ON THE TOPOGRAPHY OF NORTHERN SYRIA,
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE KARNAK
LISTS OF THOTHMES III.

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In the Proceedings of our Society for January, 1883, is contained a communication on the "Ancient Geography of Northern Syria." In continuance of this subject I now beg to lay before the Council and Members the second Karnak list of tributary places.

Mr. Rylands has had prepared, with great accuracy, fac-simile plates reproduced from Mariette's "Karnak," including not only the northern list but also that of Palestine. On the latter I hope to offer some notes hereafter, but in the present paper must restrict myself to that which Mariette described as "a supplemental list of 240 names of localities in the north added to one of the copies of the first list." "As to the 240 names," he adds, "the title belonging to them, if it ever existed, has disappeared with the demolished part of the pylon. One can therefore say nothing with certainty on the position of the country whither they carry us, except that we are to the north of Egypt, and in a land whither, in all likelihood, we arrive after having passed through the Upper Ruten." ("Karnak," page 53.)
It is now clear that the distinguished Egyptologist was right.

In the endeavour to throw some light on these names I have neglected nothing within my reach.

1. I have given the corrections of M. Golenischeff (Zeit. f. Aeg. Spr., 1882, p. 145. etc.), and have made chief use of—

2. Brugsch, "Geog. Inschr.," Vol. II.
5. Maspero, Zeit., etc., passim.
11. Fried. Delitzsch, "Wo lag das Paradies?"
12. Schrader, "Die Keilinschriften," etc. 2nd ed. 1883.
13. Porter, "Syria and Palestine" (Murray, 1875), cited as "Porter."
16. Rey, "Carte de la Mont. des Ansariés."
17. Arrowsmith, Map of Syria. 1823.

I have given references when needed, to the maps that I have used.

Since the end of 1882, when I made my previous communication on this subject, I have met with nothing so important as the last studies of M. Lenormant, to which I have above referred, cut short by his lamented death on the 9th December, 1883.

The results of his labours I have duly acknowledged.


If this be so, still, omitting about 72 erased or defective names, there will remain more than four-fifths of the entire list of names in this region to be classed as “non-Semitic.”

Leaving to philologists the origin and affinities of these names, I have tried to gain some light on their geographical position, so as, if possible, roughly to reconstruct the map of Northern Syria, as known to the “intelligence department” of Thothmes III, the “little corporal” of Pharaonic Egypt, and thus both to help and to stimulate the labours of the traveller and the student.

“Northern Syria,” writes M. Rey, “only embraces, properly speaking, one great basin, that of the Orontes, to which those of the Kara-Su and the Afrín attach themselves, these latter two mingling their waters in the lake of Antioch, which is itself tributary to the Orontes. To the north-east the Sajfir and the Kersin belong to the basin of the Euphrates, whose course forms the eastern boundary of Syria.”

Now taking the results of whatever inquiry I have been able to make, and including all degrees of likelihood, I think that, deducting 72 names as erased or defective, out of the remaining 168, more than 50 places will be found to belong to the Orontes basin, and nearly 40 to that of the Euphrates, with a few outlying. These results agree very well with the course of the campaigns of Thothmes in Syria, and the districts laid by him under tribute.
I hope I am not rash in thinking that these inquiries are leading us towards some light in the topography of the Hittite land.

It seems to me that while on the one hand we miss the Biblical record of the names, which has been so great a stimulus and help in Palestine (since at the most there are only fourteen Biblical places in this list), and have instead to turn to the Assyrian annals; on the other hand the existing local names in their Syriac rather than Arabic forms are less disguised than those of the Southern list.

We have a land comparatively unknown, unsurveyed, unexplored, to deal with; but I trust the learned scholars and accomplished travellers of our Society will allow me to bespeak their "favourable censure" of my humble contributions towards Hittite topography.

In this paper I have kept within the Northern Syrian list. But I have collected some material bearing on other places, besides the better known list of Palestine, which I hope to submit on some future occasion to the Society.

I need not say how very grateful I shall be for corrections, additional information, or any suggestions from gentlemen who know far more about this subject.

At any rate, I trust that the list as now brought forward may be found useful to travellers and students who, like myself, have to do most of their work at a distance from the great libraries and museums, and who have not the luxury at their command of "discoursing with a learned Theban" when their own learning threatens to run dry.

As to the order of the names of places, I do not think we must be led by any a priori light of our own to require a regular succession, or even too systematic a grouping, of these names of tributary places. For we know not on what scheme the scribe drew up his list. I would therefore plead against the rejection of very probable identifications on such considerations.

We may also have found the name in some cases, although the place may be still to seek, since many names are repeated, and some common enough.
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For such reasons I have very freely set down suggestions for the careful examination of others, or of myself on further knowledge.

The numbers follow on from the Palestine List, which begins with 1, and ends with 119.

Note.—In the Palestine List references are given to the sheets and guide-letters of the great map, the pages of the volume of Name Lists, and the volumes and pages of the Memoirs, of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

120. * Corr. Gol. and Maspero. Pilta-u (pl.); perhaps Paltos, on coast near Tartus, modern Baldeh, or perhaps Birtu on Euphrates, Birtha. (Spruner, Map XVI.)


124. Thuka, Tokat, east of Turmanin. 125.


* See Plate III.

127. Tunipa. This important strategic point is Tennib, south of Ezzaz. Noldekr. Zeit., 1876, 10. Cf. on pillars at Soleb. Leps. D. III. Bl. 58. A town of the Ruten, with lords called Marina, but a town of the Kheta, with a Sutekh in the treaty of Ramses II. The Dinip of the Tel el-Amarna tablets.

128. Erased except a, at the end.
129. Erased.


Semitic Ṣāḇ. “to be dry or rough.” Gesenius; cf. Anazarba.


133. Erased.

134. Ar. Assyrian Arä, mentioned with Khasu. (“Wo lag das Paradies?” p. 277.) Tell ’Āra near the district of el-Khâss (see Suchau, 454.)

Gol. and Maspero. I fancy the second is an error, and that we have perhaps this name in Safirich, south-east of Tell 'Ara.


Gol. and Maspero. See 197, 271. Perhaps Zoukera. East of Homs. (Rey.)


138.  


139.  

Arets-kna.?  

district of of Ezek. xxvii, 23 (Cammch. A.V.), mentioned with Kharran and הֵו, the neighbourhood of Birejik on Euphrates. Cf. Ichnae on Belikh. (Spruner.) LXX. Xaraâ. Vulg., Chene.

140.  

Khal-kakhi, perhaps Khalkis, modern Kanasir, on the KHALUS. Cf. Khal, Egyptian name of North Syria. Possibly Khalkitis, east of Euphrates.


142.  

Lelti. Probably the La'la'ti on the left bank of Euphrates, in the district of Bit-Adini. (“Wo lag das Paradies?” p. 264.) Cf. Lallid. Schr. 1 Kings xvi, 29, = Tell Lelid, south of Killis.
143. **Corr.** Sarqasha. *Cf.* 234, also and Assyrian Sarbûa. Assyrian Sirkî. Circæsium on Euphrates, Kerkesieh. *Cf.* the terminal *sh* in Gar-gami-sh and Gar-imeri-sh. (Hommel, "Vor-Semitischen Kult.,” p. 178.) “Shinâ or Shi, which now forms the locative in Georgian, is the old word for house.” *Sayce. Insc. of Van,* 411.

144. Erased.

145. **Corr.** Maspero, Urnai, but read, perhaps el-‘Awène, with a *tell*, north-east of Kerkesieh, on the Khabûr. Or el Aouani, south of Kala‘at em Medik. *(Rey.)*

146. Aunfl. Anfil, west of Ma‘aret en Na‘aman.

147. Itakhab. Tell Dahab, south-west of Hamah.

148. **Corr.** Annûkas in Mesopotamia (Procopius), which seems to be the Anangas taken by Thothmes III: “beyond Kirkesion,” says Procopius. It is, I think, ‘Anka, where there are ruins, west of Euphrates.


151. Auberrina.


155. Ɇ१ Ɇ१ Ɇ१ Ɇ१ Satekh-beg. Three or four years ago I noted: "is it Sutekh-beg = Ba'äl-bek?" I now find Lenormant writing: "La ville de Satekh, ou Sutekh" ("Les Origines de l'Histoire, Vol. III, p. 287). The name is spelt variously (Meyer. "Set-Typhon"), Ɇ१ Ɇ१, Ɇ१, Ɇ१; and I know not why the scribe should not have written Ɇ१ Ɇ१ for Sutekh. Sayce and Lenormant compare Suki-beki (259); and the latter also the Da-bigu of Shalmaneser II, and Ma-bog = the town of Ma, apparently (he thinks) the Hittite name of the goddess called by the Semitic Aramaeans 'Athar'-athé = Targata ("Les Origines de l'Histoire," Vol. III, p. 257). Sayce reads the name of a town conquered by Shalmaneser II, Sikhisatakh ("Rec.," Vol. V, p. 35). Is there a Sutekh here?

Professor Sayce tells me that Sikhisatakh was a town in the Kürdish mountains, east of Euphrates.

156. Ɇ१ Ɇ१ Ɇ१: Maspero. Amär-seki. Here is the name of the Amorite, read elsewhere Ɇ१ Ɇ१, Ɇ१ Ɇ१. For termination, cf. Tell Haour-
sak, east of Killis (Rey., Syria), and a "rock fort called Kara Sakil" east of Tunuz. (Ainsworth, Asia Minor, I, 239.)


160. Maspero. Māirrekhnas. Le-normant writes: "Perhaps the same as the Urrakhinash of the prism of Tiglath Pilesar I, in the land of Qurkhi or Qurtse, near Qummukh." ("Les Origines de l'Histoire," Vol. III, p. 325.) But Sayce notes that Murâkhe is the name given by the king of Mitanni to his kingdom in his letter to the Egyptian king.


162. Erased, except determinative ♂.

163. Qaretu or Qaletu. Possibly Karat near Ezzaz.
164.  Tarizā. Perhaps Teridja, north of Ezzaz. (Rey, Syria.)

165. Erased.

166. Arits. Perhaps Ertezi, south of Ezzaz.


171. Erased.


175. Imperfect. Ar* * *.


178.  


183. Khatuma. This name occurs in the travels of the Mohar ("Pap Anast.," I). Perhaps Katma, north of Menesie. (Rey. Syria.)


188. Thuthna-n. *pl.* Tutun, east of Killis. *(Rey, Syria.)*

189. *Nireb.* Nerab, south-east of Aleppo *(Rey.)* "Nirba is mentioned in the Vannic texts as being in the Hittite neighbourhood." *(Sayce.)*


192. *Gol. and Maspero.*

193. *Gol.*

194. *Gol.*

195. *Gol. and Maspero.*

Shām‘ābu *(cf. 159. Shaiuuntha; 207. Shaiuakai; 211. Shaia nauregna).* Shām‘ābu must be a plant-name *(see det.), as M. Maspero writes to me.*

196. Niāshepa. Perhaps Nisaf, south-west of Hamah. *(Rey, Syria.)*


199. Tsires. Perhaps Zerra, south of Homs. (Rey.)

200. Autil. (? ) Aoudjel, west of Aleppo. (Rey.)

201. Natuba.


203. Aithua. Perhaps this name and the next may be referred to the Itu'a and Sukka mentioned by Sargon in his Khorsabad inscription.


207. Shairnakai. Cf. 159, 195, 211.
Sarmuc, east of Euphrates, opposite to Barbalissus. (Spruner.)


212. Kaināb. Cannaba, between Edessa and Euphrates. (Spruner.) Cf. the Kinlāb of Assurnazirpal.


M. Maspero (Zeit. f. Arch. Sprr., 1885, p. 5) proposes to read "Dour-Bintti," and identifies this place with the fortified village of Deîr el-Banat, the Castrum Paullarum of Eastern Latin Chronicles, nearly midway between Aleppo and Antioch. I am inclined to read Dûr- instead of Tûl- after reading M. Maspero's remarks, and to accept his identification.

Professor Sayce suggests to me, "perhaps mound of the creatress (goddess) [banit]." Evidently the הָרוֹבֵי of Geog. du Talmud, 418.

218. [Image]. Mâuti. Perhaps the Yari-mutu of the Tel el-Amarna tablets, now (I think) Armûthia, south of Killis. Cf. 318.

219. Corr. [Image]. Gol. and Maspero. Naapi. Perhaps Nappi-gi (=Ki. suffix), near Mût-kinu. This may be Nabbagath marked by Spruner as identical with Khabura, east of Euphrates, south of Khabûr (Map XXVII).

220. Corr. [Image]. Gol. and Maspero. Perhaps to be read Akhmaul, and now Akhmil, east of Tenmib.


222. [Image]. Kartameruth. I used to take this for תֵרָן תֵיְרָן. Marathus. תֵיְרָן on its coins. But this should begin with מ like 11 on
PLATE IV. GEOGRAPHICAL LIST OF PLACES IN SYRIA CAPTURED BY THOTHMES III. FROM THE GREAT TEMPLE AT KARNAK. MARLETT PLATES 19 20 21.
the list of Palestine, not with \( \mathfrak{p} \) (see, however, 270). And perhaps we have a clue in North Syria, for in Rey's Map I find west of Ezazzal a Karat, and about six miles south-south-west of Karat, Marat. These two names seem to give the materials of Karta-merut. For Marat. cf. Shitā mrat. See 216. Also 234. Marat, west of Tennib. (Rey, Syria.)

Professor Sayce notes "\( \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p} \) in Kadesh." M. Maspero (Zeit. f. Aeg. Spr., 1885, p. 6) reads this name "Gart-Amruti," making the former element a dialectic variant of \( \mathfrak{p} \), but not explaining the latter, nor identifying the place. My "Marat" may agree with this.

223. \( \begin{array}{c} \text{A-sita, cf. 216, 202. Lenormant reads:} \\ \text{"Asita, the Asati of the stela of Shamshi-rammân; one of the districts of Nai̇ri." ("Les Origines de l'Histoire." Vol. III, p. 328.)} \end{array} \)

224. \( \begin{array}{c} \text{Ta-nires.} \end{array} \)

225.* Corr. \( \begin{array}{c} \text{Gol. But Maspero reads} \begin{array}{c} \text{I anv. Perhaps Einyah, south of ed-Deir, west of Euphrates. One of the three fortresses taken by Thothmes III, Anaugas being another. See No. 148.} \end{array} \end{array} \)


227. Corr. \( \begin{array}{c} \text{Gol. and Maspero. Ashameb. Ashima. 2 Kings, xvii; the divinity of} \end{array} \)

* See Plate IV.

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233. Defective. Ar * * * [Image]


236. [Image] Alsah. See the same name after Arthu. Ramesses III (Chabas, "Études, etc., 260). Now known to be the Alashiya of the Tel el-Amarna tablets. See 298.


244. Defective Gol.

245. Erased.


250, 251. Erased.


255. Tsemauka. Es-Sennûga, south-east of Aleppo. (Sachau, 114.)

256. Defective anai.


258. Erased.


261. Corr. Kamru. Prof. Maspero suggests to me that the determinative shows Kamru to be a Hittite word for "house" or "fortress," perhaps "temple."

There is a place Kammârâ south-west of Aleppo. (Sachau.)
262. **Corr.**  


263. **Arthur.**  


264. **Kardimma.**  


265. **Leta-ma.** "Leta region" (*Sayce.*) Tell Lata, north of Ma'arat en No'aman.

266. **Corr.**  

Gol. and Maspero **thents.** Teftanaz, north-east of Kefr Lata, seems likely.

267 to 269. Erased.

270. **Corr.**  

Gol. Karkamâsha. M. Golenischeff was so happy as to read distinctly this great name on the wall at Karnak. In the inscription of Amen-em-heb it is spelt *\[\text{Qariqamiia} \] (Zeit., 1880, p. 85), and the great bend of the Euphrates mentioned, which washed two sides of the city Jerablûs. Maspero corrects here *\[\text{Qariqamiia} \].*

271. **Tsatseqâ.** *Cf. 136, 161, 197.*

273. Defective. Set * * * Cf. \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{Maspero. Setha * * *}
\end{array}\]

274 to 278. Erased.


280. Педерито. Pethor (Brugsch), the Pitru of Assyrian records: a Hittite name, says Shalmaneser II: the same name as Pteria, now Boghaz-keui, a great Hittite capital in Cappadocia.

281. Atliten-u (pl.). Suggests Tultân, north-east of Aleppo. (Reg. Syria.) But it must be Thilatî Comûm, east of Euphrates, and not far from Ledjah.

283. **Corr.**... *Col. and Maspero.* Allega: Alligui of the Assyrians; clearly Tell el-Allaudjeh (south of Jerablús) in Rey's map. (See *Sachau*, 170.)


285. *Nakdina,* Assyrian *Nqondina,* mentioned with *Khazu* (Hass), and *Arâ* (Tel Arâ). *See No. 134.*


But we may read Darkha, and it may be Tell Abu-Derika near the salt-lake es-Sabakha (Sachau, 113).

293.  

Aurna. Cf. Assyrian Arna (Sayce); so Lenormant. "near Euphrates." Tell Aran south-east of Aleppo?

294.  

Maspero. Remiânâî. This seems to involve Rammânu (Rimmon). Possibly Bel-Ramûn, south-east of Aleppo. Rimmon was the god of Aleppo.

295. Erased.


Col. Papa. (Perhaps Paphara: Ptolemy. V. 15. 13.)

297. Defective.  


299.  

Maspero. Mari. Perhaps Mariana, very near Ezzaz.

300.  

Aibre. Cf. 287, and the name of the river Afrin, and town of same name (Baedeker).

307. Qarmâtia. Karamata, on the descent from the Beilan pass to the Unk plain. See map in "Lares and Penates." "ruins of a great town of antiquity." near (Sachau, 464).

308. Amâiku (pl.). "Perhaps the present Unk plain preserves the name, near Antioch" (Comber). Clearly so. "The corn-store of all Syria" (Sachau). Cf. Ameuk Kenû, south-east of the Lake of Antioch. (Rey. Syria.)


"The plain of Antioch is called sometimes the Umq of Uerem" (Ainsworth, "Researches in Assyria," 299).

But possibly "Arima. Greek geographers give this name to the Cilician Taurus." (Perrot, Rev. des deux Mondes, Juillet 15, 1886, p. 330.)


319. [Diagram] Maspero. Aritis. Cf. 139, 166. Perhaps to be read with the following name.

320. [Diagram] Puqin.


322. [Diagram] Thinnur. Cf. 'Ain et Tannûr, south of lake of Homs. (See Conder, "Heth and Moab. p. 36. &c.) There are Tannûrus north of Afka. Perhaps Thannurium in Mesopotamia. (Procopius, p. 57.) On or near the river Khabûr.

324. Maspero. Nurenas. Kefr Nuran, south-west of Aleppo. (Rey.)

325 to 332. Erased.


339. Defective. A.


343. Shuserenu. Maspero. (Cf. Sisaurana at the head of the Khabūr in Babelon's map), Possibly Shaizar, now called Kala'at-Sedjar.)


346. or perhaps Maspéro. Cf. 122. Tell Amouryn, south of Apamea. (Arrowsmith.)

347. Thamāqur. Cf. Άμμαται, and (Chabas, "Études," 2 ed., p. 216; XIX, daya, p. 110). This word of varied form seems to signify "heaven" (see determinative. Cf. Mazmakhōr, south of ‘Aintab. (Rev. Syria.)


350. Defective. A.* * *. All after this erased to the end.