

NORMAN PALESTINE.

SINCE my paper in the last *Quarterly Statement* was printed, Sir C. W. Wilson has kindly called my attention to two papers on the subject which had escaped my attention.

The first of them is by M. Clermont-Ganneau ("Recueil D'Archéologie Orientale," No. 5, 1888). In this he has worked out fully the identification of Mont Gisart with *Tell Jezar* (pp. 350-391), giving the episode from William of Tyre to which I referred. I believe no other writer has suggested this identity; and M. Ganneau's paper was published a year before my note. I think, however, the suggestion that Galatia was the present *Keratiyeh* is hardly as satisfactory as its identification with *Jelediyah*, which I proposed in the *Quarterly Statement*, and published in the "Memoirs" (vol. iii). M. Clermont-Ganneau identifies the *Cannetum Sturnellorum* (Itin. Ric. v, chs. xli and xlv) with *Wady Kassâbah* near Tell el Hesy, on account of the names, and this appears to me to fit well with the other places mentioned, and with the distances which he has worked out.

The other paper is a careful and exhaustive one by Herr R. Röhricht: "Studien zur mittelalterlichen Geographie und Topographie Syriens," in the "Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palestina Vereins" (x, 4), 1887. In this I find that half of the identifications which I proposed (*Quarterly Statement*, October, 1889, pp. 197-200) have already been proposed two years earlier by this scholar. Their reliability is much increased by this independent opinion, and the following sites are those to which I refer:—

Amouhde	= 'Amûdeh.	Aschar	= 'Askar.
Benehabeth	= Beni Hârith.	Bet Digge	= Beit Dukku.
Bether	= Bittîr.	Bethsurie	= Beit Surîk.
Chole	= Kuleh.	Casracos	= Keفر Kus.
Courcoza	= Kurza.	Dere	= ed Deir.
Feitata	= Fattâtah.	Galilee	= Jelîl.
Geschale	= Kashkaliyeh.	Gez	= Jett.
Heulem	= 'Aulam.	Heedix	= Hadîtheh.
Hubim	= Hubîn.	Kefreachab	= Keفر 'Akâb.
Lahemedie	= El Hammadiyeh.	Lecara	= Kara.
Larmedie	= Er Rumeidiyeh.	Migedell	= Mejdell.
Meimes	= Mâmâs.	Quefrenebit	= Keفر Nebîd.
Saka	= Sâs'a.	Terfalsa	= Teir-filsieh.
Turbasaim	= Turmus Aya.	Der Sabeb	= Deir esh Shabîb.

In four cases, also, I think that Herr Röhricht has given a better explanation than that which I have offered in the paper in question.

- (1) Ferachiem—Pisan casale—should be near Tyre. *El Ferakiyeh* (Sheet I) very possibly preserves the name, though only applying to a hill.

- (2) Jerraz. A casale of St. Mary of Jehosaphat, may be *Jerâsh* (S.W. of Jerusalem) (Sheet XVII).
- (3) Saarethe. A casale of the Hospitallers, may be the ruin *Sh'areta* (Sheet XX).
- (4) Subahiet. A casale of the Holy Sepulchre Church, may be the ruin *Subhah*, south of Jerusalem (Sheet XVII).

Herr Röhrich's paper is a careful and valuable discussion of the subject, and fairly exhaustive. He has used the P. E. F. Map and Memoirs (which were unknown to M. Rey), and has treated of 600 out of the 700 places of which the names are mentioned in documents of the Crusading period. He goes over the same lists previously studied by Prutz, Rey, and other scholars, and accepts their results in 240 cases, to which I may add 12 in which his identifications are the same given in the P. E. F. Memoirs, which (as far as I know) were not fixed before 1882-3. In about 85 cases (including those above noted) his identification appears to be a new one and satisfactory. In a very few instances he has been misled, by want of acquaintance with the ground, into suggestions which are not tenable; and in some cases I think the suggestions of his predecessors are better than those which he advocates. I propose to add about 40 more sites to those mentioned in my former paper, and this leaves only 200 places, for most of which different suggestions have been made, but which, on account of corrupt copying of the MSS., and from the meagre indications of position, remain doubtful. It will thus be seen that Herr Röhrich's paper is a substantial contribution to the subject.

The following are the cases where his new proposals seem to me to be evidently correct:—

Casales of the Holy Sepulchre Church.

1. Salome, near Bîreh, *Salamîyeh* (Sheet XVII).
2. Beitumen, *Beitunia*, better than *B. Anân* (Sheet XVII).

Casales of St. Mary of Jehosaphat.

3. Bethsan, *Beit Shenna* (Sheet XVII).
4. Dargeboam, *Deir el Okbân* (Sheet XIV).

Casales of Abbey of St. Sion.

5. Dersoeth (not the one in Galilee), *Deir es Sûdân* (Sheet XIV).
6. Messaria, near Tyre, *Mezrah* (Sheet II).

Casales of the Church of Bethlehem.

7. Phaghor, *Kh Faghâr* (Sheet XVII).

Casales of the Abbey of Tabor.

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| 8. Senbra | <i>Sinn en Nābra</i> (Sheet VI). |
| 9. Cafartamara | <i>Tumrah</i> (Sheet V or Sheet IX). |
| 10. Casta | <i>Kastah</i> (Sheet VI). |
| 11. Noriz | <i>Nāris</i> (Sheet IX) |
| 12. Capharkeme | <i>Kefr Kama</i> (Sheet VI). |

Casales of the Knights Hospitallers.

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| 13. Coquebel | <i>Kaukabah</i> (Sheet XX). |
| 14. Camsa | <i>Kemds</i> (Sheet XX). |
| 15. Beze | <i>Bezeh</i> (Sheet XVI). |
| 16. Deir Nachar | <i>Deir Nakhkhis</i> (Sheet XX). |
| 17. Terra Malvarum? | <i>Khobbeizeh</i> (Sheet VIII). |
| 18. Artais | <i>Irtah</i> (Sheet XI). |
| 19. Damor | <i>ed Damān</i> (Sheet V) from position. |
| 20. Cafriasim | <i>Kefr Yasif</i> (Sheet III). |
| 21. Cafresur | <i>Kefr Sib</i> (Sheet XI) from position. |
| 22. Socque | <i>Shuweikeh</i> (Sheet XI). |
| 23. Turreamer | <i>Tul Keram</i> (Sheet XI) from position. |
| 24. Theris | <i>Tireh</i> (Sheet IX). |
| 25. Losserim | <i>Sīrīn</i> (Sheet IX). |
| 26. Torciaffe | <i>Teir Harfa</i> (Sheet III). |
| 27. Theyre | <i>Tireh</i> (Sheet IV). |
| 28. Teira | <i>Tireh</i> (Sheet XI). |
| 29. Bethiben | <i>Beit Iba</i> (Sheet XI). |

Casales of the Teutonic Knights.

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| 30. Der Henne | <i>Deir Hanna</i> (Sheet IV). |
| 31. Seebeique | <i>Shubeikeh</i> (Sheet III). |
| 32. Jashon | <i>Jathān</i> (Sheet III). |
| 33. Danehyle | <i>Fasl Dāniāl</i> (Sheet IV). |
| 34. Cilil | <i>Iklīl</i> (Sheet III). |
| 35. Delaha | <i>Delūta</i> (Sheet IV). |
| 36. Quabrique | <i>Abrikha</i> (Sheet II). |

Casales of the Pisans.

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| 37. Elfarachie | <i>Feraktzeh</i> (Sheet I). |
| 38. Talobie | <i>Tarābieh</i> (Sheet I). |
| 39. Aithiti | <i>'Aithī</i> (Sheet II). |
| 40. Ainebedelle | <i>'Ain Abu Abdallah</i> (Sheet I). |
| 41. Dordegaye | <i>Deir Dughiya</i> (Sheet II). |
| 42. Darzibme | <i>Teir Zinbeh</i> (Sheet II). |

Casales of the Venetians.

43. Homeire	<i>Humeireh</i> (Sheet II).
44. Lahaya	<i>Tell el Haiyeh</i> (Sheet II).
45. Szorcoorum	<i>Shaghâri</i> (Sheet II).
46. Lahemedie	<i>el Hammâdiyeh</i> (Sheet I).
47. Lanahemine	<i>el Hanîyeh</i> (Sheet I).
48. Tyrdube	<i>Teir Dubbeh</i> (Sheet I).
49. Brochey	<i>Berâkhei</i> (Sheet II).
50. Lagariddie	<i>Jârâdiyeh</i> (Sheet I).

It will be seen from this list that Herr Röhricht, by aid of the P. E. F. Map, has added materially to M. Rey's results, especially in elucidating the possessions of the Hospital of St. John in the plains and of the Italian Republics, in the vicinity of Tyre, and in Upper Galilee.

The remarks which follow may be of use to those who are interested in the subject of Crusading Palestine; and though venturing sometimes to disagree with those who have specially studied the question, I wish to be understood fully to appreciate the careful work of M. Rey and of Herr Röhricht.

Casales of the Holy Sepulchre.

(From the H.S. Cartulary.)

There were 70 villages given by the kings and barons at various times to this church in the 12th century. They lay mainly between Jerusalem and Nâblus and in the hills north of the latter town. The majority are well known places, as noted in the "Memoirs."

The following may require a few words of notice.

1. *Betheflori* is, I think, probably *Beit Furik* (Sheet XII), it lay in the Nablus territory, not *Beit Fâr* (Röhricht).

2. *Derwerip* may be *Deir Sherâf* (Sheet X), as Herr Röhricht proposes, but I think, perhaps, *Deir Tureif* (Sheet XIV) agrees better for position.

3. *Castrum Feniculi* is *Funeitir* according to Röhricht (Sheet VIII). If the word means "fennel" I think it may be sought near Haifa, in the *Wâdy esh Shomariyeh* ("Valley of Fennel") on the north slope of Carmel (Sheet V).

4. *Bubil* or *Bubin* may be 'Abweïn, as suggested by Röhricht (Sheet XIV), but the initial letter is the guttural.

5. *Subahiet*, other possible sites are *Soba* (Sheet XVII), and 'Ain *Subieh* (Sheet XVII).

6. *Urniet* or *Uniet* might be *el Beituni* (Sheet XVII), it is a very doubtful site.

7. *Zenu* and *Zenum*, the proposed site at *Zand'a*, is not impossible, but is rather far from the other places.

8. *Helmule*. I think *Almit* preferable to *Malhah* or *el'Ammâr* proposed by Röhricht (all on Sheet XVII).

9. *Beitelamus*, Herr Röhricht follows *Rey*, but the site is doubtful geographically. *'Ain Beit Tulma* is worth consideration (Sheet XVII).

10. *Barimeta* or *Barineta* cannot well be *Bir el Mutih*. I think rather that the ruin *Meita* near *Bireh* (Sheet XVII) or *Bornât*, a ruin on Sheet XIV, is to be understood.

11. *Benehatie*. Röhricht proposes *Beni Hasan*, a district name. I would suggest *Kefr 'Atiya* or *Kefr Hatta* (Sheets XV and XIV).

12. *Ragabam* is, I think, clearly *Râjib* (Sheet XIV), and *Roma, el 'Ormek* (Sheet XIV).

13. *Sapharoria* seems to me best placed at *Kefr Urieh* (Sheet XVII). In Fellah dialect *Chefr* or *Shefr* = *Kefr*.

14. *Gith* is somewhat doubtful, but I think *Jett* (Sheet XI) is better than *Beit Jiz*.

15. *Thora* may be *T'reh*, near *Bethhoron* (Sheet XIV).

16. *Deirfres*, perhaps *Abu Fureij* (Sheet XVII).

17. *La Palmeree* (cf. Cartulary, Nos. 127, 128, 144) was near *Haifa*, mentioned with *civitatis veteris* ("*Haifa el 'Atikah*"). Probably the palm grove near *Haifa*, on the banks of the *Kishon*, is intended. There are very few palm groves in Palestine, and it must always have been a marked feature of the place.

18. *La Forest* appears to me to be the Forest of *Assur* (Itin. Ric. iv, ch. xvi), the existing oak wood near *Umm Sâr* (Sheet X) not *Sindidneh*, "the oak" (Röhricht).

19. *Buffles* or *Casale Bubalorum*, I see no special reason for connecting with *Umm el Jemâl*. The site which I recently proposed at *Bablân* (Sheet VIII) is quite possible topographically.

Casales of St. Mary of Jehosaphat.

(Bull of Alexander IV, 30th January, 1255.)

This church which held the supposed tomb of the Virgin, possessed 48 villages in different parts of Palestine, many being well-known places. The following are worth notice :—

20. *Serra*, probably *Surra* (Sheet XI) or *Kh. Sarra* (Sheet XV).

21. *Beith Bezim* I believe to be *Beit Bezzin* (Sheet XI).

22. *Casrielme* seems to have been near *Tiberias*, and if so, can hardly be *'Alma* as proposed by Röhricht. It seems to be the Arabic قصر الماء (*Kasr el Ma-*) or "Water tower" probably on the shores of the lake.

23. *Lichorat* may have been near *Tyre*, I am disposed to think at *El Kureih* (Sheet I).

Casales of the Abbey of St. Sion.

(Bull of Alexander III, 1179.)

This church, the present Nebi Dâûd at Jerusalem, held in western Palestine, 28 villages including several well-known places.

24. *Faro fronte* might be for Fara Fonte "the spring of Fara." In this case it would be the 'Ain Fârdh with ruins near Michmash (Sheet XVII).

25. *Gul* seems more probably to be *Kuleh* (Sheet XIV) than *Juleijil*.

26. *Gerable* may be *Jurbeh* as proposed by Röhricht, or perhaps *Jerâbeh* (Sheet XVII), near Yalo.

27. *Caforana* seems to me to be one of the two sites (Sheets XIII, XIV) called *Kefr 'Ana* rather than *Kefrein*.

Casales of the Church of Bethlehem.

(Bull of Gregory IX, 1227 A.D. Clement IV, 1266 A.D.)

The church of the Nativity owned 40 villages, which are difficult to identify, as the transcription of the native names seems to be very incorrect.

28. *St. George* was apparently *el Khudr*, near Bethlehem, as suggested by Röhricht. The same place is mentioned by John Poloner in 1422 ("Memoirs" iii, p. 26).

29. *Quercus*. I think the *Quercus Abraham*, or Abraham's oak, near Hebron, may be intended.

30. *Archas* seems to me to be the Arecha of Marino Sanuto, 1322, A.D., which, as his map shows, was the Bible Archi (Josh. xvi, 2), now 'Ain 'Arîk ("Memoirs" iii, p. 7).

31. *Bethamar*. There seems no reason to doubt Rey's identification with *Beit Ummâr*, a site of known antiquity. *Beit T'âmîr* proposed by Röhricht is named from the T'âmîrah tribe, and is probably a modern title.

32. *Cadicherius*, whatever this means it seems doubtful if *Bîr Kadîsmu* can have any connection. The latter is only a roadside well near Mar Elias, where tradition says the Magi saw the star.

Casales of the Abbey of Tabor.

(Bull of Paschal II, 29th July, 1103 A.D.)

This was one of the first abbeys to be endowed. It owned 34 villages in Lower Galilee, especially round Mount Tabor, as well as 22 beyond Jordan, or in the Jordan Valley.

33. *Desurchain*, an unknown place. Herr Röhricht suggests *Dâr Sursuk*, but he will see from the "Memoirs" (i, p. 145) that this name applies to a modern house. It is named after the Beyrout banker Sursuk, and has no connection with any ancient site.

Casales of the Knights Hospitallers.

(Paoli, 1781).

The possessions of this great order were obtained by purchase from the Barons. They were widely spread, but, especially in the 13th century, they owned the best lands in the maritime plains and western foot hills. Altogether we have the names of 182 of their villages in Western Palestine.

34. *Betharas* seems to me clearly to be *Beit er Rush* (Sheet XX), Herr Röhricht says (p. 239) "Bet dārās, written on the English map Bet Durdis." The English map is correct. Beit Derās is a well known place (Sheet XVI), but the ruin near Gaza is called Beit Durdis, not only on the P. E. F. Map, but on the older map of Robinson.

35. *El Roheib* is perhaps *er Ruheibeh* south of Beersheba.

36. *Tamarin*, a hill, is perhaps the village of *Tumrah* (Sheet XIX).

37. *Moitana* or *Montana*, I have proposed to find at *el Muteiyen* (Sheet XIV).

38. *Loie*. I do not understand why this should be placed as far north as 'Ajja. It seems to have been near to Sileh, and Rey connects it with *Neby Lawîn* (Sheet XI).

39. *Cafarsalem* is more probably *Selmeh* (Sheet XIII), than *Kefr Sa*.

40. *Caphet* seems unlikely to be *Sefarîn* as proposed by Röhricht, *Keffa* (Sheet XI) seems preferable.

41. *Maresco*, "the Marsh" near Cæsarea, is probably to be sought on the Crocodile River.

42. *Chola (Kuleh)* was near Mirabel, which points to the site for that castle proposed in the "Memoirs."

43. *Tour Rouge*, near Caco, there seems no reason to doubt, was *Burj el Atôt*, as proposed by Rey ("Memoirs" ii, p. 178).

44. *Daidonis*, at *Tell ed Dôdehân* (Sheet VIII), as proposed by Rey, seems probable.

45. *Saphet* in the Acre region may be *Shefeiya* (Sheet III).

46. *Casale dou Carebliers*. If Herr Röhricht is right in connecting this with a hill called *el Kharrâbah* by Boha ed Din, 16 kilometres from Acre, and 12 from Haifa, yet it is not necessary to suppose that it is "not on the English map." The distances would roughly agree with *el Khureibeh* on Mount Carmel.

47. *Jheure* may be the *Jherio* of Rey, and seems probably to be *J'arah* (Sheet VIII).

48-9. *Romette* and *Rome* seem hardly to be the same place, both being

in the same list. Rey proposes *Rummâneh* (Sheet VI) for the first. The other is well known as Roma (*Râmeh*) not far off.

50. *Lacomédie*. It is not satisfactory to seek for such a name at a Muslem chapel (Sheikh Kaddûm) as proposed by Röhricht. The place was situated between the lake of Tiberias and La Petite Palmerée and had rights of fishing in the lake and mills fed by a stream. This seems clearly to point to *Khurbet el Kaneitriyeh* north of Tiberias. The little Palmerée was no doubt near the shore where there are a few palms still. The mills were near the lake, no doubt at the *'Ain Fultiyeh* (cf. "Memoirs" i, p. 374). Sir C. W. Wilson remarked "two of the sources are surrounded by walls as at the Tabghah spring apparently to feed a mill" (cf. "Recov. Jer.," p. 359).

51. *Assera*. Perhaps the best site for this is not 'Astreh, which is too far south, but *Sireh* near Nein (Sheet IX). The place *Sh'arah*, south of Safed, proposed by Röhricht, is too far north.

52. *Cafran* was near the last, probably *Kefrah* (Sheet IX). *Kefr 'Anân* is too far away to be probable.

Casales of the Teutonic Order.

(13th century, Prutz 1877.)

Many of these places occur in the preceding lists, as owned in the 12th century, before the loss of Jerusalem. The sites lie in Upper Galilee, and near the sea coast between Acre and Tyre, and 98 names in all are given by Prutz, in his work on the Order, 1877. Many are easily recognised, but a few may be suggested as below:—

53. *Aguille* or *Laguille* appears to be *El 'Ajliyât* (Sheet III) rather than *Jâlis* (Rey versus Röhricht).

54. *Mezerah*. Herr Röhricht proposes *El Mishr'a*, near Haifa (Sheet V. j, i). This word means "the drinking place," and applies to a small spring in a ravine. It is not the name of any village or ruin, and is in the wrong region. There seems no real objection to identifying the site in question with *Mezrah* (Sheet III).

55. *Miscalim*, in Upper Galilee. Röhricht suggests *Maskane*, south-west of Hattin (Sheet VI). The position would, however, point to *Muslakhit* (o. n.). Such inversions are not unknown in the Fellah nomenclature.

56. *La Tyre* appears to me to be *P'ater* (Sheet IV).

57. *La Quiebre*. No reason is given by Röhricht for discarding *el Kâbry* (Sheet III).

58. *Lanoye*, as mentioned in "Syrian Stone Lore," 1887, seems to me to be *El Yanâh* (Sheet III).

59. *Gabatye* seems to be a distinct place from El Gabcie (*el Ghabsiyeh*, Sheet III). If so, the best site is probably *el Ghabbâti* (Sheet IV).

60. *Cassie* seems more probably *El Kásy* (Rey), which is on Sheet IV, than *el Kuziziyeh* (Röhricht).

61. *Galafice* is, I think, *Ikhneifis* (Sheet V), not the neighbouring *Khalladtyeh* (Röhricht).

Casales of the Venetians near Tyre.

(Prutz, 1876).

The Venetians claimed a third part of many of the Crown land villages in the neighbourhood of Tyre. The total of names is about 80 in all, including a few Royal Casales mentioned as near those which the Republic claimed in return for services rendered with their fleet. Most of these places are easily fixed at the numerous villages of the Tyre region, but a few are doubtful.

62. *Femom* is, perhaps, the same as Fennes of the Teutonic order, now *Fânis* (Rey. Cf. Sheet IV).

63. *Szorcoorum*. An alternative site might perhaps be found in *Abu Sirkin* (Sheet II).

64. *Maraqe*. There seems no objection to Rey's identification with *M'arakah* (Sheet III). Herr Röhricht thinks it the same as Melequie (*Malkiyeh*, Sheet I). Possibly the Pisan casale Orachie and the Genoese Loaracha, may be the same place. Their names suggest العراق (El 'Arâk "the cavern" or "cliff"), but *M'arakah*, though not the same word (معركة) would sound much the same to the Franks.

65. *La Cassomie*. Rey's suggestion *El Kasimiyeh* (Sheet I) seems more probable than Röhricht's *Khamstiyeh*.

66. *Chateau Arnaud* is placed by Röhricht at Latrun (Toron). I venture to think the view taken by Rey, and yet earlier by De Saulcy, and advocated in the "Memoirs" (iii, p. 15) is the true one, and that the remains of the Crusading fortress, Kal'at et Tantûrah at the village of Burj, represents this castle.

Many of the 700 places belonging to this topography are ancient Bible sites, and we thus find that in 1200 A.D. the nomenclature was unchanged from the days when the Book of Joshua was written, and has remained unchanged to our own times.

C. R. CONDER.