

EXPEDITION TO EAST OF JORDAN, JULY AND
AUGUST, 1867.

[*Accounts of portions of this journey are given in Letters I. and III.,
pages 1 to 14.*]

WHILE we were making our excursion to 'Ain Jidy, in July, 1867, a messenger had brought up Goblan from the east of Jordan, and we found him waiting for us on our return to Jerusalem. An arrangement was made that he should take us over his portion of the country, and point out the principal ruins, &c.

The illness of Corporal Birtles was now my principal anxiety. He had been taken with a sharp attack of dysentery just before our departure for 'Ain Jidy, and we left him in Jerusalem; and now, on our return, he appeared to be no better. Dr. Chaplin very kindly offered to take care of him during our absence; but in this case, he would have to go into town after having been some months under canvas, and this was very undesirable. Corporal Birtle's own impression was that he should recover if he came with us, and after getting some medical instructions, I undertook the charge of him, but not without some fear that he would not return with us.

We left at 3 p.m. on 17th July, 1867, and arrived at 'Ain as Sultán at 7.30 p.m. Our party consisted of our invalid, Corporal Birtles, the photographer, Corporal Phillips, his assistant, Edward Hanour, and Jerius the dragoman. Our guard varied in numbers, according to the security of our position, from five to forty men. Sheikh Goblan always slept close to our tents, and never gave me any trouble in camp. He would come into my tent once a day for orders, stand up while he received them, and retire afterwards, apparently without ever thinking of sitting down.

When we were travelling I did not find him so pliable; he had got his line of route in his head, and the sights we were to see, and the going out of the line here and there, when surveying, disturbed him considerably.

July 18.—'Ain as Sultán. Started at 6.30 a.m., and arrived at en Nwaimeh ford at 8.30. It was oppressively hot; the thermometer only registered 98° Fahr.

The Jordan just now was very low, and there was little danger in crossing; for about thirty feet the depth was seven feet or more, and for the remainder it was only two to four feet. We had to wait some time for our baggage, but when it did arrive, we were only about an hour and a half in crossing. The tents and nearly everything else were left on the mules' backs, but the photographic apparatus and box were put on a horse's back, with a man astride behind, and several on each side, and carried across with much shouting. When we crossed there were two Bedouins on each side, to hold our legs and guide the

horse, and it struck me that they did their best to pull us off. Luckily all our horses had manes.

Photograph No. 293 shows the ford just after two horses have carried some things over the deep part of the river. Left the eastern bank at 10.50, and passed through tamarisk and acacia trees; at 11.15 got up on to the upper plain, and passed through acres of the dry shrub ghurrab.

At noon we got into irrigated ground, and passed the only osha plant I have seen on the eastern side north of Dead Sea. Still passing east, we arrived at the mound of Nimrin at 12.30 p.m. Here are ruins and a sheikh's tomb, with a curious figure cut on a stone—a man on horseback with his sword hanging in the air in front of the horse's head (see sketch). Also a capital of a column (see sketch). Left at 3 p.m., and passed through country well cultivated by the black Bedouins; at 3.30 Goblan showed us Neba, a lumpy hill overlooking the northern end of Dead Sea, on east side; at 4 p.m. arrived at the isolated artificial mound of Kaferein. It was excessively hot here, and on the baggage arriving, eighteen of the fowls in the coops were found to have died. Around us, on all sides, were rivulets passing through dense masses of underwood, and carried off here and there for irrigating purposes. The amount of verdure on the eastern side, in spite of the hot sun, was quite remarkable after the burnt-up aspect of the western side of the river.

July 19.—The heat during the night had been oppressive, but still Corporal Birtles was no worse, and there were hopes for him. Minimum in night, 80° Fahr.; at 7.8 a.m., in shade, 91°. Went down at sunrise to look for ruins, but the growth of underwood was too great to allow of our proceeding far on either side of the paths. It is quite possible that there may still be extensive ruins about here, concealed by the verdure.

Left at 7.8 a.m., and went south; at 7.40, Wady al Masháideh, close to which is a warm spring, in a little basin concealed by rushes. Temperature, 95° 5' Fahr. Left at 8.30, and turned to east and ascended Wady Hádád, which is the upper part of the Kaferein, 8.42. Wady Habathá runs in on right, and there is a ruined aqueduct on left; at 8.56 Wady umm Adals on right, and at 9.15 Wady Artab on right. There is here a very rapid stream in Wady Hádád. We now turned up the hills to north, and at 9.30 took angles from point O; at 9.50 came on hill in Wady Súr; passed to east till, at 10.36, we stood on the watershed separating Wady al Maháfah from Wady Jaryah. Left 10.40, and at 11.2 came on extensive ruins of a fortified town, called Khirbet Súr. These buildings occupy a shallow valley on the hill, and a crenelated wall runs round them. Left at 11.20. To our south-west we were told of a large cave in side of hill: at 12.15 came to brow of ridge to east, and in five minutes got down to the ruins of Arak al Emtr. Thermometer in shade was here 94° Fahr.

Photographs Nos. 295—299 were taken of the ruins, and a ground-

plan made of the palace; in the evening, observations were made from a ruin on crest of hill to west.

July 20.—Our camp was delightfully placed below Arak al Emir, near the stream of Wady Seir, and the thermometer registered a min. of 53° Fahr. during the night: by 7 a.m., however, it had mounted up again to 87° Fahr. Took some more measurements at the palace (see sketch), bearing of front wall 160°, and left at 8.15 a.m. Near here the Wadies Seir, Bahâr, Nâûr, and abu Ainein, come together, and are called Wady Hâdâd. Went up hill to east, and at 8.40 reached point. To our west was a ruin, Um al Medâris; left at 9 a.m. 9.38 crossed Wady Behâr, near junction of three wadies; there is here a great stream of water 18ft. wide and 2ft. deep, and oleanders fringe the bank; up the sides of the brown hill are bright green lines, showing that many streams of water are oozing out. We now ascend the hills to south, separating the waters going to Kaferein from those passing from Hesban to Ar Ram, and at 10.10 stood on Jebel Jabûd. Close by was the 'ain of Nîni on right; at 10.45 got to top of Jebel Jabûs; left 11.10., and turning south down a wady, came at noon upon Wady Hesban, and in five minutes to the 'ain of same name.

This fountain is a delightful spot (see photograph No. 300), a great volume of water rushing straight out of the side of the rock, which is a limestone conglomerate. The wady through which the stream flows is about fifty yards broad at bottom, and nearly flat, having once been cultivated; and here the cattle for miles round come to be watered, and all through the day they are passing by.

Soon after noon we went down the wady, and in seven minutes came on the Benâyet Sakr, a great khan belonging to the Adwan, which they say they built when Ibrahim Pasha ordered them to live in houses; but it is now a ruin. Round about are Shunet and some other modern buildings; on the walls are scratched several Arabic fantasia. We made our way up Wady Bûweib on the south bank to Hesban, which is greatly elevated, and from whence there is an extensive view over the Belka to south. There are ruins here in great confusion. I observed some attic bases of columns, and four columns side by side; the stone is soft, and appears to be Malaki: diameter of column, 2ft. 6in.

The Bedouins began to flock around us, and threaten us if we did not give them backshish; we had only two of our guard with us, and these got frightened and said they must go. By asking the people absurd questions about the sheep they ought to kill for us, &c., we diverted their attention, and got together and in order, and got away without a row.

I think it probable that with a little scarch some Greek inscriptions would be found about the ruins of Hesban; there are also caves about, which we were told were cut into tombs and houses. It was rather unfortunate that it should have happened just then to be in

the hands of a hostile party. A sketch of a sculptured stone lying about is given. We left at 5 p.m., and got to bottom of wady at 6; crossed over to observe with theodolite from opposite hill at sunset.

Sunday, 21.—Thermometer minimum in night, 75° Fahr.; maximum in shade in day, 96°. Walked up the Wady Hesban till I came on the Belka, where I found the Bedouins shovelling grain into a hole in the rock; slipped down into it to examine it, and found it to be a simple cave plastered round, quite full of grain, except 3ft. at the top. The Bedouins tell a story about these granaries; they say that when the grain is inside and the door is shut, a foul air arises from it, and no man can enter until the stone door has been left open some days; consequently it is not necessary to have a guard always there, but they send one up occasionally to see that the stone has not been removed. If this be true, it is quite evident that a sudden raid upon the granaries of another tribe would be of no use, as they could not enter, and this may account for the corn being put in such queer out-of-the-way unprotected spots.

22nd.—Took some angles, and left 'Ain Hesban at 7.3; took our course down the wady to west on left bank. On our way we were told that Wady Hesban joins Wady Kaferein about an hour before reaching the Jordan. 7.45—Shunet as Sakr, passed patches of tobacco, melons and cucumbers, and long dry grass; flocks of blue pigeons whirling about over head, and some human skulls lying about on the ground, one of which was picked up and forwarded to London. 7.58—Came to on left Wady Bûweib and the road leading up to Hesban; left 8.7, continued to west down Wady Hesban, and at 8.20 mouth of Wady Ahfdheil. To west of his about one hundred yards, is a huge block of rock, scarped by nature to a height of 30 to 40 feet; no inscription on it could be seen. We now came in sight of the Jordan.

8.30.—A bend in wady and a large open space with ruins of mills; the wady becomes a foaming torrent closed in by rocky banks.

8.35.—Passed a spring at Bûwarideh, and to the left, somewhat up the hill, a house or castle in ruins; left 8.40; in five minutes came on another 'ain of same name, issuing from the limestone rock among fig-trees; left at 8.56. We turned up the hills to left, and getting into rough ground, the lime gave way to sandstone; at 9.45 we dismounted, and left our horses, and passed along a narrow causeway, and in a few minutes came upon a spur of a hill rising in a little peak. Here are the remains of a castle named Kulât umm abu 'l husseln; from it is an extensive view of the north end of Dead Sea and lower end of the Ghor; it seems probable that it once guarded the road leading from Ar Ram to Hesban.

This peak is of sandstone of the most gorgeous colours, streaked here and there red, purple, blue, and yellow; then again it appears to have been vitrified and burnt black; and again there appear to be pieces of scoria about: several specimens have been sent home. There are

several large caves cut out of the rock, some of them 30ft. square. Down below us, about 300ft., was the Wady Hesban, now become a series of cataracts, and apparently falling due west to the Ghor. We left at 10.30, and 10.40 mounted our horses and went up Wady Hasein to south, up hill, and across Wady Mushkâr, along western side of a hill, and crossed a plain where were some graves, then over a place broken up by dry watercourses, and at 12.20 passed Wady Mûsa; at 12.27 arrived in camp at Ayûn Mûsa. Left at 3.55 p.m., and passing up hill to south stood on the ruins of the town of Neba at 4.17. This, together with Jebel Neba and Ayûn Mûsa, is described at page 86, Letter XXXV. From the ruin we could see to north, in a wady, a great heap of stones called al Khaloah, looking in the distance very like Stonehenge, but Goblan assured me they were only rocks which had been rent by an earthquake and left standing on end, and it being out of his programme, I could not get the exact position, having only one angle to them; probably they are on the south bank of Wady Hesban. Returned to camp after sunset.

July 23.—Started 8 a.m. up Wady Mûsa, and 8.30 got on Heights of Balqa; went south-east, and at 8.35 came on a small ruin to left and mound to right: ground partially under cultivation, and patches of Indian corn about; passed an extensive Arab encampment of another tribe. 8.55, a little ruin on right al Lisrâ, and half mile in front of us al Kafair. 9.10, ruins (they said, of Christians); the stones here are a conglomerate: near here was a great millstone 9ft. 6in. in diameter and 16in. thick, apparently for crushing olives, but there was not an olive-tree within some miles. We now turned south over a splendid plain, and at 9.50 passed a footprint cut on the rock called al Turk-manteyeh. At 10.5 Madiyahaba was on our left, two miles off, in hollow; and at 10.27 we came to Tel al Masstâj, a ruin on hill: left 10.40. At 11.15 we arrived at Mâ'ain; here are very extensive ruins, and the country is much under cultivation; harvesting was now going on. Half mile to our south-east was another large ruin, al Um Russûs: at this place a Nabatian inscription has been found, copy of which has been forwarded. As we wished to go down and photograph the Zerka Mâ'ain, we had to go through the ceremony of being given over to the sheikh of this part of the country, and Goblan had to remain behind. We went to a ruin about half a mile to south, from which photograph No. 303 was taken: from here we could see very plainly the ruins of Makhaur (Machærus) on Jebel Atrûd, where we were told there was very much to be seen; there were also several towers dotted about. We left at 1.30, cantered on, and passed footprint at 2.40, and Christian ruins at 2.50, and mounted Jebel Neba at 3.25: left 3.35 for camp, and took photographs Nos. 301 of the Ayûn and 302 of the town of Neba.

Goblan could not show us some of the ruins on the plain on account of hostile Bedouins.

July 24.—We were disturbed last night by some bullets whizzing past our tents, and then a skirmish taking place: the noise in a short time

faded away in the distance, and on looking out we found we were the sole inmates of the camp, for all our Bedouins had given chase down the wady after some black men of lower Ghôr on the Dead Sea, who were unfriendly with the Adwan, and had made an attack upon them. It seemed a long time before their return. Goblan said he must leave next morning.

Left at 6.50 a.m. Ayûn Mûsa, and passed up Wady abu 'Nneml; at 7.25 took angles, passed a few scattered terebinths, and then passed to east up Wady Kar'n Kebsh at 7.35; 7.50 came on watershed on Belka. At 8.5 mounted Jebel Mashkar, where are ruins, and another one, Abu Abdallah, on south. We could also see Umm al Amûd, a large hill or mound on plain; at 8.20 passed on left a little hill, Tel al Arish; and going east, at 8.35, Rajm Asrârah, the remains of a tower 30ft. square, stones 3ft. by 3ft.; at 8.50 came on Sawwâneh, a flinty hill, took angles, and left 9.5. Close by was al Batim, a small ruin; to our right was a hill and ruin, Howâreh, and now we went towards Hesban. At 9.15 saw a man waving his hand and beckoning to us, and on going up to him recognised the hotel cook, who had come over to visit his brother. At 9.25 came on east side of Hesban: here is a pool 144ft. long by 135ft. and 10ft. deep. We now passed up wady to Al 'Aal at 10.10. There is little of interest here; one solitary column stands amid a heap of stones, many tanks, with circular opening.

10.55. Began now to descend a wady to east, and passed on right a line of rock 15ft. high, with an opening; at 11 passed near ruin Manha, and came to al Burkeh, some vats cut in rock (see sketch), for collecting the juice of grapes, apparently; for two days Goblan had talked about the pools near Hesban, and they ended in these vats; left 11.10, the rocks here lie horizontal; 11.25 came to Beit Zura'at, and 11.30 Umm al Khanafish; here is a building 41ft. 9in. by 34ft. of bevelled stones, with loopholes; stones 13in. high, 3ft. 9in. long, and 1ft. 8in. thick, sandstone.

At top of hill are very extensive ruins. Left at 12 noon. We now went nearly north among ruins, among which in many places were to be seen pointed arches based on earlier material; passed along an old road 80ft. wide, and then among some cutting in rock as if for tombs; at 12.45 Abu Nakleh, an extensive ruin on a hill, with other ruins scattered round; left 2.30, and at 2.35 passed a ruin, Balââth, and also a cistern with water. In front of us was a large clump of fir-trees called As Snoberat; at 3.5 came to watershed, and, passing down a wady running to west, came on Ain Nâûr at 3.25 p.m. The rocks about here are chalky.

25th July.—Wady Nâûr flows north of K. Nini into Wady al Bahar, according to the testimony of several independent witnesses; both Van de Velde and Tristram ("Land of Israel," page 534) place it as running into Wady Hesban.

Our camp was in the wady near the ruins of Nâûr, but we did not see them; we were close to the little 'ain, which at this time of year is

a trickling rill, oozing from several crevices in the rock, and getting lost after it has gone a few feet down the valley. Below us the bed of the channel opened into a small glade. We could get no view to any extent about here, not even from Jebel Nâûr, which, unfortunately for observations, is covered with trees like the terebinth.

We started at 7.5 a.m. up the wady, and shortly came on another 'ain and some cut rocks to our right.

At 7.35 we were at the foot of a hill on right side of wady, called al Awâly: it rises to about 100ft. above the surrounding country, and the view from it should be magnificent; it happened to be hazy, but as it was I took a round of angles with the theodolite to more than forty places, among others to Neby Samuel, Dome of the Rock, Frank Mountain, and Neby Hûsha. Tahin was very conspicuous, it rises in such an artificial-looking lump.

It may be observed that the country about here is not hilly or mountainous, but is rather a succession of nearly horizontal plains intersected and cut up by deep wadies and ravines. The consequence of this is that from the few hills that are elevated at all above the levels of the plains, very extensive views can be obtained, but they are often marred by the growth of trees or scrub upon the summits; thus I have found a difficulty on one or two hills in observing, on account of the height of the underwood. This of course could be readily obviated in a systematic survey, but in a reconnaissance it is a grave hindrance.

The top of Al Awâly is a sort of saddle about half a mile long and 100 yards wide, strewed with ruined buildings, apparently of a large village. Left at 9.7 a.m. Continued up the wady till 9.22 a.m., when we came on Umm a Samâk, a hill on which are most extensive ruins, all in confusion. Here are columns, pedestals, and capitals lumbering the ground, and no idea of the ground-plan of the temples or public buildings of which they formed part could be obtained during the short time we were able to examine them.

Some of the capitals are Corinthian; there are a great many pilasters about, and the pedestals appear to be peculiar to this country; it consists of a very large torus quirked between two platbands.

A very large pedestal of the same kind has been lately dug up at the Convent of the Sisters of Sion at Jerusalem, and is now to be seen in the chapel attached to that establishment.

We had now arrived in a very remarkable piece of country. Over a tract four miles square there is a never-ending succession of ruins. On each spur there appears to have been a village, on each hill-top a temple or public building; in one square mile I have shown six of these on the plan, but I could not put a fifth of them in, they seemed to turn up in every direction. This tract appears to have been more like one large town than anything else, and yet there is at present very little water here; it is, however, a portion which most decidedly merits a more lengthened visit than I was able to afford it, for in names alone it is most rich. It does not appear that this part has been visited by any

European before. A great portion of the masonry is no doubt Roman, but there is a good deal which appears to be older.

At Umm es Samak there are some semicircular arches over cisterns. We left at 9.47, and saw to our south a hill apparently pierced with many caves; one of these is in the first chamber a sort of Columbarium, having rows of pigeon-holes round the wall about 7½ in. wide, and 10 in. high, and 2 in. to 4 in. deep; the chamber is nearly circular. In the inner chamber are fifteen loculi. (See sketch.) In five minutes came on ruin of Banayet, No. 1; there are three of same name.

Banayet No. 2, a ruin of no great size. Passing the mouth of a wady to the right, we came on the remains of a Roman road. Corporal Phillips went over to examine a cave inside of clift to right: he reported it to be excavated in the rock, nearly circular on plan, about 40 ft. in diameter, and that there were a few sarcophagi about, and some columns.

10.40 came to point A, from which observations were taken; and at 10.45 a ruin from which was a good view of the plain to south: left at 10.52. At 11 a.m. on top of hill at a ruin, Amâry; and at 11.12 at our camp about a mile farther on to south in valley. There was no spring of water here, only a cistern with water of a disagreeable taste; but Goblan said it was the only place about here that he could encamp. We were, in fact, just on the borders of the neutral ground between the Adwân and some tributary of the Beni Schor; the ground itself was well defined, for it was black with fire, the hostile tribe having burnt it when they left some weeks before, so that the Adwân might make no use of it: these people were now back again, and camped a few miles from us. A great part of the country we had traversed to-day was covered with heather and few trees. A glance at the map will show that we were now on one of the highest portions of the country to east of Jordân, close to the watershed of the northern and southern Zerkas and Wady Nâûr; it is elevated perhaps 300 ft. above the southern Belka, and it is intersected by shallow wadies. We left camp at 1.30 p.m. Goblan was very mysterious about a black stone on a hill, and showed it me as a great treasure; it is 5 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. high, and about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and it is stepped down at one end. I could not understand for what it had been used, but there was nothing very remarkable about it.

We now passed another ruin, also called Amâry (it is the name of a district, and there are three ruins in it), at 1.53 p.m., and passing down a small wady to east found K. es Sûk to our east, Jahrah to our right. The former must have been a place of considerable importance, for it is a vast ruin. In the valley are the remains of a temple 81 ft. in length and 66 ft. in breadth, lying east and west, entrance to east: inside there are two rows of Ionic columns, 2 ft. 10 in. in diameter; they are 26 ft. apart, and 19 ft. 6 in. from centres to side walls; the capitals appear to have been very handsome; the bases could not be seen; Saracenic arches obscure much of this temple and confuse the plan. (See photograph 301.)

Further to east is a mausoleum, entrance to west; its length is 41ft., and breadth 39ft; there are two sarcophagi or washing-troughs close to the entrance; the roof has fallen in (photograph 305); height about 9ft. To the north, up the hill, there is a great extent of ruins; and on a little knoll on the summit a little platform 36ft. by 27ft. (see photograph 306), entrance to east; round the sides are sarcophagi, or perhaps troughs, with the mouldings so common to this part of the country: this latter place has probably once been under cover, as in front was found what appears to be a portion of a pediment and a sculptured frieze of the Corinthian order (see sketch, No.); in front is a tank 31ft. east to west and 26ft. north to south; it has piers built up the length connected by arches, and then vaults are thrown over, the span of one 19ft., of the other 6½ft.; the object of this was not discovered; the cistern is cut in the rock.

We left at 4.40 p.m.; passed Rejm Moyls, and then Rejm Howith, in five minutes. Jazûr, near camp, and Fazâza: the Bedouins here are called Sch'kâra. We saw on our way platforms flagged and raised on vaults; also a black stone 4ft. long by 1ft. 10in. wide, with a border; inside the remains of an inscription, which did not appear to be Greek or Latin; it is nearly effaced. (See sketch.)

July 26.—This morning Goblan was to redeem his promise of taking us to the bridge of which he had talked incessantly before we came in the neighbourhood of it; but now something had evidently gone wrong, and he would not say where he was going to take us. One reason perhaps was that he had fallen out with his men, and only thirteen would go with us to-day. Apparently there was some breach of etiquette in going in this manner, without leave, into the land of another tribe, and several of the Adwân did not approve of it. At 7 a.m. we started, our men armed to the teeth, and apparently ready for a skirmish if one became inevitable.

We passed some Bedouin tents of shepherds; the women were spinning from camels' hair. We turned down a wady running south, and saw a ruin on a knoll to our left; reached it at 7.55; Alyadûdeh 100ft. square. There is here the remains of a building with bevelled stones and a circular arch, a small tower 12ft. by 20ft., also some more modern pointed arches, and several caves used as tombs: left at 8.10 a.m. We had passed over the burnt-up neutral ground, and now came across a vast number of tents: sixty in one encampment were counted, and some smaller encampments, but the fighting men were absent, only shepherds and women were about.

We now could observe that the hill Samach juts out to the south like an advanced work into the plain. We were fairly in the southern Belka, which is here called Sahlet Mahlâ: on our right we passed the ruins of Mablâ at 8.45 a.m., and again on our right those of Burazim shortly after.

Goblan was now quite disagreeable, and wanted to know why he

should give the name of each place so many times over. It was useless for me to explain that after having seen one side of a hill, one could not tell it again from every other direction, so I left him alone, and tried some other men, and found that their knowledge of the country was in no way to be compared to that of Sheikh Goblan, and I think it probable that his position is as much due to his superior knowledge and power of observation as to his prowess in the field. As we jogged along, looking at the Arabs on their horses curvetting about, and practising with the lance, six gazelles started up, and there was a fruitless skurry after them, which partially took off Goblan's bad humour, and he became more sensible for the remainder of the day. At 9.5 we came on the conspicuous tel, Umm al 'Amûd, which can be seen for miles round, though it only rises a few feet above the plain. The ruin is about 100 yards square, and about it the ground is most fertile and partially cultivated. On some of the lintels lying about are plain mouldings, but otherwise there is little but cut stone to be seen. Took a round of angles to south-west, a black point Rajm Salm; Shihan, a mountain two days off, of the black stone which is made into mill stones.

As Sûwakeh, a hill behind Ziza, a ruin with two towers very conspicuous. Zumlet al Alia, a long hill, and D. umm Shitta or Sethâ in front of it. Left at 9.55, and went fast over the plain to Aljabâyahât; at 10.20 a ruin; here ground appears lately to have been disturbed, as if the stones had been carried away. The hill seems artificial. Observed, and left at 10.53.

This was the most south-easterly point we were able to reach, for Goblan now said he could not undertake to show me the bridge, and so we went north-west towards Samek, for he said the tribe was coming up from the east with whom they were at variance, and the huge camp we had passed belonged to the shepherds in advance. At 11 a.m. we passed Wady Mâhala, and now Goblan became quite himself again, as he considered all danger had passed. We here passed sixty-four camels browsing. At 11.20 passed ruins of Mâhla and ascended Samak (11.40), which is about 600ft. above the plain. A cairn of stones on top, and some ruins; it is a long hill stretching to north-east; left at 12.8 p.m. 12.30 passed Umm al Khanafish again, and went along south of wady towards Tahin. 1 p.m. passed ruin on left, which we observed to from Sâmak, and arrived at camp at 1.15, after a smart trot. The daily range of thermometer was now over 40°. This afternoon a troop of loose horses galloped over our camp and broke the wet-bulb thermometer. Left camp at 3 p.m. and visited and measured tanks at K. Sûk already described.

22nd August.—Took observations from 'Amâry. Left at 5.5 a.m., and rode to K. as Sûk, where there were still some measurements to take, and some photographing to be done, as two of the dry plates the day before yesterday had failed.

Left at 7.25, and shaped our course to north over an undulating

country, with wadies only faintly impressed. Passed the Merj al Hamâm, and the Arak of do., and at 7.55 came on a ruin of same name lying on north side of a wady. Took angles and left at 8.5. We now kept a little to the east of north, over an elevated ridge which proved to be the watershed of the country, and then followed the east side of a wady until we reached Tabin. The wadies here, in place of running south to the Zerka Maain, all run north to the northern Zerka. To our west were two ruins called Mukâbalin on the west side of wady: here is the watershed separating the two Zerkas and Wady Nâûr, and name probably arises from their meeting together. Tabin is an artificial mound on two terraces, and though of no great altitude is very conspicuous for miles round on account of its shape. A strong wind was blowing at the top, but a round of angles were taken.

We were now on a large elevated plain lying due south of 'Amman, which could not be seen. A vast number of ruins were scattered about here and also on the plain to the north of 'Amman. To our east and west hills intercepted our view. Several of the places have the prefix of thogret on account of their standing on a watershed. To our south-east were ruins T. Tusera, and T. Tasin, and to north T. umm Ramadân. We left at 9.20, and made our way to north-east to al Kawassimeh at 11.5. This is a mausoleum standing on the foot to west of range of hills. It measures 25ft. square on outside; the entrance is to north, and the space inside 18ft. 3in. by 14ft. 3in., the walls to east and west being thick to support the vaulted roof. (See photograph No. 307, and plan and section.) Inside, a bench runs round to support stone sarcophagi. These are 7ft. long by 2ft. 6in. on outside. A cornice runs round at the springing of the arch. The people are a tribe of the Schûr Bedouins, friendly, but not connected with the Adwân, and they objected to our using the dark tent, as they said we were charming the treasure away. They were anxious to stone Corporal Phillips as a magician, and we had some difficulty in restraining them.

We left at 10.50, and passed the ruins of a large village, and the old road from K. as Sûk to 'Amman, and going north-west came on Assawâwin at 11.5. A large ruin here: took angles and left at 11.15, going to north, the rock lying horizontal. We now passed a place called Arâk 'Aisbeh, where the rock is scarped and cut in steps for some distance, and passing across wady of same name arrived at al Muntâr 'Amman, the watchtower of 'Amman, at 11.45. Here is the remains of a mausoleum, with two sarcophagi resting on a platform raised 6ft. above the ground. Some mouldings are lying about. Left at 12 noon, and at 12.5 reached the brow of a hill from which we caught our first view of 'Amman, about 1,300ft. below us. We reached the bottom in a few minutes, and found our tents pitched opposite to the great theatre. Positions were selected for the camera, and during the next three days fifteen negatives were taken of ruins of interest.

29th August.—Left at 7.45 a.m. down the wady of 'Amman, 8 a.m. at point A, and in five minutes turned up a wady to south, the ruin of Mûrmûr on our left; reached it at 8.20, took angles, and left at 8.35; continued on spur of hill till we reached the ruin of Markab 8.45, took angles, and left 8.57; from here we saw another ruin, south-east, Kuryet al Markab; at 9.10 reached top of hill, where is a square tower with large stones. Left 9.30; went south, and at 9.45 passed tower on left and ruin on hill on right, all called by same name; at 9.55 got on to high hill, part of ridge running north and south, which forms a watershed. Point D: from here Wadies Katâr and al Kâfeh are seen to run east. Could see in the distance to east Jebel Zimlet al Adam, and to north of it Jebel Nawâsif; descended at 10.10 to south, and at 10.20 came across an old Roman road, and 10.45 a ruin near it; at 10.50, the cave or tomb of Umm Kâf, on side of hill looking south. Plan section and elevation of this tomb have been forwarded. The engaged columns, cut out of the rock, have Corinthian capitals. The interior has been used a second time by Saracens; there are ruins strewn the ground all round, and several sarcophagi; not far from us to east was to be seen the Haj route from Damascus. We had passed by several clumps of trees, but farther east there appears to stretch a great plain. Left at 1.30, turned to north-west, and passed some rectangular holes cut in rock at 1.40; and 1.55 another ruin, and at 2.13 arrived at Kawassimeh; continued to north, and at 2.35 passed Rajm Muttaba, and at 2.40 the ruins of K. Mansiyeh. Left at 2.45, and arrived at camp 3 p.m.

AMMAN.

This is fully described by Burkhardt, De Saulcy, Murray's Guide, and Tristram.

It must, however, be very different in summer to what it is in winter. There was now nothing offensive about the place, as the cattle only came down to the wady to drink, and otherwise remained in the plains above. A plan was made of the tower and castle above, and also of some of the buildings. The building called a church or cathedral in most books appears to me to have been a mosque, it is very similar in construction to the mosques elsewhere.

Some masons' marks were seen on the stones of an arch which had fallen near the junction of the two wadies near the "public promenade."

Thirteen photographs have been taken.

August 1 (Thursday).—Left camp at 7.15 a.m., and went up Wady Hadâdeh to north-west, passing the north front of the castle of Amman. 7.50 took angles from point A.

8.5 arrived at K. Hadâdeh, a small ruin on hill; took angles and left at 8.15. 8.25 came on another ruin of same name to north-west, and 8.30 to a ruin (name unknown) on east side of wady. 8.40, K. Urgan, took a round of angles and left 9.5. We had been moving north up the wady. We now continued east along the hill-top till we reached a ruin

at Jaranîn, angles taken, and we left 9.40; we now turned north-west, passing er Rawâk on a spur at 9.45; at 10.10 we reached a high hill, Birkeb, from whence we had a good view in all directions, but especially to north. The mountains of Ajlûn could be seen, and the guide pointed out Jarash, but I could not distinguish it, and am not certain that he could. The bearing, however, to the place to which he pointed is 354° , and is very nearly the bearing of Jarash from this point on my plan. I mention this because it would be an important line to obtain when the survey is commenced. I also observed to some places to east which were not visited—viz., Dhahret al Muktâ, Rajm ash Shûk, and al Kâû. There is also a ruin to north, about one mile, called Halâlâfiyeh. On this hill are layers of flint and nodules cropping out. Left at 10.30 a.m., and passed to west-south-west along the southern ridge of hills, and at 10.50 to our right by one mile was Aljabâyahat, a ruin in valley with trees, and little farther on at one mile and half to right Telaût al Ali, a small hill; at 11.7 we passed Keseret Thograh on right, and shortly after Umm ad Dûbbâ, also in valley to right; we also saw Umm as Samâk (No. 3), a low yellow hill to west by two miles. At 11.20 we ascended the conspicuous hill of Ash Shamâsany, from which is a most extensive view. I here took angles with theodolite to more than thirty hills and ruins. To the east of this a few hundred yards is a lower peaky-tipped hill, very like it and without a name; as it always follows Ash Shamâsany in the rounds of observations from other places it is booked as "hill like it." Our observations included angles to Al 'Aal and Nibbeh, of the identity of which we were not quite certain. Lunched, and left at 1.15. Continued south on spur between two wadies. To our left were two low hills called Sakrah and Kusara. At 1.20 passed Shibhâ (took angles), and at 1.40 Rajm Armaga, half a-mile to left; at 11.50 Es Sawâfiyeh, half a mile to right; turned now to east, and on our left Jâhâsa, and close to it Hawâyeh, and at 1.55 Rajm Omar abu l'Makhâmar; arrived at Abdûn at 2.15 (a few trees here), took angles, and left at 2.40; went south, and at 3 p.m. came to ruins, Rajm abu M'awâideh; to east of Abdûn was Wâbideh, and in the valley some caves. At 3.20 p.m. passed to north near Malfûf (a ruined circular tower), and then turned down Wady Hemar, and arrived in camp at 4.15 p.m. The country visited to-day is nearly bare of trees, but is a mass of ruins, and the ground has in some places been terraced for miles.

August 2nd (Friday).—Struck our tents and left at 6.50 a.m.; passed the head of the river of Amman at 7.25, and continued up the wady; at 7.40 passed Wady Hemâr, coming in on right, and Wady al Arnab on left; at 7.55 Wady Abdûn enters on right, and at 8.10 Wady Makabâlin on left: at 8.15 the wady takes the name of Shankeh, and Wady Umm al Wasset runs into it on right. We followed up this latter, passing the ruins of Wasset, and 8.25 Jebb Maisch was on our left; on our right was Jebel Hemar, and beyond it the wady Deir Akaba; at 8.50 we mounted the hill and reached Maisch, took angles,

and left at 9.15; passed Maksar al Bakera, and in ten minutes more arrived at an Nawablissiyeh (a piece of ground in connection with Nablûs), took angles, and left at 9.30; passed over a plain to north-west, and arrived at Khurbet Sâr at 9.55: there are here several ruins—the remains of a mausoleum with arches something similar to those at K. Sûk in style; also a square tower of a hard flinty stone.

We now continued to north, and Goblan said the camp of the chief of the Adwân was close by, and wanted me to pay him a visit. I had several objections, but at last agreed to go for a few minutes, as Goblan said he must go. He then asked me what present I had brought for Sheikh Diab. I said I had nothing. He proposed I should give him one of the small revolvers I had about me. To this I decidedly objected. He then enumerated the horses and guns that had been given to his great chief by the European visitors who had been in the country. I only observed that he had bargained to take me through the country for a certain sum, and that if his chief was likely to be angry with him, he had better give him his mare; this elicited a ghastly grin, and he said no more. We passed over the plain and came to the ruin and tree of Sujret al Kursey; here was the great encampment of Sheikh Diab, at that time in arms against the Government.

Most of the tents were of a larger size than usual, but there was one very long one open to the east, in which were sitting some fifty Bedouins. As we approached, the old veteran came out to meet us and gave a hearty welcome. He introduced us to his son, an exceedingly handsome man of about thirty years, and also to some of the minor sheikhs, and then plunged into a conversation about the approaching Turkish army, asking me innumerable questions as to how we managed such matters in my country. It was evidently a question whether he would submit or fight it out, for a relation of his was with the Turkish army who could act as guide in all the difficult places, as he knew the country well and all the granaries. I rose to go once or twice, but coffee had not appeared, and they said I must wait for that; but after about an hour and a half I could delay no longer. On my rising, Diab said he had killed a sheep for me, which already was half cooked, and so I must stay. It took at least three hours, and was quite late in the day before our feast appeared. We had breakfasted so early we felt famished, and tucked in with a will to the dishes of rice, sheep, butter, sweetmeats, and everything else that was put promiscuously before us, and felt no inconvenience at eating with our bread and fingers. After we had finished, the assembled party set to and soon demolished the greater part of what we had left, but considerably left a little for the children, who were turned loose on the dishes, and licked them clean.

About 3 p.m. I said it was time for us to go, and then Goblan again asked me about a present, in front of Diab. He wanted to get me to give the revolver, but in spite of the soothing effects of their hospitality,

and dinner, I was able to steel myself against what I considered to be an imposition, and told Diab I had brought nothing for him; but that if I saw anything in Jerusalem when I went back that I thought he would like, I would send it to him. Goblan took a small present from me to Diab on our return to Jerusalem. Although the Bedouins are bound to feed one gratis by their own laws, yet I always feel a certain amount of compunction in receiving anything without giving an equivalent, because of our civilised customs, which forbid one treating them in return as hospitably as they treat us: thus, when Goblan comes to see me, I can't ask him to dinner, or into the drawing-room, but give over an outhouse to his use, and supply his bed with carpets from the floor; and even the carpets I begrudge, because they have to be hung up out of doors for several days after a visit for fear of vermin having been left on them. It was on that account that I did not wish to feed with Diab, for I knew that at the least it would cost three pounds sterling, and lose me half a day's work. We left the old sheikh at 3.10 p.m., and Goblan, with much pomp, took me to see a sculptured stone hard by. It proved to be part of a stone which had been used as the mouth of a cistern, and the ropes had cut it up a good deal. There was nothing remarkable about it. We now came down south alongside the ridge, and winding down the side of it to west, arrived at the fountain head of Wady Seir at 4 p.m. Here was our camp. We were now in a totally different country; as far to west as el Kursey and K. Sâr, the country beyond Amman is, generally speaking, a plain with shallow wadies, and without trees, with numerous flocks of sheep in all directions. To the west of Kursey and Sâr the plain terminates and shelves down into Wady Seir, and now commence a series of wadies, breaking up the country into a mass of hills; these are covered densely from top to bottom with a kind of oak-tree. Near our camp the Seir is joined by two other wadies, Ady Dyalâmeh and ad Dâlyeh. A hill to the north is called Karm abu Sheibân, and ruins of Motul as Sÿreh and Seir are close together. Neither of these were seen.

I now sent Corporal Phillips down the wady to examine a rock tomb said to exist there, and went myself to take a round of angles from a hill to south of our camp; from hence we could see Neby Samuel and Jerusalem, but few places to north or south for longitude, and this was the constant difficulty on this side; the latitude could be got very accurately both by sextant and by reference to known points to west of Jordan, but there were few conspicuous points to north or south. We returned to camp at sunset.

Corporal Phillips returned soon after dark; he had been away about two hours, and had reached the tomb after a sharp trot of forty minutes. It is down the Wady Seir, and he supposed he had been close to Arak al Emir, but he saw nothing of it. The rock is scarped, and there are seven windows—the four upper ones have cross-bars to them, cut out of the rock, the three below are plain. There is a narrow door at the bottom; inside, the chamber is about 12ft. square, and divided into

two by a wall running up the centre; there were originally three floors, of which only the two cornices now remain for supporting the joists; on the upper one pieces of wood were now resting, on which the shepherds made their beds. On each floor are seven rows of pigeon-holes cut in the walls on every side; they are triangular (no measurements were taken).

The wady, as far as they went, is clothed on either side by dense masses of oak; a little below the tomb a solitary olive-tree was noticed.

3rd August (Saturday).—It was necessary for us to go to Jarash before the arrival of the Turkish troops there, so we started this morning; but first I wished to connect the work with Arak al Emîr again, so as to complete the circle. Left camp 7.30 a.m. and went south, ascending the wooded hill instead of turning south-west down Wady Seîr. On getting up to top turned to south-west, and at 8.20 came to Shajaret adh Dharâf; angles; close to were ruins, K. Sáadeh and Talnât ar Rimeh. We could here see the junction of Wadies Bahâr and Eshteh. Left 8.30; at 9.10 angles; passed near K. al Fahs at 9.40, and at 9.50 Dajâjeh; passed Dubbeh, and arrived at a point overlooking Arak al Emîr; took observations there with theodolite, and left at 11.20 a.m.; turned round now and came back by K. Sâr; arrived 12.30 p.m., and left 1.30; passed on to al Kursey, and found that Diab's camp had disappeared; Berket al Amûd at 1.55; angles; here there is a dry pond, with a pillar in centre; left 2.15. The country now changed, and we rode through fields of Dhurrah to Dabûk, still going to north; arrived 2.35; angles. Half a mile to our right was Umm ad Dubbeh.

We were now in a forest of a kind of oak, and the soil sandy. Left at 2.50, and at 3.15 passed a ruin; after this we found our camp at 3.45.

'Ain Hemar. From here as Salt is only a few hours, and I sent Corporal Birtles for letters. I went up to top of hill near to observe with theodolite.

The view from these hills to the north is remarkable; 1500ft. below us an oval depressed plain, nine miles long and six broad, giving about forty-five square miles of the richest meadow land. It appears to be the dried-up bed of a lake whose waters have cut their way to the Zerka years ago by Wadies Umm ad Danaûr and ash Shaleilyh on the north-west side; it is called al Bukaa, and lies north-east and south-west. There are several ruins on it, the principal being K. al Bashâ, An Mûmin, and Mukhna; the hills rise round to about 600ft. or 700ft.

To the west a broad wady runs in, Wady Hôr, on which are the ruins of abu Tineh; further to north-east are Aljiah, Khanazîr, and al Yadzi-diyeh, and on the other side of Wady Umm ad Danaûr is Talûz, and opposite to it on the other side of the Bukaa, half-way up the hills, is a ruined town called Mûbus.

Below us on the side of the hill is the spring of Sufût, and to east lower down a ruin of same name, and at the foot of the hill some distance to east 'Ain abu Nasîr.

5th August (Monday).—Left camp at 7.35 a.m., and gradually ascended

the hill on north, till at 7.45 we stood on the ridge running east and west, which on the north side runs down steeply into the Bukaa, and to south falls gently to the 'ain, and causes its waters to flow into Wady al Azrak, and thence to Wady ash Shaib. Where we stood was a ruin on a flat-topped hill called ar Râha, near a conspicuous tree, Shajret al Halanaiteh, or Hayanaity; this tree has been observed too from Jebi Hûsha. The ruins are formed of rough stones from the hill-side. We had a fine view of the Bukaa, kept along the ridge to east till 8.20, took angles, and left 8.35; descended towards east till 8.55, when we reached the spring of Saffût. At 9 a.m. came on extensive ruins of same name. The principal object remaining is a gateway 8ft. high and 7ft. 6in. wide, with a lintel over it, called the Gate of Amman (see sketch); there are bevelled stones about. Near here Goblan says he has lately discovered a series of rock-cut chambers, seven in number, opening one into the other. The hills we passed over were observed to have trees only on north side, probably on account of the heat of the sun. In the same way in the desert of Judea, in the early spring, the hill-sides to north are green and bright with flowers, while to south they are quite brown. Left at 9.10, and passed the Wady Safût, where is a trickling stream, the sides of which are bright with variegated sandstone. Passed now to north, and at 9.50 reached al Bushâ, nearly in the centre of the plain, the remains of an extensive village or town of soft stone. There are some vaults about; the plain here is well cultivated in parts, and elsewhere swarms with flocks of sheep and goats; took angles, and left at 10.5. Kept up along west side of plain, leaving Makhna on the left, and at 10.50 arrived at Am Mûmin, where is a large terebinth sheltering a holy spot of unhewn stones; the ploughs, &c., of the fellahin were here heaped up in safety; took angles, and left 11.25. Continued to north up a wady after we had passed through the plain, and arrived at Thoghret umm Ghafreh at 12.5; left at 1.0, and went down to Wady Rumân, with water in it, at 1.50; the country here becomes wild, the rocks perpendicular in some places.

At 2.20 came to 'Ain umm Rabia, and at 2.35 passed between the hills Mustâba and Asnâmeḥ: from here we could see Jarash very plainly: left at 2.50, and descended rapidly to Wady az Zarka, where we found our camp at 4.20 p.m. Here the Rev. W. Baily joined us from As Salt.

The Zarka is here a rapid muddy stream lined with rushes, flags, and oleanders, so that the water can only be seen here and there: there are several tributaries from the northern side, among others Wady Yarta tumbles in a vast amount of water: there are several ruined mills about. The valley here is about 100 yards wide, with a nearly level space at bottom. The heat was excessive.

August 6.—Left at 7.15 a.m., and ascended the hills to north, and passed ruins at 7.22; left 7.32: on our left was a hill, Mejdél; there is another Mejdél several miles farther to west, near Hemta. 7.45, arrived at a ruin al Ghazâl, and at hill of same name 8.17.

Left 8.30, and arrived at Jerash at 9.30 a.m. On our right was a conspicuous hill called Mazâr, with a wely on it.

On our arrival we found a party of fellahin from Sûf waiting to take us on, as they had heard of us, and supposed we were going north. As the Adwân dare not remain openly at Jerash, we were put partially under the care of these people, but sometimes we were left without any guard at all. Goblan used to come back at nights and stay a short time. At this time the troops were a very short distance from Jerash, probably less than four hours.

I had not with me the works of Burkhardt and Buckingham, which I regretted very much at the time, as their plans would have helped me to distinguish ruins which no doubt are now very much more damaged than they were fifty years ago. We spent nearly three days at Jerash itself, and, though we were at work from sunrise to sunset, there still remained much to do when we left. The plan of the town and detail plans of the buildings I forwarded home in November, 1868. For the general plan, two lines were measured from the bath-house to the Temple of the Sun, and from thence to the small temple. From the two first points rounds of angles were taken with the theodolite, and the work was plotted on the two lines. The bearing of each side of the city wall was taken with prismatic compass, and also angles from some prominent points. With the exception of just round the small theatre the work plotted very well; at this point it is a difficulty to see where the city wall originally lay.

See general plan; northern theatre front to north:

2. Temple of Jupiter, plan 1378.
3. Southern temple, plan 1379.
4. Triumphal archway, 1378.
5. Southern theatre, with details.
6. Pedestal at cross-streets.
7. Ruins Khan on east side of river.

Seventeen inscriptions were found, of which only five or six appear to have previously been published.

Two of them are very long ones and are nearly perfect. Six of them are the inscriptions over the gate of the Propyleum; three of these were exhumed by our party from under the ruins.

The photographs are thirteen in number, and taken of the most important objects.

Corporal Phillips experienced great difficulty in his work on account of the heat which caused his bath to split up: he lost one day's work through this.

No. 323. Views of northern theatre from north, with columns of Temple of Jupiter behind.

.. 324. View from near the bath-house, looking south.

.. 325. View of street from near bath-house, looking north.

.. 326. West side of street south of the Propyleum of Temple of Jupiter.

- No. 327. Propyleum of Temple of Jupiter: among the fallen voussoirs were found the inscriptions.
- „ 328. Columns of Temple of Jupiter or of the Sun.
- „ 329. View from southern end of Forum showing street and Temple of Jupiter in distance.
- „ 330. Southern theatre, view looking west.
- „ 331. Triumphal arch, south side.
- „ 332. Bridge and large Khan.
- „ 333. Southern Temple, view looking south-east.
- „ 334. Oval of columns (Forum) at south end of street.
- „ 335. Inside of Propyleum.

To show an ugly break in the line of columns.

The caves and tombs round about were examined, but nothing remarkable was found.

The wely of Neby Hûd at Mezâr was visited and angles taken from it: it is distant fifty-five minutes from bath-house, Jerash.

So much has been written about Jerash, and there are such good accounts by Burkhardt, Buckingham, and Lindsey, that I have thought it unnecessary to do more than enumerate the plans and photographs taken.

The young sheikh of Sûf paid me a visit and wanted to take us on up the country. He produced a heap of certificates, which were to the effect, "Don't trust this man, he is a rascal." It was amusing to see how anxious he was to prove that they did refer to him, though many of them must have been written before he was born. He evidently prized them very highly.

August 9.—Goblan had left some men of Sûf to guard us, as it was not safe for him to remain. With these we started, leaving the gateway of Jerash at 12.40 p.m., and turned over the hills to west. On our right was a ruin called Deir, and at 1.3 we arrived at a ridge, from which an angle to Jarash could be obtained. The ruins of 'Alâmâny bore due south from this point. Left at 1.12, and at 1.40 arrived at the ruined village of K. Najib. We were now in a well-cultivated country; oak-trees scattered about, with here and there a patch of olives, the vacant places being sown with corn. Left at 1.40, and passing the ruins of a convent to our left, arrived at 'Ain Kitteh at 1.55; here was an abundant stream, the banks lined with water-cresses. The olives about here have the same red-berried mistletoe growing on them as they have at Jerusalem. We now went up by Kuryet Kitteh (probably Tekitty of Robinson's List), a village consisting of a few houses, now deserted, and wely; beyond were fig-trees laden with fruit. We now continued descending till, at 2.20, we passed Wady Nakleh, a small stream fringed with oleanders. A short distance to north were ruins of same name; farther north, and up the steep wady, were to be seen the villages of Reimûn and Sâkibeh. On crossing the wady we found ourselves in a wood of stone pine, covering the southern sides of the hills. At 3 p.m. arrived at Dabin, where were some stone olive mills;

the country was carefully cultivated. We had now a difficulty with our men of Sûf; they appeared to think that we were in their hands, and must go where they choose. I told them to be off, and turned up the hill Hakât (?) without them. It was hard work getting up, on account of the steepness of the side and the growth of underwood. On reaching the summit we found it bare of trees, and commanding a fine view to the east; but to the west, it continued in a succession of small peaks, for several miles apparently, so that we had no view in that direction. Nighdeh appears to be one of the western peaks. This line of hills is a remarkable feature in the country, and is somewhat higher than the Jebel Husha range.

A high wind was blowing at top from south-west. We arrived at 3.20, took a round of angles, and left at 3.35; turned down the hill to south-west, through a park-like scenery, at 4.45 passed a ruin (Jazâzeh), and at 5.25 turned down a wady, which in a few minutes opened into a glade, in a vacant part of which our camp was placed. Near to us was an 'Ain Kajazeh (?); on all sides we were hemmed in by trees, so that it was only with great difficulty that I could fix our position. Goplan and party were waiting for us, but they were still in a state of trepidation, and wished to put the Zerka between themselves and the enemy. On telling him how badly the men of Sûf had behaved, he only expressed his astonishment that we should have been able to get rid of them without paying a high bakshish, as they have a bad reputation. This seemed rather good after his having put us under their care, and I refused to pay them a farthing, as that was Goplan's business. I do not think they got much out of him.

August 10.—Left at 8.15 a.m.; went west to top of a small hill three-quarters of a mile from camp, whence we saw the ruins of K. Kajâzeh to south-east, and Hemta, near the hill of Mejdal (a second of the name to the west of that near Jarash); also a three-peaked hill, Dhahret al Maktal, and also beyond the Zerka, in the distance to south-east, where Tels al Haddâd and al Aâsy. Left 8.45; at 9 came to point *b* on hill; from here we could see Wadies Remin and Salâhy, coming together into the Zerka from south; and farther to east, Wady Rumân. Left 9.10, in five minutes came to village of Burmeh, where there are many olive-trees; we had previously been passing through oaks and pines. Passed ruin of Fawâr, and at 9.35 turned down Wady of ; at 9.55 reached fountain of same name; 10 a.m., took angles up Wadies Rasûn, al Kareith, and al Gusneh, on southern side of Zerka. Left 10.30, and at 10.55 reached the bed of the Zerka. Here a photograph (No. 336) was taken of the banks of the Jabbok, with reference to 32nd chapter of Genesis.

A strong wind blowing from west.

Left at 12.50 p.m., and reached the first plateau at 1.10 p.m. To east was Wady 'Alâfâny, and into it runs Wady Mashâfeh; on either side of us were the plains of Sawâliheh and Ardheh. Left at 1.40; at 2.25 arrived at Jalâûd, where there is a spring of water; and at 3.8., al

'Alan, a miserable village. Left 3.30., and passed a fountain; at 3.50 surmounted the third terrace, where are the ruins of Dzi; and at 4.50 arrived at fourth plateau. Near here is Wady Rumeinûn, and to south is Tel Mahts. Arrived at camp, at wely of Jebel Hûsha, at 5.5 p.m. The country we had gone through between this and Jarash is beautifully wooded, and the atmosphere seemed quite to have changed. While we were in the bare country there were no clouds above us; but directly we came among trees, we found clouds constantly forming above our heads, and shielding the sun's rays from us, and at the same time we could see there was still clear sky over the barren ground.

12th August.—From the summit of Jebel Hûsha there is probably the finest view in Palestine; perhaps that from Kaukaba near the Jisr Mejamia may be equal to it. It was hazy yesterday, and our observations were not very extensive, but this morning we could see every point in the Ghor and opposite hills most distinctly, though many were thirty miles off. Took a round of angles and left the wely at 8.43 a.m. Turned along the ridge of the hill south-west, and looked down on the Wady Hamâm, which springs at 'Abhereh, below us, and flows into the Jordan with a never failing stream. Where it joins the Jordan there is (Jazireh) an island; on the western side the Wady Mudahdahreh falls into the Jordan below the Wady Faseil and only flows during the rains. Near the Dead Sea we could see Wadies Jerefeh and al Aâdhâm, flowing into Jordan from east. Wadies Mahts and Azrak fall into Wady Shaib below as Salt from east. Beyond as Salt to east were two hills, Jelûdy and Shagret at Tûb. Wady ad Dâris runs down the side of the Jebel Hûsha to our south towards the Jordan. We left point A at 9.25, went south, and passing a Christian village, Fubeis, arrived at hills called Bataneh at 11 a.m. Took angles and passed to east, reached a spring at 11.45, and our camp just below as Salt at 12.10; it was pitched close to an 'Ain of Jâdûr. Near us was a ruined church of St. George, Kaniset Sarah. We went and took a round of observations with theodolite from castle. Photographs Nos. 339 and 340 were taken of the town, and No. 338, of a flock of goats near the 'Ain waiting ready to be watered, and crouching under the shade of rocks from the mid-day sun.

13th August.—Left at 8 a.m. Went down Wady Shaib at 8.27, passed a gully to our right, and at 8.30 'Ain Jazir; passed some triangular caves or cuttings in the rock, and 8.40, K. Sûk to our right. At 8.43 the ruins of Jazir were on our left, and beyond, up the Wady al Azrak, the bridge Khaidhar, and ruin of Abu Târik, also hills al Ghunde and Um Aâwyeh; passed W. Hayreh and turned over the hills to the east, and then descended to bottom of Wady Maheis. After ascending 600ft., we arrived at the 'Ain Maheis; from here there is a beautiful view of Dead Sea, and up the Ghor as far as Agarab. Left at 10.40; came round to west by Bir as Sabil; took angles from point C at 11.30, and at 12.15 arrived at Fuheis; left at 1.20, and passing through a dense forest of oak, descended to our camp at Thoghret as Sujûr at 2.50 p.m.

We had passed through a lovely country after leaving Wady Shaïb, through groves of oak-trees with enormous acorns, plenty of water and flocks of goats in every direction. We had passed a good deal through a sandstone formation on which trees appear to flourish. Our camp was on a thoghret from which one wady ran direct to N.W. into Wady Shaïb, the other ran down to south of it, and parallel. We had heard volleys of musketry during the day to our east, and Goblan getting anxious, got leave to go and see about it.

14th. August.—I had a difficulty with the sheikh who was left in charge by Goblan. He came into my tent and sat down quite at his ease, and would not take any hint, so he had to be shoved outside; he then had a row with the dragoman.

Started at 6.30 a.m., down along the left bank of Wady al Idzam, which runs into the Kaferein, near Hilâlly. On our right were two hills on either side of the wady, close to us on left bank Talaat Rimeh, and on right bank Arkub al Khatal. We soon left behind us the forest of oak, and rode among tall thistles six to seven feet high. At 7.5 got into the plain of Emir (point A), and at 7.30 reached 'Ain Jeryah, where we found Goblan and some of his party waiting for us. Left at 7.40 and passed down wady of same name; crossed it at 8.15, and began to ascend some bare hills to south, and at 8.40 Hilâlly bore due east. We now descended a wady very gently, and at 9.10 found ourselves in Wady Hadâr, and at 9.20 reached the mouth opposite to Tel Kaferein. Arrived at a place fixed on for our camp at 10 a.m. Continued on to south, passing Ar-Ram, where a round of angles was taken from the sheikh's tomb, which surmounts the artificial mound. We now passed through irrigated fields till we crossed W. Aâdham, and reached Suwaimeh at 11.45. The 'Ain keeps up a steady flow of rather brackish water throughout the year; the ruins are some 300 yards to the west, and appear to be of no importance. Left at 1.20 p.m., at 2.10 crossed into watered country, at 3.10 passed Ar Ram, and soon after came on a camp of the black inhabitants, who insisted on our dismounting and drinking leban.

In the afternoon angles were taken with theodolite from a spur on the hill-side south-east of Tei Kaferein. Goblan did not like to start till it was well dark. We left at 8.20 p.m., and as there was no moon our cavalcade was somewhat solemn. At 10.55 we arrived at the Nuwaimeh ford, and got all over by 11.43. We could not pass by er-Riha, as there was a small army from Jerusalem encamped there, to support those on other side, so we made our way to 'Ain Hajlâ, passed Wady Kelt at 1 a.m., and arrived at the 'Ain 1.30 a.m.

There was no time to pitch our tents, so after getting some food we lay on the ground and were up at 4 a.m., in time to take a round of angles at sunrise. Left at 6.50, and arrived at Dead Sea at 8.15; spent some time in looking for the survey bench mark which had become buried in sand, and arrived in Jerusalem in the evening.

LIST OF PLACES VISITED OR SEEN AGREEING IN NAME WITH
THOSE IN DR. ROBINSON'S LIST.

Dr. Robinson.		Dr. Robinson.	
Dibbin	... Dabin	Abu Nūkla	... K. abu Nukleh
Tekitty	... Kittel	Um Kuseir	... Umm Kisir
Reimūn	... Reimūn	Jāwa	... Jawāyeh
Sūf	... Sūf	el Yadūrah	... J. al Yadūreh
Jezzāzi	... Jezazy	el Beniyāt	... Benāyet
'Amāmy	... Alāmāmech	Um al Hamām	... al Hamām
Deir el-Lih	... al Helleh	el Khūmān	... Khamān
Jerash	... Jarash	Um el 'Amad	... K. Umm al 'Amed
en Naby Hūd	... an Naby Hūd	Um Kuseir	... Umm Kisir
Nejdeh	... Najhdeh	Ziza	... Zizeh
Burmeh	... Burmeh	Jelūl	... Jalūl
Rājeb	... Rājeb	Ahjera	... Belād Ajhār
Nukhleh	... Nukleh	Khīrbet al Bāsha	... al-Basha
Hemta	... Hamta	Sāfūt	... Safūt
al Jādūr	... 'Ain Jadūr	Abu Tīny	... abu Tīneh
Khīrbet es Sūk	... Khīrbet as Sūk	el Mīseh	... Mīseh
Batneh	... Bataneh	et Fuhais	... Fuhēis
Māhis	... Māhis	ed Deir	... ed Deir Akaba
el Fahas	... al Fahs	Dābūk	... Dhābūk
Khīrbet el Deir	} ad Deir	er Raha	... Arrahā
(in Wady es Seir)		el Kenāliyah	{ Nisbet ash Shamā- liyah
Khīrbet ed Debbeh	ad Debbel	Um ed-Dūbāā	... Umm adh Dhibāā
Khīrbet Sār	... K. Sār	al Jebeiha	...
el Kursey	... al Kursey	en Naweikis	... Kasr Nawakis
'Arak al Emīr	... 'Arak al Emīr	'Aumān	... 'Amman
es Suweifiyeh	... as Sawāfiyeh	'Arjān	... 'Urjan
el Murūsūs	... al Marsās (?)	al Hadādēh	... W. al Hadādēh
Tāūr	... Nāūr	Um Semākeh	... Umm as Samāk
Burāzin	... Burāzin	Khuldeh	... Khaldah
Hesbān	... Hesbān	er Rūbāhiyāt	... Aljabāyahāt
el 'Āl	... al 'Āl	es Sīreh	... Matul as Sīreh
Abu en-Nemel	... W. abu 'Nnemel	'Abdūn	... Abdūn
Neba	... Nabā	al Mukābelin	... Mukābalin
Mādeba	... Madiyabel	Zi	... Dzi
Māsūh	... Māsūh	'Allān	... 'Alān
ed Duleiāt	... Dalāleh	Meisera	... Meisarah
Māin	... Māin	Um Jauszeh	... Um Jūseh, or Jūdel
Um er Rūsās	... Um ar Russas	Jelūd	... Tel al Jalūdy
Habis	... W. Habis	Rumeimūn	... W. Rumeimūn
Tihin	... Tahin	Lezidiyeh	... al Yazidiyeh
Um Sweiwīneh	... Sawwāneh	ar Rummān	... Umm ar Rummān
Kureiyet es Sūk	... Kureiyet as Sūk	es Selihal	... W. as Sulāihy
Kureiyet el 'Amā- iry	... K. al Amāry	Müstūbeh	... Mastābeh