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Matthias Kappler, Werner Arnold and Till Stellino

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Ingeborg Hauenschild

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The MEDITERRANEAN LANGUAGE REVIEW is an interdisciplinary peer-reviewed forum for the investigation of language and culture in the Mediterranean, South-Eastern Europe and the Black Sea region. The editors of this periodical welcome articles, reviews, review articles, and bibliographical surveys in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish relating to the following aspects of Mediterranean languages, past and present:

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Manuscripts for publication, books for review, and other correspondence should be sent to one of the following addresses:

Prof. Dr. Matthias Kappler, Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia, Dipartimento di Studi sull'Asia e sull'Africa mediterranea, San Polo 2035, I-30125 Venezia, e-mail: mkappler@unive.it;

or to Prof. Dr. Werner Arnold (Semitic world), Universität Heidelberg, Seminar für Sprachen und Kulturen des Vorderen Orients, Semitistik, Sandgasse 7, D-69117 Heidelberg, Germany, e-mail: arnold@uni-hd.de;

or to Dr. Till Stellino (Romance world), Universität Heidelberg, Romanisches Seminar, Seminarstraße 3, D-69117 Heidelberg, e-mail: stellino@uni-heidelberg.de.

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The Names of the Traditional Establishments for Animal Breeding and Animal Products in the Palestinian Colloquial

Issam K. H. Halayqa (Birzeit University)

Introduction

Animals and animal products contributed significantly to the economy of the Palestinian area. Working animals were used to plough fields, to thresh grain and as a means of transport. However, livestock which yielded foodstuffs and other animal byproducts for consumption were more lucrative. Animal farmers developed many methods to ensure the regular and healthy breeding of their livestock, including the construction of seasonal or permanent establishments as was the case with farmers of plant-based goods. This paper investigates the ethnographical and lexical backgrounds of the terminology used to refer to these indoor or outdoor facilities.

Name categories

1 *Bee and bird farming*

In Palestine, bees and birds were farmed as their products were in high demand and thus very lucrative for trading purposes. Wild birds such as doves, partridges, sparrows and other birds were hunted and eaten or sold, while birds such as chickens, and geese were kept as domestic birds. The protection of these birds against thieves and predatory animals was ensured through the construction of special installations built of mud, wood and small stones. These installations can be divided roughly into three groups according to the place where they are located. 1. Clay coops for birds (cf. *burğ*, *xumm*, *q/ki/unn*, *‘išš*). 2. Clay hives for bees (cf. *minħala/e*). 3. And niches built in the walls of houses or carved in rocks (cf. *ṭāq/ka*).

1.1 *burğ*: *brūğ*

A dove cote made of clay and wooden or metal rods, or of stones and wooden stalks which was installed on the roof¹ (Dalman VII: 132, 167, cf. Abb. 121 [201], 126 [206]). It also refers to a tower | **MH** *būr^egīm* n.m.pl. (< Gr *πυργίν, πύργος*, Lat *burgus*)² “little turret, an isolated place for residence used as a station for travellers” Y Meg IV 75c; Y Erub V 22b bot. passim (DTT 149). **Sy** *būrgā* n.m. 1. “tower” am2

1 For a detailed example, see Dalman VIII: 256f.

2 Gr *πυργίν, πύργος*, Lat *burgus* “Wache, Wachposten, Turm, Festung” (GLW 143).

511: 3; Bhehr 152: 5, 2. “columbarium” BhNom 189: 2 (SL 130). **CAr** *burğ* “a tower, a fortress, chambers or rooms built in or alongside a palace or pavilion”, “pigeon coop” (AEL 180). **EArD** *berğ* “dove cote, pigeon house” (EAD 61). **SArD** *berğ* “tour carrée élevée autrefois dans le campagne pour y habiter le pigeons voyageurs” (DAFDS 34). **Gr** *πύργος* 1. “tower, city wall, ramparts with their towers”, “movable tower for storming towns”, 2. “tower of defense”, 3. “part of the house in which the women lived and worked, workman’s hut” (GEL 1556). **Lat** *burgus* n.m. “castle, fort” (OLD 245).

1.2 *xumm*: *xmām*

A chicken coop, an installation built of rough stones or clay and straw with a small lateral door and serves to host domestic birds. It is usually situated in the courtyard of the house³ (Dalman VII: 139, 147f., 159, 247f.), common in Palestine and Jordan (Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 362), muddy chicken coop (Shawarbah 2012: 445) | **CAr** *xumm* “a cage, a coop for domestic fowls”, “receptacle made of matting or reeds in which straw is put, for hens to lay their eggs”, “a hollow dug in the ground in which ashes are scattered on the floor to shelter newborn kids or lambs” (AEL 807). **EArD** *xumm* “mud coop for chickens or other poultry” (EDA 266). **PCAr** *xumm* “caverne que creusent certaines personnes pour y habiter” (Dozy I: 403). **ADDR** *xumm* “Hühnerstall, Geflügelstall, Geflügelkäfig” (Seeger 2009: 76). **Per** *xanab*, *xamb* “an arched building, cupola or a portico”, *xumb* “an earthen vessel for holding wine or water”, *xam* “a convex roof, arch, a dome, or sharp vaulted roof, a house for the winter season” (PED 473, 476). **Tur** *xam* (< Per) “ridged, vaulted or domed roof, a building or part of a building” (TEL 863). < Per *xum* (AFA 116).

1.3 *tāq/ka*: *tawāq/kī*

A columbarium, a pigeon hole, a small round or square cupboard-like space found in the eastern and southern facades of a house (25–30cm, 25x35cm). It is created either by omitting a stone during bricklaying or by carving niches into rock or cave walls. These spaces are used to host a pair of domestic or wild, breeding or hunting doves (Dalman VII: 256–262, Abb. 126 [206], 152–159 [232–239], 161–170 [241–250]). The word refers also to a small window (Canaan 1933: 33, fig. 3a, 36) | **CAr** *tāq* (< Per)⁴ “a curved structure”, “an arch constructed with bricks”, “an arched gateway or doorway, a vault”, “a mural, an aperture or a hole in a wall”, *tāqa* “a niche in a wall, a window” (AEL 1894).⁵ **EArD** *tāqa* “niche built into the wall of a mud brick house” (EDA 550). **ADDR** *tāqa* “Fenster, Luke, Dachluke” (Seeger 2009: 160).

³ Canaan 1933: 63.

⁴ See **Ar** *tāq* “Mauerbogen, Gewölbe, Kuppel” (< Per *tāq*, MPer *tag*) (PAL 192).

⁵ Cf. **Sy** *tūqā* n.m. 1. “plate” ON 115: 6, 2. “offspring of a dove or cock” CatCambr 547: 10 (SL 521).

SArD (DAFDS 492). **Per** *tāq* “an arch, an arched building, a cupola, any kind of vaulted work, a window, balcony” (PED 806).

1.4 ^ʿ*išš*: ^ʿ*šūš*

A nest in the chicken coop built by domestic birds to lay and hatch their eggs. It also refers to a wild bird’s nest (cf. Shawarbah 2012: 369)⁶ | **CAr** ^ʿ*ušš* “a bird’s nest usually located in a tree and formed with twigs and leaves” (AEL 2049). **SArD** ^ʿ*išš* “nid d’oiseau” in Jerusalem (DAFDS 531). **EArD** ^ʿ*išša* 1. “a hut, shack, hovel, sea-side, chalet”, 2. “a coop for chickens, ducks or geese” (EAD 579). **ADDR** ^ʿ*išš* “Nest” (Seeger 2009: 170).

1.5 *q/ki/unn*: *q/knān*

A chicken coop, a clay house with a domed-shaped roof and a side door, usually built of wood and clay. Or a clay container for housing domestic birds and their young⁷ (Dalman VII: 113, 129, 151, 167, 173, 248), especially common in Syria, Lebanon and Palestine, but in Jordan it is “ein Behälter aus Lehm” (Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 362) | **Akk** *qinnu* “a nest (of a bird, a snake)” (CAD Q 257; AHW 922). **BH** *qen* n.m. “bird’s nest” Nm 24: 21; Dt 22: 6 passim (HAL 1109). **MH** *qen* n.m. 1. “nest, birds in a nest” Midr. Sam ch XII; Yalk Job 917 passim, 2. “cavity, chamber” Koh R. to I 9, *qen*, *qinnā* n.m. “nest” Targ O Deut 22: 6; Targ Is 10: 14 passim, “closed place” B Kam 58b; Succ. 32b passim (DTT 1387). **JBA** *qīnā* n.m. “nest” Beš 11a(18), pl. Er 53b(19), Giṭ 68b(28) passim (DJBA 1013). **JPA** *qn* n.m.sg. 1. “nest” VR 415: 5; VR 507: 2 passim, 2. “burrow” sg. Kil 32b(26) (DJPA 496). **SA** *qn* n.m. “nest” (SDA 783). **Sy** *qen*, *qenā* n.m. “nest, brood” (SD 509), n.f. “nest” Dt 22: 6; Ps 104: 17 passim (SL 1379). **Ma** *qina*₂ “nest, brood” ATŠ I no. 244; ATŠ II no. 190 passim (MD 411). **SArD** *qenn* “poulailler” (DAFDS 686).

1.6 *minḥala/e*: *manāḥil*

A beehive kept away from a dwelling place. An installation composed of many clay tubes, animal dung and straw for keeping bees and kept away from the home. The clay tubes are approximately 80–100cm long and 30cm wide and are ordered in rows with or without a mat covering the entire beehive. The back end of the tube is completely closed and can only be opened to remove the honeycomb. The front end of the tube is partially closed to allow the bees to come and go (Dalman VII: 154f., 292f., Abb. 171–172 [251–252]) | **BH** *m^eḥilāh** II n.f. “cave, hole” Is 2: 19 (HAL 569). Cf. **MH** *m^eḥillā* n.f. “cave, cavity” Tosef Yeb XIV 6; Yeb 121a; pl. Tosef Kel B Kam I 11 passim, *nāḥil* n.m. “basket for catching fish” Y Sabb XIII, end14b, “beehive” Y Bet V beg. 62d; Y Sabb IV, 7a passim (DTT 761, 894). **JBA** *māḥōletā*, *mwhlt*⁹ n.f.sg. “sieve” Beš 29b(12); pl. Tan 9b(24); MQ 11a(8) passim (DJBA 644).

6 See ^ʿ*išš* “Hütte” in North Africa (Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 363).

7 For an example, see Dalman VII: 256.

Sy *maḥelātā* n.f. “sieve” Geop 87: 14; Med 302: 9 passim (SL 740f.; SD 264). **Ma** *m(u)hulta* “sieve” DC 48 (MD 260–261). **PCAr** *munxul* “bluteau”, “crible” (Dozy II: 658). **EArD** *manḥal* “apiary” (EAD 852). **ADDR** *manḥale* “Ort, an dem Bienenstöcke aufgestellt sind, oder Höhle, in der Wildbienen ihre Stöcke haben” (Seeger 2009: 255). **PCAr** *manḥala* “ruche à miel, endroit où l’on élève des abeilles” (Dozy II: 654).

2 *Animal breeding and animal products*

Regardless of whether their animals were used for hard labour or food production, farmers had to take various measures to ensure regular and healthy breeding of their livestock. It was essential that they protect their livestock from thieves and predators and keep them safe and warm during the cold winter months, so as to ensure that the animals could continue with their various significant contributions. For these reasons, three different types of installations were constructed. The first type are indoor or outdoor enclosures built of dry stones, wood and sometimes clay and straw (cf. *ḥazīr(a/e)*, *xušša/e*, *xanūna/e*, *zrība/e* or *za/irb*, *ṣṭabl*, *sq/kīfa/e*, *ṣīra/e*, *kufra*, *yāxūr*). The second type of installations was in the form of naturally-occurring hollows, like rocky cavities, which are common in mountainous areas but had been modified by adding walls and doorways. These hollows could also be created artificially in that they were dug and used seasonally (cf. *ṣq/kīf*, *‘iriq/k*, *mḡāra*). The third type of installations was in the form of a booth in which one could turn milk sour, churn butter, and produce cheese (cf. *ki/ušk*).

2.1 *ḥazīr(a/e): ḥazāyīr*

A cowshed, an enclosure for sheep built of field stones near the mouth of a cave. The word also refers to an open, unwalled courtyard situated in front of a house or cave (cf. Dalman VI: 277), “Kuhstall” (Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 366), *ḥazīr* also refers to an open space in front of a room on the second floor of a house (Canaan 1933: 78) | **Akk** *xasāru* “a sheep enclosure”, “an enclosed area for delivery of dates”, *xišāru* n.m.sg. “enclosure, court” (CAD H 130, 202), “Hürde”⁸ (AHw 331). **Ug** *ḥzr* n.m. “mansion” KTU 1.14:III:29 1.4:V:28 passim (DUL 382), “Wohnstatt, Haus” KTU 1.3:V:4,39 (KWU 49). **Ph** *ḥsr*₄ sg.cs. *ḥsr* “courtyard, enclosed court” KAI 27: 7 (DNWSI 400). **Pun** *ḥsrh* sg./pl.abs./cs. *ḥsrt* “court (of a temple)” KAI 145: 1. **Palm** *ḥtr* sg.m.emph. *ḥtr*² “courtyard, enclosed court” SBS 19: 9 (DNWSI 401). **BH** *ḥāšer* “a court, enclosure (around a building)”, “a yard without walls” 2S 17: 18, pl. Neh 8: 16, Jr 36: 20 passim (HAL 345). **MH** *ḥūf^erā* II n.m. “fold, enclosure” Targ Mic II 12; Sabb 32a passim, *ḥāšer* “court, yard” B Mets. 11a; B Kam 12a passim (DTT 431, 496). **JBA** *ḥtr*², *ḥwtr*² n.m.sg. “sheepfold” Šab 32a(9), MMGG

8 Cf. also **Akk** *ḥadiru* (< Aram) n.m.sg. “pen for small cattle” (CAD H 23), *ḥaṭ(a)ru*, *ḥaṭīru* “Hof, Hürde” (AHw 337). See **Sab** n. *hswr* GI 1537/7, *hswr* C 542/3 “enclosed cultivated land” (SaD 73).

438: 16) (DJBA 450). **SA** *hṣr*₃ “fenced space”, *hṣyr* n.f. “yard” (DSA 291). **Sab** *hṣr* n. R 4646/10, *mḥṣr* “enclosed land” MAFY Hamir 1/4 (SaD 75). **CAr** *ḥaṣīra* “an enclosure built of wood, cane or reeds, a kind of pen”, “an enclosure for camels, sheep or goats made of wood to protect them from cold and wind” (AEL 596).

2.2 *xušša/e: xušaš*

A small stable, a booth for livestock or for young animals during the weaning period, a bird coop. It is built of stones or clay and is located inside the courtyard of a house (Dalman VI: 280; VII: 127, 140, 144, 247), a small cave beneath the house, or a room with no windows in the lowest storey for stabling animals or for storing hay and grain (Canaan 1933: 52) | **PCAr** *xīššāya* or “petite cabane de jonc pour les vers à soie” (Dozy I: 372). **SArD** *xēššāye* “petite cabane de roseaux pour l’élevage des vers à soie” in Lebanon, *xušaš* pl. “cabanes, maisonnettes” in Jerusalem (DAFDS 204).

2.3 *xanūna/e: xanūnāt*

A room with a low ceiling which usually occupies part of the basement of a house to keep animals | **PCAr** *xunn* “poulailler” (Dozy I: 407). **EArD** *xunn* (< Coptic) “coop for chickens or other domestic fowl” (EAD 268). **Coptic** *xunn* “Magazine” (Westendorf 559).

2.4 *zrība/e, za/irb: zarāzib*

A small, narrow shed in the basement of a house or in a corner of a cave used for isolating kids from their mothers during the weaning period. *zarb, zarība* “Pferch, Hürde für Schafe und Ziegen” (Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 366–367) (cf. Dalman *mazrab* “Käfig für Masthühner” VII: 123, 247f.), *zurāba* “hollow, gap” (Shawarbah 2012: 449) | **CAr** *zrība, zirb* “an enclosure for sheep and goats”, “hiding place for a hunter or archer, a shooter, a pit or well which a hunter or sportsman digs for himself in which to lie and wait for animals to pass by” (AEL 1224). **EArD** *zirība* “pen, byre (for livestock)” (EDA 367). **PCAr** *zarība* “cabane de branche de palmier” (Dozy I: 584). **ADDR** *zrībe* “Pferch, Umfriedung” (Seeger 2009: 104).

2.5 *stabl: istablāt*

A stable for horses, mules, or other large animals (Dalman VI: 164, 279f.; VII: 121, 123, 128ff., 150), common in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine (Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 366, 372) | **MH** *ʾiseṭabelā** n.m.pl. “colonnade-like walk” Erub 24a (DTT 89). **Sy** *ʾiseṭabelīn* n.m.pl. (< Gr στάβλος, Lat *stabulum*) “stable” JohEphLES 519: 2; Geop 106: 27 passim, *ʾiseṭabelaṭ* n.m. “sheepfold” BO3/2 465: 2 [p. 32] (SL 67). (< Gr στάβλος, Lat *stabulum* n.m. “Stall” [GLW 118]). > **CAr** *ʾiṣṭabl* “a stable for horses, mules or asses” (AEL 64). **ADDR** *stabl* “Stall” (Seeger 2009: 116). **Lat** *stabulum* “a building for sheltering domestic animals or birds, a stable, shed, stall, fold”, “lair, den” (OLD 1813). **Gr** στάβλος “stable” (Liddell & Scott 1996: 1631).

2.6 *sq/kīfa/e: saq/kāyif*

A small building or room with a flat roof and low ceiling annexed to the house for keeping animals and household items, “Haus mit flacher Decke” (Dalman VII: 130), “Unterstand im Feld für Büffel und Kühe” in Egypt (Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 367), “a rustic house built of stone and mortar without lime, common in villages near Jenin and Nazareth and in some villages in the mountainous areas”, “houses built of dry stones with flat roofs built on heavy boughs”, “a stone house with a mud roof” (Canaan 1933: 55, 71) | **CAr** *saqīfa* “a roof or covering which projects over the door of a house”, *saqīf* “any plank of wood or broad piece of stone which one may use to build a roof over a hunter’s hiding place”⁹ (AEL 1383). **Sab** *ms^lqf* n. “roofed hall, roofed structure” C 132.2; N 70/2 (SaD 128). **ADDR** *sqīfe* “kleine überdachte Hütte” (Seeger 2009: 119). **SArD** *sqīfe* “souponente fermée par un treillage et servant de grenier et de réserve” (DAFDS 347). **PCAr** *sqīfa* “portique, galerie, couverte” (Dozy I: 663).

2.7 *sq/kīf: šuq/kfān*

A natural cave or grotto with a wide entrance. Access to the cave was restricted by building a wall with a space for a door and used as a sheepfold in winter (Dalman I: 170; VI: 278, Abb. 47) | **JPA** *šqp* n.m. “overhanging rock” BR 107: 8 (DJPA 565). **Sy** *šqīpā* n.m. 1. “rock, cliff, crag” 2Chr 20: 16; Ps 104: 18 passim, 2. “stone” Jul 171: 10, 3. “cave” PO5 746: 5; BBah 1365: 2 passim (SL 1594; SD 593). **MH** *šiqepā* II n.m. “cleft, overhanging rock” Gen R s 12; Yalk Ps 862 (DTT 1625). **ADDR** *šqāf, šqīf* “kleine Höhle, Höhlung, Grotte” (Seeger 2009: 134). **PCAr** *šaqīf* “bloc, gros morceau qui tombe d’une roche” (Dozy I: 774). **SArD** *šqīf* “grand rocher” (DAFDS 399).

2.8 *šīra/e: išyar*

A circular, square or rectangular sheep enclosure usually situated at the entrance to a cave. It also refers to a large, roofless building constructed of rough stones with a doorway which can be closed at night using wood or stones and is used to shelter and protect livestock in the summer. “eine Einfriedigung, Hürde” (Dalman VI: 164, 277), *šīrih* “booth” (Shawarbah 2012: 430) | **JPA** *šyrh* n.f. “enclosure, encampment” TN Num 34: 4; TN Gen 25: 16 (DJPA 224). **Sy** *šyārā* n.m. “enclosure, sheepfold” Nm 32: 16; Jud 6: 2 passim (SL 527–528; SD 172). Cf. **MH** *šīrā* n.f. “guard, an enclosure for an oven, brick work” Kel V 3; B Kam IV 3 passim (DTT 534). **CAr** *šīra* “an enclosure for livestock built of wood and stone” (AEL 1754). **ADDR** *šīre* “Einfriedigung, Gehege, Pferch” (Seeger 2009: 148).

9 Cf. **Akk** *askuppu, askuppātu* “stone slab, stone threshold”, “doorsill” (CAD A/2 333–334), “Steinplatte, Türschwelle” (> Aram *i/eskaptā*) (AHw 74). **BH** *šequpīm* “opening, window opening”, “barred window, a window with a grille”, “frame of stone block” 1K 6: 4, 7: 4 (HAL 1646).

2.9 *ʿiriq/k, ʿrāq/k: ʿurq/kān/ʿrāq/k*

Literally meaning “vein”¹⁰ but refers to a thick, horizontal strip of rock, a rocky cliff used as a shelter and living place for shepherds and their cattle in summer | **MH** *ʿareqā* n.m. “strap, band” Tanh B’resh 7; pl. Targ Ez XXVII, 19, *ʿareqetā* n.f. “strap, shoe strap” Targ O Gen XIV, 23; Yalk Lev 670 passim (DTT 1123). **JPA** *ʿrgh* n.f. 1. “band” ŠR 7d(7); VR 281: 2, 2. “strap” Yev 15a(34); EchRB 64: 3 (DJPA 421). **CAr** *ʿirq* “a root or a part thereof”, “a piece of land rich in water and salt”, “a mountain that is traversed, a high craggy mountain that is difficult and dangerous to climb, a small mountain”, “a long, thin, elevated tract along the ground” (AEL 2018ff.). **Sab** *ʿrq* n. “neck muscle”, *ʿrq* “low-lying land, plain” Ry 510/4 (SaD 19–20). **EArD** *ʿirq* “seam, vein (in rock)” (EAD 573). **ADDR** *ʿrāq* “Fels, Felsblock”, *ʿirq* “Stamm (eine Baumes oder Strauches)” (Seeger 2009: 168). See **PCAr** *ʿirq* “colline peu élevée, mamelons de sable, dune mouvante” (Dozy II: 120).

2.10 *ʿizib/miʿzab*

A place where farmers or shepherds and their herds spend the winter months during the livestock’s gestation period. In Hebron, it refers to a cave with a sheepfold. It also refers to a remote pasture or a farm near an ancient ruined site in the north | **CAr** *ʿizūba* “a land in which one has to go far for pasturage” (AEL 2034). **ADDR** *ʿizib* “Ort, an dem man sich beim Vieh oder auf dem Felde längere Zeit aufhält” (Seeger 2009: 168). See **MH** *ʿizibāh* n.f. “abandoning” Y Peah IV, end 19a (DTT 1061).

2.11 *kufra: ikfar*

A small, rectangular, unroofed room built of loose stones and is either separated or attached to a bigger sheepfold, used as a living place for the shepherd’s family | **Akk** *kapru* A “a village (in the open country)” (CAD K 189; AHw 444f.). **Ug** *kpr* I n.m. “village” KTU 4:611:8; KTU 2.72:43 (broken context) (DUL 452). **BH** *kāpār**, *kpar** n.m. “an open village” 1C 27: 25; Neh 6: 2 passim (HAL 494). **MH** *kāpār** n.m. “(circle) village” Meg I, 3; Hag 13b passim, *kapʿrānā* “village” Targ Num XXXII 41; Y Ber I 2a passim (DTT 662). **OldAr** *kpr*₃ pl. + 3.p.f.suff. *kpryh* KAI 224: 23,26. **OffAr** *kpr*₃ sg.cs. *kpr* “village”. **Nab** *kpr*₄ sg.m.emph. *kpr*² “tomb” CIS ii 197: 6,8, 198: 1 passim (DNWSI 531). **Sy** *kaprā* n.m. “village” 1Sm 6: 18, “burial place” OSI 2: 7(3) (SL 645; SD 223). **CAr** *kafr* “a grave, sepulchre”, “a town or village”, “a small village neighbouring a larger town” especially in Egypt (AEL 2621). (< Aram *kfr* [AFA 281]). **Sab** *ʿkfr* n.p. “sluice”, “covered cistern” (SaD 77). **PCAr** (Dozy II: 485). **EArD** *kafr* “small village, hamlet” (EAD 755).¹¹

10 Also denotes a dark or light reddish vein in a stone or a rock (Canaan 1933: 11).

11 See **SArD** *kafar* in place names (DAFDS 722).

2.12 *ki/ušk: ikšāk*

A hut made of sewn papyrus mats used by Bedouins in El-Hula (Dalman VI: 60; V: 130, Abb. 29). It also refers to a rough bower or a place where yoghurt is produced and dried | **Per** *kūšk* “a palace, villa, castle, citadel” (PED 1062). **SArD** *kušk* “sorte de balcon feriné du côté la rue par une légère cloison de bois percée de quelques fenêtres, et formant le prolongement d’une pièce intérieure” (DAFDS 720). **EArD** *kušk* “any small wooden hut (kennel, sentry box, signal box)” (EAD 753).¹²

2.13 *mgāra: muḡur*

A man-made or naturally-occurring cave, common in mountainous areas (Dalman VI: 278, Abb. 48) and used as a shelter for livestock in winter or as a living space or hide-out for shepherds or outlaws respectively (Canaan 1933: 3ff.) | **OffAr** sg.cs. “cave, cave used for storage” TA-Ar 38: 1 (DNWSI 672). **BH** *ma^carāh* n.f. “cave” Gn 19: 30; Ju 6: 2 passim (HAL 615–616). **MH** *me^carāh* n.f. “cave” Y Ber IV 7d top., *me^caretā* n.f. “cave, burial cave” (DTT 819). **JBA** *me^caretā* n.f. “cave” Gn Bek 55a(46); Šab 33b(31) passim, “burial cave” BB 58a(5); BM 84b(32) passim (DJBA 697). **JPA** *me^carāh* n.f. “cave” TN Gen 19: 30; AZ 42c(32) passim (DJPA 323). **Sy** *ma^crātā* n.f. “cave” Gn 19: 30; Mt 21: 13 passim (SL 805). **CAr** *magāra* “cave, cavern” (AEL 2307).

2.14 *yāxūr: yawāxūr*

A small stable located inside the courtyard or the basement of a house, used as an alternative to caves to shelter animals in winter. “ein Stall” (Dalman VI: 280), (< Tur *āxir*, Per *āxwūr* [Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 368, 372]) | **Sy** *ʔkūr* n.m. (< MPer *āxwarr* “manger, “stable” (cf. CPD 14)) “stable” (SL 40). **Per** *āxūr*, *āxwar* “a stable, stall” (PED 26). **Tur** *axūr* (< Per) “a stable (for horses)” (TEL 47). **ADDR** *yāxūr* “Stall” (Seeger 2009: 286). Cf. **PCAr** *yāxūr* “(grand) écuyer” (Dozy II: 855).

3 *Pasture in the natural surroundings*

In countryside of Palestine, certain natural features were used for pasture and breeding in the spring and summer. Shepherds often visited many places in search of pastoral areas for their herds (cf. *marḡ*, *murbā^c*, *mir^ca*). As for mating different herds of cattle from each community were pastured together in summer and some places were chosen to fulfill this action (cf. *mihḡam*, *marāḡ*).

3.1 *marḡ: mrūḡ*

A topographic designation denotes flat, grazing field. “eine feuchte Senke” (Dalman II: 349; VI: 204, 272) | **JBA** *margā* n.m. (< MPer *marg^{*}* [cf. PED 1216]) “meadow” Tem 18a(21; V¹⁰) (DJBA 703). **Sy** *margā* n.m. (< MPer *marg^{*}*) “meadow” Gn 41:2;

12 See **ADDR** *kišk* “steinförmiger Trockenquark aus Ziegenmilch” (Seeger 2009: 226). Also *kašk* “sour milk, dried, a condiment made of buttermilk” (PED 1033).

Bhchr 199: 25 passim (SL 825–826). **CAr** *marġ* “pasture, pastoral land”, “meadow, a place used by livestock for pasture” (AEL 2704), (see AFA 129). **Per** *marġ* “ground, land, a field with raised border for planting or sowing, a meadow, grass plot, pasture” (PED 1210), *marġ* “Wiese” (< MPer *marw* “herb” [cf. CPD 54]) > NPer *marġ* (PLA 246). **ADDR** *marġ* “(fruchtbare) Ebene” (Seeger 2009: 244).

3.2 *murbā^c: marābi^c*

The grazing field for cattle during spring, *marbā^c* a place where the Bedouin camp in the spring (Shawarbah 2012: 420) | **CAr** *mirbā^c* “land that flowers at the beginning of the spring” (AEL 1020). **PCAr** *mirbā^c* “l’endroit où l’on passe le printemps” (Dozy I: 505). **SA** *mr^b^c* n.m. “open space, fields of open space” (DSA 821). **JBA** *mareba^cettā* n.f. “an animal’s resting place” Zev 113b(22) (Sokoloff 2003: 703). **JPA** *mr^b^w^cy* n.f. “place for laying down” (Sokoloff 1990: 327). **Ma** *marbihta* “lair, den, abode”, *marbita* “resting place” Jb 156: 3; 158: 4 passim (Drower & Macuch 1963: 252). **MH** *mar^eb^cetā* n.f. “den, resting place” Targ Am III 4; Targ II Esth I, 2 passim (DTT 835).

3.3 *marāḥ: muruḥ*

A resting place for livestock, an open space in which sheep and goats rest when herding, cf. *marāḥ* in Jordan “großer Schafstall”, *mrāḥ* in Lebanon “der Stall des Viehes befindet sich im Erdgeschoß des Wohnhauses” (Behnstedt & Woidich 2012: 368), *mrāḥ* in North Galilee “ein niedriger Stall für Kleinvieh im Winter” (Dalman VI: 279, Abb. 49), “Herdennachtlager” (Sonnen 1927: 73) | **CAr** *murāḥ* “place where livestock shelters overnight after grazing in the fields during the day” (AEL 1183). **SArD** *mrāḥ* “écurie” in Lebanon (DAFDS 300).

3.4 *mir^ca: marā^ct*

A pasture or grazing area usually found in barren, mountainous areas (cf. Dalman VI: 84, 204, 258) | **BH** *mire^cāh* n.f. “pasture” Gn 47: 4; Is 32: 14 passim; *mare^ct* n.f. “pasturage” Is 49: 9; Jr 10: 21 passim (HAL 637). **MH** *mare^ct* I n.f. “pasture” Pesik R s. 26 end; B Mets. 86b passim (DTT 845). **Sy** *mar^ctā* n.f. “pasture” ESGE 22: 28, “pasturing” IA1 290: v296 (SL 837; SD 303). **JPA** *mire^cāh₂* n.m. “pasture” FPT Gen 47: 4; Dt 33: 24 passim (DJPA 331). **SA** *mr^ch* n.m. “pasture” (DSA 844). **CAr** *mar^ca* “place of pasture” (AEL 1110). **Eth** *mar^cet* “pasture, sheepfold” (CDG 460). **Sab** *mr^cyt* n. “pasture ground” R 3945/8; C 546/11 passim (SaD 113). **ADDR** *mir^ca* “Weideland, Weide” (Seeger 2009: 97).

3.5 *mihġam: mahāġim*

A place for flocks of sheep and goats to shelter during the summer nights. It usually designates a large gap naturally filled with eroded earth and located on the foot of the mountains slopes | cf. **Akk** *agammu* (< Sumerian *agam*) “marsh” (CAD A/1 142), “Schilfsumpf, -lagune” (AHw 15). **OffAr** *²gm₁* n.m.sg.epmh. *²gm²* “reed land, uncleared ground(?)” ATNS 68 i 7 (broken context) (DNWSI 9). **JBA** *²agemā*

(< Akk *agammu*) n.m. “marsh, swamp” Er 34b(20); Ber 57a(50) passim (DJBA 79). **Sy** *°egmā* n.m. “meadow, swamp” Ex 7: 19; Ps 107: 35 passim (SL 7; SD 3). **Ma** *ag(a)ma* “marsh, swamp, pool, lagoon” DC 21; 46. 205: 15 passim (MD 5). **MH** *°agām* n.m. “a field which requires clearing in order to be made arable, uncleared ground containing tree roots” Ab Zar 38a, *°agemā* n.m. “marshland, meadow” Sabb 95a; Snh 33a passim (DTT 13). **CAr** *°ağama* “a thicket, wood or forest, collection of tangled or dense trees, place of water collected together”, “a bed or place of growth of canes of reeds” (AEL 26). **PCAr** *°ağama* “marais” (Dozy I: 11).

Semitic words found in the names

| Akk | Can | Aram | CAr | CS |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <i>q/ki/unn</i> | <i>šīra/e</i> | <i>zrība/e, šq/kīf, kufra, minħala/e</i> | <i>sq/kīfa/e, ma/ir^ca, mihğam, marāh, ^ciriq/k, ^cizib, ^cišš</i> | <i>ħazīr(a/e), murbā^c, mğāra</i> |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 |

Non-Semitic words found in the names

| Coptic | Gr-Lat | Per | Unknown |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>xanūna/e</i> | <i>burğ, ştabl</i> | <i>xumm, řāq/ka, ki/ušk, marğ, yāxūr</i> | <i>xušša/e</i> |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |

Languages and dialects

| | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------|
| ADDR | Der arabische Dialekt der Dörfer um Ramallah |
| Akk | Akkadian |
| Ar | Arabic |
| Aram | Aramaic |
| BH | Biblical Hebrew |
| Can | Canaanite |
| Car | Classical Arabic |
| CS | Common Semitic |
| EArD | Egyptian Arabic Dialect |
| Eth | Ethiopian |
| Gr | Greek |
| JBA | Jewish Babylonian Aramaic |
| JPA | Jewish Palestinian Aramaic |
| Lat | Latin |
| Ma | Mandaic |
| MH | Middle Hebrew |
| MPer | Middle Persian |
| Nab | Nabataean |
| NPer | New Persian |
| OffAr | Official Aramaic |
| OldAr | Old Aramaic |

| | |
|------|-----------------------|
| Palm | Palmyrenean |
| PCAr | Post Classical Arabic |
| Per | Persian |
| Ph | Phoenician |
| Pun | Punic |
| Sab | Sabaic |
| SA | Samaritan Aramaic |
| SArD | Syrian Arabic Dialect |
| Sy | Syriac |
| Tur | Turkish |
| Ug | Ugaritic |

Abbreviation list for the attestations

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ab Zar | Abodah Zarah (Talmud) |
| AEL | Lane 1863–1893 |
| AFA | Fraenkel 1962 |
| AHw | Soden 1965–1981 |
| Am | Amos |
| am | Bedjan 1890–1897 |
| ATNS | Segal 1983 |
| ATŠ I, II | Drower 1960 |
| AZ | ⌘Avoda Zara (Sources I) |
| BB | Bava Batra (Sources I) |
| BBah | Duval 1898–1901 |
| Beg | Beginning |
| Bek | Bekhorot (Sources I) |
| Ber | Berakhot (Sources I) |
| Beš | Beša (Sources I) |
| Bhchr | Bedjan 1890 |
| BhNom | Bedjan 1898 |
| B Kam | Baba Kama (Talmud) |
| B Mets. | Baba M'ṭsi'a (Talmud) |
| BO | Assemanus 1719–1728 |
| C | CIH; Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum. Pars quarta. Inscriptiones himyariticas et sabaicas continens |
| 1–2C/1–2Chr | Chronicles |
| CatCambr | Wright 1901 |
| CAD | Gelb, I. J., Jacobsen, T. & al. 1956–2010 |
| CDG | Leslau 1991 |
| CIS | Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum, Paris |
| CPD | Makenzie 1986 |
| DAFDS | Barthélemy 1935 |
| DC | The Drower Collection of Mandaean manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford |
| Deut/Dt | Deuteronomy |
| DJBA | Sokoloff 2003 |
| DJPA | Sokoloff 1990 |

| | |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DNWSI | Hoftijzer & Jongeling 1995 |
| DSA | Tal 2000 |
| DTT | Jastrow 1950 |
| DUL | del Olmo Lete & Sanmartín 2003 |
| EAD | Hinds & Badawi 1986 |
| EchRB | Echa Rabba, ms. Related Buber's text (Sources III) |
| Er | Eruvin |
| Erub | Erubin (Talmud) |
| ESGE | Tonneau 1957 |
| Esth | Esther |
| Ez | Ezekiel |
| FPT Gen | Version of Fragment Targums in Paris ms. (Sources II) |
| GEL | Liddell & Scott 1996 |
| Gen R/Gn | Genesis |
| Geop | de Lagarde 1860 |
| Git | Gittin (Sources I) |
| GLW | Krauss 1964 |
| Ḥag | Haggai |
| HAL | Koehler & Baumgartner 2001 |
| Is | Isaiah |
| Jb | Job |
| Jr | Jeremiah |
| JohEphLES | Brooks 1923–1926 |
| Jud | Judges |
| 1K | Kings |
| KAI | Donner & Röllig 1966–1969 |
| Kel | Kelim (Mishnah and Tosefta, the latter divided into Baba Ḳama, M'tsi'ā and Bathra) |
| Kil | Kilayim (Sources IV) |
| Koh | Koheleth, book of Ecclesiastes |
| KTU | Dietrich, Loretz & Sanmartín 1995 |
| KWU | Tropper 2008 |
| Lev | Leviticus |
| MAFY Hamir | Robin 1977 |
| MD | Drower & Macuch 1963 |
| Med | Budge 1913 |
| Meg | M'gillah (Talmud) |
| Mic | Micah |
| Midr. Sam | Midrash Samuel |
| ML | Lidzbarski 1920 |
| MQ | Mo'ed Qaṭan |
| Mt | Matthew |
| N | Nāmi, Nasr nuqûs sārniyya qadīma (1943), after Beeston, Ghul et al. |
| Neh | Nehemiah |
| Num/Nm | Numbers |
| OLD | Lee 1968 |
| ON | Hoffman 1880 |
| Orl | °Orlah (Mishnah, Tosefta and Y'rushalmi) |
| OSI | Drijveres 1972 |

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Peah | Pe'a (Sources IV) |
| PED | Steingass 1988 |
| Pesik R | P'siḳta d'R Kahāna, ed. Buber, R = P'siḳta Rabbathi (ed. Friedman). |
| PLA | Asbaghi 1988 |
| PO5 | Patrologia Orientalis |
| Ps | Psalms |
| R | RES; Répertoire d'Épigraphie Sémitique, after Beeston, Ghul et al. |
| RY | Ryckmans 1953 |
| 1-2S/ 1-2Sm | Samuel |
| Sabb | Shabbat (Talmud) |
| SaD | Beeston, Ghul & al. 1982 |
| San | Sanhedrin (Sources I) |
| SD | Smith 1957 |
| SL | Sokoloff 2009 |
| Snh | Sanhedrin (Talmud) |
| Song | Song of Songs |
| Succ | Succah (Talmud) |
| Šab | Shabbat (Sources I) |
| ŠR | Shir ha-Shirim Rabba (Sources III) |
| TA-Ar | Aharoni 1981 |
| Targ O | Targum Onkelos |
| TEL | Redhouse 1996 |
| Tem | Temura (Sources I) |
| TN | Targum Neophyti (Sources II) |
| VR | Vayyikra Rabba (Sources III) |
| Y | Y'rushalmi (Palestinian Talmud) |
| Yalk | Yalkuṭ (Collectanea from Talmudim, Midrashim ect.) |
| Yeb | Ye'bamoṭh (Talmud) |
| Yev | Yevamoṭ (Sources I) |
| Zev | Zevaḥim (Sources III) |

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