


Khallet 'Atiyeh. 'Atiyeh's dell. p.n.

Khallet el Badârneh. p.n. The dell of the Badârneh (family name).

Khallet el Beiyâd. The dell of the white place.

Khallet el Beiyâd. The dell of the white place.

Khallet Bir eth Theâyeh. The dell of the mountain road.

Khallet el Burj. The dell of the tower.

Khallet Burrah. The dell of wheat.

Khallet Dâtkah. The dell of flour.

Khallet el Dâlich. The dell of the trailing vine.

Khallet Darrâj. The dell of the francolm or rail (a bird).

Khallet Deiáh. The dell of the farm.

Khallet Deiyûs. p.n. (Deiyûs is a term of abuse, meaning a willing cuckold.)

Khallet Derdeh. The dell of the elm tree.

Khallet el Dik. The dell of the cock.

Khallet el Deir. The dell of the convent.

Khallet el Dom. The dell of the Dom palm or lotus tree.

Khallet el Đhid. The dell of the worm.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Od  Khallet ed Deweer. The dell of the little monastery.
Od  Khallet Fāık. The dell of Fāık. p.n.
Ne  Khallet Fā尼斯. The dell of Fā尼斯. p.n.; signifying ‘a pauper.’
Oc  Khallet el Fikich. The cloven valley.
Pd  Khallet Fuddah. The dell of silver.
Pd  Khallet el Ghambik. The deep dell.
Pd  Khallet Ghāzāl. The dell of the gazelle.
Qd  Khallet Ghūzālık. The dell of gazelles.
Pf  Khallet el Ghūzáliky. The dell frequented by gazelles.
Pf  Khallet Hadāia. The dell of the kite (bird).
Pe  Khallet el Hadd (2). The dell of the boundary.
Oc  Khallet el Haiych. The dell of the snake.
Pd  Khallet el Hajjeh. The dell of the pilgrimage (or ‘footpath’).
Pe  Khallet el Hajr. The dell of the rock.
Oc  Khallet Hammūd Seid. The dell of Hammūd Seid. p.n.
Pd  Khallet Haramand. The dell of Haramand. p.n.
Pd  Khallet el Hawsa. The dell of the wind.
Pf  Khallet Helāsheh. The dell of sweetness. p.n.
Pf  Khallet Husiķeh. The dell of thistles.
Nf  Khallet Husuin. Husein’s dell. p.n.; the Shīah saint and martyr.
Oc  Khallet Jemīl. The dell of Jemil. p.n.; meaning ‘handsome.’
Nd  Khallet el Jūba. The dell of the watering trough; perhaps for جوبا pl. of جوبا ‘a watering trough.’
Pd  Khallet el Jubčib. The dell of the little pit.
Pf  Khallet el Kādy. The judge’s dell.
Pf  Khallet Kākish. The dell of Kākish. p.n.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Khallet Kanna’meh. The dell of Cummin (plant).

Khallet Kanna’meh. The dell of the church or meeting-house.

Khallet el Kerásifeh. The dell of the Kerásifeh (a family name); singular, Kersifeh; see Arål Kerásifeh, p. 67.

Khallet el Kerekoh. The dell of the fortress.

Khallet el Khanzírèh. The dell of the swine.

Khallet Khazóeh. The dell of the treasure.


Khallet el Khürbeh. The dell of the ruin.

Khallet el Khobbázèh. The dell of the mallow plant.

Khallet el Kásíis. The dell of the (Christian) priest.

Khallet Koheil. The dell of manganese.

Khallet el Kott. The dell of the cat.

Khallet el Közâh. The dell of the hill-top or height.

Khallet el Maghâbit. Valley of naturally irrigated land.


Khallet el Marâh. Valley of the fold.

Khallet el Mehófar. The dell of the excavation.

Khallet el Mâl. The dell of ash-coloured earth.

Khallet Mesh-harâh. Dell of charcoal burning.

Khallet el Met-hançh. The dell of the place of grinding corn.

Khallet el Mîghârah. The dell of the cane.

Khallet el Mughr. The dell of caves.


Khallet Muheishim. The dell of the torrents that carry trees, &c., with them.

Khallet el Muknaskas. The cut-up valley.

Khallet el Mukeísibeüh. The valley of gains.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة الملك</td>
<td>Khallet el Melek. The king's dell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة المنارة</td>
<td>Khallet el Munsár. The dell of the saw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة موسى</td>
<td>Khallet Mūsā. Mūsā (Moses) dell. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة الصفا</td>
<td>Khallet el Musaffāh. The spacious dell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة المشاعب</td>
<td>Khallet el Mushābeh. The dell of the mountain paths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة الغانمة</td>
<td>Khallet en Nāsāch. The dell of en Nāseh. p.n.; signifying 'helper.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة النخاسية</td>
<td>Khallet en Nakhashālyeh. The dell of the drovers or cattle sellers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة النافورة</td>
<td>Khallet en Nakharlyeh. The dell of the perforators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة ناصر</td>
<td>Khallet Nāṣr. The dell of Nāsir. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة المجاور</td>
<td>Khallet en Nijjār. The dell of the carpenter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة المجاسة</td>
<td>Khallet en Nijjāsch (2). The dell of the pear trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة البداية</td>
<td>Khallet en Nibrāh. The dell of the yoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة العيد</td>
<td>Khallet 'Obeid. The dell of Obaid. p.n.; meaning 'little slave.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة العليق</td>
<td>Khallet el 'Olleik. The dell of the brambles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة العنق</td>
<td>Khallet er 'Onk. The dell of the neck (of land).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة الرحب</td>
<td>Khallet el Rāhib. The dell of the monk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة راجح</td>
<td>Khallet Rājih. The dell of Rājih. p.n.; meaning 'grave,' 'with a well-balanced mind.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة رجب</td>
<td>Khallet Rejeb. The dell of Rejeb. p.n.; but perhaps from رجب, bricks, &amp;c., used to prop up a tree when too heavily laden with fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة الزمان</td>
<td>Khallet er Rummāneh. The dell of the pomegranate. (Heb. Rimmon.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة رشيفة</td>
<td>Khallet Rasheif. The dell of the swamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة السعد</td>
<td>Khallet es Safed. The dell of Safed. p.n. see p. 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة سيف</td>
<td>Khallet Sīfy. The dell of pure (water).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة سعيد</td>
<td>Khallet Sābīt. The dell of Sābī. p.n.; Felix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلَّة سعس</td>
<td>Khallet Sāsā. The dell of Sāsā. Sāsā is the noise used in calling goats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Pd Khallat es Sek’âneh. The frosty dell.
Qe Khallat esh Sheikh. The dell of the elder.
Nd Khallat esh Sheblâli. The dell of the cascades.
Nd Khallat esh Sherkîye. The eastern dell.
Pf Khallat esh Shômer. The dell of wild fennel.
Oe Khallat Shâheitah. The dell of the mountain pine.
Pe Khallat Shukeir. The grey dell.
Od Khallat es Sîkîya. The dell of the hoar frost.
Qf Khallat es Sâbiyât. The dell of the girls.
Pf Khallat Surjî. The dell of the small lamp.
\{Pf\} \{Qf\} Khallat et Tûn (3). The dell of the lime-kiln.
Od Khallat et Tûneh. The dell of the lime-kiln.
Qc Khallat et Tût. The dell of the mulberry.
Nf Khallat Umarâs. The dell of sprinkling.
Pe Khallat Wâsray. The dell of the jackal.
Pe Khallat el Wusta. The middle dell.
Qc Khallat Yâsoky. The dell of Yâsoky. p.n.
Od Khallat ez Zâghî. The dell of the crow.
Oe Khallat ez Zakzâkî. The dell of the linnet.
Oe Khallat ez Zârîbî. The dell of the water-pipe.
Oe Khallat Zuvarîn. The dell of tares.
Pd Khallat ez Zevitîn. The dell of the olive.
Od Khallat ez Zuweîleh. The dell of falcons.
Od Khallat ez Zûcîitîneh. The dell of the small olive tree.
Oe El Khâlisah. The dell of Khâlisah (‘pure,’ ‘clear’), the Greek Elusa.
\{Pr\} \{Re\} Khallat el Khân. The dell of Caravanseraï.
Qf Khân Jubb Yâsef. The Caravanseraï of Joseph’s Pit.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

El Khánûk. The gorge.

El Kharshâmîyeh. The mountain spurs.

El Khâshm. The mouth, outlet.

El Khawshûk. The gorges.

Khélâl el Dhurâh (dûrâh). The dells of maize.

Khélâl Hâdîrâh. The dells of the fold.

Khélâl el Kàsli (Kâsli). The dells of the highway robbers.

Khélâl Shâhrâr. The dells of the Grackle (bird).

Khélâl Shîrîa. The dells of Shîrîa. p.n.

Khélâl Sûbîâ. The dells of the wild beast.

Khelayîl el Lûtz. The small dells of the almond.

El Khûrâbîh (2). The ruin.

Khûrîb 'Abbâd. The ruin of the devotee.

Khûrîb el Lûtz. The ruin with the almond tree.

Khûrîb el Shîb. The ruin with the chickweed.

Khûrîb el Zelefeh. The ruin with the cistern.

Khûrîb 'Ain el Butm. The ruin of the fountain of the terebinth tree.

Khûrîb 'Akbâra. The ruin of Akbâra; see 'Ain 'Akbâra, p. 61.

Khûrîb el 'Alaâîyeh. The ruin of the 'Alawiyyeh. p.n.; meaning 'of the family of 'Alî.'

Khûrîb el 'Aliyeh. The upper ruin.

Khûrîb 'Almûnîyeh. See 'Ain Almûnîyeh, p. 61.

Khûrîb el 'Asaliyeh. The ruin of the 'Asaliyyeh. (Jews are so called from their being formerly obliged to wear a turban of the colour of honey ["Asal"]).

Khûrîb el Assîlîh. The ruin of the oleander.

Khûrîb 'Aûbâ. The ruin of 'Aûbâ. p.n.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Khārbet el Bediyeh. The ruin of Bediyeh. Either from 'a desert,' 'the side of a valley,' or 'truffles.'

Khārbet el Bellāneh. The ruin of Bellāneh. From a thorny plant.

Khārbet Benāt Yākūb. The ruin of the Daughters of Jacob.

Khārbet Benīt. The ruin of Benīt. p.n.

Khārbet Berza. The ruin of the mountain road.

Khārbet el Bār. The ruin of the wells.

Khārbet el Blār. The ruin of the well-sinker.

Khārbet ed Dāwajiyeh. The ruin of ed Dāwajiyeh, family name; meaning 'Bedesman.'

Khārbet ed Duweir. The ruin of the little monastery.

Khārbet Fānis. The ruin of Fānis. p.n.; meaning 'pauper.'

Khārbet Fasil Dānīl. The ruin of Daniel's judgment.

Khārbet Ghabbātī. The ruin of Ghabbātī; see 'Ain Ghabbātī.

Khārbet Ghāzaīk. The ruin of the gazelles.

Khārbet el Hajār. The ruin of the rocks.

Khārbet el Hamra. The red ruin.

Khārbet Harraḥ. The ruin of Harraḥ. p.n.

Khārbet el Hasaniyeh. The ruin of el Hasaniyeh. p.n.; meaning family or followers of el Hasan, the son of 'Ali, and grandson of the Prophet.

Khārbet Hazīrāh. The ruin of the fold.

Khārbet el Hekāb. The ruin of the Hekāb. 'an ornamented thing which a woman binds on her waist.'—Lane. But it may be a corruption of 'curved tracts of sand'; or perhaps of 'an overhanging rock.'

Khārbet Hīneh. The ruin of Hīneh. p.n.; the word means 'milking time.'

Khārbet el Ḥammām. The ruin of the hot bath.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khārīb ِImsiḥ. The ruin of Imsih. p.n.

Khārīb Jāfā. The ruin of Jāfā. Either from جاًف 'a deep hollow' (watercourse), or from جاًف 'rubbish, &c., cast up by a torrent.'


Khārīb el Jenādiyeh. The ruin of the Jenādiyeh Arabs. p.n.

Khārīb Jubb Yāsuf. The ruin of Joseph's Pit.


Khārīb Katāmīn. The ruin of Katāmīn; perhaps from كثْر، 'to quarry'; cf. جبّل مغفل felb Mokattam, near Cairo.

Khārīb Katānah. Either قطن 'cotton', or كتب 'flax'. The Arabic form is not given in the lists.

Khārīb Kefr Ibbnīn. The ruin of the village of Ibbnīn (sons).

Khārīb Keisūn. The ruin of Keisūn; name of a herb.

Khārīb el Keiyhmeh. The erect, peerless, or existent ruin.

Khārīb Kersīfā. The ruin of Kersīfā; a family name; perhaps from كرسُن = 'cotton.'

Khārīb Khummārah. The ruin of the wine-tavern.

Khārīb el Khādra. The green ruin.

Khārīb el Kūlānasw. The ruin of the dervish's cap.

Khārīb el Kūrah. The ruin of the hole.

Khārīb el Kurčīyah. The ruin of little village.

Khārīb Lożīyah. The ruin of the almond tree.

Khārīb Mansūrah (2). The ruin of Mansūrah. p.n.; = Victoria.

Khārīb Marūs. The ruin of Marūs. p.n.

Khārīb el Māserah. The ruin of the oil press.

Khārīb el Melāfīr. The ruin of the excavated water-pits.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خرَبة مَجَدِل</td>
<td>Khârbet el Mejdel</td>
<td>The ruin of the watch-tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خرَبة الخَمْار</td>
<td>Khârbet el Menârah</td>
<td>The ruin of the light-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خرَبة الْجَرْج</td>
<td>Khârbet el Mervî</td>
<td>The ruin of the meadow or prairie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خرَبة مَعَطَمِيَّة</td>
<td>Khârbet Muâddemîyah</td>
<td>The ruin of (el) Muâddemiyah. Probably from el Melik el Muâddhem, one of the Aiyûbite sultans of Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة الْمَنَارَة</td>
<td>Khârbet el Mântâr</td>
<td>The ruin of the watch-tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة المَشِيرُة</td>
<td>Khârbet el Musheirefîh</td>
<td>The ruin of high places or 'eminences.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة الْمُزِبَلاَت</td>
<td>Khârbet el Muzibîlât</td>
<td>The ruin of the dung-hills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة النَّجْر</td>
<td>Khârbet en Nebrah</td>
<td>The ruin of the high-place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة النِّسِبَنِّين</td>
<td>Khârbet en Nebatîn</td>
<td>The ruin of the two high-places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة النَّجَارَة</td>
<td>Khârbet en Nitârah</td>
<td>The ruin of the watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة النَّسْبِيَّة</td>
<td>Khârbet en Nusibîh</td>
<td>The ruin of the erected stones (אָסֶב נֶא דְוָקָה as a stone set up as an object of worship in the Pagan times.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة العَنْبِيَّة</td>
<td>Khârbet el 'Okeîbeh</td>
<td>The ruin of the little steep or mountain road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة عِكِيمَة</td>
<td>Khârbet 'Okeîmeh</td>
<td>The ruin of the مَعْكَم ِإِلَى, the pulley of a well. But see Wâdî el Okeîmeh, p. 102.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة رَبْبَّة</td>
<td>Khârbet Rubbâs</td>
<td>The ruin of the ground irrigated in summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة الرَّنْدَدَة</td>
<td>Khârbet er Randeh</td>
<td>The ruin of the Randeh (aloes) tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة الرَّجْم</td>
<td>Khârbet er Rûjm</td>
<td>The ruin of the stone-heap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة الرُّشِيدَة</td>
<td>Khârbet Rusheideh</td>
<td>The ruin of Rusheideh. p.n.; diminutive of Rashid (orthodox).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة الرُّوَيْس</td>
<td>Khârbet er Ruweîs</td>
<td>Ruin of the little head or hill-top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة السَّعَابِة</td>
<td>Khârbet es Sâbîneh</td>
<td>The ruin of the Sâbîneh. p.n.; from سَعَب 'difficult.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة السَّبْلَة</td>
<td>Khârbet es Sahîbeh</td>
<td>The ruin of the plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَوْرَة سَموُرَة</td>
<td>Khârbet Samûrah</td>
<td>The ruin of Samûrah. p.n.; from سمَرَ 'brown.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة السياارة Rf</td>
<td>Khârîbât es Sa'îrah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the wanderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة سموخية Oe</td>
<td>Khârîbât Semûmah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the Semmâkh (and means the first sprouting of herbage.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الشعرة Pf</td>
<td>Khârîbât esh Şûrah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the thick foliage  (literally 'hair').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة السند Rf</td>
<td>Khârîbât es Sânûb.</td>
<td>The ruin of 'grit,' or of 'elevated tracts of sand.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة شبلون Od</td>
<td>Khârîbât Şelâbûn.</td>
<td>The ruin of Shelâbûn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة شمع Pf</td>
<td>Khârîbât Shemâ.</td>
<td>The ruin of the candle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة شرفة Od</td>
<td>Khârîbât Shertâ.</td>
<td>The ruin of Shertâ. (scarifying')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة شورا Qf</td>
<td>Khârîbât Şôrah.</td>
<td>The ruin of Shôrah. Perhaps a tree that grows near the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة شفنين Of</td>
<td>Khârîbât Shufnîn.</td>
<td>The ruin of the dove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة شويط Nd</td>
<td>Khârîbât Shvîiot.</td>
<td>The ruin of the morass or bog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة سربيا Nf</td>
<td>Khârîbât Sirbiya.</td>
<td>The ruin of Sirbiya. Perhaps from 'a rivulet,' or from the Aramaic 'a wall.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الطاحونة Of</td>
<td>Khârîbât et Tâhûnî.</td>
<td>The ruin of the mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة نجر حزوة Xd</td>
<td>Khârîbât Teîr Hîrmeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of the fort of Hîrmeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة طويطرة Pf</td>
<td>Khârîbât Teirtîre.</td>
<td>The ruin of the Fort of Tîre. p.n.; also meaning 'fortress.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة التليل Nf</td>
<td>Khârîbât et Tekil.</td>
<td>The ruin of the small mound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة السبان Od</td>
<td>Khârîbât et Tâbakah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة أم علي Qd</td>
<td>Khârîbât Umm 'Aly.</td>
<td>The ruin of 'Ali's mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة أم اليعوم Qe</td>
<td>Khârîbât Umm el Humûm.</td>
<td>The ruin of the 'mother of cares.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة امية Od</td>
<td>Khârîbât Ummâich.</td>
<td>The ruin of 'Ommâiyeh. Family name of the caliphs who succeeded Muhammad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة بقاء Qe</td>
<td>Khârîbât Wâkîs.</td>
<td>The ruin of the 'man with a broken neck.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Of Khārābet Zebūd. The ruin of Zebūd. p.n.; see Khārābet Zebad, p. 51.

Qe El Khārībeh. The little ruin.

Oe El Kibḥlyeh. The southern (place) or 'frontage.'

Pd Kif 'el 'Asy. The shoulder of el 'Asy. p.n.; 'the rebel.'

Nd El Kūzah. The height or top.

El Kūlah (2). The castle.

Of Kūlah Hiddiyeh. The boundary castle.

Pd Kūlah el Merj. The castle of the meadow.

Ne Kūlah er Kāhib. The monk's castle.

Kūlah Shiria. The castle of Shiria. p.n.

Kūnūn. Kūnūn. p.n.; see Birket Kūnūn, p. 70.

Oe Kūrn Abu Ghabār. The vineyard of Abu Ghabār. p.n.; meaning 'dusty.'

Oe Kūrn el 'Atik. The vineyard of 'Atik. p.n.; meaning 'noble,' 'emancipated.'

Oe Kūrn Barghūt. The vineyard of the flea.

Pd Kūrn el Birkeh. The vineyard of the pool.

Pf Kūrn Dū (properly Dhaw). The vineyard of light.

Pf Kūrn el Dubb. The vineyard of the bear.

Of Kūrn el Ghōrawy. Vineyard of the Arab of the Ghawrahineh tribe, i.e., the dwellers in the Ghor, or 'lowlands.'

Pf Kūrn Hāmēd. The vineyard of Hāmēd. p.n.

Oe Kūrn el Hujjīlāwī. The vineyard of el Hujjīlāwī. p.n.

Of El Kūrmūlyeh. The stumps.

Re Kūsr 'Atra. The mansion. p.n.

Pf El Kūth. The cutting.
Qe  Kutâd Rumsîyeh. The quarries of Rumsîyeh. Perhaps from the dust or earth over a grave that has been levelled.

Pf  El Maghîleh. The pasture irrigated with rain.

Od  Mahferet el Beïydh. The white diggings.

Pe  Makhwa el Tâmul. The precipice of the camels.

Qd  Majnûnâ. The mad (woman); or the place haunted by jinns (demons or 'genii').

Pf  El Makâthy. The cucumber plots.

Rf  Makkâdet es Sciyârah. The wanderer's ford.

Re  Makkâdet et Tushâtash. The plashing ford.

Pf  Maksam el Khâchîf. The allotment of the coffee-shop.

Qd  El Mâlkiyên. El Malkiyeh. From Malek, 'to possess,' or 'reign'; see Mâlkiyên, p. 9.

Qf  Mâlîhîet 'Ain ed Derb. Oaks of spring of road.

{Oe}  {Od}  El Marâh (2). The place for resting at night (a fold or cattle-shed).

Pd  Mârûn er Kâs. Mârûn of the head (a headland). p.n.

Pe  El Masâtib. The benches.

Pf  Mîs'ar el 'Okeibeh. The oil or wine-press of the little steep, or mountain-road.

Qe  Muzâr el Wakkâs. The shrine of the broken-necked one.

Pf  Mîtrûn. Merom.

Rf  Merj el 'Abd. The meadow of the slave.

N.  Merj el 'Ain. The meadow of the spring.

Pe  Merj Alma. The meadow of Alma. p.n.; see 'Alma esh Shâib, p. 40.

Pd  Merj el 'Arâls. The meadow of the brides.

Q.  Merj Beisamûn. The meadow of Beisamûn (a sort of tree).

Qd  Merj Bel'deh. The meadow of the little town. The word also means 'a foolish woman.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Oe Merj el Bāsl. The meadow of onions.


Qe Merj Deishūn. The meadow of Deishūn. Perhaps from a new and as yet uninhabited house.

Od Merj Dibl. The meadow of manure.

Ne Merj ed Damm. The meadow of blood; but see 'Ain ed Damm, p. 39.

Pe Merj el Hadīrīch. The meadow of the fold.

Pd Merj el Hāfīr. The meadow of the excavation or 'the hoof'.

Od Merj Halāl. The meadow of the crescent.

Od Merj el Hamra. The red meadow.

Pf Merj el Hamrah. The red meadow.

Qf Merj el Ḥummās. The meadow of the chick-peas.

Qd Merj el Jīsh. The meadow of el Jīsh. q.v.

Qd Merj Kades. The meadow of Cadesh.

Pe Merj el Katā. The meadow of the cutting or quarry.

Qd Merj el Kiblāh. The south meadow.

Od Merj Kāzah. The meadow of the height or top.

Pd Merj el Mǎlkiyeh. The meadow of Mǎlkiyeh. q.v., p. 39.

Pd Merj el Mēḥāfīr. The meadow of the excavated water-pits.

Nd, Od Merj en Nakkeiz. Meadow of the nakkeiz (name of a small bird).

Pe Merj en Nattāh. The meadow of the one who butts.

Oe Merj el Olleik. The meadow of the bramble.

Pe Merj Ramjīghīa. The meadow of Ramjīghīa. p.n.

Oe Merj Rumeish. The meadow of scanty herbage.
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Od Merj er Rammâneh. The meadow of the pomegranate-tree.

Oe Merj Sâsi. The meadow of Sâsi. q.v.

Pd Merj Selmy. The meadow of Selmy. p.n.; perhaps from name of a plant.

Rf Merj Shersh el Khubb. (Properly shors) The meadow of the small thorny trees of the marsh.

Rf Merj Sidret el Lehebijch. The meadow of the lote tree of the Lehebijch Arabs.

Pe Merj Sidresh Shîh. The lote trees of the Shîh. Shîh in Arabic means a certain aromatic plant; but it is perhaps from the Aramaic שמח, 'a cleft' or pit.

Qe Merj es Sindiânâh. The meadow of oaks.

Pe Merj es Shîfsaf. The meadow of the osier willow.

Qf Merj Telî el Sanjâh. The meadow of the mound of the flag.

Qd Merj Tûfeh. The meadow of Tûfeh. p.n.; perhaps from 'to go round.'

Pd Merj Yârûn. The meadow of Yârûn. p.n.

Pd Merj ez Zeîtûn. The meadow of the olives.

Qe Mestî ed Dabbâghah. The stream of the tanners.

Qf El Môbarah. The quarry.

Qf Môbarat el Hîma. The quarry of the royal preserves.

Qf El Mûghâr. The caves.

Mugharât ez Deîyûs. The cave of the cuckold.

Nd Mugharât ez Dubb. The cave of the bear.

Pf Mugharât el Ghîddîbârah. The cave of the traitors.

Qe Mugharât el Hamdeh. The cave of the Hamdeh. p.n.

Qe Mugharât el Hilîs. The cave of verdure.

Pc Mugharât Kamâmânâh. The cave of the temple or church.


Pe Mugharât el Mejîlis. The cave of the assembly or council.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Mughārat el Mushebbak. The cave of the ‘labyrinth’ or of the ‘lattice work.’

Mughārat Nahheya. The cave of the bees.

Mughārat en Nurliyeh. The gipsies’ cave.

Mughārat ‘Omeir. The cave of ‘Omair. p.n.

Mughārat Sebelān. The cave of Sebelān; see Neby Sebelān, a Druse sheikh (perhaps Zabulon).

Mughārat et Tannār. The cave of the reservoir.

Mughārat et Tābakah. The cave of the terrace.

Mughārat ez Zāgh. The cave of the crow.

Mughrākah. Flooded land.

El Muheisheh. The enclosure.

El Muktāh. The cutting (quarry).

El Mināṭir. The watch towers.

El Muneisher. The saws.

El Mūntarah. The watch tower.

Mūntaret el Kotu. The watch tower of the cotton.

Nakhkhāshiyeh; see p. 80.

En Nakhārliyeh; see p. 80.


Nebāt cdh Dhhāb. The perennial spring of the wolves. (Also an Arab tribal name.)

Nebāt Dībl. The perennial springs of Dībl. q.v., p. 71.

Nebāt el Jībāl. The perennial springs of the walnut trees.


Nebý Abu Ḥaliṭa. The perennial springs where the asparagus grows.

Nebý Hāniya. The prophet Hāniya. p.n.

Nebý Heider. The prophet Heider, ‘the Lion’; a name of ‘Ali.

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Qd  Nebî Muheibîb. The prophet Muheibîb, 'beloved.'
Oe  Nebî Sebélân. The prophet Sebélân; perhaps Zebûlûn.
Qd  Nebî Yâshâ. The prophet Joshua.
Oe  En Nîmmârah. The abundant water.
Nf  Nîhf. Nîhf. p.n.; see p. 64.
Pc  Nûkkâr. Perforations.

Qd  'Osh iesz Shûkhah. The kite's nest.
Oe  Rakhasûn. Rakhasûn. p.n.; perhaps from رخس, soft.
Oe  Er Râmeh. Er Râmeh. p.n.; a common Arabian topographical name, the Hebrew מַעְלֶה, meaning 'elevated,' 'lofty.' (Josh. xix, 36.)
Nd  Râmîa. Râmîa. p.n.; connected with the above in meaning.

Nd  Râs el Ahmar. The red head, or hill-top.
Nd  Râs el Bedendy. The 'head' or hill-top of el Bedendy. p.n.
Nd  Râs el Gharbiyêh. The western 'head.'
Pd  Râs Ghushûn. The 'head' of branches.
Qf  Râs Ibûnîf. The 'head' of Ibûnîf. p.n.
Pf  Râs el Kîbleh. The south 'head.'
Pf  Râs el Kîbs. The head of el Kîbs ('earth rammed round a well'; from كيبس, 'to press').
Pf  Râs el Kitf. The 'head' of the shoulder.
Pf  Râs el Kûbbeh. The head or hill-top of the dome.
Qe  Râs el Kursêh. The 'head' or hill-top of the chair or throne.

Qd  Râs en Nakhkhâsîyêh. See p. 80.
Pf  Râs en Nebâ. The head of the perennial spring.
Od  Râs iesz Sherkîyêh. The eastern head.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Od Râs et Tirch. The head of el Tirch, 'The Fort.'
Pf Râs el Wâr. The head of the rugged ground.
Oe Rumeish. Scanty herbage.
Od Rusheif. Morass or bog.

Od Ruweis el Jâmâs. The little head or hill-top of the buffalo.
Pf Safed. Safed; see p. 32.
Pe Es Saddîk. (Properly Siddîk) The truthful one.
Pe Salâhah. Salâhah. p.n.; meaning 'righteous.'

Oe Sâsâ. Sâsâ. p.n.; see p. 70.
Of Seijûr. Seijûr; see pp. 50 and 65.
Pf Es Semââîch. Es Semââîch. p.n.

Oe Es Salihîyeh. p.n. This name is elsewhere attached to buildings or establishments founded by Salâh el din (Saladin).

Pe Salih. Salih. p.n.

Of Sheikh Abu Beit. Sheikh Abu Beit. p.n. 'The elder, the father, or owner of the house.'


Sheikh Husein el Hekâby. Sheikh Husein el Hekâby. p.n.
Sheikh el Kuseyîs. The pretty sheikh.
Nd Sheikh Marzûk. Sheikh Marzûk. p.n. (= 'provided for').

Pf Sheikh Mûhammed el 'Ajamy. Sheikh Mohammed the Persian.

Qf Sheikh Mûhammed el Hâdid. Sheikh Mohammed el Hâdid (iron).
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Sheikh en Nattâh. Sheikh en Nattâh (the butting one).


Sheikh en Nattâh. The tree of Jacob's Daughters.

Sheikh Mohammed el Kutry. The old candlestick (a pointed stone).

Shakharat Fâris. Fâris' plot. Shakharat means land ploughed by the rest of the villagers for one who for any reason cannot plough himself, as a priest, a craftsman, &c.

Jemmûl's (p.n.) plot.

Shukeil. Shukeil. p.n. (perhaps a levelling or measuring pole).

The clefts of the pool.

The cleft of el 'Alawiyeh; see Wady 'Alawiyeh, p. 57.

Cleft of Hasan; Barakêt. These are both proper names; the first being the common Moslem name signifying 'beautiful,' the second meaning 'blessings.'

The cleft of the Hekâb; see Khûrbet el Hekâb, p. 63.

The cliff of the leopard (or of abundant water).

The cleft of Salha.

The cleft of Wady 'Aûba. p.n.

The barn of the she-camel.

Lord Ahmed of the watch-tower.

The Lord of the eminent places.

Lotus tree of the Lehebîyeh Arabs.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Pc  Ṣūfsaf. The osier willow.

Qd  Ṣuḥeimiyyeh. Es Suheimiyyeh. Perhaps from Ṣūm, ‘black,’ or from Ṣūm, a sort of tree so called.

Od  Surрабين. Surubbin. p.n.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh. The mill of the ‘little duck,’ or ‘caterpillar.’

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Dabbūsīyeh. The mill of the Dabbūsīyeh. p.n.; from dabbūs, a ‘knobstick’ or ‘cudgel.’

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Ghaddārah. The mill of the traitor.

Re  Ṣuḥiyyeh Ḭindīyeh. The mill of the Indian.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh ‘Isrāwīyeh. The mill of el ‘Isrāwīyeh. p.n.; see p. 3.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Jebeiliyyeh. The mill of the Jebeiliyyeh. p.n.; from Jebeil, a town in Syria.

Re  Ṣuḥiyyeh Jīsir. The mill of the bridge.

Qc  Ṣuḥiyyeh Ḫālil Akabīt el Mellāḥah. The mill of the salt-works; see Khurbet Akabet el Mellāḥah, p. 6.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Ṣalim. The suspended mill.

Re  Ṣuḥiyyeh Ṣeiyārah. The mill of the wanderer.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Ṣemmarūḥiyeh. The mill of Semmarūḥiyeh. p.n.

Re  Ṣuḥiyyeh Ṣūk el ‘Aser. The mill of the afternoon market.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Umm el Hadīth. The mill with the iron.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Umm Jīzh. The mill with the walnut tree.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Umm el Musīmphish. The mill with the apricot tree.

Pf  Ṣuḥiyyeh Umm el Tāt. The mill with mulberry.


Pf  Ṣawāḥit Ferrādiyyeh. The mills of Ferrādiyyeh p.n.

Pf  Ṣawāḥit Sirīn. The mills of Sirīn. p.n.

Pc  Ṣawāḥit Teitaba. Teitaba; perhaps the same as Ḍīdirī, ‘a watchtower.’ Sepp suggests that this is the place from which Elijah derived his patronymic of the Tishbite, the Ṣ and ḏ being often interchanged in Aramaic dialects.
The small mound.
The mound of the devils.
The mound with the two doors.
The mound where locusts abound.
The mound of Abu M'aby.  p.n.
The mound of the oleanders.
The mound of el Ahma.  From either superlative of حامي 'defender,' or plural of حامية 'stone casing for a well.'
The mound of fissures.
The white mound.
The mound of Bi'râjeh.  p.n.
The mound of the circle.
The mound of 'cane booths' or of 'truffles.'
The mound of rushes.
The mound of dark green herbage.
The mound of the archer.  The word is now used for a guard or policeman.
The mound of reeds.
The mound of the tanners or skin dressers.
The mound of the heap or dam.
The monk's mound.
The mound of the pomegranate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تل الرمانة</td>
<td>Tell er Rumanâch (a wady). The mound of the pomegranate tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل السفنا</td>
<td>Tell es Safa. The clear mound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل السجى</td>
<td>Tell es Sayjak. The mound of the flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل الزاغ</td>
<td>Tell ez Zâgh. The mound of the crow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل زکار</td>
<td>Tell Zakkar. The mound of the leathern wine bottle-maker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل التمورة</td>
<td>Tell et Niṣûrah. The eagles' mound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل التميرة</td>
<td>Tell et Nebât. The mound of the perennial spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل القائمات</td>
<td>Tellâl el Kâimât. The mound of the standing column, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل النطاقين</td>
<td>Tellâl el Katâ'in. The mound of the highwaymen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بغیرة البوا</td>
<td>Thogeiret el Hawâ. The little frontier of the wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الثغرة</td>
<td>Et Tîreh. The fortress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طرف</td>
<td>Turfa. The tamarisks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ام سوسيط</td>
<td>Umm Suweit. The place with stagnant water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي علي</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu 'Alî. The valley of Abu 'Alî. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي خار</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu 'Amâr. The valley with the habitations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي دزرة</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu Hirrekh. The valley where wild cats abound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي جاجة</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu Jâjeh. The valley of Abu Jâjeh. p.n.; Jâjeh means 'a head,' and in the vulgar dialect as spoken at Damascus is equivalent to جاجة 'a hen.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي لوزة</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu Lôzeh. The valley with the almond tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي ملقت</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu Melâ'ik. The valley with the spoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي شنفيس</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu Shükeïfe. The valley with the little cleft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي ثلسل</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu Tabîl. The valley of Abu Tabîl. p.n.; meaning the man with the 'drum' or 'round tray.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي العسنين</td>
<td>Wâdy el 'Ain. The valley of the spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي غين الجرادية</td>
<td>Wâdy 'Ain el Bûrrântyoh. The valley of the outer spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي عين جنان</td>
<td>Wâdy 'Ain fânân. The valley of the spring of the gardens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wady 'Ain el Jurmary. The valley of the spring of the troughs.

Wady 'Ain el Kantarah. The valley of the spring of the arch.

Wady 'Ain el Khattarah. The valley of the spring of 'Ain el Khattarah; see p. 63.

Wady 'Ain el Kuseibeh. The valley of the spring of rushes.

Wady 'Ain el Suf. The valley of the spring of eagles.

Wady 'Ain el Suf. The valley of the spring of eagles.

Wady 'Altherun. The valley of 'Altherun. p.n.

Wady 'Alakina. The valley of 'Alakina. p.n.

Wady el 'Ammukah. The valley of 'Ammuka. p.n.; from عمق 'to be deep.'

Wady 'Ammuriech. The valley of 'Ammuriech. p.n.

Wady 'Arus. The valley of the bride.

Wady Ashill. The valley of the cascade.

Wady el 'Asf. The valley of the spring of wool.

Wady el 'Asf. The valley of the spring of wool.

Wady el 'Asf. The valley of the spring of wool.

Wady el 'Asl. The valley of honey.

Wady el 'Assileh. The valley of the oleander.

Wady el 'Asy. The valley of the 'Asy. p.n.; meaning 'rebellious.'

Wady el 'Atabeh. The valley of the threshold.

Wady el 'Aüba. The valley of 'Aüba. p.n.

Wady el 'Ayün. The valley of the springs.

Wady el 'Azaim. The valley of 'Azaim. The word عظام 'is the plural of عظام 'a great crime or misfortune'; it may be connected with عظام 'a bone.'

Wady Bakls. The valley of the box tree.

Wady el Bakr. The valley of the cows.

Wady el Bediyeh. See خربة بدية, p. 83.

Wady Beit Yahun. The valley of the house of Yahun p.n.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Wādī el Bestān. The valley of the garden.
Wādī Bir el Khūrba. The valley of the well of the ruin.
\[P_{\text{Pe}} \quad \text{Wādī Bir enth Sheikh.} \] The valley of the Sheikh's well.
Wādī dhul Dhuūl. The valley of shade.
Wādī el Dubb. The valley of the bear.
Wādī Farāh. The valley of the mouse. But see Farāh, p. 72.
Wādī Ferām. The valley of Ferām. p.n.
Wādī Ghabbātī. The valley of Ghabbāti; see 'Ain Ghabbātī, p. 62.
Wādī Ghadr el Dhibbān. The valley of the pond of the flies.
Wādī el Ghamīk (3). The deep valley. ghamīk being a vulgar Syrian form for \textit{ghamīk} ānak.
Wādī el Gharbiyeh. The western valley.
Wādī el Ghasār. The valley of rushes.
Wādī Ghusān. The valley of branches.
Wādī el Habīs (2). The valley of the religious bequest.
Wādī el Haṭṭā. The valley of the pathway.
Wādī el Hallāl. The valley of the crescent.
Wādī Hamas. The valley of the dove.
Wādī Hāmed. The valley of Hāmed. p.n.
Wādī Hamra. The red valley.
Wādī Hijāj. The valley of the Pilgrims.
Wādī Hindāj. The valley of Hindāj, \textit{i.e.,} sandy soil with grass growing upon it.
Wādī Humceineh. The valley of 'the small bath,' or 'the little dove.'
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wady Jââmûnah

Wady el Jâhîf. Stripped or spoilt valley.

Wady Jâhûnam. The valley of Hell.

Wady Jâssîrâd. The bridged valley.

Wady el Jîn. The valley of the Jinn (demons or 'genii').

Wady el Jîsh. The valley of el Jish (Giscala).

Wady el Jôk (2). The devious valley.

Wady el Jîdi. The valley of the walnut.

Wady Judeîyideh. The valley of dykes; see Wady el Judeîyideh, p. 11.

Wady el Jâ'âbîyâtâ. The innermost valley.

Wady Kâtâmûn. The valley of Katamûn; see 'Ain Katamûn, p. 63.

Wady Keîf 'Anân. The valley of Keîf Anan. q.v. p. 76.

Wady Keîsûn. The valley of Keîsûn (a sort of plant).

Wady el Kerûm. The valley of the vineyards.

Wady Khalîlet es Sûk. The valley of the dell of the market.

Wady el Khânûk. The valley of the gorge.

Wady el Kharrâr. The valley of murmuring water.

Wady el Khâshâb. The valley of timber.

Wady el Khelâl. The valley of dels.

Wady el Khûbûh. The valley of plums.

Wady Khûzûâneh. The valley of treasure.

Wady Kohâleh. The valley of manganese.

Wady Kûnûn; see Kûnûn.

Wady el Kûrâh. The valley of the hole.

Wady Kurm el Juwanî. The valley of the inner vineyard.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Wādī el Kuweiyis. The pretty valley.

Wādī el Lūz. The valley of the walnut.

Wādī Lūzīyeh. The valley of (the) walnut tree.

Wādī el Kuweiyeh. The valley of the walnut-tree.

Wādī el Mātōk. The valley of the emancipated one.

Wādī Maktā el Māserah. The valley of the quarry of the wine press.

Wādī el Maktūl. The valley of the slain.

Wādī Meirōn. The valley of Merom.

Wādī el Menāhā. The valley of perennial springs.

Wādī el Merj. The valley of the meadow.

Wādī Muāddemiyyeh. The valley of Muāddemiyyeh; see Khūrbet Muāddemiyyeh, p. 85.

Wādī el Muḥdīm. The valley of the oppressor; but perhaps from ظلمة 'darkness.'

Wādī el Muqār. The valley of the caves.

Wādī el Muκisibeh. The valley of the reed beds.

Wādī el Muρika. The valley of the pommel of the saddle.

Wādī Muṣheiref (2). The valley of the high places (eminences).

Wādī Naḥleh. The valley of the bee; but see Khūrbet Juveiʻ en Nukhd, p. 7.

Wādī Naḥlīya. The valley of the bees; see last paragraph.


Wādī en Nāṣhef (2). The dry valley.

Wādī Nebā el Balāt. The valley of the spring of stone slabs or pavement.

Wādī en Nejās. The valley of the pears.

Wādī Nettārah. The valley of the scarecrow.
Wady en Nimr. Valley of abundant water.

Wady en Nôm. The valley of sleep.

Wady en Nâkâh. Valley of stagnant water.

Wady en Nâkkar. The valley of the perforator; from نقّر to perforate or peck.

Wady 'Okeîmeh. The valley of 'Okeimah. p.n.; signifying the 'pulley of a well'; but it should probably be written ضّقم from ضّمم, which in the Bedawi dialect means an embankment.

Wady el 'Ash. The valley of the nest.

Wady 'Osh el Ghurâb. The valley of the raven's nest.

Wady Râs el Ahmar. The valley of the red headland or hill-top.

Wady er Rumeîch. The valley of the sandy tracts.

Wady Sâhh. The valley of Said; p.n. (= Felix).

Wady Salhah. Valley of Salhah. p.n. (Righteousness).

Wady es Sakka. The valley of the swan or pelican.

Wady es Sakkârah. The valley of the sugar makers.

Wady Sârûba. The valley of Sûrûba. p.n.

Wady es Seisebân. Valley of Seisabân (a flowering shrub).

Wady es Seiyârah. The valley of the wanderers.

Wady Shâbân. The valley of Shâbân. Shâbân is the name of the 8th Arabian month; also of a kind of locust. The word is perhaps connected with شعب a mountain ravine or spur.

Wady esh Shâghûr (2). The valley of esh Shâghûr. The word means 'land left without a guardian'; see Khârîbet Shâghûr, p. 28.

Wady esh Shâhâhk (2). The valley of the windows, lattices, or mazes. The word is also applied to any intricate system of irrigation.

Wady esh Shekhety. The valley of esh Shekhety. p.n.; meaning 'lank,' 'stingy.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IV.

Of Wādī Shufūn. The valley of the dove.

Pf Wādī Sirīn. The valley of Sirīn. p.n.

Pe Wādī es Sūrār; see 'Ain es Sūrār, p. 65.

Od Wādī Surūbīn. The valley of Surūbīn. p.n.

Nd Wādī et Tannūr. The valley of the reservoir.

Pd Wādī et Tarrāsh. The valley of the white-washer.

Pf Wādī et Tawwāhīn. The valley of the mills.

Pe Wādī Teitaba. The valley of Teitaba; see Teitaba, p. 95.

Nd Wādī Terbīkhā. The valley of Terbīkhā; see Terbīkhā, p. 56.

Of Wādī et Tūlā. The long valley.

Qe Wādī Umm el Hamīm. The valley with the well-filled wells; or it may be a female proper name, signifying 'mother of cares.'

Qe Wādī el Wakākās. The valley of the broken-necked man.

Ne Wādī el Wāḥl. The valley of the ibexes or wild mountain goats.

Pf Wādī el Yābīs. The dry valley.


Pd Wādī Zebūd. The valley of Zebūd; see Khūrben Zebed, p. 51.

Pd Wādī ez Zekāk. The valley of the street or lane.

Of Wādī ez Zerb. The valley of the water channel.

Rf Wādī Zāḥlūk. The slippery valley.

Pe Wār et Bāb el Kadīb. The rugged place of the door of the reeds.

Qf Wār et Bāb el Khānūk. The rugged place of the entrance to the gorge.

Pd Wār el Mada’āverah. The rugged place of the circular (rock).
Survey of Western Palestine.

Kf. Weli el Muntar. The tomb or shrine of el Muntar, the 'watchman.' Weli properly signifies a saint, but is used in Palestine for a saint's tomb.

Pf. El Wustah. The middle.

Qd. El Wustany. The middle part.


Pf. Yûsef el Gharib. Joseph, the poor, or stranger.

Pc. Ez Zâltery. For سَعْطَى, abounding in mar-joram (the herb).

Oe. Ez Zârub. The channels.

Oe. Zeitun el Hurbus. The olive of the irrigated ground.

Pf. Zekik el Ghâr. The street or lane of the hollow.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mh</td>
<td>'Abellin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li</td>
<td>El 'Abharlyeh. The place of the mock orange (<em>Stryx officinalis</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lh</td>
<td>Abtūn. Abtūn. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>Abu el Heifa. p.n.; Father of the gift, a mukām or shrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng</td>
<td>Abu Kerād. Abounding with ticks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jh</td>
<td>Abu Sūweid. Father of blackness; but see Jubb Sūweid, p. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>'Ailīt. Perhaps from عليلة, a species of tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>'Ain 'Āfīch. The wholesome spring; or the spring of the water drawers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>'Ain el 'Aleik. The spring of the bramble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>'Ain Atārūk. Perhaps connected with the word طريق, 'a road,' as two roads here diverge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>'Ain el 'Awaltah. The spring of 'Awaltah. p.n.; cf. 'Ain 'Ailmīt above, with which the word is probably connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>'Ain el Beida. The white spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li</td>
<td>'Ain el Ghūfr. The spring of the escort or toll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li</td>
<td>'Ain Hamīdeh. Hamīdah's spring. p.n., from حمد, 'to praise.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vi</td>
<td>'Ain Hand. Spring of the cistern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>'Ain el Heik. The spring of Heik, an aromatic herb (resembling Shīth), used for the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>'Ain el Helu. The sweet spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li</td>
<td>'Ain Is-hak. Isaac's spring; so called from Neby Is-hak, at the place called el Is-haklyeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>'Ain el Judaiyeh. The spring of dykes; see Wādī el Jūdeiyeh, p. 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li</td>
<td>'Ain el Kābaech. The spring of the little vault or cellar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Name</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Khashabeh</td>
<td>The timber spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Madabzarah</td>
<td>The round spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Mallah</td>
<td>The salt spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain er Resmek</td>
<td>The spring of Resmek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es S'ddeli</td>
<td>The spring of happiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Shafa 'Amr</td>
<td>The spring of Shefa 'Amr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain esh Sheikhah</td>
<td>The spring of the female elder or saint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Shittawiyeh</td>
<td>The winter spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es Sth</td>
<td>The spring of the stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es Sufsafeh</td>
<td>The spring of the osier willow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Suffa 'Âdy</td>
<td>The spring of Sufta 'Âdy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es Tajiich</td>
<td>The good spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es Tineh</td>
<td>The spring of the fig-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Um el Fârîj</td>
<td>The spring with the crevices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Aраб el Henâdy</td>
<td>The Henâdy Arabs; see Section D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Måasy</td>
<td>The Arabs of the Måasy tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Muhmeidîth</td>
<td>The Arabs of the Muhmeidîth tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El 'Arâk</td>
<td>The shore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbâ Stambûly</td>
<td>The spring pastures of the Stamboulee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ard el Baragâth</td>
<td>Land of fleas; a plot of ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashlîl el Haiyeh</td>
<td>Waterfalls of the serpent. The name applies to the cascades, from 'Ain es Sîth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashlîl el Wâsîy</td>
<td>Cascades of the jackal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athlit or 'Atât</td>
<td>Athlit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ayân el 'Âfy</td>
<td>The springs of the water-drawer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ayn el Bass</td>
<td>Springs of the marsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ayên Umm Humeid</td>
<td>The springs of Mother of Humeid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET V.

Mh 'Ayun Kawkab. The springs of Kawkab; q.v.

Kh 'Ayun el Werd. The spring of the rose. ورد also means 'to go down for water,' as opposed to صدر 'to come up from a watering place.'

Mh Bâb el Hûza. The gate of the wind.

Ji El Bassâb. The marsh.

Mî Beit Lahn. The house of meat; in Hebrew לָחָן signifies the 'house of bread.'

Jî Beit el Milh. House of salt (an old salt-pan).

Kh Belled esh Sheikh. The town of the Sheikh.

Jî El Bellu. El Bellu. p.n.; either from بلو 'worn,' or بلو 'moist.'

Lh Benât Yâkîb. The daughters of Jacob.

Mq El Bercheh. The well of the bangle.

Jî Bestân. The garden.

Kq Bestân Abu Libdeh. The garden of Abu Libdeh. p.n.

Ni Bîr Abu Zeid. The well of Abu Zeid; i.e., 'father of Zeid,' a common Arab name.

Lg Bîr el 'Aiyâdíyeh. The well of the 'Aiyadiyeh (or Keiyudiyeh) Arabs.

Lq Bîr Dâhk. The well of Dâuk. p.n.

Li Bîr ed Dustrah. The well of Dustrey; see "Memoirs," p. 288.

Jî Bîr Edawâlyeh. The well of the Bedawi woman.

Ni Bîr el Emîr. The well of the prince.

Lg Bîr el Gharby. The western well.

Mg Bîr el Hanâny. The well of Hanâny. p.n., meaning 'yearning.' But it may be either from حنانی = Hennâ, Egyptian paint used for staining the finger-tips; or from حنانی, which in vulgar Arabic means a waterwheel which turns with a murmuring noise, and also a trough.

Lh Bîr Hûsheh. The well of Hûsheh. p.n. The حوض of the Talmud.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Jāhlish</td>
<td>لغر البئر الحوش</td>
<td>Well of the ass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir Keisān</td>
<td>لغر كيسان</td>
<td>The well of treason.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Kentseh</td>
<td>لغر الكنيسة</td>
<td>The well of the church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Maksūr</td>
<td>لغر المكسور</td>
<td>The broken well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir al Mādweh</td>
<td>لغر الماء</td>
<td>The salt well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Mansūrah</td>
<td>لغر منصوره</td>
<td>The well of el Mansūrah. p.n.; from Mansūr (victor).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Mağhafr</td>
<td>لغر المغافر</td>
<td>The well of the caves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir es Sīfa</td>
<td>لغر الصنا</td>
<td>The clear well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir et Taiyībeh</td>
<td>لغر الطيبة</td>
<td>The well of et Taiyībeh, 'the goodly.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir et Tireh</td>
<td>لغر الضريرة</td>
<td>The well of the pit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir Wādy 'Abellīn</td>
<td>لغر وادي عبلين</td>
<td>The well of the valley of 'Abellīn. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir Yānin</td>
<td>لغر ينين</td>
<td>The well of Yānin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Yezek</td>
<td>لغر الزيت</td>
<td>The well of the sentinel (Turkish).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birket es Sīfra</td>
<td>بركة الصنارا</td>
<td>The yellow pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birket es Shuweikāny</td>
<td>بركة الشويكاني</td>
<td>The thorny pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birket Sukhnīn</td>
<td>بركة سخنين</td>
<td>The pool of Sukhnīn; name of a village (hot); see Sukhnīn, p. 116.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijāret el Ghawārūch</td>
<td>بئر الجوارة</td>
<td>The wells of the Arabs of the Ghor or 'Lowlands'; singular Ghūri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Burj</td>
<td>لغر</td>
<td>The tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burj es Sahel</td>
<td>لغر سهل</td>
<td>The tower of the plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Batswābeh</td>
<td>لغر</td>
<td>The fortress or 'portals.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Dabbāt</td>
<td>لغ</td>
<td>The sandhills or sandy tracts (pl. of دين), applies to two knolls near the ruin ed Duweimin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dālīqet el Kūrūmūl</td>
<td>داليه الكوره</td>
<td>The hanging vine of Carmel, a village; possibly the Hebrew نابلالمدل Idalah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Damūn</td>
<td>لغر</td>
<td>Ed Damūn. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Deir</td>
<td>لغر</td>
<td>The monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhahr (Bir) Abu Kherāzeh</td>
<td>لغر بدر أبو خرازة</td>
<td>Ridge of the well of Abu Kherāzeh. p.n.; خرازة means 'sewing skins or hides.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET V.

Dubil

Ki


Dow'emin

Ki

The little dôm trees, a kind of Zyziphus.

Esfa

Ki

The devious (road).

Fersh Iskander

Jh

Alexander's bed (plot of ground).

Feye'sara

Kh

The fountains or jets of water.

Haifa

Jh

p.n. Hebrew דירה, 'shore.'

Haifa el 'Attikah

Jh

Old Haifa.

El Hajly

Ji

The low-lying land.

El Hannâneh

Ji

See Bîr el Hanâny.

El Harboj

Lh

p.n.; it means work (such as masonry) that is badly done.

El Hárityeh or el Háriteh

Li

The ploughed land.

El Hurârah

Mi

The white marl.

El Is-hakyeh or Neby Is-hak

Li

The place of Isaac, or 'the prophet Isaac.'

Jebâta

Mi

Jotapata; see "Memoirs," p. 289.

Jebel Abu 'Ak

Ng

The mountain of Abu 'Âk; perhaps fromrough.

Jebel 'Akkâra

Ki

The mountain of 'Akkarah. Either from medicinal herbs, or from عقار, 'to be barren.'

Jebel el Deidebeh

Nh

Mountain of the watch-tower; cf. Aramaic דידובה.

Jebel Kafsy

Ni

The wry mountain.

Jebel Kâna

Ng

See Kh. Kâna.

Jebel Khanzrah

Ng

The mountain of the swine.

Jebel Kûrmûl

Jh

Mount Carmel. Hebrew כרמל.

Jebel Kûrmûl

Ji

See Kh. Kâna.

Jebida

Li

In Arabic it means 'a long-necked.'

Jelameh

Li

The hill. See בִּרְקוּ הַבַּלָפָה p. 19.

Jelamet el Mansûrah

Li

The hill of Mansûrah.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.


Ji Jezriat el 'Ajjâl. The island of the hastener.

Ji Jezriat en Nefâkhal. The island of the blower; see p. 31.

Ji Jezriat el Wâdy. The island of the valley.


Ji El Jinnseizeh. The sycamore, a tree south of 'Athlit, near Birket el Shuweikâny.

Mg Kâbûl. p.n. Heb. קבעל Cabul.

Mg Kada Haifa. The district of Haifa.

Mi Kada Nasirah. The district of Jaffa.

Mg El Kaneitrah. The little arch.

Mh Kaukab. Kaukab. p.n.; meaning 'star.'

Lh Kefr Ettâ. The village of Etta. p.n.

Nh Kefr Menda. The village of Menda. p.n.

Mh El Khalldiyeh. Family name; meaning ‘perpetual.’

Mh Khallet 'Aba. The dell of Aba. p.n.; meaning ‘dull,' 'heavy.'

Mg Khallet 'Allâsh. The ruin of the jackal or wolf.

Kh Khallet cu Nury. The flowery or light dell, or the dell of the gipsy.

Ji Khallet er Rummanch. The dell of the pomegranate tree.

Ng Khallet et Tâf. The dell of et Tâf. p.n.; perhaps connected with طائف, 'to go round in circuit,' though no noun of the form exists.

Ji Khallet cz Zeitneh. The dell of the olive tree.

Nh Khân Bedewîyeh. The Caravanserai of the Bedawi woman, or family.

Ji El Khântuk. 'The fosse' at 'Athlit.

Ni El Khashâsh. 'The entrance' of the pass leading to Nazareth.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET V.


El Khazîrkah. The confined spot.

El Khâdîr. The Green Old Man; a mythical personage in Moslem writings, sometimes identified with Elias, and sometimes with St. George.

Khārîbât 'Abbîli. The ruin of 'Abellin. p.n.

Khârîbât Abu Musîsil. The ruin of Abu Musîsil; meaning 'father of concatenation.'

Khârîbât el 'Aitâwîyeh. The ruin of 'Aitawiyeh. p.n.

Khârîbât el 'Aiyâdiyeh. The ruin of the 'Aiyâdiyeh Arabs; elsewhere written تيانيسي.

Khârîbât el 'Asâfîsîch. The ruin of the people of 'Eshâa. q.v.

Khârîbât A'ttisîy. The ruin of Attisi. p.n.

Khârîbât el Bêida. The white ruin.

Khârîbât el Bezwâîyeh. The ruin of el Bezwâîyeh. p.n.; diminutive of زیزع, 'a fair youth.'

Khârîbât el Bîr. The ruin of the well.

Khârîbât Dâûk. The ruin of Dâûk. p.n.

Khârîbât Dûstrey. The ruin of Dûstrey; a corruption of the old French 'Destroit,' 'pass'; see "Memoirs," p. 288.

Khârîbât ed Dûwâbîeh. Ruin of the beast or reptile.

Khârîbât Hûsîeh. The reddish ruin.

Khârîbât Hûsîeh. The ruin of Hûsîeh; the تلختیغ of the Talmud.

Khârîbât el Jâhîsh. Ruin of the ass.


Khârîbât Jedâmeh. The ruin of the hill.

Khârîbât el Kabî. The ruin of the vault.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khurbet Kâna. The ruin of Cana; from  קָנָה, a channel or water-pipe. Heb. קנה; see Kefr Kenna, "Memoirs," p. 391.

Khurbet Kefr es Samîr. Ruin of the village of es Semir; the word means 'one who converses by night,' but may be connected with the Samaritans.

Khurbet el Kenîsî. The ruin of the church.

Khurbet el Krek. The ruin of the fort.

Khurbet el Kezâz. The ruin of glass.

Khurbet el Khèdeîrah. The ruin of the little green patch.

Khurbet Kerdânâ. The ruin of Kerdânâ. P.n.

Khurbet el Maksîr. The ruin of the broken one.

Khurbet Maîlîah. The salt ruin.

Khurbet Mîthîliâ. The ruin of Mîthîliâ; from מִתִּלְיָה, 'an example'; Heb. מיתליא; in Pehënician, 'an image'; in old Arabic it means 'traces of a dwelling which are becoming effaced.'

Khurbet el Masriyeh. Ruin of the little high-place; also called صور الطبلش, Sûr et Trèblesliyeh, rock of the people of Tripoli.

Khurbet Mûsrârah. The ruin of the Mûsrârah. The word may either mean 'place of gladness,' 'place where a child's naval-string is cut' (i.e., birthplace; cf. ﻢُسْرَعَةٌ رأسها), or 'where sweet herbs grow'; but it is perhaps سراءة مسيرة, 'pebbly.'

Khurbet er Rakhtîyeh. See er Rakhtîyeh.

Khurbet Ras eld Dhahr. Ruin of the top of the ridge.

Khurbet er Rujm. Ruin of the stone-heap.

Khurbet Rûmêch. The ruin of Rûmêch. Heb. רומח, 'height.'

Khurbet Sâsî. The ruin of Sâsî; see Khallet Sâsî, p. 80.

Khurbet Semmâkû. Ruin of the sumach-tree (Rhus Coriaria, Linn.).

Khurbet esh Shelkiyeh. The ruin of esh Shelkiyeh. P.n.; شلکیه means 'to beat' or 'flog.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET V.

Khārēt Shēlālah. Ruin of the waterfall.

Khārēt Shērta. The ruin of Sherta. p.n.; see Wādy el Ashūr, p. 118.


Khārēt es Siyēch. cf. 'Ain es Siḥ. The spring of the stream.

Khārēt Sufta 'Adī. See 'Ain Sufta 'Adī, p. 106.

Khārēt Suleimān. The ruin of Solomon.

Khārēt Tāyībēh. The goodly ruin.

Khārēt Tīrēh. The ruin of the fortress.

Khārēt Yānīn. The ruin of Yānīn. p.n.; probably the Hebrew מַלְיָהָב

Khārēt Tīrēt el Kezāz. Ruin of the fortress of glass.

Khārēt Yūnīs. The ruin of Jonas.

El Khārētībēh. The little ruin.

Kuskus. Kuskus. p.n. = 'mincemeat.'

Kusr ez Zīr. The palace of ez Zīr. p.n.

Khāṣṭāl Sefūrīch. The castle of Sefūrīch (a garden). It may be the crusading term Casale, which is applied to country villages (cf. Will. of Tyre).

Leiyyet Zahlōk. The slippery dry ground; leiyyeh means land distant from water. The place is also called تل خرم Tell 'Amr, the mound of 'Amr (a common Arabic proper name). cf. Nāḥīet Shēfi 'Amr, p. 114.

El Mahrakāh. The place of burning.

El Makbīyeh. The vaulted place.

Maktiyet 'Athlīt. The quarry of 'Athlit.

Māylāl, p.n.; meaning 'caused or given to drink a second time.'

El Mālbāt. The press (place where anything is stamped).
The excavation; also called Birket es Sāfira. q.v.

The open place of ez Zir.


The salt-pan; a place where salt is prepared.

The meadow of gold.

The meadows of the trailing vine; see p. 77.

Mi'ār. Mi'ār. p.n.; perhaps from مً 'bare.'

The twist; from نٰحٰ to twist round, like yarn, &c., in spinning. Applied to a ridge which curves round.

The word means a frying-pan, or a boy's toy.

The place of slaughter.

The drinking-place (a spring and pool).

The cave of Hell.

The cave of the fish. Also called jezrat el 'Aly, the island or promontory of the lofty (thing).

The cave of the shreik; but it should perhaps be مٰغراة the cave of the stream.

The cave of the valley.

El Mūghrashah. El Mūghrashah. p.n.; perhaps for مٰغراة 'barren land.'

The little watch-tower.

The Shefa 'Amr commune; see "Memoirs," p. 44.

The stinking river.

The river of the 'cut-up one.' The name is not uncommon in Syria, and may mean one to whom a portion of land has been allotted.

The river of Nāmein. p.n.; Naaman.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En Nāsirah</td>
<td>نيسرين</td>
<td>Nazareth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En Nātref</td>
<td>ناترفة</td>
<td>The (rock) dripping with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni 'En Nābown</td>
<td>نيبون</td>
<td>The prophet Hūshān; cf. Khārṣbet Ḥāsheh, p. 111.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kg El 'Orbīsheh</td>
<td>عربishlyه</td>
<td>The level land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni 'En Sā'in</td>
<td>ساين</td>
<td>The prophet Sāîn; apparently 'Isaiah.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng Rās edh Dhahr</td>
<td>راس ظاهر</td>
<td>The top of the ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gg Rās el Kerām</td>
<td>راس الغنيم</td>
<td>The promontory of the vineyards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng Rās el Malleh</td>
<td>راس الأكاسه</td>
<td>The hill-top of the oaks (Quercus Ægilops).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ki Rās el Meskāhir</td>
<td>راس المشهور</td>
<td>The conspicuous top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji Rās Mithīlia</td>
<td>راس ميثليا</td>
<td>See Khārṣbet Mithilīeh, p. 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kg Rās el Muhellet</td>
<td>راس عجلة</td>
<td>The crescent-shaped top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg Rās Tūmrah</td>
<td>راس تومرة</td>
<td>The hill-top of Tūmrah. q.v., p. 117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji Rās Umm esh Shābk</td>
<td>راس أم الشغل</td>
<td>The hill-top with the cleft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Rās el Zalākah</td>
<td>راس الزيكل</td>
<td>The slippery hill-top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kh Rās el Siyāl</td>
<td>راس السيال</td>
<td>The little hill-top or headland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jh Rushmiya</td>
<td>روشمية</td>
<td>Rushmiya. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nh Sahel el Buttauf</td>
<td>شاهيل البوتاوف</td>
<td>The plain of el Buttauf. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nh Sahel Seffārīeh</td>
<td>شاهيل سفاري</td>
<td>Plain of Sephoris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nh Sahel et Tāiyībeh</td>
<td>شاهيل و تايب</td>
<td>The plain of et Tāiyībeh (the goodly).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi Shabbāneh</td>
<td>شبانية</td>
<td>Shabbāneh. p.n.; 'a bridesmaid.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mg Shāib. The spur.

Lh Shefa 'Amr. The margin or edge of 'Amr. Locally and erroneously supposed to mean 'the healing of 'Amer' (ed Dhāher), but really a corruption of the Hebrew שְׂфаֲרֶם.

Ki Sheqeret Abu Sāḥr. The tree with the falcons.

Mg Ma'ām. SHM. The spur.

Ji Sheikh 'Abdallah el 'Arūy. Sheikh Abdallah el 'Arūy (possessed by demons).

Li Sheikh Abreik. Sheikh Abrāk. p.n.; perhaps from يربك 'to bless.'

Ji Sheikh Abreik. Sheikh Abrāk. p.n. Really the same word as the last, but pronounced with the mdleh.

Ji Sheikh Ahia. Sheikh Ahia; St. John (of Tyre). St. John of Tyre is mentioned in this direction in 1187 (see Du Vogüé, "Églises," p. 445; 'La Cité de Jérusalem'). Ahia (properly Yahya) is the native name for St. John the Baptist.

Ng Sukhnin. Sukhnin. p.n.; perhaps from Heb. סקַטֶּן.

Kh Es Sūriyeh. Es Sūriyeh. p.n.; Syria.

Lg Taḥānet Kurdānē. The mill of Kurdānē. p.n.

Lh Taḥānet el Merfūkah. The mill of el Merfūkah. p.n.; 'escorted.'

Lh Taḥānet er Rāhib. The monk's mill (belonging to the Carmel Convent).

Lq Twābīn el Nāmein. The mills of the River Nāmein; see Nahr el Nāmein, p. 114.

Lh Teiḥet el Faras. The grazing-ground of the horses.

Kh Tell Abu Ḥāwām. The mound of the flocks of wildfowl.

Kh Tell Abu Mādāwar. The circular mound.

Li Tell el 'Alī. The high mound.

Nh Tell Bedewiyeh. The mound of the Bedouins.

Li Tell el Fār. The mound of the mouse.

Li Tell Ghaltah. The mound of the mistake.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET V.

Tell el Gharby. The western mound.

Tell Keisân. The mound of treachery.

Tell el Khassna. The mound of rough ground; but perhaps , a certain leguminous plant.

Tell el Khiâr. The mound of the cucumbers.

Tell Kurdâne. The mound of Kurdânîeh. p.n.

Tell el Küssîs. The mound of the (Christian) priest.

Tell el Merasân. The mound of myrtle.

Tell el Muvâjeleh. The facing mound (opposite to Tell esh Shommân).

Tell en Nahl. Mound of drinking, near springs.

Tell Saraj Alâunneh. The mound of the saddle of Alâunneh. p.n.; perhaps al-lautâr, 'coloured.'

Tell es Seneak. The mound of the fish.

Tell es Sennu. The mound of butter.

Tell es Semn. The mound of the melon or colocynth.

Tell es Shommân. The mound of heaps.

Tell es Tantâr. The mound of the peak. (The silver horn worn by women on their heads in some parts of Syria is so called.)

Tell el Wir. The mound of rugged rocks; also called Tell es Zâter. The mound of thyme.

Tell el Wâziyât. The mound of the jackals.

Timâny. Timâny. p.n.

Et Tîrî. The fortress. Aramaic.

Tûmrâh. Tûmrâh. p.n.; from to make a pit for storing corn, &c.

Tabâhûn. From Tabâ, 'to press' or stamp. Aramaic.

Umm el 'Amed. The place with the columns.
Ki *Umm esh Shā'īf.* The mother of the cleft.

Lg *Wādy 'Abellin*; see *Abellin* (Mh), p. 105.

Lh *Wādy Abu 'Afen.* The valley with the stinking soil.

Ki *Wādy Abu Hāiyeh.* The valley of the serpent.

Kh *Wādy Abu Madahwar*; see *Tell Abu Madahwar*, p. 116.

Lh *Wādy el 'Adasṭyeh.* The valley of lentils.

Ji *Wādy el 'Ain.* The valley of the spring.

Ji *Wādy el Akhras.* The valley of the dumb man. Perhaps from Heb. רָעָ֑י, 'rugged.'

Jh *Wādy 'Amīr.* The cultivated valley; or p.n., 'Amr.

Mh *Wādy el Ashert.* The valley of Ashert. p.n.; perhaps from Heb. יָֽהָֽוַּיר, 'to hollow out.'

Mg *Wādy el Balāṭ.* The valley of slabs (of rock).

Mh *Wādy Bedāwlyeh; see Tell Bedāwlyeh.*

Ji *Wādy Fellaḥ.* The valley of the peasant or agriculturist.

Lh *Wādy el Fūṣwār.* The valley of fountains.

Ng *Wādy el Ghābīeh.* The valley of the thicket.

Jh *Wādy el Ghamīk.* The deep valley.

Mg *Wādy el Hajīr.* The rocky valley.

Ki *Wādy Hajīy.* The valley of el Hajīy. q.v., p. 109.

Lg *Wādy el Halṣūm.* The valley of the snail. Valley runs to Nahr N'amlin, near which the murex ḫālāṭ used to be caught. (cf. Reland, "Pal.," p. 720.)

Lh *Wādy el Harāmīlyeh.* The valley of the robbers.

Kh *Wādy Hazāsah.* The narrow valley.

Lh *Wādy el Ḥūd, or Wādy el Yehūd.* The valley of the Jews.

Lh *Wādy Ḥāsheh.* The valley of Hūsheh; see p. 111.

Ki *Wādy el Jāmās.* The valley of the buffalo.

Mg *Wādy Kābūl.* The valley of Kābūl; see Kābūl, p. 110.
**NAME LISTS OF SHEET V.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Kawkab.</td>
<td>The valley of Kaukab; see Kaukab, p. 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday el Kerek.</td>
<td>The valley of el Kerek (the fortress).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Kerf or Gharf.</td>
<td>The valley of Kerf or Gharf. The first means 'excoriation' or 'aversion'; the second a tree used in tanning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday el Khaleil.</td>
<td>The valley of the friend, or 'thoroughfare.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday el Khalladiyeh.</td>
<td>The valley of el Khalladiyeh. p.n. (signifying perpetual).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday el Kīsab.</td>
<td>The valley of reeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday el Mehek.</td>
<td>The king's valley; see Mālkhīyeh, p. 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday el Mezeireh.</td>
<td>Valley of the little shrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday el Miftelah.</td>
<td>The valley of the twist; see p. 114.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday el Mīgharáh.</td>
<td>The valley of the cave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday en Nahil.</td>
<td>The valley of the bee; but perhaps Heb. לְמַעַל 'watercourse.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday en Nebek.</td>
<td>The valley of the hillock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday 'Obeib.</td>
<td>The valley of the little torrent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday er Rihān.</td>
<td>The valley of sweet herbs (basil).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday er Rujim.</td>
<td>The valley of the stone heap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Rushmia.</td>
<td>The valley of Rushmia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday es Sakāsib.</td>
<td>The valley of the frosty ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Seffūrīch.</td>
<td>The valley of Seffūrīch (Sepphoris).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Selmān.</td>
<td>The valley of Selmān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Senmāka.</td>
<td>The valley of the Senmāk tree; see Khārabet Senmākkā, p. 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Shāib.</td>
<td>The valley of the mountain spur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday esh Shāghūr.</td>
<td>The valley of esh Shāghūr; see p. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Shēlāleh.</td>
<td>The valley of cascades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāday Sherka.</td>
<td>The eastern valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Code</td>
<td>Arabic Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>وادي الشمرائية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lh</td>
<td>وادي شويكة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>وادي سامعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng</td>
<td>وادي السفنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kh</td>
<td>وادي النابل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mh</td>
<td>وادي طبرية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>وادي طمرة</td>
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<td>Lg</td>
<td>وادي الزريبة</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lh</td>
<td>وادي الزريب</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lg</td>
<td>ورقة صقورية</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>الوسطى</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>يافا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kh</td>
<td>ياجر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>زبدات الالابي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji</td>
<td>الزور</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VI.

SHEET VI.

Qi  El 'Abeidiye. El 'Abeidiye. p.n.; from 'Obeid, 'a little slave' (but perhaps connected with the Biblical name Obadiah).

Og  'Ailbûn. 'Ailbun. p.n.; from علّب, 'hard, rocky ground.'

Qh  'Ain Abu Hâmed. Abu Hâmed's spring. p.n.

Rg  'Ain Abu Zeineh. The spring of Abu Zeineh. p.n.; meaning 'adorned.'

Og  'Ain 'Ailbûn. The spring of 'Ailbûn; see above.


Pi  'Ain el Beida. The white spring.

Pi  'Ain Bessûm. The spring of Bessûm. p.n.; perhaps from بَسَّة, 'a marsh'; see 'Ain el Basseh, p. 39.

Oi  'Ain ed Dâyej. The spring of the nurse.

Ng  'Ain ed Dellâfsch. The spring of dropping water.

Og  'Ain ed Dîâd. The spring of the farm.

Qç  'Ain Eyûb. The spring of Job.

Qh  'Ain el Fâlîyeh. The spring of the bean-field; also called 'Ain el Bardeh, the cold spring.

Ph  'Ain el Hadâm. The spring of the pigeons.

Qi  'Ain Hassûneh. The spring of the Hassû family. p.n. Hassûn is a name borne by several Armenian families in Syria.

Ni  'Ain el Jîkleh. The spring of the jackal.

Ni  'Ain el Jîmân. The spring of the gardens.

Oi  'Ain el Jîzân. The spring of the walnuts.

Ni  'Ain el Jûzeh. The spring of the walnut-tree.
Pi 'Ain el Jâbûr. The spring of the hollows or depressions.

Ni 'Ain Kâna. The spring of Kâna; see Khrûrbet Kâna, p. 112.

Ph 'Ain Katâb. The spring of Katâb. Kâtâb means 'he wrote'; but it should probably be Kêtâb, 'a hillock or sand-heap.'

Ni 'Ain Kihia. The spring of Kana; see Khrûrbet Kânûf, p. 112.

Qi 'Ain el Kâb. The spring of the dog.

Qh 'Ain el Keltâb. The spring of the bitch.

Qg 'Ain Kerâzâ. The spring of Kerâzâ. p.n.; perhaps Chorazin.

'Ilîn Kefr Kenna. The spring of Kefr Kenna. q.v.

Qg 'Ain el Kelb. The spring of the dog.

Qg 'Ain Kefr Kenna. The spring of Kefr Kenna. q.v., p. 9.

Qg 'Ain el Mâdâ. The spring of the Mada, a tree like the ghâdhâ; the word also means 'limit,' 'range.'

Oi 'Ain el Mâtîl. The spring of the barren land.

'Ilîn Kefr Mannûrah. The spring of el Mansûrah. q.v., p. 9.

Qh 'Ain Nasr ed Dîn. The spring of Nasr ed Dîn. p.n.; meaning 'the defender of the faith.'

'Ilîn el Mughrah. The spring of cold water.

Ph 'Ain el Mutâtîshîsh. The spring of sprinkling.

Qh 'Ain ed Dîn. The spring of Nasr ed Dîn. p.n.; meaning 'the defender of the faith.'

Ph 'Ain ed Nîbî Shâib. The spring of the prophet Shuâib (Jethro).

Qg 'Ain ed Nejímîyeh. The spring of the Nejémîyeh. Family name, from نجم 'a star.'

Pg 'Ain er Kûhâdîyeh. The spring of the lair.

Ni 'Ain esh Shemâlîyeh. The northern spring.

Pi 'Ain cs Sîfla. The lower spring.

Ph 'Ain cs Sokhâvâ. The warm spring.

Pi 'Ain cs Sîflsâfî. The spring of the osier-willow.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بئع السوار</td>
<td>'Ain es Sâvar.</td>
<td>The spring of pebbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع السمبل</td>
<td>'Ain et Tabil.</td>
<td>The spring of the drum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع السمبل</td>
<td>'Ain et Tinch.</td>
<td>The spring of the fig-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع توران</td>
<td>'Ain Tórán.</td>
<td>The spring of Torán. Perhaps from قرة 'an outlet for water.' The form is Syriac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنين</td>
<td>'Anin.</td>
<td>The spring of pebbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع بن تهيذ</td>
<td>'Arab Beni Feheid.</td>
<td>The Arabs of the sons of Feheid (the little panther).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع أبج الشمالي</td>
<td>'Arab Luheib esh Shemâîbch.</td>
<td>The northern branch of the Arabs of the Luheib tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع السمكية</td>
<td>'Arab es Semâkîyeh.</td>
<td>The Semâkîyeh (fisher) Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع السعيد</td>
<td>'Arab es Sulâid.</td>
<td>The Sulâidyed Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع السحيب</td>
<td>'Arab es Subeik (2).</td>
<td>The Subeih Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع السويد</td>
<td>'Arab es Suyad.</td>
<td>The Suiyad Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع السمرية</td>
<td>'Arab es Sumeiriyeh.</td>
<td>The Sumeiriyeh Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع السماوية</td>
<td>'Arab et Tullâwîyeh.</td>
<td>The Tullâwîyeh Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع الوهيب</td>
<td>'Arab el Wuheib.</td>
<td>The Wuheib Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئع الزراغية</td>
<td>'Arab ez Zeqgharîyeh.</td>
<td>The Zingari (gipsy) Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض العريض</td>
<td>Ard el 'Arîd.</td>
<td>The land of the broads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض البويرية</td>
<td>Ard el Bûberîyeh.</td>
<td>The land of the Bûberîyeh. Family name; perhaps from بر 'a lion.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض اليرنس</td>
<td>Ard el Bûrûns.</td>
<td>The land of the prince. The name by which Count Renaud, of Kerek, was known to the Saracens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض الدارون</td>
<td>Ard ed Darîn.</td>
<td>The land of withered herbage; perhaps from Heb.  דרום 'the south.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض الكرك</td>
<td>Ard el Kerak.</td>
<td>The land of the fortress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض المنشورة</td>
<td>Ard el Mansûrah.</td>
<td>The land of el Mansûrah. q.v., p. 9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ard el Marâdûm. The land of ramparts, barriers, or demolitions.

Ard el Mugheiyir. The land of the caves.

'Arrâbât el Buttanf. The steppe or plateau of the Buttauf.

El 'Arûry. El 'Arûry. p.n.; signifying 'mad,' or 'possessed by devils.'

'Ayûn el Biţân. The spring of Biţân. p.n.; meaning 'one who cannot keep a secret.'

'Ayûn el Bûsâs. The spring of the swamps.

'Ayûn el Kharâ. The springs of the castor-oil plant; also called 'Ayûn Tell en Naḥâm. The springs of the mound of the soft soil.

'Ayûn Musa. The springs of Moses.

'Ayûn 'Oshshoh. The springs of the nest.

'Ayûn esh Shâin. The springs of Shâin. p.n.; perhaps Shihon.

'Ayûn Yemma. The spring of Yemma. p.n.

El 'Azeir. El 'Azeir. p.n.; Ezra is so called in Arabic.

'Bâb el Buwâbeh. The gate of the gate-keepers.

'Bâb en Nûkâb. The gate of the pass.

'Bâb et Tumûn. The gate of the mouth (tumûn, vulgar Arabic for tumûn).


Bein et Telâd. Between the mounds.

'Bît Jenn. The house of the Genii (but it is probably Hebrew, meaning gardens).

'Biîr es Sebîl. The wells by the way-side. Sebîl also means a way-side drinking fountain.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VI.

Bir al-'Ajra. The well of the projection.

Bir el-'Arja. The well of the lame woman.

Bir Beiyin. The well of Beiyin. p.n. (conspicuous).

Bir ar-Rid. The well of Irbid (Arbela).

Bir Kibshani. The well of Kibshani. p.n.; from 'a ram.'

Bir Muslahhit. The well of Muslahhit. p.n.; perhaps from ساخ 'to strip,' 'to flay.'

Bir el-Muzekka. The well of Muzekka. p.n. (torn or rent in pieces).

Bir en Xheiriyeh. The well of the gipsies.

Bir Sebana. The well of Sebana. p.n.

Birket 'Aly edh Dhaher. The pool of 'Aly ed Dhaher. p.n.; the son of the celebrated Dhaher el 'Amr.

Birket Arrabeh. The pool of the carriage.

Birket el Beida. The white pool.

Birket el Kurm. The pool of the vineyard.

Birket el Merj. The pool of the meadow.

Burj Neiat. The tower of Neiat. p.n.; meaning 'intentions.'


Debbet el Mughr. The tract or plain of the caves, or of red ochre.

Debbet ez Zâter. The tract or plain of thyme.

Ed Deir. The convent.

Deir Hanna. The convent of St. John.

Dhahret Kibshani. The ridge of Kibshani. p.n.; see above, Bir Kibshani.

Dhalr ez Sûr. The ridge of the wall.

El Ghweir. The little lowland, depression, or hollow.
PI  El Hadetheh. El Hadetheh. p.n.; meaning 'new.'

QH Hajr en Nemleh. The ant's stone.

PH Hajäret eu Nusira. The Christian's stone.

PH Hakil el Maghârah. The fields of the caves.

QH Hannâquat el Kûssis. The cistern of the priest; see Bir el Hanûn, p. 107.


QH Hâmmâm Ibrahim Bâsha. The bath of Ibrahim Pasha.

QH Hâmmâm Sidâna Sukimân. Bath of our lord Solomon.


Og Jebel 'Abharrûjûch. The mountain of the mock orange (Styra x officinalis).

Ng Jebel Abu Jedawer. The mountain with the round place.

Jebel Ebe Bedawer

Og Jebel Abu Jedâl. The hut of Abu Jedâl. p.n.; meaning father of beauty.

Pg Jebel el Bellânâch. The mountain of Bellânâch; a thorny plant (Polerium spinosum).

Pg Jebel Habkûk. The mountain of Habbakuk.

Pg Jebel Hazzûr. The mountain of Hazzûr. p.n.; cf. Heb. הָזָּר 'a court.'

Og Jebel Kummânâch. The mountain of el Kemmannâch; perhaps from קומין 'an ambuscade.'

Og Jebel el Mûberah. The mountain of the quarry.

Oh Jebel Nimrûd. The mountain of Nimrin. (Heb. Nimrim, abundant water.)

Nh Jebel er Rakwûch. The mountain with the knoll.

Jebel Ebed

Pg Jebel Sâd. The mountain of Sâd. p.n.

Oh Jebel est Sheferah. The mountain of the tree.

Ni Jebel es Sîh. The mountain of the stream.

Pg Jebel Tawîl. The high mountain.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VI.

Og  Jeβel et Teiydrât. The mountain of the tops (boy’s play-
thing).

Oi  Jeβel et Tòr. The mountain of ‘the mount’ (Tabor).

Oh  Jeβel Tòr’dân. See ’Ain Tòr’dân, p. 123.

Qi  Jìsr es Sidd. The bridge of the dam.

Qr  Jârat es ’Ain. The hollow of the spring.

El  Juhufefh. The torrent, or ‘water remaining at the
bottom of a cistern.’

Kabîr Yûkîh es Sâddîk. The tomb of St. James the Just.

Kada Nâsirah. The district of Nazareth; see “Memoirs,”
p. 4.

Kada Tîbôriya. The district of Tiberias.

Kâkâiyeh. Place where magpies abound. The word also
means ‘rumbling,’ ‘clanking.’


Kefr Kama. The village of truffles.

Kefr Kenna. The village of Kenna. p.n.

Kefr Søht. The village of Sabbath. (Caphar Søbthi.
Tab.)

Kerkhâneh. The warehouse or workshop.

El Khalladiyeh. El Khalladiyeh. p.n.; from خلّد ‘to be
perpetual.’

Khâlet Jâfr. Jâfr’s little dell. Jaafer is a common
Arabic name; it means ‘a rivulet.’

Khâlet el Jureibeh. The dell of sown land, or of the little*
leathern bag.

Khâlet en Nœjûr. The carpenter’s dell.

Khâlet en Nïsâra. The Christian’s dell.

Khâlet Sâdiyeh. The dell of the Sâdiyeh. p.n.; of an
order of dervishes.

Khâlet es Semmâk. The dell of the fishmonger.

El Khân. The Caravanserai.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qg Khán Minia</td>
<td>The Caravanserai of Minia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oi Khán et Tuğár</td>
<td>The Caravanserai of the merchants; also called Sük et Khán, market of the Caravanserai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng El Khánūk</td>
<td>The gorge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qg El Khazâneh</td>
<td>The (camel's) nose ring; but perhaps it is سوق الخزائي Sük el Khazâmain, at Mecca.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh El Khârbeh</td>
<td>The ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph Khârbeet 'Ałîch.</td>
<td>The ruin of the lofty (mountain).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oi Khârbeet 'Arbitha</td>
<td>The ruin of 'Arbitha. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qg Khârbeet Abu Shûsheh</td>
<td>The ruin of Abu Shûsheh. p.n.; meaning 'father of,' wearing 'a top knot.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg Khârbeet Abu Zeineh</td>
<td>The ruin of Abu Zeineh. p.n.; meaning 'father of adornment'; also called Shânet esh Shemâluch, the granary of the Shemâlneh Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh Khârbeet Beiyîn</td>
<td>The ruin of Beiyîn. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi Khârbeet Bessûm</td>
<td>The ruin of Bessûm; from بسوم a marsh. Heb. بسوم.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh Khârbeet Fâlih (2)</td>
<td>The ruin of Fâlih. p.n.; root فلخ 'to cultivate.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oq Khârbeet Hazzûr</td>
<td>The ruin of Hazzûr (Hazor); see Hazzûr, p.72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng Khârbeet el Hoseîniyeh</td>
<td>The ruin of the Hoseîniyeh, family name for Husein, son of 'Ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph Khârbeet Irbid</td>
<td>The ruin of Irbid. p.n.; the ancient Arbelâ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qi Khârbeet Kâdîsh</td>
<td>The ruin of Cadesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg Khârbeet Kaisârîyeh</td>
<td>The ruin of Cesarea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh Khârbeet Kaisarûn</td>
<td>The ruin of Cesareum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oq Khârbeet el Kancîtreh</td>
<td>The ruin of the little arch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oi Khârbeet Kastah</td>
<td>The ruin of el Kastah. Perhaps from كاست، the traditional name of the son of St. Luke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nh Khârbeet Kenna</td>
<td>The ruin of Kenna. p.n.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VI.


Khârîbêt el Kerak. The ruin of the fortress.

Khârîbêt Kibshânî. The ruin of Kibshânî. p.n.

Khârîbêt el Kâr. The ruin of the forge; but perhaps for Kwear, village.

Khârîbêt Madân. The ruin of Madân; perhaps Madon.

Khârîbêt Mâmeleîa. The ruin of Mâmeleîa. p.n.

Khârîbêt el Mansûrah. The ruin of Mansûrah; see p. 9.

Khârîbêt Meskenâ. The ruin of the habitation.

Khârîbêt Minia. The ruin of Minia. p.n.

Khârîbêt Mungheiyir. The ruin of the little cave.

Khârîbêt Mustâdâh. The ruin of the winter houses (for cattle).


Khârîbêt el Muzekka. The ruin of el Muzekka; torn, rent in pieces.

Khârîbêt Nâtef. The ruin of plucking. pl. of نَتَفَ, herbs plucked with the fingers. But see en Nâtef, p. 115.

Khârîbêt Nejîmîyeh. The ruin of the little star.

Khârîbêt en Nileîrîyeh. The ruin of the gypsies.

Khârîbêt el 'Orcinîch. The ruin of the heap or dam.

Khârîbêt 'Osheh. The ruin of the nest.

Khârîbêt Rûbûdîyeh. The ruin of the lair.

Khârîbêt Ruweîs el Hamâm. The head-land or hill-top of the pigeon.

Khârîbêt Saîd. The ruin of Saîd; see Jebel Saîd, p. 126.

Khârîbêt Sârah. The ruin of Sârah. p.n.


Khârîbêt Seîyids. The ruin of the Saiyids, i.e., descendants of Fatima, daughter of Mohammed and wife of 'Ali.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كفر سلامة</td>
<td>Khārben Sellāmeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of Sellāmeh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر سرجنية</td>
<td>Khārben Sērjēnījah.</td>
<td>The ruin of Serjēnījah. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر شَرعة</td>
<td>Khārben Sh'ārah.</td>
<td>The ruin of Sh'ārah. Thick foliage, perhaps the Beth Shearith of the Talmud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر شمسين</td>
<td>Khārben Sheṃsin.</td>
<td>The ruin of Shemsin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر البضائف</td>
<td>Khārben Sirīn.</td>
<td>The ruin of folds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر أم العلق</td>
<td>Khārben Umūm el 'Alak.</td>
<td>The ruin with the leeches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر أم العمد</td>
<td>Khārben Umūm el 'Amedi.</td>
<td>The ruin with the columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر أم العزم</td>
<td>Khārben Umūm el Ghānem.</td>
<td>The ruin with the sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر أم جبيل</td>
<td>Khārben Umūm Jebeel.</td>
<td>The ruin with the little mount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر النودرات</td>
<td>Khārben el Wercidāt.</td>
<td>The ruin of the little roses, or of going down to water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر النخيبة</td>
<td>El Khāreibeh.</td>
<td>The little ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر كلاهل</td>
<td>El Kūlah.</td>
<td>The castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر الظلام</td>
<td>Kūlah el Ghūl.</td>
<td>The castle of the ghoul (demon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر ابن منن</td>
<td>Kūlah Ibn Mān.</td>
<td>The ruin of Ibn Mān; the celebrated Syrian chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر الشونة</td>
<td>Kūlah ʾes Shūnēh.</td>
<td>The castle of the granary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر السوداء</td>
<td>Kūlah ʾes Sōda.</td>
<td>The castle of black (basalt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفر حطّس</td>
<td>Kāru Ḥattīn.</td>
<td>The peak of Hattin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قصر بنات الملك</td>
<td>Kūsr Bint el Melek.</td>
<td>The palace of the king's daughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لوبية</td>
<td>Lūbīch.</td>
<td>Lūbīch. p.n.; لوبية, French beans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخايدة أم جوينية</td>
<td>Makhādat Umūm Jānījah.</td>
<td>The ford of the grouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخايدة أم المعزة</td>
<td>Makhādat Umūm el Māza.</td>
<td>The ford of the goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مخايدة أم صدرة الحبشة</td>
<td>Makhādat Umūm Sidrēh.</td>
<td>The ford of the goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المصور</td>
<td>El Mansūrah.</td>
<td>El Mansūrah; see p. 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مسرت أيسا</td>
<td>Mūsaret 'Alṣa.</td>
<td>The wine-press of Jesus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المعرنإ</td>
<td>El Māṭeridēh.</td>
<td>The opposing, or hindrance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VI.

El Mathûneh. El Mathûneh. p.n.; 'full,' 'complete.'

Mazâr Sheikh Mohammed. The shrine of Sheikh Mohammed.

Molinet el Atkoh. The City of the Grove. This is the name of the city to whose inhabitants the 'prophet Shuâib,' or Jethro, was sent, according to the Korân; see my translation, vol. i, p. 249.

El Mejkal. The watch-tower.

El Menârah. The light-house.

El Merhân. The folds.

Merîj el Bâb. The meadow of the gate.

Merîj uth Dhaheb. The meadow of gold.

Merîj Hattûn. The meadow of Hattin. p.n.

Merîj es Säubûl. The meadow of the ears of corn.

Merîj uth Thelbât. The plain of stability.

Messeil el Hosmâs. The stream of el Hosmâs. p.n.

Mes-hâh. The place of unction.

El Mesh-hed. The shrine or place of martyrdom.

Meshârah. Meshârah. p.n.; signifying covered with brush-wood or thick foliage; it also means a monument.

Mûghâir el Kurûd. The cave of the apes (or goblins).


Mûgharet el 'Afranjû. The cave of the Franks.

Mûgharet el 'Emîrî. The cave of the princess.

Mûgharet Matîy. The cave of Matîy. p.n.; meaning 'given.'

Mûgharet ez Żûttlyûh. The cave of the gypsies; see 'Alîtî ez Zût, p. 17.

El Muhr. The foal.

El Müntûr. The watch-tower.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Elisha, the son of Amun | النبي إشة بن أمين | 132
| Habakkuk | النبي حاباكوك | 132
| Shaih | النبي شايب | 132
| Jonah | النبي يونس | 132
| Nimrin | نمرين | 132
| Rabbi Akiba | راببي أكيبا | 132
| Rabbi Kahna | راببي كاهنا | 132
| Rabbi Meyer | راببي مايير | 132
| Rabbi Musa ben Maimoun | راببي موسى بن ميمون | 132
| Rasis el Burj | رأس ال برج | 132
| Haswah | رأس حاسوة | 132
| Rasis el Kebireh | رأس كبيره | 132
| Rasis Krumun | رأس كرومان | 132
| Rasis el Mermelah | رأس المرماله | 132
| Rasis en Nukhleh es Saghir | رأس نحيله الصغير | 132
| Takhzyeh | رأس الطائنة | 132
| Tin | رأس تين | 132
| Ghazal | راود غزال | 132
| Tuffah | راود تففاه | 132
| Reineh, Reineh | رينه، رينه | 132
| Ajany | راجن | 132
| Shimmer | شمير | 132

The prophet Elisha (Joshua), the son of Amun (the faithful one).
The prophet Habakkuk.
The prophet Shaih (Jethro); see Medinat el Aikeh, p. 131.
The prophet Jonah.

Rabbi Akiba; he was the great supporter of Barcochebas in his rebellion. See Besant and Palmer's "Jerusalem," p. 51.

Rabbi Kahna. (Cohen, priest.)

Rabbi Musa, the son of Maimun (the celebrated Maimonides).

The top of the tower.
The headland or hill-top of Hasweh. p.n.
The large headland or hill-top.
The hill-top or headland of the vineyards.
The headland or hill-top of the sandy place.
The small headland or hill-top of the palm.
The hill-top or headland of the cornice (ledge or projecting ridge).
The hill-top or headland of the fig.
The meads of gazelles.
The meads of apple.
The cairn of the Persian
The cairn of wild fennel.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VI.

• Rukbet el Khân. The esplanade of the Caravanserai.
• Rummâneh. The pomegranate (Rîmmon).
• Sahel el Ahma. The level plain (unapproachable plain).
• Sahel ‘Arrâbeh. The plain of the ‘Arrâbeh (chariot).
• Sahel el Buttauf. The plain of el Buttauf. p.n.
• Sahel el Heit. The plain of the wall.
• Sahel el Takhâwlyeh. The plain of the cooks.
• Sahel Tôrân. The plain of Tôrân; see p. 123.
• Sahel Wâdân. The plain of deposit.
• Sarôna. Sarônâ. p.n.; Lashuron.
• Semakh. Semakh; see Khûrbet Semakh, p. 50.
• Esh Shâbeh. The spur.
• Esh Shâghûr. The Shâghûr; see p. 28.
• Sherva Hareidânîch. The plain of the lizards.
• Shefa ‘Unm el ‘Alak. The edge or margin with the leeches.
• Shefa ‘Unm Zuîtî. The margin or edge of the stream.
• Sheikh Abu Shâleh. Sheikh Abu Shâleh; the man with the shawl.
• Sheikh Abu Zârûrah. Sheikh Abu Zârûrah; father of hawthorn. Sheikh is here, like Yell, probably used for ‘a saint’s tomb.’
• Sheikh Hamdân. Sheikh Hamdân. p.n.
• Sheikh Hasun. Sheikh Hasun. p.n.
• Sheikh Kaddûm. Sheikh Kaddûm; cf. Cadmus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nc</td>
<td>Sheikh el Mejđub.</td>
<td>Sheikh el Mejđub. p.n.; meaning parched or barren land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qi</td>
<td>Sheikh el Mezeigîh.</td>
<td>Sheikh el Mezeigîh. p.n.; perhaps 'angry.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg</td>
<td>Sheikh Muhammed el 'Ajamy.</td>
<td>Sheikh Mohammed, the Persian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qg</td>
<td>Sheikh Muhammed el Kūlāy.</td>
<td>Sheikh Mohammed, of the castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qh</td>
<td>Sheikh er Rūsān.</td>
<td>Sheikh er Rūsān. p.n.; from ارسل 'to send'; cf. رسول 'apostle.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qi</td>
<td>Sheikh Shehāb.</td>
<td>Sheikh Shehāb. p.n.; meaning a shooting star, a common Arabic name; the full form is Shehāb ed din, the shooting star or firebrand of religion. It alludes to the Mohammedan legend that shooting stars are brands with which the angels pelt the devils when they are found cavedropping at the gates of heaven; see my Korān, vol. i, p. 51, note 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh</td>
<td>Esk Shejera.</td>
<td>The tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qi</td>
<td>Shejret el Kelb.</td>
<td>The tree of the dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qg</td>
<td>Shejrat el Mubarakât.</td>
<td>The blessed trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Shejret el Musterîh.</td>
<td>The tree of the resting-place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qh</td>
<td>Shejret es Sāleḥān.</td>
<td>The tree of Sāleḥān. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qi</td>
<td>Sinn en Nâbrah.</td>
<td>The tooth of the eminence (Sennabris).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh</td>
<td>Es Sîreh.</td>
<td>The sheep-fold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qh</td>
<td>Sitti Sekîneh.</td>
<td>Lady Sekîneh. p.n.; the word means 'tranquillity,' but is used in the Korān for the Hebrew 'Shechina.' See my translation of the Korān, vol. i, p. 38, note 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qg</td>
<td>Tâhînet Abu Shâsheh.</td>
<td>The mill of the father of the top-knot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qi</td>
<td>Tâhînet el 'Âghâ.</td>
<td>The mill of the 'Âghâ; a Turkish title.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VI.

Tāhānet 'Arab. The mill of the Arab.

Tāhānet 'Arrībīyeh. The mill of the carriage.

Tāhānet el Bistūn. The mill of the garden.

Tāhānet ed Daūd. The mill of the Government or soldiery.

Tāhānet el Fālijīyeh. The mill of bean-sellers.

Tāhānet el Jadida. The mill of the dykes; see Wādī el Jadīyīd, p. 11.

Tāhānet el Kābī. The mill of the vault.

Tāhānet el Laimūnāt. The mill of the lemon-trees.

Tāhānet el Mākisīyeh. The mill of the drainage channels.

Tāhānet en Neby Shāib. The mill of the prophet Shāib (properly Shuāib), i.e., Jethro.

Tāhānet Nejmīyeh es Subh. The mill of the morning star.

Tāhānet es Scīmīyīyeh. The mill of the Scīmīyīyeh. p.n.; applied to the natives of Baghdad, which is called Medīnāt es Scīmā, the city of places.

Tāhānet esh Shērār. The mill of the sparks 'of the wicked man.'

Tāhānet es Sukkīr. The sugar-mill.

Tāhānet es Tūm. The mill of garlic.

Et Tātūrah. Et Tātūrah. p.n.

Tāhānīn el Fejjās. The mills of the haughty oppressor.

Tell el Butmah. The mound of the terebinth tree.

Tell Hūm. The mound of Hūm. p.n.

Tell es Hou̇d. The mound of the Indians.

Tell Miʻān. The mound of Miʻān. p.n.; meaning 'provisions,' or perhaps 'the spring.'

Tell Mūrībād. The mound of the lairs.

Tell el Nāʻām. The mound of soft soil.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tell el Jalameh</td>
<td>The mounds of the hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Et Tirch</td>
<td>The fortress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell Tor</td>
<td>Tell Tor; see 'Ain Tor, p. 123.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberias</td>
<td>Tiberias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umm Jannah</td>
<td>Umm Jannah. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umm el Kanatir</td>
<td>The building with the arches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Aghar</td>
<td>The valley of caves or hollows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Abu Fureiweh</td>
<td>The valley of Abu Fureiweh; see 'Ain Furaisyut, p. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el 'Amis</td>
<td>The valley of Abu l'Amis. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Ailban</td>
<td>The valley of 'Ailban; see 'Ailbun, p. 121.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Ain</td>
<td>The valley of the spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady 'Ain en Nafef</td>
<td>The valley of the dropping; see Wady 'Ain en Nafef, p. 115.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady 'Amud</td>
<td>The valley of the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Birkeh</td>
<td>The valley of the pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Dhib</td>
<td>The valley of dropping water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Feijis</td>
<td>The valley of the haughty oppressor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Hanam</td>
<td>The valley of the pigeon; perhaps hammam, warm bath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Hurfisheh</td>
<td>The valley of Hurfisheh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Jannah</td>
<td>The valley of the buffalo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Jerabban</td>
<td>The valley of the plantations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Jizair</td>
<td>The valley of the islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Kaisariyeh</td>
<td>Cesarea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Kastah</td>
<td>The valley of Kastah; see Khurbet Kastah, p. 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Kefr Kenna</td>
<td>The valley of the village of Kenna. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qg Wādī Kerāzeh.</td>
<td>The valley of Kerāzeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nh Wādī el Khānāk.</td>
<td>The valley of the gorge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nq Wādī el Khasheh.</td>
<td>The valley of timber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Og Wādī el Khārb.</td>
<td>The valley of the ruins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Og Wādī el Kerām.</td>
<td>The valley of vineyards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qh Wādī Kūsēib.</td>
<td>The valley of reeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oi Wādī el Madī.</td>
<td>The valley of the mada tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg Wādī Māmelīa.</td>
<td>The valley of Māmelīa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi Wādī el Ma’dālakah.</td>
<td>The valley of the overhanging rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oq Wādī el Mudanṣerrah.</td>
<td>The valley of the round (rocks).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh Wādī el Maghīr.</td>
<td>The valley of caves; but perhaps from māghīr, red ochre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi Wādī el Maghīrah.</td>
<td>The valley of red ochre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph Wādī Muḥammad el Khālef.</td>
<td>The valley of Mohammed the successor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg Wādī Muṣibībeh.</td>
<td>The valley of dung-heaps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph Wādī el Muṣekka.</td>
<td>The valley of el Muṣekka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg Wādī en Naḥṣeh.</td>
<td>The dry valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qg Wādī en Nīlch.</td>
<td>The valley of indigo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg Wādī cr Rūbābīyeh.</td>
<td>The valley of the lairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nh Wādī Rummānāch.</td>
<td>The valley of the pomegranate trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph Wādī Sād.</td>
<td>The valley of Sād.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi Wādī Sārūna.</td>
<td>The valley of Sārona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Og Wādī Sellāmēch.</td>
<td>The valley of Sellāmēch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi Wādī Shārārah.</td>
<td>The valley of thick foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Og Wādī csīh Shārk.</td>
<td>The eastern valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph Wādī Shubbābēch.</td>
<td>The valley of young men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Name</td>
<td>English Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady esh Shînîch</td>
<td>The valley of the barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Shômer</td>
<td>The valley of wild fennel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Sirîn</td>
<td>The valley of Sirin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady et Tuffâh</td>
<td>The valley of apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Umm Nîlîch</td>
<td>The valley of indigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady el Weibdeh</td>
<td>The valley of the mountain ravine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady es Zayid</td>
<td>The valley of ez Zayid, a common Arabic name (signifying increase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Zânîhîk</td>
<td>The slippery valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wâr’ Atmeh</td>
<td>The rugged rocks of darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wâret el Hûnîch</td>
<td>The rugged rocks of the cotton carders; family name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wâret es Senûâ</td>
<td>The rugged rocks of Senûâ. p.n.; handicraft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wâret es Sûda</td>
<td>The black rugged rocks (basalt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watât es Scûby</td>
<td>The low ground of flowing water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet Ibrahîm</td>
<td>Saint (or the saint’s tomb of) Abraham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yâkûk</td>
<td>Yâkûk. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemma</td>
<td>Yemma. p.n.; Caphar Yama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ez Zârûr</td>
<td>The hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ez Zawieh</td>
<td>The corner or hermitage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeribet er Rûbûdîyeh</td>
<td>The outlet of Rûbûdîyeh. q.v.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VII.

SHEET VII.

JK 'Abdûn. 'Abdûn. p.n.; connected with 'Abd, 'a slave.' Heb. עבד, 'a worshipper,' which occurs as a proper name several times in the Bible. See Khûrbet 'Abdeh, p. 46.

JIJ 'Ain el 'Ajjâl. The spring of the hastener, or 'the herd of cattle.'

II 'Ain el 'Asl. The spring of honey.

JJJ 'Ain el Kantarah. The spring of the arch.

JJJ 'AYân Heiderah. The springs of the declivity.

Jk Bîr Abu Bâzeh. The well of Abu Bâzeh. p.n.; meaning 'of the hawks.'

II Bîr Suleimân el Marzûk. The well of Suleimân el Marzûk. p.n. El Marzûk means 'provided for.'

II Birket 'Ain Umm el Fahmeh. The pool of the spring where the charcoal is.

II Birket 'Ata. The pool of 'Ata. p.n.

JJJ Birket el Battâkh. The pool of the water-melon. See Safed el Battâkh, p. 32.

II Birket Belâkîs. The pool of Belâkîs. p.n.

II Birket Sâfra. The yellow or empty pool.

Ij El Burj. The tower; also called Khûrbet Tantârah, the ruin of the 'horn.' See Tell et Tantûr, p. 117.

JJJ Drefîheneh (or Dhreiheneh). D'reihîneh. p.n.; meaning either 'small silver coins,' 'money,' or 'enclosed gardens.'


Ij El Hannâneh. The trough. See Bîr el Hannâneh, p. 107.

II Jezîret el 'Ajjâl; see Sheet V, p. 110.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

I. Jezret el Melät. The island of Melät. q.v. below.

J. Jezret el Mukr. The island of el Mukr; perhaps a mistake for مَكْرُ 'red earth.' وَمَكْرُ as here written, means 'brine for salting fish.'

J. Jezret el Námy. The island or promontory of en Námy: p.n.; perhaps نَمْيُ 'soft soil.'

I. Jisr ez Zerkä. The bridge of the River Zerkä.

J. El Jilemeh. The little hill. See Khårbet el Jilemeh, p. 27.

I. Kaisärech. Cäsarea.

J. Kebârah. Kebâra. p.n.; from كَبَّرَ to be great. In vulgar Arabic it means 'capers.'

J. Kefr Lám. The village of Lám. p.n.

I. El Kentsch. The Church.

J. Karrâbet Abu Shâsheh. The locust tree (Carob Ceratonia Siliqua) 'with the tuft.'

J. El Khashm. The Nose. A prominent precipice projecting over the plain.

J. Khårbet Heiderah. The ruin of the declivity.

I. Khårbet Ibreiktâs. The ruin of Ibreiktâs. p.n.; perhaps from بِرَيكَةُ 'the myrtle pool.'

J. Khårbet Mansûr el 'Akâb. The ruin of Mansûr (victor) of the rocks. Also called el Kûbâh, 'the domed,' and el Milâkah, 'the overhanging place,' being at the edge of the precipice.

I. El Kûtâh. The Castle.

I. El Melât. El Melät. p.n.; meaning 'plastered.'

J. El Mezräh. The sown land.

I. Nahr ed Dufîch. The River of the Oleander. Also called

I. Nahr el Karâjeh. The River of el Karâjeh. p.n.

I. Nahr ez Zerkä. The azure or glittering river.

I. Es Sûfra. The yellow; a marsh.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VII.


Jl Sheik Helu. Sheik Helu. p.n.; 'sweet.'

Jk Tāḥīnet Abu Nūr. The mill of Abu Nūr. p.n.; meaning 'father of light.'

Ij Tantūrah. The peak. See p. 117.

Il Tell el Akhdar. The green mound.

Jk Tell Bārak. The mound of Bārak. p.n.; meaning either 'blessing,' 'kneeling,' or 'the breast.' (בְּרָק = בָּארָק 'breast.' LANE.)

Jj Wady ed Dufleb. The Valley of the Oleanders.
**SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.**

## SHEET VIII.

| Abu Madwar | Ki | Properly Mudawwar, 'the rounded.' |
| Abi Shouba | Lj | Abi Shulsheh. The father of the tuft. |
| El 'Afuleh | Nj | El 'Afuleh. El 'Afuleh. p.n.; from Heb. רֶפֶל, 'a hill or tower.' In Arabic the word means 'ruptured' (a woman). |
| 'Ain Abu Zirek | Lj | 'Ain Abu Zirek. Spring of the magpie. |
| Ain el Beida | Lj | Ain el Beida. The white spring. |
| Ain Berta | Ll | Ain Berta. The spring of Berta. q.v. |
| Ain el Bîr | Lk | Ain el Bîr. The well-spring. |
| Ain el Dâdî | Lk | Ain el Dâdî. Spring of the trailled vine. |
| Ain el Dâdî | Lk | Ain el Dâdî. The spring of David. |
| Ain el Derâmîk | Mj | Ain el Derâmîk. The spring of the soft ground; pl. of درّمك. |
| Ain el Fâwâr | Mj | Ain el Fâwâr. The spring of the fountain. |
| Ain Ghadrân | Lk | Ain Ghadrân. The spring of swamps. |
| Ain Ghâzât | Lk | Ain Ghâzât. The spring of the gazelle. |
| Ain el Hajjeh | Lk | Ain el Hajjeh. The spring of the pilgrimage, or of the footpath. |
| Ain el Hasu | Ml | Ain el Hasu. The spring of el Hasan. p.n.; the son of 'Ali. |
| Ain Ibrahim | Lk | Ain Ibrahim. Abraham's spring. |
| Ain Ismaîl | Jk | Ain Ismaîl. Ishmael's spring. |
| Ain el Kharrâbch | Ml | Ain el Kharrâbch. The spring of the locust-tree. |
| Ain el Kinûb | Lj | Ain el Kinûb. The spring of hemp. |
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VIII.

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Mj 'Ain el Kubbeh. The spring of the dome.
Lj 'Ain el Kusab. The spring of the reeds.
Lk 'Ain el Kusibeh. The spring of the reeds.
Kk 'Ain el Marah. The spring of the sheep-fold.
Lj 'Ain el Medineh. The spring of the city.
Jk 'Ain el Meliyitkh. The spring of the dead woman, or 'the dead spring.'

Lk 'Ain en Neby. The Prophet's spring (near Sheik Iskander). q.v.
Mj 'Ain el Roz. The spring of rice.
Li 'Ain es Sahleh. The spring of the plain.

Lj 'Ain es Surfeh. The spring of the exchange or banking-place.
Lk 'Ain es Shafeh. The spring of the thick foliage.
Lj 'Ain es Sikr. The spring of the dyke.
Lj 'Ain es Sitt. The lady's spring.

Lj 'Ain es Sis. The spring of liquorice.
Lj 'Ain et Tinch. The spring of the fig-tree.
Lj 'Ain et Turciech. The spring of Turciech. p.n.
Lk 'Ain Umm el Ghazlan. The spring with the gazelles.
Kl 'Ain Umm es Summil. The spring with the hard earth.

Lk 'Ain es Zeitinah. The spring of the olive-tree.
Jl 'Akid el 'Aziriych. The arch of el 'Aziriych. p.n.

Lk 'Akkâdeh. The building with a coping stone. See Bestân el 'Akkâdeh, p. 3.

Jl El 'Aleiyân. The high (spring).
Lk 'Anin. 'Anin. p.n.; perhaps from Heb. יָנָךְ, 'fountains.'

Jk 'Arâk el Mahâshet. Perhaps an error for גֶּשֶׁת, The cliffs of the tire-women.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

'Arîk cu Nâtef. The cliff of the dripping water.

'Arîrah. The juniper tree.

'Arîd er Rumeily. The sandy land.

El'Arîsh. The hut.

El'Arrâkah. The cliffs.

Ashirat et Tazvatliali. The clan of the Tawatha; name of a tribe of Turkomans.

Ashlul el Khawtâjah. The waterfalls of the merchant. The word Khawtâjah, 'merchant,' is Persian, and is applied to European travellers in the Levant. In Morocco, Tâhir, also meaning merchant, is used in the same sense.

Ashlul el Mujahih. Waterfalls of el Mujahiyeh. Majah means to upset a bucket in a well. The name is applied to the spring-head of the Kishon.

'Ayûn el Benât. The springs of the girls.

'Ayûn el Farth. The springs of the filth.

'Ayûn Hadídûn. The springs of the low ground.

'Ayûn Hâsmânâneh. The springs of the 'hot bath,' or of the 'pigeon.'

'Ayûn er Roz. The springs of rice.

'Azz ed Din. 'Azz ed Din. p.n.; signifying Glory of the Faith.

Bâkâ el Gharbîyeh. The western Bâka. p.n.


El Bârid. The cool.

Bâtn es Sema. The inside or belly of the sky. Bâtin also means 'a watercourse on rugged ground.'

Bâtn et Tawill. The long channel.

Belid er Râkah. The country of er Râhab. See Dahet er Râkah, p. 146.

Bertah. p.n.; signifying 'cutting.'

Besneh. Besneh. p.n.; perhaps connected with 'balsam.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VIII.

LIST OF SHEET VIII.


3. Bir Abu Shakra. The well with the red colour.

4. Bir el Batnîyah. The well of the low ground or channel.


6. Bir Bûrin. The well of Bûrin. p.n.; perhaps from בָּוָר, 'fallow land.'

7. Bir el Hajjeh. The well of the footpath, or of the pilgrimage.


9. Bir Isir. The well of Isir. p.n.; perhaps Asir, 'a captive.'


11. Bir el Mâlkh. The salt well.

12. Bir el Muweilih. The brackish well.


16. Bir esh Shellâf. The well of the water which descends from a height.

17. Bir esh Sherb. The well of drinking.

18. Bir esh Sinjib. The well of the squirrel.


20. Bir Umm el Kudish. The well with the pack-horse.


22. Birket el Battikh. The pool of the water-melon.

23. Birket el Fûlch. The pool of el Fûlch. q.v.


25. Bureij el Kûrânî. The annexed little tower.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

المريجة  
*El Burïkeh.* The little pool; a village.

برج الخجل  
*Burj el Khelil.* The tower of cavalry.

بِرْكُن  
*Bûrkîn.* Bûrkin. p.n.; connected with بِرْقَة, which means 'sandy soil covered with flints.'

بِسْيل  
*Bâsîleh.* The little onion.

البويشات  
*El Bûweishât.* El Büweishât. p.n.

DALIYAH AL ROUH  
*Dâliyet er Rûhâh.* The trailing vine of er Rûh. p.n.; either from رُوح ‘repose,’ or روحة ‘shallow.’

داردا  
*Dardâra.* The elm-tree.

ديب الزبد  
*Debbet ez Zâter.* The plot of ground (covered with) thyme.

ظهر المصطبة  
*Dhahr el Mastahah.* The ridge of the bench.

ظهرة الصافي  
*Dhahret es Sâfi.* The ridge of smooth or bright rock.

دير البوا  
*Deir el Hawa.* The monastery of the wind.

إيزوبا  
*Ezbûba.* Ezûba. p.n.; either connected with رَيْس ‘raisins’; or, it may be, from نَوْه ‘dried up.’

الخضرية  
*El Fakhîrah.* The glorious.

فراحين  
*Ferâsin.* Ferâsin. p.n.

الفرديدس  
*El Fureidîs.* The little paradise.

الغدام وقيل كنر يعروب  
*Kfr Yârub.* The village of Yârub. p.n.; perhaps Yârab, son of Cahtân, the progenitor of the Arabs.

الغالي  
*El Ghâity.* The shed. There is a wicker hut at the place which has also the name خربة داردار Khûrbet Dardâra, the ruin of the elm-tree.

الحربشیه  
*El Harbasîyeh.* The place invested by vipers.

الخیم وتیسرّ  
*Ijzûm, or Ikzûm, as variously spelt by natives. The first means ‘cut off,’ the second ‘worthless.’

خنافس  
*Ikhnîfîs.* Properly Khanîfîs. ‘Beetles’; a ruined tower.

جعارا  
*Járârah.* The hyæna. The word also means a rope which is tied round the waist to prevent the water-drawer from falling into the well.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VIII.


cP"^-
NAME
LISTS
VIII.

147

The flare. (A small ruin on a hill-top, perhaps formerly a beacon.)

Jebi. Heb. יבאל, 'a hill.'


Jn Junjâr. Junjâr, name of a herb.

Jt Jâwâdira. The stone sheep pens.

Jk Kada Haifa. The district of Haifa.

Jn Kada Nasirah. The district of Nazareth.


Kf Kefr Adâm. The village of Adhan. p.n.; meaning in Arabic, 'the call to prayer.' Perhaps the Capfer Outheni of the Talmud.

Kf Kefr Kâri'a. The village of the gourd.

Kf Kefr Kûd. The village of Kûd. p.n. The ancient Capercotia.

Ln Kefrein. The two villages.


Ln Khallet el Fâl. The dell of beans.

Ln Khallet en Nejâs. The dell of pears.

Lj Khallet ez Zîk. The dell of the village.

Nl Kharrâbeh. The locust-tree (Ceratonia silqua).

Kk El Khatmîyeh. The marsh-mallows.


Kk Khârîb et 'Abharîyeh. The ruin of the mock-orange (Styrax officinalis).


Kl Khârîb et Abu Rûjmân. The ruin with the cairns.
**SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.**


\[ML\] Khārbet 'Anīn. The ruin of 'Anīn. q.v., p. 143.

\[Kk\] Khārbet 'Ārah. The ruin of 'Ārah. p.n.

\[Jk\] Khārbet Bablūn. The ruin of Bablūn. p.n.


\[Kl\] Khārbet Beidūs. The ruin of Beidūs. p.n.

\[Lj\] Khārbet Beis Ras. The ruin of the house of the hill-top.

\[Lk\] Khārbet el Biʿār. The ruin of the wells.

\[Kl\] Khārbet Bir Isir. The ruin of Bir Isir. q.v.

\[Kk\] Khārbet el Burak. The ruin of the pools.

\[Lj\] Khārbet Būseilah. The ruin of Būseilah. q.v., p. 146.

\[Lk\] Khārbet Dhaḥrēt Hammād. The ruin of the ridge of Hammād. p.n.


\[Lj\] Khārbet el Farābiyeh. The ruin of the quails.

\[Kk\] Khārbet el Funeiter. The ruin of el Funeiter. p.n.

\[Jk\] Khārbet el Hadeithīyeh. The ruin of el Hadeithīyeh. p.n.; from حداثن a ‘novelty’ or ‘accident.’

\[Jj\] Khārbet Hanna. John's ruin.

\[Jj\] Khārbet Hanmāneh. The ruin of the cistern. See Bir el Hanmānī, p. 107.

\[Ll\] Khārbet el Iḫrāein. The ruin of the excrement.

\[Ml\] Khārbet Jebeh. The ruin of the flat ground.

\[Lk\] Khārbet Jerrār. The ruin of Jerrār; family name, meaning ‘waterpot-sellers.’

\[Ml\] Khārbet Jinzār. The ruin of Jinzār. p.n.

\[Kf\] Khārbet Kefr Bāsa. The ruin of Kefr Bāsa. q.v.

\[Kk\] Khārbet el Kelbi. The ruin of the Kelbi; i.e., member of the Beni Kilāb tribe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫalāl</td>
<td>The ruin of glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫasā</td>
<td>The ruin of the swine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫudayrah</td>
<td>The ruin of the verdure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫażurah</td>
<td>The ruin of the treasury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫīrah</td>
<td>The ruin of pitch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫotāneh</td>
<td>The ruin of the treasury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫuṣūrah</td>
<td>The ruin of the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫuwāṣ</td>
<td>The ruin of the sown corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫūṣal</td>
<td>The ruin of the watch-tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫuṣūs</td>
<td>The ruin of the overseer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫuṣuṣ</td>
<td>The ruin of the prickly-pear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫuṣūl</td>
<td>The ruin of nocturnal entertainments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫuṣlāt</td>
<td>The ruin of the place of alighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫaṣaṣṣah</td>
<td>The ruin of rubble; also called Khārīb  ḫasā  ḫumra, 'the brown ruin'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫaṣā</td>
<td>The ruin of sweet basil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫisā'ir</td>
<td>The ruin of the prickly-pear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫasāmrah</td>
<td>The ruin of nocturnal entertainments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārīb  ḫisā间距</td>
<td>The ruin of the sun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: p.n. stands for 'place-name.'
ISO

SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khārībāt āsh Shīh. The ruin of the Shīh. See Merj Sīdīr es Shīh, p. 90.

Khārībāt Sīt Leila. The ruin of Lady Leila.

Khārībāt es Sūbīmāntyeh. The ruin of the Solomon family.

Khārībāt es Sūmra. The brown ruin.

Khārībāt Sūrāj. Ruin of saddles; or perhaps ‘lamps,’ from sīrāj.

Khārībāt es Tūm. The ruin of Tūm, meaning ‘honey,’ or a kind of tree so called.

Khārībāt Um es Būšl. The ruin with the onions.

Khārībāt Um es Butm. The ruin with the terebinth trees.

Khārībāt Um es Haffeh. The ruin on the edge (or extremity), being at the end of a mountain spur.

Khārībāt Um es Jemāl. The ruin of the camels. Also called Khārībāt el Harbashiyeh. See el Harbashiyeh, p. 146.

Khārībāt Um el Kedīsh. The ruin of the packhorse.

Khārībāt Um el Kūštāf. The ruin with the St. John’s wort.

Khārībāt Um er Rīhān. The ruin with the sweet basil.

Khārībāt ez Zabādūbeh. The ruin of the people of Zebdah ; see Khārībāt Zebad, p. 51. Also called Wādī ‘Ārah, from the valley of that name.

Khabbāzeh. Marsh-mallow.

Kuffīn. Kuffīn; from قَفَّ ‘a rugged hill.’

El Kūfeirah. The little village.

Kumbāzeh. Kumbāzeh; perhaps the Persian قَبْدَّة ‘gun-bāzeh,’ ‘a dome’ or ‘cupola.’

Kūsābūlīyeh. The reedy place.

Khās ‘Aīn esh Sheriāh. The palace of the spring of the watering-place.

Khās Fākkis. The palace of the unripe melon.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET VIII.

\[ Mk \] *El Lejjūn.* The Latin Legio.

\[ Mj \] *Ludd.* Ludd. p.n.

\[ Kk \] *El Mādūr.* The wine-press.

\[ Nl \] *El Maghāzīn.* The warriors. (A sacred place.)


\[ Ll \] *El Mālakah.* El Mālakah; perhaps معلقة 'overhanging.'


\[ Jk \] *El Marādh.* The resting-place by night-time.

\[ Ll \] *El Mareiīhah.* The night resting-places.

\[ Kl \] *El Mudhāḇ.* The place of wolves; also called *Umūm dhāb,* with the same meaning.

\[ Mj \] *El Mensīt.* The forgotten.

\[ Mj \] *Merj Ibn 'Āmir.* Meadow of the son of 'Āmir. p.n.

\[ Jl \] *El Mesādī.* The place of the gladioli (*su'd).* This flower grows all over the plain.

\[ Lk \] *El Meskeirfch.* The high places.

\[ Lj \] *Mishrā es Sāfā.* The clear watering-place.

\[ Kk \] *Miska.* The drinking-place, or place of the *Sākia* or water-wheel.

\[ Kk \] *Mūghariʿet el Ghālāch.* The cave of the ghoul.

\[ Nk \] *Muṣahīyā.* The place of springing (of water).

\[ Mj \] *Mukatebīch.* The front place.

\[ Jj \] *El Mūnātir.* The watch-towers.

\[ Ll \] *El Mūntār.* The watch-tower.

\[ Mk \] *Murtefch.* Murtefa. p.n.; perhaps مَرَتْنَة high place.

\[ Lk \] *Mūṣmūs.* Mūṣmūs. p.n.; meaning compactly built. Robinson gives *Mushmush* (مَشمش), *i.e.*, 'apricot.'

\[ Jk \] *Naghr Umūm el Kharūs.* The brackish spring with the reservoir.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

The commune of Jenin; also called Belad el Haritheh. The land of tilth; the part on this sheet is called also Shefūl el Gharby, 'the western federation.' Compare Shefūl el Kibly, Sheet IX.

The commune of Jenin; also called Belad el Haritheh.

The land of tilth; the part on this sheet is called also Shefūl el Gharby, 'the western federation.' Compare Shefūl el Kibly, Sheet IX.

The River el Mukūtā. See p. 114.

The Prophet Balián. Perhaps Billiyān, 'one who has gone to an unknown place.'

En Nefākhāh. 'The blower.' See en Nefākhlyeh, p. 31.

The place of alighting of the side road.

The rubble.

Pomegranates (Rimmon).

The plain (or meadow) of 'Arrābeh. p.n.; meaning 'steppe.'

Plain of Iżin. q.v.

Sālim. Salim. p.n. (Salem).

The eastern woodland.

The edge or margin.

The tree of the kid.


Sheikh Hasan, 'the possessed.'

Sheikh Alexander. p.n.

Sheikh Khalīf. Sheikh Khalīf. p.n.; 'the successor.'

Sheikh Madhi. Sheikh Madhi. p.n.; meaning 'pure honey.'


Sheikh Meisir. Sheikh Meisir. p.n.; meaning a certain gambling game with arrows.

NAME LISTS OF SHEET VIII.

Lk  Sheikh Mohammed et Tellâli. Sheikh Mohammed of the mounds.

ML Sheikh Musally. Sheikh Musally. p.n.; meaning one who prays.


IL Sheikh el Utâk. The Sheikh of the apartment.


MK Sily. Sily. p.n.

Kj Es Sinâsil. Vulgar for es Sîlásîl, the concatenation (applied to small valleys).

Jk Sindânâeh. Oaks (Quercus pseudo cocifera).

JJ Sââmir. Places of nocturnal entertainment; p.l. of سائر.

Kk Sâbabîrin. Sâbabîrîn, from صبار 'rough ground' cf. Heb. סָבַר 'heaps.' In the official lists it appears as Khûdîrât Sâbabîrîn, خدیرات صبار 'hills,' cf. Khûrîb Khûdîrâh, p. 149.

KI Tâhânet el Asâwîr. The mill of the bracelets.


Mj Tarbaâah. Tarbaâah. p.n.

Jk Tell Abu Hammâd. The mound of Abu Hammâd. p.n. (A second name for Khûrîb Bâblûn.)

MK Tell Abu Kûdeis. The mound of Abu Kûdeis. p.n. (dim. of Kûdâh, 'sandy'.)

Jl Tell Amrîn. The mound of the oven or reservoir.

Lj Tell el Aghbârîyeh. The mound of Aghbârîyeh, an Arab tribe. The name means 'dust-coloured,' hence 'wolves.'

KI Tell el Asâwîr. The mound of the bracelets.

MK Tell el Dhaheb. The mound of gold.
Tell edh Dhrur. The mound of the Dhrur (a plant, Calamus aromaticus).

Tell ed Dodehan. The mound of Dodehan. p.n. (Doctor, 'short or corpulent'.)

Tell Keimân. The mound of Keimân. p.n.

Tell el Mutasellim. Mound of the governor.

Tell Shadûd. Tell Shadûd. p.n.; 'strong'.

Tell Thôrah. The mound of the bull.

Tell el Jehâsh. The mounds of the asses.

Tell el Mntasellini. Mound of the governor.

Tell Shadûd. Tell Shadûd. p.n.; 'strong'.

Tell Tlwrah. The mound of the bull.

Tell el Jeluisli. The mounds of the asses.

Tell el 'Abliar. Growing the mock orange (Styrax officinalis).

Tell el 'Alak. Producing leeches.

Tell el Benddik. The place of hazel-nuts, or 'guns'.

Tell el butcinât. The place with the terebinths.

Tell el Derajah. The place with the steps.

Tell el Falm. Producing charcoal.

Tell el Harrîthek. The place with the ploughland.

Tell el Hashûrâch. For el Melasḣrah, the place for collecting water; a rock-cut tank.

Tell el Kelâdd. Literally 'the mother of necklaces'; but it may mean the place with a system of irrigating.

Tell el Kharâs. The place with the reservoirs.

Tell el Khatâtâf. The place with the hooks.

Tell el Kubbeh. The place with the dome.

Tell el Shâf. The place with the harrow.

Tell el Tosû. The place with the cups; but perhaps from the Aramaic הָדָלָה, 'to cover with cement'.

Tell el Tût. Producing mulberries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kj</td>
<td>Umm ez Zeinât. The place of ornamentation or of festivals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mj</td>
<td>El Warakânâ. The leafy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lj</td>
<td>Wâdy Abu Lâchîr. The valley of the man with the beard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kl</td>
<td>Wâdy 'Ârah. The valley of 'Ârah. p.n. (This is a village so called.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lk</td>
<td>Wâdy el 'Arrâbi. The naked valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li</td>
<td>Wâdy el 'Ast. The valley of the rhododendron. It may also mean ‘crooked.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>Wâdy Belâmeh. The valley of Belâmeh. See Bir Belâmeh, p. 145.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KI</td>
<td>Wâdy Bir Isîrî. The valley of Bir Isîr. q.v., p. 145.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kk</td>
<td>Wâdy Kudraûn. The valley of the pots; perhaps an error for Ghadrâûn, ‘swamps,’ as the valley is very swampy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jk</td>
<td>Wâdy al Duffâh. The valley of the oleander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jj</td>
<td>Wâdy Fûzâr. The valley of the fountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lk</td>
<td>Wâdy el Khâlid. The valley of Khâlid. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hk</td>
<td>Wâdy el Khudeirâh. The valley of verdure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kk</td>
<td>Wâdy Kûsab. The valley of the reeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hj</td>
<td>Wâdy el Mâch. The salt valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hj</td>
<td>Wâdy Mâshî. The valley of Másidy. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kj</td>
<td>Wâdy el Matâbîn. The valley of the pits for keeping a fire in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kj</td>
<td>Wâdy el Mîkâtel. The valley of slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kj</td>
<td>Wâdy el Mîhî. The valley of salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nj</td>
<td>Wâdy el Muweîlî. The valley of Muweîly. p.n.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wádi en Níf. The valley of Nif. p.n.
Wády Nughl. The valley of the penfold or den.
Wády Rásín. The valley of two heads or hill-tops.
Wády Selhab. The long valley.
Wády Samantár. The valley of Samantár. p.n.
Wády Shenmah. The valley of odour.
Wády esh Sháikát. The valley of clefts.
Wády es Sinájik. Valley of the provinces.
Wády es Sitt. The valley of the lady.
Wády Umm el Benádi. The valley with the hazel-nuts.
Wády el Yalmár. The valley of the wild ass or of the roebuck.
Wády Zíbriyeh. The valley of Zíbriyeh; from Zíbr, books, writings, inscriptions.
The cisterns.
Ez Zerghániyeh. Ez Zerghániyeh. p.n.
Zimmártn. Also called Tabballtn. The first means flute-players, the second drummers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عينidel 'ASY</td>
<td>The spring of el 'ASY, p.n., meaning 'rebellious.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين بالا</td>
<td>'Ain Bala. The spring of Bala. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالجار</td>
<td>'Ain el Baz. The spring of the hawk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالذهب</td>
<td>'Ain el Beida. The white spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالبستان</td>
<td>'Ain el Binston. The spring of the garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالمبيرة</td>
<td>'Ain el Birah. The spring of the fortress. Heb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالدابو</td>
<td>'Ain Dâbû. The spring of Dâbû. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالدبخيم</td>
<td>'Ain el Dogheim. The whitish spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالدنا</td>
<td>'Ain Denna. The spring of the amphora. See Denna, p. 160.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالحديبة</td>
<td>'Ain Haiyeh. The spring of the serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالدجلو</td>
<td>'Ain el Helu or 'Ain el Muzokah. The sweet spring, or the spring of the painted or plated (stone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالقاناوود</td>
<td>'Ain Jâlûd. Goliath's spring (for جالوت).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالجوانين</td>
<td>'Ain el Jemâin. The spring of the two assemblies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالجيوس</td>
<td>'Ain el Josak. The spring of the lofty building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالبنازير</td>
<td>'Ain el Khaneizir. The spring of the swine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالكساب</td>
<td>'Ain el Kusab. Spring of reeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالليسو</td>
<td>'Ain Lesed. The spring of sucking (as a kid does).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالمدح</td>
<td>'Ain el Madhâ. The spring of sprinkling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالميازير</td>
<td>'Ain el Mejerah. The spring of the fillet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالم مكحوز</td>
<td>'Ain Mak-hûz. The spring of Makhûz. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالنابلة</td>
<td>'Ain el MiIlah. The salt spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينالنيبوس</td>
<td>'Ain el Meyitch. The dead spring. It had ceased to flow, and was re-opened by 'Abd el Hâdy, governor of Jenin, whence its name. There is another of the same name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

'Ain el Melâb. The spring of the playhouse (close to the Besân Theatre).

'Ain el Magharîb. The spring of the cross-breeds between Jinns (genii or demons) and Men; but perhaps it should be Mughâribeh, 'Arabs of the West.'

'Ain el Mukhzakah. The spring of the impaling stake.

'Ain en Nukhîleh. The spring of the palm-tree.

'Ain Nûseirah. The spring of Nûseirah. p.n.

'Ain Nûsrah. The spring of Nûsrah. p.n. Both this and the last are so named from the slaughter of the Abu Nuseir Arabs at the place.

'Ain el Olleck. The spring of the bramble-bush.

'Ain en Rihâniyyeh. The spring of sweet basil.

'Ain es Sôda. The black spring.

'Ain es Sokhûeh. The warm spring.

'Ain es Sûfsâfeh. The spring of the osier-willow.

'Ain et Tîneh. The spring of the fig-tree.

'Ain Tûbâën. The spring of Tûbâën. See p. 117.

'Ain Tûmrah. The spring of Tûmrah. q.v., p. 117.

'Ain Um'm 'Amûd. The spring with the columns.

'Ain Um'm el Fîhî. The spring with the coins.

'Ain Um'm el Ghâzlân. The spring with the gazelles.

'Ain Um'm Haiyeh. The spring of the serpent.

'Ain Um'm es Sawâîlî. The spring of little streams.

'Ain Um'm Sidrêh. The spring with the lotus-tree (Zizyphus lotus).

'Ain Um'm Sâbûn. The spring where the soap is made, at Khîrbet Um'm Sâbûn. q.v.
## NAME LISTS OF SHEET IX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عين الزهرة</td>
<td>'Ain ez Zahrah. The spring of the flower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الزعبيان</td>
<td>'Ain ez Zuzwiyân. The spring of tares.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>علم الدين</td>
<td>'Alom el Din. The banner of the faith. A Sheikl's tomb at Beisân.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>العرب البيضاء</td>
<td>'Arab el Beitâwy. The Beitawy Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>العرب البلدية</td>
<td>'Arab el Beledîyeh. The Belîdiyeh (of the country) Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>العرب بني فهد</td>
<td>'Arab Benî Fuheid. The Benî Fuheid (sons of the panther) Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>العرب البشتوتي</td>
<td>'Arab el Beshtîwy. The Beshtawy Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>العرب الغزّوي</td>
<td>'Arab el Ghuzzawiye. The Ghuzzawiye (raiding) Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>العرب الستر</td>
<td>'Arab es Sûkr. The Sukr (falcon) Arabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق الجوخ</td>
<td>'Arâk or Rakweh. The cliff of the knoll.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق الشوح</td>
<td>'Arâk es Shûh. The cliff of the kite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عرابة</td>
<td>'Arrââneh. Arrââneh. p.n.; perhaps from جران 'a hyaena’s den.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عرونة</td>
<td>'Arrûbûneh. Arrûbûneh. p.n.; meaning in Arabic ‘earnest money.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عولم</td>
<td>'Aâlam. 'Aâlam. p.n.; perhaps عَلِيم ‘a full well’; or from عَلَم the stone of the نَبِك, or fruit of the lote-tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عيون الخيروة</td>
<td>'Ayûn el Khirzâw. The springs of the castor-oil plant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عيون المخمر</td>
<td>'Ayûn el Mukheïyir. The springs of the charitable person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عيون السدر</td>
<td>'Ayûn es Sidr. The springs of the lotus-tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عيون العلاب</td>
<td>'Ayûn es Thâleb. The springs of the fox.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عيون النراب</td>
<td>'Ayûn es Trâb. The springs of earth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بسات ابن الحاج</td>
<td>Basset Abu el Âjâj. The marsh with the pungent-tasting water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بسات دبة الغنام</td>
<td>Basset Debbet el Kûttâf. The marsh of the tract of St. John’s wort.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بسات الديوان</td>
<td>Basset el Diwân. The marsh of the bench (from an old sarcophagus overturned in it).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basset Heit esh Shid. The marsh of the mortar-wall.

Basset el Khabah. The marsh of the reservoir.

Basset el Mandesi. The marsh of el Mandesi. This is evidently a mistake, and may either be ماندسي, 'buried'; or مهندسي, 'of the architect.'


Bassett esh Khasali. The marsh of el Khasali.

Bassett el Mandesi. The marsh of el Mandesi.

Basset er Rashid. The marsh of er Rashid.

Basset el Khamb. The marsh of el Khamb.

Beit Kad. The house of Kad. p.n.

Bir el Hufiyir. The well of the excavations.

Bir esh Shiebân. The well of Shiebân. p.n. Probably from the well-known tribe of the Beni Shiebân. The word means 'a cold frosty day,' and the root from which it is derived means to be 'hoary.'

Bir es Sâweid. The blackish well; but see Jubb Sâweid, p. 5.


Birket Umm el Ghâzlan. The pool with the gazelles.

Dâbû. Dâbû. p.n.

Deir Abu Dâiff. The convent of Abu Dâiff. p.n. = father of the weak or lean one.

Deir Ghâzaleh. The convent of the gazelles.

Deir es Sudân. The convent of the veil, or the temple-keeper. cf. 'Ain Abu Sudân, p. 13.

Ed Delhemiyeh. Ed Delhemiyeh, family name, from Delham, meaning ‘a wolf.’

Denna. The Amphora. It may however be from Hebrewדר, 'lying low.'

Edh Dhabak. The wide road. Applies to the junction of Wady el Bîre with the Jordan.

Ed Dâwlyeh. The scum. Applied to the course of the stream at Beisân.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IX.


Dams (a ruined dam to the stream).

Toadstools.

The beans.

The warm bath (an artificial reservoir).


The mosque of the Forty Warriors (at Beisân).

Abounding in herbage.

The mountain with the round rock.

The mountain with the peaks.

Properly גבעת 'the hill.'


The mound of thistles.

The bridge of the Caravanserai.

The cut off bridge.

The bridge of the place of assembling. See "Memoirs."

'Cut off.'

The grave of the Dhiâbeh (men of the Dhiâb family).

The canals of the Hakeimiyeh family name.

The canals of warm water.

The canals of the spear-thrust, or of the 'taunt.'

The canals with the alluvial deposit.

The canal of the property belonging to a religious endowment.
El Kantarah. The arch.

Kaukab el Hawa. Kaukab, 'of the wind.' Kaukab, meaning a star, is a name of frequent occurrence.

Kefr Misr. The village of the town (or of Egypt).

Kefrah. The village.

Khán el Almár. The Caravanserai of the asses.


Khárbet 'Aba. The ruin of the 'Aba, a cloak worn by the Arabs.

Khárbet Adwáh. Properly adwá, the ruin of the brown soil (Heb. 'red earth'), from the purple basaltic soil. See Section A.

Khárbet 'Ain el Haiyeh. The ruin of the spring of the serpent.

Khárbet Barghashah. The ruin of the Barghash family. The name, meaning 'a gnat,' is borne by several Arab families, amongst others by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Khárbet Bedriyeh. Probably for Betáriyeh, ruin of the threshing-floor.

Khárbet Beit Ilfa. The ruin.

Khárbet Boká. The ruin of the speckled ground, or 'of the valley.'

Khárbet Bir Tilbas. The ruin of the plastered well. Dibis also means 'abundant water,' and 'black.'

Khárbet Fakeikiah. The ruin of toadstools.

Khárbet el 'Esh-sheh. The ruin of the nest.

Khárbet el Haddád. The ruin of the blacksmith.

Khárbet el Hakeimiyeh. The ruin of el Hakeimiyeh. See Kanát el Hakeimiyeh, p. 161.

Khárbet el Hümra. The red ruin (from the colour of the soil).

Khárbet el Jídeidch. The ruin of the dykes (i.e., coloured streaks in the rocks).
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IX.

Oj  Khārībṭ Kārā.  The ruin of Kārā; probably signifying a detached hill, or large stone.
Pj  Khārībṭ Kumnīl.  The ruin of lice.
Oj  Khārībṭ Māhīf.  The ruin of the familiar friend.
Ol  Khārībṭ el Mūghāir.  The ruin of the caves.
Pl  Khārībṭ el Mūjādā.  Ruin of the cropped or cut-off place.  
     See "Memoirs," under 'Megiddo.'
Ni  Khārībṭ en Nijār.  The ruin of the carpenter.
Pk  Khārībṭ Sābir.  The ruin of the patient one.
Oj  Khārībṭ Sirch.  The ruin of the fold.
Oj  Khārībṭ es Sīfsāfū.  The ruin of the osier-willow.
Oj  Khārībṭ es Tākah.  The ruin of the arch or shelf.
Ok  Khārībṭ Tubān.  The ruin of Tubān.  See Tubān, p. 117.
Pk  Khārībṭ Tūnis.  The ruin of Tūnis.  p.n.; the root significant 'very dark.'
Oj  Khārībṭ Umm el Alak.  The ruin with the leeches.
Nj  Khārībṭ Umm Ghawādī.  The ruin of those who sally forth in the morning; also called  
     Khārībṭ Am rāiyāt  Umm et Rāīdīt, the mother of standards.
Oj  Khārībṭ Umm Sābūnī.  The ruin of the mother of the soap-maker.
Pk  Khārībṭ Yebla.  The ruin of Yebla.  p.n.  cf. Arabic  
     Ṭabb il 'a shower.'
Oj  Khārībṭ ez Zāīwāyān.  The ruin of tares (darnel).
Pk  El Khūzūch.  The treasury.
Oj  El Kūlāh.  The castle (a rock).
Ok  Kūnimīh.  Stature, support.
Oj  Kurīyet Dūhy.  The village of Dūhy.  See Neby Dūhy.
Oj  Makhāket 'Abārah.  The ford of the crossing.  See 
     "Memoirs," under 'Bethabara.'
Makhādet 'Abdallāh. The ford of 'Abdallāh. p.n.
Makhādet Akleh. The ford of Akleh (an Arab woman who was drowned there).
Makhādet 'Awertah. The ford of 'Awertah. p.n.
Makhādet el Bortukānī. The ford of the orange.
Makhādet ed Delhemiyyeh. The ford of ed Delhemiyyeh. q.v.
Makhādet edh Dhiābeh. The ford of the Dhiābeh (family name, meaning ‘wolves’).
Makhādet el Kerkār. The ford of the grinding or driving along.
Makhādet Kārm Hāj Sālēh. The ford of the vineyard of el Hāj Sālēh. El Hāj is the title given to anyone who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.
Makhādet el Kūtāf. The ford of the vine-dresser.
Makhādet el Niswān. The women's ford.
Makhādet Nākb el Bāsha. The ford of the pass of the Pacha.
Makhādet Nākb Fāris. The ford of the pass of the horseman.
Makhādet Nākb csh Shāyebāt. Ford of the pass of the old men.
Makhādet Razīlāt. The ford of stagnant water.
Makhādet er Rummānāt. The ford of the pomegranate tree.
Makhādet csh Sheikh Dādād. The ford of Sheikh David.
Makhādet csh Sheikh Husein. The ford of Sheikh Husein.
Makhādet csh Sheikh Kāsim. The ford of Sheikh Kāsim.
Makhādet csh Sāfrah. Ford of the journey (or ‘of the table’).
Makhādet es Sughaiyir. The little ford.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IX.

Makkadet Tell Hammud. The ford of Hammud’s mound.

Makkadet Umm el Hajjar. The ford with the stones.

Makkadet Umm el Kerainis. The ford of the promontories.

Makkadet Umm Tattah. The ford of the mulberry-tree.

Makkadet Umm el Wahl. The ford with the mud.

Makkadet ez Zabi. The ford of ez Zabi. p.n.; meaning a ‘traveller’; but the root جو also means ‘filling with water.’

Makkadet Zor esh Shomar. Ford of the hollow of fennel.

Makkadet Zor esh Simsim. The ford of the curve of sesâme.

El Muskantych. The habitations.

El Mazâr. The shrine; called also el Wezr, ‘the burden.’

El Mefrak. The parting (of roads).

El Meraghah. The place where cattle roll themselves about.

El Mishrâ. (Beisân Special Survey.) The watering-place.

El Mobarah. The quarry.

El Mughalâr. The caves.

Mugharet Abu Yâghi. The cave of Abu Yâghi. p.n.

Mugharet el Jûfeh. The hollow cave.

Mugharet esh Shâmy. The cave of the Syrian.

Mugharet et Tell (Beisân). The cave of the mound.

Mugharet Umm el Halas. The cave of the verdure.

Mugharet ez Zâdeh. The cave of Zâdeh. p.n.

Mukâm Sidna ’Aisa. The station of our Lord Jesus.

El Muntâr. The watch-tower.

Muntâr el Abeid, properly Abyadh. The white watch-tower.

Muntâr el Azrak. The blue watch-tower.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic (Arabic)</th>
<th>English translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>المَوْزِعَةُ</td>
<td>El Murā'asat. The place of the rubble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَوْاحِي جَنِين</td>
<td>Nawāḥiy Jenīn. The communes of Jenīn; also called Bād el Hāriteh, or the land of tilled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النَّفْوَة</td>
<td>Oj En Nāhirah. The water-wheel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النَّدِيبِي دِانِيَان</td>
<td>Pj Neby Dānīyānu. The Prophet Daniel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النَّدِيبِ دِحِي</td>
<td>Oj Neby Dūhy. The Prophet Dūhy. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَجْلَة السَّبِيلِ</td>
<td>QI Nukhlet es Sībeh. The palm of the stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَأْس الشِّيمَان</td>
<td>Ok Rās esh Sheibān. The hill-top of Sheibān. See Bīr esh Sheibān, p. 160.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الرَّيَانِ</td>
<td>Ok Er Kīhāntīych. The place of sweet basil; perhaps a family name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السَّبِيعَين</td>
<td>Ni Es Sbāytīn. The Seventy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السَّرَابِ</td>
<td>Pk Es Sbrāi. The court-house (at Beisān).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شَفَّاكَة التَّمْيِلِ</td>
<td>Ol Shefāt el Kibly. The southern federation; part of the Nahīyet Jenīn, or commune of Jenīn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشَّيْخِ العَبَّاسيُّ</td>
<td>Ol Sheikh el 'Ajamī. The Persian Sheikh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشَّيْخِ الشرَّابِ</td>
<td>Pl Sheikh Archāb. The Sheikh of er Rehāb (‘the broads’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشَّيْخِ دِيْمِ</td>
<td>Ol Sheikh Dīb. Sheikh Dīb (‘wolf,’ a common Arab name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشَّيْخِ حَلَفِي</td>
<td>Pl Sheikh el Halfehi. The Aleppine Sheikh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشَّيْخِ مَيْمَاسِ</td>
<td>Ok Sheikh Mīmās. p.n. See Deir Mīmās, p. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشَّيْخِ سُعَد</td>
<td>Qk Sheikh Muhammed. Sheikh Mohammed. p.n.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IX.


Sheikh el Mukheishik. Sheikh el Mukheishik. p.n.;
meaning either 'galloping about,' or 'large spoons'; it
is applied to large trees.

Sheikh Sâleh. Sheikh Sâleh. p.n.; meaning 'righteous.'

'fighting.'

Esh Shellâlîf. The descending waters.

Esh Sherbîk. The watering-place. This is the modern
title of Jordan. The root means also to 'flow straight on
or through.'

Shînêt Tûnrâh. The barn of Tûnrâh. q.v., p. 117.

Shûtta. Shûtta; probably 'shâ,' 'a river bank.'

Sidna 'Abd er Rahman Abu el 'Aûf. 'Abd er Rahman,
'our lord' (the servant of the Merciful), 'father of 'Aûf';
p.n.

Sirbu. Folds (a village).


Sûndâ. p.n.; meaning 'thick-headed.' The word also
means 'sandal wood,' and 'a stool.'

Et Taiyîbeh. The goodly.

Tûhûnet el Ashdâf. The mill of el Ashdâf. Probably
from Shâdîf, a contrivance for raising water for irrigation
purposes.

Tûhûnet el Arjâh. The mill of the counterpoise.

Tûhûnet Arsân el Matlak. The mill of the rugged ground
of the open pasture-land.

Tûhûnet el 'Asy. The mill of el 'Asy. See Aûn el 'Asy, p. 157.

Tûhûnet el Bakr. The mill of the cow.

Tûhûnet el Hûmra. The red mill.

Tûhûnet Jeljel. The mill of Jeljel. q.v., p. 161.
The mill of the woolsmen.

The mill of the broom-makers.

The mill of the valued.

The mill of the female Sheikh.

The mill of the female Sheikh Amin.

The mill of the mountain pass.

Tell Abu Faraj. The mound of Abu Faraj.

Tell Abu el Jemel. The mound of the man with the camel.

Tell el ’Ajjûd. The mound of black mud. Or el ’Ajjûd, of ‘ the hastener,’ or ‘the herd ’ (a volcanic crater).
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IX.

Tell el Bâsha. The mound of the Pasha.


Tell el Fâr. The mound of the mouse.

Tell el Fârî. The mound of flight.

Tell el Harfeh. The mound of the brink or border; but perhaps from خُزَبَعّ, a sort of grain like mustard.

Tell el Hazambal. The mound of the 'hazambal,' a kind of sweet herb.

Tell el Hosn. The mound of the fortress.

Tell el Fisr. The mound of the bridge.

Tell el Jizîl. The mound of el Jizîl. q.v., p. 161.

Tell el Khaneizîr. The mound of the swine.

Tell el Mâlîkah. The salt mound.

Tell el Makurkush. The mound of el Makurkush. p.n.; meaning in vulgar Arabic any hard food, like chick pease.

Tell el Menshiyeh. The mound of Menshiyeh. p.n.; 'grown.'

Tell Nimrud. The mound of Nimrod.

Tell er Râàn. The mound of the shepherds.

Tell es Sârem. The mound of the sharp scimitar.

Tell esh Sheikâ Dâbîd. The mound of Sheikh David. q.v.

Tell esh Sheikâ Hasan. The mound of Sheikh Hasan. q.v.

Tell esh Sheikâ Kâsim. The mound of Sheikh Kâsim. q.v.

Tell esh Shemdû. The mound of Shemdin. p.n.

Tell esh Shok. The mound of thorns.

Tell esh Shûkf. The mound of the cleft.
Tell ez Zanbaklyeh. The mound of white lilies.

Tellul Farwanah. The mounds of Farwanah. p.n.

Tellul eth Thim. The mounds of garlic.

Tellul ez Zakrah. The mounds of the flower.


Tell el Khurbeh. The ruined fort.

Tellul el Khurb. Tellul. p.n. See p. 117.

Tell Al Azira. The mounds of the flower.

Tell el 'Ain. The place with the lentisk (Pistacia lentiscus), which grows here.

Tell el Kharbi. The ruined fort.

Tell Al Schn. Tellul. p.n. The long; a long ridge.

Tell el 'Amdan. The place with the pillars.

Tell Sarraia. The place with the lentisk (Pistacia lentiscus), which grows here.

Tell el 'Asy. The valley of el 'Asy. See 'Ain el 'Asy, p. 157.

Tell el Asmar. The brown valley.

Tell 'Ayin el Kahel. The valley of the springs of manganese.

Tell el Belcik. The valley of Beleik. p.n. The word means 'piebald,' and was the name of a horse which though thought little of used to run well. There is a proverb in Arabic, بليق بليق ويدم بليق 'Buleik runs, but Beleik is despised.' It may be a diminutive form connected with بلقا, a common geographical name in Arabia, meaning either 'variegated soil,' or 'a fertile open valley.'

Tell el Bely, or Tellul Umm Tuteh. Valley of the high lands; or the valley with the mulberries.

Tell el Bireh. The valley of el Bireh. See el Bireh, p. 160.

Tell Dabou. The valley of Dabou. See Dabou.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET IX.

Wady el 'Esh-sheh. The valley of the nest.

Wady Hammud. The valley of Hammud. p.n.

Wady el Harriyeh. The valley of soft sandy soil.

Wady el HokuTyeh. The valley of the HokuTyeh; family name, meaning ‘dwarfish,’ or ‘agile.’

Wady el Haffyir. The valley of the excavation.

Wady el Hurna. The red valley.

Wady el Jemel. The valley of the camel.

Wady el Jiddid. The new valley; but see Khurbet el Jaddid, p. 162.

Wady el Kaleily. The valley of el Kaleily. See Jebel el Kaleily, p. 161.

Wady el Kantarah. The valley of the arch.

Wady el Khandar. The valley of the swine.

Wady el Kharrar. The valley of the murmurings waters.

Wady el Khazneh. The valley of the treasures.

Wady el Mukhuzakah. The valley of el Mukhuzakah. See 'Ain el Mukhuzakah, p. 158.

Wady en Nâsîf. The half-way valley.

Wady Nusarah. The valley of Nusarah. See 'Ain Nusirah, p. 158.

Wady ur Risîf. The valley of the firm or solid (rock.)

Wady Ridûn. The valley of meadows or gardens; pl. of روينه.

Wady er Rûmî. The valley of sand (in this case basaltic débris).

Wady Sâbir. The valley of the patient one.

Wady Sheleit. The valley of the ploughshare.

Wady es Sidd. The valley of the dam.

Wady es Sidr. The valley of the lotus tree (Zizyphus lotus).

Oj 171.
Wādi ʿesḥ ʾSherrār. The valley of the wicked one, or of 'sparks.'

Wādy Shubāsh. Probably for ʿShubāsh, in vulgar Arabic 'the agent or bailiff of an estate'; from the Turkish ʿShubāsh, 'intricate brambles,' 'a spinny.' ROBINSON spells it Kūbōsh.

Wādy Subhā. The reddish-white valley.

Wādy Unm ed Dubā. The valley with the hyenas.

Wādy Unm Robbā. The valley of the spring pasturage.

Wādy ʿesh Shuʿalāb. The valley of the flame; but perhaps from Heb. גבעת, 'a hollow.' See Bfr Abu Shuʿalāb, Sheet XVIII.

Wādy Unm Tantūr. The valley with the peak. See p. 117.

Wādy Unm Walhān. The valley of the mother of the distracted one.

Wādy el Wāwiyāt. The valley of jackals.

Wādy Yebla. The valley of Yebla. See Khurbet Yebla, p. 163.

Wādy Zereik. The bluish valley.

Wāṭāʾ el Jālāḥl. The low ground of the Nahr Jālāḥ. See p. 166.

Zāṭerah. Thyme.

Zebā (son Mekcit). Zebā, also called Mekcit. Both proper names. The first meaning 'snorting with rage,' and cf. ʿZābūr, 'a whirlwind.'

**NAME LISTS OF SHEET X.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abu Zura</td>
<td><strong>Abu Zabura.</strong> Abu Zabura. p.n.; the most probable meaning is, ‘cased with stones.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abi Tineh</td>
<td><strong>'Ain Tibeel.</strong> The spring of repentance. Probably an error for the spring of good water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abi Zerbil</td>
<td><strong>'Ain ez Zerkilah.</strong> The blue spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab al hawartr</td>
<td><strong>'Arab el Hawarith.</strong> Arabs of the Hawarith tribe. p.n.; signifying ‘tillers of the soil,’ ‘ploughmen.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab el nefiat</td>
<td><strong>'Arab el Nefiat.</strong> Arabs of the Nefiat tribe. p.n.; signifying ‘a staff.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsof</td>
<td><strong>Arsaf.</strong> Arsaf. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Shehwan</td>
<td><strong>'Ayun Abu Shehwan.</strong> The springs of Abu Shehwan. p.n. (The father of the sensual one.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abi batia</td>
<td><strong>'Ayun el Bassheh.</strong> The springs of the marsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abi al gazaleen</td>
<td><strong>'Ayun el Ghzael.</strong> The springs of the gazelles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abi husseine</td>
<td><strong>'Ayun Hasan.</strong> The springs of Hasan. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abi al nabi</td>
<td><strong>'Ayun el Kusab.</strong> The springs of the reeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abi al mehmar son</td>
<td><strong>'Ayun Mesarit.</strong> The springs of Mesarit. p.n.; meaning either ‘distorted,’ or ‘journeying hard by night in search of water.’ Also called ‘Ayun ez Zerankik, ‘springs of the channels.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abi al waradaat</td>
<td><strong>'Ayun el Werdaw.</strong> Springs of going down to water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrat Katara</td>
<td><strong>Bahret Katarah.</strong> The lake of Katara; name of a plant; but perhaps from ‘a rain cloud.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass el hindi</td>
<td><strong>Bass el Hindi.</strong> The marsh of the Indian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basset ibu alak</td>
<td><strong>Basset Ibu Alak.</strong> The marsh of the son of leeches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el ababsha</td>
<td><strong>Bir el Ababsha.</strong> The well of pot-herbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hn Bir el Beleikeh. The well of Beleikeh. p.n. See Wādy Beleik, p. 170.

In Bir Ghaneim. The well of Ghaneim. p.n.; 'plundering'.

Im Bir or Rishrish. The well of the willow (Agnus castus).

In Bir el Yezek. The well of the sentinel.

Ho Bir Zeit. Zeit's well. A common Arabic name, meaning 'increase.'

Im Birket 'Abdallah. The pool of 'Abdallah. p.n.

Im Birket 'Ata. The pool of 'Ata. p.n.

Ho Birket 'Atisheh. The pool of 'Atisheh. p.n.; 'mild,' 'kind.'

Im Birket el Hasu. The pebbly pool.

Hn Birket el Muzorakah. The pool of el Muzorakah. p.n.; either from 'a boat,' or 'to excrete.'

Im Birket en Nejjīr. The pool of the carpenter. In Hebrew כורפ means 'flowing water.'

Ho Birket Shishān. The pool of Shishān. p.n.

Ho Birket Sibīlī. The pool of the little path.

Ho Birket Zeizān. The pool of squills.

Im Biyāret Kāwirk. The wells of Kāwirk. The word is a Persian one, meaning a sort of cucumber.

Im Ed Duskhāyeh. The full or clear water.


Io Hurāb el Miskēh. The tanks of the water-holes.

Jo El Hāmmām. The bath.

Ho El Kantibr. The arch.

Jo Karbōneh. Karbōneh. p.n.; 'offering,' 'sacrifice.'

Jo Kefr Sāba. The village of Sāba. p.n.; the Aramaic בכר סבח.

Im El Khashāsh. The entrance.

In Khārībet el Jezīrēh. The ruin of the island.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET X.

**Khirbet el Jiyásch.** The ruin of Jiyásch. p.n.; from the village of Jiyás. It is also called *el Harábeh*, the tanks.

**Khirbet Madd el Deir.** The ruin of the glebe of the monastery.

**Khirbet Maleika.** The ruin of Maleika. p.n.; meaning perhaps ‘level ground.’

**Khirbet el Muntár.** The ruin of the watch-tower.


**Khirbet esh Sheikh Muhammed.** The ruin of Sheikh Muhammed. p.n.

**Khirbet ez Zebábdheh.** The ruin of the Zebábdheh; family name. *cf.* Khirbet Zebad, p. 51.


**Madd el Akrad.** The property of the Kurds.

**Mejáhed Sheikhah.** The conflict or industry of the (female) elder or saint.

**El Mesraf.** The place of flooding. The name applies to a tunnel for letting out the waters of the marsh.

**Minet Abu Zabāra.** The harbour cased with stones.

**Miskeh.** The water-hole.

**El Mudlha.** The salt soil.

**Mughāret Abu Semáhā.** The cave of Abu Semáhā. p.n.

**El Mughár.** The caves.

**Mughár esh Sherif.** The chief or imminent caves.

**Mughár al Abábschéh.** The caves of the pot-herbs.

**Mukhálid.** Mukhálid. p.n. It is also called *Medinet Abáh*, the city of the gates.

**Nahr el Fálik.** The splitting river, from the rock cutting.

**Nahr Iskanderúnchéh.** The river of Alexandroskene.
Ras el Mallid. The hill-top of the oaks.


Tabsør. Tabsør. p.n.

Tell el 'Arf. The mound of the crest.

Tell el Hekaf. The mound of the sand-dune.

Tell el Ishâr. The mound of the Ishâr. p.n. (It is the name of a Turkoman tribe.)

Tell Mas'ud. The mound of Mas'ud. p.n.; 'happy.'

Umm Khâlid. The mother of Khâlid.

Umm Sâr. The mother of rock.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.

SHEET XI.

 Ln 'Abd el Mughith. 'Abd el Mughith. p.n.; meaning 'servant of the Helper' (a name of God).
 Km Abu Nár. Abu Nár. p.n.; meaning 'father of fire.'
 Mm Abu Shár. Abu Shår. p.n.; meaning 'father of hair' or thick foliage.
 Mo 'Ain Abu 'Akeideh. The spring with the coping-stone.
 No 'Ain Abu Hammûr. The spring of asses.
 No 'Ain 'Askar. The spring of 'the army' (at 'Askar).
 No 'Ain el 'Asl. The spring of honey.
 Mn 'Ain el Basseh. The spring of the marsh.
 Mo 'Ain Beit Ilma. The spring of Beit Ilma. p.n. Beit means 'house of.'
 Mo 'Ain el Ba'idir. The spring of the threshing-floors.
 No 'Ain Dufua. The spring of the oleander.
 No 'Ain el Fâkûrah. The spring of Fâkûrah. p.n.; from قَدْر 'to dig a well.'
 Mo 'Ain Fâhûd. The spring of the heart.
 Mo 'Ain el Fâzûr. The spring of the fountain.
 Mo 'Ain el Gharbîyeh. The western spring.
 Mn 'Ain Hârûn. Aaron's spring.
 Mn 'Ain Hand el Fârâdísh. The spring of the cistern of the 'paradises.'
 Mn 'Ain el Hüfîrîsh. The spring of the excavation.
 No 'Ain Kâkbûb. The spring of blossoms.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عين كفر روما</td>
<td>'Ain Kefr Ruma.</td>
<td>The spring of the village of Rāmah. p.n.; or 'of the Greeks.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الخضر</td>
<td>'Ain el Khudhr.</td>
<td>The spring of el Khudhr. See p. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الأكسيئة</td>
<td>'Ain el Kisich.</td>
<td>The spring of el Kisich. p.n.; from كسأ 'to clothe.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين كفرات</td>
<td>'Ain Kuferat.</td>
<td>The spring of the villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الفصيحة</td>
<td>'Ain el Kusab.</td>
<td>The spring of reeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الفرب</td>
<td>'Ain el Mezrab.</td>
<td>The spring of the water-spout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين المجدنية</td>
<td>'Ain el Mūkhneh.</td>
<td>The spring of el Mūkhneh. Probably from the embouchure of a stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين مزارين</td>
<td>'Ain Sārin.</td>
<td>'Ain Sārin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين السيف</td>
<td>'Ain es Seif.</td>
<td>The spring of the sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين السيفان</td>
<td>'Ain es Sīfa.</td>
<td>The lower spring, west of Burkā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين سلامة</td>
<td>'Ain Selāmeh.</td>
<td>The spring of Selāmeh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الشبيباط</td>
<td>'Ain esh Shabāṭūt.</td>
<td>The spring of the herb called 'shepherd's staff,' or 'dill' (Galmin aparinoidea).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الشرق</td>
<td>'Ain esh Sherk.</td>
<td>The eastern spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين الشريش</td>
<td>'Ain esh Sherlish.</td>
<td>The spring of Sherish (shrubs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين السبيان</td>
<td>'Ain es Sūbiān.</td>
<td>The spring of the boys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين البشر</td>
<td>'Ain es Sār.</td>
<td>The spring of the rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين النعلم</td>
<td>'Ain ath Thāleb.</td>
<td>The spring of the fox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين أم الفنائر</td>
<td>'Ain Umma al Kanaṭir.</td>
<td>The spring with the arches; between 'Ain el Hāṣṭir and el Bizārīh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين زكرايا</td>
<td>'Ain Zakarīya.</td>
<td>The spring of Zachariah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين زكريا</td>
<td>'Ajjeh.</td>
<td>Ajjeh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين زكريا</td>
<td>'Amād ed Din.</td>
<td>'Amād ed Din. p.n.; meaning 'the support of the Faith.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين زكريا</td>
<td>Aμαίν or Mαύειν,</td>
<td>Amāin or Mātein. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين زكريا</td>
<td>'Anza.</td>
<td>The goats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.

عرَائِق Mo 'Arrîbeh. A steppe.
عرائقت Mo El 'Arâk. The cliff or bank.
عرائقة نقحيل No 'Arâq et Tîyeh. The cliff or bank of wandering.
عرائقة الغبليه No 'Arsîret el Hatab. The difficult place of timber.
عرائقة النباهي Mo 'Arsîret el Kibliyeh. The southern difficulty.
عرائقة مسكر No 'Askar. Army.
عرائقة مطرًا In 'Attâra. 'Attâra. p.n. cf. Heb. יַעֲבִרֵה.
عرائقة مثيل Km 'Attîl. 'Attîl. p.n.; meaning 'severe.'
عين الدالي Jm 'Ayûn el Dilîy. The springs of the bucket.
عين النتر Mo 'Ayûn el Fîrz. The springs of the road through the hills.
عين المجوس Mn 'Ayûn el Haoud. The springs of the cistern.
عين المجذر Jm 'Ayûn el Hûsîyîr. The springs of the excavations.
عين المجاش Jm 'Ayûn el Jâchîsh. The springs of the ass.
عين المجينات Km 'Ayûn el Jumâhît. The springs of the Indian-canes.
عين المجني Jm 'Ayûn el Kûfî. The springs of el Kûfî. If it come from قَبَس Kaff, it may mean 'a hill' or 'stone-heap'; but if it come from قَنْص Kafû, it means 'pursuing.'
عين وادي خراج Mo 'Ayûn Wâdy Kharajî. The springs of Wâdy Kharajî. q.v.
عين الزائتي Mo 'Ayûn ez Zâtîyîcî. The springs of the Zâtîyîcî; perhaps of the Zutts (Jâts) gipsies. See 'Aîlâ ez Zutt, p. 17.
عين عزبة (حَمَعَانِي) ابن حريمل Ko 'Azket (Hammâdeh) Abu Harfilî. The summer pasturage of Abu Harfilî. p.n.
عين عزون Ko 'Azzûn. 'Azzûn. p.n.
باتا الغربية Km Bâka el Gharbiyeh. The western Bâka.
باتا الشرقية Km Bâka el Shekriyeh. The eastern Bâka.
باتا بلاط Ko Bâlûta. Flagstones; but see "Memoirs," under the name. Also "Memoirs," Sheet III, Khûrîbêt Bêtât.
باتا الموري Mo Bâtn ou Nîry. The inside or watercourse of the gipsy.
Lo Beit Bezzin. The house of Bezzin. p.n. Samaritan

Mo Beit Iba. The house of Iba. p.n.

Mn Beit Imrin. The house of Imrin. p.n.


In Beit Lîd. The house of Lîd. p.n.

Mo Beit Udhên. The house of Udhên. p.n. (‘permission’).

Lm Belâh. Belâh. p.n.; meaning either ‘swallowing,’ or ‘the hole in a millstone’.

Kn Benât Yâkûb. Jacob’s daughters.

Ko Blâaret Abu Zercik. The wells of the magpie.

Jm Bir el ’Abd. The well of the slave.

Km Bir el ’Akâribeh. The well of scorpions.

Km Bir el ‘Asâm. The well of ‘Asâm. p.n. (‘the innocent’).

Mo Bir ‘Asîreh. The well of ‘Asîreh. p.n., meaning ‘difficult’; it is also written in the notes ‘عصرة, which is connected with the root عصر ‘to press.’

Lu Bir ‘Asûr. The well of ‘Asûr. See last entry.

Mm Bir el Bashm. The well of the balsam.

Km Bir el Deir. The well of the monastery.

Mm Bir el Fawârah. The well of the fountain.

Mo Bir Ghûzâlch. The gazelle’s well.

Jo Bir el Hanûlah. The well of the tavern or booth.

Jo Bir el Hûnva. The well of red earth.

Mm Bir el Khârjch. The outer well.

Jo Bir en Nêby Shemlôn. The well of the prophet Simeon.

Nm Bir en Nûkû. The well of the pass.

Ko Bir er Rujûm. The well of the cairns.

Mm Bir es Sâk. The well of the leg or stalk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بِرْ عِشْ شِيْخ</td>
<td><em>Bir ʿesh Sheikh.</em> The well of the Sheikh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْ عِشْ عَلِي</td>
<td><em>Bir Sheikh 'Aly.</em> The well of Sheikh 'Aly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْ عِشْ شَفِي</td>
<td><em>Bir Shaffi.</em> The pure or clear well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْ عِشْ مَجْرَة</td>
<td><em>Bir Majara.</em> The well of the ruins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْ عِشْ چَوْین</td>
<td><em>Bir Qoyn.</em> Jacob's well; called by the native Christians <em>Bir ʿasārima</em> 'well of the Samaritan woman.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْ زِینَا</td>
<td><em>Bir Zeya.</em> The well of Zeita. q.v.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْکَة  الْمَطْح</td>
<td><em>Birkat al Mutt.</em> The pool of the ducks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْکَة  دِیر  ِعَسْلِیَا</td>
<td><em>Birket Deir Esslia.</em> The pool of the convent of Esslia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْکَة  الْمَعْرَاب</td>
<td><em>Birket el Khurab.</em> The pool of the ruins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْکَة  الْمَغْنَیْة</td>
<td><em>Birket en Nukah.</em> The pool of the swamp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الْمِجَآرِیَة</td>
<td><em>El Bizaria.</em> The well of seeds or pot-herbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بُرْن</td>
<td><em>Birun.</em> Būrīn. p.n. Perhaps connected with جَوْرَة  ‘a pit.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الْمِجِر</td>
<td><em>El Burj.</em> The tower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِرْج  الْعَلَاوُیَا</td>
<td><em>Burj el 'Allūt.</em> The overthrown tower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بُرْکَة  بِرْکَة</td>
<td><em>Burka.</em> Sandy soil covered with dark stones, especially flints.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الْبَعْلَة</td>
<td><em>El Būtūla.</em> The terebinth (<em>Pistacia terebinthus</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دَوْرَة</td>
<td><em>Dawerta.</em> Also called خَرِیرَة  الدَّوْرَة  <em>Khārīrēt ed Dawdrah,</em> ruin of the circular enclosure or tumulus (of which word it seems to be a corruption)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دِیر  ابَان</td>
<td><em>Deir Abān.</em> The convent of Abān. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دِیر  عَسْنَیِن</td>
<td><em>Deir 'Asfin.</em> The convent of 'Asfin. p.n. (*deviating’).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دِیر  الْبَنِدْنَون</td>
<td><em>Deir el Bunduq.</em> The monastery of the hazel-nut.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دِیر  الْغَصْوَن</td>
<td><em>Deir el Ghāsūn.</em> The convent of the branches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دِیر  سَوْر</td>
<td><em>Deir Sour.</em> The convent of joy. Also called خَرِیرَة  الْغَصْوَن  <em>Khārīrēt el Gūsūn,</em> the roofed-in ruin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also called خَرِیرَة  الدَّوْرَة  *Khārīrēt ed Dawdrah,* ruin of the circular enclosure or tumulus (of which word it seems to be a corruption).
Mn Deir Shcrif. The monastery of the nobles.

No Ed Dekáb. Dekák. The word means 'level sands'; but it may be a corruption of dekákín, 'shops,' this being a cave, and the word is commonly applied to Jewish tombs by the peasants.

Kn Dennâbeh or Dhennâbeh. The lower part of a valley through which water runs.

Mm Dhahr Harîk es Sûfy. The ridge of the burning of the Sûfy. The Sûfis are a mystic Dervish sect, chiefly found in Persia.

Mm Dhahr Umm el Khârâmîyeh. The ridge with the holes in the rock. خرایة, vulgar for خرایة, the word also applies to a sect of heretics, and means 'Epicureans,' being derived from the Persian.

Lm 'Ellâr. 'Ellar. p.n.

Mn Fakhma. The charcoal.


Mn Fendakâmîch. Πεντακόμια.


Kn Fer'ôn. Fer'ôn. p.n. Pharaoh is so called in the Korân.

Lo El Fadûk. The inn.

Kn Fâridîsia. Paradise.

El Fâtîvâr. The fountain.

No Hizû Yâkîb. Mourning of Jacob. See "Memoirs." It is the supposed place where Joseph's coat was brought to Jacob. It is also called جامع الکحیر, 'mosque of el Khûdr.' See p. 28.

Kn Iktâba. Inscription.

Imâm 'Alî Ibn Abu Taleb. The imâm 'Ali, son of Abu Taleb, the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet.

Kn Irtâh. Rest.

No Jâmià el 'Amâh. The mosque of the pillar.

No Jâmià el Kebîr. The great mosque. For the names of other mosques in Nâblus. See "Memoirs."
### NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jebû</td>
<td>Jebû. The mountain of Bir 'Asûr. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jebel Bûr</td>
<td>Jebel Bûr 'Asûr. The mountain of Bir 'Asûr. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jebel Esliâmiyeh</td>
<td>The mountain of (Sitt) Esliâmiyeh. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jebel et Tûr</td>
<td>The mountain of 'the mount' par excellence. Ebal, Gerizim, Olivet, and Tabor are all so named.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jâbû</td>
<td>The heap. See Sheet IX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennesiniya</td>
<td>Jennesiniya. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinnid</td>
<td>Jincid; diminutive of جَنَد, which may either mean 'an army,' 'rough ground,' or 'a city.' See also 'Ain el Jeûnidiyeh, p. 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinsafût</td>
<td>Jinsafût. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jir</td>
<td>Jir Dar Sûd. The bridge of the house of Sûd. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jirr el Maktabah</td>
<td>The inscribed bridge. Also called جِسْر قَاتُون, the bridge of Kâkon. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiyûs</td>
<td>Jiyûs. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Judeich</td>
<td>The dyke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jûrat 'Amrâ</td>
<td>The lowland of 'Amrâ. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jûrat el Hâtt</td>
<td>The walled-in hollow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabr Yûsuf</td>
<td>Joseph’s tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkiliyeh</td>
<td>Kalkiliyeh. p.n.; meaning 'a kind of pomegranate'; also 'gurgling of water.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kâfû</td>
<td>Keûfû. Keûfû; connected with كَفَّ 'the palm of the hand.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kefr 'Abbûsh</td>
<td>The village of 'Abbûsh. p.n. (decent).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kefr Jawmâl</td>
<td>The village of the camel-driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kefr Kaddûm</td>
<td>The village of Kaddûm; from قدْم 'front,' 'eastern.' Heb. יַדְדָמ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No  Kefr Kullin, or Kullil. The village of Kullin, or Killil. p.n. Samaritan נים, קולין, also קולין. The village of Lâkîf, meaning a ruinous structure, especially a well or cistern.

Ko  Kefr Lâkîf. The village of Lâkîf, meaning a ruinous structure, especially a well or cistern.

Ln  Kefr el Lebad. The village of the felt-cloth.

Lm  Kefr Râdy. The village of the shepherd.

Lm  Kefr Rummân. The village of pomegranates (Rimmon).

Jo  Kefr Sâdi. The village of Sâ. p.n. It is also called Khârîbêt el Mezrû, 'The ruin of the sown land.'

Km  Kefr Slb. The village of the stream.

Ko  Kefr Sâr. The village of the rock.


Lo  Khallet el 'Akabéh. The dell of the ascent.

Ln  Khallet Katânich. The dell of millet.

Lo  Khâlîl. The ruins.

Km  Khaur el Hummân. The hollow of the bath.


Mn  Khârîbêt el 'Akil. The ruin of the fortification, or of the fetter.

No  Khârîbêt 'Akûd. The ruin of the coping-stones.

Lo  Khârîbêt el 'Asâféh. The ruin of deviation.

Lo  Khârîbêt 'Askar. The ruin of the army.

Mo  Khârîbêt Aûfâr. The ruin of ample spaces.

Km  Khârîbêt Beit Sâma. The ruin of the house of Sâma. p.n. (lofty).


Mm  Khârîbêt el Enshum. The ruin of the balsam (Amyris opobalsamum).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خريبة عماره</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة فحص</td>
<td>The ruin of the searcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة حاج رحال</td>
<td>The ruin of Haj (Pilgrim) Rahlal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة حمارة</td>
<td>The ruin of ass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة البدع</td>
<td>The ruin of the wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة حسین</td>
<td>The ruin of Hussein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة ابن الحاج</td>
<td>The ruin of the son of the Hajj (Pilgrim) Hammâd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة ابوبکة</td>
<td>The ruin of the little pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة ابن دان</td>
<td>The ruin of gardens, or of soft soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة اسكندر</td>
<td>The ruin of Alexander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة جانا</td>
<td>The ruin of Jâfa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة جفرون</td>
<td>The ruin of Jafrân. Perhaps from 'a partially filled-up well.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة البطلة</td>
<td>The ruin of the hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة جربان</td>
<td>The ruin of Jureibân.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة كباببا</td>
<td>The vaulted ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة الديسومة</td>
<td>The ruin of the southern-wood (a plant).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة كفرون توس</td>
<td>The ruin of the village of the cloister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة الكروم</td>
<td>The ruin of the vineyards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة المارجة</td>
<td>The outer ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة المغربية</td>
<td>The outside ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة كفرات</td>
<td>The ruin of villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خريبة قلیسا</td>
<td>The ruin of the conical cap or mitre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khārībet el Kumkum.</td>
<td>The ruin of the decanter or water-bottle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khārībet Kûrkûf.</td>
<td>The ruin of the Kûrkûf, a kind of small bird.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>Khārībet Kāsīn.</td>
<td>The ruin of the two cloisters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khārībet Kāsīn es Sahel.</td>
<td>The ruin of the two cloisters on the plain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mm</td>
<td>Khārībet el Kuseib.</td>
<td>The ruin of the drinking-cup.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>Khārībet Lozeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of the almond-tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo</td>
<td>Khārībet el Maghazûn.</td>
<td>The ruin of the warriors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kn</td>
<td>Khārībet el Mālakah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the place of the mastic plant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khārībet Massûn.</td>
<td>The ruin of Massûn. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>Khārībet el Mudahlerah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the roller.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Khārībet Mukhnah el Fûka.</td>
<td>The ruin of upper Mukhnah. See 'Ain el Mukhnah, p. 178.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Khārībet Mukhnah et Tahta.</td>
<td>The ruin of lower Mukhnah. q.v.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Khārībet Mûntarah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the watch-tower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khārībet en Neirabeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of the furrows (scored in the sand by wind).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo</td>
<td>Khārībet Neha.</td>
<td>The ruin of tender herbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>Khārībet Nîb.</td>
<td>The ruin of Nîb. p.n. (The word means 'canine tooth.')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khārībet Râshîn.</td>
<td>The ruin of Râshîn. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo</td>
<td>Khārībet er Ruzzâzeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of the rice-growers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>Khārībet Sebâta.</td>
<td>The ruin of Sebâta (a herb so called).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>Khārībet Seiyûd.</td>
<td>The ruin of hunters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>Khārībet esh Shurœin.</td>
<td>The ruin of the cracks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>Khārībet Sir.</td>
<td>The ruin of the fold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo</td>
<td>Khārībet Tafoṣah.</td>
<td>The ruin of filth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.

Kn Khārībat Tieyāh. The ruin of the plough-tail.

Mn Khārībat Umūn Ghanmeh. The ruin of Umūn Ghanmeh. p.n.; 'mother of spoil.'

Lm Khārībat Wusieid. The ruin of the arrival.


Nn Khārībat Yehūda. The ruin of Judah.

Kn Khārībat Zahrān. The ruin of flowers.

Mm Khārībat Zeita. The ruin of Zeita. q.v.

No El Khūsfeyn. The perennial well, close to 'Ain el Kūsah, west of Nāblus.

Nm Khābātīch. The Copts' place.

Mn Khābizīb edh Dhakhūr. The little dome of the ridges.

Lo Khā'ār. Digging. Perhaps Kuvar, pl. of كورة a town.

Lo Kurīyat Hajja. The town of Hajja. p.n.; 'pathway.'

Nm Kurīyat Jīt. The town of Jīt. p.n.

Lo El Kārnein. The two peaks.

Mo Kūsīn. The two cloisters.

Mm Kūsr el Fuheis. The house of the even or scratched-up ground.


Mm El Mahranēh. The place of cotton carding.

{Im}{Ko} El Mejdel. The watch-tower.

Nm Meithalūn or Meitalūn. Meithalūn or Meitalūn. See Khārībat Mīthelīch, p. 112.

Nm Merj el Ghūrāk. The meadow of drowning; flooded in winter.

Km Merkeby. Merkeby. p.n.; from ركب 'to ride;' 'to place one thing on another.'
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.


Nm Meselieh or Methelia. Meselieh or Methelia. p.n. See Khûrabet Mithilia, p. 112.

Mm Meshârik el Jerrâr. The eastern district of the Jerrâr (family).

Lo El Mesrab. The place of pasture, or 'the channel.'

Kn El Mudadul. The stone roller.

Mm Mûghârah. The cave; 'a ruin.'

Ko Mûghâret el Háj Khûlil. The cave of el Háj (Pilgrim) Khûlîl. p.n. This is a common name, and is derived from Abraham, who is called Khûlîl Allah, the friend of God.

No Nâblus. Neapolis.

Mm Nakhlîl. The little palm.

Mn En Nâkûrah. En Nâkûrah (the horn or trumpet). p.n.; the root نَّقر means 'to peck.' See p. 53.

Mm Nebiy 'Ajâjî. The Prophet 'Ajájî. p.n.; 'dusty.' The shrine is in 'Ajeh, whence the name in all probability.

Mm Nebiy 'Arâbîn. The Prophet 'Arâbîn, in 'Arrâbeh. q.v.

Ko Nebiy Elyâs. The Prophet Elias.

Mn Nebiy Harân. The Prophet Aaron.

Mn Nebiy Hazkîn. The Prophet Ezekiel.

Mn Nebiy Lawzîn. The Prophet Levi.

Mm Nebiy Murâkîn. The Prophet Murâkin. p.n.

Lo Nebî Râhy. The Prophet Râby, 'tutor.'

Mn Nebî Sâmeh. The Prophet Sâmeh; perhaps Shem, in Kûbâtîch.

Jn Nebî Serâkah. The Prophet Serâkah. p.n.; 'thieving.'

Jn Nebî Shemâbîn. The Prophet Simeon.

Mm Nebî Silân. The Prophet Silân. p.n.; near Sîlch, on the south.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.

Mm  नेहे यारुद ईबन याकुब. The Prophet Jared, the son of Jacob.

Mm  नेहे यह्या ईबन ज़कारिया. The Prophet John, the son of Zachariah; the church in Samaria.


(Mn) Nusf Jobl. The watershed. (Vulgarily pronounced Nusijbin.)

Lm  नज्लेट ईश शरक्लिय. The eastern settlement. The word is applied to small suburbs of a village.

Km  नज़लेट ईल थिनात. The settlement of the fig-trees.

Lm  नज़लेट ईल वुस्ता. The middle settlement. Also called फुक्रा, 'the poor.'

Outlād ईकाब ईल अशेराह. The ten sons of Jacob.

Mo  राफ़िल्हा. The infidels.


Lm  रामिन. Rāmin. p.n.

Kn  ईर रब्स. The hill-top.

No  रास ईल ईअिन. The spring-head. It is also called ईर मरर्सुसा, which means either 'strongly-built,' or 'a spring with hard soil and stones surrounding it.'

Ko  रास ईल बुर्ज़ी. The hill-top of the tower.

Mo  रास ईल क़द्द़ब. The hill-top of the judge.

Kn  रास कुलेल्ह़. The top of the little hill (ठूळ).

Lm  रास ईश शुआविफ़त. Hill-top of esh Shuweifat. Probably from शूफ़ 'a harrow.'

Ko  रिज़ल ईल आरबालन. The forty men.

Ko  रिज़ल ईल ग्ह़राह. The men of the plundering. A name applied to भूघेरेट ईल हाजी क़हूऱ्ल.

No  रजीह. Rājib. p.n. Perhaps from रजी 'a prop for a tree.'

No  साहेब ईस्कर. The plain of 'Askar. q.v.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نابل المنارة</td>
<td>No Sahel al Mūkhnah. The plain of el Mūkhnah. q.v., p. 178.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نابل روجيب</td>
<td>No Sahel Rūjib. The plain of Rūjib. q.v., p. 189.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صيدا</td>
<td>Lm Saida. Saida. p.n.; from صيد 'hunting.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صانور</td>
<td>Mn Sānūr. Sānūr. p.n.; it may be the Hebrew נָחַר, 'an aqueduct.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سبسطية</td>
<td>Mn Sebāstīh. Sebaste (Samaria).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سفارين</td>
<td>Lm Shārawiyet esh Sherkiyeh. The Eastern Shārawiyeh. The word means 'woodlands.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شروية الغربيّة</td>
<td>Jm Shārawiyet el Gharblyeh. The Western Shārawiyeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشيخ عبدالله</td>
<td>Ln Sheikh 'Abdallah. Sheikh 'Abdallah. p.n.; 'servant of God.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ma'an</th>
<th>Sheikh el 'Arây.</th>
<th>The possessed or mad Sheikh, or 'the Sheikh from 'Arûrah.'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sheikh Beit ez Zâky.</td>
<td>The Sheikh of the Beit ez Zâky ('pure house or family').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sheikh Ghânîm.</td>
<td>Sheikh Ghânîm. p.n. ('plunderer' or 'shepherd').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Km</td>
<td>Sheikh Hamdân.</td>
<td>p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma'an</td>
<td>Sheikh el Hureish.</td>
<td>Sheikh el Hureish. p.n. ('scabby').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma'an</td>
<td>Sheikh Ibrahim el Ad-hem.</td>
<td>Sheikh Ibrahim el Adhem, a well known Moslem worthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma'an</td>
<td>Sheikh Kessâb.</td>
<td>Sheikh Kessâb. p.n.; meaning 'one who earns his living.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo</td>
<td>Sheikh el Mahras.</td>
<td>Sheikh el Mahras ('the guard').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Jn}</td>
<td>Sheikh Mas'ûd.</td>
<td>Sheikh Mas'ûd ('fortunate').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Ln}</td>
<td>Sheikh Mas'ûd.</td>
<td>Sheikh Mas'ûd ('fortunate').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>Sheikh Mesherraf.</td>
<td>Sheikh Mesherraf ('honoured').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>Sheikh Muhammed el Baghdâdy.</td>
<td>Sheikh Mohammed of Bagdad, in Jûrba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mo</td>
<td>Sheikh Nâfi‘.</td>
<td>Sheikh Nâfi‘. p.n. ('useful').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ln</td>
<td>Sheikh Nâsir.</td>
<td>Sheikh Nâsir. p.n. ('victor' or 'helper').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo</td>
<td>Sheikh Sâd.</td>
<td>Sheikh Sâd. p.n. ('fortunate').</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mn Sheikh Shâlâ. Sheikh Shâlâ (‘flame’); and one of the objects of worship of the Nuseiriyeh.


Lo Sheikh et Tebbân. Sheikh Tebbân. p.n. (‘the straw-dealer’).

Nm Sheikh Thelîy. Sheikh Thelîy (‘the snowy’).

Kn Sheikh Yalîyah. St. John the Baptist; also called Rijîl ez Zâwîch, ‘the men of the hermitage’.

Jm Shâlibîlîf. Waters descending from a height; fallow lands.

Kn Shûfeh. Shûfeh. p.n. Shûf, ‘a harrow; also ‘polishing.’

In vulgar Arabic it means ‘seeing.’


Mn Sîlet edh Dhahr. Sileh of the ridge.

Kn Sirîs or Sirîs. Siris. p.n.

Mn Sitt Eslâmîyh. The lady of Islâm. p.n.

Kn Sitt el Kâmeh. The lady of el Kâmeh. p.n.; meaning ‘upright,’ or ‘a statue.’


Mo Es Sûratîn. The two pictures or statues.


Kn Tâhînnet Abu Tâfish. The mill of Abu Tâfish. p.n.

Mn Tâhînnet el 'Azîziyeh. The mill of 'Azîziyeh. Family name. This is north-west of Deir Sherôf.

Mn Tâhînnet el Beledîyeh. The village mill, west of Deir Sherôf.

Mn Tâhînnet el Kûsabîyeh. The mill of the people of 'Ain el Kûsab.

Mn Tâhînnet Mas'ûd. The mill of Mas'ûd, west of Sebûstîch. See Sheikh Mas'ûd.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.

Ma Tāḥānet Umn el Harrādīn. The mill with the lizards.

Ln Tāḥānet Umn Rāsīn. The mill with the two heads (of water).

Ln Tāḥānet al Wāziyāt. The mill of the jackals.

Kn Et Taiyibeh. 'The goodly.'

Ln Taẓawḥīn Rāmīn. The mills of Rāmīn. South of that village are ruined mills marked 'Mills.'

Mo Taẓawḥīn Wādí Shāir. The mills of the valley of barley, including the following from east to west (marked 'mill' on plan):—

Tāḥānet el 'Akābeh. The mill of the steep, or mountain road.

Tāḥānet Rāfidia. The mill of Rāfidia (near that village).

Tāḥānet esh Sheikh. The mill of the Sheikh.

Tāḥānet esh Khashneh. The mill of the rough ground.

Tāḥānet es Sūraṭeyeh. The mill of the people of Sūra (from the village).

Tāḥānet es Nāfelleyeh. The mill of the Nāfel family; a common Syrian name.

Tāḥānet es Tālebiyeh. The mill of the Tālebiyeh family.

Tāḥānet es Kūseimleyeh. The mill of the Kūseimleh people (from the village).

Tāḥānet es Kerāiblyeh. The mill of the Kerāiblyeh (family name).

Tāḥānet es Belediyyeh. The mill of the Belediyyeh, country people.

Tāḥānet es 'Azīzīleyeh. The mill of the 'Azīzīleyeh; family name.

[These occur along the valley, but are not written on the plan.]

2 C
Mo Tell. Mound.

Mm Tell Dōthān. The mound of Dōthān. p.n.; Heb. דֹּחַן, 'two wells.'

Jm Tell Ishkāf. The mound of the clefts.

Nm Tell el Kezāiy. The mound of el Kezāiy. p.n.

Nm Tell Kheibar. Mound of Kheibar. Kheibar is the name of a famous Jewish-Arabic tribe, and of several places, notably one near Mecca.

Ko Tell Manasff. The mound of the watershed.

Jn Tell Subīh. The reddish coloured mound.

Jo Et Tirch. The fort.

Lm Tūbrās. Tūbrās. p.n.

Kn Tell Kēram. The long (place) of the vineyard.

Mn Wādy Abu Kaslān. The valley of Abu Kaslān; from فصل 'treading corn,' 'cutting unripe corn for horses,' or 'flowers of the sellam plant.'

Km Wādy Abu Nār. The valley with the fire.

Ko Wādy el 'Ayūn. The valley of the springs.

Ko Wādy 'Azzūn. The valley of 'Azzūn. q.v.

Km Wādy Bājūrah. The valley of Bājūrah. Perhaps from بجا 'an excrescence.'

Nn Wādy el Barūdeh. The cool valley. The word also means 'a gun' in vulgar Arabic.

Km Wādy el Bestānī. The valley of the gardener.

{Kn} Wādy el Burak. The valley of the pools.

Lm Wādy el Bāsl. The valley of the onions.

Mn Wādy Dābk. The valley of Dābk ('rubbing,' or 'rolling on the ground').

Mn Wādy el Emtr. The valley of the prince.

Km Wādy el Fūl. The valley of beans.

Lm Wādy el Ghamīk. The deep valley.
**NAME LISTS OF SHEET XI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Ghūl</td>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>The valley of the ghoul (demon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Háj Māsa</td>
<td>Lo</td>
<td>The valley of el Háj (pilgrim) Moses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Haud</td>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>The valley of the cistern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Huzeizeh</td>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>The valley of the scab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Arid</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>The valley of Arid. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Jāmūs</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td>The valley of the buffalo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Jerrā</td>
<td>Mo</td>
<td>The valley of the sand-hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Jinnūd</td>
<td>Mo</td>
<td>The valley of Jinnūd. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Kār</td>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>The valley of Kār (large stores of corn).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Kelbeh</td>
<td>Ln</td>
<td>The valley of the bitch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Karrām</td>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>The valley of stumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Kharāj</td>
<td>Mo</td>
<td>The valley of the exit, or ‘of the tax.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Lezzām</td>
<td>Mm</td>
<td>The valley of el Lezzām. p.n.; meaning ‘necessary.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī al-Mual</td>
<td>Jm</td>
<td>The salt valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Massin</td>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>The valley of Massin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Melek</td>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>The king’s valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Msrāb</td>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>The valley of the pasturage or channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Mishāk</td>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>The valley of the race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī en Na‘āl</td>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>The valley of the ants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Nimr</td>
<td>Kn</td>
<td>The valley of the leopard, or of ‘abundant water.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī en Nukāh</td>
<td>Ln</td>
<td>The valley of the swamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī en Nusrāny</td>
<td>Mm</td>
<td>The valley of the Christian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī er Roz (ruz)</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td>The valley of rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Sarrās</td>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>The valley of the lentisk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī es Sebīl (for Sebīl)</td>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>The valley of the highway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 C 2
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wādī esh Shāfr. The valley of barley.

Wādī esh Shāmy. The Syrian or Damascene valley.

Wādī esh Shajūr. The valley of trees.

Wādī esh Sherk. The eastern valley, near 'Ain esh Sherk.

Wādī Str. The valley of the fold.

Wādī esh Summcily. The valley of the Summcily, p.n. ‘to be hard and dry.’

Wādī et Tin. The valley of figs.

Wādī Yehūdā. The valley of Judah.

Wādī Zeīmer. The valley of Zeimer, p.n. Perhaps Zāmir, ‘a piper.’


Wādī Zībl. The valley of manure.

Wādī Abu Jūd. The Saint (or saint’s tomb of) Abu Jūd, p.n.; meaning ‘liberal.’

Wālī Abu Jī 순간. The Saint (or saint’s tomb of) Ḥaib Jī 순간.

El Wiria. The touchwood.

Yāṣīd. Yāṣīd. p.n.

Yemma. Yemma, p.n.


Ez Zāwich. The corner or hermitage.

Zeīta. The olive.

Zelefek. The cistern.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XII.

Sheet XII.

Pn  Abu Kandil. Producing the thorn tree (Spartium asparago-thoides); also called Talat el Wahish, 'the wild beasts' ravine.'

On  'Ainun. Springs. (Æon. See "Memoirs").

Pm  {Unin al-Beida. The white spring.

On  'Ain ed Dabbir. The spring of bees or wasps.

On  'Ain ed Duleib. The spring of Duleib; perhaps from dâlîb, 'a water-wheel.'

On  'Ain el Fârâh. The spring of the open valley.

Qm  'Ain el Ghûzâl. The spring of the gazelle.

Qm  'Ain Hâbûs. The imprisoned spring.

Qm  'Ain Helwâch. The sweet spring.

Pn  'Ain el Helwâch. The sweet spring, as distinct from 'Ain el Mâlîkh ('the salt spring') near it.

No  'Ain el Kebîrâ. The great spring.

Pm  'Ain el Hûmmech. The hot spring (thermal).

Qm  'Ain Kûrân. The spring of gourds.

Pn  'Ain el Mâlîkh. The salt spring.

Pm  {Unin el-Me'îyitc. The dead spring.

Oo  'Ain Miska. The spring of irrigation.

Qm  'Ain er Ridghah. The spring of mud or clay.

No  'Ain es Saghirch. The small spring.

Qm  'Ain es Sâkût. The dropping spring (a small cascade).
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Qm 'Ain esh Shomsteyh. The sunny spring.

Oo 'Ain Shibleh. The spring of Shibleh. Perhaps Hebrew 'stream.'

Oo 'Ain Shâb el Bir. The spring of the spur of the well.

Pm 'Ain esh Shukk. The spring of the cleft. A cliff with a spring beneath, and a small precipice below the spring.

'Ain es Subiân. The spring of the boys.

Nn 'Ain et Tebbân. The spring of the straw-dealer.

Pn 'Ain Umm Teiyânch. The spring with the clay.

Om 'Akâbeh. The steep or mountain road.

Po 'Akabet el Bumeh. The ascent of the terebinth.

'Arab el Belâuny. The Belâuny Arabs. p.n.

'Arab el Faleilât. The Faleilât Arabs. p.n.

'Arab es Sardiye. The Sardiye Arabs. p.n.

Qo 'Arâk Abu el Hashîsh. The cliff or bank with the grass.

Po 'Arâk Abu Zâk. Cliff or bank of Abu Zâk. The last word means 'crying out,' or 'driving cattle.'

On 'Arâk el 'Akabeh. The cliff or bank of the mountain road.

Qo 'Arâk el Asbâb. The brown cliff or bank.

Om 'Arâk el Bizry. The cliff or bank of el Bizry. Name of a man of Tâbâs, who keeps his cattle in this cavern.

Po 'Arâk ed Dugheily. Cliff or bank of the thicket.

Pm 'Arâk el Hamâm. The cliff of the doves.

Pm 'Arâk el Jenâb. The cliff or bank of the Jenâb. A kind of terebinth is so called.

On 'Arâk Khalel el Meslâm. The cliff or bank of the little dell of the arsenal.

Om 'Arâk el Khubbî. The cliff or bank of hiding.

Pm 'Arâk el Marsâm. The closed up cliff bank or cavern.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XII.

IRAQ EL MÉBARAK. The cliff of the quarry.

IRAQ ES SADÉL. The cliff or bank of the plain.

ARKÁN EN NIMAR. The cliffs or bank of the leopard.

AYÚN EL ASÁWIR. The springs of the bracelets. Compare Télhánet el Asáwir. Also called "Ayún Umm el Jemál, the springs with the camels.

AZMUT. Azmût. p.n.

El Basseh. The marsh.

Beit Dejan. The house of Dagon.


El Bukeïâ. The plain, or open valley.

Burj el Fârah. Tower of Fârah. q.v.; from the valley.

Burj el Mâleh. Tower of Mâleh. q.v.; from the valley.

Buseïlyeh. The place of onions (or any bulbous plant).

Debbet es Sâkût. The plot of ground of Sâkût. See 'Ain es Sâkût, p. 197.

Ed Deijah. The incline.

Ed Dir. The monastery.

Deir el Hatab. The convent of timber.

Dhahret Homsah. The ridge of the chick-pea.

Dhahret el Meidân. Ridge of the plain or exercise ground (Meidân el 'Abd).

Dhahret Mófia. The ridge of Mófia. p.n.; meaning 'fulfilling.'

Dhahret Umm el Kubéish. The ridge of the little ram.

El Fattir. The fissures, rocks and a spring.

El Fersh. The open field; literally, 'carpet,' or 'bed.' See Fersh Iskander, p. 109.
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SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Pn  Habs Katow. The ecclesiastical property, where the sand-grouse is found.

Po  Hujr el Asbah. The reddish-brown stone. See "Memoirs."

Po  El Hamrah. The red.

Pn  El Himmâm. The bath.


On  Isbâl el Helweh. The stone-heaps of Helweh (the sweet). Heb. סֵפָר 'to stone.' Also called Abu Kekakir.

Oo  Jebel el Kebîr. The great mountain.

On  Jebel Tammûn. The mountain of Tammûn. q.v.; from the village.

Pn  Jurf Umnu Rainnâneh. The precipitous bank with the pomegranates.

Oo  Jbâr Bit Fâr. The hollow places of Beit Fâr ('the mouse house').

On  Khâtât Mantash. The crags of the place of tender herbage.

Pn  Khallet Abu Sûjî. The dell with the thorn fence.

Pm  Khallet Abu Zîâdî. The dell of Abu Zîâdeh; a common proper name, meaning 'father of increase.' cf. Abu Zeid.

Pm  Khallet el Bedd. The dell of the idol; ܕܬ an 'idol' or 'temple.'

Pn  Khallet el Hadd. Dell of the boundary.

Pn  Khallet el Himmâm. Dell of el Himmâm ('the bath').


Po  Khallet er Robbâ. The dell of spring pasturage.

Pn  Khallet esh Shâkîf. The dell of the cleft.

Khallet es Sâk. The dell of the market.

Pm  Khallet Umm Khobbeizeh. The dell with the marsh mallows.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XII.

Po Khalket Umm Rukāb. The dell with the hill-tops. See Merkeby, p. 187.

On El Khazwānīk. The gorges.

Pn El Khādhr. El Khūdhr. See p. 28.

Nn Khūrībet ʿĀlī. AbuʿĀlī’s ruin. p.n.; ruined house.

Pn Khūrībet el ʿAkaḥeh. The ruin of the steep or mountain road.

Oo Khūrībet ʿArkhūn es Sakhr. The ruin of the rocky cliffs.

Pn Khūrībet ʿĀtūf. The ruin of ʿĀtūf. p.n.; meaning ‘kind.’

Oo Khūrībet Beit Fār. The ruin of the home of the mouse.

Oo Khūrībet Bīr ʿesh Shā’īleh. The ruin of the well of the little sheep.

Nn Khūrībet Furzeh. The ruin of the waste land.

No Khūrībet ʿĀlīyeh. The ruin of the serpent.

On Khūrībet Handās. The ruin of the beggar’s dole.

Oo Khūrībet ʿĪzīk. The ruin of ʿĪzīk. p.n. ʿĪzīk signifies ‘to spit,’ and ‘to sow the ground.’ See also “Memoirs,” under the name Bezek.

Pn Khūrībet ʿIbrish. The ruin of ʿIbrish. p.n.

No Khūrībet Julejīl. The ruin of Julejīl; diminutive or plural of Jellej, q.v., p. 161.


Qo Khūrībet el Kārūr. The ruin of the glass bottle (urinometer).

On Khūrībet Kasdek. The ruin of the Kasdek, a kind of vegetable.


Om Khūrībet Kefr Dukk. The ruin of the village of the little hill.

Pn Khūrībet el Mālēh. The ruin of el Mālēh. See ‘Ain el Mālēh.
Khurbet Möfia. The ruin of el Möfia. p.n. See Dharet Möfia, p. 199.

Khurbet en Nahm. The ruin of en Nahm. 'nahm' means 'to pelt with stones'; en Nahm is the name of an ancient Arab idol.


Khurbet Rabrâbah. The ruin of Rabrâbah. p.n. means 'herd of wild oxen.' A ruin close to Râba, and called generally el Kâsr, 'the castle.'

Khurbet Rûs el Dâr. The ruin of the hill-top of the houses.


Khurbet es Sefîrah. The ruin of the withered herbage (safîr), or 'of the empty house' (diminutive of safîr).

Khurbet es Selhab. The ruin of the tall man.

Khurbet es Serb. The ruin of the pasturage or channel.


Khurbet es Sherâbâh. The ruin of the drinkers.

Khurbet es Sumtah. The ruin of the little acacia. Also called Khurbet Sumtah, with the same meaning.

Khurbet es Sumra. The brown ruin.

Khurbet es Sâweidâh. The blackish ruin. It is also the name of the blue thrush (Piprocinaea cyanus). See also Jubb Suweid, p. 5.

Khurbet Telfît. The ruin of Telfît. p.n.

Khurbet Tell es Fokhâr. The ruin of the mound of the potters.

Khurbet Thâlah. The ruin of Thâlah (name of an Arab tribe).

Khurbet Umm Harrâz. The ruin of Umm Harrâz. p.n., (the mother of the preserver).

Khurbet Umm el Hasan. The ruin of Umm el Hasan. p.n.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XII.

Khārbit Umm el Hosr. The ruin of ‘the mother of confined space.’ Perhaps may be a corruption of ‘a fortress.’

Khārbit Umm el Ikba. The ruin with vaults.

Khārbit Umm el Jurfīn. The ruin with the troughs.

Khārbit Umm el Kāsim. The ruin of Umm el Kāsim. p.n. (Kasim's mother).

Khārbit Umm Keismeh. The ruin of Umm Keismeh. p.n.

Khārbit Umm el Kotu. The ruin with the cotton.

Khārbit Umm el Kubēish. The ruin of Umm el Kubēish. p.n. (meaning ‘mother of the little ram’).

Khārbit Umm esh Sheibik. The ruin of the intricacies. See Wādī esh Sheibik.


Kif el 'Afsa. The shoulder of el 'Afsa. This may either mean ‘a sort of sheep,’ or cavities in rough ground holding water (‘Afsa).

El Kufair. The little village.

El Kāsr. The palace.

Lahf Abu Lōzh. The foot of the hill with the almond tree.

Lahf Jādir. Foot of the hill of Jādir. q.v.

Makhatāt Abu 'l Ašert. The ford with the cracks (in the banks of the river).

Makhatāt Abu Sahāsil. The ford of Abu Sahāsil. p.n.

Makhatāt Abu Sūrāleh. The ford with the lotus tree (Zizyphus lotus).

Makhatāt Abu Sūs. The ford with the liquorice plant.

Makhatāt Dukhāint. The ford of millet.

Makhatāt Fathāl Allah. The ford of Fath-Allah, a common proper name, meaning ‘God’s victory.’ The expression Fathāl-Allah, or more commonly in vulgar Arabic Yestah-Allah, ‘may God open,’ is used when looking forward to some piece of luck—as the first money taken by a tradesman, &c.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Qm Makhdadet Fettāl es Sāfīh. The ford of windings of the flat rock.

Qn Makhdadet el Jero. The ford of el Jerro. p.n.; 'the whelp'; name of a traditional hero.

Qm Makhdadet el Mas'ūd. The ford of el Mas'ūd; Arab tribal name.

Qn Makhdadet es Sādīyeh. The ford of the Sādīyeh Arabs.

Qm Makhdadet esh Sherār. The ford of esh Sherār. p.n. See Wādy esh Sherār, p. 171.

Qo Makhdadet el Turkomānīyeh. The ford of the Turcomans.

Qm Makhdadet umm el Imghar. The ford with the red earth.

Qo Makhdadet umm Sidreh. The ford with the lotus tree (Zizyphus lotus).

Qn Makhdadet el Wahādūch. The ford of the hollows or declivities.

Qn Makhdadet es Zakkūmeh. The ford of the zakkūm, a tree found at Jericho, and used for inlaying in ornamental wood objects.

Po Maksar el Hisdu. Place where the horse was killed.

Oo Marāb Arrār. The nightly resting-place (penfold) of dung; or of calling cattle.

Qm Marma Fiḥd. The heap of Fiyād (properly Faiyādīh, a common Arab name, meaning 'liberal'). (A soldier having here been killed by the Arabs, and a cairn erected over him.)

Qo Meidān el 'Abd. The plain or exercise ground of the slave.

Oo El Merākāh. The place of flowing; also called Međīb ibn el 'Arāk; the water-course, son of (i.e., proceeding from) the cliff; a cliff with water streaming down.

Oo Merjet el Akhrāf. The meadow of the lambs.

Qo Meshārik el Jerār. The eastern estates of the Jerār (family).

Oo Meshārik Nāblus. The eastern estates of Nāblus. q.v.
El Môbarah. The quarry.
Mâghâret Umm el 'Amûd. The cave with the pillars.
Mâghâret Umm el Jurein. The cave with the troughs.
Mâghâret Umm ez Zerûb. The cave with the water-pipes.
El Mujelbât. The patches of pasture.
El Mukhâbiyy. The hiding-place. See "Memoirs," under name 'Choba.'
El Mulassa. The smooth spot.
Mûntâr Mûsa. The watch-tower of el Mûsa. q.v.
Mûntâr esh Shâkk. The watch-tower of the cleft.
Neby Belân. The Prophet Belân. p.n.
Neby Rûbin. The Prophet Rûbin. p.n.
Neby Tôba. The Prophet Tôba. p.n.
Nâkh el 'Arâfr. The pass of the brides.
Nâkh el Asfar. The pass of the journeys, or books.
Nâkh es Sakâr. The pass of dykes.
Ouladât el Jazîdîrîeh. The children (clans) of the Jâdir people.
Rûs Abu Shûsah. The hill-top with tuft.
Rûs el 'Akra. The hill-top of the estate or real property.
Rûs el Bedd. The hill-top of the idol.
Rûs Hammâdîeh. The hill-top of Hammâdîeh. p.n.; probably 'pasture.'
Rûs Homsah. The hill-top of the chick-pea.
Rûs el Hunyûiyr. The hill-top of the asses.
Rûs Ibzîk. The hill-top of Ibzîk. See Khârîbet Ibzîk, p. 201.
Rûs Jâdir. The hill-top of the wall (a very steep mountain).
Qm Ras el Jibsin. The hill-top of gypsum.

Pn Ras Marah el Wâwiydt. The hill-top of the fold of the jackals.

Qo Ras Nâbb el Bakr. The hill-top of the pass of the cows.

Pm Ras er Râbi. The hill-top of er Râbi. p.n.; inhabitant of Râba. q.v.

Pm Ras er Rummâly. The hill-top of the sands. This is an outbreak of basalt called Râmî; singular Râmîa, which means in the classical language a black streak, whence the name.

Po Ras Umm el Kharrâbeh. The hill-top with the carob tree (Ceratonia siliqua).

Qo Ras Umm el Khobbeizeh. The hill-top with the marshmallow.

Qr Ras Umm Zôkah. The hill-top with the quicksilver, the colour being very white.

Ru'm el Yakhâm. The cairn of Yakhâm. p.n.

Sâdet en Nahleh. The cliffs of the bee (probably the Hebrew לנה, a torrent'). Sâdeth, properly Sâtâth, means acting as a sâth or sâdd, i.e., 'rampart,' applied, in the Korân, ch. XVIII, v. 92, to 'a mountain' which forms an inaccessible barrier. In common parlance it applies to a vertical cliff.

Qn Sâdet et Tâleb. The vertical cliff, or the cliff of the mountain goat.

Pn Sahel Umm el Ikba. The plain of Umm el Ikba. q.v.

Nm Sahel et Teirch. The plain of the flight. Perhaps "fortress.'


On Shâb esh Shinâr. The spur of the Greek partridge.


Oo *Shejoret esh Sheikh Kāmil*. The tree of Sheikh Kāmil. The dedication of a tree to an idol was as ancient Arab practice, and the custom survives in the desert to the present day. See my translation of the Korān, Vol. I, p. 132, n. 2.

Qm *Esh Sherār*. Esh Sherār. p.n. See p. 171.

Qo *Sidd el Belkāvey*. The cliff of the open space.

Nm *Sir*. The fold.

Pn *Ṣūf el Khāreibāt*. The grounds of the ruins.

[Sawakhir Wādy el Fārāh. The mills in Wādy Fārāh. q.v.

*[The following are not written on the Plan.]*

Tāḥānet al Mahmūdiyyeh. The mill of the Mahmūd family or sect.

Tāḥānet al Bushtawiyeh. The mill of the Bushtawiyyeh family.

Tāḥānet al Mejā'bēh. The mill of the barren land.

Tāḥānet el 'Azirīyyeh. The mill of the 'Azirīyyeh family.

Tāḥānet el Shubeibiyyeh. The mill of the Shubeibiyyeh family.

Tāḥānet el Keisiyyīt. The mill of the Keisiyyāt Arabs.

*[The above are all near 'Ain el Beida and the south springs of Fārāh. (Nn).*

Tāḥānet el Mashākāyyeh. The mill of the Mashākā family.

Tāḥānet el Dābbārīyyeh. The mill of the mountain pass (also a family name).

Tāḥānet el Weibdēh. The mill of the mountain pass.

Tāḥānet el Duleibīyyeh. The mill of the people of Duleib. See 'Ain Duleib, p. 197.

*[The above are by the northern springs of Fārāh (On), near 'Ain Duleib.]
On Tāhānūt 'el 'Asāfiyeh. The mill of the 'Asāfiyeh. p.n.

Po Tāhānūt 'el Atmāsīyeh. Mill of the high or well-filled channel.

Po Tāhānūt 'el Attūm. The mills of el Attūm. p.n. See p. 168.

Oo Tāhānūt el Burāikh. The mill of the little pool.

Oo Tāhānūt el Fārūkiyeh. The mill of the Fārūkiyeh family or sect. The word ʻāṣifī means 'discriminator,' the Caliph Omar was so called.

Po Tāhānūt el Fersh. The mill of el Fersh. q.v., p. 199.

Po Tāhānūt el Khazām. The mill of el Khazām. Probably ʻāṣifī means ʻa nose-ring.'

Po Tāhānūt el Khazāyeh. The mill of the Khazāyeh. p.n. (meaning 'disgrace').

On Tāhānūt es Sultaniyāt. The mill of the king's highway.

Oo Tāhānūt et Tammūniyeh. The mill of Tammūn. q.v.

Po Tāhānūt Umm Sefāh. The mill with the pouring water. It should perhaps be 'flat rock.'

Po Tāhānūt et Tarrīk. The mill of the river bank.

Po Talīt Abu 'Aid. The ascent or ravine of Abu 'Aid (a common p.n.).

Po Talīt et Tālīyeh. The longer ascent.

On Tammūn. p.n. طموح 'to overflow.'

Oo Tānā. Tānā; perhaps the Hebrew חֵנֶן. See "Memoirs," under 'Tanath Shiloh.'

Om Tāmīn. Tanīn. p.n.; in Arabic it means 'a dragon,' but it may be connected with the Hebrew חֵנֶן, 'habitation.'

Om Tēčāšir. Tečāsir. p.n.

Po Tell Abu Rumh. The mound of Abu Rumh (the man with the lance).

Qo Tell Abu Sūdrē. The mound with the lotus tree.

Pn Tell Abu Sifry. The mound with the round table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نبأ بيب سوس</td>
<td>Qm Tell Abu Sus. The mound with the liquorice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل دبلئة</td>
<td>Qm Tell Dablakah. The mound of Dablakah. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل النارة</td>
<td>On Tell el Farah. The mound of el Farah. See p. 197.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل نس البعل</td>
<td>Pn Tell Fass el Jemel. The mound of the camel’s joint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل الجعة</td>
<td>Pn Tell el Hümmeh. The mound of the thermal spring. See ‘Ain el Hümmeh, p. 197.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل التموير</td>
<td>Qm Tell el Kabâr. The mound of graves; an Arab cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل المذروحة</td>
<td>Oo Tell el Kadidjeh. The mound of powdered earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل الرسحة</td>
<td>Qm Tell et Ridghah. The mound of mud or clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل الزويرة</td>
<td>Qm Tell et Zakkâneh. The mound of the Zakkâm tree. See Makhdat ez Zakkâneh, p. 204.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غرة التموير</td>
<td>Qm Thaghret el Kabâr. The pass of the graves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طينة الحلوة</td>
<td>Pn Tâbkat el Helweh. The terrace of Helweh. See ‘Ain el Helwah, p. 197.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تونايت</td>
<td>Oo Et Tuwânik. 'Tuwânik. p.n. cf. Heb. עַטָּו 'extremity.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لويل الديباب</td>
<td>Pn Tâveel edh Dhiâb. The tall rock, or long ridge of the Dhiâb family. p.n. (wolves); also called طويل أبو هلال Abu Helâl, 'father of the crescent,' from its shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم العمدان</td>
<td>Qm Umm et 'Amâdân. The mother of, i.e., the place with columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم للدرج</td>
<td>Qo Umm ed Deraj. The mother of, i.e., the place with steps. The district is so called from the nature of the ground, which is broken up in steps and terraces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم البحرين</td>
<td>Po Umm et Fûrîin. The mother of the little troughs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم الغطارة</td>
<td>Po Umm el Kutseh. The place with the St. John’s wort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم الرجمان</td>
<td>Oo Umm er Rujmân. The place with the cairns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم الزروب</td>
<td>Po Umm ez Zerâb. The place with the water-pipes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي لوز</td>
<td>Qo Wâdy Abu Lôz. The valley with the almond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ابي سدرة</td>
<td>Qo Wâdy Abu Sidrâh. The valley with the lotus tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي اندا</td>
<td>Pn Wâdy Adhra. The grey valley. Also called 2 E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wādy ʿArkān et Turreh. Valley of the cliffs of the river bank; being rocky near the Ghor.

No Wādy Beidān. The valley of deserts.

Qo Wādy el Bukui. The valley of the plateau, or open valley.

Pm Wādy el Dubāl. The valley of the hyenas.

On Wādy Fārah. The valley of the open valley. See p. 197.

Pm Wādy el Fā’ū. The valley of the madder plant (which grows in it).

Qn Wādy Fass et Jemel. The valley of the camel’s joint.

Pa Wādy el Helwel. The valley of el Helwel (the sweet). See ‘Ain Helwel, p. 197.

Pa Wādy Ḥeteim. The blackish valley; but it may be from ḥammam the outlet of a water-dam.

Pm Wādy el Hirreich. Valley of the wild cat.

Po Wādy Homash. The valley of chick-peas.

Pm Wādy el Humeiyir. The valley of asses.

On Wādy el Ḥāmmeh. The valley of the thermal bath.

Pm Wādy Jemīā. The valley of assembly.

Qn Wādy Ẓurrah el Kūtāfīy. The valley of the hollow of St. John’s wort.

On Wādy Kasdleh. The valley of the Kasdleh. See Khārībet Kasdleh, p. 201.

Pn Wādy Knāb Abu Deiyeh. The valley of the fissure or outlet of Abu Deiyeh. p.n.

Pn Wādy el Kelkh. The valley of Kelkh, a plant resembling fennel.

Pn Wādy Kerdelekh. The valley of Kerdela. p.n.

Pm Wādy el Khaskneh. The rough valley.

Pm Wādy el Khūdr. The valley of el Khūdr. q.v., p. 28.

Nn Wādy el Khūm. The valley of wheat.

Qm Wādy el Mālak. The valley of salt water.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wādy el Manish.</td>
<td>The valley of Merāsh, a herb so called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Marma Fiād.</td>
<td>The valley of Marma Fiād. q.v., p. 204.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy el Meiyītch.</td>
<td>The valley of the dead spring. See 'Ain el Meiyītch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy el Mēbarah.</td>
<td>The valley of the quarry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy el Madāhīd.</td>
<td>The valley of the narrow-mouthed caves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy el Muyelbat.</td>
<td>The valley of the narrow-mouthed caves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Shāib.</td>
<td>The valley of the little spur; or it may be 'of Jethro.' See Neby Shāib, p. 132.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Sarrīs.</td>
<td>The valley of the lentisk (<em>Pistacia lentiscus</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Selkāb.</td>
<td>The valley of the tall man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Selmān.</td>
<td>The valley of Selmān. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Shāib.</td>
<td>The valley of the little spur; or it may be 'of Jethro.' See Neby Shāib, p. 132.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Shajār.</td>
<td>The valley of trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Shubāsh.</td>
<td>The valley of Shubāsh. See p. 172.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Shākk.</td>
<td>The valley of the cleft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Sumra.</td>
<td>The brown valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Tūbās.</td>
<td>The valley of Tūbās. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy et Tūbkah.</td>
<td>The valley of the terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm Daraj es Zakkūm.</td>
<td>The valley with the steps of the Zakkūm tree. See Tell es Zakkūm, p. 204. and Umm ed Daraj, p. 209.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm el Hasn.</td>
<td>The valley of Umm el Hasn. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm el Ikba.</td>
<td>The valley of the vaulted ruin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wādy Umm Jurcin. The valley of the ruin with the troughs.

Wādy Umm el Kharrābeh. The valley of the ruin with the locust tree.

Wādy Umm el Khazām. The valley of the Khuzama. See Tākhānet el Khazām, p. 208.

Wādy Umm esh Sheibik. The valley with the intricate irrigation.

Wādy Yerzeh. The valley of Yerzeh. See Khārīb Yerzeh, p. 203.

Wādy el Waheish. The valley of the wild beasts.

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIII.

SHEET XIII.

Ir El 'Aneiziyeh. El 'Aneiziyeh. p.n.; it would mean the family of 'Oneizah (an ancient Arabic female name), or the men from 'Oneizah' (a place in Arabia); but it is probably connected with the great Arab tribe of the 'Anazeh. 'Oneizah also means 'a she goat.'

Ir El 'Arbân Maghâzi. The Forty Champions. Also called Jâmiâ el Abcid, 'the white mosque.'

Hp 'Arab Abu Kishk. Arabs of the Abu Kishk family. Kishk is a Persian word, meaning 'cheese.'

Hp 'Arab el 'Aveishiyeh. The Arabs of the huts (living in cane huts). They are also called es Sâ'ârki. See Sheet XVI.

{Gr \ Hr} 'Arab es Sûteriyeh. The Sûteriyeh Arabs. p.n.

{Gr \ Hr} 'Arab et Tîrîlyeh. The Tîrîlyeh Arabs; p.n.; collective plural of 'a bird.'

Hp 'Ayân Kâra. The springs of Câra. See Khârîbet Kâra, p. 163.

Hq Beit Dejan. The house of Dagon, پیت دیج.

Hr Biârret 'Abbûd. The wells of 'Abbûd. p.n.

Hq Biârret Heiderah. The wells of the declivity.

Hr Biârret el Kady. The wells of the judge (cadi). (Near the last.)

Hr Biârret el Muftâ. The wells of the mufti; the law-officer superior to the cadi. (These are close to the last.)

Hr Biârret 'Ali. The wells of Mohammed 'Ali. (Also close to the last. All these wells are named from their founders.)

Hr Biârret es Sukka. The wells of irrigation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 214</th>
<th>SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ip</td>
<td>Bir 'Adas. The well of lentiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir</td>
<td>Bir ez Zeiba. The plentiful well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir</td>
<td>Birket Bint el Kafir. Pool of the daughter of the infidel or pagan (near the jamiä el Abiad), at Ramleh. The Kandt Bint el Kafir leads to it, and an aqueduct from near Abu Shūsheh flows into it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir</td>
<td>Birket el Fasākhlîr. The pools of precious things; or 'of pottery.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ip</td>
<td>Birket el Jâmûs. The pool of the buffalo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hq</td>
<td>Birket el Jallûs. The pool of el Jallûs. p.n.  جلس 'a pond'; جلوس 'sitting,' ascending a throne.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gq</td>
<td>Birket el Kûmîr. The pool of the moon. The old port of Jaffâ, now silted up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hr</td>
<td>El Burak. The pools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hp</td>
<td>Burak Leîl. The pools of Leîl. p.n. (night).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr</td>
<td>Ed Dekâblûn. The shops. Here applied to Kokînî, rock-cut tombs, as in many other instances, from their resemblance to an Arab shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir</td>
<td>Ed Dhähabiyât. The golden things. It also means 'a well-known company or sect of doctors who used to report the sayings of Mohammed, which, under the name of حديث (traditions), form the سنة sunnah, or supplementary law of Islam.' In the Egyptian dialect the word would mean 'Nile pleasure boats.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hq</td>
<td>Dhahr Selmeh. Ridge of Selmeh. p.n.; from the village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ip</td>
<td>Fîjja. Fîjja. p.n.; meaning a broadway, especially between two mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ip</td>
<td>Ferrikhiyêch. Ferrikhiyêch. p.n. (فرخ 'a chicken,' 'a sprouting plant.')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hq</td>
<td>Ibn Ibrâk. The son of Ibrâk. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hq</td>
<td>Imâm 'Aly. The Imâm 'Aly. See p. 182. The name applies to the kübbeh or 'shrine' at Blâret Heiderah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hp</td>
<td>El Jelil. El Jelil. p.n. The word in Arabic means 'illustrious,' 'grand'; but it is a survival of the Hebrew דָּבֶד, signifying 'a district' or 'circuit.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIII.


Hr  Jumneizet el Joz. The twin sycamore.

Hr  Jumneizet et Tirch. The sycamore of the fort.


Jq  Jisr el ’Abābaeh. The bridge of the ’Abābaeh; family name.

Ir  Jisr Jindás. The bridge of Jindás. See above.

Jq  Jisr es Sūdah. The bridge of the blackish stony ground (or of the black water’).

Ir  Kanaat Bint el Kāfar. The canal of the daughter of the pagan.


Ip  Keibāta. Also pronounced Geibāta. p.n.

Ir  El Kentsch. The church.

Jq  El Khārīb. The ruins.

Gr  Khārīb ed Dābbch. The ruin of the wells of lemons.

Jr  Khārīb edh Dābherēch. The ruin of the ridge.

Hr  Khārīb el Fum. The ruin of the oven or reservoir.

Hp  Khārīb Hadrah. The ruin of the declivity.

Ip  Khārīb el Haiyeh. The ruin of the serpent.

Hr  Khārīb Lāitch. The ruin of Lāitch. p.n.

Jr  Khārīb er Rās. Ruin of the top.

Ip  Khārībt Shāirch. The ruin of barley.

Ip  Khārībt es Shālīmyeh. The ruin of the Sālem family.

Hp  Khārīb Sārafend. See Sārafend.
216 SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Ip Klārālh Wābsah. The ruin of abundant herbage beside a stream.

Jp Klālāt Rās el 'Ain. The castle of the spring-head.


Ir El Makāsir. The villas; a piece of ground east of Birket el Jānūs.

Hp El Makhras. The place where there is no echo.

Ir El Makhtalah. The place of slaughter; once said to have been infested with robbers.

Gr Mīnīt Rūbīn. The harbour of Rūbin. See Neby Rūbin.

Ip El Mīrr. The passage. Also called el Māhmūdīyeh, the property of Māhmūd.


Ir Mūkām el Neby Dān. The shrine of the Prophet Dān.

Jq Mūkām el Neby Hūdā. The shrine of the Prophet Sudah.

Ip Mulebbis. Obscure.

Hp Nahr el 'Aujd. The meandering river.

Hp Nahr el Bārideh. The cold river.

Gr Nahr Rūbīn. The river of Rūbin. See Neby Rūbin.

Jr Neby Dāniāl or Dāniān. The Prophet Daniel.

Ir Neby Dannūn. The Prophet Dannūn. p.n.

Jq Neby Kīfīl. The Prophet Kīfīl. See Korān, ch. XXI, v. 85, "And Ishmael and Idris, and Dhu 'l Kīfīl,* all these were of the patient, and we made them enter into our mercy: verily, they were among the righteous."

*"That is, Elias, or, as some say, Joshua, and some say Zachariah, so called because he had a 'portion' from God most high, and 'guaranteed' his people; or because he had 'double' the work of the prophets of his time, and their reward; the word Kīfīl being used in the various senses of 'portion,' 'sponsorship,' and 'double.'—Beidawi's Arabic Commentary, quoted in Palmer's translation of the Korān, Vol. 11, p. 53.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Lists of Sheet XIII.</th>
<th>217</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ir</strong></td>
<td><em>Neby Mukdâm. The prophet Mukdâm. p.n.; (foremost).</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gr</strong></td>
<td><em>Neby Râbîh. The prophet Reuben.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ir</strong></td>
<td><em>Neby Sâlîh. The prophet Sâlîh. p.n.; (righteous). A Mukâm in the <em>jamîd el Abiad at Ramleh.</em></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hq</strong></td>
<td><em>Neby Selmi. The prophet Selmi. p.n.; (in Selmeh).</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jq</strong></td>
<td><em>Neby Thârî. The prophet Thârî (blood avenger).</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ir</strong></td>
<td><em>El 'Omryât. The lands of the 'Omar family. Ground east of Birket el Jâmûs.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ir</strong></td>
<td><em>Er Ramleh. Sandy.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iq</strong></td>
<td><em>Rantîch. Rantîch. Also spelt <em>Ranti. p.n.</em></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ip</strong></td>
<td><em>Er Rezîm. The little vestige of buildings.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ir</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâfîrîyeh. Sâfîriyeh. p.n.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâkîa. Sâkîa. p.n. It is probably a mistake for <em>Sâhîb.</em></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hp</strong></td>
<td><em>Es Sâbîah. The water-wheel.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet Abu Derwezh. The settlement of the father of the derwish.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet Abu Kebîr. The settlement of Abu Kebîr. p.n.; (great father).</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet Hammâd or Sâknet ed Danâîly, the settlement of Hammâd. p.n. Also called Sâknet ed Danâîly. p.n.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet el 'Abîd. The settlement of the slaves.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet el 'Arâînîch. The settlement of the 'Arâînîch. p.n.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet el Jebâîlyeh. The settlement of the hill people. The official list has four others. (See &quot;Memoirs,&quot; under 'Yâfa.')</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet el Maslakh. The settlement of the skinner, or 'place of flaying.'</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gq</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet esh Sheikh Ibrahîm. The settlement of the Sheikh Ibrahîm, named from Sheikh Ibrahîm el 'Ajamy.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hr</strong></td>
<td><em>Sâknet es Sebîl. The settlement of the wayside fountain. Applies to the buildings near Sebîl Abu Nâbût.</em>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Egyptian settlement just north of the town. Also called Sâknet er Rushd.

The settlement of the Prussians (a German colony).

Saron. Sàronà. p.n. The name given by the Germans to the farm and settlement round it.

Es Sebîl. The wayside fountain.

The wayside fountain of Abu Nabbût. p.n. (He was Governor of Jaffa at the commencement of the century.)

Sebîl Shâhîn Âgha. The fountain of Shâhîn Âgha. p.n.


Sheikh 'Abd en Neby. Sheikh 'Abd en Neby. p.n.; meaning ‘the Prophet’s servant.’


‘The Sheikh of the oaks.’ From the trees near.

Sheikh Ibrahim el 'Ajami. Sheikh Abraham, the Persian.

Sheikh el Katânûny. The Sheikh el Katânûny. See Katânûnah, Sheet XVII.

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIII.


Ir Sheikh Tâha. Sheikh Tâha (cook). In the same enclosure with Nêhy Dannân.

Ip Es Sir. The fold (a ruined cattle-house). The name occurs twice.

Ir Sitt Nefisah. The lady Nefisah. A common female name, meaning ‘precious.’

Ip Summeil. Summeil. p.n.; (hard or withered).


Ip Tâhûnet el Wusta. The central mill.

Ip Tell Abu Zeitân. The mound with the olive.

Ip Tell el Dhaheb. The mound of gold.


Ip Tell el Helû. The sweet mound.

Ip Tell et Malhûl. The mound of the oaks.

Ip Tell et Mukhmar. The mound of the wine-bibber.

Ip Tell el Nârîyeh. The mound of the gypsies.

Ip Tell er Rekkâït. The mound of the shore; also called el Hadabeh, ‘the sand dune.’

Gr Tell es Sultanû. The mound of the Sultan.

Ip Wâdy Abu-Lejja. The valley with the abyss.

Gr Wâdy ‘Ayân Dîb. The valley of the springs of light; but compare Heb. נבל ‘filth.’ The word is commonly used in connection with water.

Ip Wâdy el Fersh. The valley of the carpet (open ground).

Ip Wâdy Hancin. The valley of Hancin (properly Honcin), a common geographical name in Arabia; the word means the cry of a she-camel to her colt.

Ip Wâdy el Ishkar. El Ishkar. p.n. Ashkar would mean ‘grateful,’ and ushkar might be translated herbage, especially ‘hemlock.’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Ibrani</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی جَمِیلَة</td>
<td>واُلی ِJa*ملح</td>
<td>The valley of Jamileh; feminine p.n. (‘handsome’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی قریقَة</td>
<td>واُلی ِKَرَیکَه</td>
<td>The valley of Kereikah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی لَد</td>
<td>واُلی ِLُد</td>
<td>The valley of Ludd. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی نفْرَة</td>
<td>واُلی ِNُسْرَة</td>
<td>The valley of victory or help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی الزِّرْقَات</td>
<td>واُلی ِرَزِقَات</td>
<td>The valley of sustenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی رَیْزَیا</td>
<td>واُلی ِرَیْزَیا</td>
<td>The valley of Rizia. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی الشَّقَاق</td>
<td>واُلی ِشَقَاق</td>
<td>The valley of Rizia. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی الشَّال</td>
<td>واُلی ِشَال</td>
<td>The valley of the cascade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادِّی السَّرَار</td>
<td>واُلی ِسَارَر</td>
<td>The valley of the fertile spot; perhaps an error for ‘pebbles.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَا تُابِع</td>
<td>Ya*فا</td>
<td>Jaffa. Heb. ‘beauty.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَازُور</td>
<td>Yaُزَر</td>
<td>Yázūr. p.n. The original name is said by the natives to have been Addáha. See the “Quarterly Statement,” 1874, p. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المَجِید</td>
<td>Iَکَدیُلَیح</td>
<td>El Yehúdîyeh. The Jewish place, family, tribe, or female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SHEET XIV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nq</td>
<td>『Abu'l-'Aţîf.</td>
<td>Abu 'l-'Aţîf.</td>
<td>The first word means father, i.e., 'possessed of.' 'Aţîf means 'flocking' (as birds round a well, &amp;c.), and also 'pasturage.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jp</td>
<td>『Abu 'l-'Ain.</td>
<td>Abu 'l-'Ain.</td>
<td>The father of the flock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>『Abu Kāsh.</td>
<td>Abu Kāsh.</td>
<td>The father of Kāsh (a bucket).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>『Abu Ruṣīlḥ.</td>
<td>Abu Ruṣīlḥ.</td>
<td>The father of the runlet. The hill on which is 『Ain jelazûn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lr</td>
<td>『Abu Shukheidîm.</td>
<td>Abu Shukheidîm.</td>
<td>The father of Shukheidîm. p.n. Perhaps 'earth-worms.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kq</td>
<td>『Abūd.</td>
<td>『Abūd.</td>
<td>p.n.; from 『Abūd, 'to worship.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mq</td>
<td>『Abweɪn.</td>
<td>『Abweɪn.</td>
<td>p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lr</td>
<td>『Ain 'Abrûd or 『Ain Yebrûd.</td>
<td>『Ain 'Abrûd or 『Ain Yebrûd.</td>
<td>The spring of 'Abru'd or Yabrûd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mq</td>
<td>『Ain 'Aţûs.</td>
<td>『Ain 'Aţûs.</td>
<td>The spring of Abûs. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lq</td>
<td>『Ain 'Aţûs.</td>
<td>『Ain 'Aţûs.</td>
<td>The spring of Ajjûl. q.v., p. 219.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>『Ain el 'Alīa.</td>
<td>『Ain el 'Alīa.</td>
<td>The upper spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>『Ain Alûa.</td>
<td>『Ain Alûa.</td>
<td>The spring of the meanderings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lr</td>
<td>『Ain Artabbch.</td>
<td>『Ain Artabbch.</td>
<td>The spring of Artabbch. Perhaps from 『Arbût, 'moist, fresh.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>『Ain Arûth.</td>
<td>『Ain Arûth.</td>
<td>The glittering spring, or the spring of 'denu- dation.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lq</td>
<td>『Ain Badrân.</td>
<td>『Ain Badrân.</td>
<td>The spring of Badrân (a stinking herb).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mq</td>
<td>『Ain el Bakkâr.</td>
<td>『Ain el Bakkâr.</td>
<td>The spring of the cowherds, below 『Ain Abûs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lq</td>
<td>『Ain Bakkûm.</td>
<td>『Ain Bakkûm.</td>
<td>The spring of Bakkûm. p.n.; 'dumb.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lr</td>
<td>『Ain el Bass.</td>
<td>『Ain el Bass.</td>
<td>The spring of the marsh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

'Ain Beit Ello. The spring of Beit Ello. q.v.

'Ain Beniak. The spring of Beniak. p.n.

'Ain Berkit. The spring of Berkit. p.n. See "Memoirs."

'Ain Darah. The spring of Darah (house, enclosure, or circle).

'Ain Deir el 'Okbân. The spring of Deir 'Okbân. q.v.

'Ain Dhahrah. The spring of the ridge.

'Ain ed Dîlbeh. The spring of the plane-tree (at Yasûf).

'Ain Eyûb. Joab's (or Job's) well.

'Ain Fâtwarah. The spring of the fountain.

'Ain el Fêka. The upper spring.

'Ain el Gharbiye. The western spring, on the west of Selwâd.

'Ain el Hajr. The spring of the rock.

'Ain el Halfa. The spring of the bulrushes.

'Ain el Hamam. The spring of the pigeons.

'Ain el Haramiyeh. The robber's spring. p.n.

'Ain el Harâsheh. The spring of rough ground.

'Ain Iskâr. The spring of thick foliage.

'Ain Jannata. The spring of Jannata. p.n.: 'garden.'

'Ain Jerêb. The spring of the plantations.

'Ain Jelazûn. The spring of Jelazûn. p.n.

'Ain Jîlîlia. The spring of Jîlîlia. q.v.

'Ain el Jôz. The spring of the walnut.

'Ain el Jûzeh. The spring of the walnut-tree.

'Ain Jurât el Hîshsheh. The spring of the water of the cupola.

'Ain Kânîeh. The crimson spring.

'Ain Kîlbeh. The spring of the bitch.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

Mr 'Ain Kufriyeh. The spring of the infidels.

Np 'Ain Kuriyût. The spring of Kuriyût. q.v.

Mr 'Ain el Kusis. The spring of the (Christian) priest.

Np 'Ain el Lûzeh. The spring of the almond tree.

Mr 'Ain el Mâkûrah. The spring of the crossed herbage, or of the felled timber, or of the ham-strung beast; also called 'Ain 'Abwein, being at the village of 'Abwein.

Lp 'Ain el Mâkûseh. The spring of the winepress.

Lq 'Ain Matrûn. The defiled spring.

Mr 'Ain el Mejrî. The spring of the meadow (on the north-east side of the village of 'Ain Sinia).

Mr 'Ain el Mezâb. The spring of spouts.

Lr 'Ain el Mûghâšil. The spring of washings.

Kq 'Ain el Mukr. The spring of the hole.

Lp 'Ain el Mûtesey. The walled spring.

Mr 'Ain el Mûs. The spring of the razor.

Lq 'Ain Nâfi. The spring of the profitable one.

Kr 'Ain Nâlin. The spring of Nâlin. q.v.

Lp 'Ain en Nûciitî. The spring of little droppings.

Mr 'Ain cr Ruji. The spring of hope.

Np 'Ain Rûjân. The spring of Rûjân. See Khirbet Rûjân, Sheet XV.

Lq 'Ain es Sâbeh. The spring of difficulty.

Lp 'Ain es Sakka. The spring of the irrigation, or of the pelican.

Mr 'Ain es Soky. The irrigating spring.

Kq 'Ain Sarina. The spring of Sarina. p.n.

Np 'Ain Seilûn. The spring of Seilûn. q.v.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Lp 'Ain esh Shellel. The spring of the cascades.

Nr 'Ain esh Sherkleyeh. The eastern spring.

Mr 'Ain Sinia. The spring of Sinia. p.n.; probably Heb. שֶׁדָּה יְנָה יִשְׂרָאֵל, Jeshanah.

Mr 'Ain es Sultan. The sultan's spring.

Nr 'Ain es Sārār. The spring of pebbles. See Wādī Sārār, Sheets XVI–XVII.

Mr 'Ain Surdah. The spring of Surdah. q.v.

Lp 'Ain el Tamār. The spring of the oven, or reservoir.

Mr 'Ain el Tahta. The lower spring.

Np 'Ain Telfit. The spring of Telfit. q.v.

Lq 'Ain Tibneh. The spring of Tibneh. q.v.

Mr 'Ain el Tiyār. The spring of the birds.

Nq 'Ain Turmus 'Āya. The spring of Turmus 'Āya. q.v.; at the village so named.

Np 'Ain Umm el Kūsab. The spring with the reeds.

Mr 'Ain Umm Serāj. The spring with the lamps.

Np 'Ain Umm Tūkh. The spring of Umm Tūkh. The word has no meaning in Arabic, but is a very common topographical name in Egypt.

Lq 'Ain Yānbūt. The perennial spring.

Lq 'Ain Yānbūt el Yābib. The dry perennial spring.

Mr 'Ain el Yasireh. The spring of el Yasireh. q.v.

Lq 'Ain Yebrūd. The spring of Yebrūd. q.v.

Lq 'Ain Wādī Reiya. The spring of Wādī Reiya. q.v.

Lq 'Ain en Zerka. The azure spring.

Mr 'Ain es Zubeiyeh. The spring of the pit. Also called 'Ain el Zubeiyeh, which means the same.

Mq 'Ajūṭ or 'Ajūl. The first means 'a calf,' and also 'black mud'; the last 'hasty.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

Mr 'Akabet Jaghâmeh. The steep or mountain road of Jaghâmeh. p.n.

Mp 'Alim el Hâda. 'Knowing guidance.' A wely, or saint's tomb.

Mr El 'Amry. El 'Amry. p.n. A wely's tomb at Abu Kûsh. There is another at Surdah. See Sheet XVII.

Mq 'Amûrîch. 'Amûrîch. p.n. (Ammonites).

Kq 'Arák el Ahmar. The red cliff or bank.

Kq 'Arák Freij. The cliff with the crevasse.

Jr 'Arák en Nîntûf. The cliff of drippings.

Kp 'Arák en Nimry. The cliff of en Nimr; i.e., Arab of the Nimr (leopard) tribe.

Nq El Arîbah. The Forty. (Probably the Forty Martyrs of Cappadocia, whose shrines are common throughout the East.)

Mr 'Arûthîch. The Albanians (Arinouts).

Lq 'Arûra. 'Arûra. p.n.

Nr Ashkîf Dââd. David's cliffs.

Nr Ashkîf Jillîl. The cliffs of Gilgal.

Mq 'Attârah. 'Attarâh (Ataroth).


Np 'Awertâh. 'Awerta. p.n.

Lr 'Ayun Abu Zemâh. The springs of Abu Zemâh. p.n.

Mr 'Ayun es Saky. The irrigating springs.


Np El 'Azîrât. The tomb of Phînchas.

Kp 'Azûtâm Ibn 'Atmeh. The wild olive of Ibn 'Atmeh (the son of darkness).

Ir Bahret Kûfâh. The lake of Kûfa. p.n.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Mr El Balû. The gulley-hole.
Kq Barbâra. Saint Barbara.
Lr Bâtu Harâsheh. The rugged knoll.
Kq Bâtu es Sinâm. The knoll of the camel’s hump.

\[(Kp)\] Belâd el Jemân (el Azâl wa’ttânî). ‘The land of the two assemblies,’ the first and the second. It is also called جوارة مِردا جارات مُردَة; the vicinity of Merda, from the village so called.

Lq Beidâ’ ʿAbûd. The white places of ʿAbûd. p.n.
Jr Beit Nebâla. The house of archery.
Lq Beit Rima. The house of Rima. The Hebrew בְּרֵית רִימָא Beirta.
Mr Beitan. Beitin; the Hebrew בֵּית אל Bethel.
Kq Benât Bûrry. Daughters of the desert-dweller—a cave in the side of a precipice.

Lr Beni HáriTH el Kiblîyeh. Southern district of the Beni HáriTH. p.n.; (Aretas).

Lr Beni HáriTH esh Shemâlîyeh. The northern Beni HáriTH.

Kr Beni Hûmâr. The Beni Hûmâr (ass.).
\[\{Mq\}\] Beni Murreh. The Beni Murreh.
\[\{Nq\}\] Beni Salîm. The Beni Salîm.

Lq Beni Zeid. The Beni Zeid.


Kp Bir Abu ʿAmmâr. The well of the father of the builder.
Kq Bir Abu Qadâh. The well with the bowl.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

Mr  Bir Abu Khashabeh.  The well with the timber.

Lq  Bir 'Ain Yâsif.  The well of Joseph's spring.

Kp  Bir el Ashkhar.  The reddish-grey well.

Mq  Bir el Deroj.  The well of the steps.

Lq  Bir Hamzeh.  The well of Hamzeh (the Prophet's uncle), at Fârkhânah.

Lp  Bir Hâris.  The well of Hâris.  q.v.

Nr  Bir el Kûf.  The well of el Kûf.  p.n.

Np  Bir Kûzah.  The well of Kûzah.  q.v.

Mq  Bir el Merj.  The well of the meadow.

Kq  Bir Mesûf.  The well with the fittings (bucket, rope, &c.

Np  Bir el Miska.  The well of irrigation.

Jp  Bir Muhaddad.  The circumscribed or bounded well, or the well with the ironwork.

Mr  Bir er Rumnânch.  The well of pomegranates.

Lr  Bir es Sahrij.  The well of es Sahrij.  q.v.

Kp  Bir es Sebîl.  The well of the wayside drinking fountain.

Kq  Bir esh Shemma.  The well of the gourd.

Lr  Bir Umân el Ibrîk.  The well with the pitcher.

Jp  Bir el Wotâwit.  The well of the bats.

Mr  Bir es Zeit.  The well of oil.

Jq  Birket er Ribba.  The well of er Ribba; perhaps erna, ribâ, 'the hillocks.'

Jq  Birket el Wakâ.  The pool of falling.


Mq  El Burj.  The tower.

Mr  Burj Bardawîl.  Baldwin's tower.
Mr Burj Bethin. The tower of Bethel. Also called Burj Makhrun, the tower of Makhrun; perhaps a corruption of جنوم a bank cut away by a stream.

Jq Burj el Hanlyeh. The leaning tower.

Nr Burj el Lisanlu. The tower of the tongue or promontory.


Mr Buurjanus. Perhaps the Greek Περγαμος; it is a knoll of rock—a very remarkable feature.

Ed Dasakib. The hollows or furrows.

Kr Deir Abu Meshall. The monastery with the cresset (a beacon).


Jq Deir 'Alla. The monastery of 'Alla. p.n.

Lr Deir 'Ammar. The monastery of the builder.

Kq Deir 'Araby. The monastery of the Arab.

Kq Deir Ballute. The monastery of the oak.

Kq Deir Dakle. The monastery of Dakle. The word means ‘long-shanked sheep.’

Lp Deir ed Derb. The monastery of the road. This is a large tomb.


Lq Deir Ghassanlu. The monastery of the Ghassanlu (an old Christian Arab tribe).

Lr Deir Ibziha. The monastery of Ibziha. p.n.; (‘nimble’).

Mp Deir el Jally. The monastery with the wall or parapet.

Nr Deir Jerir, or Dar Jerir. The monastery or house of Jerir, a celebrated Arab poet.

Kr Deir el Kaddis. The monastery of the saint.

Kq Deir Kula. The monastery of the castle.

Lq Deir en Nidham. The monastery of the marshal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دير سعيدة</td>
<td>Deir Sâïdeh.</td>
<td>The monastery of Sâïdeh. p.n.; 'happy.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير سيدن</td>
<td>Deir Simân.</td>
<td>The monastery of St. Simeon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير السودان</td>
<td>Deir es Sudân.</td>
<td>The monastery of the negroes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير طريف</td>
<td>Deir Tureif.</td>
<td>The monastery of Tureif ('the end'). See &quot;Memoirs,&quot; under 'Bethanaph.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الدورية</td>
<td>Ed Dîrâh.</td>
<td>The monasteries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دورة</td>
<td>Dûrâh.</td>
<td>p.n.; from دور 'a circle.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فرحة</td>
<td>Fürkah.</td>
<td>Fürkah. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غرس البجدي</td>
<td>Ghars el Jindy.</td>
<td>The plantation of the soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حبلة</td>
<td>Hableh.</td>
<td>Hableh. p.n. ('pregnant').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجبل</td>
<td>El Habs.</td>
<td>The religious endowment (the same as وقف, 'mosque property').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حديثة</td>
<td>Hadithîh.</td>
<td>Hadithîh. p.n.; 'new.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حرم النبي شهاب</td>
<td>Haram en Nâby Shelt.</td>
<td>The sanctuary of the prophet Seth, in Fürkah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حارس</td>
<td>Harâs.</td>
<td>The watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حوارة</td>
<td>Huwarârah.</td>
<td>White marl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إستانا</td>
<td>Iskâka.</td>
<td>Roads situate at a junction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جامع النجيم</td>
<td>Jâmîa el Yetaim.</td>
<td>The mosque of the orphan, or 'the unique one,' an epithet of Mohammed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل البرد</td>
<td>Jebel el Barad.</td>
<td>The cool mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل قليلة</td>
<td>Jebel Kûlîleh.</td>
<td>The mountain of the peaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل الرخوات</td>
<td>Jebel er Rakhevât.</td>
<td>The mountain of the soft stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل صبيح</td>
<td>Jebel Sâbith.</td>
<td>The reddish-white mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جمعين</td>
<td>Jemmâin.</td>
<td>Jemmâin.  p.n.; from جمâh, 'a company.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Mq Jillîla. Jillîlyeh. See "Memoirs," under 'Gilgal.'
Jp Jillûleh. See last paragraph.

Jîrât el Hîshîsh. The hollow of the cupola.
Jîrât Merda. The district of Merda (a village so-called).
Jûrû. Bare ground.

Kabr el Mêdek Ferdûs. The tomb of King Ferdûs (Paradise).
Kûbr el Yâhûd. The tomb of the Jews (at Khûrbet Midieh).

El Kefr. The village.
Kefr 'Ain. The village of the spring ('Ain Bakkâm).
Kefr Jarâs. The village of the guard.
Kefr Inshâ. The village of production, or of letter-writing.
Kefr Malik. The village of the landlord.
Kefr Namah. The village of Namah. p.n.
Khallet 'Auwâd. The dale of 'Auwâd. p.n.
Khallet el Balâd. The dell of the gulley-hole.
Khallet el Lûzeh. The dell of the almond-tree.
Khallet er Runmân. The dell of the pomegranates.
Khallet es Sallib. The dell of the cross (near 'Abûd, which is a Christian village).
Khallet Shûrîa. The dell of Shûria (a certain plant which grows by the seashore).
Khallet es Sultân. The Sultan's dell.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

Jq Khallet ez Zeighâniyeh. The dell of ez Zeighâniyeh (the Royston rooks).

Mr Khûn Abu Háj Fâris. The Caravanserai of the father of the pilgrim knight.

Mq Khûn Lubban. The Caravanserai of Lebanon.

Ns Khûn ez Sâwîch. The Caravanserai of Sâwîch, 'the level,' (a village so-called).

Jq Khârrûbet el Burj. The locust-tree of the tower.

Jq Khârrûbet Merj 'Obêid. The locust-tree of the meadow of 'Obêid. p.n.; meaning 'little slave.'

Mr Khârûbet 'Abd el Mahdy. The ruin of 'Abd el Mahdy; p.n.; servant of the guide (the last Imam, a sort of second advent of Mohammed, the Moslem Messiah).

Kr Khârûbet 'Abd en Nejî. The ruin of the Prophet's servant; also called خربة دلیة 'Khârûbet Debyteh.' p.n.

Jr Khârûbet Abeîny. The ruin of Abeîny. cf. Heb. {!!^\text{a stone}.}

Nq Khârûbet 'Abû Bekâr. The ruin of the father of agriculture (perhaps fellah, 'peasant').


Np Khârûbet Afsîteh. The ruin of the female demon.

Np Khârûbet 'Aîn el Haramîyeh. The ruin of the robbers' spring.

Mr Khârûbet 'Aîn el Khûsir. The ruin of the spring of the castle.

Np Khârûbet 'Aîn el Lôzeh. The ruin of the spring of the almond-tree.

Lr Khârûbet 'Aîn el Muheîmech. The ruin of the spring of el Muheîmech. p.n.; ('Aîn Eyûb).

Lp Khârûbet al Akrâ. The bald ruin.

Kq Khârûbet 'Alâh. The ruin of the high place.

Nr Khârûbet el 'Alîa. The upper ruin.

Mq Khârûbet 'Aliâta. The ruin of mortar or cement.
Khārbeh 'Āly Mālīk. The ruin of 'Āly, the inhabitant of Kefr Mālik.

Khārbeh 'Āmīr. The ruin of 'Āmīr (a common Arab proper name).

Khārbeh 'Amūrīch. The ruin of 'Amūrīch. q.v.

Khārbeh 'Annīr. The ruin of 'Annīr. p.n.

Khārbeh el 'Arāk. The ruin of the cliff or bank.

Khārbeh Artabbeh. The ruin of Artabbeh. See 'Ain Artabbeh, p. 221.

Khārbeh 'Azzār. The ruin of 'Azzār. p.n.; (the repeller).

Khārbeh 'Azzān. The ruin of the wild olive-tree; also called خرية الرويسون Khārbeh er Ruweisān (a little hill-top).

Khārbeh Barhāsh. Also called پرگش the ruin of gnats. See Khārbeh Barghasha, p. 162.

Khārbeh el Bedd. The ruin of el Bedd (an idol temple).

Khārbeh el Beida. The white ruin.

Khārbeh Beit el Habs. The ruin of the religious endowment.

Khārbeh Beit Yemin. The ruin of the house of Yemin. p.n.

Khārbeh Bernikīch. The ruin of Bernikīch (a kind of root so-called).


Khārbeh el Besāīln. The ruin of gardens.

Khārbeh Bīr ez Zeit. The ruin of the well of oil.

Khārbeh Bīrāh. The ruin of the well; but see Bīrāh, p. 157.

Khārbeh el Būmāt. The ruin of the hat.


Khārbeh Bār el Jān. The ruin of the hole of the genii or demons.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>Khârîb el Burj</td>
<td>The ruin of the tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>Khârîb el Burej</td>
<td>The ruin of the little tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>Khârîb Bârham</td>
<td>The ruin of Bârham. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>Khârîb Dâr Haiyeh</td>
<td>The ruin of the house of the serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kq</td>
<td>Khârîb Dâr Ibrahîm</td>
<td>The ruin of Ibrahîm’s house. (It is modern.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr</td>
<td>Khârîb Dasrah, or Dasrah</td>
<td>The ruin of Dasrah, or Dasrah; the first meaning ‘caulking,’ the second ‘abundance.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lq</td>
<td>Khârîb ed Deir</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nq</td>
<td>Khârîb Deir el Fikia</td>
<td>The ruin of the convent of Fikia; perhaps ‘the doctor.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kp</td>
<td>Khârîb Deir el Kâssis</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of the (Christian) priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>Khârîb Deir el ‘Okbân</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of the eagles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>Khârîb Deir Shebûb</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of the youths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jq</td>
<td>Khârîb Dikrîn</td>
<td>The ruin of Dakrîn. p.n.; from ‘dkr’ remembrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>Khârîb ed Dis</td>
<td>The ruin of the forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>Khârîb ed Dukweir</td>
<td>The ruin of the little monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kq</td>
<td>Khârîb el Emir</td>
<td>The ruin of the prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>Khârîb Eshkâra</td>
<td>The reddish-gray ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>Khârîb el Fâghîkhîr</td>
<td>The ruin of potsherds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>Khârîb Fârah</td>
<td>The ruin of Fârah. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mq</td>
<td>Khârîb Ghârâbeh</td>
<td>The ruin of the raven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kr</td>
<td>Khârîb Hâmîd</td>
<td>The ruin of Hâmîd. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kr</td>
<td>Khârîb Hammâd</td>
<td>The ruin of Hammâd. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kr</td>
<td>Khârîb Hanûneh</td>
<td>The ruin of the privet-blossom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.**

Surveys of Western Palestine:

- **Lr** Khurbet el Harakah. The ruin of motion.
- **Lr** Khurbet Hardshah. The ruin of rough ground.
- **Jr** Khurbet Harmush. The ruin of Harmush. p.n.; perhaps from har'ūs, 'hard ground.'
- **Kp** Khurbet Hazinah. The ruin of the breast or girth.
- **Mp** Khurbet Hush. The ruin of the court-yard.
- **Jr** Khurbet el Hammam. The ruin of the bath.
- **Jr** Khurbet Ibânneh. The ruin of Ibânneh. p.n.
- **Mp** Khurbet Ifkâz. The ruin of Ifkâz. p.n.; the word means 'breaking an eggshell.'
- **Mp** Khurbet Jerrâ. The ruin of the sandhill on which vegetation thrives.
- **Mp** Khurbet Kamâneh. The ruin of cummin seed.
- **Mr** Khurbet Kefr 'Anâ. The ruin of the village of 'Anâ. See "Memoirs," under لاعث Anath.
- **Jp** Khurbet Kefr Barâh. The ruin of the village of Barâh. p.n.; perhaps from بار 'to dig a well.'
- **Lr** Khurbet Kefr Fidîâ. The ruin of the village of Fidîa (ransom').
- **Kp** Khurbet Kefr Thilth. The ruin of the village of the third part. See "Memoirs."
- **Lq** Khurbet Kefr Tût. The ruin of the village of the mulberry. See "Memoirs," under 'Tuta.'
- **Mq** Khurbet Keis. The ruin of the Keis tribe, whose feuds with the Yemani faction have disturbed Syria since the time of the Caliphate.
- **Jr** Khurbet el Kelkh. The ruin of hemlock.
- **Jp** Khurbet Kesfa. The ruin of the segment.
- **Jp** Khurbet el Khôreish. The ruin of the scratch.
- **Lr** Khurbet Kufriyah. The ruin of the pagans or infidels.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

Kr *Khārīb ّe Kurrīšī'īneh. The ruin of vetches; diminutive of Kurrīsh. p.n.; perhaps karsa, 'tying up a beast.'

Lp *Khārīb ّe Kūrkūsh. The ruin of Kūrkūsh. p.n.; perhaps karkas, 'tying up a beast.'

Kp *Khārīb ّe Kurmi 'Aīsa. The ruin of the vineyard of Jesus. ('Aīsa is the modern Arabic equivalent for Emmanuel; the place is a modern ruin.)

Mr *Khārīb ّel Massâyāt. The ruin of el Massâyāt. The word means 'birds' crops.'

Lr *Khārīb ّel Meidān. The ruin of the plain or exercise ground.

Lr *Khārīb ّe Meiderūs. The ruin of Meiderūs p.n.

Nr *Khārīb ّe Mezarāh. The ruin of the sown lands.

Kp *Khārīb ّe Mezarāh. The ruin of the sown land.

Jr *Khārīb ّe Midīch. The ruin of Midīch. p.n. See "Memoirs," under 'Alodīn' or 'Modaīth.'

Mr *Khārīb ّe Mukātīr. The ruin of the censers (a ruined church).

Jq *Khārīb ّel Mantāf. The ruin of the watch-tower.

Nr *Khārīb ّel Murābāh. The ruin of el Murābāh, which means 'helping to load a camel,' &c.; it is probably murābāh, 'square.'

Mr *Khārīb ّe Murārāh, or Keifr Murr. The village of bitterness; it is in the district of the Beni Murreh, from which it was probably named.

Kp *Khārīb ّe Muntayīn. The plastered ruin.

Lq *Khārīb ّel Mūtay. The ruin of the well lined with stones.

Lr *Khārīb ّe Nālān. The ruin of Nālān (near Nālān). Perhaps from nāl, 'a sandal.'

Nr *Khārīb ّe Nasr. The ruin of Nasr. p.n.; ('help').

Kp *Khārīb ّe Nojāra. The ruin of the carpenters.

Nq *Khārīb ّe Rāfīd. The ruin of the heretics.

{Oq} Mr *Khārīb ّe Rās. The ruin of the hill-top.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khārībāt Ras et Tīrēh. The ruin of the hill-top of the fort of Tīrēh. Perhaps the village Tīrēh (Sheet XI), visible from this top.

Khārībāt Rāshānīyyeh. The ruin of Rāshānīyyeh. The ruin of the Rāshānīyyeh (persons who come uninvited to a feast). It may be from rashān, the mouth of a river.

Khārībāt Rūbin. ‘Reuben’s ruin.’

Khārībāt Sāmkiyeh. The ruin of the Sāmkiyeh. Family name (‘high,’ ‘lofty’).

Khārībāt Ṣatty, or Shatty. The ruin of the coast.

Khārībāt Ṣahlāt. The ruin of the plains; situated on a flat plateau.

Khārībāt Ṣelemiyeh. The ruin of the Selemiyeh. Family name.

Khārībāt Ṣemānā. The ruin of the quail.

Khārībāt Shebtīn. The ruin of Shebtin. q.v.

Khārībāt Shā‘ādah. The ruin of the martyrdom or testimony.

Khārībāt esh Shejerah. The ruin of the tree.

Khārībāt esh Shēlḥāl. The ruin of the cascade, so-called from Ain esh Shēlḥāl. q.v.

Khārībāt esh Shā‘if. The ruin of the cleft.

Khārībāt esh Shā‘aw. The ruin of the barn.

Khārībāt Shā. The ruin of the surface water.


Khārībāt Ṣūm. The ruin of fasting; also called ‘the ruin of the village of fasting.’

Khārībāt es Sumra. The brown ruin.

Khārībāt Sāsiyeh. The ruin of the liquorice-plant.

Khārībāt Tannūrāh. The ruin of the oven or reservoir.

Khārībāt Tantūrah. The ruin of the peak. See p. 117.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

Khābīl. The ruin of the fort.
Khābīl Um m el Bureid. The ruin from which the post starts. p.n.
Khābīl Um m el Ikba. The ruin of Um m Ikba. p.n.
Khābīl Um m et Tawākī. The ruin with the arches or ledges.
Khābīl Wādy 'Abbās. The ruin of the valley of 'Abbās. p.n.
Khābīl Wādy el 'Asās. The ruin of the valley of the patrol.
Khābīl Wādy es Serāh. The ruin of the valley of Serāh. p.n.; (swift).
Khābīl Zakariya. The ruin of Zakariya; near Neby Zakariya. q.v.
Khābīl Zebād. The ruin of butter. See Khābīl Zebed, p. 51.
Khābīl Zrifīsflyeh. The ruin of the lotus or red jujube tree.
Khābītha Ibl ibn Ḥārith. The Khābītha (probably synonymous with Khābīl, 'ruin') of the son of Ḥārith; named from the district of Beni Ḥārith.
El Kūdīr. El Khūd. See p. 28.
El Kūdīr. Dored.
Kirch. Pitch; though it may be from the Heb. 'a wall.'
Kirch. Pitch; though it may be from the Heb. 'a wall.'
Kūdālūn. Fronting. (The chief sheikh of the 'Adwān Arabs is called Kūdālūn; in his case it is probably a corruption of the Turkish Kuplūn, 'a lion'.)
Kūbar. Kūbar. p.n.
El Kūlālūn. The castle—a plot of ground where a castle is said to have stood.
Kūlāt Ferdās. The castle of (King) Ferdās.
Kūlāt el Kūnakmah. The castle of the pots.
The towns of Ibn Hasan. The old name according to the inhabitants is Shām et Tacil. q.v.

The towns of Ibn Zeid, in the Beni Zeid district.

The peak of tares.

The peak of Bezā ('growing').

The peak of the well of the mound.

The robbers' peak.

The peak of the cypress tree.

The palace (house) of 'Aly Suleimān. p.n.

The palace on the coast or valley side.

The palace of the treasure.

The palace of the cave of the foundation.

The palace of Mansūrah. See p. 9.

The palace of 'Obaid. p.n.; by Kharrūbeṭ Merj 'Obaid. q.v.

The reddish-white palace.

The palace of the camel's hump.

Samaritan yıva and 'Ibrāhīm. See "Memoirs." The word in Arabic means a vegetable like the egg-plant.

The milk (white). Heb. הָלְבָּן Lebanon; from the white cliff beyond the village.

The milk-white spot of Rentis. p.n.

The stony place.

The shrine of 'Abd el Hakk. p.n.; meaning 'servant of the true God.'

Also called Mejdel es Sadil, 'the watch-tower of the truth-teller,' from a Sheikh Saddik el Jemāiny (i.e., of Jemāiny village), whose seat (Kursy) was there.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.


Nq Merj’Āid. The meadow of the feast.

Ip Merj Kesfa. The meadow of Kesfa. p.n.

Lq Merj es Suwān. The meadow of flints.

Nq Merj el Yamḥūṭ. The meadow of thistles or of fenugreek.

Kq El Merūbāḥ. Probably el Merūbāḥ, ‘the square.’

Kp Mūshi. Gravelly soil.

Np Moshārik el Beitāwīy. The eastern district of Beita (a village).

Jq El Mezīrāḥ. The sown lands.

Lf Mezīrat el Kiblīyah. The southern sown land.

Lq Mezrāḥ. The sown land.

Nq Mezrāṭ esh Sherkāyah. The eastern sown land.


Kq Mīsmār. The nail.

Kq Moktā’ Ābhā. The quarries of ’Ābūd. q.v.


Kq Mūghār Akmeh. The caves of the hillock.

Kp Mūghār Khunfās. The caves of the beetle.


Mūghtāret Kūlīch. The cave of Kūlīch. q.v.

Np Mūghtāret es Suntāh. The cave of the acacia.

Kr Mūghtāret Umm el Buzāz. The cave with the furniture or clothes. It is marked Cave in Wādī Malākēch.

Kq Mūghtāret es Zawān. The cave of tares.

Jr Mūght Abu Shār. The caves with the thick overgrowth.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Muglir

The caves of the pigeons.

Muglir

The caves of Jinâdis. The word is the plural of Jindâs. q.v.

Mukâm el Imâm 'Aly. The shrine of Imâm 'Aly (Ibn Abu Taleb).

Mukâm el Neby Yahyâ. The shrine of the prophet Yahya, i.e., St. John the Baptist. The place is also called Mâr Hanna, St. John (the Christian appellation).

El Mukr. The water-pits.

Nâlîn. Nâlîn. p.n.; from na'ât, a sandal.

Neby 'Annîr. The prophet 'Annîr. p.n.

Neby Ekdâm. The prophet Ekdâm (‘foremost’).

Neby Eyâh. The prophet Job.

Neby Kifîl. The prophet Kifîl. See p. 216.

Neby Lûshâ. The prophet Lûshâ, apparently a corruption of Joshua, with the Arabic article al. Joshua’s tomb has been shown here at least since 1283 A.D.

Neby Mansûry. The prophet Mansûry (‘victor’).

Neby Nûn. The prophet Nûn, Joshua’s father, whose tomb has also been shown here since 1283 A.D.

Neby Sâîîf. The prophet Sâîîf (‘righteous’). p.n.

Neby Sâîîr. The wandering, or journeying prophet.

Neby Yûsef. The prophet Joseph.

Neby Zakariya. The prophet Zachariah.

Râfîât. Râfîât. p.n.; meaning ‘acts of kindness.’

Râs ‘Aish. The hill-top—a village.

Râs ‘Alsh. The hill-top of life or bread.

Râs el Akrâ. The bald hill-top.

Râs ‘Amund. The hill-top of the builder.

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

Ras el dar
Mp Ras ed Dâr. The hill-top of the house.

Ras Kerker
Lr Ras Kerker. The hill-top of Kerker. p.n.

Ras el Mantâr
Np Ras el Mantâr. The hill-top of the watch-tower. A small round watch-tower exists on it.

Ras es Sheikh
Nq Ras es Sheikh. The hill-top of the Sheikh.

Ras et Turfîneh
Mr Ras et Turfîneh. The hill-top of the extremity; also called Ras es Saky, the hill-top of the waterworks, from the springs 'Ayun es Saky.

Ras ez Zeina
Nr Ras ez Zeina. The hill-top of the pipers.

Rentis or Rentis
Kq Rentlis. Rentis. p.n.

Rijal Sâfah
Kq Rijal Sâfah. The men of wool, i.e., Sûfi, dervishes.

Rûmmûn

Sahel Kefr Istûna
Np Sahel Kefr Istûna. The plain of Kefr Istûna. q.v. It is the eastern part of Merj el Kasâsy.

Es Sahrîj
Lr Es Sahrîj. The cistern—a sacred building in Jânîeh.

Es Sâwîeh
Np Es Sâwîeh. The level place.

Selfîta
Mp Selfîta. Selfîta. p.n.; perhaps سليتا a levelled sown field.

Selîta
Kp Selîta. p.n.; perhaps سليتا the name of an Arab tribe.

Selûdâd
Nr Selûdâd. Selûdâd. p.n.

Seilûn
Nq Seilûn. Heb. שילה Shiloh.

Senîrîeh

Serta

Shab edhâb Dhiâb
Jr Shab edhâb Dhiâb. The hill-spur of the Dhiâb (wolves); family name.

Shab el Harîk
Mp Shab el Harîk. The hill-spur of the conflagration.

Shâbûny
Lr Shâbûny. Shâbûny. p.n. (shâbûn, soft, delicate); a sacred place.

Shêbtûn
Kr Shêbtûn. p.n.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

*Sheikh 'Abdallah.* Sheikh 'Abdallah, p.n.; meaning 'servant of God.' It is a tree in Khurbet Satty (Kr); the name occurs four times on the Sheet. The practice of dedicating trees to saints is a very ancient Arab custom. See p. 207.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh 'Abd er Rahman</td>
<td>Sheikh 'Abd der Rahmān ('the servant of the Merciful One'); in Rāmmūn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh Abu Ozeir</td>
<td>Sheikh Abu Ozeir, i.e., the father of Ezra, i.e., Eleazar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh Abu Shūshch</td>
<td>The sheikh with the top-knot. South of Merda, west of Sheikh Muhammed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh Abu Zarad</td>
<td>The sheikh with the mail-coat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh Ahmed el 'Ajami</td>
<td>Sheikh Ahmed, the Persian, in 'Ain Sinia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh Ahmed el Furādis</td>
<td>Sheikh Ahmed of the paradises.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh Ahmed el Tawālī</td>
<td>Sheikh Ahmed the long.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh 'Aīsa</td>
<td>Sheikh 'Aīsa. p.n.; (Jesus).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh 'Aly</td>
<td>Sheikh 'Aly. p.n. In Yāsūf (Kp), a second also occurs called Jāmiʿ al-Batmeh, the mosque of the terebinth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh 'Aly el Amānāt</td>
<td>Sheikh 'Aly of the trusts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikh 'Aly el Arbānī</td>
<td>Sheikh 'Aly of the Forty. It is in 'Ain Abūs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

NAME LISTS

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.


Sheikh 'Ata. Sheikh 'Ata. p.n.; meaning 'gift.'

Sheikh Baráz ed Din. Sheikh Baráz ed Din. p.n.; meaning 'the champion of the Faith.'

Sheikh Bedr. Sheikh Bedr. p.n.; 'full-moon.'


Sheikh el Gharbāwy. The western (Moorish) Sheikh. q.v. Also called Abū Subhāh, the reddish-white, or 'the man with the rosary.'

Sheikh Gheith. Sheikh Ghaith. p.n.; 'succour.'


Sheikh Jemil. Sheikh Jemil. p.n.; ('beautiful').

Sheikh Kāmil. Sheikh Kāmil. p.n.; ('perfect').

Sheikh Katrāvāny. The Sheikh from Katrah.


Sheikh Khādīr. Sheikh Khādīr. See p. 28. (Mq in 'Abwāin; Nr in Kūmmūn.)

Sheikh Khulī. Sheikh Khulī. p.n.; ('friend'). Abraham is called Khulīl Allah, 'the friend of God.' East side of 'Ajūl.

Sheikh Kumrah. Sheikh Kumrah. p.n.; 'dusty white.'

Sheikh Mas'ūd. Sheikh Mas'ūd. p.n.; 'fortunate.'

Sheikh el Mehadīvat. The Sheikh of the walked place. See Merda, towards the north.

Sheikh Mubārak. Sheikh Mubārak. p.n.; 'blessed Sheikh A sacred tree.'
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.


Sheikh Mohammed el 'Ajamy. Sheikh Mohammed the Persian.

Sheikh Mohammed el 'Arūra. Sheikh Mohammed of 'Arūra.

Sheikh Mohammed el Shīlta. On west side of Shīlta.

Sheikh el Mufūdel. p.n. (the preferred.)


Sheikh Nāfūkh. Nāfūkh means 'liquorice-root.'

Sheikh 'Obeid Rāhil. Sheikh 'Obeid Rāhil. p.n. 'Obeid the traveller.'


The Sheikh er Rāfatā. The Sheikh from Rāfat.


Sheikh Sālīch. Sheikh Sālīch. p.n.; 'righteous.' The last (Nq) is at Sinjil.

Sheikh Sarāya. Sheikh Sarāya. p.n.; signifying 'night journeying,'

Sheikh Selim; or Sheikh Zeid. p.n. Sheikh Selim, or Sheikh Zeid; both common Arabic names.

Sheikh Subīh. p.n.; 'bright.'

Sheikh Taki ed Din. p.n.; 'the pious one of the Faith.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

| Lq | Sheikh et Teim. The Sheikh of et Teim—name of an old Arab tribe. ‘Teim’ means servant, and was used in pagan times, like 'Abd, in combination with the name Allah, Teim Allāh, ‘the servant of Allāh’; but it never occurs in Moslem cognomens. |
| Jp | Shems ed Dīn. Shems ed Dīn, a common Arabic name, meaning ‘sun of the Faith.’ |
| Kp | Shūbah. The crevasse, cleft, or narrow pass. |
| Kq | Shūkif er Rūm. The cleft of dirt. |
| Kq | Shūkif et Tinēh. The cleft of the fig-tree. |
| Nq | Singil. Saint Gilles. See “Memoirs.” |
| Mp | Sitt Mīriam. The Lady Mary (Virgin). |
| Kq | Es Siyēr. The sheep-cotes. |
| Jr | Sultan ’Abd el Kādir. Sultan ’Abd el Kādir. In Beit Nebāla. |
| Mr | Surdah. Surdah; probably Heb. זֶרֶדַת Zereda. |
| Lq | Sāwineyt Ras Sālim. The flints of the hill-top of Selim. p.n. |
| Kq | Et Tabalīzh. The place where sweet herbs for seasoning grow. The name applies here to a valley. |
| Nr | Et Taiyibeh. ‘The goodly.’ |
| Mp | Et Tīrūd. ‘The projecting’; a prominent peak. |
| Np | Telfit. Telfit. p.n. |
\textit{Et Tell}. The mound.

\textit{Tell 'Asur}. The mound of 'Asur. p.n.; in Arabic it means 'ages.'

\textit{Tihmeh}. Straw; probably the Heb. Timnath.

\textit{Et Tiinayy}. The Tinayy. p.n.

\textit{Et Tirc}. The fort.


\textit{Um el Lebed}. The mother of felt-cloth.

\textit{Um Suffolah}. The mother of flat ground. Probably Heb. Mizpeh. It is also called \textit{Kefr Ishwah}, or \textit{Kefr Ishba}, Joshua's village.

\textit{'Urif}. 'Urif. p.n.

\textit{Wady 'Abd en Nebî}. The valley of the prophet's servant. North of Dâr Jerir,

\textit{Wady 'Abbas}. The valley of 'Abbâs. p.n.

\textit{Wady Abu 'Ammâr}. The valley of Abu 'Ammâr. See \textit{Bir 'Ammâr}.

\textit{Wady Abu 'l Haiyat}. The valley with the snakes; perhaps \textit{haïyât}, 'life.'

\textit{Wady Abu Kindis}. The valley with the helcebore.

\textit{Wady 'Abdul}. The valley of 'Abûd. q.v.

\textit{Wady 'Adasîyeh}. The valley of lentils.

\textit{Wady el Ain}. The valley of the spring.

\textit{Wady 'Ain Dârah}. The valley of 'Ain Dâra. q.v.

\textit{Wady 'Aly}. The high valley.

\textit{Wady 'Ammâr}. The valley 'Ammâr. \textit{See Wady Abu 'Ammâr}.

\textit{Wady 'Amuriyeh}. The valley of 'Amuriyeh. \textit{See Khârbet 'Amuriyeh}.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Arsah</td>
<td>The valley of the quadrangle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Artabbēh</td>
<td>The valley of Artabbēh</td>
<td>See Khūrbeṭ Artabbēh, p. 232.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Aūdeh</td>
<td>The valley of 'Aūdeh</td>
<td>p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Auwād</td>
<td>The valley of 'Auwād</td>
<td>Both this and the last are common Arab names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el ʿAyān</td>
<td>The valley of springs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Azzān</td>
<td>The valley of the wild olive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Bahḵātēh</td>
<td>The valley of the liars.</td>
<td>Perhaps for 'the valley of mines.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Barbāva</td>
<td>The valley of St. Barbara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Belāt</td>
<td>The valley of flagstones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Bushārāt</td>
<td>The valley of good news, or of</td>
<td>Beshāra family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Deir Ballāt</td>
<td>The valley of the convent of the</td>
<td>oaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Deir Ghūssāneh</td>
<td>The valley of Deir Ghūssāneh</td>
<td>q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Dilbēh</td>
<td>The valley of the plane-tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Dirūm</td>
<td>The valley of the soft ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Gharīb</td>
<td>The valley of the stranger, near</td>
<td>Khūrbeṭ Gharīb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Ghīash</td>
<td>The valley of Ghīash; either from</td>
<td>'birch tree,' or from ghūsh, which in vulgar Arabic means 'to attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Hamēs</td>
<td>The valley of the tramping of</td>
<td>camels' feet. Also called—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Kufrīyeh</td>
<td>(from Khūrbeṭ Kufrīyeh)</td>
<td>q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Ḥiyāj</td>
<td>The valley of the fray (near Shāb</td>
<td>el Harīk. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Ishār</td>
<td>See 'Ain Ishār, p. 222.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Jannata</td>
<td>The valley of Jannata</td>
<td>P.n.; from Heb. jannat 'garden.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV. 247
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nq</td>
<td>Wady Jarafah. The valley of steep banks cut out by the stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Np</td>
<td>Wady el Jenab. The side valley, or the valley of the court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mp</td>
<td>Wady Jemadin. The valley of Jemain. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>Wady el Kanabis. The valley of women; perhaps from تنفس ‘snakes.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lq</td>
<td>Wady el Katib. The valley of the slain (west of Kefr 'Ain).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lr</td>
<td>Wady el Kelb. The valley of the dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr</td>
<td>Wady Kerzikah. The valley of level ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kq</td>
<td>Wady el Kharrab. The valley of the locust-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nq</td>
<td>Wady el Khallil. The valley of Khulil. See p. 243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr</td>
<td>Wady el Khurb. The valley of ruins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>Wady el Kola. The valley of the rising ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mq</td>
<td>Wady el Kub. The valley of the cup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kq</td>
<td>Wady el Kusur. The valley of the palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kp</td>
<td>Wady el Lekham. The valley of the butcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>Wady el Madsir. The valley of the wine-presses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lr</td>
<td>Wady el Majur. The valley of the flower-pot; another name for Wady el Kelb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kr</td>
<td>Wady Malakeh. The valley of the smooth stone, or of the trowel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mq</td>
<td>Wady Meryj 'Erzy. The valley of the meadow of 'Erzy. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr</td>
<td>Wady Muhesin. The valley of fortifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nq</td>
<td>Wady Musa. The valley of Moses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kr</td>
<td>Wady el Muslib. The valley of the Crucifixion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp</td>
<td>Wady el Muttaw. The valley of el Mutfwy. See 'Ain el Mutfwy, p. 223.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIV.

Kr Wādī en Nāṭāf. The valley of drippings.

Lr Wādī en Nēda. The valley of dew.

Nr Wādī en Nimr. The well-watered valley; it contains several springs.

Mr Wādī Nākib. The valley of the warden.

Nr Wādī Nuseir. The valley of Nuseir. p.n.; meaning 'help.'


Jp Wādī Rabāh. The valley of gain or profit. It is also called Wādī Rīha, either from Rīh, the wind, or Rīḥān, sweet herbs, especially basil.

Lq Wādī Rāshid. The valley of Rāshid. p.n.; meaning 'orthodox.'

Lq Wādī Reiya. The valley of sweet fragrance, or of quenching thirst.

Wādī ar Rūmāh. The valley of the lance.

Wādī Shāhīn. The valley of the falcon.

Wādī Sad. The valley of Sad. p.n.

Wādī Sahūry. The desert valley.

Wādī Seilūn. The valley of Seilūn. q.v.

Wādī es Shāmy. The Damascus or Syrian valley.

Wādī Subāh. The reddish-white valley.

Wādī es Sūrār. The valley of pebbles.

Wādī Sūrā. The valley of Sūrā. q.v., Sheet XV.

Wādī es Tantūrah. The valley of the peak. See p. 117.

Wādī et Tijūr. The valley of birds.

Wādī Yāsūf. The valley of Yāsūf. q.v.

Wādī Zāūrah. The bare valley; north of Khūrbe[t Mezārāh.

Wādī ez Zērka. The valley of the azure stream.

2 K
Mr Wādī ez Zeitūn. The valley of olives.

Lr El Yāsirch. El Yāsirch (‘case’); a sacred place.


Mr Yebrūd. Yebrūd. p.n.; from Bārid (‘cold’).


Jp Ez Zākūr. Ez Zākūr. p.n. (From 支 a hawk).

Kp Zāwīch. Corner, hermitage.


Kq Zīret es Selā. The segment of the cleft rock.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XV.

SHEET XV.

Abd el-Kadir. 'Abd el-Kadir. p.n.; 'servant of the Almighty.'

Abu Seif. The man with the sword.

Abu Tellul. The place with the mounds.

El Ahma. The inaccessible; a hill top.

'Ain 'Aulam. The spring of 'Aulam. p.n.; from a sign-post, or mountain.

'Ain el Ahjah. The crooked spring.

'Ain Basset er Rih. The spring of the marsh of the wind.

'Ain Fasal. The spring of the breastwork; but see the "Memoirs," under 'Phasaelis.'

'Ain el Joheineh. The spring of the Joheineh, a well-known Arab tribe.

'Ain Jozelah. The spring of the wild dove.

'Ain Kurzeleyeh. The spring of the shepherds. Aram.

'Ain Sabiyyeh. The lofty spring.

'Ain es Sokhun. The warm spring.

'Ain Umm Omeir. The spring of Umm Omeir; fem. p.n.

'Akrabeh. Scorpion. (Ακραβῆς, Acrabi.)

Allit en Nejmeh. The 'Allit tree of en Nejmeh, on Jebel en Nejmeh ('the star').

Arab el Kâbneh. The Kâbneh Arabs. p.n.

Arab el Mesâid. The Arabs of the Mas'ûd tribe. (Pl. of Mas'ûd.)

Arak el 'Ali. The upper cliff.
ARÁK Dár Shuđleh. The cliff of the house (or circuit) of the flame, or in vulgar parlance, 'of the cavern.'

Arák er Raslfsh. The solid cliff.

el Arákah. The thorn tree (Palinthus aculeatus).

Arak ib el Mereighát. The passes, or winding tracks of the pasture lands.

Arán el 'Afr. The cliffs, banks, or buttresses of el 'Aary. p.n.

Arán el Bakkar. The cliffs, banks, or buttresses of el Bakkár. p.n.; 'cattle-drover.'

Arán el Ghálieh. The cliffs, banks, or buttresses of the civet.

Arán er Rubb. The cliffs, banks, or buttresses of Syrop.

Arán es Sebâ. The cliffs, banks, or buttresses of the lion.

Arán es Súwálih. The cliffs, banks, or buttresses of flint.

Arákh Maksur en Naim. The pass, or winding track of the watering-place of the sleeper; מַצָּר water around which cattle lie.

El 'A'dah. The crook or bend.

Alár. High ground.

El Baghalát. The mules; a mound.

Bír Abu Deraj. The well with the steps.

Bír ed Dëwaa. The well of medicine.

Bír el Háwâr. The well of white marl.

Bír Tirteleh. The well of humming or singing.

Birket Fásáil. See Ain Fásáil, p. 251.

Dalúk. Dalúk. cf. Heb. פַּל 'to burn'; it is a high peak with a cairn; beneath is Wády en Nár, 'valley of fire.' It is on the Kurn Surbabeh range, and was probably an ancient beacon.

Ed Dámieh. The bloody spot.

Deir Abu Sekâb. The monastery with the flowing (water).
Djahret el Belka. The ridge of the speckled or open
ground.

‘Edh Dhris. ‘The rough hill.’ A mound where a fight
occurred between the Mesâlid and Hejëlah Arabs thirty
years ago; also called el Hatiân. p.n.

Dâmeh. ‘The lotus’ (Ziziphbus lotus).

Dûkat el Masnâ. The enclosure of the cistern.

Erûtâk el Bârnch. The winkings of the owl; a set of caves
on a cliff.

El Ghâr. The hollow or low land.

El Habâj. The trysting place of the tribe; remains of an
old camp close by.

Habej ez Zîr. The tryst of ez Zîr, a famous chief. See
‘Memoirs.’

El Habs. The religious endowment.


Hisht el Jedhâà. The copse of Jeddâà. q.v.

El Hosû. The fort (at ‘Akrabeh).

El Hûfireh. The excavation.


Jebel el Bâttahe. The isolated mountain.

Jebel Safsat er Rûs. The mountain of the flat rocks on the
tops; south-east of Jâlûd.

Jebel el Teyî. Probably the flat-topped mountain.

Jebûl el ‘Akrabeh. The den of ‘Akrabeh. q.v.

Jisr ed Dâmîeh. The bridge of ed Dâmîeh. q.v.

Jûrat el Wâhrubbeh. Hollow of the tanks; near el Masnâ.
q.v.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تَعُورُ عَمَالَ حَرْب</td>
<td>Pr Kabār 'Aīlā Habr. The graves of the family of Habr (one of the Hetcimāt Arabs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تَعُورُ البَائِلِي</td>
<td>Pr Kabr el Helāl. The grave of the man of the Beni Helāl Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَمْوَنا</td>
<td>Op Kamūnī. The place of cummin seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قَمَةُ الْقَرَاء</td>
<td>Pp Kanat el Kūrawa. The canal of Kārawa. (The towns.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قَمَةُ النَّمْل</td>
<td>Or Kanat el Manīl. The canal of el Manīl. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قَمَةِ مُوسَى</td>
<td>Or Kanat Masā. The canal of Moses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قَمَةِ الْمَرْيَمِ</td>
<td>Pp Kanat Umūn el Hureīrī. The canal with much water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الْكِبَابِر</td>
<td>Pp El Kebbabīr. The capers or 'the drums.' Limekilns in which the mortar used on Kürn Sūrtūbeh was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَلْلَةُ النُّهَالَا</td>
<td>Pp Khallet el Fīlāh. The dell of the beans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَلْلَةُ زَرِيق</td>
<td>Nq Khallet Zerīq. The blue dell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الْخَنْجَرُ</td>
<td>Oq El Khūdhr. See p. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَرَابِ ابْوْ غِريْب</td>
<td>Op Khūrab Abu Ghārib. The ruins of the father of the stranger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَرَابُ ابْي بَلْوٍ</td>
<td>Nq Khurbet Abu Malūl. The ruin with the oaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَرَابُ ابْي رِاشد</td>
<td>Nr Khurbet Abu Rāshid. The ruin of Abu Rāshid. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَرَابُ الْأَرِاَبِ</td>
<td>Pq Khurbet el Arākah. The ruin of el Arākah. q.v. Also called خَرَابُ الْأَرِاَبِ Kārīb esh Shējrah, ‘ruin of the tree.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَرَابُ العِجَاجَةَ التَّوَوْنَا</td>
<td>Or Khurbet el 'Awjah el Fōka. The upper ruin of el Aūjah (the crook or bend).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَرَابُ العِجَاجَةَ الْأَنْحَاتِي</td>
<td>Pr Khurbet el Aūjah el Tahtānī. The lower ruin of el Aūjah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XV.

Pr Khârîbet el Bâyiûdât. The ruin of the white places.

Oq Khârîbet Benî Fâdîl. The ruin of the Benî Fâdîl (an Arab tribe).

Nq Khârîbet Bûrket es Kâsr. The ruin of the pond of the castle.

Pq Khârîbet Fûsâl. The ruin of Fûsâl. See 'Ain Fûsîl, p. 251, and "Memoirs," under 'Phasaelis.'

Oq Khârîbet Jâbeîl. The ruin of the hollow thing, or of the idol (an old Syrian word).

Nr Khârîbet Kâsâal. The ruin of treading corn.

Nq Khârîbet Kefr Istûnâ. The ruin of Istûnâ. p.n.; perhaps سئون (Persian) a column.

Oq Khârîbet el Kerek. The ruin of the fortress.

Op Khârîbet el Kerâm. The ruin of the vineyards.

Np Khârîbet Kûrûsîfah. The ruin of the Kûrûsîfah (a small bird so-called).

Oq Khârîbet el Merâjîm. The ruin of the cairns.

Op Khârîbet Merâs ed Din. The ruin of Merâs ed Din, a sheikh's name.

Oq Khârîbet el Mântûr. The ruin of the watch-tower.


Nq Khârîbet Rûs et Tawîl. The ruin of the tall hill-top.

Nr Khârîbet Rudîn. The ruin of the little sleeve.


Op Khârîbet Subbâbeh. The ruin of the slope.

Ns Khârîbet Sâmûh. The lofty ruin.

Nq Khârîbet Sarra. The ruin of the solid rock.

Nq Khârîbet Sîâ. The ruin of Sîâ. See Marj Sîâ.

Pr Khârîbet es Sûmrah. The brown ruin.

Op Khârîbet et Tuzweiyîl. The ruin of the tall peak.
256  SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khurbet Wady Nasir. The ruin of Wady Nasir. q.v.

Khurbet Yanun. The ruin of Yanun. q.v.

El Kifil Abu 'Ammar. El Kifil, the father of 'Ammar. See p. 216.

Kilia. Kilia; perhaps from hilly ground.

Kitâr esh Sherîh. The hummocks of the Jordan; applies to the isolated mud hills near the river.

Kubbet en Nejmeh. Dome of en Nejmeh. q.v.

Kulâsûn. Kulâsûn, p.n. נליז water coming up in a well.

Kârawa el Mas'âdy. Kârawa. p.n. (towns) of the men of the Mesâdî tribe; the Arabs who live here.

Kûrn Sûrtûbeh. The peak of Sûrtûbeh. Talmudicון.

Kurnel el Jâwâlîdiah. The peak of the men of Jâlîd.

Kurnel el Mitheilia. The peak of Mitheily. See Khurbet Mitheilia, p. 112; but it may be from يل 'dogs' grass.'

Kurnet Umm 'Omeir. The peak of the mother of Omeir. p.n.

El Kâsur. The palace.

Kûsrah. One palace.

Lahf el Lozeh. The hill-foot of the almond tree.

Lahf Salim. The hill-foot of Salim. p.n.

El Madîlbah. Either the place of 'Adhab (a kind of alkali plant), or place of sweet water.

Mafâtîd Jôzehel. The debouchure of Jôzehel (the place where the stream joins the Jordan). See 'Ain Jôzehel, p. 251.

Makhâdet es Sâdeh. The ford of the fishermen.

El Makhrûk. The pierced (a cutting in the rock through which the road passes).

Mankattât el Jôzeh âl. The separated ground off of el Jôzehel (see above). It applies to the very broken ground near the river, separated from the rest of the Ghûr.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mankattat el Mellâhah</td>
<td>The separated ground of the salt marsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Maskerâh</td>
<td>The sugar works, or place of growing sugar canes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Mazâr</td>
<td>The shrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medkâkin</td>
<td>Em Dekkâkin, for el Dekkâkin, ‘the shops,’ i.e., ‘caves.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Mechajera</td>
<td>The stony place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mejdel Beni Fâdl</td>
<td>The watch-tower of the Beni Fâdhil (an Arab clan).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellâhet Umm 'Afâin</td>
<td>The salt marsh with the stinking or rotten soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merhân Abu Salîjeh</td>
<td>The folds of Abu Salîja. p.n.; meaning ‘the father of the silver ingot.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merj Sta</td>
<td>The level meadow; it is a sink, and has no outlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Mermâlah</td>
<td>The sandy place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteîl elli Dhîb</td>
<td>The peak of the wolf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret el 'Asy</td>
<td>The cave of the rebellious one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret Birket Abu 'Alâl</td>
<td>The cave of the pool of Abu 'Alâl. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret ed Dekkâny</td>
<td>The cave of the shop; the word commonly applied to ancient tombs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret el Habîl</td>
<td>The cave of the terrace, or of the pregnant woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret Heteiny</td>
<td>The cave of the mountain peaks (another name for Mighâret Jerfa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret Jerfa</td>
<td>The cave of the jorf (or bank).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret el Mutâm</td>
<td>The cave of the feeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret er Râs</td>
<td>The cave of the hill-top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret er Ridkah</td>
<td>The cave of er Ridkah. p.n. See Tell er Ridghah, p. 209.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mighâret es Sahseily</td>
<td>The cave of es Sahseily. p.n. perhaps from سيل to be hoarse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Name</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة أم عمار</td>
<td>The cave of the hyena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة أم خروبا</td>
<td>The cave with the prominence (near Mugharet er Ridkah).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة وادي الحبيس</td>
<td>The cave of the valley of the religious endowment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة وادي جابر</td>
<td>The cave of Wady Jâbr. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة الغربي</td>
<td>The caves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة المناطير خرية</td>
<td>The caves of the Moors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة الوادي الدهر</td>
<td>The cave of Wady Jâbr. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة المنبئين</td>
<td>The watch-tower of el Benik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة المصلحة</td>
<td>The place of the cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة المسطرة</td>
<td>The inscribed place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة النبي نون</td>
<td>The prophet Nûn. See p. 249.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة النبي عجرة</td>
<td>The star; a high and very conspicuous mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة النبي شعيل</td>
<td>The prophet Samuel; near Kefr Mâlik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة النبي حرارة</td>
<td>The pass of the lance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة الرفعي</td>
<td>The dam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة الرفعي</td>
<td>The Refâï (dervish). cf. Sheikh er Râfâî, p. 244.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة نعمة</td>
<td>The hill-top of the pederast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة نعمة</td>
<td>The hill-top of the excavation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة نعمة</td>
<td>The hill-top of the arch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة نعمة</td>
<td>The hill-top of pastures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة نعمة</td>
<td>The hill-top of the monk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة نعمة</td>
<td>The tall hill-top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة نعمة</td>
<td>The hill-top of the valley of 'Aly. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارة نعمة</td>
<td>The sprinkling (a spring).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NAME LISTS OF SHEET XV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>玑 lum Abu Meheir.</td>
<td>The cairn of Abu Meheir. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玑 lum el Reife.</td>
<td>The glittering cairn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玑 lum es Sâlîgh.</td>
<td>The cairn of the goldsmith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa'det el Fikiah.</td>
<td>The cliffs of the jurisprudist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salêl Dâlích.</td>
<td>The plain of the trailing vine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salêl Ifjim.</td>
<td>The plain of Ifjim. p.n.; Heb. יָשִׁב.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salêl Ifjim.</td>
<td>The hill-spur with the reservoir of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shab el Ghorântych.</td>
<td>The hill-spur of the Arab of the Lowlands (singular of Ghawârinch, the name applied to the Arabs of the Ghor).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shab Tâîmeh.</td>
<td>The hill-spur of food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheik el 'Azeir.</td>
<td>Sheikh Eleazar or Ezra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheik Hâtîm.</td>
<td>Sheikh Hâtîm. p.n. Hâtîm of the Taiy tribe was celebrated for his liberality; he was a contemporary of Mohammed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheik Muhammed.</td>
<td>Sheikh Mohammed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shajeret el Helweh.</td>
<td>The sweet tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shânet el Masnâ.</td>
<td>The barn of the cistern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sîâh en Nâkk.</td>
<td>The surface water of the pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidd Hariz.</td>
<td>The fortified cliff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tâhûnet el Bâlah.</td>
<td>The mill of the hill; but probably connected with the name Baal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tâhûnet el Kadriyeh.</td>
<td>The mill of the Kadriyeh (family name); close to 'Abd el Kâdir.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

طالعة أبو عيد  
Pp  Talât Abu 'Aid. The ascent of Abu 'Aid (a common Arab name).

طالعة عمرة  
Pq  Talât 'Amrah. The ascent of 'Amrah. p.n.

طالعة العريات  
Or  Talât el 'Azbât. The ascent of the unmarried girls.

طالعة القرين  
Pp  Talât el Kârîn. The ascent of the little peak.

تَلّ الابيض  
Pp  Tell el Abeid. The white mound.

تَلّ المزار  
Pp  Tell el Mazâr. The mound of the shrine (of 'Abd el Kâdir).

تَلّ المنسطرة  
Or  Tell el Musèterâh. The mound of the inscribed place.

تَلّ الريشة  
Or  Tell er Risheh. The mound of the feather.

تَلّ شيخ الدياب  
Pq  Tell Sheikh el-Dhiâb. The mound of Sheikh 'Aly Dhiâb of the Adwân tribe. (An artificial mound.)

تَلّ السود  
Op  Tell es Sâweid. The blackish mound.

تَلّ الطرونى  
Or  Tell et Trûny. The mound of et Trûny. p.n.; târûnî, a sort of silk.

تَلّة البصة  
Qp  Tellâl el Bâssé. The mounds of the marsh.

ام حلال  
Pr  Umm el Mekhâlî. The place where the nose-bags are kept.

ام الشرط  
Qq  Umm esh Shert. The place with the stripes or cracks.

وادي العباد  
Nr  Wâdy el 'Abbad. The valley of the devotee.

وادي الأبيض {Op}  
Or  Wâdy el Abeid. The white valley.

وادي أبو احتائات  
Pr  Wâdy Abu el Haïyât. The valley with the snakes.

وادي أبو جامم  
Op  Wâdy Abu Hâdmâm. The valley with the bath. There is a warm spring near it.

وادي أبو ميمود  
Oq  Wâdy Abu Mahmûd. Abu Mahmûd’s valley.

وادي أبو حبيبة  
Pr  Wâdy Abu 'Obeideh. Abu 'Obeideh’s valley.

وادي أبي الرحم  
Nq  Wâdy Abu 'r Rahm. The valley of Abu 'r Rahm. p.n.; meaning ‘the father of mercy.’

وادي أبي طلولان  
Pq  Wâdy Abu Tulwân. The valley of Abu Tulwân. p.n.; meaning ‘father of expectation.’
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XV.

Wādī Abū Zarka. The valley with the blue water.

Wādī el Akhrīf. The valley of the sheep.

Wādī el 'Aḥādī. The valley of the upper chamber, a name given to caves above a valley. See el 'Aṭīla, Sheet XVII. It is near Rūjūn Abū Meḥir.

Wādī 'Ajī. The valley of 'Ajī. p.n.

Wādī 'Amrī. The valley of the 'Amrī; a tribal name.

Wādī 'Arāk Ḥajāj. The valley of the cliff (or rock) of the pilgrims.

Wādī 'Arāk esh Shāheba. The valley of the dun-coloured cliff.

Wādī el 'Asa. The valley of the rebellious one. See p. 257.

Wādī el 'Āṭiḥa. The valley of the bend. See el 'Aujāh, p. 252; which is a great bend just by the junction with Jordan.

Wādī Bāb el Khārin. The valley of the outer door.

Wādī Bakr. The valley of the cow.

Wādī Barṣah. The valley of variegated herbage; (from the flowers in it).

Wādī el Dālīh. The valley of the trailing vine.

Wādī Dār el Jerīr. The valley of the house of el Jerīr; (name of a great Arabic poet).

Wādī el Ḍawā. The valley of medicine.

Wādī el Dubā. The valley of the hyena.

Wādī Fūṣāl. The valley of Fūsāl. q.v.

Wādī el Hamr. The red valley.


Wādī Jābr. The valley of Jābr. p.n.; meaning 'helper,' 'repairer,' or 'bone-setter.'

Wādī Jībīt. The valley of Jībīt. q.v.

Wādī Jōzēlīh. The valley of the wild dove.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wādy Katāuliyeh. The valley of vegetables.
Wādy Keiys. The pretty valley.
Wādy el Kerād. The valley of the Kurds.
Wādy Kereikir. The valley of soft flat ground.
Wādy el Kurzdeiyeh. The valley of the shepherds. See 'Ain el Kurzdeiyeh, p. 251.
Wādy Makthāyeh. The valley of cucumber beds.
Wādy el Mollāhah. The valley of the salt marsh.
Wādy el Messāhīr. The valley of the promontories.
Wādy el Merājem. The valley of the cairns.
Wādy el Merākib. The valley of the hillocks.
Wādy el Mūdāderah. The valley of the rolling rocks.
Wādy el Musetterah. The valley of the inscribed place.
Wādy en Nār. The valley of fire. See Dalīk, p. 252.
Wādy Nāṣīr. The valley of Nāṣīr. p.n.; ('helper').
Wādy en Nejmeh. The valley of en Nejmeh. q.v.
Wādy er Rāfā. The high valley.
Wādy er Rishāsh. The valley of er Rishāsh. q.v., p. 258.
Wādy er Rishel. The valley of the feather.
Wādy er Rūqah. The valley of repose.
Wādy Saddeh. The valley of the cliff.
Wādy Sāmiyah. The high valley.
Wādy Sārra. The valley of the solid rock.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME LISTS OF SHEET XV.</th>
<th>263</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Saba</td>
<td>Nq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Saba</td>
<td>Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Shub</td>
<td>Oq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Shub</td>
<td>Nf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Subiha</td>
<td>Op</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Tāḥ</td>
<td>Oq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Tāḥ</td>
<td>Nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Taḥit</td>
<td>Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Nubur al-dhib</td>
<td>Oq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Umm Kūāk</td>
<td>Nq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Umm Suweid</td>
<td>Pq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Wār</td>
<td>Pq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Bismūr</td>
<td>Oq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Zātā</td>
<td>Pq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Zamur</td>
<td>Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī al-zawīya</td>
<td>Oq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qq  Ez Zemârah.  The valley of piping.  cf. Wâdy Zâmûr,  
     p. 263.

Qq  Zûr Abu Rafâ.  The raised low ground of the father  
     (from its position between heights).

Qq  Zûr el Hûmeiry.  The low ground of el Hûmeiry.  p.n.

Qq  Zûr el Kelbâny.  The low ground of the Kelbâny.  p.n.
SHEET XVI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abu Shushah</td>
<td>Is</td>
<td>The father of the top-knot. See “Memoirs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Ain el Khâzeh</td>
<td>Ht</td>
<td>The spring of the treasury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Ain el Mequwâ</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>The spring of the veiled one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Ain en Nineh</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>The spring of Nineh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Ain es Sâied</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>The spring of adoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Ain Umâ Sâdeh</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>The spring of Sâdeh’s mother. p.n.; but it may be connected with a channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Ain Yerdeh</td>
<td>Js</td>
<td>The spring of Yerdeh; also called ’Ain Werdeh. Both names have the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>meaning of going down to fetch water, the first being the Hebrew form of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Ajjûr</td>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>Furrows on the sand made by the wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Akir</td>
<td>Hs</td>
<td>Barren. See “Memoirs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Arab el Melâlah</td>
<td>Gs</td>
<td>The salt-making Arabs living on the shore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Arab cr Râmîlât</td>
<td>Gs</td>
<td>The Arabs of the sand-dunes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Arab es Sâdneh</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>The highland Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Arab es Sûrki</td>
<td>Gs</td>
<td>The Sûrki Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Arûk el Bûks</td>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>The cavern or buttress of the box-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Arûk ed Deir</td>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>The cavern of the monastery; named after Deir edh Dhibbûn, the monastery of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>flies. See “Memoirs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’Arûk Nâmûn</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>The cliff of Naaman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bâlin</td>
<td>Hu</td>
<td>Bâlin. See “Memoirs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barâyeh</td>
<td>Is</td>
<td>The desert (of Ramleh) See “Memoirs.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

It  El Benâyeh.  The building.

Hu  Berkâsîeh.  For Berkâshîeh, 'variegated.'

Gt  Beshtîhî.  For Beit Shît, House of Seth.  The Mûkam of Neby Shît is beside it.

Eu  Bîrret el Bedawi.  The wells of the Bedouin Arabs.

Gs  Bîr Abu Khâshebeh.  The well with easily-flooded ground.

Hu  Bîr Berkâsîeh.  The well of the variegated ground.

Hu  Bîr el Bursheîn.  The well of variegated herbage.

It  Bîr ed Dâshîr.  The abandoned well.

Hu  Bîr edh Dîkr.  The well of the male (or of remembrance).

Hs  Bîr el Ghûzâlan.  The well of the gazelles.

Is  Bîr el Jemâl.  The well of the camels.

Gu  Bîr el Jôkhâdar.  The well of the corpulent man.

Eu  Bîr el Kushleh.  The well of the barracks.

Hu  Bîr el Medwâr.  The circular well.

Gu  Bîr en Nebah.  The notorious well.

Eu  Bîr Reîîa el Mad-hân.  The well of the slightly-wetted high ground.

Hs  Bîr Sâîmeh.  The stagnant well.

It  Bîr esh Shâhîm.  The well of the fat.

Hu  Bîr esh Shejerah.  The well of the tree.

Eu  Bîr Shekeir.  The reddish-grey well.

Hs  Bîr Summâil.  The well of the hard ground.

Is  Bîr et Taâishâh.  The inconstant well.

Hu  Bîr el Wâd.  The well of the valley.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVI.

Ju Bir Zibeh. The well of dung.
Ft Būḥāk Ābu Sūeileh. The cattle-sheds of Abu Sūeileh.
Ju El Bureij. The little tower.
Gt Burkah. Sandy ground covered with flints.

البطنى الغربي
Ju El Butānī el Gharbīyeh. The western Butānī.
الجبانى الشرقي
Ju El Butānī esh Sherkiyeh. The eastern Butānī.

دير المعام
It Deir el 'Āshek. Monastery of the lover.
دير الغبار
Ju Deir edh Dhibbān. The monastery of flies.
دير الميس
It Deir el Muheisin. The monastery of kind actions.

دير نعمان
It Deir Nāmān. The monastery of Naaman. Also called KhaḥBAT Ḥadād, ‘the ruin of the blacksmith’ (caves, foundations, and stones).

ذَيْرَة بَيْرَة
Hs Dhahret Kuraimdch. The ridge of the burnt bricks.
ذَيْرَة بَيْرَة
Gu 'Ebdīs. 'Ebdīs. p.n. In the official list and in Vandeveld it is written عداس 'Eddīs.

اسدود

تَفْكِيْت
Is Fekhit. The crack (a quarry).

جِبْر الْبَيْد
Hs Hajr el Bedd. The stone of the idol temple.

عَجَاج مَعْيَد
Ht El Háj Sāli’d. The pilgrim Sāli’d.

جَمِاَعَة حَمَامَة
Fu Hamāmeh. The dove. (Perhaps جِبَّة the warm bath).

جِوْح سِكْرِير
Gt Hand Sukereir. The cistern of Sukereir. p.n.

جَمِاَعَة حَمَامَة
Gu El Hāmmām. The bath.

جبيليا

جَمِيْزِرة الْلَاَغَة
Fu Jimmīzēt el Kādāh. The sycamore of the open plain or courtyard.

جَسْر الأَسْدَود
Ft jīsr Esdūd. The bridge of Ashdod.

جَوْلِس
Fu jūlīs. Jūlis. p.n.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

El Jārah, or Jārat 'Askelān. The neighbourhood; or 'the neighbourhood of Ascalon'; probably יָן Vagar of the Talmud.

Jārat or Rānleḥ. The neighbourhood of Rānleḥ, or the sandy place.

Kada Yāfa. The district of Jaffa.

Katrah. A drop. See "Memoirs."

El Kenisheh. The Church. In Yebuah.


Khallet 'Attān. The dell of 'Attān; perhaps from عطول 'halting by a watering-place.'

Khallet edh Dhakeb. The dell of gold.

Khallet el Masbi. The dell of towns. In vulgar Arabic the word means small coins.

Khallet el Tuweileh. The long dell. It is just north of Bir el Medwâr.

Khallet Umm es Sā'il. The dell with the streams.

Khān (Esdûd). The Caravanserai of Ashdod.

El Kheimeh. The tent.

El Khādr. El Khādr. See p. 28.


Khārbeh el 'Ajjâri. The ruin of the man of 'Ajjâr. q.v.

Khārbeh Abu 'Amâre. The ruin of the father of 'Amîry. p.n.

Khārbeh 'Amîr. The ruin of 'Amîr. p.n.

Khārbeh 'Amnârî. The ruin of Amûrîch. p.n.

Khârbeh 'Amr. The ruin of 'Amr. p.n. All these are forms of the Arabic name 'Omar, and are identical with the ethnic name Amorite.

Khârbeh el 'Arab. The ruin of the Arabs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LIST OF SHEET XVI</th>
<th>ENGLISH TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet 'Asfūrah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the sparrow. Also called Khūrbet 'Umm el 'Alsej, 'the ruin with the thorn tree' (Lycium Europeum).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet 'Askalūn.</td>
<td>The ruin of Ascalon. See &quot;Memoirs.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Atīrā.</td>
<td>The ruin of fragrant herbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet el Bēdd.</td>
<td>The ruin of the idol, or idol temple.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Beit Fār.</td>
<td>The ruin of the house of the mouse (traces of ruins only).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Bākās.</td>
<td>The ruin of lentils.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Berdeghah.</td>
<td>The ruin of Berdegha; perhaps soft ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Bezshah.</td>
<td>The ruin of luxuriant vegetation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Bezzeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of cloth or furniture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Bī't el Kābeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of the wells of the cube; probably from the masonry cisterns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Bīr el Medwar.</td>
<td>The ruin of Bīr Medwar. q.v.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Dehešeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of Deheśeh; probably for soft ground. This is the same as Khūrbet el 'Ajūrī.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Deirān.</td>
<td>The ruin of houses. Traces of ruins.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Deir el Butm.</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of the Terebinth. See &quot;Memoirs.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Dhekr.</td>
<td>The ruin of the male, or of the memorial.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet dhī Dīlah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the Dhīlah clan (wolves).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Dhikrīn.</td>
<td>The ruin of Dhikrīn. p.n.; from to remember. See above, Khūrbet Dhekr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet el Fātūneh.</td>
<td>The ruin of el Fātūneh. p.n.; from to tempt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Fiqīd.</td>
<td>The ruin of the unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrbet Gheiyyādah.</td>
<td>The ruin of the forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Hs Khārbeh Hebra. The ruin of abundant herbage; feminine of حبر.

Hs Khārbeh Hermās. The ruin of the raging lion, or of the demon.

Hs Khārbeh Istās. The ruin of Istās. p.n.

Gu Khārbeh Jeledīyeh. The ruin of hard ground.

Iu Khārbeh el Jelkh. The ruin of the full valley.

Iu Khārbeh Kallās. The ruin of the filled well.

Ju Khārbeh Khasseh. The ruin of lettuce.

Gu Khārbeh Kerkefch. The ruin of Kerkefch, a kind of small bird.

Is Khārbeh Kutlāneh. The ruin of Kutlāneh; from تنل ‘to lop or amputate’; perhaps it should be تنل from تنل ‘to slay.’

Ju Khārbeh Lczka. The ruin of Lczka. p.n.

Ju Khārbeh el Lōz. The ruin of the almond.

Fu Khārbeh el Māsebeh. The ruin of el Māsebeh; from مصب ‘assembling round a cistern,’ or from مصب ‘ivy.’

Fu Khārbeh Makkās. The ruin of the tolls or taxes.

Is Khārbeh el Meisēyeh. The ruin of mace-trees (Cordia myxa).

It Khārbeh el Mekennā. The ruin of the veiled one.

Is Khārbeh Mēlāt. The ruin of el Mēlāt (plastered).

Iu Khārbeh el Mēsēyeh. The ruin of the forgotten one.

Ht Khārbeh el Mukeizin. The ruin of the storehouses.

Ht Khārbeh Nīna. The ruin of Nīna. p.n.

Ju Khārbeh Nūweith. The ruin of those who butt with their horns. See Sheikh Nattah, p. 94.

Ju Khārbeh 'Okbur. The ruin of 'Okbur (the substance which bees carry on their legs to the hive).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خربة الرخوة</td>
<td>The ruin of the recumbent ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الرسم</td>
<td>The ruin of the traces of dwellings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة رملية</td>
<td>The ruin of the sandy place; the soil here is partly sandy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الساندي</td>
<td>The ruin of clear water, or bright stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة سلمية</td>
<td>The ruin of the silkworm's cocoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة السدر</td>
<td>The ruin of adoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة سلمه</td>
<td>The ruin of Selmeh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الشيخ خالد</td>
<td>The ruin of Sheikh Khalid. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الشجرة</td>
<td>The ruin of the tree. Its older name is خربة السه خربة شه.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة سكرير</td>
<td>The ruin of hard ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة سفنر</td>
<td>The brown ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة السفنتا</td>
<td>The ruin of Satta. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة طينسة</td>
<td>The ruin of carpets. طينسة plural of طين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الطماشير</td>
<td>The ruin of the conical caps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة أم العقود</td>
<td>The ruin with the vaults, or coping stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة أم العموم</td>
<td>The ruin of the mother of the hero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة أم حمية</td>
<td>The ruin with the kelkha (a plant like fennel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة أم الرباح</td>
<td>The ruin with the fragrant odours, or 'where the winds blow.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة أم زبيدة</td>
<td>The ruins with the dung heaps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة ياسين</td>
<td>The ruin of Yasin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة يرده</td>
<td>The ruin of Yerdeh. See 'Ain Yerdeh, p. 265.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة إيل</td>
<td>The ruined place. (Traces only.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVI.

271
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

EL Kubebeh. The little dome.

For Küstlech, i.e., Castellum.

El Maläwiyeh. From `to be high.'

El Mansüra. See p. 9.

The watch-tower.

El Mesmiyeh. p.n.; from `to be lofty.'

Mint el Kâlih. The harbour of the castle.

El Miska. The place of irrigation.

Miska Sulcimân. The place of irrigation of Sulcimân Agha (Turkish proper name).

Miska Zereik. The azure irrigation place.

El Mâghâr. The caves.

El Mâghârah. The cave.

Mâghâir Shihah. The caves of Shihah; but see p. 90.

Mâghâr Summeil. The caves of hard ground.


Mâghâret Khallet Kaddâm. The cave of the dell of the front.

Mughällus. Coming to water at the morning twilight, or making a raid at that time.

Nâînech or Nînech. The plant `mint.' See "Memoirs."

Ndâîet el Mejdel. The commune of el Mejdel.


Nehy Bârk. The prophet Bârk (lightning); in the village of Burkah. q.v.

Nehy Kunda. The prophet Kunda. p.n.

Nehy Shît. The prophet Seth.

Nehy Yânis. The prophet Jonah.
The exudations (applied to some pools).

The spur of a hill.

The hill-top of Abu Hāmid. p.n.

The hill-top of Deirān. See Wādi Deirān, p. 276.

The headland of the pair of scales.

The cairn on the valley side.

The way-side fountain.

Sheikh 'Abdallah. p.n.


Sheikh Abu Hareirah; one of the Prophet's companions.

Sheikh Abu Jahlm. p.n.

Sheikh Abu Jimmeizeh; or it may be rendered 'the saint's tomb with the sycamore tree.'

Sheikh 'Awed; a common Arabic name.

Sheikh David.

Sheikh Hamid. p.n.

Sheikh Ibrahim el Matbulī. 'Matbūl means 'lovesick,' but is used in a mystic sense.

Sheikh Selim. p.n.; west of Yebnah, in the village.

Sheikh Jābās. p.n.

Sheikh Kheir. p.n. ('good').

Sheikh Mārūf el Kelkēt. Sheik Mārūf, 'of the raft'; probably connected with the tradition of Háj 'Aleiyān, q.v.

'Sheikh Mohammed the brown.'

p.n.; named from the Tell.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Sheikh Musa Tellah. Sheikh Musa, the picket or vanguard; from its lofty position.


Sheikh Sâdeh. The (female) Sheikh or Saint Sâdeh. p.n. Sister of the last. The name applies to a cave now closed.


Sheikh Sddeh. The (female) Sheikh or Saint Sddeh. p.n. Sister of the last. The name applies to a cave now closed.

Sheil el Ghor. The waterfalls of the lowland.

Sîdret el Harârîyeh. The lotus-tree of the Harârî family, or of the silk workers.


Es Shâdîr el Gharbîyeh. The western nomads. The root means to assault violently.

Es Shâdîr esh Shemâlîyeh. The northern nomads; also called Shâdîr Ibn 'Aûdeh, the nomads of Ibn 'Aûdeh. p.n.; but this is said to be a modern name, from an inhabitant who died within the century.

Es Shâdîr esh Sherkîyeh. The eastern nomads; also called Shâdîr Abu Hwâr; also from an inhabitant who died within the century.

Sâfîch. The Sâfîs, a religious mystical order, so-called, it is said, from their dress of wool.

Samneil. Hard ground.

Et Tawwâr. The oven or reservoir. See “Memoirs.”

Tell Abu Herâzeh. The mound with the fortifications.

Tell el Akhdar. The green mound.

Tell Batkîsh. The mound of the melon.

Tell Bukkîsh. The mound of Bukkîsh. p.n.


Tell el Fûl. The mound of the bean.

Tell Cezer. The mound of Cezer. p.n. Heb. Gezer, 'cut off'; probably as being an outlier of the hills.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تل العروسَة</td>
<td>Tell el Kharrîbeh. The mound of the locust-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل نُرى</td>
<td>Tell el Murrîh. The mound of the brackish water, near the mouth of the river (but perhaps named from the Beni Murrîh Arabs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل السلاطِة</td>
<td>Tell es Sâfi. The clear or bright mound, hence called Alba Specula. The name dates back to the 12th century, and originates from the white chalk cliff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل السلاطِة</td>
<td>Tell es Selâkäh. The mound of flowing water, having several pools near it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل التوْسِس</td>
<td>Tell et Turmus. The mound of the lupine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل زكَارِيَا</td>
<td>Tell Zakkâriya. The mound of Zacharias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل الافراْنِي</td>
<td>Tellûl el Ferânî. The mounds of el Ferânî. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَعَدادات</td>
<td>Eth Themâdât. The puddles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تِبْناء</td>
<td>Tibnâh. Straw. See &quot;Memoirs.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التيمة</td>
<td>Et Timâh. The fig-tree; (a village).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم العبد</td>
<td>Unn el'Abd. The mother of the slave; (a tree).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم العرابِس</td>
<td>Unn el'Arâbis. The mother of the brides; (a tree).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم البنِّية</td>
<td>Unn el Benâîyeh. The mother of the building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم المغر</td>
<td>Umm el Müghr. The mother of the cave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي أبي خميس</td>
<td>Wâdî Abu Khamîs. The valley of Abu Khamîs. p.n. The father of the fifth, or of the den.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي أبي رجيلة</td>
<td>Wâdî Abu Rejeîlîh. The valley with the runlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي عمورية</td>
<td>Wâdî 'Ammūryîch. The valley of 'Ammurîyîch (Amorites).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي أطْرِا</td>
<td>Wâdî Atrakâh. The valley of Atrakâh. See Khûrûb Atrakâh, p. 269.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي البطل</td>
<td>Wâdî el Bagdî. The valley of the mule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي المبَّرة</td>
<td>Wâdî el Birîh. The valley of the fortress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wāday el Burshein. The valley of variegated herbage.

Wāday Deirān. The valley of houses.

Wāday edh Dhalr. The valley of the ridge.

Wāday el Fār. The valley of the mouse.

Wāday Ferhah. The valley of joy.

Wāday el Ghūcit. The valley of watered ground.

Wāday el Hamāmis. The valley of the chick-peas.

Wāday Hamed Abu 'Ākīr. The valley of Hammed, the father of the barren one. p.n.

Wāday Jamās. The valley of the buffalo.

Wāday Katrah. The valley of Katrah. q.v.

Wāday el Khubb. The valley of the Khubb (a thorny plant).

Wāday el Khallil. The valley of Khalil (i.e., Abraham).

Wāday el Maleh. The salt valley.

Wāday el Medwār. The valley of el Medwār. See Bīr el Medwār, p. 266.

Wāday el Meṣḥeh. The valley of the meis tree.

Wāday el Mejmā. The valley of the assembly.

Wāday el Meknā. The valley of the veiled one.

Wāday el Menāk. The valley of the place where camels are made to halt and lie down.

Wāday el Merubbāh. The square valley.

Wāday el Müghrākēh. The flooded valley.

Wāday el Mukheizin. The valley of storehouses.

Wāday en Nār. The valley of fire.

Wāday en Neda. The valley of dew.

Wāday es Sāfī. The clear or bright valley. See Tell es Sāfī, p. 275.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVI.


Wādī Sendūkah. The valley of the box or chest.

Wādī Sārār. The valley of pebbles.

Wādī Ṭahhānāt. The valley of the millers.

Wādī Umm el Hemām. The valley of the mother of the hero or chief.

Wādī ez Zeitūn. The valley of the olive-trees.


Zernākah. The rivulet.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

SHEET XVII.

Ls  Abu l' Ainein. The father of two springs (a sacred place); called also Abu l' Edhem. p.n.

Nt  Abu Dis. Abu Dis (a family name).

Ms  Abu Salih. The father of righteousness. It is perhaps connected with the Aramaic 'םלוע 'to cleave,' the place being a quarry.

Ms  'Ain Abu Kerzem. The spring of Abu Kerzem. p.n.; 'the short-nosed man.'

Lu  'Ain Abu Zeid. The spring of Abu Zeid. p.n.

Ms  'Ain Abu Zi'ad. The spring of Abu Zi'ad. p.n.

Lt  'Ain el' Aijib. The spring of the wonder.

Ms  'Ain el 'Aneiziych. The spring of the 'Aneiziych (Arab clan name). cf. the powerful tribe of the 'Anazeh. The names come from עז 'a goat.'

Kt  'Ain el 'Arab. The spring of the Arabs.

Ls  'Ain 'Arık. The spring of the compactly-built one; but see "Memoirs," under 'Archi.'

Lt  'Ain el' Asafir. The spring of the sparrows.


Mt  'Ain el Bellad. The spring of the town (100 yards north of the church at Neby Samwil).

Ku  'Ain Beit 'Atâb. The spring of Beit 'Atâb. q.v.; southeast of the village by main road.

Lt  'Ain Beit Tulma. The spring of the house of the loaf.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Beît Sûrik</td>
<td>The spring of Beït Sûrik. q.v.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Bin't Nâh</td>
<td>The spring of Noah's daughter; from a tradition. See &quot;Memoirs.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Birch</td>
<td>The spring of el Bîreh (the fortress).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Birkeh</td>
<td>The spring of the pool at Beït 'Âtâb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Bûrak</td>
<td>The spring of the pools.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Deîr Yêstû</td>
<td>The spring of the convent of Yêsin. See Deîr Yêstû.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain ed Dîlbeh</td>
<td>The spring of the plane-tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Emîr</td>
<td>The spring of the Emîr; in a cave south-east of Néby Sâmîwil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Fâgîhûr</td>
<td>See Khûrbiyet Fâgîhûr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Fâris</td>
<td>The spring of Fâris. p.n.; a horseman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Farâjeh</td>
<td>The spring of the crevice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Fatîr</td>
<td>The spring of the fissure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Fûkûa</td>
<td>The upper spring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Fûwàr</td>
<td>The spring of the fountain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Hadâbîh</td>
<td>The spring of the hammock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Hamûyîch</td>
<td>The spring of Anna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Hântash</td>
<td>The spring of Hântash. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Hand</td>
<td>The spring of the cistern. (Nt.) This latter is called the Apostles' fountain by Christians.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Hâbbûn</td>
<td>The spring of Hûbûn; perhaps from Hâbûn (Rododaphne), or from Hâbân (dropsy).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Humîyd</td>
<td>p.n. The spring of Humîyd. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Jâdy</td>
<td>The spring of saffron; also called 'Ain en Nûshîb, the spring of the stone set up as an object of worship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>'Ain Jākūk. The spring of Jakūk. p.n.; perhaps of 'muniting' (a bird). In the gardens south-east of Nebē Samwēl, just west of 'Ain el Emtr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>'Ain el Jāmid. The spring of the mosque.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>'Ain el Jēmāl. The beautiful spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br.</td>
<td>'Ain Jerūt. The spring of Jerūt; perhaps from Jara, 'to flow.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>'Ain el Jinnān. The spring of the gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>'Ain el Joffeizeh. The spring of the little walnut-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>'Ain el Jīz. The spring of the walnut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>'Ain el Judeidēh. The spring of the dykes or streaks in the rocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>'Ain Jufna. The spring of the large dish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>'Ain Jūrān. The spring of troughs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>'Ain Kērim. The spring of the dresser of the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>'Ain el Karūd. The spring of the monkeys or goblins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>'Ain el Kezbeh. The spring of the Kezbeh, a tree with hard wood; but see &quot;Memoirs,&quot; under 'Chezib.' Heb. &quot;lying.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>'Ain el Khandak. The spring of the fosse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>'Ain el Khaunirvā. The spring of the sow; it is below 'Ain Hand, on the north-west near Bīrket 'Atūb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>'Ain el Kharjēh. The outer spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>'Ain el Khāṭāleah. The spring of the hare's form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>'Ain el Kiddeleh. The spring of the fissure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>'Ain el Kubēibeh. The spring of the little dome, from a kubbeh near.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>'Ain Kubēibeh. The spring of the Beni Kuleib Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>'Ain el Kāsab. The spring of reeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>'Ain el Kāsās. The spring of the (Christian) priest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Ku 'Ain el Madâd. The spring of manure or of extension.

Lu 'Ain el Madîk. The spring of the cattle which loathe forage; (perhaps "narrow").

Mt 'Ain el Madâwarah. The round spring.

Ku 'Ain el Makhfûr. The spring of the excavated place. It is also called 'Ain Sitti Hassna, 'the spring of our Lady Hasna.'

Ku 'Ain el Majûr. The hired spring, or 'the spring of the flower-pot.'

Ms 'Ain el Mâkhled. The perennial spring.

Mt 'Ain Malakah. The spring of the angel.

Lu 'Ain el Mâksâr. The deficient spring.

Lt 'Ain Makttûsh. The spring of the exhilarated one.

Lu 'Ain el Mârâdîch. Perhaps for "maurâdâch, 'the frequented spring.'

Ms 'Ain el Masâtân. The guarded spring.

Kt 'Ain Merjelân. The spring of the chaldron.

Lu 'Ain Merjelân. The spring of the chaldron. See 'Ain Merjelân above.

Ms 'Ain Merjid (according to others it is Menjid). The spring of the plateau, being situate at the head of a wady.

Ms 'Ain el Mezârîb. The spring of the water-spout or gutter (south of Ram Allah, north of 'Ain Mejid).

Nt 'Ain el Mulhendis; probably The spring of the architect.

Ku 'Ain el Mûnhî. The spring of provisions.

' Ain Munîjed. The spring of the helper.

Ms 'Ain Mustâbâh. The spring of the lantern.

Lu 'Ain el Nâmûs. The spring of the hunter's lodge; an old Arab word applied to stone huts and prehistoric stone dwellings throughout Arabia. In the modern language it means 'a mosquito.'

Js 'Ain Nîtî. The spring of Nini.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Ain 'Olleik.</td>
<td>'Ain 'Olleik.</td>
<td>The spring of brambles (just north of 'Ain Hamlyej).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain er Rafîk.</td>
<td>'Ain er Rafîk.</td>
<td>The high spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain er Râwâk.</td>
<td>'Ain er Râwâk.</td>
<td>The spring of watercress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es Safî.</td>
<td>'Ain es Safî.</td>
<td>The spring of the summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Sâlîk.</td>
<td>'Ain Sâlîk.</td>
<td>The spring of Sâlîk. p.n.; 'righteous.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Selman.</td>
<td>'Ain Selman.</td>
<td>The spring of Selman. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Sujma.</td>
<td>'Ain Sujma.</td>
<td>The spring of flowing water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain esh Shâmlyej.</td>
<td>'Ain esh Shâmlyej.</td>
<td>The Damascus or Syrian spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain esh Shâtîr.</td>
<td>'Ain esh Shâtîr.</td>
<td>The spring of Shâtîr; perhaps 'cinnamon.' East of 'Ain el Emir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Shems.</td>
<td>'Ain Shems.</td>
<td>The spring of the sun. See &quot;Memoirs,&quot; under 'Bethshemesh.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain esh Sheklyej.</td>
<td>'Ain esh Sheklyej.</td>
<td>The eastern spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain esh Shîth.</td>
<td>'Ain esh Shîth.</td>
<td>The spring of Shîth, an aromatic herb; but see p. 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Sitti Hasna.</td>
<td>'Ain Sitti Hasna.</td>
<td>The spring of our Lady Hasna; 'Ain el Mahfîr. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Sitti Miriam.</td>
<td>'Ain Sitti Miriam.</td>
<td>The spring of our Lady Mary, at 'Ain Kârim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Sûba.</td>
<td>'Ain Sûba.</td>
<td>The spring of the pile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Sûbicâ.</td>
<td>'Ain Sûbicâ.</td>
<td>The spring of the pile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Sûr Bâhir.</td>
<td>'Ain Sûr Bâhir.</td>
<td>The spring of Sûr Bâhir. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es Sûwân.</td>
<td>'Ain es Sûwân.</td>
<td>The spring of flints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es Sûweideh.</td>
<td>'Ain es Sûweideh.</td>
<td>The blackish spring; but see Jubb Sûweideh, p. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain et Tâkah.</td>
<td>'Ain et Tâkah.</td>
<td>The spring of the arch or shelf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain et Tanûrî.</td>
<td>'Ain et Tanûrî.</td>
<td>The springs of the oven or reservoir. See &quot;Memoirs.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Tarfidia.</td>
<td>'Ain Tarfidia.</td>
<td>The spring of Tarfidia. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain et Tinuch.</td>
<td>'Ain et Tinuch.</td>
<td>The spring of the fig-tree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Mt 'Ain et Twâljî. The spring of the long rock; 'Ain el Emîr. q.v.

'Ain Umm esh Sherâtî. The spring with the strips; at Khûrbet Umm esh Sherît. q.v.

'Mt 'Ain Urtâs. The spring of Urtâs. q.v.

Lu 'Ain el Wâhash. The spring of the wild beast.

'Mt 'Ain Yâtî. The spring of Yâtî. q.v.

'Mt 'Ain Zefîzîf. The spring of the red jujube-tree, east of 'Ain el Emîr.

El 'Alasâwîyîh. The place or sect of Jesus.

Akabêt el Ghâziîân. The mountain road or steep of the gazelles; west of the village el 'Alasâwîyîh.

Akabêt el Harcîdîyîh. The mountain road or steep of the alkali makers.

Akabêt el Hattâbîh. The mountain road or steep of the wood-cutters.

Akabêt en Nimûr. The mountain road or steep of the leopard; or perhaps 'of the abundant water.' See Wâdy en Nimûr, p. 37; near Khûrbet el Haradûn.

Akûr. 'Barren.'

Alâli el Bouâtî. The upper chambers of the maidens.

El 'Alicîîîîîtîhî. The upper chambers; caves high up in a precipice.

'Allâr el Bûstî. 'Allâr (p.n.) of the onions; also called 'Allâr el Fûka. The upper 'Allâr.

'Allâr es Sîfîchî. The lower 'Allâr.


El 'Amry. El 'Amry. p.n. See last paragraph. The southern Kubbeh in Bittîr; 'the ancient.'

'Amwâsî. 'Amwâsî. Greek 'Epîwôsî. The word is said by Josephus (B.J. iv, 1, 3) to mean a thermal spring; it has no meaning in Arabic.

SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Js 'Annâbeh. The 'jujube.' See "Memoirs."

Ls El 'Anâziyeh. El 'Anâziyeh. See 'Ain el 'Anâziyeh, p. 278.

Kt El 'Anâziyeh. El 'Anâziyeh.

Nt 'Arab el 'Uldâyeh. The Arabs of the valley.

Ks 'Arâk el 'Abbâd. The cliff, cavern, or buttress of the female devotee.

Ms 'Arâk 'Arda. The cliff, bank or buttress of the mountain with water at the foot; marked quarry; west of 'Attâra.

Ks 'Arâk el Hamâm. The cliff, cavern or buttress of the pigeons; near B. Nûba there is a second place so called (Ku).

Kt 'Arâk Ismâ'în. The cliff, cavern, or buttress of Ishmael.

Ku 'Arâk el Jemâl. The cliff, cavern, or buttress of the camels; a low cliff east of Beit 'Atîb.

Ns 'Arâk Mûsâ. The cliff, cavern, or buttress of Moses; north side of Wâdy Suâcînîlî, east of Jèbâ.

Mt 'Arâk en Râ'îân. The cliff, cavern, or buttress of the shepherds, south of Lifta.

Lu 'Arâk esh Sheikh Ismâîn. The cliff, cavern, or buttress of Sheikh Ishmael; south of 'Ain el Madîk.

Nt 'Arâk esh Shems. The cliff, cavern, or buttress of the sun. See "Memoirs," under 'en Shemesh.'

Nt 'Arâk et Tîrîch. The cliff, bank, or buttress of the fortress.

Nt 'Arâk Umm es Sultân. The cliff, cavern, or buttress of the Sultan's mother; west of Sheikh 'Amber.

Kt El 'Arîbîn. The Forty.

Ku El 'Ârkûb. The winding track; name of a district on a spur of the main chain.

Jt 'Artûf. 'Artûf. p.n.

Ms 'Asâkir. Armies.

Jt 'Aslin. Aslin. p.n.; 'Honey.' See Khûrîbet el 'Asâliyeh, p. 82.


Jt 'Ayûn Abu Mehârib. The springs of the father of the warriors; also called, according to one native on the spot, 'Ayûn Kâra. p.n.

Kt 'Ayûn el Bejâzeh. The springs of Bejâzeh. p.n.

Jt 'Ayûn el Khärîjeh. The outer springs.


Jt 'Ayûn Terîf. The springs of the edge or extremity.

Jt 'Ayûn et Tinch. The springs of the fig-tree.

Nt El 'Azcrrîych. The place of Lazarus (Bethany).

Mu Bâb el Jeblâ. The gate of the cistern; an opening in the aqueduct near Bâtn Fukkûs.

Ns Bâb el Medûk. The gate of the strait, close to the tombs south of Khûrbeit Haiyân.

Mt Bâb el Muâllakah. The overhanging gate.

Mu Bâb es Sikâz. The gate to the paths. The cross roads west of Bethlehem on the road to Bâb Jâla. The side walls here begin.

Kt Bâb el Wâd. The gate of the valley.

Ms El Ballâh. The pond.

Mt Ballûêt el Bedrîyeh. The oak of the Bedrîyeh; (family name).

Lu Ballûêt el Madowerah. The round oak.

Ku Ballûêt Umm esh Shîrît. The oak with the strips of rags. (A sacred tree covered with rags)

Mu Bâtn Fakkûs. The knoll of melons.


Mu Bâtn el Khûdr. The knoll of el Khûdr. q.v., p. 28
Lt Bâtn es Sâlîdih. The knoll of the highlands.

Mu El Bedd. The idol, or idol temple.

Mu El Bedîyeh. El Bedîyeh. p.n. See Khûrdet el Bedîyeh, p. 83. The Sheikh's tomb in Sharafat is so called.

Ls Beit 'Anán. The house of 'Anán. p.n.

Ku Beit 'Atâb. The house of 'Atâb; perhaps Etam.

Ls Beit Dukku. The house of Dukku. p.n.

Kt Beit Fajûs. The house of Fajûs. p.n.; signifying 'haughty.'

Ju Beit Fased. The house of phlebotomy. See "Memoirs," under 'Ephes Dammim.'

Mt Beit Hannina. The house of Hannina. p.n.


Mt Beit Iksa. The house of Iksa. p.n.

Ls Beit Izza. The house of Izza. p.n.


Ju Beit el Fûnîl. The house of camels.

Mu Beit Lohm. The house of meat. Heb. בֵּית לֹם, 'house of bread.'

Ks Beit Likia. The house of Likia. p.n.

Kt Beit Mâhsîr. The house of Mâhsîr. Perhaps for mahsîr, 'besieged.'

Kt Beit Meis. The house of the meis tree (Cordia myxa).

Lt Beit Nakîba. The house of the mountain pass.

Ju Beit Nettîf. The house of Nettîf. p.n.; (a camel whose hair comes off in patches).

Ks Beit Nûba. The house of Nûba. p.n.

Mu Beit Sâlîbûr. The house of magicians. Also called Beit Sâlîbûr en Nusâra; (Beit Sâlîbûr of the Christians).
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Mt  
Beit Şāḥûr el 'Atîkah. The ancient Beit Sâḥûr. Also called Beit Şāḥûr el Wâdí (Beit Sâḥûr of the valley).

Lu  
Beit Sâkiya. The house of irrigation.

Js  
Beit Shenna. The house of Shenna. p.n.

Ls  
Beit Sîla. The house of the stream.

Ks  
Beit Sîra. The house of the fold.

Mu  
Beit Šâftûfa. House of the summer-houses or narrow benches.

Lt  
Beit Sârîk. The house of Sârîk. p.n.

Jt  
Beit Sâsûn. The house of Sûsin. p.n. Sûsin liquorice, or a weevil; Sûsin a lily.

Mu  
Beit 'Tâmîrî. The house of the Tâmîrah Arabs.

Kt  
Beit Tâlû. The house of Tâlû. p.n.; meaning 'length.'

Ls  

Ks  
Beit 'Ur el Fûkâ. The upper house of 'Ur (Beth Horan).

Ks  
Beit 'Ur el Tahtâ. The lower Beit 'Ur.

Ks  
Beni 'Âmîr. The Beni 'Âmir Arabs. See p. 268.

{Ks}  
Beni Hârîth el Kiblîyeh. The southern Beni Hârîth Arabs, sons of Hârîth, an old noble Arab name (the Aretas of the New Testament).

Ks  
Beni Hasan. The Beni Hasan Arabs.

Ks  
Beni Mâlik. The Beni Mâlik Arabs.

Js  

Us  

Nu  
Bîhr Abu Nâdhûr. The wells of Abu Nâdhûr. p.n.

Ks  
Bîhrît Khûlîl Allah. The wells of Abraham (the friend of God).

Ls  
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Nu Bir el 'Abd. The well of the slave.
Mu Bir Abu Sura. The well with the brown colour.
Nu Bir el 'Ajami. The well of the Persian.
Ju Bir Aklidia. The well of Aklidia. p.n.
Nu Bir el 'Aleilat. The well of the upper chamber.
Nu Bir 'Alia. The upper well.
Mu Bir el 'Amdan. The well of the columns.
Nu Bir Amelekh. Probably Umeyeh. The well of the Ommayeh (the first dynasty of Caliphs of Damascus).
Mu Bir el 'Amud. The well of the column.
Mu Bir 'Ahuwa. The well of 'Ahuwa. p.n.
Nu Bir 'Awiziyeh. The well of the vacant places.
Nu Bir 'Awisiyeh. The well of the knife; but perhaps from خواس 'a night patrol.'
Ms Bir 'Azeir. The well of 'Azeir. p.n. Ezra.
Mu Bir el Beida. The white well.
Mu Bir Beit Bassa. The well of the house of the marsh.
Ks Bir Beit el Beiddir. The well of the house of threshing floors.
Ku Bir el Bihr. The well of wells (a name obtained near Khurbet Deiry).
Nu Bir el Bajr. The well of the tower.
Mu Bir Dâ'ud. David's well (at Bethlehem).
Ms Bir ed Deir. The well of the monastery.
Nu Bir el 'Eedd. The well of the perennial spring, or the old well (close to 'Ain Hand, the so-called Apostle's fountain).
Mt Bir 'Eyâb. The well of Job. The Christians call it the well of Joab.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Nu Buṭ Fakhṭaṭ ēl Kōl. The well of the thigh of the hills (pronounced Jōl by the Arabs).

Mu Buṭ ēl Habeṭiṭiḥ. The well of the Habaty Arabs (Habatāt bēnī Tamūm).

Nu Buṭ ēl Haŋjaliṭyēh. The well of the Hanjaliyeh. p.n.; probably a dervish order.

Nu Buṭ ēl Harācīṭyēh. The well of the alkali makers.

Nu Buṭ Hazmiṭyēh. The girded well.

Jt Buṭ ēl Ḥetū. The sweet (water) well.

Js Buṭ ēl Ḥetīmēḥ. The well of rubbish; also called Buṭ ēl ʿEndībī Buṭ ēshtātīy.

Nu Buṭ ēl Ḥāmmām. The well of the bath, or the well of rain-water.

Mu Buṭ ēl Ḥummās. The well of the chick-pea.

Mu Buṭ īkhdāś. The well of Ikhdāsh (scratching).

Mu Buṭ īstūḥ. The well with the flat top.

Mu Buṭ ēl Ḥaṭārah. The well of pasturing.

Ns Buṭ ēl Ḥebāliy. The well of the Ḥebāliy (mountaineer).

Mt Buṭ ēl Ḫoṭā. The well of the walnut-tree.

Mu Buṭ ēl Ḫadīmu. The well of Kadīmu. p.n.; perhaps from ʿmuṭīr, ‘holy men,’ i.e., the Magi (it is generally known as the ‘well of the Magi’).

Jt Buṭ ēl Ḫantūrah. The well of the arch.

Nu Buṭ ēl Ḫeradīyēh. The well of the Keradiyeh. p.n.; probably from Karadāh (refuse of wool).

Mu Buṭ ēl Ḫattī. The well of the crag.

Mu Buṭ ēl Ḫeiḳābā. The well of the Keikab trees.

Ju Buṭ ēl Ḫerāṃeh. The well of the Kerrāṃeh, a plant with long thin hollow branches.

Mu Buṭ Ḫallat ēl Mīshīmīsh. The well of the dell of apricots, near Buṭ Wār ēl Asād.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Bir Khallet el Mukābir. The well of the dell of the tombs.

Bir el Khwanzibēh. The well of the swine.

Bir (Abu) KHāshiṣibēh. The well of the muddy ground.

Bir el Khārbeh. The well of the ruin.

Bir el Ḫuff. The well of the palms of the hand. It is also called Bir Muktā ʿash. Shakhṭār (the well of the cutting out of the one-masted boat).

Bir Kumrah. The dusky white well.

Bir Kurām ʿUshrib. The well of the figured veil of the stranger; but see Bir el Kerāmēh, p. 289.

Bir el Khṣāb. The well of reeds.

Bir el Lattūn. The sweet well.

Bir el Leimūn. The well of the lemon.

Bir Līṭān. The well of Līṭān. Perhaps Līṭān, from ʿlādīst, 'turnips.'

Bir el Mahās. The well of currying leather. Perhaps sūḥās, 'the smooth-worn rope.'

Bir el Malāk. The well of the angel. (Perhaps el Melek; 'of the king'.)

Bir Mābu. The well of the springs.

Bir el Marmar. The well of marble.

Bir el Māṣṭabāh. The well of the bench. Near Bir Istīḥ ('the well with the flat top').

Bir el Matā. The well of the ears of millet, or of the water remaining at the bottom of a nearly empty well.

Bir el Mezārāb. The well of the spout; south-east of Nebī Sāmūdī.

Bir el Musillīm. The well of the hydrant between Khārībah Kāwīit and Khārībah ed Dīkki.

Bir el Mizzāh. The well of hard limestone.

Bir el Musāh. The well of the unfortunate or fated one.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bir en</td>
<td>The well of vegetation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nābit.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bir en</td>
<td>The well of the raven's croaking.</td>
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<td>Nablak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bir en</td>
<td>The well of the drinking.</td>
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<td>Nahl.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bir Nebhāla.</td>
<td>The well of apparatus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nufs.</td>
<td>The precious well.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bir en</td>
<td>The well of the little palm, south of Wādy</td>
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<td>Nūkheil.</td>
<td>Umm el Khalīh.</td>
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<td>Kgs</td>
<td>The well of the hill-top.</td>
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<td>Bir</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Ras.</td>
<td>The well of lead.</td>
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<td>Bir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salāh.</td>
<td>The well of righteousness; near Jōfet el</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akkās.</td>
<td>q.v.</td>
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<td>Sūlah.</td>
<td>The excellent well, or Sāleh's well.</td>
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<td>Bir</td>
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<td>Salīb.</td>
<td>The well of the Cross.</td>
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<td>Bīr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shām.</td>
<td>The Damascene or Syrian well.</td>
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<td>Bīr</td>
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<td>Sībīl.</td>
<td>The well of the wayside fountain.</td>
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<td>Bēr</td>
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<td>Şām.</td>
<td>The female saint, near es Sincisil.</td>
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<td>Bēr</td>
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<td>Sheikhah.</td>
<td>The well of the female saint,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shākh.</td>
<td>perhaps 'surface water,' some fifty yards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bēr</td>
<td>north of the church at Neby Samwil.</td>
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<td>Sīlah.</td>
<td>The well of streams of the shout; perhaps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bēr</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sīla
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Bir Umm el Bekhit. The well with the split; near Wady 'Aliya.

Bir Umm el Khunis. The well with the beetle; near Kabr Ghanam.

Bir Umm ez Zelek. The well of the slippery place; also called Bir Sibsi, the well of the open country; near Bir Hazmiyeh.

Bir Wâr el Asad. The well of the rugged rocks of the lion.

Bir el Wata. The well of the level or trampled ground.

Bir Yâshâl. The well of Yâsûl, p.n.; north of Bir Sâhûr el 'Atîkah.

Bir ez Zâgh. The well of the hooded crow.

Bir ez Zârub. The well of the hawthorn; near Bir Hazmiyeh.

Bir Zein el Din. The well of Zein ed Din. p.n.; meaning the Adornment of the Faith.

Bir ez Zârad. The well of the sown corn.

Birch. The well of the palace.

Birket el Hâmmûn. Pool of the bath (below Jebel Fureidis, on north side).

Birket el Jûba. The pool of the reservoir (at el Jûba).

Birket Mâmiya. Pool of (St.) Mâmilla.


El Bâkeïâ. The plateau.

El Burak. The pools; commonly called Solomon's Pools.

The tower.

The tower of Sheikh Marzûk. p.n.; meaning 'provided for.'

The tower of the mulberries.

The speckled ground.

El Burweirah. The little pit.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Ed Dawârah. The houses.

Ed Deheisheh. (Properly دهیشة, 'soft'). The soft or reddish-black soil.

Deir Abân. The monastery of Abân. p.n.; perhaps دیر أبو ان. It is the Christian site of Ebenezer.


Deir el 'Amôd. The monastery of the column.

Deir Asfûûr. The monastery of sparrows.

Deir el 'Azar. The monastery of el 'Azar (i.e., Lazarus).

Deir el Benât. The convent of the maidens.

Deir Dîwân. The monastery of the Divân (sofa or council). Also called دیر دوویان Deir Dubwân. p.n.

Deir Eyûûb. The monastery of Job.

Deir el Hâwa. The monastery of the wind. The place stands very high on a conical hill.

Deir el Mahrâk. The burnt monastery.

Deir Nahleh. The monastery of the bee; but see Wîdy en Nahl, p. 37.

Deir es Salib. The monastery of the Cross.

Deir Shebbab. The monastery of the youth.

Deir esh Sheikh. The monastery of the Sheikh (elder or chief).

Deir es Sidd. The monastery of the cliff.

Deir et Tâhûusch. The monastery of the mill.

Deir Yesin. The monastery of Yesin. p.n.

Deir ez Zûk. The monastery of the weft (of cloth). The word also means the sound of opening a door.

Dhahr 'Alîn. The ridge of 'Alîn. p.n.; 'conspicuous.'
Mu Dhahr Deir Ghannâm. The ridge of the monastery of shepherds, or of Ghannâm. p.n.; 'plunderer' (the hill between Khūībat Umm Tōba and Bir el Katīf).

Mu Dhahr Mesādeh. The ridge of Mesādeh. p.n.; 'fortunate.' It should probably be مسادة 'of the ascent.'

Kt Dhahr Sarîs. The ridge of Saris. p.n. See p. 312. It is the hill of the trigonometrical point.

Mt Dhahr ēsh Shiyāk. The ridge of the cautious one; the hill just west of Bethany (el 'Azîrîyeh).

Lt Dhahret 'Ābîd. The ridge of the devotee.

Ns Dhahret Abu Râfî. The ridge with the elevation; west of Mukhmās.

Mu Dhahret Deir el 'Amâd. The ridge of the monastery of the column. Hill of Deir el 'Amâd.

Nu Dhahret el Haddâdiyeh. The ridge of the Haddâdiyeh. p.n.; probably حدادية Haddâdiyeh, 'blacksmiths.'

Mu Dhahret el Jinneïneh. The ridge of the little garden, near Beit Sâhîr, on the east.

Mu Dhahret jurûn Zâter. The ridge of the troughs, or threshing-floors of thyme.

Nu Dhahret el Kady. The ridge of death; or of the decisive man. Kâhît Keîs.

Mu Dhahret el Karâ. The ridge of gourds; near Dhahret el Tabbâkh.

Mu Dhahret el Kreîâny. The ridge of the aqueducts; near Hindâzi.

Mu Dhahret Khallet el Mâghârah. The ridge of the dell of the cave; near Dhahret et Tabbâkh.

Dhahret er Retemûyeh; near Bir Fakhîdîl el Kâl. The ridge of the broom plant (Genista retam), the juniper of the Bible, which grows in this part.

Mu Dhahret et Tabbâkh. The ridge of the cook; also called دهیر عُمَّ الرَّزْان Dhahret Umm el Ghâzâlûn, the ridge of the gazelles.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mu Drâah el'Arâd</td>
<td>A cubit in width. A name obtained near el Keisarântîych, applying to a piece of land. See Hindâzi; it is written also ‘sprouting plants,’ or ‘hard.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kt Eshââ.</td>
<td>Eshââ. p.n.; (Joshua).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu El Ghâfr.</td>
<td>The guard or toll; a watchtower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt El Hobs.</td>
<td>The prison, or the church (mosque) endowment; a cell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls El Hadâb.</td>
<td>The hummock; hillock east of Khîrbet el Ibreîî. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu Hâj 'Aliân.</td>
<td>The pilgrim 'Aliian. p.n.; a Kubbeh with fine trees, east of Nehbâltî. See ‘Memoirs.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu Hausân.</td>
<td>Hausân. p.n.; ‘hovering round.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks Heittâm es Sinûbar.</td>
<td>The walls of the cypress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks Heittâm el Wâr.</td>
<td>The walls of the rugged rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Hindâzi.</td>
<td>The measurer. Close to this title, applying to a piece of ground, was obtained Drâah el'Arâd, ‘a cubit wide.’ See above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns Hîzmeh or el Hîzmeh.</td>
<td>The bundle. Perhaps from ‘rough ground.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jt Hîfîyet 'Artûf.</td>
<td>The excavation of 'Artûf (near that place).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks Hîfîyîr en Neby Bûlus.</td>
<td>The excavations of the prophet Paul. Springs dug in the valley south of Khîrbet en Neby Bûlus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Hîmûmâm Suleimân.</td>
<td>Solomon’s bath; an old pool below Urtâs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks El Hurîyîch.</td>
<td>El Hurîyîch. p.n.; perhaps from 'the bottom of a well; or it may be from 'Hourî; 'a plane tree’; or 'a houri’ (maiden of paradise).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt El Hûty.</td>
<td>The walled. A well with a walled court round it (south of Lîfta, near the main road).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

The Imam, i.e., Caliph (خليفة). Omar Ibn el Khattab (a great supporter, and afterwards successor of Mohammed). It is the Kubbah in Khurbet Umm Toba.

El Jahrân. The dens (rock-cut tanks).


Jebâ. p.n.; Heb. הירמ 'hill.'

Jebel el Atwâlah. The mountain of the enclosures; (hill above 'Ain Yâko, with dry stone walls).

Jebel Deîr Abu Thîr. The mountain of Abu Thîr's convent.

Jebel el Kuds. The mountain of Jerusalem.

Jebel el Mukâtten. The hidden mountain. Perhaps an error for جبل المتخلم 'the quarried mountain.'

Jebel es Sonneik. The mountain of the white plastered house. The top is called باتن الحوا 'knoll of the wind.'

Jebel el Tawîl. The long mountain.

Jebâ. The hill. See above, Jebâ; also "Memoirs," under 'Gibeah.'

Jedîrêch. The sheep-fold. Heb. גדרה Gederah; 'fold.'

Jerâsh. p.n.

Jerâsh. p.n.


Jîfet el 'Akkâsh. The hollow of the thick-bearded one. The last word is also the name of a herb and of the fruit of the Araka (آركا), or Palïinus aculeatus.

Jîfet er Ritkalî. The closed-up hollow.

El Jûba. The water pits; a birkh and some caves in a rock.

El Jûrâh. The water-hole.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Text</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جورة النفع</td>
<td>Jarat el Kemkh. The water-hole of pride (literally 'turning up the nose haughtily'); but it may be an error for 'wheat.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قبر غانام</td>
<td>Kabr Ghanâm. 'The grave of Ghanâm.' p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قبر حلوة</td>
<td>Kabr Helweh. The grave of Helweh. A woman's name, 'sweet.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النسيم</td>
<td>El Kabû. The vault or cellar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قبور النبياء اسرايم</td>
<td>Kabûr el Beni Isrâ'il. 'The graves of the Children of Israel'; also called قبور منفعت 'the graves of the Amalakites.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قبور السنعل</td>
<td>Kabûr et Tefâl. The forged or artificial tombs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>القديرة</td>
<td>El Kadeirah. The little pot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قنات المصرب</td>
<td>Kanûn el Mûsrî. The peaks of the Egyptian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قنات الكفّار</td>
<td>Kanât el Kuffâr. The pagans' canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قناة وادي المدام</td>
<td>Kâudat Wâdy el Biâr. The canal of the valley of the wells. The short western canal south of the Burak (Pools of Solomon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تجمعون وقيل دير</td>
<td>Katamûn, or Deir el Katamôn. Katamôn. p.n.; or the convent of Katamôn, from نحت 'to quarry.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قلادة</td>
<td>Katanneh. Katanneh. p.n. cf. Heb. קַתֵּנה 'little.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قطاط قنور</td>
<td>Katât Kauzir. Crags of the summit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كبارا</td>
<td>Kebâra. The caper plant. In modern Arabic Kebâra means also a small kiln.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كفيرة</td>
<td>Kefîreh. The little village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مس</td>
<td>Kefr 'Akîb. The village of the steep or mountain roads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نساية وقيل خرية</td>
<td>Kefr Nâta. The village of Nâta. p.n.; also called Khurbet Abu Subbah. The village of Abu Subbah, from a family which lived in the place at one time (Rob, late &quot;Bib. Res,&quot; p. 290).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>روآ</td>
<td>Kefr Rit. The village of the river.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Ls Kefr Shiyan. The village of Shiyan. p.n.; also called Kefr Shiylah. p.n. Shiyan means the plant dragon's blood.

Lu Kefr Sorm. The village of fasting.

Mu El Keisarâniye. The Cæsarea.

Ku Kelâdet el Koteine. The necklace of cotton (or of the servants); also called Kelâdet el Koteineh, with the same meaning. The name is vulgarly applied to a string of dried figs.

Js El Kentseh. The Church.

Mu Kentset er Râwât. The church of the shepherds. (The Medieval Angelus ad Pastores.)

El Kerâdiye. The Kerâdiyeh 'a tick'; a district name.


El Ketâ. The separate part; a piece of ground near Beit 'Atâb.

Khallet 'Abid. The dell of the devotee; near Bir Sâhâr el 'Atikah.

Khallet el 'Abreikh. The dell of sorrel.

Khallet el 'Asafîr. The dell of sparrows; east of 'Ain Faghâr.

Khallet el Bir. The dell of the well; near Khârûbet Deir esh Sheikh.

Khallet Bîr es Sûfsâr. The dell of the well of the osier-willow.

Khallet el Bûtah. The dell of the duck.

Khallet el Dâbâ. The dell of the hyena.

Khallet el Faras. The dell of the mare; (near Khârûbet Marmitâb).

Khallet Hamed. The dell of Hamed. p.n.; (near Khârûbet el Bedd Falâh).
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Js  Khallet el Hämâm. The dell of the bath.

Mu  Khallet el Kasâmân. The dell of the distributors (near el Keisarînîyeh).

Lt  Khallet el Khâff. The dell of opposition or succession.

Lt  Khallet el Kûta. The dell of the sand-grouse.

Ku  Khallet el Mûsâlîbâh. The cross dell (at right angles to the valley).

Ms  Khallet en Netesh. The dell of sprouting plants.

Ju  Khallet esh Sâmâkah. The dell of the sumach-tree (Rhus coriaria, Linn.).

Lt  Khallet esh Shâmîyeh. The Syrian dell (near Khârbet Nâhî).

Lt  Khallet esh Shukîf. The dell of the cleft (north of Khârbet Deîr esh Sheikh).

Ku  Khallet et Taiyîbeh. The goodly dell (near Ballûh Umm esh Shûrît).

Kt  Khallet et Tamâ. The dell of covetousness, or hope.

Ju  Khallet es Zeitûn. The dell of olives.

Ju  El Khân. The Caravanserai.

Ju  Khân Misba. The inn of the waterworks.

Ms  Khôn (er Râm). The inn of er Râm. p.n.

Js  El Khârâbîb (properly el Kharrâbîb). The earob or locust tree (Ceratonia siliqua).

Lu  El Khûdr. El Khûdr. See p. 28.

Ku  Khârbâb esh Thureiya. The ruins of the Pleiades, or soft soil.

Ku  Khârbet el 'Abd. The ruin of the slave.

Ju  Khârbet 'Abdâd. The ruin of the devotee.

Js  Khârbet Aberjân. The ruin of the towers.

Lu  Khârbet el 'Abhar. The ruin of the mock orange (Styrax officinalis).

Lu  Khârbet Abu 'Adas. The ruin with the lentils.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.


Mu  Khürbet Abu Bur'āk. The ruin with the little pool.

Ks  Khürbet Abu Furej. The ruin of Abu Furej. p.n.

Nt  Khürbet Abu Hūcilān. The ruin of Abu Hūcilān. p.n.


Mt  Khürbet Abu Leimūn. The ruin of Abu Leimūn ('him of the lemon'), from Noḥy Leimūn.


Nt  Khürbet Abu Masīrah. The ruin with the fold. (Sīr et Tabālīs)

Lt  Khürbet Abu Muhammad. The ruin of Abu Muhammad. p.n.

Ns  Khürbet Abu Rās. The ruin with the hill tops; on the top of a hill near edge of precipice.

Ns  Khürbet Abu Sābīh. The ruin of Abu Sābīh. p.n.; another name for Kefr Nāta, which see, p. 297.

Nt  Khürbet Abu Sād. The ruin of Abu Sād. p.n.

Lu  Khürbet Abu Sūd. The ruin of Abu Sūd. p.n.

Nt  Khürbet Abu Sāwān. The ruin with the flints.

(Ms)  Khürbet 'Adasah. The ruin of lentils. Two ruins, either of which might be Adasa. (See "Memoirs"). The former is the most probable. It is said to be also called Khürbet Lejēh, the ruins of the abyss or chasm.

(Ls)  Khürbet Abu Zārūr. The ruin with the hawthorn (marked R, west of Beit Izzā).

Lu  Khürbet el Ahmadiyeh. The ruin of Ahmed's place or family.

Ms  Khürbet 'Ald. 'Ald's ruin (a common Arabic proper name).
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Lu  Khūrbet 'Ain el Kentsch. The ruin of the spring of the church.

Lt  Khūrbet 'Ain et Tilt. The ruin of the spring of the mulberry.


Ks  Khūrbet el 'Akiid. The ruin of the vault or coping stone.

Mt  Khūrbet el Âlaun. The ruin of el Âlaun. p.n.

Lu  Khūrbet 'Ala. The upper ruin.


Ju  Khūrbet el 'Aly. 'Aly's ruin. p.n.

Ku  Khūrbet 'Amrân. The ruin of 'Amrân (Amram, the father of Moses). See Neby Amran, p. 9.

Ku  Khūrabet el Asad. The ruin of the bear. Also pronounced Lesad ('licking').

Ls  Khūrabet 'Askalān. The ruin of Ascalon.


Ls  Khūrabet 'Auwād. The ruin of 'Auwād. p.n.; immediately west of Beitulūn, and east of Khūrabet Bīr esh Shāfa.

Ms  Khūrabet Balūt el Ḥālis. The ruin of the green oak.

Ks  Khūrabet Baradah. The cool ruin.

Lt  Khūrabet Bātn es Saghīr. The ruin of the little knoll.

Mu  Khūrabet el Bedd. The ruin of the idol or temple.

Mt  Khūrabet Bedd Fālīh. The ruin of the idol or temple of Fālīh. p.n.; ('prosperous').

Kt  Khūrabet el Beddādein. The ruin of the two idols.


Jt  Khūrabet Beit Jīz. The ruin of the house of the valley side. It is also called خَرَبَة نَصْر Khūrabet Sūbrah, the ruin of the prickly pear.
Mt Khārîbet Beit Mizmîr.  The ruin of the house of the flute.

Lt Khārîbet Beit Mizzâ.  The ruin of the house of good wine.  It may however be a corruption of Heb. מזוז, ‘spring head.’  The place is surrounded with springs.  See also Bîr el Mizzeh, p. 290, and ‘Memoirs,’ under ‘Kûlûnjieh.’

Ks Khārîbet Beit Nûshef.  The ruin of the house of Nûshef.

Ls Khārîbet Beit Shebâb.  The ruin of the house of the youth.

Lu Khārîbet Beit Skâria.  The ruin of Beit Skâria (the ancient Beth Zacharias).

Ms Khārîbet el Beîtûnî.  The ruin of the man of Beitûnîa.

Ju Khārîbet Bâlîled el Fûka.  The ruin of the upper town.

Ns Khārîbet el Bûhdîr.  The ruin of the threshing-floors.

Ms Khârîbet el Biîr.  The ruin of the wells.


Kt Khârîbet Bîr el 'Edd.  The ruin of the perennial spring well.

Ju Khârîbet Bîr el Leîmûn.  The ruin of the well of the lemon.  See Bîr el Leîmûn, p. 290.

Ms Khârîbet Bîr er Rasâs.  The ruin of the lead well.

Ls Khârîbet Bîr esh Shâfî, or Bîr Khârîbet esh Shâfî.  The ruin of the well of esh Shâfî, or the well of the ruin of esh Shâfî.  The last word may mean a narrow strip of land round a property left in order to invalidate the right of pre-emption by the owners of the adjoining estate.  It may also be an error for es Shafî, the name of the founder of one of the four great orthodox Mosammedan sects.

Mt Khârîbet el Bâkkîé.  The ruin of the open valley.

Nt Khârîbet Bukeiâ Dhân.  The ruin of the vale of sheep.

Ks Khârîbet el Bûrîjî.  The ruin of the little tower.

Mt Khârîbet el Bûrj.  The ruin of the tower.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>Khāržbat el Bāšl</td>
<td>The ruin of the onions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>Khāržbat ed Dāly</td>
<td>The ruin of the trailing vine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>Khāržbat ed Dār</td>
<td>The ruin of the house (marked R, north of Khāržbat Duhy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>Khāržbat Dār Mustafa</td>
<td>The ruin of Mustafa's house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>Khāržbat ed Dastwārah</td>
<td>The ruin of the circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Khāržbat ed Debeidbeh</td>
<td>The ruin of ed Debeidbeh. The word means a horse's hoofs on the stones. It may be ‘nāzādiyya,' ‘little wells.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khāržbat ed Deir</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deir 'Amr</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of Amr close to Sheikh 'Amr. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Js</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deir Dākir</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of the gardener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lm</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deir Hassān</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of Hassān. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deir Ibn 'Obaid</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of the son of Obeid; also called Mār Thobodos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deir Kūlūs</td>
<td>The ruin of the convent of Kūlūs, p.n. Kūlūs means ‘ropes’; Tālūs means ‘water increasing in a well.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Js</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deir er Rohbān</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of the monks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deir Sellām</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of Sellām.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deir esh Sheikh</td>
<td>The ruin of the monastery of the Sheikh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>Khāržbat Deiry</td>
<td>The ruin of the property of the monastery (of Deir esh Sheikh).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>Khāržbat Dheneb el Kelb</td>
<td>The ruin of the dog's tail; just west of Khāržbat Beit Noshef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nt</td>
<td>Khārībet  ed Dikī.</td>
<td>The ruin of the hillock; also called 'ruin of the path.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>Khārībet  ed Drihemeh.</td>
<td>The ruin of the enclosed gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See p. 139.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>Khārībet  Duḥy.</td>
<td>The ruin of barren ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls (Ns)</td>
<td>Khārībet  ed Dūweir.</td>
<td>The ruin of the little monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Khārībet  Erha.</td>
<td>The ruin of aqueducts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>Khārībet  'Erma.</td>
<td>The ruin of the dam or dyke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Khārībet  Erzlyah.</td>
<td>The ruin of cedars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Khārībet  el 'Eskley.</td>
<td>The ruin of the nests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>Khārībet  Fāāush.</td>
<td>The ruin of Fāāush. p.n.; perhaps for Fāāushīs, 'a serpent,' 'mountain goat,' or 'a narrow necked bottle.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See &quot;Memoirs,&quot; under 'Per' or 'Phagor.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>Khārībet  Faraj.</td>
<td>The ruin of the cleft. See 'Ain Farajeh, p. 279.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>Khārībet  Fāqāsheh.</td>
<td>The ruin of the melons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jt</td>
<td>Khārībet  el Fāl.</td>
<td>The ruin of beans. cf. Tell el Fāl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>Khārībet  el Ghsheinah.</td>
<td>The valley of the undressed stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>Khārībet  Habīk.</td>
<td>The ruin of the herb pennyroyal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nt</td>
<td>Khārībet  el Hadābēh.</td>
<td>The ruin of the hummock; just north-east of Bethany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>Khārībet  el Hadādā.</td>
<td>The ruin of the blacksmith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jt</td>
<td>Khārībet  Hadād.</td>
<td>The ruin of iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>Khārībet  Hadīlūd.</td>
<td>The new ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>Khārībet  el Hāfī.</td>
<td>The ruin of the barefoot ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>Khārībet  el Hāf.</td>
<td>The ruin of the snake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII. 305

Khārībat Haïyân. The ruin of Haiyân. p.n.
Khārībat el Haïyeh. The ruin of the snake.
Khārībat al-Hasīg. The ruin of the partridges (Cacapis hoyo).
Khārībat el Hâj Hasau. The ruin of the pilgrim Hasan. p.n.
Khārībat el Hamâm. The ruin of the pigeon.
Khārībat Hamidhal. The ruin of the colo-cynth.
Khārībat Hammâdeh. The ruin of Hammâdeh. p.n.; perhaps Ḥamān, 'pasturage.'
Khârîbit Hanna. The ruin of John.
Khârîbit al-Harâzn. The ruin of the lizards.
Khârîbit Harâsh. The ruin of Hârâsh. See "Memoirs," under 'Arath.'
Khârîbit Harfûsh. The ruin of the viper.
Khârîbit Harsîs. The ruin of Harsîs. p.n.; by the guard house at Bâb el Wâd.
Khârîbit el Hawâ. The ruin of the wind.
Khârîbit Hebeîleh. The ruin of the little terrace.
Khârîbit Helâbî. The ruin of the milkman; probably the man of Aleppo.
Khârîbit Hîba. The ruin of Hîba. p.n.
Khârîbit el Hôsh. The ruin of the court-yard.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Ks Klûrbet el Hûmmâm. The ruin of the bath.

Ks Klûrbet Ibn Ausâd. The ruin of Auwâd.

Ms Klûrbet Ibn Bârâk. The ruin of Ibn Bârâk. p.n.; ('blessed').

Lt Klûrbet Ikhâla. The ruin of prosperity; perhaps 'the southern ruin'; also called Deîr el Benât, the convent of the girls. See "Memoirs."

Lt Klûrbet Ilâsa. The ruin of Ilâsa. p.n.; perhaps 'Eleasâ. See "Memoirs," under 'Eleasa.'

Jt Klûrbet Ism Allah. The ruin of the name of God.

Lu Klûrbet el Jâmiâ. The ruin of the mosque.

Kt Klûrbet Jebâ. The ruin of the hill.

Lt Klûrbet el Fedair. The ruin of the walled enclosure, or sheepcote.

Jt Klûrbet Fedâîrah. The ruin of the walled enclosure, or sheepcote. See "Memoirs," under 'Gederah.'

Mt Klûrbet el Jenâh. The ruin of the gathering.

Ju Klûrbet Jennâbêt el Gharbiyeh. The ruin of the west side.

Ju Klûrbet Jennâbêt esh Sherkiyeh. The ruin of the east side.

Kt Klûrbet Jenâr. The ruin of Jenâr; probably 'a watchman.'

Kt Klûrbet el Jerâbeh. The ruin of the plantation.

Ls Klûrbet Jerîût. The ruin of Jerîût. p.n.

Nu Klûrbet Jokhdhâm. The ruin of Jokhdhâm. p.n.

Nu Klûrbet Jubb er Rûm. The ruin of the pit of the Greeks. Compare Ferdâs er Rûm at Jerusalem.

Lt Klûrbet el Jubeidâ. The ruin of the little hill.

Nu Klûrbet el Jufirîr. The ruin of the half-filled well, or of the quiver.

Ls Klûrbet Jufna. The ruin of Jufna (the large dish).
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Jurfa</td>
<td>The ruin of the perpendicular bank (cut out by the torrent in the débris of a valley).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Īrīsh</td>
<td>The ruin of Īrīsh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat el Kabbūṣ</td>
<td>The ruin of Kabbūṣ. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Kākiūl</td>
<td>The ruin of the herb pennyroyal. It may be an error for 'soft stone.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Karrit</td>
<td>The ruin of Karrit. p.n.; from كُرُطِ which means both 'an ear-ring,' and 'clover.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Kebbār</td>
<td>The ruin of the caper plant, or of the kiln.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Kefrata</td>
<td>The ruin of Kefrata. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Kefr Rāsy</td>
<td>The ruin of the village of Rāsy. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Kefr Tās</td>
<td>The ruin of the village of Tās (a cup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Kefr Urieh</td>
<td>The ruin of Kefr Urieh. (Kefrūrieh.) See &quot;Memoirs,&quot; under 'Cepararia.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat el Kercina</td>
<td>The ruin of the little peak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Khatel et Adas</td>
<td>The ruin of the dell of lentils; just west of Khārībat et Tīrēh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Khatel el Beida</td>
<td>The ruin of the white dell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat el Sād</td>
<td>The ruin of the dell of the lotus tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Khatel et Tarhah</td>
<td>The ruin of the dell of the foundations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat el Khāmasah</td>
<td>The ruin of the five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat el Khāmis</td>
<td>The ruin of the fifth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat el Khān</td>
<td>The ruin of the Caravanserai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Khātūleh</td>
<td>The ruin of Khātūleh. See 'Ain el Khātūleh, p. 280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat el Khāzik</td>
<td>The ruin of the impaling stake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārībat Kheir</td>
<td>The ruin of good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ruin of the promontory.

The ruin of the chapel of el Khūdr. See p. 28.

The ruin of Kila. p.n.

The ruin of the holy one.

The ruin of the palm of the hand.

The ruin of the vetches.

The ruin of the small palace.

The ruin of the palace.

The priest's ruin.

The ruin of the palaces.

The ruin of meat.

The ruin of those who triturate or pound.

The ruin of the almond.

The ruin of the almond-tree.

The ruin of the fortified place.

The ruin of the mountain peak.

The ruin of Malkat-hah. p.n.

The ruin of Marmitah. p.n.

The ruin of the shrine; just south of Wādy Abu Helweh (marked R).

The ruin of low ground.

The ruin of the bald patches.

The ruin of Menāā. See Sīt Menāā.

The ruin of the open country.
Khûribet Mûrij el Fikieh. The ruin of the meadow of the joyous one, or of the fruit grower; perhaps it should be 'the doctor.'

Khûribet el Mosherfeh. The ruin of the high place.

Khûribet Mzermia. The ruin of the pipes or flutes.

Khûribet el Mismár. The ruin of the nail.

Khûribet el Murân. The ruin of the Murân; a tall slender tree, of which spears are made.

Khûribet el Murâssâs. The ruin of the place of the rubble; probably from the pavement of cobble stones in the ruins.

Khûribet el Mâsry. The ruin of the Egyptian.

Khûribet Nabâhân. The ruin of vigilance.

Khûribet en Nahl. The ruin of bees; it may be 'drinking place,' a cistern being near it. But see Wâdy en Nahlèh, p. 37.

Khûribet en Nêby Bûlus. The ruin of Prophet Paul.

Khûribet Nêda. The ruin of dew.

Khûribet en Nâjjâr. The ruin of the carpenter.

Khûribet en Niâtèh. The ruin of Niâtèh. p.n.; perhaps 'desert ground.'

Khûribet Nisich. The ruin of forgetfulness, or of credit (as opposed to ready money).

Khûribet Nâh. The ruin of Noah. See "Memoirs"; also called 'the conflagration of the oculists.'

Khûribet Rabâ. The ruin of the arbour or summer-house.

Khûribet er Râghâbneh. The ruin of the Raghâbneh, family name; (sing. Râghân). This is a common form of Syrian proper name.

Khûribet Rakûbus. The ruin of Rakûbus. p.n.

Khûribet er Râz. The ruin of the hill-top. A second, above 'Ain Hand.
Khirbet Râs Abu 'Aïsheh. The ruin of the hill-top of the father of 'Aïsheh (Âyesha); i.e., Abu Bekr.

Khirbet Râs Abu Murrah. The ruin of the hill-top of Abu Murrah. p.n. The Beni Murrah are a well known Arab tribe.

Khirbet Râs el 'Âlveh. The ruin of the upper hill-top.

Khirbet Râs el 'Âd. The ruin of the conspicuous hill-top.

Khirbet Râs el Mughâr. The ruin of the hill-top of the caves; west of el Kubeibe.

Khirbet Râs es Sinâbar. The ruin of the hill-top of the cypress; just east of Bir 'Ur et Tahta (marked R).

Khirbet Râs es Sâmâneh. The ruin of Semâneh. p.n. See p. 115, Sheet V.

Khirbet Samwil. The ruin of Samwil; near Neby Sanwil.

Khirbet Sanâsîn. The ruin of Sanâsin. p.n.; the word means the protuberant parts of the vertebral process.

Khirbet es Sefâr. The ruin of the dried plants.

Khirbet es Selamîyeh. The ruin of the Selamîyeh family (marked R, west of Khirbet el Lôz); probably p.n.

Khirbet Shâb Allâs. The ruin of the mountain spur of Elías.

Khirbet esh Shaykh Ibrahim. The ruin of the Shaykh Ibrahim. p.n.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Ku Khārībat ʾesh Sheikh Sād. The ruin of the Sheikh Sād; also called Khārībat Umm Eshteryah, the ruin of the winter quarters.

Ku Khārībat ʾesh Sheketah. The ruin of esh Sheketah. p.n.; perhaps from the Heb. שֵׁקֶת, a sepulchre, as there are rock-cut sepulchres here.

Lu Khārībat ʾesh Sherkīyeh. The eastern ruin.


Ju Khārībat Shuwēikeh. The ruin of thistles. See "Memoirs," under 'Socoh.'

Kt Khārībat ʾes Sīgh. The ruin of the goldsmiths.

Mt Khārībat ʾes Sūmā. The ruin of the cloister or hermitage.

Mu Khārībat Sūbah. The reddish-white ruin.

Lt Khārībat ʾes Sūbr. The ruin of the prickly pear.

Kt Khārībat ʾes Sukker. The ruin of sugar.


Ks Khārībat ʾes Sūweikh. The ruin of flints.

Ks Khārībat ʾes Suweidyeyeh. The ruin of the Suweidyeyeh Arabs.

Ms Khārībat Suweikeh. The ruin of Suweikeh. p.n.

Lu Khārībat ʾet Tantārah. The ruin of the peak (marked R) ; cast of Khārībat ʾet Ilbeileh.

Lu Khārībat Tāzah. The ruin of Tāzah. p.n.; ('fresh').

Ks Khārībat ʾet Tin. The ruin of the fig-tree.

Ms Khārībat ʾet Tīreh. The ruin of the fort.

Ju Khārībat Umm ʾet ʾAdas. The ruin with the lentils.

{Js} Khārībat Umm ʾet Amdān. The ruin with the columns. (A second close to Khārībat ʾibn Bārak, to the cast.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the sparrows.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm Asafir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the fowls.</td>
<td>کیورب ام دجاج</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm ed-Dajaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the steps.</td>
<td>کیورب ام الدراج</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm ed-Draaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the two hillocks, being a double ruin, half either side of the path.</td>
<td>کیورب ام دارعیس</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm Harstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of the mother of camels (head of Wady el Jemel).</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm el Jemal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of Umm Jina.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm Jina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of the mother of the castle.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm el Khāhib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the sprouting plants.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm en Ne'eshaḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the cairns.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm er Rujmān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the lentisk.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm Sarīṣa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the strips. Also called Khārīṭa el Madžmah.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm esh Sherit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of the mother of the cleft.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm esh Shukf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin with the good tree or water; but see &quot;Memoirs,&quot; under 'Metopa.'</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm Tāba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of Umm Tūnis.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Um'm Tūnis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of Wādy 'Alīn.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Wādy 'Alīn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of the valley of Idris (Enoch).</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Wād Idrīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of the valley of Zion.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Wādy Sahyān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of Yarmūk.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa el Yarmūk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of the Jews.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa el Yehūdi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ruin of Zabbūd.</td>
<td>کیورب ام مسیرک</td>
<td>Khārīṭa Zabbūd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See "Memoirs," under 'Engannim.' See Section A.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خربة زوكاها</td>
<td>Khurbet Zākūkah. The ruin of the young partridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الزمير</td>
<td>Khurbet ez Zāter. The ruin of thyme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الزيت</td>
<td>Khurbet ez Zeit. The ruin of the oil; another name for Khurbet Harfush, p. 305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة زونكلاه</td>
<td>Khurbet Zunākleh. The ruin of Zunākleh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة ابن السبع</td>
<td>Khurbetha Ibn es Sbā. The ruin (local form of the word) of the son of the wild beast, or 'of seven.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النباب</td>
<td>El Kubbah. The domes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبيذ راحيل</td>
<td>Kubbet Rāhil. Rachel's dome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التبابية</td>
<td>El Kubeibeh. The little dome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النرس السويف</td>
<td>El Kuds esh Sherif. The noble or eminent holy place, JERUSALEM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under this head are collected alphabetically the notice of all names within the bounds of Major Wilson's Survey of the Environs of Jerusalem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أحبال الكبريتيت</td>
<td>Aḥbal el Kibrīt. The terraces of sulphur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين المدورة</td>
<td>'Ain el Madoorah. The round spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين سلوان</td>
<td>'Ain Silwān. The spring of Siloam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين النيران</td>
<td>'Ain es Sīwān. The spring of the flints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين أم الدراج</td>
<td>'Ain Um ed Deraj. The spring with the steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المساوية</td>
<td>El.isVisible. The place of Jesus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عقبة الغزلان</td>
<td>'Akabet el Ghūzlān. The steep or mountain road of the gazelles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عقبة الشيخ جراح</td>
<td>'Akabet esh Sheikh Jerrāh. The steep or mountain road of Sheikh Jerrāh. q.v.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
El Kuds.

'Akabet es Sāwān. The steep or mountain road of the flints.

'Ard es Sāmār. The brown ground.

'Arāk et Tīreh. The cliff or cavern of the fort.

Bātu el Hawa. The knoll of the wind.

'Bir Abu Shalbek. The well of Abu Shalbek, p.n.


'Bir al Háj Khūūlī. The well of the pilgrim Khūūlī.

'Bir el Hāwārah. The well of the white marl.

'Bir el Kāāb. The well of the plain or courtyard.

'Bir el Kos. The well of the bow.

'Bir el Meshārīf. The well of the high places.

'Bir el Kasāyeh. The rubble well.

'Bir ēsh Sheikh Jerrāh. The well of Sheikh Jerrāh, q.v.

'Bir el Thogherah. The well of the frontier or gap.

'Bir el Yehūdīyeh. The well of the Jews; also called 'Bir Shemēbūn es Saddīk, the well of Simon the Just, being near his tomb.

'Bir Zeitnāt el Hawwaleh. The well of the olives of the mansion, or of the neighbourhood.

'Birket Māmilla. The pool of (St.) Mamilla; from a church which once stood near.

'Birket es Sitti Miriam. The pool of Our Lady Mary.
El Kuds.

Birket es Sultan. The Sultan's pool.

Deir el Kaddès Bàbîla. The monastery of St. Mamilla.

Deir Mâr Nikola. The monastery of St. Nicholas.

Deir es Salîb. The monastery of the Cross; or Deir et Mûsellabeh.

Ferdás or Rûm. The paradise of the Greeks.

Hakk es Dûmm, for حَقّ الْدَم Hakal es dûm. The field of blood; حَمَّامُ الْخَمْم "Aceldana."

El Hâsvich. The gulf or abyss.

El Heidhîmiyeh. The Heidhîmiyeh (Dervishes). p.n. Lieut. Conder says "the name is said by the Sheikh of the Heidhîmiyeh Dervishes, and by Sheikh Yusuf, son of Asâd Fishfish, of Jerusalem, to be called in Arabic 16th century writings, البَرْكَةُ الْمَلِكِيَّة el Heidhîmiyeh, of which the present name is a corruption. The older name is derived from Jeremiah, the place having been called Jeremiah's grotto since the 15th century. This information is obtained from Mr. S. Berghelm, of Jerusalem. The Jews point out this place as the بَيْتُ الْحَمَّامِ "house of stoning; the place of public execution. This information is derived from Dr. Chaplin, of Jerusalem."

Himmâm Tubariyeh. The bath of Tiberius; also called حَمَّامُ دَاوُود Hummâm Dâdâl, the bath of David, probably because of its proximity to Nebî Dâdâl.


El Kuds.

Jebel es Sonneik. The mountain of the white-plastered house.

Jebel et Tôr. The mountain of the mount.

Kabûr es Salâtân (Salâtîn). The tombs of the Sultans, or Kabûr et Molûk. The tombs of the kings.

El Kâdi. The place of sitting—the tradition being that Christ sat here.

Khallet el 'Ajûz. The dell of the old woman. See Wâdî Sheikh el 'Ajûz, p. 37.

Khallet el Kûsab. The dell of reeds.

Khallet el Tarhah. The dell of the foundations.

El Khelweh. The secluded spot.

Khûrîbet Abu Wâdî. The ruin of the rugged rocks.

Khûrîbet el Bedr. The ruin of el Bedr; from Sheikh el Bedr. q.v.

Khûrîbêt Khamîsî. The ruin of the fifth; or Khûrîbêt Khamîsh, the ruin of the scratcher.

Khûrîbêt el Khâzûk. The ruin of the impaling stake.

Khûrîbêt es Salâh. The ruin of rectitude; perhaps connected with the Aramaic יזא as the name seems frequently applied to quarried rock.

Kubbêt el 'Abd. The dome of the slave.

Kubbêt el Arbûn. The dome of the Forty; scil., martyrs.

Kurm Ahmed. The vineyard of Ahmed.

Kurm esh Sheikh. The vineyard of the Sheikh.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII (JERUSALEM LIST).

El Kuds.

Kāsur Ishwār. Schneller's house by the asylum; so called from the owner, of whose name it is a corruption. Kāsur, 'a palace,' is used in Palestine for any house.

Kāsur el Kālah. The house of the plain.

Kāsur el Khatib. The notary's house.

Kāsur el Kurmeh. The house of the vineyard.

Kāsur el Kāthib. The house of the plain. Kāsur el Kāthib.

Kāsur el Mufti. The house of the Mufti.

Kāsur esh Shehābī. The house of esh Shehābī, an old Jerusalem family, to which the Mufti above-named belonged.

Mughārēt el 'Adawīyah. The cave of the 'Adawīyah (family name).

Mughārēt el 'Anab. The cave of grapes.

El Muskōhibīyah. The Muscovite establishment; 'the Russian buildings.'

Nebi Da‘wūd. The prophet David.

'Rās Abu Halawi. The hill-top with the Halawī (a thorny plant).

'Rās el Madbasch. Hill-top place of Dībs (grape syrup). It may be from the Heb. דְּבִּי 'a hill.'

'Rās el Meshārif. The hill-top of the high places.

'Rās es Nādur. The hill-top of the projecting part of a mountain.

'Rās es Sillām. The hill-top of es Sillām p.n.; probably Sellām Ibn Kaisar, one of the companions of Mohammed, who was Governor of Jerusalem under the Caliph Mo‘āwiya.
El Kuds.

Râs Umm et Tahâ. The hill-top of the ascent. A road leads up to it.

Rûjûm el Behâmeh. The cairns of the beast; perhaps from بيت 'a rock.' These are heaps of flints gathered to clear the land.

Rûjûn el Kahakîr. The cairn of the stone heaps.

Rûs Mesâhâdet Sidâd 'Aîsa. The hill-tops of the ascension of our Lord Jesus.

Sheikh Ahmed et Torîh. Sheikh Ahmed of the bull; also called أب تور Abu Tûr, the man with the bull. His real name was Sheikh Shehâb ed Din el Mukâddasî. See Besant and Palmer's "Jerusalem," p. 432. He lived in the time of Saladin.


Sheikh Kâmîr or Nîbî Kâmîr. The Sheikh or Prophet Kâmîr. p.n.; perhaps the Heb. דב 'a priest.'

Sheikh el Korašî. The Sheikh of the Koreish, the tribe to which Mohammed belonged, and the guardians of the Kaâbeh or temple at Mecca.

Sheikh el Menîsî. The forgotten Sheikh.

Sheikh Muhammed el Hanbelî. Sheikh Mohammed of the Hanbeli sect.

El Kuds.

Sheikh Mohammed el Mughāfid. Sheikh Mohammed the Mughāfid, i.e., one who takes part in a ‘holy war.’ Close by in the enclosure of the Heidheniyeh are also—


Sheikh Selmān el Fārsi. The Sheikh Selmān the Persian (one of the companions of the Prophet).

Sīlūān. Siloam.


Rahibat Bint Hasan. The hermitage of the daughter of Hasan. Also called—

Muğhāret el ‘Adawiyeh. The cave of the ‘Adawiyeh. p.n.; vaults, called the retreat of Saint Pelagia.

Tantūr Fer‘ūn. Pharaoh’s peak (Absolom’s pillar).

Et Tūr, or Kajr et Tūr. The mount, or the village of the mount. See Jebel et Tūr, p. 316.

Wâdī Deir es Sonneik. The valley of the convent of the white plastered house. See Jebel es Sonneik, p. 316.

Wâdī el Hamārah. The valley of the asses.

Wâdī el Jōz. The valley of the walnut.

Wâdī Kadūm. The valley of Kādūm; eastern or foremost.
El Kuds.

Wādy en Nār. The valley of fire; it is also called Wādy Sitti Miriam, the valley of our Lady Mary (from a Moslem tradition); Wādy Eyūb, from Bir Ayyūb, q.v.; and Wādy Fer'ūn, valley of Pharaoh, from the Tantūr Fer'ūn, near Silwān.

Wādy er Rabābeh. The valley of the lute.

Wādy es Sahel. The valley of the plain.

Wādy es Sanār. The brown valley, or the valley of nightly converse.

Wādy Tabal. The valley of the drum.


Wādy Umm el'Aanāb. The valley with the grapes.

Wādy Umm Wādeīn. The valley of the mother of two valleys.

Wādy el Wedy. The valley of the saint or saint's tomb. The Kubbeh or 'dome' of Sheikh Bedr stands at the head of the valley.

Zahwailch. 'Steep.' See "Memoirs," under 'Zoheleh,' Section A.

Ez Zurreika. The little town.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Kuf Sanasín. The palm (of the hand), i.e., flat place of Sanásín. See Khürbet Sanasín, p. 310; but it may be a corruption of ساناسين, literally ‘chains,’ i.e., streamlets or canals.

Kulát Abu Dámus. The castle of the hunter’s lurking place.

Kulát el Ghâleh. The ghoul’s castle. It is also called قلعة صباح البحير Kulât Subbâh el Kheir, the castle of ‘good morning’; a salutation to the ghoul. See “Memoirs.”

Kulát es Sâwân. The castle of flint; so-called from a tradition. See “Memoirs.”

Kulát el Tantûrah. The castle of the peak.


Kûrn Abu Zeitûn. The peak with olives; near Kafr Ghannám.

Kûrn Rûsheideh. The peak of Rûsheideh; i.e., members of the Rûshâ’dîyeh tribe.

Kûrn Abu Sûrnâh. The peaks of Abu Sûrhân. p.n.; meaning the father of the wolf.

Kûrn el Haçîr. The peaks of the rocks.

Kûryet el’Enab. The town of grapes. It is almost always called simply el Kûryeh by the natives.

Kûryet Sûdeh. The town of Sûdeh. p.n.


Kûsr ‘Aly. The house of ‘Aly. Also called Khürbet ‘Arkûb es Sûfûn, ‘the ruin of the winding mountain pass of the row or ridge.’

Kûsr Aweis. The ruin of difficult ground.

Kûsr el Bedawîyeh. The house of the Bedawin.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Kāsr Beitra. The house of Peter (Meshullam); situated between 'Āin el Kūsīs and the Burak (a modern house so called from its owner).

Kāsr el Brāmīa. The house of Abramius; architect of the Greek convent.

Kāsr Ibn Yemīn. Benjamin’s house; a country villa.

Kāsr Jeddā. The house of the young man.

Kāsr el Khudr. The house (or tower) of el Khudr. See p. 28.

Kāsr esh Sheiḥ. The house of the Sheikh.

Kāstāl. Castellum or Castale.

Lātrūn. Apparently Latronis; being called by the 16th century writers Castellum Boni Latronis. In the official list it is called el Atron and by the peasants sometimes Ralūn. See “Memoirs.”

Lifta. Lifta. p.n.

Māiser el Khāmis. The fifth wine-press.


Mār Eliās. Saint Elias.

Mār el Dinār. The nightly resting-place (sheepfold) of the dinār (an ancient coin).

El Māwīch. The place of shelter (caves by a road).

Merj el Kumurs. The immersed meadow; north of Jebāl.

Merj ez Zāvār. The meadow of hawthorns; near Wādy Mūṣa.

Mūghār er Retaghbir. The caves of er Retaghbir. p.n.

Mūghāret Abu’Aīsa. The cave of Abn’Aīsa; it is west of Bīr Sufāṭā.

Mūghāret el Bāṭik. The cave of the melon; east of Jebāl.

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

"Mughāret Davūd." David's cave.

"Mughāret el Hāmmām." The cave of the bath; below Kifr 'Akāb.

"Mughāret el Jāhash." The cave of the ass; south side of Wādī en Nīmr.

"Mughāret el Jāi." The cave of el Jāi. p.n. ('muddy').

"Mughāret el Jūrān." The cave of the troughs or 'threshing floors,' which are near it.

"Mughāret el Kāris (properly Kurra)". The cave of nettles.

"Mughāret el Kūta." The cave of the slain; near Khūrbeīt esh Shaghrāb.

"Mughāret el Mūsāriyeh." The cave of the money (literally 'small coins').

"Mughāret Shāb esh Sherky." The cave of the eastern spur; west of 'Anātā.

"Mughāret es Sāwān." The cave of flints; at Khūrbeīt Abu Sāwān. q.v.

"Mughāret Umm Isnān." The cave with the by-ways.

"Mughāret Umm el Ta'īrin." The cave of the mother of the twins.

"El Mahaddād." The boundary; near Bethlehem, on the south.


"Mūkhrāsh." Scratching.

"El Munātir." The watch-towers.

"El Munātār." The watch-tower.

"El Murkāka." The rolling-pin (north of Beit 'Atāb).


"Nēbi Daniāl." The prophet Daniel.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>النبي داود</td>
<td>Neby Dādū</td>
<td>The prophet David.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي ليمون</td>
<td>Neby Līmūn</td>
<td>The prophet Lemon. It is a sacred tree, but not a lemon; the name is perhaps a corruption of Lemuel or Eleemon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي سموئيل</td>
<td>Neby Sāmū'īl</td>
<td>The prophet Samuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي شوع</td>
<td>Neby Sūū</td>
<td>The prophet Joshua; in Eshū. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي سلمان</td>
<td>Neby Sūlīmān</td>
<td>The prophet Turfini. See Rās Turfini, p. 241.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي عبر</td>
<td>Neby 'Īrūb</td>
<td>The prophet 'Īrūb. p.n.; in Beit 'Īrūb. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النبي يمين</td>
<td>Neby Yemīn</td>
<td>The prophet Yemīn (Benjamin), at Beit 'Ammār.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مسجد نحل</td>
<td>Nehhalin</td>
<td>Nehhalin. p.n.; from نحل a water-course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نعيم الورور</td>
<td>No'mn el Awqarwar</td>
<td>The star of the bee-eaters (Merops apiaster, Lin.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>راذئات</td>
<td>Rāʕāt</td>
<td>Rāʕāt. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الرام</td>
<td>Er Rām</td>
<td>Er Rām; from the Heb. רמא Ramah, 'the hill.' In Arabic the word means 'stagnant water.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرام الله</td>
<td>Ram Allah</td>
<td>The hill of God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الرأس</td>
<td>Er Rās</td>
<td>The hill-top; also رأس أبي عمار Rās Abu 'Amār, the hill-top of Abu 'Amār. p.n. See p. 268.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس العبد</td>
<td>Rās el 'Abd</td>
<td>The hill-top of the slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس أبى زيد</td>
<td>Rās Abu Zidd</td>
<td>The hill-top of Abu Zīd. p.n.; south of Mukhmâs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس العنبوب</td>
<td>Rās el 'Akūb</td>
<td>The hill-top of the 'Akūb. The word means 'supplanting' or 'succeeding' (cf. Yākūb, Jacob); it may however be connected with عائبة 'a steep mountain road,' or with عتاب 'an eagle.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس مرتوب الصفا</td>
<td>Rās 'Aarkūb es Sūffā</td>
<td>The hill-top of the winding path of the ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس المجازرة</td>
<td>Rās el 'Ayyāzhār</td>
<td>The hill-top of the people of el 'Aṣīrīyeh. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس الماعز</td>
<td>Rās el Ballūh</td>
<td>The hill-top of the gulley-hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس الحوز</td>
<td>Rās el Hūwa</td>
<td>The hill-top of white marl; near Wādy el Khūlīf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rās el Qarāmā</td>
<td>The hill-top of the tree stumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās Khamsa</td>
<td>The hill-top of the fifth; near Katāt Khantīr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās el Khāṣīrīa</td>
<td>The hill-top of the locust tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās Khāṣīr</td>
<td>The hill-top of Khāṣīr. The word amongst other meanings signifies 'one who moves from one place to another.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās el Madāzwar</td>
<td>The round hill-top; north of el 'Aiskhīyeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās el Māciklā</td>
<td>The hill-top of the fortresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās es Sāfārīf</td>
<td>The hill-top of the high places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās el Mukabbīr</td>
<td>The hill-top of the proud man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās en Nādir</td>
<td>The hill-top of the projecting part of a mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās es Shabbābān</td>
<td>The hill-top of esh Shabban. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās es Shihādah</td>
<td>The sharp-pointed hill-top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās es Sherīfah</td>
<td>The high or imminent hill-top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās Shūfah</td>
<td>The hill-top of the harrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās Tabāliyeh</td>
<td>The hill-top of herbs used for seasoning west of Kāsr Ibn Yūmīn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās et Tabīb</td>
<td>The hill-top of the physician; east of Wādī 'Aīsa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās et Tāhāneh</td>
<td>The hill-top of the mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rās ez Zamby</td>
<td>The hill-top of ez Zamby. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikbet Hadsch</td>
<td>The summit of the guard; near Kūbr Helwēh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R�m Edna</td>
<td>The cairn of rottenness; it is of a crumbling character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R�m Abu Shewwīk</td>
<td>The cairn with the thistles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R�m 'Atiyeh</td>
<td>The cairn of 'Atiyeh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The cairn of the ground covered with variegated herbage.

The cairn of the circle.

The cairn of the little road.

The cairn of the little road; i.e., the spindle of the daughter of the Sultan of the Fenish. See "Memoirs."

The cairn of the stone heaps.

The cairn of Lûkär. p.n.

The cairn of Sheikh Suleimán. p.n.

The cairn of the projection or prominent peak. See et Târûd, p. 245.

The plain of Geba.

Rectitude. See Abu Salâh, p. 278.

Sarîs or Sâris. p.n.; perhaps Sores, Σάρις. See "Memoirs."

Es Seba Rujâm. The seven cairns.


Setâf or Sâtâf. Setâf or Sâtâf. p.n.

Shâfît. Shâfât. p.n. The village is said by the peasantry to have been named after a king Shâfât (perhaps Jehoshaphat).

Shub Salâh. The spur of Salâh. See Abu Salâh, p. 278.

Shâb er Rabâh. The spur of the kid.

Shehâb ed Din. Shehab ed Din. p.n.; shooting star of the faith. According to Moslem legend, the shooting stars are firebrands, which the angels hurl at the devils when the latter are found eaves-dropping at the gates of heaven.

Sheikh 'Abd el 'Aziz. Sheikh 'Abd el 'Aziz. The servant of the Glorious One.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

Lt Sheikh Abu Ghôsh. Sheikh Abu Ghôsh; head of a well-known family of robbers, who ravaged the country some thirty years ago.


Lu Sheikh Abu Zeid el Bustâny. Sheikh Abu Zeid, the gardener. p.n.; (above the gardens of Bittir).

Ls Sheikh Abu 'z Zeitân. The Sheikh (Sheikh's tomb) with the olive. See "Memoirs."


Ku Sheikh Ahmed el 'Amri. Sheikh Ahmed el 'Amri (family name).

Lt Sheikh Ahmed el Bokhâry. Sheikh Ahmed of Bokhâra; shown half-mile east of Khürbet el Lûz.


Jî Sheikh 'Aisâ. Sheikh Jesus; in 'Annâbâh.


Kt Sheikh el 'Ajâmî. The Persian Sheikh.


{Ls} {Lt} Sheikh 'Amr. Sheikh 'Amr. p.n.

Ju Sheikh el 'Amrî. Sheikh el 'Amrî; family tribal name.

Ks Sheik el Bureîjî. The Sheikh of the little tower.

Ku Sheikh Ghâzy. The warrior Sheikh.

SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Ms Sheikh Husein. Sheikh Husein. p.n.; at er Râm.

Kt Sheikh Ibrahim. Sheikh Abraham; in Beït Fajâs.

Ku Sheikh Ismaîl. Sheikh Ishmael; at Jebâa.


Ns Sheikh Mansûr. Sheikh Mansûr. p.n.; ('victor').

Ku Sheikh Mârûf. Sheikh Mârûf. p.n.; ('well-known,' or 'kindness').


Kt Sheikh Muferrih. Sheikh Muferrih. p.n. ('exhilarated').

Lt Sheikh Mustafa. Sheikh Mustafa. p.n.; the northern Kubbûh at Sôba.


Ms Sheikh Nejmî. Sheikh Nejmî. p.n.; ('star').

\{Js\} Sheikh 'Obeid. Sheikh 'Obeid. p.n. There is a third in 'Aïn Kârim.

\{Lt\}

Nu Sheikh Sîdî. Sheikh Sîdî. p.n.; ('fortunate').

Ju Sheikh es Sâlihi. Sheikh es Sâlihi; i.e., a client of the Salâm ed Din (Saladin’s) family.

Jt Sheikh Samat. Sheikh Samat. The word means a thread on which beads are strung.


Ms Sheikh Sheibûn. Sheikh Sheibûn. p.n.; ('hoary')
NAME LISTS OF SHEJ'T XVII.

Kt Sheikh es Schâab. The Sheikh of the companions of the Prophet.

Ku Sheikh Subâh. Sheikh Subâh. p.n.; perhaps Hasan es Subbâh, founder of the sect of Assassins; better known as Sheikh el Jebel, 'the old man of the mountains.' (In 'Ellâr el Bîsl.)


Mu Sherîfât. Battlements.

Mu Shîâkîân. The clefts; (a cliff facing south).

Ku Es Sîfleh. The low ground.

Mt Silwân. Siloam. See el Kuds.

Nu Es Sînîsîl (for Sîlëisîl). The streams. Literally, 'chains.'

Ns Tell el’Askar. The mound of the army.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Mt Tell el-Ful. The mound of the bean.

Mt Telliliah. The little mound.

Nt Tell el-Kabûs. The mound of el Kabûs. cf. Deir Abu Kabûs. Abu Kabûs was the name of the son of el Mundhir, King of Hira.

Lt Tell Khârîbat er Rûmlî. The mound of the ruin of sand.

Ks Tell el-Kôkîah. The mound of cock-crowing.

Ns Tell Miriam. Mary’s mound.

Ms Tell en Nasbèh. The mound of the idol. Násb is the name given to stones which were set up in pagan times as objects of worship.

Ns Tell es Sàtûwàn. The mound of flints.

Ku Tiôna. Straw; probably a corruption of Heb. Timnáh. See “Memoirs.”

Ls Et Tîrîh. The fort.

Mt Et Tôb. The mount. See under el Kuds.

Mu Ùmm el-Áisîn, or Ùmm Lëisûn. Ùmm Lëisûn. p.n.

Ku Ùmm el’Amdân. The place with the columns.

Nu Ùmm ‘Arîk. The place with the cliff, near Khârîbat el Haradûn.

Ju Ùmm ëdd Dhîlâb. The place of the wolves.

Ku Ùmm er Râs. The place with the hill-top (two ruins so-called, each on a hill-top facing one another).

Js Ùmm es Semmeikât. The place with the sumach trees.

Ls Ùmm esh Sheikh. The mother of the Sheikh.

Js Ùmm es Sûr. The place with the rock.

Nu Ùmm et Talà. The place with the ascent.


Mt Wâdi el Abbeidâh. The valley of el Abbeideh; perhaps 'ibida 'desert.'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abū 'Alī</td>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>The valley of Abū 'Alī. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abū Helweh</td>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>The valley of Abū Helweh. p.n.; (father of sweetness).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abū Sūfīrah</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>The valley of Abū Sūfīrah. p.n.; (father of the little journey), near Katāt Kauzīr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el 'Aīn</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>The valley of the spring; by 'Aīn Sūr Bāḥīr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Aiyād</td>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Valley of feasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Aīn al 'Arab</td>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>The valley of the Arab's spring; by 'Aīn al 'Arab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Aīn 'Arik</td>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>The valley of 'Aīn 'Arik. q.v., p. 278.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Aīn er Rafiā</td>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>The valley of 'Aīn er Rafiā. q.v., p. 282.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Aīn el Taiyeh</td>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>The valley of the spring of wandering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Alīsā</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>Jesus' valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el 'Akīl</td>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>The valley of the fortress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Alakāh</td>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>The valley of the lentisk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Alīya</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>The valley of 'Alīya. See Bīr 'Alīy, p. 288.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Amīr</td>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>The valley of 'Amīr. p.n. See p. 268. There is another (Ku) near Bīt Ika and el Barj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Ammār</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>The valley of 'Ammār. See p. 268.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Anātā</td>
<td>Nt</td>
<td>The valley of 'Anātā. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Arāk</td>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>The valley of the cliff near el Munātīr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Arāk Māzīl</td>
<td>Nt</td>
<td>The valley of the cliff of Māzīl. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī 'Arāk el Wār</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>The valley of the cliff of the rugged rocks; south-east of Mākūmah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wady al 'Arcis.  The valley of the bridegroom.
Wady el 'Askar.  The valley of the soldier.
Wady 'Asís.  The valley of the night patrol.
Wady el 'Adwaïj.  The crooked valley (close to Khurbet Mezmúria).
Wady el 'Aweiny.  The valley of el 'Aweiny.  p.n.; from 'help,' or 'flocks' (near Khurbet el Lahm).
Wady el 'Ayún.  The valley of springs.
Wady Báb esh Sháb.  The valley of the entrance of the spur (east of Jébáí).
Wady el Bàn.  The valley of the ban tree (Salix Ágyptiacus); near Bîr 'Álya.
Wady Baradyeh.  The valley of cool places (an open valley with olives, east of Múákhmásh).
Wady Beît Hannina.  The valley of Beît Hannina.  q.v.
Wady Bejájí.  The valley of Bejájí.  p.n.
Wady Bittr.  The valley of Bittr.  q.v.
Wady Bîzvâl.  The valley of the nutmegs.
Wady el Barâji.  The valley of the little tower (near Khurbet el Barâji).
Wady ed Dâbâb.  The valley of the beaten track, or of the black ants.
Wady ed Dáiy.  The valley of the vine, or of the bucket drawer; (east of Kefîrîk).
Wady ed Dashtaš.  The valley of wheaten broth.
Wady Dâwçit.  The valley of Dawcít.  Perhaps for دويّة Dawçlyet (the name by which the Knights Templars were known).
Wady Deîchisheh.  The valley of Deîchisheh.  q.v., p. 293.  It is also called Wady ed Deîchishey.
| Ms | Wādī De‘ir Sellām. The valley of the convent of Sellām. See Rās es Sillām, p. 317. |
| Mt | Wādī edh Dḥāb. The valley of the Wolves (a clan). |
| Mu | Wādī ed Diāā. The valley of farms. |
| Ku | Wādī ed Dīlbeh. The valley of ‘Āin Dīlbeh. q.v., p. 279. |
| Ls | Wādī Dūbbār. The valley of Dūbbār; perhaps Dūbār, trenches for irrigation. |
| Ms | Wādī ed Dumn[μ]. The valley of blood. |
| Mu | Wādī Fakhād. The valley of the thigh; (perhaps دخَس Fakhā, fissure). |
| Lu | Wādī Fūkin. The valley of Fūkin. p.n. |
| Lt | Wādī el Ghadīr. The valley of the swamp. |
| Kt | Wādī el Ghurāb. The valley of the raven. |
| Ks | Wādī el Haddād. The valley of the blacksmith. |
| Ms | Wādī el Hāfi. The valley of the barefooted man. |
| Kt | Wādī el Hamār. The valley of the ass which would apply. |
| Nt | Wādī el Harīk. The valley of the conflagration. |
| Ku | Wādī Helweis. The valley of verdure. |
| Kt | Wādī el Hēt. The valley of the fish. |
| Ks | Wādī el Hāmmām. The valley of the bath. |
| Mu | Wādī el Hummās. The valley of the chick-pea. |
| Lt | Wādī Ikbāla. The valley of Ikbāla. See Khūrabet Ikbāla, p. 306. |
| Ls | Wādī Imaish. The valley of the maish trees (Ziyyūnos Palmarus). |
### Survey of Western Palestine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>Wādy Ismā'lu. The valley of Ishmael.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Js</td>
<td>Wādy el Jāār. The valley of the hyena, or of dung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>Wādy Jebā. The valley of Jebā. q.v., p. 296.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>Wādy Jīj. The valley of Jīj, i.e., the noise made in calling camels. It is close to Khūrbet el Hōsh. i.e., 'the ruin of the court-yard,' or 'enclosure.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Wādy Jilīb. The valley of Jilīb. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>Wādy el Jīndi. The valley of the soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>Wādy Jīrījās. The valley of George. p.n. It leads up to el Khudr. See p. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>Wādy el Kāāh. The valley of the court or plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>Wādy Kākāsah. The valley of Kākūsa; perhaps فائز 'a goblet.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju</td>
<td>Wādy Kanīch. The valley of reeds or canals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Wādy el Kēb. The valley of the dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls</td>
<td>Wādy el Keikabeh. The valley of the Keikabeh; a tree so called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>Wādy el Kerkāh. The valley of the echo of falling trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jt</td>
<td>Wādy el Khālīl. The valley of Hebron (el Khālīl = Abraham).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>Wādy el Khawīdīk. The valley of the fosses; valley immediately south of Bīrket Likia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jt</td>
<td>Wādy el Khārjeh. The outer valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>Wādy el Khōkk. The valley of plums; near Khūrbet Khallet el Beida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>Wādy el Khūlīf. The valley of el Khūlīf. p.n. See Khallet Khūlīf, p. 299.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kt</td>
<td>Wādy Khushkhush. The valley of the poppy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>Wādy el Kībleh. The valley of the south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Kiblīyeh</td>
<td>The southern valley (near el Jīlāb).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Kotn</td>
<td>The valley of cotton (south-east of el Khārbēlī).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Kotneh</td>
<td>The valley of the cotton tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Kunah</td>
<td>The valley of wheat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Kurēikā</td>
<td>The valley of the noise of falling stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Kurān</td>
<td>The valley of vineyards (south of Birket Ikṣā).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Lehhām</td>
<td>The valley of the butcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Lōzch</td>
<td>The valley of the almond tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Mahbūs</td>
<td>The valley set apart as a religious endowment. It may also mean 'the valley of the prisoner.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Marāb</td>
<td>The valley of the night-resting place; <em>i.e.</em>, 'fold for cattle' (close to el Jāḥrau on the west).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Mārūd</td>
<td>The valley of Mārūd. p.n.; ('rebellious').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Mārūj</td>
<td>The valley of the ascent (a path goes up it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Masrajeh</td>
<td>The valley of the lamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Mazār</td>
<td>The valley of the shrine; from the Mazār at Khārbet el Burj, at the head of the valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Medībēh</td>
<td>The valley of the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Melāāb</td>
<td>The spring of the play-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Miktēlī</td>
<td>The valley of the place of slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Mureiž</td>
<td>The valley of the little meadow (south-west of Sheikh Abu Zeitūn).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Mūsī</td>
<td>The valley of Moses (north of Heitūn es Sinūb).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Musūrī</td>
<td>The valley of the place of pebbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Muṭlūk</td>
<td>The valley of the free range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nahleh</td>
<td>جحور النحل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nahtr</td>
<td>جحور النهر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nār</td>
<td>جحور النار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Najil</td>
<td>جحور النجيل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nada</td>
<td>جحور الندى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nemel</td>
<td>جحور النمل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Netif</td>
<td>جحور النمل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nimur</td>
<td>جحور النيمور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nīkheileh</td>
<td>جحور نيقهيل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nās</td>
<td>جحور نصر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady en Nāshrah</td>
<td>جحور نصار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady er Rādūn</td>
<td>جحور الرعان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady er Redeidey</td>
<td>جحور الرديدي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Rābūneh</td>
<td>جحور ربيعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady er Rammūneh</td>
<td>جحور راموينه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Sahyūn</td>
<td>جحور صهیون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Sādī</td>
<td>جحور سدی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Sāleh</td>
<td>جحور سلفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady es Samūrah</td>
<td>جحور السمرارة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady Selmān</td>
<td>جحور سلمان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady es Senām</td>
<td>جحور السنام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wady es Shababūn</td>
<td>جحور شهابون</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LISTS</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mu Wādī Shāţib</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of the little spur; south of Khārīb el Bēdd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu Wādī esh Shānīy</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Syrian valley; near Khārīb Fāţēḥ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Wādī esh Shebāb</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Wādī esh Shemmarīn</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of esh Shemmarīn, p.n.; either from Shammār, one who girds up his loins; or Shammār, ‘fennel.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Wādī esh Shukākī</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of the clefts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu Lt Wādī es Sīkheh</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of the path; near Sheikh ‘Amber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Wādī es Somār</td>
<td></td>
<td>The brown valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Wādī Salīm</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of Selem. p.n.; also the name of a tree (the Mimosa Flava).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls Wādī es Sānt</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of the acacia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu Wādī Sārah</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of the picture, or of the rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Lt Wādī Sārīr</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of pebbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Js Wādī Suweikēh</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of Suweikēh. p.n.; perhaps ‘a little market.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Wādī Suweinit</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of the acacias. See “Memoirs,” under ‘Valley of Thorns.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns Wādī Tabalās</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of Tabalās. See Sir et Tabalās, p. 329.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Wādī et Tīkbēn</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of the mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Wādī et Tākah</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of the arch or shelf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Mu Wādī et Tīn</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of figs; there is a second near Sheikh Mu‘ammīs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Wādī esh Suweinit</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of Suweinit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Wādī Umm el’ Asāfīr</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley with the sparrows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu Wādī Umm el Khārzeh</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley with the Kharazeh (a plant like sorrel). The word also means ‘a bead.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu Wādī Umm et Khālēb</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley with the castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Wādī Umm et Theleithāt</td>
<td></td>
<td>The valley of tamarisks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي أرطاس</td>
<td>Wādy Īrṭās. The valley of Īrṭās. q.v.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الوتر</td>
<td>Wādy el Wār. The valley of the rugged rocks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Ku]</td>
<td>Wādy el Werd. The valley of roses, or of going down to water. See 'Ain Verdeh, p. 265. A second of the name occurs further west. The valley near Jerusalem is cultivated with roses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Mu]</td>
<td>Wādy el Werd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ياسول</td>
<td>Wādy Yāsūl. The valley of Yāsūl. p.n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي زكريا</td>
<td>Wādy Zakariya. The valley of Zakariya; named from the village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي زعيط</td>
<td>Wādy Zālt. The valley of balsam; vulgar Arabic for سمن. The word also means 'snuff.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي زاوية</td>
<td>Wādy Zāwīch. The valley of the corner or hermitage; north of Abu Dīs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي زرين</td>
<td>Wādy Zercik. The grey valley; south of Jebā, north of Kābūr Līnī Irābīn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي زرين</td>
<td>Wādy Zīmy. The valley of the piper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي أبو ناري</td>
<td>Wār Abu Ghāzy. The rugged rocks of the father of the warrior; south of Bīr Istēh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وهرة الحمير</td>
<td>Wāret el Hamīr. The rugged rocks of the asses; west of Khārīb el Fūl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وهرة الغرابة</td>
<td>Wāret el Kharrūbah. The rugged rocks of the locust tree; close to Rās el Bāltā on the east.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الورأة</td>
<td>El Werdâneh. The watering place; east of Mukhmās.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الولجة</td>
<td>El Welchel. The bosom of the hill; so called from its position.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يالو</td>
<td>Yālō. Yålō. p.n.; Heb. יַלְו (place of the fallow deer), Ajalū.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>زهاينة الندي</td>
<td>Zeitunet en Neby. The Prophet's olive; on the Rās el Mukabbir. See the tradition given in the &quot;Memoirs.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHEET XVIII.

Ou Abjâr el Azz. The hard rocks.

Qs 'Ain Arâs. The spring of the bride.

Os 'Ain ed Dûk. The spring of ed Dûk (Duk). See "Memoirs," under 'Docus.'

Pv 'Ain el Feshkhah. The spring of el Feshkhah. p.m.

Qt 'Ain Hajlah. The spring of the partridge.

Pt 'Ain el Jâhiyir. The spring of the little den.

Os 'Ain el Kelt. The spring of the mountain hollow or tarn.

Os 'Ain en Naâlemeh. The spring of the soft soil. It is also called نواة (plural of نواة) (plural of نواة), with the same meaning).

Pu 'Ain et Tannâr. Spring of the oven or reservoir.

NT 'Ain Wâdi Fârah. The spring of the valley of the mouse.

Nu 'Akabet el Hattâék. The steep or mountain road of firewood carriers.

Nu 'Akabet el Mrâjâ'eh. The steep or mountain road of steps.

Ps 'Akabet esh Sherîf. The steep or mountain road of the noble or eminent one.

Ot 'Akûbât el Akrâd. The ascent of the Kurds.

Os 'El 'Aleûtât. The upper chambers (a cave with three entrances).

{Nu} 'Arab el 'Abbeidiyeh. The Abbeidiyeh (serf) Arabs (the servants of the Mar Saba monastery).

{Os} 'Arab el 'Abid. The 'Abid (slave) Arabs.

Os 'Arab (el) Abu Nûsîr. The Abu Nûsîr Arabs (nûsîr means a 'little eagle').
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Heteimāt</td>
<td>The Heteimāt Arabs. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab Sāwaharet el Wādi</td>
<td>The Arabs of the deserts of the valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arāk Abu 'l Karā</td>
<td>The cliff with the bald patch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arāk ed Deir</td>
<td>The cliff, cavern, or buttress of the monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arāk Ibrahīmu</td>
<td>The cliff, cavern, or buttress of Abraham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arāk Sādāl</td>
<td>The cliff, cavern, or buttress of Sādāl. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ard el Mūkām</td>
<td>The land of the station (shrine); applied to the neighbourhood of Mūkām el Imām ‘Aly. See p. 323.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahr Lūt</td>
<td>The sea of Lot (usually called بحيرة لوط, Lot’s lake). The Dead Sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beit Jūbr el Fōkāni</td>
<td>The upper Beit Jūbr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beit Jūbr et Tahānā</td>
<td>The lower Beit Jūbr. The house of Jūbr. p.n.; meaning to ‘set a broken bone’; but it may be a corruption of Κυπρός. See ‘Memoirs,’ under ‘Cyprus.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belām ed Deif</td>
<td>The belām of the guest. Belām is the name of a plant. The name applies to a hill-side covered with belām (Poterium spinosum).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beldāz et Dheheibān</td>
<td>The misfortune or trial of the passers by. The point commonly visited by travellers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīr el Māziyeh</td>
<td>The wells of the Māziyeh (goat herd) Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīr Abu Hindi</td>
<td>The well of the father of the Indian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīr Abu Kelāb</td>
<td>The well of Abu Kelāb (the father of dogs). An Arab tribal name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīr Abu Shudāl</td>
<td>The well with the cavern; Heb. בִּיר אֶבֶּס. The word is used in this sense throughout the country, and this well is close to a great cavern. See “Memoirs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīr el 'Adwa</td>
<td>The well of the thorny tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīr el 'Ammāra</td>
<td>The well of the edifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīr el 'Atrash</td>
<td>The well of the deaf man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بئر البخور</td>
<td>Bir el Bakkāk</td>
<td>The well of bugs, or sand-flies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الصيحة</td>
<td>Bir el Dikah</td>
<td>The narrow well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر اللطيفة</td>
<td>Bir el Fukūṭah</td>
<td>The well of the crack (in the rock). It is called also بئر أبي العون (Bir Abu el 'Aun), the ‘well of the father of the flock.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الغزالة</td>
<td>Bir el Ghāzālah</td>
<td>The well of the gazelle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر حيدر</td>
<td>Bir Heider</td>
<td>The well of Heider (a name of Imām Aly).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر إبراهيم</td>
<td>Bir Ibrāhīm</td>
<td>Ibrahim’s well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر إبتاني</td>
<td>Bir Ibtānī</td>
<td>The well of Ibtānī. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر اليمامة</td>
<td>Bir el Yemāmah</td>
<td>The well of the gathering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر جوفة العلندة</td>
<td>Bir fāset el 'Alandah</td>
<td>The well of the hollow of the thorn tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر التمغأر</td>
<td>Bir el Katār</td>
<td>The well of drops, or of the train or string (of camels) ; it is supplied by an aqueduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر النغلة</td>
<td>Bir el Kattīyeh</td>
<td>The hewn well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الکعبكين</td>
<td>Bir el Khātīl (el Fudīl)</td>
<td>The new well of the gap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السحايب</td>
<td>Bir el Khārīb</td>
<td>The ruined well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الجيربزان</td>
<td>Bir el Kurēnzān</td>
<td>The well of the crimson places ; probably from the colour of the marl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر النفر</td>
<td>Bir el Kūrān</td>
<td>The well of the peak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر النطلي</td>
<td>Bir el Kātūf</td>
<td>The well of the St. John’s wort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر المطروم</td>
<td>Bir el Makhrūm</td>
<td>The well of the mountain peak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر اللاق</td>
<td>Bir el Mālīkī</td>
<td>The well of the Melēkī stone (جدلیكی ) a smooth stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر معللي</td>
<td>Bir Miʿalla</td>
<td>The well of the watering place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر مطحيبة</td>
<td>Bir Mukheibeh</td>
<td>The hidden well ; in the corner of a valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الرموح</td>
<td>Bir er Rāwawā</td>
<td>The well of the Rāwawā (name of an ancient Arab tribe).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السناني</td>
<td>Bir es Safāfī</td>
<td>The well of the camel cropping dry herbage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bir es Salâh. The well of es Salâh. See Abu Salâh, p. 278.

Bir es Sûk. The well of the market. See “Memoirs,” under ‘Zuk.’

Bir es Sukârâyeh. The well of the dam.

Bir es Sâzech. The well of the liquorice plant.

Bir es Thaimâtât. The well of the shallow water-pits.

Bir es Târikât. The well of the mothers of scorpions.

Bir es Tûss. The well with the pickaxes. (Hewn in soft rock; a square reservoir.)

Bir es Tûsât. The valley of the place with the tamarisks.

Bir es Tûsât. The well with the pebbles.

Bir es Wâlîbât. The well of the mountain pass.

Bir ez Zerâ. The well of sown corn.

Birket Harb. The pool of Harb. P.n.; meaning ‘battle,’ or ‘a spear.’

Birket Jîlûlîkh. The pool of Gilgal. See “Memoirs.”

Birket Mâsâ. The pool of Moses. See “Memoirs.”

Biwârât Umm Teîr. The wells with the birds.

El Bukeîâ. The little plateau.

Darj el Hamîdât. The tower of the asses.

Bâwâbât el Hawa. The gates of the wind.

Dabbâs el ‘Abd. The club of the slave.

Dâr Maktal el Ghawir. The house (region) of the place of slaughter in the hollow (from the hermits’ caves in the rocks).

Dâr Umm Kûlât. The house (region) with the castle (a hill-top without buildings).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دير ملك</td>
<td>Deir Mukelik. The monastery of Mukelik. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>درب الروايجب</td>
<td>Derb er Râåjib. The road of the Rejeb pilgrims (used by the pilgrims visiting Nâby Mahâ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظهيرة نبيب عمر</td>
<td>Dhahret Dheneib 'Aïybr. The ridge of the tail of the wild ass; a precipice down which a torrent flows in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظهيرة البا</td>
<td>Dhahret el Hava. The ridge of the wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظهيرة أبي رشید</td>
<td>Dhahret Ibn Rushid. The ridge of the son of Rushid. p.n.; probably from the Rusheidiyeh Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظهيرة النهدة</td>
<td>Dhahret eth Thelyleh. The ridge of the mountain road. See also &quot;Memoirs.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الدويات</td>
<td>Edh Dhaweisât. The withered herbage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ديبية خوث</td>
<td>Dubejet Khâth. The little soft patch; applied to ground near a well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اريبة</td>
<td>Erilâ. Erîhâ; the Heb. אֶרִיחוֹ Jericho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الغور</td>
<td>El Ghôr. The hollow (lowland or depression). It applies also to the higher plain or upper level of the Jordan valley, in which is ez Zôr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الغورانية</td>
<td>El Ghôrânîye. The place of the Arabs of the Ghor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الحليدون</td>
<td>El Hadeidûn. El Hadeidûn. p.n.; from حدّ حدّ ‘border,’ 'limit.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبر الاسمية</td>
<td>Hajr el Ashâb or Subâb. The reddish-white stone; but see “Memoirs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبر الدهب</td>
<td>Hajr el Minbet. The stone of the vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حنمو الخزامي</td>
<td>Hakku ed Drâhy. The rugged valley side of the kicking horse, or of the assailant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حنمو عمالهمر</td>
<td>Hakku Metimbr. The rugged valley side of underground granaries (singular مئومور ‘Metamore’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حسن الراعي</td>
<td>Hasan er âlî. Hasan the shepherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجلّو</td>
<td>El Henût. The bend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حنمو ابي اجلميد</td>
<td>Henût Abu 'l Hameid. The bend of Abu 'l Hamid. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الحمرية</td>
<td>El Hiersheh. The sanctuary, or forbidden ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ابحث</td>
<td>El Hosn. The fortress; a rocky precipice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Ot **Hudeib ez Zâwâr.** The travellers' hillock.

Nu **Hurubbet el Hattâbeh.** The cistern of the firewood carriers.

Ot **Jebel Ektef.** The mountain of the shoulder.

Ot **Jebel Jôfet Sherif.** The mountain of the hollow of the noble one, or of the eminent place.

Ot **Jebel ed Kälêmûn or Kâlêmûn.** The mountain of the unripe grape, or of 'the eye' كيوم . Its other name is حَدَرٌ ّ، ّحَدَرُّ a grape-stone just opening,' or with حَدَرٌ a round piece of earth. The title is perhaps connected with the tradition of vineyards in the Bukeïd.

Ps **Jebel Kûrûntûl.** For **quarantîa, 'forty days';** from the tradition of the Temptation. See "Memoirs."

Pt **El Jeheiyir.** The little den. cf. 'Ain el Jeheiyir, p. 339.

Nu **Jiljil el Ghôrâni.** The circle of the Arabs of the Ghor or lowland. The word *Jiljil* جاليا is interesting, but has no connection with *Gilgal.*

Ps **Jisr Abu Ghabbûsh.** The bridge of Abu Ghabbûsh. p.n.

Os **Jisr ed Deîr.** The bridge of the monastery.

Pt **Jôfet el Astâ.** The hollow of the bald (man).

Ou **Jôfet Hunëmeh.** The hollow of the little bath.

Ou **Jôfet el Mûgheiyirah.** The changed hollow; or perhaps 'of the caves.'

Ou **Jôfet Umm Scibeh.** The hollow with the flowing water.

Pt **Jôfet Zeben.** The hollow of Zeben. p.n. ; probably from زابّة a hill in a valley.

Nu **Kabr Faras Khûllî.** Grave of Khûllî's mare. He was the ancestor of the Tââmîrîch Arabs.

Nu **Kabûr ed Dawârî.** The graves of the people of Dawâr. See "Memoirs."

Ot **Kâbûr el Madûîî.** The tombs of the Medâîî. p.n.; meaning 'ink,' 'extension,' 'a road,' or 'sect.' See "Memoirs."
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVIII.

Os Kāḥakūr el Ghōrānīyeh. The stone heaps of the Arabs of the Ghur. q.v.

Os Kandīt Mūsā. The aqueduct of Moses. See "Memoirs."

Ns Kattāt Mūsā. The crags of Moses. See "Memoirs."

Nt Khalkīl Abu Radf. The dells with the hot stones. Heb. קָהָל, applied to a long stony valley.

Ns Khallet el 'Abharāh. The dell of the mock orange (Stryax officinalis).

Nt Khān el Aḥmār. The Caravanserai, or the red rocks; also called Khān es Sahel, the Caravanserai of the plain, from the plain in which it stands, and the red rocks.

Ot Khān Hāthṭārah. The Caravanserai of Hāthṭārah. See jābūl el Kāhmiyy, p. 344.

Ps Khaur Abu Dhākī. The trench of the barren land.

Ot Khaur el Belāwī. The trench of the Belāwī; named after an Arab tribe.

Ps Khaur al Kūṭīf. The trench of the St. John's wort.

Ps Khaur es Tumrār. The hollow of the passage; being the place where Wādī Kelt is usually crossed.

Qt Khaur et Turfah. The hollow of the tamarisk-tree.

Ps Khārbeṭ Abu Lāhūn. The ruin of the father of meat; perhaps of the boxing-match, קָהָרָבֶת, from the tradition of a battle fought here.

Ns Khārbeṭ Fārāh. Ruin of the mouse. See "Memoirs," under 'Parah' (but perhaps Heb. פַּרְנָה 'the heifer'). It is also called Khārbeṭ et Tell, 'the ruin of the mound.'


Ps Khārbeṭ Kākūn. The ruin of Kākūn; perhaps נַעַמְי 'ermine.'

Ps Khārbeṭ Kumrān. The ruin of the greyish spot (being situate on white marl).

Ou Khārbeṭ Kurm 'Aṭrād. The ruin of the vineyard of 'Aṭrād. p.n.
Khirbet el Meffir. The ruin of the place to which water is brought (from the aqueduct leading to it).

The ruin of the long strip.

The ruin of Nimrod comes from this root, and is traditionally connected with the ruin. See "Memoirs," under "Mons Mardes."

Khurbet es Sāmrah. The brown ruin. See "Memoirs," under 'Zemaraim.'

Khurbet es Sāmrah. The brown ruin.

Khurbet ez Zerānīk. The ruin of the rivulets.

Khurbet Kummāmanch. The dome of the Rūmmōn; it is the plural of رَوْن.

El Kheisrah. The hampers or baskets. The name is applied to a pool in the rocky bed of the torrent.

Kurm Abu Tābk. The vineyard with the terrace.

Kurm el 'Aṣūz. The vineyard of helplessness.

El Kārn. The horn or peak.


Kāsr el Yehud. The tower of the Jews.

Ma‘akkir el Jānūs. The place of houghing the buffalo. A buffalo is said there to have broken its leg.

Malādā 'Obeid et Titū. The market of the slave of tobacco. The Arabs cultivate a little tobacco here.

Makhādet Hajlah. The food of the partridge (Hoglah). See 'Ain Hajlah, p. 339.

El Makhrawk. The fissure in the rocks of Wādy Kelt.

Maksar el Hisānu. The place of killing of the horse.

Maksar Ismā‘īn. The place of killing Ismail; an Arab executed by the Government under Ibrahim Pacha.

El Mandeṣi. p.n. See Basset el Mandeṣī, p. 160.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVIII.

Mâr Sâba. Saint Sabas; also called Deir ez Sîk, the monastery of the ravine.

Maradd Hâni (Abu Seleb). The curved winding (the father of spoil or robbery). A winding ascent of the road.

Masebâ el 'Aîrneh. The remote covert.

Masebâ Jârat el Beid. The covert of the hollow of eggs.

Mastah el Barûdâh. The plain of the cool place (a favourite camping place of the Arabs).

El Medesh. The travelling ground; applied to the delta at Jordan mouth.

Meidân el 'Abd. The plain or exercise ground of the slave. See "Memoirs."

Mekûr es Sidrî. The holes of the lotus; a hollow between rocks with water and a lotus tree (Zizyphus lotus).

Mellâhet Rusheîdîyah. The salt pond of the Rusheideh (Arabs).

Mellâhet Umm Ehdeib. The salt pond with the slender branches. There is much drift wood near, of which a little tent has been made.


El Miska. The waterworks. It is also called Mushâ (the tank).

Muârras Khatmeh. The evening resting place of the summit; high ground used for camping on by the Arabs.

Mûghâïr Abu Zelef. The caves with the cisterns.

Mûghâïr el Makârî. The caves of the hillocks, or of the pots, or of places to which water flows.

Mûghâïr el Mûânsîyeh. The caves of the familiar ones.

Mûghâïr er Rûbîâd. The caves of ashes; perhaps 'to lie down' (cattle).

Mûghâïr esh Shemîs. The caves of sunlight.

Mûghâret Abu Tûbîk. The cave of the terraced rock.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Pt Müglâret Ekteif. The caves of the shoulders.

Pu Müglâret ed Dilâsh. The cave of the people of Abu Dis, or of those who tread out corn.

Os Müglâret el Jeththeh. The cave of the corpse; from a corpse found there.

Os Müglâret el Meshrâb. The cave of the long strip. See p. 346.

Os Müglâret esh Shems. The cave of the sun; so called because facing to sunrise.

Os Müglâret es Sikyâ. The cave of the hoar-frost.

Ot Müglâret Umm el Hümmâm. The cave with the bath.

Ns Müglâret Umm el Hasn. The cave of the mother of Hasan. p.n.

Os Müghr es Saltah. The cave of sesame oil. It is also the name of an Arab tribe.

Os Müghr es Zeit. The cave of olive oil.

Os Mujn Abu Rás. The hard place of Abu Rás. p.n. (father of a head or hill-top); a cave on the hill-side.


Ot El Mukhârmas. Probably the reservoir or canal.

Ot El Mûntâr. The watch-tower.

Os El Mûsûlkhah. The scaling ladders.

Ps Mûwedhdhen el Belâl. The place where Belâl called to prayer. Belâl was Mohammed's favourite muezzin or crier. See "Memoirs."

Pt Néby Mîsa. The prophet Moses. See "Memoirs."

Ps Nîkhb Abu Serâj. The passage with the cement (the name of the aqueduct along Kûrântâl).

Os Nîkhb el Asfâr. The pass of journeys, or of books.

Ps Nîkhb Feshkhâh. The passage of Feshkhâh. p.n.; see Râs Feshkhâh, p. 349.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME LIST OF SHEET XVIII.</th>
<th>349</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pu Nākk er Ruhā. The pass of spring herbage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu Nākeib el Kheil. The little pass of horses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps Nāsū el Meidān. The erected stone, or 'high place' of the open place or exercise ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ou Nāsū el Mukisdeh. The high place of objects or aims (a hill with caves).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ou Nāsū Umm Seibeh. The high place of Umm Seibeh. See Jōfīt Umm Seibeh, p. 344.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps Nusēb 'Aweishīreh. The little high place or erected stone of the clans. See &quot;Memoirs,&quot; under 'Ebal.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ot Nusēb en Nuzūrah. The little high place of the flower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ot En Nusrānīyeh. The Christians (a pool).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps 'Osh el Ghūrāb. The raven's nest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu Rās Feshkhāh. The headland of Feshkhāh. p.n.; cf. the Aramaic רבע to break to pieces. The foot of the cliff is covered with a mass of broken fragments of rock fallen from above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu Rās Mūakīf. The headland of those who are stopped; or of the religious endowments (mosque property).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns Rās et Tawell. The long hill-top.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nt Rās Umm Deisēs. The hill-top with the holes to creep into (numerous caves in the side).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qt Rujm el Bahr. The cairn of the sea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qt Rujm Haleisch. The cairn of the verdure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu Rujm el Khīrīr. The cairn of the cucumbers (close to Mar Sibān).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt Rujm (el Mehawāfet) el Kibbīyeh. The southern cairn (of the boundary).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt Rujm (el Mehawāfet) esh Shemālīyeh. The northern cairn (of the boundary).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Translation and Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps Rujm el Mogleifir*</td>
<td>The cairn of the pardoned, <em>i.e.</em>, ‘deceased persons’; or it may mean an esculent vegetable substance like honey. The place is also called Tell el Kurst, ‘mound of the throne.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ot Rujm Rehîf</td>
<td>The sharp-pointed cairn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ot Rujm el Wâhir</td>
<td>The cairn of rugged rocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps Sadet el Hirmîl</td>
<td>The cliffs of rue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Os} Sahlet el Meiddîn</td>
<td>The plain of the open place or exercise ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt Sahsûl Hameîd</td>
<td>The slip of little Hamed (an Arab boy who broke his neck here). Applies to a pointed crag jutting out of the cliff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu Es Sakatîr</td>
<td>Either <em>es Sukatîr</em>, an inhabitant of the island of Sukutra, in the Indian Ocean, from which bitter aloes and dragon’s blood were imported, or <em>es Sîkitîr</em>, meaning a <em>savant</em>. It is locally said to mean the bitter (water).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps Serâblî</td>
<td>The heights, or summits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ot Shâb el Hazîm</td>
<td>The spur of the backbone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns Shâb el Kureînî</td>
<td>The spur of Tell Kureînî. <em>q.v.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ot Shâb el Makà</td>
<td>The spur of the stagnant water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt Shâb es Sûweid</td>
<td>The blackish spur; but see <em>Jubb Susweid</em> p. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps Shâbet el Akhrâf</td>
<td>The spur of the sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ou Shâb el Methâwîr</td>
<td>The spur abounding in bulls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu Sheikh Maseîyîs</td>
<td>The sworded Sheikh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ps Shejeret el Ithleh</td>
<td>The tamarisk tree (<em>T. palasii</em>); a fine tamarisk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Os} Esh Sherîlah</td>
<td>The watering-place. The Jordan. In literary Arabic it is called ʿArd dunna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Pt} Shukh ed Dubû</td>
<td>The staling of the hyena.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The *alif* \( \backslash \) is in many words pronounced with the *imâlah* in Syria; that is, it takes the sound of *et*. 
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVIII.

Pu Sidd 'Atiyeh. The cliff of 'Atiyeh. p.n.; 'gift.' The name applies to the marl banks below the cliffs.

Qt Sidsat el 'Aweisi. The lotus of the difficult ground.

Ou Sâwâd el Bed. The cave of the eggs. Sâwâd literally means the dark interior of anything, and is locally used for a cave.

Ps Tahânat el Hawa. The windmill. It is, however, a fortress. See "Memoirs," under 'Kûrûntul.'

Ps Tahânat el Mejir. The mill of the place to which water is brought. Supplied by an aqueduct.

Ou Talât es Salâmeh. The ascent of safety.

Ou Talât es Sûmrah. The brown ascent.

Ps Tawâhih es Sukker. The sugar mills. See "Memoirs."


Ps Tell Abu Zelof. The mound with the cisterns.

Ps Tell el 'Arâis. The mound of the bride; but it may be connected with 'Arâis 'a thicket,' being amid the thorn groves.

Ps Tell el Barâka. The mound of the little pool.

Ps Tell Deir Ghanâm. The mound of the convent of Ghanâm. p.n.; 'shepherd or spoiler.'

Ps Tell Derb el Habash. The mound of the road of the Abyssinian.

Ps Tell el 'Irmn. The mound of the trough.

Ps Tell el Kôsh. The mound of accumulated sand-hills.

Nâs Tell el Kureini. The mound of the little peak.

Ps Tell el Mahsûrîyeh. The mound of the excavated place.

Ps Tell el Masnâ. The mound of the trough, or reservoir; also called Tell el Ammar, the brown mound.

Ps Tell el Matlab. The mound of the object of search.
Pt  Tell Mihalhat. The mound of the chief (a grave).

Qt  Tell cr Rusheidiyeh. The mound of the Rusheidiyeh Arabs.

Ps  Tell es Samarât. The mound of the thorny trees (Spina ÁEgiptiac).

Pt  Tell es Sultan. The mound of the Sultan; also called Tell el 'Ain (i.e., 'Ain es Sultan). The mound of the spring (i.e., of the Sultan's spring). q.v.

Ps  Et Teleilát. The little mounds.

Ps  Tellâh Abu el 'Aleik. The mounds where the barley grows; barley grows round them.

Os  Tôr Umm Sirah. The hill with the sheercote.

Ot  Toghret ed Debr. The pass of the rear. The word perhaps retains a trace of Debir. Josh. xv. 7.

Os  Et Tûbakah. The terrace (or table-land).

Ou  Tûbâk 'Amriyeh. The terrace of el 'Amriyeh. p.n. ('Amr's family). A barren, deserted track, at a low level. Lieutenant Conder notices that the word closely represents the Heb. חָוֹר Haömorrâh [Gen. x, 19]. (See Note, "Quarterly Statement," October, 1876, p. 168.)

Pt  Tûbê el Kaiciterah. The terrace of the arch.

Ou  Tûbê es Samamarâh. The terrace of those who converse by night.

Ou  Tûbê Umm Keînls. The table-land with the game (or of the hunter).

Ps  Tûweelif el 'Akabeh. The peak or long ridge of the steep or mountain road.

Ps  Tûweelif edh Dhiâb. The peak of edh Dhiâb (tribal name; 'wolves').

Ou  Umm el 'Aûtâd. The mother of tent-pegs (an old camp).

Ou  Umm Enkhâla. The mother of Enkhâla. p.n.; perhaps from خَلَل 'a palm tree.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVIII.

Os Umm Ilha Dumm. This name is evidently incorrect, and has no meaning whatever in either of the forms given. The first word means 'mother'; the last has been rendered by the officers 'blood,' in which case it should be written $\text{دم}$, without the doubled final radical. Lieut. Conder calls attention to the similarity of sound to the Latin Malcedominit used by Jerome ("Onom.," s. v. Adonimm), for Heb. מַלְכֵדום; but it is very unlikely that the latter Hebrew name should assume such a form as that in question.

Os Umm er Rujûm. The mother of cairns.

Os Umm Srâh. The mother of the sheepfold.

Os Umm et Talâh. The mother of the ascent.

Nu Wâdy el 'Abîd. The valley of the slave.

Ps Wâdy Abu 'Abîdeh. The valley where the Abid Arabs dwell.

Ot Wâdy Abu Dabã. The valley with the hyenas.

Os Wâdy Abu Jarnein. The valley with the troughs.

Os Wâdy Abu Retmech. The valley with the broom plant (the juniper of the Bible).


Ou Wâdy Akhsteibeh. The muddy valley.

Ou Wâdy el 'Aliâ. The upper valley.


Ps Wâdy el 'Asa. The valley of rebellion.

Ps Wâdy el Abl. The valley of the bald man. See Jôfet Abl, p. 344.

Nt Wâdy el 'Âzewaj. The crooked valley.

Ou Wâdy el 'Azcisiyeh. The difficult valley.

Ot Wâdy ed Debêki. The valley of shops (caves and tombs are so called by the natives). See p. 255.

Ot Wâdy ed Dubbâr. The valley of wasps (Wâdy es Sidr).
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wâdy Ektîf. The valley of the shoulder.
Wâdy Fârâkh. The valley of the mouse. See p. 345.
Wâdy Hajr. The valley of the rock.
Wâdy Haleisch. The valley of verdure.
Wâdy el Harîk. The valley of the conflagration.
Wâdy el Hazîm. The valley of the backbone. See Shâb el Hazîm, p. 350.
Wâdy el Hirîmeh. The valley of the sanctuary; containing sacred tombs (Kabûr ed Davârî).
Wâdy Jorfûn. The valley of banks of débris cut through by the winter torrents.
Wâdy el Jîtkthîh. The valley of the corpse.
Wâdy Jöfet Zeben. The valley of Jöfet Zeben. q.v., p. 344.
Wâdy Jorcîf Ghâzâl. The valley of the banks of the gazelle.
Wâdy Kanciterah. The valley of the arch.
Wâdy Kleîrûn Ajâî. The valley of the trenches or hollows of dung.
Wâdy Knûrûn. The greyish valley. See Khârbet Knûrûn, p. 345.
Wâdy Lûcit. The valley of wounding with an arrow; from the killing of a man in it, according to the natives. The word written لُوطل, but pronounced with the imâleh (see note, p. 350), as here given, also means sodomy.
Wâdy el Madâoverah. The valley of the round rock.
Wâdy Makarîfet Kattûm. The valley of the sniffing of Kattûm. p.n.; the Arabs give as the origin of this name that a certain Kattûm, 'vulture' or 'glutton,' fell on his head here from his horse.
Wādī el Makārī. The valley of hillocks; or of nodules of earth. The ground is covered with hard black flint nodules.

Wādī Makman en Nātim. The valley of the ambuscade of sleeper.

Wādī el Makhrūm. Valley of the mountain peak. See p. 541.

Wādī el Mākūk. The valley of the bald patch.

Wādī el Mārāzeh. The valley of the place of the shepherd (a local word).

Wādī Māzu. The valley of apportioning lots.

Wādī Metānīr. Valley of subterranean granaries.

Wādī el Meṣfīr. The valley of el Meṣfīr. See Khūrbet Meṣfīr, p. 346.

Wādī Meṣādat 'Ala. The valley of the ascent of Jesus. See "Memoirs."

Wādī el Muṣākh. The valley along which the wind whistles.

Wādī Mukelek. The valley of Mukelek. p.n. See Deir Mukelek, p. 343.

Wādī en Nār. The valley of fire; also called Wādī or Rāhīb, the Monk's valley.


Wādī en Nukheileh. The valley of the small palm-tree.

Wādī 'Osh el Ghārāb. The valley of the raven's nest.

Wādī Rijān. The valley of 'stagnant water,' or 'of returning.' There are two on the sheet. In both cases a road crosses and re-crosses them several times.

Wādī Rumānī. The Roman valley. It has a Roman milestone in it.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River Name</th>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Rumāna‘a</td>
<td>Os</td>
<td>The valley of the pomegranate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Sammārah</td>
<td>Pu</td>
<td>The valley of those who hold nightly converse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Shāmāt</td>
<td>Os</td>
<td>The speckled valley; or 'the valley of the large pot.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Sidr</td>
<td>Ot</td>
<td>The valley of the lotus (<em>Zizyphus lotus</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Sikā‘a</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>The valley of hoar-frost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Sineisileh</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>The valley of the streams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Surweināt</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>The valley of the acacias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Sukā‘t</td>
<td>Os</td>
<td>The valley of silence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Talāt ed Dumm</td>
<td>Ot</td>
<td>The valley of the ascent or ravine of blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy et Tārah</td>
<td>Os</td>
<td>The valley of the circle (*vulgo for اطار 'a gorge').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy et Tisīnān</td>
<td>Ps</td>
<td>The valley of he-goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Thoghret Raḥwah</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>The valley of the pass or frontier of the high ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Tuweil edh Dhiāb</td>
<td>Ps</td>
<td>The valley of Tuweil edh Dhiāb. q.v., p. 352.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm el Bā‘imāt</td>
<td>Ot</td>
<td>The valley of the mother of little owls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm Hara‘a</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>The valley of the mother of the wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm el Keinās</td>
<td>Ou</td>
<td>The valley of Umm el Keinās. See <em>Tābq Umm Keinās</em>, p. 352.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm Serj</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>The valley of Umm Serj. See <em>Nākb Umm Serj</em>, p. 348.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm Sirah</td>
<td>Ou</td>
<td>The valley of Umm Sirah. q.v., p. 353.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm es Siyārah</td>
<td>Ou</td>
<td>The valley with the sheepcote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umm et Talāh</td>
<td>Ot</td>
<td>The valley of Umm et Talāh. q.v., p. 353.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XVIII.

Wādī Umm eth Theleithāt. The valley of Umm eth Theleithāt. See Bīr Umm eth Theleithāt, p. 342.

Wādī Zerb el Khreīātu. The valley of the channels of the trenches.

Wār el Akhshēibeh. The rugged rocks of Wādy el Akhshēibeh. q.v.

Wār ez Zerānlīk. The rocks of the runlets; from the numerous little water-worn channels down the face of the soft cliff.

El Washāsheh. El Washēsheh, p.n.; perhaps from wish, vulgo for wajh, ‘face.’ It is a hill-side with ruins of dry stone walls.

Zakkumat Sirhān. The balsam trees of Sirhān (wolf), an Arab hero killed by the Adwān.

Ez Zār. The depression.
SHEET XIX.

Dx  Abn el Kās. The father of the cup.

Dx  'Aly el Muntār. 'Aly of the watch-tower.

Gx  'Arab el Hanajereh. The Arabs of the Hanajereh (gullet) tribe.


Dx  Bāb ed Darūn. The gate of Darum (leading to the town so-called, now Deir el Belah). See below.

Ev  Beit Dārdis. The house of Dārdis. p.n.


Ev  Beit Lāhi. The house of Lāhi. p.n.

Gx  Deir el Belah. The monastery of date palms; also called Deir Mār Jīrāṣ, Monastery of St. George. It is the Crusading Darum, which Marino Sanuto (1322 A.D.) translates Domus Graecorum, House of the Greeks, i.e., Deir er Ram. Foucher of Chartres (circa 1100 A.D.) gives the same derivation.

Ev  Deir Sinuqād (or Esuqād). Monastery of the declivity.

Dv  Ghūzzeh. Gaza or Azzah. Heb. גְּזוּזֶה (Deut. ii, 23). The following names occur in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, as shown on the special plan:—

Bāb ed Darūn. The gate of Darum. See above.

Bīr Khuleyiil. Well of the little dell.

Bīyāret Afrās. The well of mares.

Bīyāret el Bukkārah. The well of the cow-herds.

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NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIX (GAZA LIST).

Ghūzzeh. Gaza—continued.

bi‘ārat al-Berhān. The wells of the evidence or demonstration.

bi‘ārat ed-Deraj. The well of steps.

bi‘ārat al-ʿAbbāri. The well of the dusty one.

bi‘ārat al-Jinn. The well of the trough.

bi‘ārat Kārkūsh. The well of the pulse.

bi‘ārat Kūšr. The well of the house.

bi‘ārat Māthūk. The emancipated house, or family palace.

bi‘ārat al-Muraǧijah. The well of returning.

bi‘ārat ʿObbeiyeh. The well of boasting.

bi‘ārat Sābīrah. The well of the prickly pears (Ficus Indicus).

bi‘ārat Um m al-Lumayun. The well with the lemons.

bi‘ārat Wahasheh. The wild or lonely well.

bi‘ārat Yemin. The well of Yemin. p.n.; (Ibn Yemin. ‘Benjamin’).

Ḥāret ed-Tufen. The prison quarter (north).

Ḥāret es-Sejjīyeh. The quarter of flat-roofed clay-plastered houses (سجیه). The houses here are of mud.

Ḥāret es-Zeitūn. The quarter of olive trees. This is the southern quarter.

Ḥāret ed-Deraj. The quarter of the steps; to the west.

SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Ghūzzeh. Gaza—continued.

Mādīnēt 'Aly Mīrwān. The minaret of 'Aly Mīrwān. p.n.; the traditional tomb of Samson. (Mīrwān was the name of the eighth Ommayyid Caliph.)

Mādīnēt Ibn 'Othmān. The minaret of the son of 'Othmān.

Mādīnēt Kātib Wīlāyāt. The minaret of the secretary of state for the provinces.

Mādīnēt al Mehkēme. The minaret of the Government house (or court).

Mādīnēt Sīdīnā Hāshem. The minaret of our Lord Hāshem; the Prophet's grandfather, who is buried here.

Es Scṛāī. The governor's house.


Herbieh. p.n.; from ḍarb 'to take flight.'

Jāmīʿ Abū Berjās. The mosque of Abū Berjās. p.n. This is in Jebālieh.

Jebālieh. The mountaineers.

El Jisr. The bridge.

El Jīrāḥ. The hollow; probably Chaldaic ܒגܵܪ, 'Yagur.' See "Memoirs."

Kada Ghūzzeh. The district of Gaza.

El Kishānī. El Kishānī. Persian ornamental tiles are so called, from the town of Kishān, where they are made.

El Khūdṛah. El Khūdṛah. See p. 28. (In Ascalon.)

Khūrēt el 'Adār. The ruin of 'Adār. p.n.; (عدار 'sailor.')

Khūrēt el Bir. The ruin of the well.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIX.

Khārubet el Burjaliyyeh. The ruin of el Burjaliyyeh. p.n.

Khārubet Hawādi. The ruin of Hawādi (the word means hind-legs).

Khārubet Inseirāt. The ruin of Inseirāt (apparently from 'the ansārs,' or helpers of Mohammed; but it is more probably an error for Nuseirāt, the Arabs of the tribe of Abu Nuseir.

Khārubet el Khirbet. Ruin of booths or reed huts.

Khārubet Kāfch. Cufic ruin, or the ruin of the silk handkerchief.

Khārubet Mansūrah. The ruin of Mansūrah. See p. 9.

Khārubet el Meslrefch. The ruin of the high place.

Khārubet esh Nāmās. The ruin of the hunter's lodge. The word is a very old one, and is applied throughout Arabia to stone buildings of a primitive type. In modern Arabic nāmās means 'a mosquito,' and the confusion has given rise to many stories amongst the Bedawin, especially in Sinai.

Khārubet er Resein. The ruin of the vestiges of buildings.

Khārubet esh Shefāf. The ruin of the waterfall or declivity.

Khārubet esh Sherāf. The ruin of the pinnacle.

Khārubet es Sihān. The ruin of the courtyard.

Khārubet es Sirch. The ruin of the fold.

Meidān Abu Zeid. The open place or exercise ground of Abu Zeid. p.n.; a racecourse.

El Meshāherah. The monthly hiring. The root means also to be renowned.

Meshed-Sendan. The shrine of our Lord Husein, son of Ali, a chief saint of the Shiah sect.

El Minēh. The harbour, from (Chaldee) from the Greek λιμνή. The word is of universal use in Arabic.

El Nūzleh. The settlement, or hamlet.
Ev Rās Abu Ameirah. The hill-top with the road-mark, or sign-post.

Ex Resm el 'Atāwineh. The vestige of the leather dresses, or of those who halt by a watering place.

Ex Resm el Gharby. The western ruin.

Ex Resm esh Sherky. The eastern ruin.

Dw Rijāl el Arbā‘īn. The forty men.

Dw Sheikah Nākiyeh. The female Sheikh, or Saint Nakiyeh.


Dw Sheikah Muhammed el Mūsli. Sheikh Muhammed of Mosul.

Dx Sheikah Munām. Sheikh Munām; ('favouring,' or 'wealthy').

Dx Sheikah Nebhān. Sheikh Nebhān. p.n.; ('vigilant').


Dx Tell el Akmar. The red mound.

Cw Shejeret Ghanātun. The tree of plunder.

Cw Shejeret Umm Kadhīm. The tree of Umm Kadhīm. p.n.

Dx Tell el 'Ajzā‘. The mound of the calf, or of the hastener.

Cw Tell el Nujājūd. The mound of the rising ground.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XIX.

Wâd Beni Khamîs. The valley of the Beni Khamîs Arabs.

Wâdy el Bâha. The valley of the gulf, pool, plantation, or wide area.

Wâdy Fuâlîs. The valley of Fuâlîs. p.n.

Wâdy Ghûzzeh. The valley of Gaza.

Wâdy el Hallîb. The valley of milk.

Wâdy el Hesây. The valley of water accumulated in a sandy place.

Wâdy el Humrah. The valley of the red rocks.

Wâdy el Mukaddemeh. The fronting (or eastern) valley.

Wâdy en Nûkhabîr. The valley of Nûkhabîr; perhaps an inversion for nûkhabîb ‘fissures.’

Wâdy es Sâfîch. The valley of smooth stones or pure water.

Wâdy es Sthân. The valley of the court-yard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Bakrah</td>
<td>The spring of the virgin, or first-born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain el Kanciterah</td>
<td>The spring of the little arch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain Museijid</td>
<td>The spring of the mosques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain es Sidd</td>
<td>The spring of the dam, or barrier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Aitun et Tahta</td>
<td>The lower 'Aitún. p.n.; cf. Rasm el Atāwneh, p. 362; the root being the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akbjät ez Zahárát</td>
<td>The hidden places of flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El 'Amdân</td>
<td>The columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el 'Amarrin</td>
<td>The Ammarin Arabs. See p. 268.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Jubarát</td>
<td>The Jubárát Arabs. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab es Shárki</td>
<td>The Súárki Arabs. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arák Abu el 'Amid</td>
<td>The cavern or cliff with the pillars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arák Abu Mizbelekh</td>
<td>The cavern with the dung-heap; used as a stable, at Beit Jibrin by Báb el Medinch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arák el Asalmeleh</td>
<td>The cavern of the Sillam trees; near Beit Jibrin, close to Khürbet ez Zemmár.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arák el Fenish</td>
<td>Cavern of the Fenish. p.n.; meaning 'slack.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arák Ferhûd</td>
<td>The cavern of the kid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arák Hâla</td>
<td>The cavern of the fuller's beetle, or of soft earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arák Helen</td>
<td>The cavern of the crescent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arák el Khârab</td>
<td>The ruined cavern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Name in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق الخديل</td>
<td>'Arak et Kheil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق الالا</td>
<td>'Arak et Mâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق المنشية</td>
<td>'Arak el Menshîya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق المقطع</td>
<td>'Arak el Mûktû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق الشارة</td>
<td>'Arak esh Shârah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق الشمال</td>
<td>'Arak esh Sheikh</td>
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<td>عراق الشرق</td>
<td>'Arak esh Sherif</td>
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<tr>
<td>عراق شوبك</td>
<td>'Arak Shôbak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق شوردين</td>
<td>'Arâk Suweidôn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عراق الزغ</td>
<td>'Arâk ez Zâgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرض المحرر</td>
<td>Ard et Mak-haz</td>
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<tr>
<td>جيبون قصاب</td>
<td>'Ayûn Kûssâbah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جيبون الحسي</td>
<td>'Ayûn el Hesy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>باب المدينة</td>
<td>Bâb el Medîneh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت عنة</td>
<td>Beit 'Affeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت اسمير</td>
<td>Beit 'Emîr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت جرجة</td>
<td>Beit Jerjah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت جبرين</td>
<td>Beit Jibrîn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت لي</td>
<td>Beit Leyî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت مكدوس</td>
<td>Beit Madsûs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت الروش</td>
<td>Beit er Rûsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت نطاوة</td>
<td>Beit Timû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيت تنس</td>
<td>Beit Titu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

I. Beiyarah. The well.

Bestân el Fenish. The garden of the Fenish. p.n.

Bîr Hâla. The wells of the fuller’s beetle, or of soft earth, by ’Arâk Hâla.

Bîr Abu ’Arâdh. The well of the petition.

Bîr Abu Bâbein. The well with the two mouths (or doors).

Bîr el ’Ajamî. The well of the Persian; by Beit Jibrîn, on the north by the camp.

Bîr el Harbîyeh. The well of the warriors; at ’Arâk el Munsîlyeh.

Bîr el Fannâmâm. The well of the bath; south-west of the Kûlâh at Beit Jibrîn.

Bîr el Jâfarî. The well of Jaafer. p.n.


Bîr el Jubârât. Well of the Jubârât (Arabs).

Bîr Kattâm. The well of the quarryman.

Bîr el Koutsch. The well of the Church; near Sandahanna.

Bîr el Kûlâh. The well of the castle; close to the castle of Beit Jibrîn.

Bîr Melîta. The well of Melîta. See Khurbet Melîta, p. 373.

Bîr Mâglâhir Sârrûr. The well of the caves of pebbles.

Bîr Summeîl. The well of Summeîl. See Summeîl, p. 274.

Bîr et Teîtch. The well of et Teîtch. p.n.

Bîr Unum Judeîa. Well mother of cutting.

Bîr el Wastîlyeh. The middle well.

Bîr Yasîn. The well of Yasîn. p.n.; also called Bîr esh Sheikh, the well of the Sheikh.

Bîr ez Zemmâr. The well of the pipers; near Khurbet ez Zemmâr.

El Bîreh. The fortress.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بركه الامراء</td>
<td>Birket el Hamra. The red pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيرة</td>
<td>Bärberah. ‘Chattering’; ‘barbarians.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيرر</td>
<td>Bureir. The little wilderness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>برج البارارة</td>
<td>Burj el Beiyarah. The tower of the wells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الدوابعة</td>
<td>Ed Dawâimeh. The little Dôm trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير خارون</td>
<td>Deir Khâraf. The monastery of sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير مسيس</td>
<td>Deir Muheisin. The monastery of good deeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير العموس</td>
<td>Deir el Mâs. The monastery of the penknife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير نكحبلا</td>
<td>Deir Nakkhkhâs. The monastery of the cattle drover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير الشاعر</td>
<td>Deir esh Shâṭîr. The monastery of the sharper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ذكرى بن دينان</td>
<td>Dhikerîn el Baradân. Dhikerin the cool. See Khûrket Dhikerîn, p. 269.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اجلجه</td>
<td>Eijeh. Confusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غيخاب</td>
<td>Gheiyyadâh. The thicket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الحبيس</td>
<td>El Habs. The prison, or the religious endowment (mosque property). Habs is equivalent to ٢٥٣٦٢٥٣٦ ّ 'a field.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هبور سيمس</td>
<td>Habûr Seisamakh. The level grounds of Seisamakh. p.n. هبور is the plural of هبر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حاج سالم</td>
<td>El Hâj Sâlim. The pilgrim Sâlim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حمرة الدالية</td>
<td>Hamret el Dâlihe. The red ground of the trailing vine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حطبة</td>
<td>Hatteh. Hatteh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الحلو</td>
<td>El Houhé. The bend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حنو تمشي</td>
<td>Houhâ Kumsh. The bend where things collect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حليقاتات</td>
<td>Huleikât. The circles. cf. 11eb. ٢٥٣٨١٢٥٣٠ ‘a field.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجمرة</td>
<td>El Humrârah. The red.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Iv Hurabbet el Kharaf. The tank of the sheep.

Hv Ijeir. The little bridge.

Ix Jebel Abu Huteirish. The mountain of Abu Huteirish.

Gv El Jimmeizeh. The sycamore.

Hv Jerf el Khalil. The bank of the little dell.

IV Jârat el Khezzât. The hollow of the murmuring torrent; the valley east of el Gheiyâdah.

Jw Kanân Meghâmîs. The peaks of the thickets.

Gx Kanân es Seru. The peaks of the cypress.

Fv Kankabah. The word means ‘star,’ ‘mountain,’ and ‘donjon.’

Iv El Keniseh. The church. Also called Sandâna, ‘St. Anne.’ See “Memoirs.”

Gv Keratiya. Keratiya. p.n. It may be קְרָטִיָּה, ‘thick entangled grass’; but cf. הָרָה the Cherethites (I Sam. xxx, 14), who appear to have lived in Philistia.

Iv Khallet el 'Araj. The dell of the lame one; south-east of Khârbet el Kabbârah.

Iv Khallet Aliyas. The dell of Elias; west of Khârbet Sâfîch.

Iv Khallet el Hamleh. The dell of the load.

Iv Khallet el Keïsyeh. The dell of the Keis Arabs; south of Deir esh Shâtîr.

Hv Khallet Mert es Seîl. The dell of the débris of the stream.

Iv Khallet el Mugheïlîch. Dell of the soft and fertile place. Upper part of Wâdi Beit 'Alâm.

Iw Khallet Umm Nâb. The dell of ‘the mother of a fang’; but it should perhaps be Menâb, the path to a watering place; south of Kâs Abu Hattan.

Iv Khallet ez Zâgh. The dell of the crow; west of Sheikh 'Abdallah.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XX.

Khelif el Mâ. The dells of water.

Khârûbêt Abû 'Azîm. The ruin of the maker of dams or dykes.

Khârûbêt Abu Gheîth. The ruin of Abu Gheis. p.n.

Khûtûbêt Abu Mulassamah. The ruin of Abu Mulassamah. p.n.; meaning 'keeping on the road.'

Khâtûbêt Abu Rekhâm. The ruin of the father of the vultures; (dim.).


Khâtûbêt 'Aîtûn. The ruin of 'Aîtûn. See p. 364.

Khâtûbêt 'Ajlân. The ruin of Eglon. Heb. יְשָׁמָא

Khûtûbêt el Akrâ. The ruin of the bald man or rock.

Khûtûbêt 'Amûdah. The ruin of the pillar.

Khûtûbêt el 'Arab. The ruin of the Arab.

Khûtûbêt 'Arîk Abu el Huseîn. The ruin of the cavern of Abu Huseîn. p.n.

Khûtûbêt el 'Atr. The ruin of el 'Atr. p.n.; meaning sacrificing; also the name of an idol, and of a dwarf thorny shrub.

Khûtûbêt el 'Atarîyeh. The ruin of el 'Atarîyeh. See last entry.

Khûtûbêt el Bâhâ. The ruin of splendour.

Khûtûbêt el Bahlâwâ. The ruin of the wrestler.

Khûtûbêt Bakrah. The ruin of the virgin or first-born.

Khûtûbêt Bâshâ. The ruin of the Pacha.

Khûtûbêt Beheirah. The ruin of the lake.

Khûtûbêt Beida. The white ruin.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khurbat Beirâm. The ruin of Beirâm (the Turkish festival so called).

Khurbat Beit Lejûs. The ruin of the house of Lejûs. p.n.

Khurbat Beit Mâmîn. The ruin of the house of Mâmîn; so called from 'Neby Mâmîn.

Khurbat Beit Mirsim. The ruin of the house of Mirsim. p.n.; meaning 'ambling.'

Khurbat el Benâwi. The ruin of el Benâwi. p.n.; from 'Benâwi', a builder.

Khurbat Bandâyeh. The ruin of the building.

Khurbat Bidghush. The ruin of Bidghush. p.n.

Khurbat el Bír. The ruin of the well.

Khurbat Bishîr. The ruin of Bishîr. p.n.; meaning 'joyous.'

Khurbat Bornâtch. The ruin of the hat. Connected perhaps with the Aramaic נְבַּרְנָח 'a palace.'

Khurbat el Bâstî. The ruin of the onion.

Khurbat Butâih. The ruin of the marsh.

Khurbat Dâlmeh. The ruin of the desert.

Khurbat Deîr Sâd. The ruin of monastery of Sâd. p.n.; ('fortunate').

Khurbat edh Dhubâlîyeh. The ruin of the antelope or fawn.

Khurbat ed Drâsîch. The ruin of the obliterated paths.

Khurbat Dûldûb. The ruin of Dûldûb. p.n.

Khurbat 'Ejjîs or Râs. The ruin of the hinder part of the hill-top.

Khurbat Erzeh. The ruin of the cedar.

Khurbat Fassâsah. The ruin of the setters of precious stones in a ring.

Khurbat Fatâtâh. The ruin of the pug-nosed ones.

Khurbat Fâlîdîy. The ruin of the little lynx.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>NAME LISTS OF SHEET XX.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iv</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Fālīyeh. The ruin of beans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hv</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Furut. The ruin of the hill or sign-post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hx</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Fīwārāh. The ruin of the fountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iv</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Ghōbeyyeh. The ruin of the thicket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hw</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Ḥabūr. The ruin of the level lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iv</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Ḥāj 'Ālsā. The ruin of the pilgrim 'Ālsa (Jesus or Emmanuel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iw</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Hazzānēh. The ruin of the unfortunate ones, or of the 'ragged ground.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gw</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Hazzārāh. The ruin of the nightingales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iw</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Hebra. The ruin of el Hebra. p.n. حبرّ means 'a Jewish doctor.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iv</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Ḥesīškēh. The ruin of alacrity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ix</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Ḥorēn. The ruin of marshes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fw</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Ḥūj. The ruin of Ḥūj. <em>See Neby Ḥūj.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fw</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Ḥāmmām. The ruin of the bath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fx</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Hurāb Dīāb. The ruin of the tanks of Dīāb. The last word is probably Dīāb, 'wolves,' the well-known Arab family name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fx</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Hūsīmīyēh. The ruin of the Hūsimīyēh; name of a family or sect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iv</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Hūsīnāt. The ruin of the Hūsīnāt (family name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iw</td>
<td>Khārīḥet el Jebū. The ruin of the watering trough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ix</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Jeimar. The ruin of Jeimar. p.n.; from جمر a fire-brand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fw</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Jelāmēh. The ruin of the hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gx</td>
<td>Khārīḥet Jemmāmēh. The ruin of abundance, or of reservoirs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khurbet Jenucta. The ruin of the garden; Heb. יְנֻעְתָא.

Khurbet el Jils. The ruin of the high rugged ground.

Khurbet el Jindy. The ruin of the soldier.

Khurbet el Jizeh. The ruin of the walnut.


Khurbet el Jûbârat. The ruin of the Jubârat Arabs.

Khurbet el Judeiydah. The ruin of the dykes, i.e., stripes of a different colour in a rock. There is a second of the name on the Sheet (Jv).

Khurbet Juveijah. The ruin of the breasts or prows.

Khurbet Juweil. The inner ruin.

Khurbet el Kabbarah. The ruin of the grave-diggers, or of the hunter's lantern.

Khurbet el Kâdy. The ruin of the judge.

Khurbet el Kânterâh. The ruin of the little arch.

Khurbet el Kasîkîya. The ruin of the Kasîkîya; perhaps 'beggar's,' from the tray or cup in which a beggar gathers scraps.

Khurbet Kemâs. The ruin of galloping.

Khurbet Kerkerâh. The ruin of smooth soft soil.

Khurbet el Kherwâl. The ruin of the castor-oil plant.

Khurbet el Khoreisah. Probably the Heb. הַרְסָא a 'thicket.'

Khurbet el Khâlîf. The ruin of succession or opposition.

Khurbet el Khûsâs. The ruin of reed huts.

Khurbet el Kefkhah. The ruin of beating with a stick, or 'of white butter.'

Khurbet el Khâka. The ruin of the owl.

Khurbet Kâmilâh. The ruin of wheat.

Khurbet el Kûsîr. The ruin of the house or palace.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XX.

Khārībat Küsābah. The ruin of the butchers.

Khārībat el Lāhm. The ruin of meat; perhaps the Heb. לוחם.

Khārībat Lasan. The ruin of stinging.

Khārībat el Madōwra. The round ruin.

Khārībat el Mak-haz. The ruin of the leap.

Khārībat el Mansūrah. The ruin of Mansūrah. See p. 9.

Khārībat el Marashan. The ruin of the ground excoriated by rain.


Khārībat el Mejdeleh. The ruin of the watch-tower.

Khārībat Melita. The plastered ruin.


Khārībat Mertinia. The ruin of Mertinia. p.n.

Khārībat Mert es Seil. The ruin of the débris of the stream.

Khārībat el Mesadī. The ruin of the covert.

Khārībat Mugheisil. The ruin of the place of washing.

Khārībat el Mukeimin. The ruin of the ambuseades.

Khārībat Munataret el Bağhd. The ruin of the watch-tower of the mule.

Khārībat Murnākh. The ruin of the clump (of bushes).

Khārībat Murūn. The ruin of Murūn. p.n.; probably connected with the Beni Murrah Arabs.

Khārībat Mosulāj. The ruin of the mosques.

Khārībat el Mustirah. The ruin of the persevering ones.

Khārībat Nejed. The ruin of Nejed (high ground); from the village of Nejed.

Khārībat en Nusrān. The ruin of the Christian.
Khārībet Rāfa. The ruin of Rāfa. p.n.

Khārībet er Rāidī. The ruin of the handsome man.

Khārībet er Resm. The ruin of the vestige of buildings.

Khārībet er Resm. The ruin of the vestiges (of buildings).

Khārībet er Resm. The ruin of rice.

Khārībet er Russīnāy. The ruins; but perhaps from 'stony ground.'

Khārībet Rūmīyeh. The ruin of the Greeks.

Khārībet Russīnāy. The ruin of pomegranates.

Khārībet Sāfiyyeh. The ruin of bright smooth stones; or pure clear water.

Khārībet Sāmīyeh. The ruin of Neby Sāmīyeh. q.v.

Khārībet Sandahannah. The ruin of St. Anne or St. John; near Tell Sandahannah.

Khārībet esh Shāh. The ruin of the sheep.

Khārībet Shālkhāh. The ruin of Shālkhāh. p.n.; meaning either 'cleaving with a sword,' or 'vulva.'

Khārībet Shārata. The ruin of the thick foliage.

Khārībet esh Shemsāniyyāt. The ruin of the Sampson family.


Khārībet Shūkākīch. The ruin of clefts.

Khārībet esh Shūkāk. The ruin of the cleaver.

Khārībet Shuṭeṭayw el 'Oseīby. The ruin of the winter quarters of el 'Oseīby. p.n.

Khārībet Simbis. The ruin of Simbis. p.n.; meaning speed.

Khārībet Sūmerah. The brown ruin, or the ruin of those who hold nightly converse.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XX.

Khārībat Suāid. The ruin of Suāid. p.n.; diminutive of Sād (Felix).

Khārībat es Sukriyeh. The ruin of the roofed-in chamber.

Khārībat es Sukriyeh. The ruin of the sugar factories.

Khārībat es Summeil. The ruin of the man of Summeil.

Khārībat es Sūrah. The ruin of the picture.

Khārībat Sūrrār. The ruin of pebbles.

Khārībat Taanar. The ruin of ovens or reservoirs.

Khārībat Tāt. The ruin of the chimney or funnel.

Khārībat Umm 'Amīdāt. The ruin with the small pillars.

Khārībat Umm 'Amīd. The ruin with the pillar.

Khārībat Umm Baghleh. The ruin with the mules; perhaps a corruption of خِبَلَة.

Khārībat Umm Bāṭīch. The ruin with the large bowl.

Khārībat Umm el Bikār. The ruin of the mother of maidens.

Khārībat Umm Dabkal. The ruin of the mother of the bear.

Khārībat Umm Hāretein. The ruin with the two quarters or divisions.

Khārībat Umm Kelkha. Ruin with the Kelkha (a plant like fennel or hemlock).

Khārībat Umm Khāshram. The ruin of the soft stone.

Khārībat Umm Mālak. The ruin of Umm Mālak. p.n.; (meaning 'mother of the owner').

Khārībat Umm el Meis. The ruin with the Meis tree (Cordia Myxa).

Khārībat Umm Muarrīf. The ruin of Umm Muarrīf. p.n.; 'mother of the informer.'

Khārībat Umm 'Osheish. The ruin with the little nest.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khārīb arm Rūjām. The ruin with the cairns.

Khārīb arm esh Shākhr. The ruin with the cleft. Another name for Deir Muḥeisīn.

Khārīb arm es Suweideh. The ruin of the blue thrush. Lieutenant Conder says: "According to the Bedawin of Jericho this is the name of Pterocinclia cyanus (Linn.)." The word means 'blackish.'

Khārīb arm Tābūn. The ruin with the pit where they cover up fire to prevent its dying out.

Khārīb arm Taλāh. The ruin with the ascent.

Khārīb arm Wādy Sābir. The ruin of Wādy Sābir. q.v.

Khārīb arm Wāshaḥyeh. The ruin of the wild place.

Khārīb arm Wādeh. The ruin of the pass.

Khārīb arm Zārāz. The ruin of the sower.

Khārīb arm Zaidān. The ruin of Zaidān. p.n.

Khārīb arm es Zemmār. The ruin of the pipers.

Khārīb arm Zaheillkah. The ruin of rolling or slipping.

Khārīb arm Zālāt. The little dome (the eastern).


Khārīb arm Kullah. The castle at Bir fībrīn.

Khārīb arm es Fenish. The castle of the Fenish. p.n.

Mūghīr Sārār. The caves of pebbles.

Muntār Sōmerā. The watch-tower of Sōmerā. See Khārīb Sōmerā, p. 374.

Muntarat el Kanciterah. The watch-tower of the little arch.

Nāhīt el Mejdel. The commune of Mejdel.

Nālia. Nālia. p.n.; either meaning 'in the form of a horse-shoe,' or from Neal sterile hard ground.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XX.

The Prophet Daniel.  
The Prophet Ham.  
Perhaps the Prophet Og (though this is generally written ١٢٣٧١).  
The Prophet Gabriel, near Bir Jibrin.  
The perfect prophet.  
The Prophet Māmin; (‘trusty’).  
The Prophet Sāleh; (‘righteous’).  
The form given in the list means ‘lofty.’  
Highland.  
The hill-top of Abu Haltam. p.n.  
The vestiges of the virgin.  
The vestiges of Akteish. p.n.  
The vestiges of 'Āmir. p.n.  
The vestiges of the combatants; (بَيْمَارَا ‘wounding each other.’)  
The vestiges of the Rusheidāt.  
The vestige of the cleaver.  
The vestiges of Umm Baghleh. See Khurbet Umm Baghleh, p. 375.  
The pedestrians, or the stony land.  
The cairn of the Azāzîmeh Arabs.  
The cairn of the roadster.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Rujm el Kandol. The cairn of the thorn-tree (Spartium aspalathoides).

Rujm es S'â. The cairn of the tax-gathers.

Sahel Bûrjaliyeh. The plain of Bûrjaliyeh.

Sahel Hamret Bureir. The plain of the red ground of Bureir. q.v., p. 367.

Sahel es Sahtl. The plain of the tribesman.

Satch Bûrber. The flat ground of Bûrber; probably named from the village Bûrberah. q.v.


Sheikh Abu Jââd. Sheikh Abu Jââd. p.n.; meaning the man with the curly or crisp locks.

Sheikh Abu Musellim. Sheikh Abu Musellim. p.n.; 'father of the saluter or of the preserver.'

Sheikh Abu Raddân. Sheikh Abu Raddân. p.n.; ('spinning').


Sheikh 'Amr. Sheikh 'Amr.

Sheikh Barrâk. Sheikh Barrâk. p.n.; ('blessed').


Sheikh (Muhammed) el Kebâkbeh. Sheikh Mohammed the chatterbox.
Gw  Sheikh Mohammed el Majjid.  Sheikh Mohammed the champion (taking part in a holy war).

Iv  Sheikh ish Shâib.  The Sheikh of the little spur of the hill; from its position, cf. Shudib = Jethro, p. 132.  It is near Tell Sandannahah.

Hv  Sheikh (Shehâdeh) Abu Sell.  Sheikh Shehâdeh Abu Sell.  p.n.; meaning the beggar with the drawn sword.

Iv  Sheikh et Teim.  The Sheikh of et Teim.  See p. 245.

Fw  Sinsim.  Sesame.

Iv  Es Sâk.  The market.


Iw  El Tableh.  The drum.

Gx  Tell Abu Dilâkh.  The mound of the father of fatness.

Gw  Tell Abu ish Shûkf.  The mound with the cleft.

Iw  Tell el Akrâ.  The bald mound.

Ix  Tell Beit Mirsim.  The mound of Beit Mirsim.  q.v.

Iv  Tell Borâat.  The mound of Borâat.  See Khârbot Borâtâh, p. 370.

Iw  Tell ed Dauîr.  The mound of the small monastery.

Fv  Tell el Hazaa.  The mound of the wind.

Gw  Tell el Hesû.  The mound of the water collecting in sandy soil.

Gx  Tell Hudeiweh.  The mound of gifts (جمادى).

Gw  Tell Idbis.  The mound of Idbis, p.n.; either from دبس ‘black,’ or دبس ‘grape syrup.’

Iv  Tell el Judeiyideh.  The mound of the ‘dykes,’ or streaks in the rock.

Hw  Tell Kharâkah.  Mound of rags or tatters.

Ix  Tell Mojâdit.  The mound of watch-towers.

Hx  Tell el Muteihah.  The mound of the salt-pan.
Tell en Nejileh. The mound of the nejileh (a plant).

Tell es Sahra. The mound of the desert.

Tell Sandahannah. The mound of St. Anne.


Tell Furut. The mound of Furut. See KhūrbeT Furut, p. 371.

Tell el Hiry. The mound of the granary; a cliff formed apparently by a landslip.

Tell Khandzīrēh. The mount of the swine; a hill east of KhūrbeT Beirum, with a cave.

Tell esh Shādr. The hill-peak or long ridge of barley.

Unnu Bābein. The place with two entrances. See Bīr Abu Bābein, p. 366.

Unnu Lākis. The place of the itch.

Wādī el 'Abd. The valley of the slave.

Wādī Abu el 'Āðrāj. The valley of the father of the lame one.

Wādī Abu el 'Ayān. The valley with the springs.

Wādī Abu Dīlākhi. The valley of the father of fatness.

Wādī Abu Henna. The valley where the henna grows. (The plant used by ladies in the East to tinge their fingers red.)

Wādī Abu Robiā. The valley of Abu Robiā. p.n. It may be rendered 'the place where spring pasturage is to be found.'

Wādī el 'Arab. The valley of the Arabs.

Wādī Beit 'Alām. The valley of the house of the landmark.

Wādī el Beiyārah. The valley of wells.

Wādī el Būd. The white valley.

Wādī el Behār. The valley of el Birch (the palace); from the ruin of that name.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Bisia</td>
<td>Hw</td>
<td>The valley of Bisia. p.n.; perhaps from بِسِيَاء ‘difficulty,’ ‘confusion.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Būbar</td>
<td>Gx</td>
<td>The valley of Būbar. See Būbarnah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Butm</td>
<td>{Iw}</td>
<td>The valley of the terebinth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Dabbaghah</td>
<td>Hw</td>
<td>The valley of the tanners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Baras</td>
<td>Ix</td>
<td>The valley of the mare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Fedil</td>
<td>Jv</td>
<td>The valley of Fedil. p.n. (‘accomplished,’ ‘excellent’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Fuālils</td>
<td>Ex</td>
<td>The valley of Fuālils. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Ghār</td>
<td>Fx</td>
<td>The valley of the depression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Ghūcit</td>
<td>Gv</td>
<td>The valley of the low lying, or naturally irrigated ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Ghūfr</td>
<td>Iw</td>
<td>The valley of the escort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Ghūzzeh</td>
<td>Gv</td>
<td>The valley of Gaza.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Habūr</td>
<td>Hw</td>
<td>The valley of the level lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Hājr el Makhzūk</td>
<td>Hv</td>
<td>The valley of the perforated stone; an old millstone lies in it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Hazzāneh</td>
<td>Iw</td>
<td>The valley of Hazzāneh. See Khurbet Hazzāneh, p. 371.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Ḥey</td>
<td>{Fw}</td>
<td>The valley of the water accumulated in sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Ḥobār</td>
<td>Fv</td>
<td>The valley of the tyrant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Jammāmah</td>
<td>Gv</td>
<td>The valley of collections, or of reservoirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Jils</td>
<td>Gv</td>
<td>The valley of el Jils. See Khurbet el Jils, p. 372.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Jīzār</td>
<td>Iw</td>
<td>The valley of islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Ruzzīk</td>
<td>Ix</td>
<td>The valley of the bank of Ruzzīk. p.n.; (زِينُ ‘provision,’ or رْزِيْنُ ‘provision’)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The valley of the dyke, or streaks in the rock.
The valley of the small arch.
The valley of poison (also the name of a plant).
The valley of Kella. p.n. Perhaps ḫālū; it is a modern Arabic word.
The valley of Kemās. See Khūrbeh Kemās, p. 372.
The valley of soft smooth soil.
The valley of the fragment or section; the usual form is ḥurūţa; it is a modern Arabic word.
The green valley.
The valley of the little dell.
The valley of Kōfkhah. See Khūrbeh Kōfkhah, p. 372.
The valley of stumps.
The valley of wheat.
The valley of wheat.
The valley of the little reed.
The valley of the butchers.
The valley of watch-towers.
The valley of Melita. See Khūrbeh Melita, p. 373.
The valley of Mertinia. p.n.; near the ruin of the same name.
The separated valley. The word is applied to hills standing apart. See Misferredāt es Sebā.
The valley of the salt-pan.
The valley of Murrān. See Khūrbeh Murrān, p. 373.
The valley of the mosques.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>وادي النعاس</td>
<td>Wādy en N'ais.</td>
<td>The valley of drowsiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الندى</td>
<td>Wādy en Neūn.</td>
<td>The valley of dew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي النناخ</td>
<td>Wādy en Nāshākh.</td>
<td>The valley of the blower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي نِبِكَار المَغِيل</td>
<td>Wādy Nākhar el Baghl.</td>
<td>The valley of the fissure of the mule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الجَلَّة</td>
<td>Wādy er Rujāleyh.</td>
<td>The valley of er Rujāleyh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الرخيم</td>
<td>Wādy er Ruxmā.</td>
<td>The valley of sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الرمل</td>
<td>Wādy er Rūml.</td>
<td>The valley of sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي ساحر</td>
<td>Wādy Sābir.</td>
<td>The valley of prickly pear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي السعدة</td>
<td>Wādy es Sādch.</td>
<td>The valley of es Sādeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي السنابي</td>
<td>Wādy es Sētī.</td>
<td>The valley of the distaff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الشَّهْوان</td>
<td>Wādy es Shāwār.</td>
<td>The valley of Shāwr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الشافور</td>
<td>Wādy es Shāfur.</td>
<td>The valley of Shāfr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي السَّقْصَان</td>
<td>Wādy esh Sāqṣān.</td>
<td>The valley of the two cascades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي السُّكَرَيْه</td>
<td>Wādy esh Suṣriyeh.</td>
<td>The valley of the sugar manufactory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي السَّمَس</td>
<td>Wādy esh Sāmās.</td>
<td>The valley of Sesame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي صورَة</td>
<td>Wādy es Sūrah.</td>
<td>The valley of the pictures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي الطَّبِيْق</td>
<td>Wādy et Tābki.</td>
<td>The valley of the terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي السِّكَاثِّ</td>
<td>Wādy Sukkāth.</td>
<td>The valley of Sukkāth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي أم تُمُود</td>
<td>Wādy Umn 'Amūhd.</td>
<td>The valley of the place with the columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وادي أم فَطِيرة</td>
<td>Wādy Umn Faṭīreh.</td>
<td>The valley of the place where the sheep is sacrificed on the feast called 'Id el Fitr or Beirām.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wādī Umm el Haiyāt. The valley with the snakes.

Wādī Umm Hajr. The valley with the rocks.

Wādī Umm Khūshram. The valley of Umm Khūshram. See p. 375.

Wādī Umm Lākis. The valley of Umm Lākis. See p. 380.

Wādī Umm Mu'arrif. The valley of Umm Mu'arrif. See Khārbeh Umm Mu'arrif, p. 375.

Wādī Umm Kuja'am. The valley with the cairns.

Wādī el WāṣĪyeh. The valley of the commandment, or testament.

Wādī el Wāṣīyeh. The valley of the jackals.

Wādī Zerdām el Musrī. The valley of strangling of the Egyptian.

Wādī ez Zādāch. The valley of overflowing.

Zeita. Oil.
SHEET XXI.

Abu Nejim. The father of the little star.

Abu er Rāzin. The father of crevices.

Ain Abu Jebrah. The spring of Abu Jebrah; probably from the Jebrah Arabs.

Ain Abu Kheit. The spring of Abu Kheit. p.n.; meaning the father of the thread, or small stream.

Ain Aitikah. The spring of Aitikah; perhaps 'ancient.'

Ain el 'Āsi. The spring of the 'Āsi; ('rebellious'). See p. 157.

Ain el 'Aswinat. The spring of the grounds flooded by rain; pronounced with the inābah. See Note, p. 350.

Ain Bahhah. The spring of the pool, or open space.

Ain Bakkär. The spring of cowherd.

Ain el Beida. The white spring.

Ain el Beiyid. The whitish spring.

Ain el Bestán. The spring of the garden.

Ain el Biteiri. The spring of the little hole.

Ain el Dālīh. The spring of the trailed vine (vinyards exist near it).

Ain ed Dārāt. The spring of houses, or circles in the open desert.

Ain edh Dhīrzaq (el Foka). The upper spring of the summit.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Ain edh Dhirweh (et Tahta). The lower spring of the summit.

Ain ed Dilbeh. The spring of the plane-tree.

Ain Es-ha. The spring of Es-hâ (the word means ‘clearing up,’ [used of the weather] or ‘getting sober.’

Ain Eyâb. Job’s (or Joab’s) spring.

Ain Firdh. The spring of the mountain top; marked ‘A at Khârîbshet Firdh.

Ain el Furqids. The spring of the little paradise.

Ain el Fawwâr. The spring of the fountain.

Ain Handeh. The spring of Handeh. p.n.

Ain Hasheh. The spring of gravel.

Ain el Hawiyah. The spring of the chasm.

Ain el Hejeri. The spring of the fugitive.

Ain Ibn Islâm. The spring of Selim’s son. p.n.; at Khârîbshet Ibn Islâm.

Ain Jedîr. The spring of the walls, or of the herbs growing in the sand.

Ain el Judeidheh. The new spring, or the spring of the dyke or streak in the rock. See “Memoirs.”

Ain Kâlîch. The spring of the sitter (female).

Ain el Kana. The spring of the aqueduct.

Ain Kanâr. The spring of the fruit of the lotus-tree, or of ‘the margin.’

Ain Kârib. The spring of the sower, or of the man who ties up the bucket in a well.

Ain Kashkalâch. The spring of Kashkalâch. See p. 372.

Ain Kheir ed Din. The spring of Kheir ed Din. p.n.; (‘the elect of the Faith’).

Ain Kuciziba. The spring of Kuciziba. See Khârîbshet Kuciziba, p. 400.
Kw 'Ain el Köfi. The spring of the margin.
Lv 'Ain Küfîî. The spring of Kûfin. q.v.
Kw 'Ain el Majnûn. The spring of the madman.
Kx 'Ain el Mûjîr. The spring of the flower-pot.
Kw 'Ain Marzûkah. The spring of the (woman) provided for by God.
Lw 'Ain el Mezrûk. The spring of the (man) provided for by God.
Mv 'Ain en Xitûf. The dripping spring; a small spring dripping from a precipice close to Mâgharet Mâsa.
Lv 'Ain er Risârâsh. The spring of the willow (Aguus castus).
Kw 'Ain Sâbiyeh. The spring of the Sâbiyeh. p.n.; ('difficult').
Lx 'Ain es Sâdch. The spring of the cliffs or dams.
Mv 'Ain es Sakhrî. The spring of the forced labourer; perhaps 'rocky.'
Lw 'Ain Sâra. The spring of the copse.
Kx 'Ain Shâkhah Abu Thôr. The spring of the staling of the bull, i.e., defiled by oxen.
Lx 'Ain es Silântîch. The spring of running water.
Kv 'Ain et Tinî. The spring of the fig-tree.
Lx 'Ain Umm Rukbeh. The spring with the acclivity.
Kw 'Ain el 'Unkûr. The spring of perforations.
Lv 'Ain Wâdî esh Shinna. The spring of the valley of the Greek partridge.
Kw 'Ain ez Zerkâ. The azure spring.
Nw 'Akabêt Zeidân. The steep or mountain road of Zeidân. p.n.
Arab el Jahalin (properly Jecchelin). The Jahalin Arabs. p.n.; meaning ignorant.

Arab el T'amireh. The T'amireh Arabs. p.n.; cultivating.

They are not true Bedawin, and are also called Arab es Subeh. p.n.

Jahalin (properly Jchthin). The Jahalin Arabs.

Yis\\' Arab ct T^dmireh. The T'amireh Arabs.

They are not true Bedawin, and are also called Arab es Su\b/ei\h. p.n.

El 'Anja. The crook; near Rujm el Fakhreh.

Arqa\' ez Z\an. The cavern or cliff of ez Z\an (perhaps Z\am \'adulterer\'). A cave in a cliff.

Ark\an ct Med\uh\eh. The cavern of the people of Medina; caverns near Umm Burj.

Ark\an ct Tr\ad. The caverns of et Tr\ad (perhaps Tarr\ad, a spacious place).

Bal\uh\et el fed\\h. The oak of Jed\ur; north of Jed\ur. See 'Ain fed\\h, p. 386.

Bal\uh\et el K\uss\h. The oak of the (Christian) priest.

Bal\uh\et Sebta. The oak of rest. The traditional oak of Mamre.

Ball\uh\et esh Sheikh. The oak of the Sheikh.

Ball\uh\et el Yer\zh. The oak of el Yer\zh. p.n.

Beit 'Al\am. The house of the land-mark.

Beit '\\u014dl\h. The house of Aul\a. p.n.

Beit 'Aw\\h. The house of 'A\uw\a (barking like a dog).

Beit el B\an. The house of the ben-tree.

Beit Fejj\h. The house of the debauchees. But it may be from \uc012\uc02b\uc02e\uc03b\uc02d a open valley with water in it, such as exists here.

Beit K\u014bk\h. The house of the hearth.

Beit K\ah\h. The house of the occultist.

Beit Kh\u014cli\h. The house of Kheiran. p.n.

Beit el Kh\u014bil (cr Rah\u014b\h). The house of the friend of the Merciful One, i.e., Abraham. This is the early Christian site of Mamre.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Beit Lām. The house of Lām. p.n.

Beit Makhōm. The house of Makhōm. p.n. It should probably be either مَخْدَم, 'served,' i.e., 'respected,' or مَكْدَم, 'put forward.'

Beit Nāṣib. The house of Nusib. p.n.; (meaning portion, fortunes).

Beit Sūlūh. The house of Sūlūh. p.n.


Beiti Nā'im. Sons of the affluent one.

Beit al-Mubārak. The wells of the convents; at Khūrbed Deirāt.

Beit Wādy es Sūr. The wells of Wādy es Sūr. q.v.

Bir Abu al-Hamām. The well with the pigeons; at Khūrbed Abu Hamām.

Bir Abu Kabsch. The well of Abu Kabsch. p.n. تبس 'to obtain light for a fire from another.'

Bir Abu al-Mekār. The well with the water-holes.

Bir Abu Shebbān. The well of the father of the youths.

Bir 'Aināzyeh. The well of the 'Aināzyeh. p.n.; cf. 'Ain el 'Aināzyeh, p. 278. عصير she goats.

Bir el 'Alakah. The well of leeches.

Bir 'Alla. The well of repeated drinking.

Bir el 'Amriyeh. The well of 'Amriyeh. p.n. See p. 268.

Bir el 'Arās. The well of the bridegroom.

Bir 'Azīz, at Khūrbed 'Azīz. The well of 'Azīz. p.n.; ('precious').

Bir Bint Dugheim. The well of the daughter of Dugheim. p.n.; meaning blackish colour.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أذن الهاضمة</td>
<td>The well of the duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجبادر حسين عيد</td>
<td>The well of the house of Hussein 'Aid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر داوود</td>
<td>David's well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الدمى</td>
<td>The well of the intelligent one, or of the misfortune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دیر صامت</td>
<td>The well of the convent of the silent man at Khurbet Deir Sâmat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشلله</td>
<td>The well of the plane tree. See 'Ain ed Diîbeh, p. 279.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البتاور</td>
<td>The well of the fountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حاج رامود ان</td>
<td>The well of the pilgrim Ramadân.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حارن</td>
<td>The well of Aaron. Also called بئر ام برج Bîr Umm Burj (the well of Umm Burj); q.v.; and Bîr el Henâ (the well of the bend); north of Umm Burj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>احاج Remed</td>
<td>The well of sipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حصاب</td>
<td>The well of trickling, or of melons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هديه</td>
<td>The well of hoopoes (Upupa epops).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الحمام</td>
<td>The well of the bath; at Khurbet el Hammâm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جابر</td>
<td>The well of Jábr. p.n.; meaning 'repairer,' 'bone-setter.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجرادة</td>
<td>The well of locusts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جرو الريف</td>
<td>The well of the trough of the margin; at Belt 'Aîswa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>زور</td>
<td>The well of flower-buds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خنجر</td>
<td>The well of the pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كسي</td>
<td>The well of the rear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النوس</td>
<td>The well of the bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>القصر</td>
<td>The well of the little castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الامال</td>
<td>Bir el Malah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر مريما</td>
<td>Bir Marima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر المشرفة</td>
<td>Bir el Meshrefeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر المئونة</td>
<td>Bir el Minyeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر النجف</td>
<td>Bir en Najaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الخياار</td>
<td>Bir en Nasser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر المصارت</td>
<td>Bir en Nasara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر رخمة</td>
<td>Bir Rakhamah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الراية</td>
<td>Bir er Ramleh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الرشيديه</td>
<td>Bir es Rusheidiyeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السبيل</td>
<td>Bir es Sebil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السخلي</td>
<td>Bir es Sifi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السير</td>
<td>Bir es Sir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السكيرية</td>
<td>Bir es Sukeiriyeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السوتية</td>
<td>Bir es Sakiyeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر تكوش</td>
<td>Bir Takkush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر الطويل</td>
<td>Bir el Tahwil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر النرجا</td>
<td>Bir Thurayya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر سالحة الطرنا</td>
<td>Bir (el Mâllah) et Turfah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر لام الزويس</td>
<td>Bir Umm el’Asej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر لام الدراج</td>
<td>Bir Umm ed Deraj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر لام فئيرة</td>
<td>Bir Umm Fatireh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Nv Bir Umm el Jad. The well with the moist ground; it may also mean the mother of the curly-headed man.

NW Bir Umm Jidy. The well with the kid.

MV Bir Umm Selman. The well of the mother of Selman. p.n.

Kv Bir Wady el Blar. The well of the valley of wells (Wady el Blar). q.v.

Jv Bir Wady ez Zekeleh. The well of the valley of the cistern.

MV Bir el War. The well of the rugged rocks.

MV Bir ez Zafaran. The well of Saffron.

Lv Birket el 'Arrub. The well of el 'Arrub. p.n.; a woman who loves her husband.

Lw Birket es Sultan. The Sultan’s pool; in Hebron.

El Bukah. The open valley.

MV Bokat et Tekhâ. The vale of Tekoa. See Khurbet Tekhâ, p. 402.

Kv Birj Beit Nasif. The tower of Beit Nasif. See Khurbet Beit Nasif.

Kw Birj Haskeh. The tower of the Caltrop (a prickly plant).

Lv Birj es Sur. The tower of the rock; at Beit Sûr.

Kv Butnet Wady es Sur. The terebinth of valley of the rock.


Lw Deir el Arban. The monastery of the Forty (Martyrs of Cappadocia).

Jx Deir el 'Asl. The monastery of honey.

Jx Deir ed Dømeh. The monastery of Dømeh. q.v.

Jv Deir el Más. The monastery of the razor.

Kw Dhahr Abu Rummân. The ridge with the pomegranates.
Kami-lists of Sheet XXI.

Lw Dhahr Kilkins. The ridge of the potato.

Lw Dhahr et Taouil. The long ridge; not written on plan; south of Khurbet el 'Addislyeh.

Mw Dhahret el 'Acbibah. The ridge of the threshold or steps.

Mv Dhahret Fatich Sidra. The ridge of the man who opens his breast.

Mv Dhahret el Hadbhah. The boundary ridge.

Mx Dhahret el Kiblah. The ridge of undulating ground; possibly the Heb. هيل هبحيله, Hill Hachilah.

Mw Dhahret el Meshrefe. The ridge of the high place.

Mx Dhahret es Sookiyeh. The ridge of the market-place.

Mv Dhahret Umm Mughur. The ridge with the caves; or perhaps محر خور, water-holes.

Jx Ed Dômech. The dome palm; Heb. نينام Damah.


Mv Fathuhret ez Zir. The large dish or salver of Zir (one of the Tâmireh Arabs); a hill.


Lw El Habs. The prison, or the mosque property.

Kw El Hadab. The hummock.

Nw Hajr es Sumra. The brown stone; a land-mark.

Lw El Haram. The sanctuary; in Hebron.

Mv Harmely. Rue; a plot of ground. The name has not been put on the map. It applies west of Jebel Furqidîs.

Nw Henû el Erneb. The bend of the hare.

Mv Herâbi el Beit. The white cisterns.


Nw Hurûbbet Abu Sehûb. The cistern of Abu Sehûb. p.n. (father of the tall one).

Nw Hurûbbet Umm el Kulîb. The cistern of the old well.
Nv Hurubbet Umm et Terâfch. The cistern of Umm et Terâfch. p.n.; (signifying the woman or tribe with a long line of ancestry).

Jw Idrâwa. Lower.

Lw Jâmiâ 'Ibu 'Othmân. The mosque of the son of 'Othmân.

Mv Jebel Abu Nejim. The mountain of Abu Nejim; by the mosque so named. See p. 385.

Mv Jebel Furĉidîs. The mountain of the little paradise.

Jebel Khâliî (er Kahmân). The mountain of Hebron.

Lw El Jîlîjîl. The circuits; a winding road.

Nw Jûfet ed Duzweyîrah. The hollow of the little circle.

Nw Jûfet Ghîzâl. The hollow of the gazelle.

Nw Jûfet el Muţezzerah. The fissured hollow.

Kv El Jûleidâh. The hard rock.

Lx Jûrat el Jemel. The hollow of the camel.

Lv Kâêt el Zeitânîh. The plain or courtyard of the olive tree.

Nw Kabr 'Abeîyân. Grave of 'Abeîyân. p.n.; ('modern').


Lw Kabr Hebrân. The grave of Hebron.

Nw Kabr Sheikh. The Sheikh's tomb.

Lw Kabr Yessâ. The tomb of Jesse; at Deîr el Arbaîn.

Lx Kanân ed Deîr. The peaks of the monastery.

Lx Kanân el Haddâdîyeh. The peaks of the boundaries.

Mv Kanân Iskîr. The peaks or Iskir. p.n.; but see Wâdy Abu Sekeîr, p. 409.

Nv Kanân el Keheîb. The peaks of the dusky mountain.

Lx Kanân el Malâkî. The peaks of smooth stone.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Nw  Kanān Rujm Khādāh. The peaks of the cairn of the potter, or of the flint-stone for striking fire.

Mv  Kanān es Subhāh. The peaks of reddish-white.

Mv  Kanān ez Zāferān. The peaks of saffron.

Lw  Katāt 'Azzūn. The crags of the wild olive.

Jw  El Kenisah. The church. At 'Khārbot Beït 'Ainān.

Jv  Khallet el 'Aïraj. The dell of the lame man.


Jv  Khallet Abu Shelēbeh. The dell of the dandy.

Jv  Khallet el Amīkh. The dell of labour. The word may also mean 'deceit,' and 'wages.'

Lx  Khallet el Dafī. The dell of warmth and comfort.

Lw  Khallet el Harām. The dell of the sanctuary (near the mosque of Nebî Yûnîs).

Kx  Khallet el Hummās. The dell of the chick-pea.

Jv  Khallet el Jûkh. The dell of the stream that carries away the banks.

Jv  Khallet el Kerma. The dell of tree-stumps.

Lx  Khallet Mizîrin. The dell of hospitality (literally, 'kindling a fire to attract a guest'); near Mukām el Khāдр.

Kx  Khallet el Musīlā. The dell of the praying place.

Lw  Khallet en Nājîch. The dell of the ewe.

Lw  Khallet Serāj. The dell of the lamp.

Jv  Khallet es Surârah. The dell of good soil.

Lx  Khallet Umm esh Shuk-hān. The dell of Umm esh Shuk-hān. p.n.; 'mother of a reddish-white colour'; near Khārbot es Mîyrîch.


Lx  Kharāṣ. The sheep.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Mx  * Khashm el Kurm.  The promontory of the vineyard.
Nx  * Khashm Sūfra Lawundi.  The promontory of Sūfra Lawundi.  p.n.
Mx  * Khashm Umm Deraj.  The promontory with the steps.
Lx  Khelâl Kherwât.  Perhaps the dells of the castor-oil plants.
Lw  Khelâyil Abu Beid.  The dells of the white place.

The following are names of places in and close to Hebron, not all written on the Map.]

Bāb ez Zāwīch.  The gate of the corner.
Birket es Sultān.  The Sultan’s pool.
Hakal ez Riâh.  The terraces of the winds.
El Haram.  The sanctuary.
Hāret Bāb ez Zāwīch.  The quarter of the gate of the corner or hermitage.
Hāret el Haram.  The quarter of the sanctuary; also called Hāret el Klâh, the quarter of the castle.
Hāret el Meshorky.  The eastern quarter.
Hāret csh Sheikh.  The quarter of the Sheikh (Aly Bukka).
El Jawâlîdîyeh.  The Jawâlîdîyeh.  p.n.; probably name of a dervish order; it is the mosque of Emîr Abu Sâid Sanjâr.

Bahjat el Khuday.  The mosque of the son of 'Othmân.
Knûb el Jâniâb.  The dome on the hillside; a hill on which the quarantine house stands.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Khuribh Abu Zeid. The ruins of Abu Zeid. p.n.
Khurbet 'Abdch. The ruins of 'Abdch (Eboda).
Khurbet Abu el Duba. The ruin of the father of the hyena.
Khurbet Abu el Hamam. The ruin of the father of the dove.
Khurbet Abu 'Rishch. The ruin of the father of the feather.
Khurbet Abu es Shok. The ruin of the father of thorns.
Khurbet Abu es Silas. The ruin of the father of chains, or of streams.
Khurbet el 'Adekkislych. The ruin of the lentil-fields.
Khurbet 'Aid el Maa. The ruin of the feast of water; also called خربة عيد مياك Khurbet 'Aid el Meya, 'feast of one hundred.' See "Memoirs."
Khurbet 'Ain. The ruin of 'Ain. p.n.
Khurbet 'Atos. The ruin of sneezing.
Khurbet Asitt. The ruin of the middle place.
Khurbet Anska. The ruin of the two middle places.
Khurbet Bakkar. The ruin of the cowherd.
Khurbet B'aruch. The ruin of the he-camels.
Khurbet Beit 'Ainun. The ruin of the house of 'Ainun Chaldee pl. יערמ 'springs.' Heb. בית בתי Beth Anoth.
Khurbet Beit Ba'ar. The ruin of the house of camel dung.
Khurbet Beit Nasif. The ruin of the house of Nasif. p.n.
Khurbet Beit Sawir. The ruin of the house of Sawir. p.n.
Khurbet Beit Shk'ar. The ruin of the tent (literally 'the house of hair'); Bedouin tents being so-called.)
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Khurbet Beiyâs. The ruin of Beiyâs. p.n.

Khurbet Beni Dâr. The ruin of the sons of the house. Another name for Khurbet Yûkin.

Khurbet Birju. The ruin of two wells.

Khurbet Bism. The ruin of smiling.

Khurbet el Biss. The ruin of the cat.


Khurbet el Bucib. The ruin of the small door.

Khurbet el Bâsi. The ruin of onions.

Khurbet ed Deir. The ruin of the monastery.

Khurbet ed Deirât. The ruin of houses or monasteries.

Khurbet Deir Râzi. The ruin of the monastery of the man of Rai (the ancient Rhages in Persia).

Khurbet Deir Sâmât. The ruin of the monastery of the silent man.

Khurbet ed Dilb. The ruin of plane-trees.

Khurbet ed Dilbeh. The ruin of the plane-tree.

Khurbet Emra. The ruin of Imra. p.n.

Khurbet Ernabah. The ruin of the hare.

Khurbet Es-hâ. The ruin of Eshâ. p.n.; also called Khurbet Hotmân, the ruin of rubbish.

Khurbet Fattâm. The ruin of Fattâm. p.n.; (‘weaned’).

Khurbet Firâh. The ruin of the mountain-top or declivity.

Khurbet Firjâs. The ruin of Firjâs. p.n.

Khurbet el Fureidîs. The ruin of the little paradise.

Khurbet Ghandâm. The ruin of spoils; also called Khurbet Umm el 'Amed, the ruin with the pillars.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Kv Khârbet Ghârâbeh. The ruin of the raven.

Kw Khârbet Hâkûrah. The ruin of the small plot of ground.

Jv Khârbet Hûrân. The ruin of low-lying ground where water stagnates.

Jv Khârbet el Hûmmân. The ruin of the bath.

Mv Khârbet Hurâib el Bâid. The ruin of the white cisterns.

Lw Khârbet Insil. The ruin of Insil. p.n.

Lx Khârbet Istâbîl. The ruin of the stable. See "Memoirs," under 'Aristobulias.'

Kv Khârbet Jâla. The ruin of Jâla. Probably Heb. יִּלְהוֹ 'Giloah.'


Mw Khârbet el Jerâdât. The ruin of the locusts.

Kv Khârbet Jîmri'n. The ruin of Jîmri'n. p.n. (גַּמְרִין 'a fire-brand').

Kx Khârbet el Jôf. The ruin of the hollow.

Jv Khârbet Jâbûr. The ruin of repairing, force, or bone-setting.

Kv Khârbet Kasîr. The ruin of the village.


Jv Khârbet Kanya. The ruin of the store.

Lv Khârbet el Kâtt. The ruin of the crag.

Lw Khârbet Keizîn. The ruin of round sand-hills (טִפְרָן).

Jx Khârbet Kefîr Jôr. The ruin of the village of oppression.


Lw Khârbet Khallet el Dâr. The ruin of the dell of the house.

Mv Khârbet Khallet el Humra. The ruin of the red dell.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خربة الخروف</td>
<td>The ruin of the sheep. Possibly the Heb.  ס融媒体 (1 Chron. xii, 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة خرسا</td>
<td>The ruin of Khorsa. p.n. See last paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة المطبر</td>
<td>The ruin of (Saint) Chariton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة قيرة</td>
<td>The ruin of Kibreh. p.n. cf. תמר 'a tomb.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة قلنسس</td>
<td>The ruin of potatoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الكوم</td>
<td>The ruin of heaps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة القطن</td>
<td>The ruin of cotton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة كوزيبا</td>
<td>The ruin of Kueiziba. p.n.; possibly the Heb. יִקְמְלָה CHOZEB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الكدير</td>
<td>The ruin of the little village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة كوفين</td>
<td>The ruin of Kufin. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الكرم</td>
<td>The ruin of the vineyard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة كورزا</td>
<td>The ruin of Kûrsa (a pine cone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة القطعة</td>
<td>The ruin of the bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة ككسر</td>
<td>The ruin of Coriander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الفصر</td>
<td>The ruin of the palace or house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة قصة</td>
<td>The ruin of plaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة المينبية</td>
<td>The hidden ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة ماماس</td>
<td>The ruin of Mâmâs. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة مريما</td>
<td>The ruin of Marrina. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة مرسية</td>
<td>The ruin of Marsiá. p.n.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Khârîbet el Meḥâmi. The ruin of fortified places.

Khârîbet Mejdâl Bâā. The ruin of the watch-tower with the gutter.

Khârîbet el Miynâ. The ruin of el Minyeh. p.n.

Khârîbet el Miych. The ruin of the hundred.

Khârîbet el Mûrâk. The ruin of the leafy place. This is also the Arabic form of the Frank name Maurice.

Khârîbet en Nûkîkh. The ruin of the cleanser or sifter.

Khârîbet en Nimrâ. The ruin of the abundant water; a spring exists here.

Khârîbet en Nûsâra. The ruin of the Christians; from a tradition.

Khârîbet er Rabîye. The ascending or conspicuous ruin.

Khârîbet Rabâd. The ruin of the animal’s lair.

Khârîbet Rakâh. The ruin of Rakâh. p.n.; the word means a large tree like the plane-tree, and also a certain medicinal herb.

Khârîbet er Resû. The ruin of the trace or relic.

Khârîbet er Robâh. The ruin of spring herbage.

Khârîbet Rubba. The ruin of Rubba. p.n.; possibly the Heb. רְבָּת Rabbath.

Khârîbet Salma. The ruin of Salma (female p.n.).

Khârîbet Samâh. The lofty ruin.

Khârîbet Sânâ’î. The ruin of acacias.

Khârîbet Sebâ. The ruin of the lion.

Khârîbet Senâbrî. The ruin of Sennâbrî (Sennabris).

Khârîbet Serâsîr. The ruin of cold winds. Serâsîrah was a name given to the Nabathæan inhabitants of Syria.

Khârîbet Shebrakâh. The ruin of cutting in pieces.

Lv  Khārbet Shenneh. The ruin of the old leathern bottle.
Jw  Khārbet esh Sherwi. The ruin of esh Sherwi. p.n. (شرح, 'honey').
Jw  Khārbet Sikkeh. The ruin of the path.
Jw  Khārbet es Sūweiti. The ruin of es Sūweiti; from سوئي, which means 'a whip,' or 'remains of water in a well.'
Jx  Khārbet Sirrēh. The ruin of cold.
Jw  Khārbet Sūba. The ruin of Sūba. p.n.
Jv  Khārbet Subih. The reddish-white ruin.
Lx  Khārbet Talāt Manhaitch. The ruin of the ascent hewn out of the rock.
Lv  Khārbet Tāzzwās. The ruin of the peacock.
Mv  Khārbet Tekâā. The ruin of Tekâā. Heb. תקוא Tekoa.
Jv  Khārbet Tell el Beida. The ruin of the white mound.
Lv  Khārbet Tenn Ibrinn. The ruin of the ringing sound of Ibrinn. p.n.
Lv  Khārbet el Tābbīkah. The ruin of the terrace.
Lv  Khārbet Tāffūh. The ruin of Tāffūh. q.v., p. 408. See Tāffūh.
Jv  Khārbet Umm el 'Amdān. The ruin with the pillars.
Kx  Khārbet Umm el 'Amed. The ruin with the pillars.
Kx  Khārbet Umm el Asfeh. The ruin with the caper plant.
Mx  Khārbet Umm Halasch. The ruin with the verdure.
Jv  Khārbet Umm el Khānāzir. The ruin with the swine.
Jv  Khārbet Umm el Lōz. The ruin with the almonds.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Lv Khārībet Umm Salamōnī. The ruin of the mother of Salamōnī. p.n.

Lx Khārībet el Wābedeq. The ruin of the gorge.

Lv Khārībet Wādy el Kuttā. The ruin of the valley of the cutting.

Mv Khārībet el Ṭezka. The ruin of the assembly.

Lx Khārībet Yūkīn. The ruin of Yūkīn. p.n.; meaning ‘certain.’

Jv Khārībet Zātkākāh. The ruin of the young partridge.

Mx Khārībet Zātūt. The ruin of Zātūt (either from زُعَٰ ‘to sound,’ or ‘to strike,’ or from زِعْوَ ‘sniff’).

Mx Kūd Ghausīm. Leading the sheep.


Mv Kūrn el Jāmās. The Buffaloe’s Horn (a peak).


Mv Kūrin ‘Amm es Slālem. The peaks of the rock with the staircase.

Jw El Kāsr. The palace.

Mv Kāsr ‘Antar. The palace of ‘Antar; a famous ancient Arab hero and poet.

Lv Kāsr Islāyīn. The palace of Islāyīn; probably سُلُبَان a name of a certain leguminous plant.

Mw Kāsr Thogḥret Ruscheidīyeh. The palace of the gap or pass of the Kushāid Arabs.

Mv Kāsr ‘Umm Laimān. The palace with lemons.

Mv El Mallah. The salt.

Kv Mānān. Mānān. p.n.; from مَانَ ‘to prevent,’ or ‘to be inaccessible.’

Mv Marāḥ Mādīlāh. The fold of the drinking place.

Lv Marāḥ Sammār. The fold of the nightly converse.

3 2
The hut of camel's dung.

The altar of Sheikh Sâlekh; also called Nâket ou Neby Sâlekh. "The she-camel of the prophet Sâlekh." Sâlekh, according to the Korân, ch. vii, v. 70, was a prophet who was sent to the people of Thamûd. His sign was a she-camel miraculously produced from the rock, which the people were commanded to respect and not to injure. Disobeying the command, they were visited with condign punishment. See my translation of the Korân, Vol. 1, p. 147, note.

The place with little water.

Glory.

Death.

El Merjamah. The cairn, or place of stoning.

The western meadow of 'Aziz; west of Khûrabet 'Aziz. q.v.

The eastern meadow of 'Aziz.

The meadow of Domeh. q.v., p. 393.

The caves of edh Dhenâtî. p.n.


The caves of Hebron; overlooking the desert, one and a-half miles north of Beni Nâûân. This name is not on the plan.

The cave of the place of flints.

The cave of the plashing well.

The cave of the rebellion; also called Mûghâret Khureitân, the cave of Khureitân; from the ruin of that name. q.v., p. 400.

Mûghûret eth Sherk. The eastern cave.

The cave of Sûfâ. See Sûfâ, p. 329.

The caves of the coasts.

The cave of the vixen.
LV Mukám ['el] 'Aísa. The station of Jesus; in the village of Siáir.

Kx Mukám el Khúdr. The station of el Khúdr. See p. 28.

Kx El Mántár. The watch-tower.

Nw Mutukh Hássásah. The débris of the gravel. See Wády Hássásah.

Kx El Mutuwálf. The edge; from its position.

Lv Néby Lút. The prophet Lot.

Lv Néby Metta. The prophet Matthew. See "Memoirs."

Jw Néby Námán. The prophet Námán. See "Memoirs," under 'Nepshah Neemana.'

Kw Néby Núh. The prophet Noah.

Lx Néby Yúkín. The prophet Yúkin. p.n.; ('certain').

Lv Néby Yúnis. The prophet Jonah.


Lv Nuzét edh Dhibch. The lair of the she-wolf.

Kx Er Rakhlyeh. The coiled-up snake; but it may be from رحى 'a millstone'; also 'a plot of ground about a mile square, above the water level'; it is a large ruin.

Mv Rakhmeh. A vulture; but perhaps connected with رخّام Kukhám, white marble.

Lw Er Rámech. Er Rámech; the Heb. رام 'hill.' The full name is رامي Al Khuít, Rama of Hebron.

Lv Rámuá. The mystery; a plot of ground.

Kx Rás el Bláth. The hill-top of dispersion.

Nw Rás Dhahr Kafa'rah. The top of the desert ridge.

Kv Rás Es-hak. Probably the hill-top of Isaac.

Lw Rás el 'Jabrí. The hill-top of the bowl. It is near 'Ain Kashkaleh,, p. 386, and Rás Jibáher.

Lv Rás el Jemémeh. The hill-top of the skull.
Ras Juher. The hill-top of Jüher. p.n. 'substance;' 'jewel;' 'the wavy appearance on a damascened sword-blade.'

Ras el Kady. The hill-top of the judge.

Ras el Kafch. The hill-top of the margin.

Ras Sirreh. The hill-top of intense cold; or of the purse.

Ras Tora. The top of the mountain.

Ras el Yanba. The hill-top of the perennial spring.

Resm Ismaïn. The vestige of Ishmael. p.n.

Resm Umm el Jedâjim. The vestige with the skulls.

Resm el Wâsî. The vestige of the jackal.

Rujm Abu Helal. The cairn of Abu Helal. p.n. ('father of the crescent'); probably from the Beni Helâl Arabs.

Rujm Abu Zumeitir. The cairn of Abu Zumeitir. p.n.

Rujm 'Ali. The cairn of the high place.

Rujm Bârûk. The cairn of Bârûk. p.n.

Rujm ed Debbâbeh. The cairn of the moveable hut.

Rujm ed Deir. The cairn of the monastery.

Rujm el Fahjeh. The cairn of el Fahjeh. p.n.; ('pigeon-toed').

Rujm Handhal. The cairn of colocynth.

Rujm Jemâh. The cairn of the gathering.

Rujm el Mutukk. The cairn of the débris.

Rujm en Nûk̓ b. The cairn of the pass.

Rujm Reïya. The cairn of quenching thirst; or of sweet fragrance.

Rujm Umm Kheir. The cairn of Umm Kheir. p.n.

Rujm Umm es Sata. The cairn of the mother of the assault.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Sīfā. Sāfa. p.n.; 'clear,' 'bright.'

Sahel Abu el Ghāziyyā. The plain with the gazelles.

Sahel el Muteirdeh. The plain of the highway. Perhaps from 'mutārīda' (mutārīdī); 'mutual opposition.'

Seif Abū Rāmmāh. The sword of the lancer. Sīf means 'a coast line.'

Seïl el Arrūb. The stream of Arrūb. See Birket el Arrūb, p. 392.

Seïl el Dilbēh. The stream of the plane-tree.

Es Sekeirīyeh. The dam (a pool).

Shāb az Zārūr. The hill-spur of the hawthorn. It is near Kāsr 'Antar.

Sahel Abu 'Urūb. The Sheikh of the winding track over a mountain.

Sahel Abū el Jīash. The Sheikh Abu Jīash; perhaps from 'a body,' or 'an army.'

Sahel Ābd el Kādir. Sheikh 'Abd el Kādir. p.n.; meaning 'servant of the Almighty.'


Sahel 'Aly Bukka. Sheikh 'Aly the weeper. In the suburb of Hebron; called Hāret esh Sheikh, 'the Sheikh's quarter.'

Sahel el Arbā'īn. The Sheikh of the Forty (Martyrs).

Sahel Hameid (el Fādik). Sheikh Hameid the wonderful.

Sahel Ibrāhīm (el Hīdmy). Sheikh Ibrāhīm el Hīdmy; i.e., member of the Heidemiyeh dervish order.

Sahel Madhīkūr. Sheikh Madhīkūr. p.n.; ('mentioned').

Sahel Meghāzī. The warrior Sheikh; in Beit Kūhel.

Sahel Mesāād. Sheikh Mesāād; p.n.; ('assister').

Sahel Rabīā. Sheikh Rabīā. p.n.; ('spring').
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Jv  Sheikh Selmān. Sheikh Selmān. p.n.; probably Selmān el Fārsi, one of the companions of Mohammed.

Lw  Esh Shāhkh. The Sheikhs (a village).

Nv  Shāhnu or Rasīfīyeh. The solid granary.


Kx  Es Stnīa. The mark or sign.

Lw  Sīr Mārin. The fold of the spring (a sheepfold by a spring).

Lw  Sīret el Bellāh. The fold of the pond.


Jx  Sūtīkh. The weaver’s spool.

Kw  Et Taiyībeh. The goodly water or land.

Nw  Talāt el Mejdūz. The ascent of the crossing (of a road, &c.).

Lx  Tell ez Zīf. The mound of Zīf. Heb. בוראBeth Tappuah.

Kw  Terkūmīt. Tricomas.

Mw  Thoghret ed Dubā. The gap or fissure of the hyena.

Nw  Toblet Ḥānura. The red drum.

Lw  Tūr Abu 'Aly. The mountain of Abu 'Aly. p.n.

Mw  Tūr Abu Dahweer. The mountain of the little ridge.

Nw  Tūr ed Debbābeh. The mountain with the moveable hut or sand-hill (near Wādy el Murrakku).

Nv  Tūbk el Meida. The extreme or opposite terrace.

Kw  Tūffīh. Tūffūh. The Heb. בוראBeth Tappuah.

Nv  Umm el 'Amed. The mother of columns.

Jv  Umm Būrj. The mother of the tower.

Mx  Umm el Kubūr. The mother of tombs.

Jx  Umm Sakketein. The mother of two paths.

Jv  Umm Suweid. The mother of black things; or of a little water.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el 'Adwir</td>
<td>The valley of the one-eyed man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el 'Abhar</td>
<td>The valley of the mock orange (Styrea officinalis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu A'drāj</td>
<td>The valley of Abu A'drāj. p.n. 'the father of the lame man.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu A'iyyāsh</td>
<td>The valley of Abu A'iyyāsh. p.n. father of the debauchee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu el 'Arrāk</td>
<td>The valley with the roots, 'spurs' or 'beaten tracks' (or 'veins').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu Dhiab</td>
<td>The valley of Abu Dhiab. p.n. ('father of wolves').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu Hīdād</td>
<td>The valley of Abu Hīdād; ('father of mourning').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu Hīrsh</td>
<td>The valley of Abu Hīrsh. p.n. ('stupid').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu Khāshebbleh</td>
<td>The valley with the mud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu el Kheil</td>
<td>The valley with the horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu el Kuwwa</td>
<td>The valley with the pale colour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu Nejā'īn</td>
<td>The valley of Abu Nejā'īn. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu Rajāb</td>
<td>The valley of Abu Rajāb. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu es Sekeīr</td>
<td>The valley of Abu Sekeīr. p.n. ('the man with the hawk'); perhaps Wādī Abu Sukīr the valley with the dam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu Zennā'kh</td>
<td>The valley of Abu Zennā'kh. In Arabic the root means 'to be rancid' (oil, &amp;c.), but it is probably connected with the Heb. ṭanāḥ broken ground. See Josh. xv, 34, 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī Abu Zumeitir</td>
<td>The valley Abu Zumeitir. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el 'Adād</td>
<td>The valley of perennial springs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādī el Afrāj</td>
<td>The valley of the Franks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wady 'Ain Hamdeh. The valley of Hamdeh's spring; p.n.

Wady 'Ain Zar. The valley of the spring where canes grow.

Wady el 'Anaziyyeh. The valley of 'Anaziyyeh Arabs. See 'Ain el 'Aneiziyeh, p. 278.

Wady el 'Arab. The valley of the Arabs.

Wady el 'Arkebeh. Perhaps for رُبَّانِي the valley of watches.

Wady el 'Arrub. The valley of el 'Arrub. See Seil el 'Arrub, p. 407.

Wady 'Aweideh. The valley of 'Aweideh. p.n.

Wady el 'Aveindt. The valley of flooded lands.


Wady el Bassah. The valley of the marsh.

Wady Bassas. The valley of marshes.

Wady el Batalkhah. The valley of the water-melon.

Wady Beit Fejjär. The valley of Beit Fejjär. q.v.; p. 388.


Wady el Biib. The valley of wells.

Wady Bir el Khanzir. The valley of the well of the swine.

Wady Bir es Siif. The valley of the lower well.

Wady Bir es Siwieid. The valley of the well of Siwieid. See Jubb Siwieid, p. 3.

Wady el Bheib. The valley of the little door.

Wady el Butnlyeh. The valley of the interior or lining.


Wady ed Debbâbeh. The valley of the moveable hut, or sand hill.

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Kv Wādī ihth Dhūl. The valley of shade.

Kx Wādī ḍDilb. The valley of the plane tree.

Lv Wādī ḍDūr. The valley of the circle.

Jv Wādī ḍDrāṣḥ. The valley of obliterated traces of buildings.

Lv Wādī el Emîr. The valley of the prince.

Qx Wādī el Fohas. The valley of the search.

Kw Wādī Firāh. The valley of the mountain-top.

Lx Wādī Fōkhārī. The valley of the potter.

Lv Wādī el Fōkra. The valley of the poor.

Mo Wādī Faridīs. The valley of the little paradise.

Mo Wādī Ghantim. The valley of plunder.

Mu Wādī el Ghâr. The valley of the hollow in the desert.

Mo Wādī el Ghâl. The valley of the ghoul (vampire).

Jw Wādī el Hamām. The valley of doves.

Lx Wādī Hamāmeh. The valley of the dove.

Lx Wādī el Hanýzeh. The crooked valley.

Kw Wādī el Hatvārith. The valley of plough lands.

Kv Wādī ḍHetawiš. The valley of verdure.

Lx Wādī el ḍHunû. The valley of the bend.

Mo Wādī ḍHish. The valley of the enclosures or copses.

Lv Wādī el Hindi. The valley of the Indian.

Jx Wādī el ḍHirim. The valley of purslain.

Jv Wādī el ḍHammām. The valley of the bath.

Kv Wādī el ḍHumās. The valley of the chick-pea.

Nw Wādī ḍHūsāsah. The valley of gravel.

Lw Wādī ḍIbn Islîm. The valley of the son of Selim.

Jv Wādī ḍIbṭ. The valley of the repairer or bone-setter.
The valley of Jala. See Khurbet Jala, p. 399.

The valley of walls.

The valley of Jemrurah. See Khurbet el Jemrurah, p. 399.

The valley of locusts.

The valley of perpendicular banks cut out by the stream.

The valley of dens.

The valley of the bridge of the market.

The valley of the walnut.

The valley of the pit of the bath 'Balneum.'

The valley of the judge.

The valley of the desert.

The valley of Kâdeh. See 'Ain Kâdeh, p. 386.

The valley of Kadir (below Sheik Abd el Kâder). q.v., p. 407.

The valley of the Keis Arabs.

The valley of Kelafa. p.n. 'húsí, or 'bark'; also 'caulking a boat.'

The valley of the pen or writing-reed.

The valley of el Khâdiät (property of the Khalid family).

The valley of the sheep.

The receding valley.

The valley of scratching. For Khorsa, see Khurbet Khoreisa, p. 400.

The valley of Hebron.

The valley of Khureitûn. See Khurbet Khureitûn, p. 400.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Wādī el Kuf. The valley of the palm of the hand.

Wādī Kuff orh Dhaheb. The valley of the hill of gold.

Wādī el Kūbā. The valley of dogs.

Wādī el Kūrksh. The valley of piastres.

Wādī el Kūyeh. The valley of the town; the road to Bein Nā'im leads up it.

Wādī el Kutā. The valley of the cutting.

Wādī el Malāk. The valley of the angel. It is also called Wādī Jīmir, from Kashbet Jīmir. q.v. p. 399.

Wādī el Malākī. The valley or smooth stone.

Wādī el Malah. The salt valley.

Wādī el Manshar. The spreading (open) valley.

Wādī Marāh el 'Ajel. The valley of the fold for calves.

Wādī Marrīna. The valley of Marrīna. p.n.

Wādī Marsūs. The valley of Marsia. See p. 400.

Wādī Māsref el Dām[m]. The valley of the squeezing of blood; (probably from the red streaks in the rock).

Wādī el Mounzil. The valley of mansions, camps, or stations.

Wādī el Menkā. The valley of the swamp.

Wādī el Mejz. The valley of the meadow.

Wādī el Merukkuk. The valley of the mischief maker; (the word also means 'thinned').

Wādī el Mesheiti. The valley of the winter quarters.

Wādī el Mezairā. The valley of sown land.

Wādī el Mu'allak. The overhanging valley.

Wādī el Mūghir. The valley of caves.

Wādī Mukta' el Fuss. The valley of the gypsum quarry.

Wādī Mūtr. The valley of rain.
### Survey of Western Palestine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ النَّمْوَر</td>
<td>Wādī en Nimr</td>
<td>The valley of the leopard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ النَّصَارَى</td>
<td>Wādī en Nāṣara</td>
<td>The valley of the Christians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ الرَّمِيِّ</td>
<td>Wādī er Rām</td>
<td>The valley of pasturing cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ الرَّكَب</td>
<td>Wādī er Rekebān</td>
<td>The valley of the riders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ الْرِّيْشَة</td>
<td>Wādī er Rīshāt</td>
<td>The valley of the feather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ الرِّيْشَة</td>
<td>Wādī er Rīshāh</td>
<td>The valley of the willow. See p. 387.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ الرَّجَمِ الْخُلِيْل</td>
<td>Wādī Rujm el Khūlīl</td>
<td>The valley of Abraham's cairn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ الْرَّوَائِس</td>
<td>Wādī er Rūwais</td>
<td>The valley of the heads or hill-tops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ السَّادِةَ</td>
<td>Wādī es Sādāh</td>
<td>The valley of the cliffs or dams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ سَانَة</td>
<td>Wādī Sānā</td>
<td>The valley of Sāna; from the village so-called. See p. 407.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ السَّمِيع</td>
<td>Wādī es Sebā</td>
<td>The valley of the lion, or of the seven. cf. Beersheba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ سُنَابِر</td>
<td>Wādī Senābr</td>
<td>The valley of Senābrah (Sennabris).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ شِيَابَة</td>
<td>Wādī Sheyāba</td>
<td>The valley of witness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنُ السَّيْح</td>
<td>Wādī esh Sheikh</td>
<td>The valley of the Sheikh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ الشَّمَالِ</td>
<td>Wādī esh Sherk</td>
<td>The eastern valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السَّرقَة</td>
<td>Wādī esh Sheikliyeh</td>
<td>The eastern valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السَّمَّارُ</td>
<td>Wādī esh Shinnār</td>
<td>The valley of the Greek partridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السَّعْبِر</td>
<td>Wādī Si'āb</td>
<td>The valley of Si'āb. q.v., p. 408.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السَّيِّمَيَة</td>
<td>Wādī es Sīmīyah</td>
<td>The valley of the mark or sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السَّحْر</td>
<td>Wādī es Sāfār</td>
<td>The valley of empty houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السَّلَكَة</td>
<td>Wādī es Sālikyeh</td>
<td>The valley of the market-foolk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السَّقْرُ</td>
<td>Wādī Sākr</td>
<td>The valley of the hawk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السَّقْرَة</td>
<td>Wādī Sākrāh</td>
<td>The valley of the hawk; (probably connected with the Beni Sākr, or the Sakāirāt Arabs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَوْاطِنِ السُّنُور</td>
<td>Wādī es Sīr</td>
<td>The valley of the rock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXI.

Kw Wādī es Sūweid. The black valley; but see Jubb Sūweid, p. 5.

Mw Wādī es Suwidiyeh. The valley of the Suwidiyeh Arabs; but see last paragraph.

Nv Wādī et Tāmīreh. The valley of the Tāmīreh Arabs.

Mx Wādī eth Thāla. The valley of the vixen.

Lw Wādī et Tāffih. The valley of apples; near Tāffih. q.v., p. 408.

Mw Wādī Umm d’Ausej. The valley with the thorn-tree.

Jx Wādī Umm Hadhweh. The valley of Umm Hadhweh, p.n.; (meaning ‘opposite’).

Nv Wādī Umm et Jād. The valley of Umm el Jād. p.n.; meaning the woman with crisp or curly hair.

Mx Wādī Umm Kheiyrāh. The valley of Umm Kheiyrāh. p.n.

Mx Wādī el Wār. The valley of the rugged rocks.

Kv Wādī el Yakhādi. The Jew's valley.

Mv Wādī ez Zāferān. The valley of saffron.

Kv Wādī ez Zeitūn. The valley of olives.

Jv Wādī ez Zelēfēh. The valley of the cistern.

Lx Yutta. Yutta; the Heb. ינבה Jittah.
Abu el Kubdâ. The father of the skull-cap.

'Ain el 'Areijeh. The spring of el 'Areijeh. p.n.; from عرج 'to ascend,' 'to be lame,' or 'to turn aside and halt at a station.'

'Ain el Gluweir. The spring of the little hollow.


'Ain Sideir. The spring of the small lotus-tree.

'Ain el Trâbeh. The spring of soil or earth.

'Arab el K'âbneh. The Arabs of the Kaabah (the shrine at Mecca).

'Arab el Rushâideh. The Arabs of the Rushâideh tribe.

'Arab et Ta'amirâh. The Ta'amirâh (cultivating) Arabs.

Bîr el Bejjâliyeh. The well of Bejjâliyeh. p.n.

Bîr el Jedcilah. The well of the little rivulet.

Bîr Khür el Hajr. The well of the peak of rock.

Bîr el Menwa. The well of Menwa. p.n.

Bîr el Mânkâshîyeh. The well of the engraved things.

Bîr es Swâbîneh. The well of flints.

Ed Dera'jah. The steps.

Hajr Abu adh Dhalâr. The rock with the ridges.

Hajr Dabkan. This is written in four different ways; but as the Arabs never confound the letters دبک and " it is difficult to say which is right. It is probably دبک 'deformed' or 'stinking.' See "Memoirs."
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXII.

El Hathkrah. The nodules of earth. See Khan Hathkrah, p. 345.

Jessarah. Jessara. The words means ‘daring,’ and ‘building a bridge.’

Jafet el Dawarah. The hollow of the Dawaarah Arabs, who are here buried. See "Memoirs."

Jafet el Makadd. The hollow of leading.

Jafet en Nehaî. The hollow of en Nehaî; perhaps جيه 'laying a sheep'; the form given is a combination of letters impossible in Arabic.

Kâhket Hamâmeh. The ridge of the pigeon.

Khashm el Hathkrah. The promontory of the nodules of earth. See el Hathkrah, above.

Khashm el Mukaddem. The fronting promontory.

Khashm Sûfra es Sâma. The promontory of the empty house of the artizan.

Kûhrat el Kusair. The ruin of the little house or palace.

Kûhût el Bûrâûlé. The castle of the gunners. (A large stone on the ascent from 'Ain Jidy to the cliff above; so called because it is a favourite mark.)

Kûrn el Haji. The peak of the rock.

Kûsir el 'Areijeh. The house of 'Areijeh. See 'Ain el 'Areijeh, p. 416.

Melelbaâ Sâ'id 'Obeideh. The place of the slaughter of Sâid 'Obeideh. p.n.

Mughâir es Zerâûnik. The caves of the water channels.

Mughârét Mughussil el Addah. The cave of the washing-place of utensils.

Mughârât en Nusrânûle. The cave of the Christian woman.

Mughârât iesh Shu'f. The cave of the cleft.

Mâkhûs Dâhil. The place where guides are dumb.

SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Nabûb 418  The square pass.
Nabûb 8  The pass of the little lotus-tree.
Nabûb el Hāthūl  The memorial stone of the prince.
Rūs Mersūd  The hill-top or headland of the observatory.
Rūs el Munkūshīyeh  The headland of the engravings.
Rūs Nabûb Hammār  The headland of the pass of asses.
Rūs esh Shāikf  The headland of the cleft.
Er Rucikheh  The summits; it applies to a prominent top.
Rūm el Kurāt  The stone of the attacks.
Rūm en Nākhe  The cairn of the she-camel.
Rūm en Nieita  The sailors' cairn.
Shaib Jerro  The spur (or ridge) of Jerro. p.n.
Shekāret en Nejījār  The carpenter's plot of ground. The name applies to a flat plateau with deep gorges on either side, in which are torrents.
Sinḥāsīlah  Literally 'the tooth of one who remembers. The word Ḥāfīl is technically used for 'one who knows the Korān by heart'; but the name in question, if correctly given, is probably a corruption from an older one.
Tell el Jurru  The mound of the trough.
Wādī el 'Arejījah  The valley of 'Arejījah. See 'Ain el 'Arejījah, p. 416.
Wādī el Bassah  The valley of the marsh.
Wādī el Derajīh  The valley of steps.
Wādī el Ghweīr  The valley of the little hollow.
Wādī Hāsisah  The valley of gravel.
Wādī Jersūn  The valley of banks cut out by the torrent (plural of Jorf).
Wādī Kelb  The valley of the dog.
Wādī Klubara  The valley of soft soil.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXII.

Wādī el Kurnāt. The valley of attacks.

Wādī Māmāt Musīlim. The valley of the desert of Musellem. p.m.

Wādī al-Murāmah. Perhaps "the pile of earth, stones, &c."

Wādī el Mēshish. The valley of the waterpits.

Wādī el Mulūk. The overhanging valley.

Wādī el Mukteberah. The valley of the cemetery. An Arab cemetery exists in it.

Wādī Mūkta el Juss. The valley of the quarry of gypsum.

Wādī el Mātirdeh. The valley of the high road. See Sahlet el Mātirdeh, p. 407.

Wādī Naqīta. The valley of the sailors.

Wādī Senn Abrek. The valley of the tooth or ridge of the little pool. There are wells in this valley.

Wādī esh Shākif. The valley of the cleft.

Wādī Sideir. The valley of the little lotus-tree.

Umm el Kūlūb. The mother of the castle.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

SHEET XXIII.

The Azâzimeh Arabs. p.n.

The Terâbin Arabs. p.n.

The cattle-shed of Abu Muailik. p.n.

The cattle-shed of the artizan.

The ruin of the bird’s haunt.

The ruin of Kutshan. p.n.

The ruin of the threshed corn.

The ruin of thick foliage.

The ruin of Umm Jerrar. p.n.; meaning ‘pots.’ Probably the Heb. גֶּראָן Gerar.

The ruin with the rivulets.

The ruin of the flute; or of the harlot.

The palm groves; or of the sifted grain.

The waterfall or cascade.

The mound of the reservoir.

The valley of the plantation, pool, or open space.

The valley of Gaza.

The valley of Shârta. See Khârbet Shârta, above.

The valley of the watering place.

The valley of the seven; from Bidr es Seba (Beersheba), p. 421.
SHEET XXIV.

Hq 'Ain Koileh. The spring of manganese.
Jy 'Anáb. The grapes or jujube. Heb. הָנָב Anáb.

{Ga} 'Arab el 'Azāzīmeh. The 'Azāzīmeh Arabs. p.n.
{Ha} 'Arab el Kedeirāt. The Arabs of the Kedeirāt tribe.

Iz 'Arab el Aṭrek. The speckled vein, or foot of rock.
Jy 'Asiileh. Asiileh. p.n.; from عسل 'honey'; perhaps from عسل 'oleander.'

Gy 'Āyūn es Sādeh. The springs of Sādeh. p.n.

Fy 'Āyūn esh Sherkh. The springs of the watering place.

Ha Bār es Sebū. The seven wells, or the wells of Sheba; Beersheba.

Iq Bir Abu Khuff. The well of Abu Khuff. p.n.; meaning 'the man with the boot.'

Iq Bir el Bestūn. The well of the garden.

Iq Bir Futeis. The well of the flat-nosed one.

Iq Bir Khweiṣfeh. The well of the water-drawers, or of the successors.

Iz Bir el Makriyeh. The adjacent well.

Ha Bir el Meshāsh. The well of the water-pits.

Hz Bir el Makpelîh. The well of el Maṣceilîh (the salt-pit).

Iz Bir es Sakīt. The well of falling down.
Gy  Bîr Suteimân Abu Shârib. The well of Solomon, the man with a moustache. He was Sheikh of the Teiâlah Arabs.

Hy  Bîr Zubâlah. The well of the dung-heap.

Iy  Deîr el Ghâzy. The convent of the wanderer.

Jy  Deîr el Hâwa. The monastery of the air.

Jy  Deîr Sâiđeh. The monastery of Sâiđeh. p.n.; ('Felicia').


Iy  Jârât el Mikrûh. The hollow of the place where water collects.

Hy  Khallet en Nâkh. The dell of the pass.

Hz  Khâshu el Buteiyir. The promontory of el Buteiyir. p.n.; from بتر to dock or cut off.

Jy  Khûrîbet Abû Jerrah. The ruin of Abû Jerrah. p.n.; meaning the man with the jar.


Hy  Khûrîbet Abû Rîzik. The ruin of Abû Rîzik. p.n.; i.e., the man who is provided for.


Gz  Khûrîbet Abû Samârah. The ruin of the man who holds nightly converse.

Ia  Khûrîbet Abû Tellûl el Medîkah. The ruin of the place where are the mounds of the altar, or of the place of slaughter.

Gy  Khûrîbet Barrâta. The ruin of Barrâta. p.n. It may be from بَرَّة burât, which, like نَمُوس namûs, means a 'hunter's lurking place.'

Ha  Khûrîbet Bîr es Sebâ. The ruin of the well of the seven (the Heb. بِيْرِ السَّبَّ 'Beersheba'). See "Memoirs."

Iy  Khûrîbet Bureideh. The ruin of Bureideh. p.n.; meaning either 'cool,' or a stage of the post.'
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXIV.

Khārījat 'Erk. The ruin of the foot of the rock.

Khārījat Fatais. The ruin of the flat-nosed man.

Khārījat el Hāj 'Awwād. The ruin of the pilgrim 'Awwād.

Khārījat Hūra. The ruin of the plane-tree.

Khārījat el Jubbīn. The ruin of the two pits.

Khārījat Kānah. The ruin of the hunter

Khārījat Kāwīlakah. The ruin of Kāwīlakah. p.n.; perhaps ٹونٹ, 'a barren rock.'

Khārījat el Kūs. The ruin of the well-cleaner.

Khārījat Khuswetilisf. The ruin of Khuswetilisf. See Bir Khuswetilisf. p. 421.

Khārījat el Lekhwy. The ruin of the encounter.

Khārījat el Majidilāt. The ruin of the watch-towers.

Khārījat Muwēlih. The ruin of Muwēlih. See Bir el Muwēlih. p. 421.

Khārījat el Omry. The ruin of el Omry. p.n.

Khārījat er Rūs. The ruin of the hill-top or headland.

Khārījat el Shelendy. The ruin of the Shelendy (a sort of boat).

Khārījat Tāt-Reit. The ruin of Tāt-Reit. p.n. The name is not Arabic, and is probably a mistake.

Khārījat 'Am 'Ādrah. The ruin with the manure.

Khārījat 'Am el Bakr. The ruin with the cows.

Khārījat 'Am al Butwin. The ruin with the little knolls.

Khārījat 'Am el Rāmānta. The ruin with the pomegranates.

Khārījat 'Am Sāzān. The ruin with the flints.

Khārījat el Whītn. The ruin of home.

Khārījat Zāk. The ruin of driving cattle, or of terrifying.
Khurbet Zuhala. The ruin of the dung-heap.

Khurbet Ghuzaleh. The horn (or peak) of the gazelle.

Kashr el Mehdisdhich. The palaces of protection.

Melatt el Hafsh; properly 'Afsh. The place of putting down the luggage (the Arabs bring things thus far and then hand them over to the Fellahin).

Msofar el Sebci. The isolated hills of (Beer) Sheba; low broken hills.

Magharet en Nusriny. The cave of the Christian.

Ras el Kubb. The top of the pass.

Resm Abu Henna. The vestiges of buildings with the henna (a red dye used by women for colouring the finger tips).

Resm Abu Jerwa. The traces of buildings of Abu Jerwan. p.n.; (the man with the wine).

Resm el Miksar. The traces of the buildings of the fuller’s beetle.

Resim el Buteiyir. Ruins of Buteiyir. See Khashun el Buteiyir, p. 422.

Rajm el Dhib. The cairn of the wolf.

Rajm el Hummas. The cairn of the chick-pea.

Rajm Jureidah. The cairn of the troop.

Rajm Kutait. The cairn of the cat; or of the crag.

Sahel Umm Butein. The plain with the little knoll.

Sheikh Abu Kharrubeh. The Sheikh of the Carob-tree (or locust-tree, Ceratonia siliqua).

Tell Abu Hureireh. The mound of Abu Hureireh. p.n. (The man with the kitten.) He was one of the companions of the Prophet.

NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXIV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tell es Sakātā</strong></td>
<td>The mound of falling down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tell es Shebā</strong></td>
<td>The mound of Sheba; or mound of the water-pit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tell esh Sherīkh</strong></td>
<td>The mound of the drinking place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tell Umm Butein</strong></td>
<td>The mound of Umm Butein. See Sahel Umm Butein, p. 424.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tell el Obeid</strong></td>
<td>The valley of Abu Khuff. See Bir Abu Khuff, p. 421.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi 'Arbāl</strong></td>
<td>The valley of the noisy drunkard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi 'Aţān</strong></td>
<td>The valley of curves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi el Butm</strong></td>
<td>The valley of the terebinth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi el Dhiyā'ah</strong></td>
<td>The narrow valley.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi Fattās</strong></td>
<td>The valley of the flat-nosed one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi Fateis</strong></td>
<td>The valley of the flat-nosed one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi Ghāzālāt</strong></td>
<td>The valley of the gazelle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi Itmy</strong></td>
<td>The valley of the wild olive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi el Jābry</strong></td>
<td>The valley of el Jābry. q.v., p. 422.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi el Kerkiyyā</strong></td>
<td>The valley of small fragments (a vulgar Arabic word).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi el Khudil</strong></td>
<td>The valley of Hebron. See el Khudil, p. 396.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wādi Khweilīfeh</strong></td>
<td>The valley of Khuweilīfeh. See Bir Khuweilīfeh, p. 421.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Kolkhā</td>
<td>The valley of manganese.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy el Miksar</td>
<td>The valley of el Miksar. See Resm el Miksar, p. 424.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Nakhbār el Baghd.</td>
<td>The valley of the fissure of the mule. See p. 383.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Sādeh</td>
<td>The valley of es Sādeh. p.n.; (‘Felicia’).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Sāveh</td>
<td>The valley of amplitude.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Shérātāh</td>
<td>The valley of the watering places; also called Wādy Bashkāh; but the last only means in modern Arabic ‘a different valley.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Shīmār</td>
<td>The valley of fennel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy es Sultān</td>
<td>The valley of the Sultan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umūm Baraghāth</td>
<td>The valley with the fleas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umūm er Rūmānim</td>
<td>The valley of Umūm er Rūmānim. See Khirbet Umūm er Rūmānim, p. 423.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Umūm Sīrah</td>
<td>Valley mother of the fold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wādy Zubātāh</td>
<td>The valley of the dung-heap.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Name</td>
<td>Arabic Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu er Rihāzin</td>
<td>جُنَب الرِّحَاظين</td>
<td>Father of crevices. See p. 385.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Anāb es Sūghār</td>
<td>جُنَب انَاب</td>
<td>The lesser Anab. See 'Anāb, p. 421.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab edh Dhullām</td>
<td>جُنَب الدُّحلِم</td>
<td>The Dhullām Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arab el Jāhālin (properly Jēhālīn)</td>
<td>جُنَب الجَحْلَين</td>
<td>The Jehālīn Arabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arkūb Dālīs</td>
<td>جُنَب الْعَكْب الداْلِس</td>
<td>The winding mountain path of the sand-heap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Arkūb ed Dereijāt</td>
<td>جُنَب الْعَكْب dederejāt</td>
<td>The winding mountain path of the steps; named from the ruin of ed Dereijāt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāhat Ghunwein</td>
<td>جْهْلِت غُنوين</td>
<td>The area of the quarrelsome man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāt el Akrā</td>
<td>جْبِت الْأَكْرَا</td>
<td>The bald Bāt. p.n.; perhaps باطغَةِ ‘a large basin’; near Bir 'Abd el Ḥādy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Benyeh</td>
<td>الْبَنْيَا</td>
<td>The building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biʿar el Ghōrin</td>
<td>جْبِر الْغَحْرِين</td>
<td>The wells of the hollows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biʿar el Meshēsh</td>
<td>جْبِرِ الْمِشْهَش</td>
<td>The wells of the water-pits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir 'Abd el Ḥādy</td>
<td>جْبِر الْعِبْد الْحَادِي</td>
<td>The well of 'Abd el Ḥādy. p.n.; ‘servant of the Guider.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir Abu Nujeim</td>
<td>جْبِر أَبِي نُجِيِم</td>
<td>The well of Abu Nujeim. p.n.; ‘father of the little star.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Bābah</td>
<td>جْبِر الْبَبَب</td>
<td>The well of the open space or pool; near 'Anāb es Sūghār.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Bās</td>
<td>جْبِر الْبَاس</td>
<td>The well of the marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Dawāsah</td>
<td>جْبِر الْدَوَاش</td>
<td>The well of tramplings; or of the crowd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bir el Debādib</td>
<td>جْبِر الْدِّبَدِيب</td>
<td>The well of the little wells. From دِبَدِيب.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Bir Dir el Loz. The well of the monastery of the almond-tree.

Bir el Damy. The bloody well.

Bir el Duweiriyeh. The well of the people or estates of the little monastery. This well is in Wady esh Sherky.

Bir el Ghafrah. The well of the escort.

Bir el Jisraiyeh. The well of the escort.

Bir Kasat Saeid. The well of the hole or dish of Saeid; name of a man who is said to have fallen into it.

Bir el Khalidiyeh. The well of the Khalidiyeh. p.n.; see Wady el Khalidiyät, p. 412.

Bir Khallet Saeleh. The well of the dell of Saleh. See Medhab Sheikh Sæleh, p. 404.

Bir el Khane. Well of the Caravanserai.

Bir Malun. The well of the spring.

Bir el Maleki. The well of the smooth stone.

Bir el Mihjab. The well of el Mihjab. p.n.; from مجيب ‘to beat with a stick,’ or ‘to hasten.’ It may be an error for مجيب ‘secluded.’

Bir el Mukheirat. The well of the cemeteries.

Bir en Nahl. The well of bees; but see Wady en Nahl, p. 37.

Bir en Nettaf. The well of droppings.

Bir Salim es Sallamein. The well of Salim of the two salutations. p.n.

Bir esh Sherky. The eastern well.

Bir esh Shafan. The well of the clefts; caves exist near it.

Bir esh Sufiy. The well of the Sufi. The Sufis are Mohammedan mystics of the Shiæ sect; they are supposed to derive their names from صوف sūf, ‘wool,’ from their dress. They are principally found in Persia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بئر السرار</td>
<td>Bir es Sārār</td>
<td>The well of pebbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السطخا</td>
<td>Bir es Sut-ha</td>
<td>The well of the flat surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر السويد</td>
<td>Bir es Suweid</td>
<td>The brackish well; but see Jubb Suweid, p. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر أم سوانة</td>
<td>Bir Um Sāwānā</td>
<td>The well with the flints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر أم الخويس</td>
<td>Bir Um Ikhwās</td>
<td>The well of Umm el Ikhwas. p.n.; الخويس means 'to come into leaf' (a plant). The word may be خويس which means to take camels one by one to the water, and not allow them to crowd together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بئر آثر</td>
<td>Bir ez Zīz</td>
<td>The well of squills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الدير</td>
<td>Ed Deir</td>
<td>The monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير رافات</td>
<td>Deir Rā-fāt</td>
<td>The monastery of Rā-fāt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير الشمس</td>
<td>Deir esh Shams</td>
<td>The monastery of the sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دير زانوتا</td>
<td>Deir Zānūta</td>
<td>The monastery of Zānūta. See Khurbet Zānūta, p. 431.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دريبات</td>
<td>Dereijāt</td>
<td>The little steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النافحية</td>
<td>Edh Dhāheriyāh</td>
<td>The village on the ridge, or the 'apparent village.' See &quot;Memoirs.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظارة العرابية</td>
<td>Dhahret el'Arābīneh</td>
<td>The ridge of the dyke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظارة حميدة</td>
<td>Dhahret Hameideh</td>
<td>The ridge of Hameideh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظارة جمعت</td>
<td>Dhahret Jemāt</td>
<td>The ridge of gatherings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الغرا</td>
<td>El Ghārā</td>
<td>The 'blaze' (white mark on a horse's forehead); a white chalk hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غوين النوين</td>
<td>Ghuwein el Fōka</td>
<td>The upper Ghuwein. See Bāḥet Ghuwein, p. 427.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غوين النبتة</td>
<td>Ghuwein et Tahta</td>
<td>The lower Ghuwein. See last paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبر السبانس</td>
<td>Hajr es Sakhān</td>
<td>The stone of Sakhān. Sakhān is the plural of سكح، 'gruel,' a nick-name applied to the Kureish, the tribe to which Mohammed belonged. The root means to be warm, especially applied to water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

El Hudeirah. The little enclosure; חַסְר means any settled abode, as opposed to nomad life. Heb. חוֹרHazor.

Kanân el Aseif. The peaks of el Aseif; perhaps 'the caper plant,' 'hyssop.'

Kanân Muhammed. The peaks of Mohammed. p.n.

Kanân Wâdây. The peaks of Wadây. p.n.

Khallet ed Dokhân. The dell of millet (Holcus dochna, Linn.).


Khallet Jârba. The dell of the plantation; near Tôr es Sâdûn.

Khashm el 'Afr. The promontory of the wild ass.

Turweil el Hamârah. The peak or ridge of the ass.

Khashm Beiûd. The promontory of Beiûd. See below.

Khashm Butelî. The promontory of the low-lying ground with gravelly soil, where water collects.

Khashm Umm es Sûweid. The promontory of Umm Sûweid. See Jubb Sûweid, p. 5.

Khûrâbeh. Ruins.

Khûrîb el Asefî. The ruin of Isfir. p.n.; perhaps from סֵפִּיר 'empty dwellings.'

Khûrîb 'Attîr. The ruin of 'Attîr. p.n. See "Memoirs." (עַטִּירה means a sheep sacrificed to idols in the month Rejeb.)

Khûrîb Beiûd. The ruin of the white place.

Khûrîb Bîr el 'Eddî. The ruin of the perennial well.

Khûrîb ed Dawsîch. The ruin of the trampling, or of the crowd.

Khûrîb Deîr el Lôzî. The ruin of the monastery of the almond.

Khûrîb el Emîrîeh. The ruin of the princess.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خربة الخفيفت</td>
<td>Khārībat al Fikhl. The ruin of the fissure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة جنبة</td>
<td>Khārībat Jābāh. The ruin on the side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة جدية</td>
<td>Khārībat Jaddik. The ruin of barrenness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة توبوس</td>
<td>Khārībat Kūbūt. The ruin of archers. From توبوس.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة القرنيس</td>
<td>Khārībat al Kurētīn. The ruin of the two towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة قراريّة</td>
<td>Khārībat Kāb' Ūbeīyeh. The ruin of the tomb of Ūbeīyeh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة معن</td>
<td>Khārībat Ma'īn. The ruin of the spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة محايل</td>
<td>Khārībat Menāzil. The ruin of the settlements, or stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة المركز</td>
<td>Khārībat al Merkez. The ruin of the centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة المشاش</td>
<td>Khārībat Meshāsh. The ruin of the water-pits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الملح</td>
<td>Khārībat al Mill. The ruin of salt. See “Memoirs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة معيد</td>
<td>Khārībat Ma‘āyid. The ruin of the feaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة سلسلة</td>
<td>Khārībat Salantāh. The ruin of Salantāh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة الطيبة</td>
<td>Khārībat al Tībeh. The goodly ruin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة المواني</td>
<td>Khārībat al Tāwāni. The ruin of delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خربة نية</td>
<td>Khārībat Inbeh. The ruins of vigilance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كسيدة</td>
<td>Kuseifah. The ruin of dross or scoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قصر خلة المدوم</td>
<td>Kūsr Khulet el Mardām. The house of the dell of the stopped-up place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مكحول</td>
<td>Mak-ḥūl. Anointed with collyrium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغارب المغدور</td>
<td>Mūghār el Makāzer. The excavated caves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The caves of the fat-tailed rams.
The caves of Umm Sirah. q.v., p. 434.
The cave of the escort.
The cave of the escort.
The cave of Umm Sirah. q.v., p. 434.
The cave of the son of Saleh.
The cave of the son of Salch.
Perhaps the cave of the castor-oil plant; near Sahlet Umm et Talla.
The cave of the walled place.
The cave of the bees. See Bir en Nahl, p. 428.
The cave of the walled place.
The cave of the maze.
The immersed. The name here applies to a large boulder in a valley.
The place of the cutting off of John (the Baptist). See "Memoirs."
The lookout (a cairn.)
The top of the hill.
The hill-top with the watch station.
The cairn of the cow.
The cairn of Ibn Basma. p.n.; ('son of a smile').
The red cairn.
The cairn of the Kharezmians.
The cairn of en Niyâs. p.n.
The cairn of the little sword.
The cairn of the mother of brides.
The cairn of the mountain fig.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>رجوم أم خروبة</td>
<td>Rajum Umm Kharrâbeh. The cairns by the locust-tree (Ceratonia siliqua).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رتبة الطيارة</td>
<td>Rukbet ez Zafarlyeh. The watch-station of the beacon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الصافي</td>
<td>Es Safiyi. The bright or clear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سهل أم الطلا</td>
<td>Sahlet Umm et Talla. The plain of Umm et Talla. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السموع</td>
<td>Es Semûa, Es Semûa. p.n. Heb. אֵשׁ סְמוּאָ (Josh. xv. 50); or עֵשֶׁת מּוֹזֵי Eshtemoa or Eshtemoa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شعب النظم</td>
<td>Shâb el Baitn. The spur of the terebinth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شيخ أحمد الجماري</td>
<td>Sheikh Ahmed el Ghamâry. Sheikh Ahmed, 'the stupid.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شجرة أبي حداد</td>
<td>Shejeret Abu Hâdîd. The tree of the boundary place; a village boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سوسية</td>
<td>Susièh. Abounding in the liquorice plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل الغر</td>
<td>Tell el Ghîr. The mound of el Ghîrra. q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طور السعدان</td>
<td>Tôr es Sâdân. The mount of the Sâdân (a plant on which camels love to pasture).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طويل الجملية</td>
<td>Tuweil el Bâthîlyeh. The peak or ridge of the open gravelly soil where water collects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طويل الحامدة</td>
<td>Tuweil el Hâmedeh. The peak or ridge of Hâmideh. p.n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طويل الحمارة</td>
<td>Tuweil el Hâmârah. The ridge of the she-ass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طويل المذابح</td>
<td>Tuweil el Mahâdhy. The opposite peak or ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طويل الشيم</td>
<td>Tuweil esh Shîh. The peak or ridge of Shîh (an aromatic plant; Artemisia Judaica).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم الدرج</td>
<td>Umm ed Derej. The mother of steps (a quarry where the rock remains in steps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم العبرة</td>
<td>Umm el 'Abharah. The place of the mock orange (a plant; Styrax officinalis).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 K
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Umm el Kasab. The place of reeds.

Umm es Seir. The place of the folds.

Umm Sirah. The place of the fold.

Umm el Tallah. Probably 'the look-out.'


Wady el Aksīs. The valley of pemmican; east of cdh Dhāherlych.

Wady el 'Alāy. The valley of the upper chamber (i.e., a cave high up in a cliff). cf. 'Alāy el Benāt, p. 283.

Wady el 'Ammār. The valley of bee-hives.

Wady 'Anāb. The valley of 'Anāb. q.v., p. 427.

Wady 'Arbd. The valley of the noisy drunkard.

Wady el Armūsheh. Perhaps for 'Armūsheh. The valley of rocks.

Wady el Asfīr. The valley of Asfīr. q.v.

Wady el 'Asīreh. The difficult valley.

Wady 'Attir. The valley of 'Attir. See Khārbeh 'Attir, p. 430.

Wady el Badah. The valley of the pool or open space.

Wady el Bātim. The valley of the terebinth.

Wady el Butmeh. The valley of the terebinth tree.

Wady el Butneh. The valley of the interior.

Wady Debadēb. The valley of little wells.

Wady Deir el Łoz. The valley of the monastery of the almond.

Wady el Donāsheh. The valley of the wine jars.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXV.

Wādī ed Derejāt. The valley of the little steps. See ed Derejāt, p. 429.

Wādī el Embrēh. The valley of the princess.

Wādī Fudūl. The exuberant valley.


Wādī el Ghūrān. The valley of the hollows.


Wādī Habūr. The valley of the level lands.

Wādī Hakkūćoh. The valley of the side of a rugged narrow pass, or of a rugged place overhanging a stream.

Wādī el Haseinī. The valley of el Haseini. p.n.; from Husain, the Shi'ah martyr.

Wādī el Hudair. The valley of enclosures. See el Hudeirah, p. 439, of which word it is the plural.

Wādī al Hurāb. Valley of tanks.

Wādī el Huseikarāt. The valley of fields (cultivated enclosures).


Wādī Juheish. The valley of the asses.

Wādī el Khān. The valley of the Caravanserai.

Wādī Khūrūbeta et Tēibeh. The valley of Khūrūbeta et Tēibeh. q.v.

Wādī el Kheisībīyeh. The valley of abundant herbage.

Wādī Kūćiwis. The valley of Kūćiwis. See Khūrūbet Kūćiwis, p. 431.

Wādī Kureitej. The valley of Kureitejn. See Khūrūbet Kureitejn, p. 431.

Wādī el Küssis. The valley of the (Christian) priest.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

Wady el Kūtāfa. The valley of the St. John's wort (plant).

Wady el Makāreh. The valley of the hill-tops.

Wady el Meshukhkhah. The valley of the staling place. cf. Shukkh ed Dāba, p. 315.

Wady el Milh. The valley of el Milh. See Khārībat el Milh, p. 431.

Wady el Muallaq. The overhanging valley.

Wady Mughār el 'Abid. The valley of the caves of the slaves.

Wady el Mughrakah. The valley of the immersed rock or flooded place.

Wady el Mukeiberāt. The valley of the cemetery.

Wady el Mutan Munījd. The valley where the ally was stabbed.

Wady en Nār. The valley of fire.

Wady Rā-fāt. The valley of Rā-fāt. q.v.

Wady er Rakām. The soft valley.

Wady Rubdh. The valley of the lair.


Wady Salantāh. The valley of Salantāh. p.n.

Wady Sāweh. The valley of Sāweh. See Khārībat Sāweh, p. 431.

Wady Seiyāl. The valley of the acacia (Acacia seiyal).

Wady es Semūā. The valley of Semūā. See Khārībat es Semūā, p. 433.

Wady esh Sherky. The eastern valley.

Wady esh Shukfān. The valley of clefts.

Wady esh Sūmia. The valley of the sign. See Khārībat es Sūmia, p. 402.
NAME LISTS OF SHEET XXV.

Wādī es Simsīm. The valley of sesame.

Wādī es Sumtu. The valley of the acacia.

Wādī es Soyncīn. The valley of the teeth (serrated ridge).

Wādī et Tebbān. The valley of the straw-cutter.

Wādī Trāb et Haletsī. The valley of the verdant soil.

Wādī Umm 'Osh. The valley with the nests.

Wādī Umm el Hīrān. The valley with the maze.

Wādī Umm Jem'āt. The valley of the gatherings.

Wādī Umm Kharrābāh. The valley with the locust-tree (Ceratonia siliqua).

Wādī Umm Merādlīf. The valley of the stones heated for cooking with.

Wādī Umm Sidrī. The valley with the lotus-trees.

Wādī Umm Zeitānīne. The valley with the olive-trees.

Wādī Zānnūta. The valley of Zānnūta. See Khārēbet Zānnūta, p. 431.
SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

SHEET XXVI.

Ny 'Ain 'Oneibeh. The spring of the grapes.

Ny Birket el Khöll. The pool of Khöll (Abraham, or Hebron).

Nz Dhahret el Kutahä. The ridge of the quarryman.

Nz Sebbeh. Sebbéh. p.n.; ('reviling').

Ny Wádí y Khasheibeh. The valley of mud.

Ny Wádí el Khobera. The valley of soft soil.

Ny Wádí Mahras. The valley of the guard-house.

Ny Wádí Seiyál. The valley of the acacia.

Ny Wádí Sufrisif. Valley of the osier willows.