

of the platform, is a round-shaped cistern, called Bir el Hanish, which means exactly Dragon Well. When examining the place, not one of my attendants was willing to go down, fearing the *Hanish*, or Dragon. It may be that one day a fearful serpent was seen there, and so the cistern was henceforth called by this name, probably it was also so with the Dragon's Well, spoken of in this paper. Jeremiah, chap. ix, 11, predicted that Jerusalem should become a "den of dragons," which certainly was fulfilled, and dragons, or fearful serpents, were, as one clearly sees, not in ancient times such very rare creatures as they now are.

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## HEBRON AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

By Dr. CONRAD SCHICK.

AFTER more than a score of years I recently visited this old city again, and found it much altered, enlarged, and in some degree modernised; and on looking at the large Map and "The Memoirs," I felt the duty and the desire to give a more complete plan than that in "The Memoirs," iii, p. 352. I had at the same time in my hands the map and description of Dr. Rosen, of which Colonel Conder speaks in the *Quarterly Statement* for 1881, p. 270, *et seq.*<sup>1</sup> I have divided this tract of land into 30 squares, each of one kilometre, in order to find easily the names spoken of in the description. Some of the names are uncertain, and I followed in general "The Memoirs" and "Name Lists."

### *The Names of the Places.*

Abraham's stone (5 D)—Rosen.

'Ain Bussah or Hameidan (1 A).

- „ Darib (Rosen), or Magaribeh (4 B). Not described anywhere, but mentioned by Rosen, p. 15.
- „ Deir Bahhah (3 A)—*see* "Memoirs," p. 320; "Name Lists," p. 385.
- „ Fesfus (3 B). Mentioned by Rosen, p. 15.
- „ Hasan (4 A)—mentioned by Rosen, p. 15, and Conder's map.<sup>2</sup>
- „ Heskah (6 C)—Rosen, p. 16, and Conder's map. Rosen calls it a large spring, forming a brook.
- „ Ibn Islim (4 E)—"Name Lists," p. 386; Conder's map.
- „ Jebel Amba (4 B). A small spring, according to Rosen, p. 15.
- „ Jedideh (2 D)—"Memoirs," p. 307; "Name Lists," p. 386; Conder's map.

<sup>1</sup> Issued in the "Zeitschrift der Morgenländischen Gesellschaft," vol. xii, p. 477 (I think of the year 1857, as Dr. Rosen prepared it in the year 1856).

<sup>2</sup> The map referred to by Dr. Schick as "Conder's map" is that published in the Survey of Western Palestine, "Memoirs," iii, p. 352.—Ed.



- 'Ain Kana (4 C). A nice spring close to the road ; an aqueduct brought formerly the water to the large Kana (aqueduct), and so to the city—Conder's map.
- „ Kashkaleh (2 D)—“Memoirs,” p. 306 ; “Name Lists,” p. 386.
- „ Khâbieh (2 D) (Rosen, 'Ain el Hameide). “Memoirs,” iii, p. 320. Khâbieh means “hidden.”
- „ Kheir ed Dîn (3 C)—see “Name Lists,” p. 386.
- „ Magaribeh (4 B). Is most likely the same as “Derib.”
- „ Mezrûk (5 C)—“Name Lists,” p. 387. Close to it is now built a new house—*Quarterly Statement*, 1881, p. 270.
- „ Neruk (Neruh) (2 C)—Rosen, p. 7. It flows in the field a little south of the road. I observed no masonry at it.
- „ Nimreh (3 D)—Rosen, p. 10 ; “Name Lists,” p. 401.
- „ Sâreh (3 C)—“Memoirs,” p. 314 ; “Name Lists,” p. 387 ; *Quarterly Statement*, 1881, p. 270. Rosen says, p. 10 : “Situated behind the road, the early travellers did not see it ; only Petâchiah of Regensburg mentions it ; the water runs out of a high wall into a basin.”
- „ Sebta (3 B)—Rosen, p. 6, and Conder's map. Not on the large. “Memoirs,” p. 360.
- „ (es) Shems (2 A)—“Memoirs,” p. 361, not on large map ; Conder's map.
- „ Umm el Faraj (2 D)—Conder's map.
- „ Wâdy Bussâs (4 B). Rosen gives 'Ain Wady Ebsas, p. 15 ; Conder's map.
- „ Zerka (6 B)—Conder's map ; “Name Lists,” p. 387.
- Aqueduct (2-3 C), also (2 D)—Conder's map ; Rosen, &c.
- Ballûtet Sebta (3 B)—“Name Lists,” p. 388 (the so-called Abraham's tree), near Hebron ; “Memoirs,” p. 308.
- Batn Abu Sad (3 C)—Conder's map. The height west of 'Ain Sareh, with some slight ruins and new houses.
- Beit el Khûlîl (5 D) = the house of Abraham—“Memoirs,” p. 322, following.
- Bîr Abu Debbâkeh (1 C)—Conder's map.
- „ el Haddad (2 A)—Conder's map. The word means well of the blacksmith.
- „ el Hajjeh (1 E)—Conder's map.
- „ Ibrahim (2 D)—“Memoirs,” p. 307.
- „ Ifneh (6 C)—Rosen, p. 16 ; and Conder's map. The *bîr* used now as a stable.
- „ Ijdeh (4 D)—Rosen and Conder's map.
- „ en Nusâra (4 C)—“Name Lists,” p. 391.
- „ er Râneh (5 D)—Conder's map, and “Name Lists,” p. 391.
- „ es Sebîl (1 B)—“Name Lists,” p. 391 ; Conder's map.
- „ esh Shakhâtîr (2 A)—Conder's map.
- „ Shâwer (1 E)—Conder's map.
- „ es Shems (see 'Ain).

- Bir Y'akúb (marked 5 on map) (2 D). A very old one—Conder's map.
- „ Y'akúb (2 D)—Rosen and Conder's map. An old well, south of the road going west after it leaves the Jerusalem road.
- Bukei'a el Koton (1 E)—Conder's map. The word means a small bak'aa or broad, flat valley surrounded with hills, and Koton = Cotton.
- Burj Heskah (6 C)—Conder's map and Rosen.
- Cemetery of the Jews, Hebron (2 D)—“Memoirs,” p. 308.
- Cemetery of the Moslems, Hebron (1 and 2 D).
- Deir el Arb'ain (2 D)—“Memoirs,” p. 327; Conder's map.
- El Büssah (1 A)—Conder's map. The word means a place of moisture where grass is growing.
- Eskak el Hish (2 B). Meaning the entrance lane to the forest—Rosen, p. 3.
- Haram (2 E)—“Memoirs,” p. 333.
- Haud el Ayady (2 A and B). The word means a trough—Conder's map. Hebron—see below.
- House of Abraham—see Beit el Khullil.
- Jebel Abu Harje (1 D). Only by Rosen.
- „ Abu Ihlal (3 B)—Rosen, p. 2.
- „ Abu Imameh (4 A)—Rosen's map.
- „ (Daher) or Abu Rumman (1 B)—Rosen, p. 3; Conder's map.
- „ 'Ain Amba (4 B)—Rosen, p. 15.
- „ el Batrakh (5 D). A beacon station of the Survey; the highest point in this district, if I read right on the large map, 3,345 feet above the sea—see “Memoirs,” p. 295. There this summit is not minutely described, but Rosen (p. 20) says: “The upper part is a tell, now laid out in terraces and cultivated. On the top are cisterns and remarkable ruins, with large hewn and bevelled stones, but no Jewish tombs.” Marked on Conder's map.
- „ Beilân (2 and 3 D). The mount between the two Khallets above the “es Sheikh” quarter of Hebron—Rosen, p. 3, and Conder's map.
- „ Besâtin (4 D)—Rosen's map.
- „ Daweirbân (1 A). According to Rosen; Conder's map.
- „ Elâni (4 C)—Rosen, p. 3, and *Quarterly Statement*, 1881, p. 270.
- „ Gahar—Rosen, p. 22; Râs Jûher on large map (1 E)—“Name Lists,” p. 406. Rosen says that on its summit are ruins, cisterns, &c., and thinks it to be very little lower than Jebel Batrakh, the highest point (3,345 feet) in this district.
- „ Galis, or Jâlis (1 E)—Rosen, p. 9, and Conder's map. The mount directly east of Hebron.
- „ Geabireh—Rosen; J'aâbireh—Conder's map. The mount above (or north) of the main part of Hebron, with a mosque, &c., on its summit—see Rosen, p. 6, and “Memoirs,” p. 307, where the names are spelt a little differently from those on the map.

- Jebel Gelgel (2 C)—Rosen, map, and p. 3. Above the quarry Kuff en Neby. Might this have been in ancient times a Gilgal?
- „ Habâl er Riâh (2-3 D)—“Memoirs,” p. 307; and “Name Lists,” p. 396.
- „ el Ifneh (5 D)—Rosen’s map, and p. 16; Conder’s map.
- „ Jeledeh on Conder’s map, and Gelede on Rosen’s (2 B). The mount opposite “Sebta” or Abraham’s Oak, with a few new houses.
- „ Kubb el Jânib (1 D). The mountain south of Hebron—“Name Lists,” p. 396; Conder’s map.
- „ Neir (1 C)—Rosen, p. 3, and on his map. The chief height and continuation of Daher Abu Rumman.
- „ Nimreh (3 D)—Rosen, p. 10, and especially on his map.
- „ Rumeideh (2 D)—Rosen, p. 3; Conder’s map; and “Memoirs,” p. 308.
- „ Wâd el Franj (2 E)—Conder and Rosen.
- Juret Bachlas (6 D)—Rosen, p. 16. Conder’s map gives Jârat Bahrah; belongs to the Wadys.
- Kabr Hebrûn (2 D)—“Memoirs,” p. 308; “Name Lists,” p. 394; Conder’s map.
- Kana (3 C)=the Aqueduct—Conder’s map; see Rosen and ‘Ain Kana above; see Rosen, p. 9.
- Khallet Abu ‘Asa or Kasheh (1 D). Meaning the dale of the father ‘Asa, or of the Akasheh, *i.e.*, the Sheikh with long hair (a derwish)—Conder’s map.
- „ Abu Majnûn (2 B)—Conder’s map.
- „ el Batrakh (4 D)—Rosen; Conder’s map.
- „ el Butmeh (4 C)—Rosen, p. 8, and Conder’s map = dale of the Terebinth tree.
- „ el Franj (2 E)—Conder’s map, and Rosen, pp. 15 and 22, and his map.
- „ Hadûr (2 D). The side valley between the quarter “es Sheikh” and the main part of Hebron—Conder’s map.
- „ el Hîsh (2 B). Shukâk el Hîsh—Conder’s map.
- „ Keshkaleh (2 D). The side valley west of the “es Sheikh” quarter of Hebron—Conder’s map.
- „ Masheh (1 D)—Rosen, but it means most probably Khallet Akasheh—see above.
- „ en Nusrâny (1 B)—Conder’s map.
- „ es Sherif (3 B)—Conder’s map; or Maghârebeh (3 B)—Rosen, p. 22.
- Khûrbet Abu-ed Dubh, on large map “ed Duba” (5 D)—Rosen, p. 17; “Name Lists,” p. 397; “Memoirs,” 347; Conder’s map.
- „ Bachlas (6 D)—Rosen, p. 16. Name of the ruin near Joret Bachlas.

- Khûrbet Dahdah (5 C)—Rosen, pp. 7 and 16. The height of Khûrbet "Râmet el Amleh" is so called, and has the ruins of Dahdah in the south and Amleh in the north—Conder's map and the large map.
- „ Dar Esha (6 C)—on Conder's map simply "Es-ha"; "Memoirs," p. 353; "Name Lists," p. 398.
- „ Dar el Haddad (2 B)—Rosen, p. 23, and the mark for it on large map, but without the name.
- „ el Habs (6 C)—Conder's map; "Name Lists," p. 393.
- „ Hâkûrah (3 A)—"Memoirs," p. 353; "Name Lists," p. 399; large map and Conder's.
- „ Keizûn (5 E)—"Memoirs," p. 355; "Name Lists," p. 399.
- „ Khallet Magaribeh (4 B)—Rosen; Conder's map.
- „ Kut'a (3 D), or better of Wad Kut'a—Conder's map; "Name Lists," p. 413.
- „ Muntâr (3 B)—Rosen, p. 3; Conder's map; "Memoirs," p. 376.
- „ Nimreh (3 D)—"Memoirs," p. 360; "Name Lists," p. 401; Conder's map.
- „ en Nusâra (4 C)—"Memoirs," p. 360; "Name Lists," p. 401; Conder's map.
- „ Râmet el 'Amleh, or 'Amileh (5 C)—Rosen, pp. 7 and 16; "Memoirs," p. 377.
- „ Sebta (3 B)—"Memoirs," p. 360; and Conder's map.
- „ Serâsîr (2 A)—"Memoirs," p. 361; and "Name Lists," p. 401.
- „ Sîret Bellah (6 D)—Conder's map.
- „ Wady Kut'a (3 D)—Conder's map, and "Memoirs," p. 371, and "Name Lists," p. 403.
- Kubb el Jânib (1 D)—Conder's map and Rosen, p. 6.
- Kuff en Neby (2 C)—Rosen, p. 3; Conder's map.
- Kurn et Thor (or Tor) (3 C)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 6.
- Mohawîr (4 C)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 9, and his map. Name of a long hilltop with a few new houses.
- Mûghâret Dhukkâ'ah (2 B)—Conder's map; *Quarterly Statement*, 1881, p. 270 (middle); see "Memoirs," pp. 375 and 381, where the legend is told.
- Pools, see Hebron.
- Râmet el 'Amleh (5 C)—"Memoirs," iii, p. 377.
- Râmet el Khulîl (5 D)—"Memoirs," p. 377; "Name Lists," p. 405; Rosen, p. 17.
- Ras J'aâbireh (2 E)—Conder's map; Rosen, Ras Geabireh, p. 6, and his map.
- „ et Tor, or Kurn et Thor (3 C)—Conder's map, and Rosen's map, and p. 5.
- „ Yanbû'a (5 B)—Beacon station; Conder's map; Rosen, p. 6; "Name Lists," p. 406.
- Rujm Sabzin (4 C)—according to Rosen, p. 8.
- Russian Hospice (3 B)—Conder's map; "Memoirs," iii, p. 308.

- Sahel Sabiyeh (1 E)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 15.
- „ Sebta (3 C)—Rosen, p. 2, and his map.
- Wády Abu 'Asa, or Harjeh (1 D)—Rosen's map.
- „ Abu Rummân (1 B)—Conder's map.
- „ el Besâtn (4 D)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 22 (wrong on his map).
- „ Burj Heskah (6 C)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 16.
- „ el Bussâs (4 A)—Conder's map; Rosen gives W. Ebsar.
- „ el Büssah (1 B)—Conder's map.
- „ Deir Bahbah (3 A)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 2, and his map.
- „ Gelgel, or Shukák el Hish—according to Conder's map (2 C).
- „ Halfah (1 A)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 15.
- „ Ibn Islâm (4 E)—“Name Lists,” p. 411.
- „ el Kady (1 E)—“Name Lists,” p. 412; and Conder's map.
- „ Kanah (3 C)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 9, and map.
- „ Kedîr (3 A)—Conder's map; “Name Lists,” p. 412.
- „ Khamlet el Magaribeh (3 B)—Rosen, p. 15, and his map.
- „ Kheir ed Dîn (3 C)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 5, and his map.
- „ el Kurm (3 A)—Conder's map, and Rosen, p. 3, and map.
- „ Kûrîsh (3 E)—Conder's map; “Name Lists,” p. 413.
- „ Kut'a (3 E)—Conder's map, and “Name Lists,” p. 413 (“Memoirs,” p. 371, “Khurbet”).
- „ Malaibeh (4 B)—Conder's map, W. Melabeh; Rosen, p. 9.
- „ Menser—according to Rosen; Khamlet en Nusrâny—Conder's map (1 B).
- „ Mezruk (5 C)—Rosen, p. 17; “Name Lists,” p. 413.
- „ En Nusâra (4 C)—Conder's map; “Name Lists,” p. 414; Rosen, p. 8, and the following.
- „ Serâsîr (1 A)—Conder's map and Rosen's map.
- „ Sherabîfeh (1 C)—Conder's map.
- „ Shukák (1 A)—Conder's map.
- „ Sûwed (6 B)—Conder's map; Rosen, p. 16; and “Name Lists,” p. 413.
- „ Thoghrah (1 C)—Conder's map; Rosen, pp. 5 and 33, and his map.
- „ Tuffâh (2 C)—Conder's map; Rosen, pp. 5 and 6; “Name Lists,” p. 413.

*Hebron the City, and what belongs immediately to it (see “Memoirs,” p. 305).*

The city of Hebron formerly consisted of four distinct parts, but in modern times so many new houses have been built between that it has become all as one.

1. The Haram (1-2 E), or Sanctuary over the tombs of the Patriarchs, is the chief and most interesting building of the whole, standing on the western slope of the hill Jabreh, so called from a mosque standing on its top—“Memoirs,” p. 333, following.

2. Below the Haram is the Castle, partly ruined now; "Memoirs," p. 307, following.  
 3 and 4 are two pools, described in "The Memoirs," p. 306.  
 5 and 6 are two old *birs* or wells; No. 6 has a mosque close to it called Bijurd, and connected by legend with Abraham.  
 7 is the mosque (2 D).  
 8 is the mosque of the Sheikh (2 D), ('Aly Bukka), the second chief building in Hebron.

The Quarters, &c.

- A (2 D), the Hâret es Sheikh ('Aly Bakka)—"Memoirs," p. 306.  
 B " " ez Zâwieh—"Memoirs," p. 306.  
 C " " Kezâzin (quarter of the glassmakers).  
 D " " el 'Akkâbeh (quarter of the ascent).  
 E " " of the Haram, or Kîl'ah; the hill behind and higher up is called Kerâd—"Memoirs," p. 306.  
 F " " of the Muheisin (name of a family)—"Memoirs" gives Muhtesbin, p. 306.  
 G " " Kotton (= Cotton).  
 H " " Mesherky = the eastern quarter.  
 I " " the newly-built quarter.

The Bazaars are chiefly in the quarter D, or the 'Akkâbeh.

Other places are noted on the map itself, but some tombs require to be noticed.

The tomb of Jesse, the father of David, with that of Ruth, is shown on the hill Rumeidy—"Memoirs," p. 308.

The tombs of Abner and Ishbosheth are in the court of a Moslem's house.

The tomb of Mohamed Kalafus is opposite the north corner of the large pool, No. 3.

The tomb of Abu Sâkawâti, near Deir Arb'ain—"Memoirs," p. 327.

WADY 'ARRÛB, THE ARUBOTH OF SCRIPTURE.

By DR. CONRAD SCHICK.

In 1 Kings iv, 7, we read:—"Solomon had twelve officers over all Israel which provided victuals for the king and his household; each man his month in a year made provision." In the following verses the names of the persons and their respective provinces are told. Looking closer to the matter we perceive that three of them had their districts beyond the Jordan (v. 13, 14, 19); three in Galilee (v. 15, 16, 17); three in the plains and hill country (v. 9, 11, 12); and three in the mountains, namely (v. 8), the son of Hur, in the mountains of Ephraim, the